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THE

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LIST OF WORDS FOR THE PRESENT KEPT BACK FROM THE WANT OF FURTHER INFORMATION

DAFER, *sb.* Delicate trifles of lace, &c. (Cor.)
DALLARING, *? prp.* Over-dressed in gaudy colours (Lin.).
DALLY, *v.* To tally, pair off (Lan.).
DANBERRY, *sb.* Caut; delusion, fraud, imposition (Yks.).
DANCE, (?). In phr. *to be dance to any one*, to be a rarity (Ken.).
DANDRIDGE, *sb.* A hand (Ken.).
DANED, *ppl. adj.*[1] Cold, benumbed (n Cy.).
DANED, *ppl. adj.*[2] Of bread: dough-baked (Lin.).
DANNIOK, *sb.* ? Gaiter, in phr. *to take one's danniok*, to be off (Hrf.).
DAPPERPY, *adj.* ? Cap-a-pie (Se.).
DARGLE, *sb.* A dell, dingle (Se.).
DARGLES, *sb. pl.* Bashfulness (Brks.).
DARR, *v.* Of a blow, stroke, &c.: to fall, alight (Sc.).
DAUGEON, *sb.* ? A fellow, person, individual (Rnf.).
DAWDS, *sb. pl.* Rags (e.An.).
DAWK, *sb.* In phr. *to empty a dawk*, meaning unknown (Lan.).
DEADER, *adj.* In phr. *to make a person twice deader*, meaning unknown (Irel.).
DEAVE-NORT, *sb.* A term of abuse (Dev.).
DEFICIENCY, *sb.* Sufficieney (Suf.).
DEFILE, *v.* To revile (Suf.).
DELF, *sb.* In phr. *by the powdhers o' delf*, a meaningless exclamation or mild oath (Irel.).
DEMISE, *v.* To refuse (Yks.).
DENESQUIT, *v.* To potter (Nrf.).
DENT, *sb.* In phr. *a Dent for a Galloway*, meaning unknown (Yks.).
DERB, *sb.* Ordinary marble (Se.).
DERN, *adj.* or *adv.* ? Daring, fierce, wild (Sc.).
DESCIND, *v.* To ascend (Nrf.).
DESIRING, *ppl. adj.* Desirous, eager, anxious (Dev.).
DEUSHT, *adj.* Dainty, particular as to food (Yks.).
DEUTSA, *sb.* The seal-flower, *Dielytra spectabilis* (Dev.).
DEVENSHUN, *sb.* An invention (Cor.).
DEVER, *sb.* A tumble, fall; a severe blow (Se.).
DEWON, *sb.* White turbary (Lan.).
DICKEN, *sb.* A decade (Irel.).
DICKY, *sb.* Filth, ordure (Abd.).
DID, *v.* To hide (Yks.).
DIE OASKEAN, *phr.* Ash Wednesday (Wxf.).
DIKARS, *sb. pl.* In phr. *the dikars*, a meaningless exclamation or mild oath (Cum.).
DILT, *v.* To stop up (Yks.).
DINE, *v.* To put tow on a distaff (n.Cy.).
DINEN'D, *ppl. adj.* Dressed (n.Cy.).
DINK, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Se.).
DIPLING, *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
DIRDY-LOCHRAG, *sb.* A lizard (s.Cai.).
DIRDY WACHLE, *sb.* A lizard (Cai.).
DIRK, *sb.* Meaning unknown (I.Ma.).
DIRTER, *sb.* Of a mill: a vibrating stick that strikes the large bolter (Abd.).
DISFUGLEMENT, *sb.* Disfigurement (Hrf.).
DISSACT, (?). Meaning unknown (Lan.).
DISTOR, *sb.* Distress (n.Cy.).
DIVICUS, *sb.* In phr. *what the Divicus of land!* an exclamation (Yks.).
DOCK, *sb.* In phr. *a dock of coke*, meaning unknown (Ess.).
DOE, *sb.* A tug at the hair; part of the schoolboys' punishment of 'cobbing' (Dur.).
DOEY, *sb.* A pet, darling (Yks.).
DOGLOGARUM, *sb.* Nonsense (Hrf.).
DOLENT, *adj.* Sharp, clever (Hrf.).
DOLFISH, *sb.* A dogfish or small shark (w.Se.).
DOM, *sb.* A door-ease (Wil.).
DOMMIN, *sb.* A woman (Dev.).
DONATE, *v.* To give as a legacy (Hrf.).
DONDER, *adv.* Yonder (Irel.).
DONNY, *adj.* ? Poor, unproductive (Hrt.).
DONSE, *sb.* The devil (Irel.).
DORRAN, *adj.* Empty (Der.).
DOSSY-DOSS, *sb.* A dog-cart (Cor.).
DOUBLE-LIFTS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Lin.).
DOUCH, *adj.* Dainty of appetite, particular (Yks.).
DOUSE-A-BIT, *phr.* How so be it (Nrf.).
DOWER, *adj.* Dismal, depressed, drooping (Cor.).
DOWZY, *sb.* A half-witted person (Suf.).
DOYST, *v.* To fall with a heavy sound; to throw down (Sc.).
DRACKLED, *ppl. adj.* Draggled; tired out by pursuit (Nhb.).
DRAIL, *sb.* Land held in defined but unfenced parcels in an open field (Cum.).
DRAINTED, *ppl. adj.* Of dirt: ingrained (Wil.).
DRAITING-FRAME, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
DRATCH, *sb.* A thatch (Dev.).
DRAW, *v.* In phr. *to draw a boat*, to take it up on land out of reach of the waves (Cai.).
DRESCHEL, *sb.* A thistle (Dev.).
DREW AT, *phr.* Drawn by (I.Ma.).
DRINEN DO, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Dor.).
DRINE-VOLD, *pp.* In phr. *to be drine-vold*, to have fallen into a dry furrow (Wxf.).
DRIPPLE, *adj.* Weak; rare (Wor.).
DRISTER, *sb.* A daughter (Yks.).
DROB, *v.* To rob (Som.).
DROUL, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).
DROY, *v.* To wipe, clean (Lan.).
DRUCKY, *adj.* Muddy (Nhb.).
DRUG, *adj.* Of ice: rough, moist, not suitable for 'curling' (Gall.).
DRUNKILY, *adv.* Meaning unknown (Se.).
DRUTHER, *sb.* ? A doubt, misgiving (s.Se.).
DRYTLEY, *adj.* Dry, somewhat dry (Wm.).
DUCKET, *sb.* A cock which, when fighting, runs about the cock-pit (Yks.).
DUD, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Se.).
DUDDED, *ppl. adj.* Draggle-tailed (Dev.).
DUDERON, *adj.* ? Lazy, slovenly (Se.).
DUIB, *sb.* A blow (Cum.).
DUMBLEDY, *adv.* ? Tumbled, blown about (Wor.).
DUMB NUT, *phr.* A 'deaf' nut (Se.).
DUMMACKER, *sb.* A sharp, clever fellow (Lan.).
DUMMELLY, *sb.* A term of endearment to a child (Yks.).
DUMPIK, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
DUMPIT, *sb.* A dung-pit, cesspool, ash-pit (Dev.).
DUNLING, *sb.* The red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa alpina* (Lin.).
DUOSTER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Cum.).
DUSHT, *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Se.).
DUT-STONE, *sb.* The game of 'duck' or 'duck-stone' (q. v.) (Yks.).
DUTTED, *ppl. adj.* Closed (Yks.).
DWARVES, *sb. pl.* In phr. *an attack of dwarves*, convulsions (dial. unknown).

EARNOUGH, *adj.* Comical, droll (Wxf.).
EARTEEN, *adv.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
EBB, *sb.* The corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria* (dial. unknown).
EBBER-BRACK, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Rxb.).
EDDY WINDS, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Hrt.).
EDIFY, *v.* To signify, matter, be of importance (Glo.).
EDIWUT, *sb.* An idiot, fool (Sc.).

ELBOW, *adj.* Solitary, isolated (Sur.).
ELEPHANT BED, *phr.* A pleistocene formation found just over the chalk, round about Brighton (Sus.).
ELL, *sb.* A shed placed against a building (dial. unknown).
ELLER, *adj.* Keen, eager (w.Yks.).
ELTA, *sb.* ? Heat, passion (Sh.I.).
ENDDISH, *sb.* A second crop of grass (e.An.).
ENDWARE, *sb.* A small hamlet (Lin.).
ENGRAFTED, *pp.* Depraved (Suf.).
ENJAPE, *sb.* In phr. *an enjape o' a shiken*, meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
ENKO, *adv.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
ENTETIG, *v.* To introduce (Ken.).
ERRIWIGGLE, *sb.* A tadpole (Nrf.).
ERTBILES, *sb. pl.* ? Quagmires, bogs (Sh.I.).
ERTION, *sb.* Exertion (Wil.).
ESFOSTERINEST, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Shr.).
EUSTING, *sb.* Curdled milk (n.Cy.).
EXPIGENT, *adj.* Good of its kind, superior in quality (Yks.).
EYE-PIECE, *sb.* A lover (man) (Suf.).
EYNIE, *v.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).

FACING, *sb.* Baptism, christening (Stf.).
FADING-STROKE, *sb.* Paralysis (Glo.).
FAINTIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Faint (Hmp.).
FAIRFIELD, *sb.* A flat, level sheep-pasture upon the top of a mountain (Lakel.).
FALLATIC, *adj.* Paralytic (Chs.).
FALSHION, *sb.* Fashion, manner (Dev.).
FAME, *sb.* A surgeon's lancet, a fleam (Lin.).
FAMH, *sb.* A small, noxious animal. *Fig.* a monster; a cruel, mischievous person (Sc.).
FAMPT DOO, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
FARRANTLIES, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
FARVENT, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Nhb.).
FAT-A-FECK, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
FAUGHISH, *adv.* In phr. *faughish derk*, meaning unknown (Nhb.).
FAUGHLING, *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Cum., Wm.).
FAUGHT, *v.* To want or fail (n.Cy.).
FAUNT, *pret.* ? Fondled, caressed (Edb.).
FAWKY, *adj.* Tricky, full of tricks (Lin.).
FAXING, *ppl. adj.* ? Restless; surging (Sh.I.).
FEARENTLY, *adv.* In fear of, afraid of (Nhb.).
FEATHER, *sb.* In phr. *a feather of land*, meaning unknown (Wor.).
FEE, *sb.* In phr. *in fee with*, in league with (Dev.).
FEEZY, *adj.* Stuffy (Not.).
FEGGES, *sb. pl.* In phr. *fegges after peace, prov.*, meaning unknown (Sc.).
FEGGY, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Wil.).
FERLESSEN, *conj.* For fear that (Hmp.).
FET, *adj.* Vigorous, eager, full of life and spirit, used esp. of horses (Brks., Hmp.).
FEUDJOR, *sb.* A bonfire (Yks.).
FEY, *v.* To flag or tire (n.Cy.).
FEY, *adj.*[1] Fair (n.Cy.).
FEY, *adj.*[2] Drowned (n.Cy.).
FIARM, *sb.* The first furrow struck in ploughing (Hmp.).
FIB, *v.* To tell tales (*not* lies), to repeat (Lan.).
FIBS, *num. adj.* Five (Yks.).
FICKALY, *adv.* Having things in order (Sh.I.).
FICKANOO, *phr.* I can't do better (Sh.I.).
FIELDING, *sb.* A district (dial. unknown).
FIRE, *int.* A call used in games, indicating that one is getting near a person or 'getting warm' (Dur.).
FIRE-GRASS, *sb.* The plant *Alchemilla arvensis* (dial. unknown).
FISHER'S DOZEN, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Bnff.).
FISH-SIDE, *sb.* In phr. *the fish-side of a ling*, &c., meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
FITCH, *sb.* A very small quantity; a spoonful (Lin.).
FITLY, *sb.* Land from which the sea has receded (Lin.).
FITS, *sb. pl.* In phr. *the fits and fors*, the ins and outs, the why and the wherefore (Frf.).
FITTEN ABOUT, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
FITTER, *sb.* The first, soonest arrived (Yks.).
FLAGHOOLA, *adj.* In phr. *a comfortable flaghoola look*, meaning unknown (Irel.).
FLAKES, *sb. pl.* Used of hay, meaning unknown (Sc.).
FLAMSHAW, (?). Meaning unknown (Yks.).
FLANNY, *adj.* Used of the wind, meaning unknown (Ess.).
FLAP-WING, *sb.* The swift, *Cypselus apus* (dial. unknown).
FLAT, *sb.* A low shoe or sandal (Irel.).
FLAUCHT, *v.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
FLAZE, *v.* Of cloth: to unravel. Of a razor, &c.: to have the edge turned up (Sc.).
FLEAD, *pret.* Stood (Cum.).
FLECKTT, *sb.* A squall of wind or rain (Cor.).
FLEENURT, *sb.* A field flower of a yellow colour (Lan.).
FLEIGHT, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
FLEW, *sb.*[1] A smart stroke with the hand; a box on the ear (dial. unknown).
FLEW, *sb.*[2] ? A horn (Slk.).
FLICHTENED, *pp.* Meaning unknown (Per.).
FLIG, *sb.* A contemptuous term for a child (Cor.).
FLOATING, *sb.* Hemorrhage (Som.).
FLOOIT, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).
FLOUNDER-LANTERN, *sb.* The flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus* (dial. unknown).
FLUDDA, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
FLUMMIGATORY, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
FLUNGS, *sb. pl.* The lungs (Der.).
FLUR, *sb.* Flue, dust, fluff (Sc.).
FLUSKERS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).
FLYING, *prp.* In phr. *flying clap-bread*, meaning unknown (Cum.).
FO, *sb.* Eight square yards (Lan.).
FOBBLE, *adj.* Quadruple (Yks.).
FONCE, *adj.* Cunning, crafty, knowing (Lin.).
FOREGATHER, *v.* To foretell; to gather or conjecture beforehand (Wor.).
FOR IDLE, *phr.* Out of idleness (Lan.).
FORMICATE, *v.* Meaning unknown (Sus.).
FORN, *pp.* Fared, gone (Abd.).
FORUM-SNORUM, *adj.* Boisterous, rude (Wil.).
FORWANDERED, *ppl. adj.* Lost, strayed (Sc.).
FOUNDER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (I.W.).
FOWAT, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).
FOYSTER, *v.* ? To feast (Yks.).
FRAESTA, *adv.* ? For all that, nevertheless (Rxb.).
FRAIK, *sb.* ? A sea-bird (Sc.).
FRANK, *v.* To entwine, entangle (Slk.).
FRANNEL, *adj.* Succulent, plentiful (Ken.).
FRAUZY, *adj.* Frisky; pettish (Lin.).
FRET, *v.* Of animals: to render subject to the colic (dial. unknown).
FREWER, *sb.* A sir-reverence (e.An.).
FRILLED-COWBELLS, *sb. pl.* The winter aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis* (War.).
FRITH, *sb.* Green branches of trees laid between posts, driven into a beach, to prevent the shifting of the shingle (? Aldwick).
FRIZZACK, *sb.* ? A rasher (of bacon) (Lan.).
FROLL, *sb.* An untidy woman (Cum.).
FROMMERING, *sb. Obs.* Meaning unknown (Chs.).
FROWING, *prp.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
FRUGAL, *adj.* ? Relaxed, not costive (e.An.).
FRYETN, *pp.* ? Forgotten (Lan.).
FUD COURT, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
FULL, *conj.* For, because, on account of (n.Cy.).
FUMMY, *sb.* A person whose deformed hand is undigitated, except at the thumb (War.).
FUN, *sb.* A small pitcher (Dev.).
FUNEUCH, *adj.* In phr. *funeuch and fain*, meaning unknown (Sc.).
FUNGALEERING, *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Irel.).
FUNGER, *v.* Meaning unknown (Nrf.).
FUNNY-JOWL, *sb.* Meaning unknown (dial. unknown).
FUREL, *sb.* A furnace (Som.).
FUSKET, *sb.* ? A musket, gun (Sh.I.).
FWOAR-CAWD, *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Cum.).
FY-GAE-TO, *sb.* A fuss, disturbance, 'to-do' (Slk.).

GAACH, *sb.* A figure, curve (Irel.).
GABBRIGATE SWINGERS, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Nhb.).
GABERLILTIE, *sb.* A ballad-singer (n.Cy.).
GADWADDICK, *v.* To go on a pleasure trip, to jaunt, 'gad about' (Nrf.).
GAET, *sb.* In phr. *worn to gaet*, worn into rags, worn threadbare (Sc.).
GAG, *sb.* A dry measure of capacity (Ess.).
GAGS, *sb. pl.* Children's pictures (Suf.).
GAHM, *v.* To prate; to speak in an impudent, harsh, grating voice (Lan.).
GALLON-TREE, *sb.* In phr. *a two-pint gallon-tree of beer*, meaning unknown (Rnf.).
GALYGAYET, (?). Meaning unknown (Sc.).
GAMAWOW, *sb.* A fool (Per.).
GANDHER-DAGGER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Irel.).
GARARA, *sb.* A gelding (Irel.).
GASKIN, *sb.* The gurnard, *Trigla cuculus* (Lin.).
GASTE, *sb.* In phr. *a prideful gaste of a body*, meaning unknown (Ayr.).
GAUF, *v.* To go off (Som.).
GAULDRING, *vbl. sb.* Drawling (Som.).

GAUNTIE, *sb.* A pig (Abd.).
GAW, *sb.*[1] A boat-pole (s.Cy.).
GAW, *sb.*[2] A stripe (s.Cy.).
GAW-HAW, *v.* ? To talk or shout loudly (Sc.).
GAWKS, *sb. pl.* Sloes, the fruit of *Prunus spinosa* (Dev.).
GEE, *v.* To run off with the marbles in a ring (Irel.).
GEOCHACHS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Irel.).
GERRICK, *v.* To physic (War.).
GETTERS, *sb. pl.* A term used by boys in playing marbles (Wal.).
GEYSOME, *adj.* Lonely (Lan.).
GIB, *sb.* A kind of sweetmeat (Edb.).
GIB-GASH, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
GILL-CLOATH, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).
GILMERTON BLUE, *phr.* A species of cloth (Edb.).
GILTER, ? *adj.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
GIMBLING, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Links, as of a bridle-bit (Yks.).
GIMLAGUE, *adv.* In phr. *to ride gimlague*, of a man: to ride with a woman behind on a pillion (Yks.).
GINNY, *sb.* In phr. *a ginny to a spark*, meaning unknown (Lan.).
GINSHADE, *sb.* In phr. *Ormskirk ginshade*, meaning unknown (Lan.).
GITTSEY, *sb.* A term of endearment to a baby (Nhb.).
GITTY, *sb.* A term of endearment to a child or baby (Sc.).
GJAEVLE, *v.* To wriggle or work anything off (Sh.I.).
GLABER, *adj.* Smooth, slippery (Dev.).
GLAN, *sb.* A phosphorescent light, a glow (Cor.).
GLASSES, *sb. pl.* In phr. *dropping glasses*, a mode of divination or telling fortunes by dropping the whites of eggs into glasses of water (Sh.I.).
GLASTIN, *sb.* and *adj.* 1. *sb.* A polish. 2. *adj.* Made of glass (Yks.).
GLAWMEY, *sb.* Ocular delusion by witchcraft (Ayr.).
GLESSY, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lnk.).
GLOICE, *sb.* A sharp pang of pain (Gmg.).
GLOMMER, *v.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
GLUE, *adv.* In phr. *to let glue*, to throw or strike in a passion; to 'let fly' (Yks.).
GLUST, *v.* To look sour or disagreeable (Suf.).
GLYF, *sb.* A recess in a room (Yks.).
GOBBLIN-GUT, *sb.* A game played by boys, with nuts strung on a string (Cth.).
GOBBOCK, *sb.* A fish of some kind (?) (I.Ma.).
GOHAMS, *sb. pl.* Bent pieces of wood, slung on each side of a horse, for supporting panniers (Sc.).
GOLDEN-PRIDE, *sb.* A flower of some kind (?) (Per.).
GOODS, *sb. pl.* Lead ore (dial. unknown).
GOOM, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
GORDLIN, *sb.* An unfledged bird, a nestling (Sc.).
GORE, *sb.* A haycock (Lin.).
GORKEREL, *sb.* The cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Wal.).
GORLE, *v.* To devour eagerly (s.Cy.).
GO-ROUNDINGS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Oxf.).
GORSEWAGGING, *vbl. sb.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
GOSSHOMM, *int.* An expression of contempt (Cor.).
GOSTLING, *vbl. sb.* Bullying (Lan.).
GOTHARDLY, *adv.* Regularly; frequently (Dur.).
GOUFE, *v.* To stare (n.Cy.).
GRAEFSTER, *sb.* In phr. *a graefster o' a ebb aboot da shore*, meaning unknown (Yks.).
GRAIV, *sb.* ? 'Taste' for it (Ant.).
GRANDEREL, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
GREESH, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
GREW, *sb.* Favourable opinion (Sc.).
GRIND, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
GRIPPER, *sb.* A process-server or sheriff's officer; a bailiff (Irel.).
GRISKIN, *sb.* Meaning unknown (I.W.).
GRIZZLE, *sb.* The gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia* (Dmf.).
GROLE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
GROOP, *sb.* A pen for cattle, a sheep-pen (n.Cy.).
GROZER-SQUEALS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Nhb.).
GRUPPER, *v.* To give up (Wil.).
GUAD, *v.* Meaning unknown (Kcd.).
GUERDON, *sb.* Protection, safeguard (Sc.).
GUILP, *sb.* The scum from porridge (Yks.).
GULLET, *sb.* A jack (n.Cy.).
GULSHOCK, *adj.* In phr. *a gulshock scoot*, meaning unknown (Ayr.).
GUM, *sb.* ? Coarseness (Nhp.).
GUNNER-ROOM, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
GUN-SLEEVED, *adj.* In phr. *a gun-sleev'd linen sark*, meaning unknown (Sc.).
GURDASTÖRIE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
GURNING-BONES, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Sth.).
GUTLER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
GWAM, *v.* To faint, swoon (Rnf.).
GYTLIN, *adj.* Belonging to the fields, rural (Sc.).

D

DA, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lin. Cor. Written **daa** S. & Ork.[1]; and in form **dey** Abd. Fif. (Jam.) [dā.] A child's name for father.

Sh.I. (K.I.), **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** Da promis't to tak' me in o' 's bosie, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 184, ed. 1882; Dey (G.W.). **Fif.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Da' and me wad greet them, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 84. **N.I.**[1] Hi da! come home to the wain! **Nhb.** The little fellow nodded tee an' shooted—Da ta! ta, Wilson *Tyneside Sng.* (1890) 353. **e.Dur.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] My da says I moänt plaay wi' matchis. **sw.Lin.**[1] His Da says he's over-young. His Da heights him so. **Cor.**[3]

DA, *v.* Sh.I. [dā.] To live; to experience. S. & Ork.[1]

DA(A, see **Daw**, *sb.*[1], **Do**, *v.*, **The.**

DAACH, *v.* Sh.I. To lull. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **dachin.**

DAAD, DAAFE, see **Dad**, *sb.*[3], **Dough.**

DAAHTAL, see **Daytal.**

DAAK, *adj.* Brks. [dāk.] Dirty, covered with filth, slimy. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1]

DAAK, DAAL, see **Dawk**, *v.*[1], **Duck, Dale**, *sb.*

DAAM, DAAR, see **Dame, Dare**, *v.*[1]

DAARENT-WATER-LIGHTS, see **Derwentwater-lights.**

DAARK, DAART(H, see **Darg**, *sb.*, **Deart(h.**

DAATER, DAAZE, see **Daughter, Daze.**

DAB, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **dabb** Shr.[2]; also in form **daub** Sc. [dab, dæb, dāb.] **1.** *v.* To give a slight blow; to strike, pat softly.

Ayr. The dab dabbin' o' a tree-branch on the windock, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 260. **Wxf.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 28, 1896); **w.Yks.**[5] Dabb'd him o' t'cheek. **Chs.**[1 2 3] **s.Chs.**[1] Dùst waan't daab'in i)th maayth? [Dost want dabbin i' th' maïth?] **Not.** (W.H.S.) **Nhp.**[1] In applying cooling lotion to an inflamed eye we should say, 'Dab it well and often.'

2. To strike with a pointed or sharp weapon; to prick, stab; to peck, as birds. Also *fig.* to eat.

Sc. The thorn that dabs I'll cut it down. Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 87. **Elg.** Dread Death . . . Lat dab at Donald, Tester *Poems* (1865) 94. **Rnf.** Though . . . The fare at times is geyan scant, E'en dab awa'. Young *Pictures* (1865) 173. **Ayr.** The rising generation began to pick and dab at him, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxiii. **Lnk.** In the scholar's pictur'd beuks We dabbit wi' a preen, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 48. **Peb.** Well daubit, Robin! there's some mair, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 43 (Jam.). **Slk.** He's [a snipe] dabbin, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 153. **Dmf.** No ane o' them [crows] could piek or daub Wi' him at a', Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 42. **Gall.** Ye never quat dabbin' at his kame, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxix. **Nhb.**[1] Small boys may be seen . . . with harpoons, . . . dabbing at the floating treasures, Charlton *Newcastle* (1885) 313.

Hence (1) **Dabban**, *vbl. sb.* the act of pecking or pricking; (2) **Peck nor dab**, *phr., fig.* to have no fellowship.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Rnf.** The members . . . of the 'Pen' . . . would neither 'peck nor dab' with others, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 41.

3. To push or press smartly; to thrust; to throw. Cf. **dob**, *v.*

Bnff.[1] He dabbit the loon's nose amo' the dubs. **Wm.** Dab it in reet sharp (B.K.). **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Dab a whitening brush ageean his mahth, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); All dab ther hand i' t basin an' collar a potatoe apiece, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 28, 1896). **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.**[1] He dabbed the mortar in his face; **Nhp.**[2] **Shr.**[2] I'll dabb your mouth up. **Oxf.**[1] Dab at, to snatch at anything. *MS. add.* **Cor.** Dabben clay at jungsters making bricks, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w Eng.* (1865) 460, ed. 1896; And dab'd a great doat fig in Fan Trembaa's lap, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 193; Pd. to Jervas to cry about the town to forbid the boys to dab stones, *St. Ives Borough Accs.* (1715); **Cor.**[2] He dabbed it right in my eye.

Hence **Dabban**, *vbl. sb.* the act of pushing or pressing.

Bnff.[1] He keepit a dabban o't doon intil a hole.

4. To dibble.

Nrf.[1] Dab, in its sense of to peck or pierce, is applied to dibbling holes in furrows for seed (s.v. Dabby).

Hence **Dabbing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of dibbling.

Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Grose (1790).

5. With *down*: to put a thing down quickly; also *fig.* to pay down ready money.

Bnff.[1] Dab yir hehd doon. **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **w.Yks.** Dab it daan, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884). **Nhp.**[1] How you dab it down. **Glo.** (H.T.E.)

Hence phr. *Dabs doon*, immediate payment, ready money.

e.Yks.[1] Price on't's five shillin, dabs doon, an Ah weeant tak less.

6. To throw down carelessly; to spread things about in a slovenly way.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Oa', daab' it daayn aan'iwèe'ür [Oh, dab it daïn annywheer]. **Nhp.**[1] How you dab the things about. **Shr.**[1] Now dunna dab that down 'afe way; pūt it in its place at wunst.

7. To dip in water and quickly withdraw; to do anything in a slight or superficial manner.

Rnf. It's Jamock that's begun to dab In poetry, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 105. **Wm.** The housekeeper doon on her knees dabin reshes, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7, ed. 1896. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Jüst daab' yür aan'dz i dhü wee'tür [Just dab yur hands i' the weeter]. Ahy)v ŭ fyuw engk'ichiz tŭ daab' thróo [I've a fyow henkiches (handkerchiefs) to dab through]. **Nhp.**[1] Just dab a few things out. **Shr.**[1] Mary, jest dab me tuthree cloths through as'll las' till Monday; it dunna matter bīlin' 'em fur wunst.

8. *sb.* A blow or slap, *gen.* with the hand.

Sc. Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel, but never a daub with a dishclout before (spoken by saucy girls, when one jeers them with an unworthy sweetheart), Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 256. **Wxf.**[1] An smack lick a dab of a brough [And smacked like a slap of a shoe], 96. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** He catch't him a dab at t'mooth (B.K.). **e.Yks.** Jack gav him a dab iv his ee, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884) 8. **Lan.** Davies *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 274; **Lan.**[1] If he comes courtin' here again aw'll give him a dab wi' th' dish-clout. **n.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1 2 3] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy'l gy'i dhi ü daab' i)th tèeth [I'll gie thee a dab i' th' teeth]. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] If I'd a bin as nigh 'im as yo' wun, I'd a gid 'im a dab i' the mouth; **Shr.**[2] Fatch him a dab i' th' fèâce. **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] I catched 'nn a dab in the vaayce. **Nrf.** I cast him such a dab, Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv; **Nrf.**[1] (s.v. Dabby). **Hmp.**[1] A geart dab in the chaps. **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I'll gie thee a dab under the ear, s'hear me. **Dev.** *w. Times* (Apr. 9, 1880) 6; **Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[2] Gibb'n a dab.

9. A thrust, poke, prod, esp. the peck of a bird's beak. Also used *fig.*

Fif. Wi' dads and dabs, Rome's skelpie-limmer thumpet, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 12. **Ayr.** A lawyer . . . In ilk ane's corn aye took a dab, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1843) 12, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Out ower the winnock sill, I tak' a wee bit dab, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 36. **Lth.** He gae it sic a dab, I wat, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 165. **Bwk.** I took a dab in railway shares, Calder *Sngs. and Poems* (1897) 203. **Wgt** I wad like to hae a dab at the Treasurer, Fraser

Wigtown (1877) 186. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa myeks a dab at the bit imp, *His other Eye* (1880) 5; Starlings stun worms by a dab on the narrow end, Hardy *Back. Natur. Club*, VII. 295.

10. A children's game; see below.

w.Lon. *A gen.* school game in 1860-66, Gomme *Games* 1894-95. [A game in which a pin is put at random in a school-book, between the leaves of which little pictures are placed. The successful adventurer is the person who puts the pin between two leaves including a picture which is the prize, and the pin itself is the forfeit. *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 36 *ib.*.]

11. A dibbling implement.

e.An.[1], **Nrf.**[1] (s.v. Dabby). **Suf.**[1] Implements of wood shod with iron, for making conical holes to receive the seed-corn dropped in by hand. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

12. A wipe with a wet sponge or cloth; a dip in water; a small wash; the washing of a few clothes at a time distinct from the regular washing-day. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Dab-wash.**

Yks. What is called in the district a dab-wash, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1874) 57. **w.Yks.** An shooze a dab wesh ivvry Setterday, Rogers *Nan Bunt* 1830 13. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Wi wesh·n reg·ilŭr wŭns ŭ wik, ŭn sŭmtahy·mz wi n ŭ daab·-wesh i)th mid·l u·dh wik [We weshen regilar once a wik, an' sometimes we'n a dab-wesh i'th' middle o'th' wik]. **Lin.** We mun have a little dab-wash o' Thursday (W.M.E.F.). **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** We on'y hed a dab-wesh last wik (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1 2] **Shr.**[1] Our reg'lar wesh is every three wik; but we bin often 'bliged to 'ave a bit of a dab between. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[12], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ken.** (G.B.)

Hence (1) **Dab-wash**, *v.* to wash a few things; (2) **Dab-washing**, *ppl. adj.* appl. to women who 'dab-wash.'

(1) **w.Yks.**[2] When a woman washes clothes, and omits any article from a bundle sent to her, she washes it separately, and is then said to dab-wash it. (2) **w.Yks.** Mind at t'wesh-day's at forend a' t'week allas, an not Friday or Setterday, like wot a menny thowtless dab-weshin wimmin hez it, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 5.

13. *Comp.* **Dab-dumps**, *sb. pl.* the small pools left on the beach when the tide has fallen. **n.Yks.**[2]

14. A small quantity, either of solids or liquids; a slight meal, a 'snack.'

Frf. At the toosie end there were daubs o' clattit hair, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 44, ed. 1889. **Ir.** She distributed little dabs of the thick yellow porridge . . . for the two youngest children, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 87. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1] 'A dab of clarts' is a piece of mud thrown and stuck on where it has fallen. **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** There's a lal dab o' butter on t'plate (B.K.). **w.Yks.** A greeat dab o' muck up o' t'new paant, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Not.** This bit o' meat ull mek a dab for me an' the missis (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** Hot dabs, warm savoury meat-suppers, eaten in a snug way, Grose 1790 *MS. add.* (C.); **Nhp.**[1] What a dab of milk. There was a poor little dab of apples on the tree this turn. **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] We'n a poor dab o' butter this wik. **Glo.** Corn before it is bound, but after it is cut—the quantity laid, ready for binding, by the reaping machine. 'Muv thaay dabs out o' our rōăd' (S.S.B.); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* 1870; **Glo.**[1] My hands is just like dabs of ice. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] An' in she put gurt dabs o' vat As big as my two thumbs. **w.Som.**[1] Jim, let's have a dab o' putty, wit? **Cor.**[2]

Hence phr. (1) *All of one hen's dab*, one and the same kind, all of 'one kidney'; (2) *Potatoes and dab*, potatoes eaten with some greasy relish into which they are dipped or 'dabbed.'

(1) **Dmb.** I jalouse they're a' o' ae hen's dab, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. (2) **Ayr.** Naething cam wrang to his disgeester, frae tatties an' dab to a cogue tu' o' brose, Service *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 281.

15. A small legacy; a sum of money.

Lei.[1] Shay'd a little dab o' money from th' o'd man. **War.**[2] **Shr.**[2] Ladt him a fickle dab o' money.

Hence phr. *a dab in the fist* or *hand*, (1) a small legacy; (2) a bribe, gratuity; (3) earnest-money; a sum on account to clinch a bargain.

(1) **Glo.** (S.S.B.). (2) **Glo.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] They zess how Turney Smith had a middlin dab in th'and 'bout makin o' thick there will. (3) **w.Som.**[1] A very common saying over a bargain when 'earnest money' is paid, is—Wuul, u dab·n dh-an·z bad·r-n u bunnp n dhu baak· [Well, a dab in the hand is better than a bump in the back].

16. Black peppermint 'humbugs'; sweetmeats.

Glo. You've bin and bought some dabs then (S.S.B.).

17. A child's pinafore.

Lin. Brooke *Tracts Gl.* **n.Lin.**[1], **Shr.**[2]

18. An insignificant person, a chit; also used playfully of a child.

e.Yks. Ay, bayn! what a lahtle fat dabs thoo is, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 93. **Dev.** *w.Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; **Dev.**[1]

19. An untidy, thriftless woman.

Chs.[1] **Shr.**[1] Aye, aye! a mon mun ax 'is wife 'ow they bin to live, an' 'e's got a poor dab to 'elp 'im alung. **Dev.** Their scrutinizing pow'r severe, Discerns a vestal from a dirty dab, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 223.

20. *adv.* With force; sharply. Of time: immediately, at once.

Bnff.[1] He gart the loon's hehd cry dab amo' the yird. **s.Pem.** Come on an' do this now dab (W.M.M.).

DAB, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Cum. Der. Brks. Wil. Som. [dab, dæb, dāb.] **1.** *v.* To daub, smear; to blot; also used *fig.* See **Daub.**

Sc. Deserve to be dabbed wi' contempt's greenish pallor, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 343. **Lnk.** His cheeks, mooth, an' chin as if dabbit wi' pent, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 56. **Cum.** They fain wad ha dabb'd him wi clabber, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 231. **Brks.**[1] **n.Wil.** A boy putting his hand into a thrush's nest and finding it just damp—i.e. nearly finished—will say, 'I'll warn as thur'l be eggs in he afore many days, fur he's wet a dabbing' (E.H.G.).

2. *sb.* Daub; a coating of mud, or very rough mortar, put on the walls of cottages.

Der.[2] **w.Som.**[1] An old-fashioned way of building was to build the four outside walls of a house as high as the eaves of cob (q.v.). The gables and partitions were then made of rough round poles or sticks nailed upright, and across these some split sticks for laths; over all was put a coat of dab or very rough mortar. This method is called split and dab [spleet·n dab·].

DAB, *sb.*[3] and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use. Also in forms **daub** Ayr. n.Cy.; **dap·** n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. Ess.[1] Wil.[1] Som. Dev. [dab, dæb, dāb.] **1.** *sb.* An adept, a proficient person.

Bnff. At your trade ye're surely dabs, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 98. **Rnf.** He's a dab tae win, Neilson *Poems* (1876) 92. **Ayr.** That auld gipsy wife is a daub baith at cawk and keel, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) I. **Edb.** I'se gie ye mine, altho' nae dab At telling things, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 39. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); *Border Gl. (Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Nay sic a dab was aw when young at readin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Bet's sec a dab, she'd find thy letter out, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) I. 122; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] He'll bëat thee, fur he's a bit of a dab. **Lan.** He was quite a dab at a bit o' tailorin' or shoemakin', Waugh *Jannock* (1874) viii; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Not.** I can ride a bit, though I'm not such a dab as you are (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hrf.**[1] **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dev.** *w.Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; **Dev.**[1] **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433. **Cor.**[2a] **Colloq.** I am not much of a dab at my exercise, Dickens *B. Rudge* (1841) xli.

Hence (1) **Dabach**, (2) **Dab-hand**, (3) **Dabster**, *sb.* a clever workman, an expert in any business.

(1) **Abd.** He's nae great dabach at coontin' (G.W.). (2) **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] 'A dabhand at a table,' a good trencherman. **e.Yks.** He's a rare dab hand at his wahk, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 90; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A dab hand at figures, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 33; **w.Yks.**[1S] **Lan.** Aw reckont myself a dab hond at cookin, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 64; Davies *Races* (1856) 274. **n.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** He was allays a dab-hond at carvin', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.** Frequent amongst workmen . . . of one who is not only rapid, but superior, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 133; **Not.**[1] **Lin.** Brooke *Tracts Gl.* **Nhp.** (F.R.C.), **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2a] **Shr.**[1] Yo'd'n better ax Tum to do it—'e's a dab-hand at them sort o' things. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Nrf.**[1] (s.v. Dabby). **w.Som.**[1] Muy bwuuy-z u rig·lur dab·an· tu figuree [My boy is a regular expert at cyphering]. (3) **Lnk.** The dominie, a Latin dabster, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 8. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **n.Wm.** He's a dabster wi a gun (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.** (J.B.), **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.**[1] You should set ee an a thetchin', ee's a dabster at that. **Brks**[1], **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **e.An.**[1] Dapter (misprint for dapster?). **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893)

99; Nrf.[1] (s.v. Dabby). Ess. He sich a dapster was at plough, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 24; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1], Dor.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Dab·stur not so common as dab-hand. Dev. *w.Times* Apr. 9, 1880) 6. Cor.[3]

2. *adj.* Clever, smart, expert.

Cum. (C.W.D., n.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.T.), Lan.[1], Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1] He's as dab a hand at thacking as iver I seed.

DAB, *sb.*[4] Irel. Yks. Lon. Any kind of small flat-fish. Also in *comp.* Dab-fish.

N.I.[1], n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[3] Knocked t'poor barn darn as flat as a dab, 24. Lon. The fish fried by street dealers is known as 'plaice dabs' and 'sole dabs,' which are merely plaice and soles, 'dab' being a common word for any flat fish, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 165.

DABACH, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. [da·bəχ.] 1. *sb.* A blow, stroke, thrust. Cf. dab, *sb.*[1]

Bch. (Jam.) Abd. He let a dabach at him wi' his staff (G.W.).

2. *v.* To poke, thrust, prod.

Abd. 'Fat are ye dabachin' at there?' 'I'm houking a hole to bury the coo in' (G.W.).

3. *adv.* With force; sharply, suddenly.

Abd. He let dabach at his spoon and pitched into his porridge (G.W.).

DAB-AN'-NORR, *sb.* Yks. The game of 'knur and spell'; see below.

n.Yks. Usually applied to the ordinary game of 'knur and spell' when played with a 'dab' or piece of wood shaped in such a way that by hitting one end the ball (placed on the other end) is made to spring up. The bat used is known by the names of 'dab-stick,' 'tribbit,' &c. (R.B.). m.Yks. Always so called (R.S.). w.Yks. Very common. The 'dab' or 'spell' is a boot-shaped lever for throwing up the 'norr' or 'knur,' which is a small ball about 1¼ ins. in diameter (*ib.*).

DAB-AN'-THRICKER, *sb.* Yks. [da·b-ən-þri·kə(r).] The game of 'knur and spell'; see below.

e.Yks.[1] A game, in which the dab (a wooden ball) is caused to spring upwards by a blow on the thricker (trigger), and is struck by a flat bottle-shaped mallet fixed to the end of a flexible wand; the distance it goes counting so many for the striker.

DAB AT THE HOLE, *phr.* N.I.[1] A game of marbles. See **Chuck**, *sb.*[2] 3 (5).

DABBER, *sb.*[1] Nhb. [da·bər.] A pointed retort.

Nhb.[1] That's a dabber for him.

DABBER, *sb.*[2] Brks. Bck. [dæ·bə(r).] The little grebe, *Trachybaptes fluviatilis*.

Brks., Bck. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 216.

DABBER, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. [da·bər.] 1. *v.* To jar, wrangle; to confound or stupefy by talking so rapidly that one cannot understand what is said. Abd., Dmf. (Jam.) Cf. daver, *v.*[1]

Hence (1) **Dabberan**, *vbl. sb.* a continuance of wrangling; (2) **Dabberin'**, *ppl. adj.* quarrelsome. Bnff.[1]

2. *sb.* A wrangle. Bnff.[1]

DABBER, DABBERRIES, see **Daver**, *v.*[2], **Day-berry**.

DABBERS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Oxf. War. [da·bərz, dæ·bəz.] 1. A game played by children with small, round flint stones. 2. Stones with which the game of 'dabbers' is played. Oxf.[1] 3. Common marbles made of clay. War. (W.S.B.) 4. Pieces of broken earthenware used by children in the game of 'hitchey-beds' (q.v.). Nhb.[1]

DABBETY FAY, *phr. Obs.* Cor. An exclamation, meaning 'Give us faith.'

Cor.[1] Formerly used by old people in W. Penwith as a pious interjection; Cor.[2]

DABBIES, see **Holy Dabbies**.

DABBIN, *sb.* Cum.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [da·bin.] A dam to keep back or enclose water.

DABBING, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. [da·bin.] Used as *adv.*: limply, sticking to the skin through wet.

Nhp.[1] How dabbing your things hang about you.

[Encombryd in my clothes that dabbing down from me did droppe, Phaer *Eneidos* (1558) 128.]

DABBISH, *v.* Cum. Yks. Written **dabish** Cum. [da·biʃ.] Only in *imp.* in phr. *Dabbish it!* — *thee!* used as an exclamation of surprise or disappointment.

Cum. Dabish thee! Thou's lost me a guid friend, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) I. 30. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* w.Yks. 'Dabbish it!' he said, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1890) v; w.Yks.[1]

DABBIT, *sb.* Glo. Dor. [dæ·bit.] 1. A small quantity. Cf. dab, *sb.*[1] 14.

Glo. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] Dor. A little dab, Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

2. *pl.* Cakes baked on the hearth covered with hot ashes or embers. Also called **Doughbits**.

Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

DABBLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Also in form **daible** Sc. (Jam.) [da·bl, dæ·bl, Sc. also dē·bl.] 1. *v.* To paddle in water or mud; to wash in a slight way.

Sc. A deuk winna dabble aye in ae hole, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Cld. The bairns are daiblin in the burn (Jam.). Rxb. (*ib.*) se.Wor.[1] Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

Hence (1) **Dabbled**, *pp.* made wet and muddy; (2) **Dabbledy**, *adj.* wet, rainy.

(1) w.Yks.[2] (2) Hrf.[2] Dabbledy day, when heavy rain falls.

2. To trifle; to go about in an inactive and feeble way; *gen.* applied to children.

Slk. (Jam.) Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

3. *Fig.* To meddle, interfere.

e.Suf. Don't dabble into my business (F.H.).

4. *sb.* A slight washing.

Rxb. The claise has gotten a bit daible (Jam.).

DABBLE, *v.*[2] Sc. To wrangle; to confound or stupefy with talk. Cf. dabber, *v.*

Frf. When man and wife begins to dabble, Short burns the candle, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 131.

DABBLY, *adj.* Chs. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. [da·bli, dæ·bli.] Showery, wet, dirty.

Chs. Dabbly weather, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 228; Chs.[1], War.[2] s.Wor. (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] If so be it should come a dabbly time. se.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1]

DABBY, *adj.* Lei. Nhp. War. Brks. e.An. [da·bi, dæ·bi.] Limp, flabby; moist, sticking to the skin like wet linen.

Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] How dabby your gown is. War.[3] Brks.[1] Anything containing small portions of a foreign substance is said to be dabby with the strange matter. 'This yer pudden be dabby wi' zuet.' e.An.[1], Nrf.[1]

DABBY-NOINTER, *sb.* Wil. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dirty person. See **Anointer**.

Wil. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106.

DABCHICK, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Shr. Brks. [da·b-, dæ·b-tʃik.] The moorhen or water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) e.Yks.[1], Chs.[1,3], Not.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] Shr. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 178; Shr.[1], Brks.[1]

DABERLICK, *sb.* Sc. Written **daberlack** Nai. (Jam.) 1. A kind of long seaweed.

Mry. There's dulse an' daberlicks for bairns, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 53. Nai. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

2. *Fig.* The hair of the head, when hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks. Nai. (*ib.*)

3. Any wet, dirty strap of cloth or leather.

Nai. *Gl. Surv.* In this sense it is often used to signify the rags of a tattered garment. Evidently denominated from its resemblance to long sea-weed (Jam.).

4. A tall, uncomely person; commonly used as a term of disrespect.

Bnff.[1] Here's that ill-fawrt daberlick o' a chiel. A'm sure there's naebodie seekin' 'im.

DABISH, see **Dabbish**.

DABRIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Faded. See **Daver**, *v.*[2]

Dev. Flowers that were partly faded, I have often heard called 'dabrified,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

DACCLE, see **Dackle**.

DACE, *v.* Dev. Also written **dase**. [dēs, deəs.] To splash.

Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 129. nw.Dev.[1] Stand back, my dear, or you'll git daced all auver. I'll dace tha, min, eef thee komst aneast ma.

DACENT, DACER, see **Decent, Daker**, *sb.*[1]

DACHAN, *sb.* Bch. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A puny, dwarfish creature.

DACHIN, *v.* S. & Ork.[1] Of the wind: to abate. Hence **Dachinin,** *prp.* abating. See **Daach.**

DACIAN, see **Dashin.**

DACIOUS, *adj.* Lin. Som. [dē·ʃəs, deə·ʃəs] Impudent, rude. Aphetic form of *audacious.*

n.Lin.[1] Of all the daacious lads I iver seed oor Sarah's Bill's th' daaciousest. sw.Lin.[1] He's a 'dacious lad, that Bill T. w.Som.[1] A favourite word with women. Yüe dae·ərshus yuung raa·skl! [You audacious young rascal!]

DACITY, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. [da·səti.] Intelligence, capacity, energy, self-assurance. Aphetic form of *audacity.* Cf. **docity.**

n.Cy. Grose 1790. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Nowther fend nor dacity,' neither energy nor understanding; n.Yks.[3] e.Yks.[1] He'll nivver get his taties up afoor frost cums; he hezn't dacity aneeaf to do nowt. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] That lad's naa dacity about him; w.Yks.[5] No dacity fur nowt; he's good to nowt. Chs.[1 2 3]

DACK, *sb.* and *v.* I.W. [dæk.] 1. *sb.* A blow, esp. a gentle or slight blow, such as washerwomen give fine things in washing.

I.W.[1] I'll ghee thee a dack wi' the zull paddul, 49; I.W.[2] I'll gie ee a dack wi' the prong-steel if thee doesn't mind.

2. *v.* To touch gently; to dab with a cloth; to anoint.

I.W. J.D.R.); I.W.[2] My vinger is miserable bad: just dack en vor me.

DACK, *int.* Lin. Wor. Shr. Written **dak** n.Lin. Shr.[2]; and in form **dacky** n.Lin.[1] w.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] [dak, dæk: da·ki, dæ·ki.] A coaxing call to pigs to come and feed out of the trough. Cf. **dacky.**

n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1], w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] (s.v. Calls), Shr.[1 2]

DACK, see **Dawk,** *v.*[1]

DACKER, *v., sb.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Also Glo. Also written **daiker** Sc. N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **daker** n.Cy. Cum. Wm. w.Yks.[4] Glo.; **dakker** Lin. [da·kə(r), dē·kə(r), dē·kər.] 1. *v.* To waver to and fro, to shake fitfully; to stagger, totter.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lin. Vox in agro Lincoln. usitata: significat autem vacillare, nutare, Skinner (1671); Coles (1677); Ray (1691; Bailey (1721); Grose (1790). n.Lin.[1] Applied to the effects of high wind on the sails of ships, on trees, or on buildings. 'I could see th' chimla' dacker ivry gust that caame e' th' big wind o' Wissun Monda'.'

Hence **Daikering,** *ppl. adj.* quavering with the limbs.

n.Yks.[2] 'A daikering sort of a body,' a paralysed person; a mimic.

2. To go about in a sauntering, idle way; to wander, 'dander'; to loiter, slacken speed. Cf. 5.

Sc. Just e'en daikering out to look after my auld master, Scott *Pirate* (1821 vii. Frf. He had daikered awa saxteen miles to anither toon, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 104, ed. 1889. N.Cy.[1] I was just daikering up street. Cum. *Gl.* (1851). n.Yks.[2] Lin. We dacker'd in our pace awhile, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 72; Th' owd oss begins ta dakker. It's up hill, let's dakker a bit, *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 278. n.Lin.[1] She dackers aboot no end, if I'm not runnin' efter her noht niver gets dun. sw.Lin.[1] They dackered a good bit on the way.

Hence **Daiker,** *sb.* a stroll, saunter, short walk.

w.Sc. We used to take a bit daiker to the country, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 272.

3. To go about in a feeble or infirm state; to deteriorate, to flag; of sickness: to relapse.

Slk. Jam.) n.Lin. The fire dackers, Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1]

4. To vacillate, equivocate, waver; to continue in any business in a state of irresolution.

Sc. I hae been flitting every term these four and twenty years; but . . . I e'en daiker on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end, Scott *Rob Roy* 1817 vi. n.Lin. He'd dacker and slew about, Peacock *M. Heron* (1872) II. 80; n.Lin.[1] I knew he was leein', he dacker'd an slew'd i' his talk.

5. To work overtime; to spin out work for the purpose of making overtime.

w.Yks. To work for hire after the common day's work is over, at 2*d.* an hour, Thoresby *Lett.* 1703; Dakering intends working more than the common hours, overwork, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841 357; A workman may 'daker' his time away, or may be accused of 'dakering' (F.K.); w.Yks.[4]

6. To deal or traffic in a 'piddling' sort of way. Lth. (Jam.)

7. To sprinkle.

e.Lin. Dakker the croak [sprinkle the water on the heart of the stack] (G.G.W.).

8. With *out*: to dispose in an orderly way; to 'lay out' (a dead body).

w.Sc. Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in daikering out a dead dame's flesh, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1820) 652 (Jam.).

9. Phr. (1) *To daiker (on) thegither,* to jog along together, see below; (2) *— in a house,* to manage the concerns of a family in a slow but steady way.

(1) Sc. One 'daikers with' another when there is mutual co-operation between those who live together. They are said to 'daiker fine' when they agree so well as to co-operate effectively (Jam.). e.Lth. You an' me'll daiker on thegither fine, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 61. (2) Sc. (Jam.)

10. To search, examine; to search for stolen goods.

Bnff. He went and dackered your house and could not find it, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 40. Abd. The Sevilians will but doubt be here, To dacker for her, as for robbed gear, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 99, ed. 1812; Let these ev'n dacker her who doubt her, Meston *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1723) 55.

Hence **Dackering,** *vbl. sb.* the act of searching.

Bnff. Peter Browne . . . made a sham kind of dackering after the money was gone, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 40.

11. To wrangle; to dare, challenge, provoke.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Abd. I dacker'd wi' him by mysel', Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 9. Wm. What dakering . . . alang the 'Border Service,' Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 521. Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

12. *sb.* A noisy, wrangling dispute.

Sc. For they great dacker made an' tulzi'd strang, Ere they wad yield an' let the cattle gang, Ross *Flaviana* (1768) 23. n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan. *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 194; ne.Lan.[1]

13. *adj.* Of the weather: uncertain, unsettled.

Rnf., Lnk. (Jam. *Suppl.*) n.Cy. Dacker weather, Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Lin. Grose (1790).

14. Dim of sight.

Stf. Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 19.

[1. Du. *dackeren,* to waver to and fro (Kilian); MDu. *dakeren* (Oudemans).]

DACKLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Written **daccle** Abd.; also in form **daickle** Ayr. [da·kl, dē·kl.] 1. *v.* To slacken pace; to hesitate. Cf. **dacker,** *v.*

Abd. Wi' that he daccles a bit, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Ayr. (Jam.)

Hence **Dacklin,** (1) *ppl. adj.* slow, dilatory; (2) *sb.* in phr. *a dacklin of rain,* a slight shower.

(1) n.Sc. (Jam.) (2) A dacklin of rain. Thus denominated because such a shower often falls when it seems uncertain whether the weather will clear up or not (*ib.*).

2. *sb.* A state of suspense or hesitation; the fading of the fire when the heat abates.

n.Sc. When the weather is not settled, so that it is neither frost nor thaw, or when it seems uncertain whether it will be fair or rainy, it is said to be 'in a dackle.' The market is said to be 'in a dackle' when purchasers are keeping off, under the idea of the prices not being come to their proper level (Jam.). Nai. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) e.Fif. There occurred an ill-faured dackle in the weekly bulleteens. . . . First ae week passed an syne anither without bringin' an explanation o' Tibbie's silence, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi.

DACKLES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sus. Globules of water on walls, &c., caused by damp. Cf. **dag,** *sb.*[1]

Sus. In use many years ago, but now quite *obs.* (G.A.W.); (Hall.)

DACKLIE, *adj.* Ayr. (Jam.) 1. Of a swarthy complexion. 2. Pale, having a sickly appearance.

[Norw. dial. *dȧkk,* dark (of complexion) (Aasen); ON. *dȧkkr,* dark (used of hair).]

DACKY, *sb.* Lin. Shr. Hrf. Also written **dakky** n.Lin. [da·ki, dæ·ki.] A sucking-pig; a child's name for a pig. Also in *comp.* **Dacky-pig.** Cf. **dack,** *int.*

n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] Jack! goa yo an fat up the dackies. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

DACKY, see **Dack,** *int.*

DACRE, *v.* Sc. To give any one a 'hiding.'
Dmf. 'I'll dacre ye,' spoken jocosely (Jam.).

DAD, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **dadd** Sc.; **dade** Cum.[1] Slang; **ded** Cum. Also in forms **daddy, daddie**; **dadi** Slang; **dady** Sc. Cum.[1]; **daiddie** Sc.; **deddy** Sc. Cum.[1] [dad, dæd, dēd, ded; da·di, dæ·di, dē·di, de·di.] 1. Father.

Mry. How pious were their dads, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 29. **Elg.** They hae grat for their dad, Tester *Poems* (1865) 6. **Bnff.** At last brave Jess, the fodgel junt, Did had dad's hands till the auld runt, Wi' boilin broe, John Ploughman brunt, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 26. **Bch.** Her minny crooks her mon' and dad, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 31. **Abd.** Daiddie Brown's burnie, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) 15, ed. 1893. **Frf.** Th' approach of their dear dadd, Morison *Poems* (1790) 46. **Per.** Ye'se hae yer share o' yer daddie's supper, Cleland *Inchbracken* 1883 268, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Dad sent me to bed, Meldrum *Margrédel* 1894 58. **Slg.** Oor bairn is like his daddie, Towers *Poems* (1885) 161. **Rnf.** Suppose your young leddy made you an auld deddy, Barr *Poems* (1861) 251. **Ayr.** I gat him frae my daddy, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 33. **Lnk.** Noo I'm a dad wi' a hoose o' my ain, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 51. **Lth.** What tho' thy dad goes on the gell, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 61. **Edb.** What their auld dads began, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 41. **Peb.** Bairnies for their daddie speir, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 123. **Dmf.** We fley Daddy Care wi' a royal glee, Reid *Poems* (1894) 97. **Gall.** The Pre-Disruption sermons o' his daddy, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 105. **Kcb.** You're dear to mammie an' to dad, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 143. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** O' fortunes great my ded oft tells, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1743) 118; Dick has broken deddy's disb, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 55; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** He can say Mam an' Dad, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 34. **w.Yks.**[14] **Lan.** Mother an' the dad will soon be home now, Hocking *Our Joe*, ii; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[2] He vastly favours his dad, 158. **nw Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**[1 2] **Hit.** Now if I don't tell your dad (H.G.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Nrf.**[1] **Ess.** Long afore His dad lay by the wall, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 21. **n.Dev.** Are you my daddy? Chanter *Witch* (1896) 34. **Slang.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

2. Phr. (1) *Dad's own boy*, a son having his father's peculiarities; (2) *daddies and mammies*, the dust-charged collections of moisture that gather between the toes after a walk, &c.; (3) *the daddy of it*, the worst of it, the trouble; (4) *to be a daddy for*, to excel in; (5) *to be the dad of*, or *to be daddy of*, to be superior to, to be master of, to excel in; (6) *to be the dad of all ring-tails*, to excel in mischief, to be the ringleader.

(1) **Brks.**[1] (2) **Glo.** Northall *Flk-Phrases* (1894). (3) **Glo.** It's the pain, that's the daddy of it (S.S.B.). (4) He's a regular daddy for mischief (*ib.*). (5) **w.Yks.** I reckon sho's the dad ov all, is that, *Dewsbre Obs.* (1866) 9; *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**[1] He'st dad of au for mischief. (6) **m.Yks.**[1]

3. *Comb.* (1) **Daddy-da**, a child's call to its father; (2) **— cloots**, Father Devil, the devil; (3) **-Isaac**, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (4) **-long-legs**, a nickname for a long-legged boy; (5) **-rough**, the stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*; (6) **-'s whiskers**, Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba.*

(1) **Abd.** Daddy-da; that doo's greetin', Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 72, ed. 1882. (2) **Rnf.** Schules may gang to Daddy Cloots, Barr *Poems* (1861) 200. (3) **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). (4) **Brks.**[1] (5) **War.**[2a] (6) **Wil.**[1]

4. The person who gives away the bride at a wedding; the best man.

e.An. (E.G.P.) **Nrf.** The man who attended to give the bride away, hurriedly show[ed] his right to kiss the bride first, in consequence of his position as 'daddy,' Glyde *Gaul.* (1872) i; (M.C.H.B.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

DAD, *sb.*[2] Irel. Nhp. Amer. Also in form **dads** Nhp.[1] [dad, dæd.] A disguised form of *God*, used in var. phr. of asseveration and imprecation. See **Bedad.**

w.Ir. And, by dad, the poor king was obleeged at last for to get a goose, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 4. **Nhp.**[1] Dads-bobs! [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 64.]

DAD, *sb.*[3] Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Also in forms **dāad** Cum.; **daud** Sc. Cum.; **dawd** Sc. Yks. [dad, dād, dōd.] A large piece, a lump, portion; a flake, a slight covering (of snow).

Sc. Raw dauds mak fat lads, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 31, ed. 1881. **Elg.** Dauds o' beef an' legs o' mutton, Tester *Poems* (1865) 100. **Bnff.** He found it to be 'a big dad o' bread and butter,' Smiles *Natur.* (1870) ii. **Frf.** A daud o' tanned claith frae the sail o' a boat, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 17. **Per.** Wi' dauds o' counsel ye would gie, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 89. **Fif.** Gie him a dad o' curran' loaf, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 99. **e.Fif.** Dauds o' fat beef an' pork, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. **Slg.** Dinna gape for dauds o' praise Frae gurly Andrew Fairway, Towers *Poems* (1885) 65. **s.Sc.** Only look what a dad o' a stockin', Wilson *Tales* (1830) V. 96. **Rnf.** Buttered scones And dauds o' bread and cheese, Barr *Poems* (1861) 162. **Ayr.** An' cheese an' bread ... Was dealt about in lunches, An' dawds that day, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 23. **Lnk.** He had great dauds o' common sense, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 30. **Lth.** Gie's dauds O' buns, an' short bread plenty, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 20. **e.Lth.** A dawd o' bannock if we likit, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 146. **Edb.** O' gude short-bread a dad, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 9. **Kcb.** Girls wi' gingerbread in dauds, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 73. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.** An' lumps o' beef, an' dads o' duff, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 77; **Nhb.**[1] Scarce. **e.Dur.**[1] Cut him a dawd o' breed. **Cum.** It was aw splattert ower wi girt dauds o' clay (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] A lāal dāad o' snow on t'grund. It fo's i' girt dauds.

Hence (1) **Dadkin**, *sb.* a tittle, *gen.* in phr. *to a dadkin*; (2) *Dawds and blawds*, *phr.* (*a*) the blades of colewort boiled whole; broth made in this manner; (*b*) a great abundance; (3) *to rive aw-a-dawds*, *phr.* to tear all to pieces; see **Adawds.**

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] Dhaat s Paal·i tŭ ŭ daad·kin [That's Pally to a dadkin]. (2, *a*) **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Fif.** There's dawds and blawds to yer dinner, *MS. Poem* (Jam.). (*b*) **Fif.** (Jam.) (3) **Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* [Holloway; K.)]

DAD, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Written **dadd, dadde** Sc. Also in forms **daud** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **dawd** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **dawrd** Abd. [dad, dād, dōd.] 1. *v.* To strike, beat, dash; to slam; also used *fig.* to disturb, ruffle.

Sc. The norlan' blaste frae yonte the binne May skelpe an' dadde fu' snelle an' dour, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 311; 'Come here, miss, and I'll daud yer frock.' With that she began to flick off the powdery snow, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 189. **Abd.** Ye've deav't me an' daudet, An' ca'd me a fule, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* lxii. **Frf.** Though sairly dung doitet an' dandit about, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 55. **Per.** We'st love gared ye dad ma ears wi' yir bukes? Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 51. **Fif.** Barrow and banes wi' kicks and knocks Were daddit round about, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 86; On his door he dadit, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 139. **Ayr.** Everybody dauds and dings the daft laird o' Grippy, Galt *Entail* 1823 lxii. **Lnk.** He's up wi' the dishclout to daud it awa', Rodger *Poems* (1838) 38, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Thick swirling drift dauds the dead sapless yirth, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 41. **e.Lth.** An' made for the door, an' dadded it ahint him, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 237. **Edb.** Dadding the end of his staff on the ground, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **Peb.** An daudit down their standard, Nicol *Poems* (1805) II. 8 (Jam.). **Slk.** He had a' the house daddit down, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 175, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Dinna gang to dad tysel a' abroad, Carlyle *Lett.* (Mar. 30, 1838) in Froude's *Carl.* (1885) I. 132; With a nervous system all dadded about by coach travel, rail travel (Sept. 2, 1849), *ib.* II. 10. **Gall.** Dauded oor heids thegither, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 411. **Kcb.** Slap an' dad her as I like, It only mak's her waur, Armstrong *Ingleside* 1890 142. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Be who it will, I'ze daud his jaws, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 52; **Nhb.**[1] Aa'll dad yor jaa. Divvent dad it doon that way. **Cum.** I'll daud thy lugs wnd t'dish clout (E.W.P.).

Hence (1) **Dadding**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) ill-treatment, rough usage; (*b*) a knocking, striking; (*c*) *fig.* wandering, 'knocking' about the world; (*d*) *ppl. adj.* of the wind or rain: beating, driving, knocking; (2) **Dawdit**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* ill-used, ill-treated.

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] Ill-treatment by casting down and pulling along the ground, or by tossing hither and thither. **Fif.** I'se gi'e you your daddins (Jam.). (*b*) **Rnf.** That daudin', kickin' at the door ... Thae schule-weans mak' from morn to nicht, Young *Pictures* (1865) 136. (*c*) **Frf.** There are some wha, wi' lang daudin aboot the country, hae lost a' sense o' dignity, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 33, ed. 1889. (*d*) **Per.** Haud aff the daddin' wind and weet, Haliburton *Odhl Idylls* (1891) 28. **Ayr.** But bitter daudin showers hae wat it, Burns *3rd Ep. J. Lapraik* (Sept. 13, 1785 st. 3. **e.Lth.** First there was a mukle daddin wind, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 9. (2) **Bnff.**[1] She's a peer dawdit lassie.

2. To pelt, bespatter.

Frf. Ilk fool that claims your honours bright Wi' missiles dad him, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 43. Ayr. An' set the bairns to daud her Wi' dirt this day, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 2. Gall. A-dawding wi' the storm, HARPER *Bards* (ed. 1889) 206. Peb. An' a' his cleathin daudit Wi' glaur that day, NICOL *Poems* (1805) I. 35.

3. *Fig.* To abuse.

Nhb. I'd daud or gie him weel his souses, DONALDSON *Poems* (1800) 13; Nhb.[1]

4. To dash out a small fire of gas in a pit, or a small accumulation of gas, with a jacket.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence **Daddin**, *vbl. sb.* mixing fire-damp in a pit with fresh air by duffing it with a jacket, so as to dilute it and render it harmless. Nhb.[1]

5. With *off*: to shake off.

Sc. Daud aff the stoure frae your feet, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) x. 14. Lnk. Then took his bonnet to the bent And dadit aff the glar, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 260 (JAM.). Edb. Giving his breeches-knees a skuff with his loof to dad off the stoure, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii.

6. With *down*: to throw oneself down with violence.

Lnk. Swith to Castalius' fountain brink Dad down agrouf [flat], and tak a drink, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 339 (JAM.).

7. *sb.* A blow, a sudden and violent thrust; a clapping of the hands.

Sc. The shirra's gi'en her a daud on the side o' her heid, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 306. Bnff.[1] He ga' the bairn a dawd into the middle o' the fleer. Abd. Gley'd Gibby Gun wi' a derf dawrd Belt o'er the grave divine, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 50. Frf. [He] nearly dirled the Frenchy's teeth oot o' his head by the daud with which the back end o' the barrow cam' doon on the road, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 173, ed. 1889. Per. And syne set them down wi' a daud, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 78. Fif. Breakin' the hearers' pows wi' dads, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 7. Rnf. He could shake a' Dumbuck wi' a daud o' his hammer, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 42. Ayr. There were dauds and clinks and a fouth of flyting, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 68. Lnk. The very best folk whiles deserve a bit daudie, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 47. Lth. The honours blithely gie Wi' rare dauds, SMITH *Merry Bridal* 1866 208. Slk. I'll mak it plain to ye. . . . That's a dadd, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866. Dmf. Toasts . . . were drank . . . Wi' ruffs and dads, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 57. Gall. I'll gie ye anither daud on the kerb, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxx. Keb. Whoe'er did slight him gat a daud, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 15. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He gat sic a dad as he'll not forget.

[7. This deceiuer fel doun with sik a dade, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 125.]

DAD, *v.*[2] Lan. [dad.] To move a heavy article forward by turning it on its end.

s.Lan. W.H.T.) w.Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 230.

DAD A BIT, *phr. Obs.*? Sc. Not a bit.

Bnff. He was wi' gab sae gifted That dad a bit cou'd I get shifted, Frae yieldin' to his sighs an' granes, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 181.

DADACK, DADDACK, DADDAK, see **Daddock.**

DADD, DADE, see **Dad**, *sb.*[1], **Dade**, *v.*

DADDER, see **Dather.**

DADDES, *sb. pl.* Glo.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A child's word for the hands. Cf. **daddle**, *sb.*[1]

DADDIES, *sb. pl.* Hrf. [dæ·diz.] Fireworks.

Hrf. They had had some daddies up their yard that evening and had frightened the old man to death, *Bromyard News* (Nov. 8, 1894) 5; Known only by old people (H.C.M.).

DADDLE, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Cant. [da·dl, dæ·dl.] The hand. Cf. **daddes.**

Nhb. When Hamlick stuck his daddle oot, To grip his feyther's paw, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 354; Nhb.[1] Cum. Gi'e us a shek o' thy daddle, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 6. Nhp.[1], Shr.[1 2], Glo.[2] Cant. Tip us your daddle, Sir Luke, AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) bk. III. ii; *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

DADDLE, *sb.*[2] Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pea-shooter. (HALL.)

DADDLE, *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **dadle** Sc. Wm. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2]; **daidle** Sc. n.Yks.[1]; **daudle** n.Yks.[1]; **dawdle** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lan.[1] [da·dl, dē·dl, dea·dl, dō·dl.] 1. To walk or work slowly; to dawdle, saunter, trifle. Cf. **doddle.**

Sc. There's no manner of service in your daidling here (SILVIN SON *Catriona* (1892) vii. Frf. A chap hingin' his head an' daidlin' aboot as if he was deein', WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 57, ed. 1889. Per. Daidlin' aboot a' day doin' naething but drinkin' (G.W.). Fif. The lairds, wi' flunkie and wi' hound, Come daidlin', drappin' in, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 59. e.Fif. I'm nae to be standin' here a' day, daidlin' awa my time for naething, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. Rnf. Their wives wad hae daidl'd for blythe thro' the weet, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 45. Lnk. I boost gae daidlin' barefittet aboot, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 47. Lth. He suddenly exercised discipline on Jamie's ears, with a 'take that . . . for daidlin when ye're sent on an eerant,' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 88. Edb. I might come dadling up behint, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 4. Slk. Daidlin' in the mock-turtle! I hate a' things mock, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) (MACKAY). N.Cy.[1] Cum. Then I daddle to the duir, And then I daddle in, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 156. Wm. Thae dud daddle alang, wi' hundreds a fooark in em, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 28; Billy wad a dadled away fer hoors tagidder, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882 14. n.Yks.[1 2] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] What are ta dadling about for? Shr.[1] 'Er'd larn summat better than daddle about ööth a child. Glo.[1] Lon. They're people I think that like to daddle over their teas, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 76. Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) **Daddlement**, *sb.* trifling proceedings; (2) **Daddler**, *sb.* a trifler; (3) **Daddling**, *ppl. adj.* idle, dawdling, without energy, listless.

(1) Cum.[1] (2) Dmf. (JAM.) (3) Sc. The deil's in the daidling body, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) ix; That's dainty wark for sic a daidlen body, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 407 (JAM.). Per. A' wud tell the daidlin wratch o' a cratur, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 190; He's a fooshinless, daidlin, drunken warrock (G.W.). Rnf. The police . . . Who spend their time in apprehending Poor daidling Buddies not offending, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 211. Ayr. What has become of that daidling bodie? GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) c. Lth. Daidlin' bodies sat an' souket Hale puncheons up, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 10. e.Lth. Archie Howden's but a thieveless, daidlin cratur, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 45. n.Yks.[1] A daidling, sauntering body.

2. To walk unsteadily, to stagger; to waddle; to walk with short steps.

Sc. He daidles like a duik (JAM.). Lth. Ducks daidlin' in the dubs are seen, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 30. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks. (R.B.) Lan. I' this fettle aw munt daddle whom, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 34; Lan.[1], Chs.[1 2 3], Nhp.[1], e.An.[1]

Hence **Daddled**, *adj.* applied to ducklings allowed to go too young into the water.

Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 30.

3. To draggle, bemire one's clothes.

Sc. (JAM.) Frf. While he was daidelt like a wonder Drenched wi' rain, BEATTIE *Annha* (c. 1820) 41, ed. 1882.

4. Phr. *to daddle and drink*, to wander from place to place in a drunken way; to tipple. Sc. (JAM.), Per. (G.W.)

5. To support, to assist in walking; see **Dade.**

w.Yks.[2] A lame horse is brought from the field and 'two men dadled him,' one on each side. 'He wer drunk, and they dadled him home.' Lan.[1] Stf., Der. (J.K.)

Hence (1) **Daidlin'**, (*a*) *sb.* a leading-string for children; (*b*) *adj.* swaddling; (2) **Daidling-strings**, *sb. pl.*, see **Daidlin'** (*a*).

(1, *a*) Lan.[1] (*b*) w.Yks. A rowl o' daidlin tloaz, *Yksman.* (1875) 12. (2) Lan. My love bought . . . Katherine gartering for daddling strings, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1806) 77.

6. To fondle a child, to toss on the knee.

Frf. He could daidle her as if she were an infant, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xxvii. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

DADDLE, *v.*[2] Dor. [dæ·dl.] To trouble, bother, annoy, worry.

Dor. Daddled wi' him (C.V.G.); Not heard recently (O.P.C.).

DADDLE, DADDLIE, see **Daidle.**

DADDOCK, *sb.* War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Amer. Also written **dadack** War.[2] Brks. w.Cy.; **daddack** Brks.[1]; **daddak** w.Wor.[1]; **daddick** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Som.; **daddik** Hrf.[2] Wil.; **daddok** s.Wor.; **dadduck** se.Wor.[1] Hrf.; **dadick** Wil.; **dadock** Glo.; **deddock** Wor.; **dedock** Hmp.[1] [dæ·dək, de·dək.] 1. Rotten wood, touchwood; also in *comp.* **Daddock-wood.**

War.[3] The window ledge is all of a daddock. m.Wor. (J.C.) s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Words* (1875) 13; s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); Hrf.[1] Glo. BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.*

(1870); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** (K.); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). [Amer. Colloquial in the States, esp. New England (FARMER).]

Hence **Daddocky**, *adj.* decayed, rotten; *fig.* inferior, weak; tasteless.

War.[2] A dadacky log of wood; **War.**[3] This tree has lain here till the wood is quite daddocky. **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** That wood is dadocky (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] As daddocky as a kex; **Glo.**[2] **Brks.** A wünt under a daddacky slam bush (M.B.); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] The bern doors be 'daddacky' an' wunt stan' mendin'. **Hmp.**[1] That tree has been dedocky some time. **Wil.** SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.*; **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** 'Tis all got so daddicky as you can't do nothin' wi't (E.H.G.). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.)

2. Phr. *to go to daddocks*, to be utterly rotten, to go to pieces.

Som. The beam was gone, all gone to daddicks, HERVEY *Chron.* (1887) I. 337.

[1. When the heart or body of a tree is throughly rotten, it is called *daddock*, BLOUNT (1681).]

DADDY, DADDIE, see **Dad**, *sb.*[1]

DADE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Also written **dad** Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **dadd** e.Lan.[1]; and in forms **dady** s.Not.; **daw'd** Lan.[1] [dēd, deəd, dad, da·di.] **1.** *v.* To lead; to hold up a child beginning to walk; to support; to walk arm in arm.

w.Yks.[2] I daded him o'er t'brook. **Lan.** They had to dad me whoam, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 170, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] In common use about Macclesfield; **Chs.**[2] Not common; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy'v dai·did yü men·i ü tahym, mon, wen yü wün ü lit·l ün [I've daded yŏ many a time, mon. when yŏ wun a little 'un]. **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** I had to dade him most of the way home L.C.M.); **Not.**[3] **s.Not.** My mester and Bill dadied 'im 'um (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] We daded her between us. **Lei.**[1] I shouldn' ha' got home, if they hadn' daded me along. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Take hold of his other hand, and we'll dade him along. **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**[1] I'd rather dade a child six months than it should larn to creep.

Hence (1) **Dading-strings**, (2) **Dadins**, *sb. pl.* leading-strings.

(1) **Lan.** Aw've livt e' Smobridge evvur sin' awre e' dadin-strengs, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857); **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1 2 3] **s.Chs.**[1] Oo'z got·n ü mon üred·i, ün ür z hae·rli aayt n ür dai din-stringz [Hoo's gotten a mon a'ready, an' her's barely ait'n her dadin'-strings]. **Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] *Obs.* **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] 'Im a mon! W'y 'a's 'ardly out o' the dadin'-strings yit! **Shr.**[2] (2) **Lan.** Squinted at it through the saddle of its dadins, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 108; I have no remembrance of the 'dadin' period, *ib. Waverlow* (1863) 27, ed. 1884; **Lan.**[1]

2. To walk slowly; to walk with help. Lei.[1], War.[3]

3. *sb. pl.* Leading-strings for children. Der.[1] *Obs.*

[1. The little children when they learne to goe, By painefull mothers daded to and fro, DRAYTON *Ep.* (1598) XXI. 108 (NARES).]

DADEY, *sb.* War.[3] [dē·di.] A large pike.

DAD-FINCH, see **Daffinch**.

DADGE, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [dadʒ.] A large piece. See **Dad**, *sb.*[3]

DADGE, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Also in form **dodge** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [dadʒ, dodʒ.] To saunter; to walk slowly and clumsily. See **Dade**, *v.* **2.**

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Then dadg'd we to the bog owr meadows dree, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 13; **Cum.**[3] When they dadg't away togidder, 169.

DA-DILLY, *sb.* Irel. [da·dili.] A helpless, useless person.

N.I.[1] She's a sore da-dilly of a crayture.

DADJEON-WABSTER, see **Dajon-wabster**.

DADLESS, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Useless, stupid. (HALL.)

DADTHER, see **Dather**.

DADUM, *adv.* Hrt. Ess. Ken. Also in forms **addum, attum** Hrt. Ess. [dæ·dəm.] At the time.

Hrt., Ess. *N. & Q.* 1874) 5th S. i. 115. **Ken.** Dadum I return, *ib.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 517.

DADY, DAEG, see **Dad**, *sb.*[1], **Dade, Darg**, *sb.*

DAE-NETTLE, see **Dea-nettle**.

DAFF, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *adj.*[1] Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also Som. Written **daffe** N.Cy.[2] Also in form **daft** w.Yks. [daf, dæf.] **1.** *v.* To daunt, stun, discourage; to extinguish (a candle).

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); COLES (1677); **N.Cy.**[1 2], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Sam war noan te be dafted wi' one failure, *Yksman* (1876) 15, col. 1; WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[2] T'wind 'll datt t'candle out; **w.Yks.**[4], **Lan.**[1]

2. To falter in memory. n.Yks.[2]

3. To loiter; to chat in a dawdling, foolish way.

n.Yks. Thou maun't tak neea notish ov ow't at he sez; sen he tumm'ld off t'eart he daffs on a bit (R.B.); **n.Yks.**[2] Daffing, prosing.

4. *sb.* In phr. *to put a daff on a person*, to make any one afraid. Shr.[2]

5. A coward, a dastard.

n.Cy. COLES (1677). **n.Yks.**[1 2], **w.Yks.**[1]

6. A fool, a booby.

n.Yks. SEDGWICK *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 108; **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence (1) **Daffam**, *sb.* a fool, a silly person; (2) **Daff-head**, *sb.* a blockhead, a coward; (3) **Daffy**, *sb.*, see **Daffam**; (4) **Daffy-like**, *adv.* foolishly, like an idiot.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (3) **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** I've neā patience wi' sic daffys, MORRIS *Siege o' Bron'ton* (1867) 6; **n.Lan.**[1] **w.Wor.** John, the daffy, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* 1874) II. 24. (4) **w.Wor.** A-pickin at his cooat quaire an' daffy-loike, *ib.* I. 30.

7. *adj.* Stupid, dull, idiotic. Cf. **daft**, *adj.*

w.Som.[1] Tis a wisht thing vor em, sure 'nough, vor t-ave two o'm daff and foolish like that there.

Hence (1) **Daffish**, *adj.* (*a*) sheepish, shy, modest; (*b*) low-spirited; (2) **Daffy**, *adj.* (*a*) imbecile, soft; (*b*) dry, insipid.

(1, *a*) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] A little bit daffish, but that's a djel better than bein' too boud; **Shr.**[2] He's grow'd so daffish. **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); **Hrf.**[1] (*b*) **Shr.**[2] (2, *a*) **War.**[3] He is a bit daffy. **s.Wor.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] A soort o' deead daffy gess.

[5. Daffe or dastard, or he þat spekythe not yn tyme, *Prompt.* 6. I sal been halde a daf, a cokenay, CHAUCER *C.T.* A. 4208.]

DAFF, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lin. [daf.] To frolic, sport, jest; to talk nonsense.

Sc. When the lads used to daff with the lassies, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) i. **Elg.** By the stouk, the lad and lass, They daff, and touzle sair, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 151. **Abd.** It's now your time to daff a wee, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 86. **Per.** A' mind Hillocks daffin' wi' ye that nae wumman cud get a goon oot o' ye, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 164. **Rnf.** In our play o' life's wee game, We'll daff at times as weel as them, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 176. **Ayr.** What am I about; daffing till this tune here, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xvi. **Lnk.** We'll lauch, an' daff, an' frisk, an' fling, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870 113. **Lth.** The weans shall daff in their pranksome play, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 24. **Rxb.** She daffed awee wi' sic as ye, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 131. **Nhb.** Daffin' wi' the hunter eallants, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 17. **Dur.** He's always daffin' on (A.B.). **n.Lin.**[1] She's alus daffin' i'steäd o' mindin' her wark.

Hence (1) **Daffer**, *sb.* merriment; (2) **Daffery**, *sb.* gaiety, sportiveness, folly; (3) **Daffing**, (*a*) *sb.*, see **Daffery**; (*b*) idle waste of time in frivolous talking; (*c*) *ppl. adj.* playful, sportive, foolish; (4) **Daffing-green**, *sb.* the village green, where sports are held.

(1) **Ayr.** (J.M.) (2) **Sc.** It's a browst your ain daffery did brew, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 299. **Abd.** Wha in her daffery had run o'er the score, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 98, ed. 1812. **Fif.** 'Mid sic daffery and glaikin Baith god and priest were merry-makin', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 19. (3, *a*) **Sc.** Sae folk ca'd us in their daffin' young Niek and auld Nick, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817 xxii. **Elg.** She'll be a vera Sodom soon For deevilment an' daffin', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 163. **Bnff.** Your graceless daffin' lay aside, An' Wisdom's paths pursue, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 34. **Abd.** Tak' some thought, For whiles sic daffin's nae for nought, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 86. **Per.** Gin she be young an' fu' o' daffin' she'll a' the mair need to be adveesed, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 76, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Father o' daffin, jaips, and jokes! TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 20. **Slg.** What daffin' was there, Wi' youths a' true-hearted and maidens so fair, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 146. **Dmb.** Lea' aff yer daffin' and yer glee, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 16. **Rnf.** Whan e'er my face she

saw, Up her plaidin' coat she kiltit, An' in daffin' scowr'd awa, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I 28. **Ayr.** Until wi' daffin weary grown, BURNS *Tea Dogs* (1786) l. 43; Since ye will hae sic daffin, ye maun time't yoursel', GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxx. **Lnk.** We're nae sooner fools to give consent Than we our daffin and tint power repent. RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) III. iii. **Lth.** Whare wad folk hae daffin if no' at a waddin? STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 178. **e.Lth.** Whan I thocht o' a' the steer an' the on gauns . . . an' the daffin an'cheerin. HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 215. **Edb.** The laughing, daffing, and hullabaloo that they were making, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828 xxiv. **Peb.** Ae night when laddies quat their daffin', AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 121. **Slk.** When a' your daffin's owre, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 154, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Cheery and chaste in their daffin and glee, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 37. **Dmf.** Wi' dancing, sangs, and weel-tim'd daffin, The afternoon grew late wi' laughing, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 55. **Gall.** Thinking more of daffing with Kate Allison, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xvi. **Kcb.** The chiels wad meet in daffin, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 16. **Wgt.** An' noo the daffin' a' was fled, As he passed frae the door, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 210. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Nae little daffin and gabbin. RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VII. 137; **Nhb.**[1] **Cnm.** Ther's nae daffin' at the tryst, GILFIN *Ballads* (1874) 3rd S. 204; **Cum.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 324. [And with his merry daffing, He set them all a laughing, HALLIWELL *Rhymes* 1842 225, ed. 1886.] (*b*) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (*c*) **Sc.** 'Tis daffin to be vaunty, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 20, ed. 1871. **Elg.** The daffing lassie frae the loan Jeers at his weekly chin, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 67. **Frf.** There's no a soul on the hills but you and me, and thae daffing and drinking gypsies, BARRIE *Minister* (1891 xxxiii. **Slg.** Those were the days—dear daffin' days, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 181. **Dmb.** My laughing, daffing, charming Jean, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Dmf.** Daffin' Dandy, fat and free, QUINN *Heather* (1803) 240. **Gall.** He used to say to her in his daffing way, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) iv. (4) **Edb.** Whan younkers leave the daffin green, *Tint Quey* (1796) 13.

DAFF, *adj.*[2] Lin. Also in form **daffy** sw.Lin.[1] [daf, da·fi.] Doughy, damp, clammy. Cf. **dough.**

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 324; **Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] How daffy the bread is! Bread is bad for anyone when it is so daff.

DAFF, *sb.*[2] w.Yks. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A priest.

DAFFADILE, DAFFADOWNDILLY, see **Daffodil.**

DAFFANY, *sb.* Dev.[4] The mezereon or spurge-flax, *Daphne Mezereum.*

DAFFEN, *v.* Yks. [da·fən.] To stun. See **Daff,** *v.*[1]

e.Yks. He daffened it, afooar he killed it, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25; **e.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Daffener,** *sb.* a stunning blow; (2) **Daffening,** *adj.* bewildering, stupefying.

(1) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25; **e.Yks.**[1] Ah gav it a daffener wi speead. (2) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 3; **e.Yks.**[1]

DAFFER, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **dafer** Cor. [dæ·fə r).] Small crockery-ware; a quantity of things. Cf. **daffy.**

n.Dev. Leetle Bob 'th bro't Nell zum daffer, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 66. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433; A brave [large] daffer, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[1] Bring the daffer [bring the tea-things, cups and saucers]; **Cor.**[2]

DAFFICK, see **Daffock,** *sb.*[2]

DAFFIDOWNDILLY, see **Daffodil.**

DAFFINCH, *sb.* Dev. Also in forms **dad-, dap-** [dæ·f-, dæ·d-, dæ·p-finʃ.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

Dev. A Bideford boy picked up a dead cock chaffinch, and said that the only name he knew for it was 'dad-finch'; frequently called 'dap-finch,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **n.Dev.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 63; *Science Gossip* (1874) 142.

DAFFLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Lei. Nhp. War. [da·fl, dæ·fl.]

1 *sb.* The mop used for cleaning the oven before baking. Lei.[1], War.[3]

2. *v.* To make use of the 'daffle.'

Lei.[1] I stood an' daffled the oven. **War.**[3]

Hence (1) **Daffler,** *sb.* a mop used for cleaning the oven before baking; (2) **Daffling-iron,** *sb.* a scraper used in an oven for the purpose of removing the wood-ashes; (3) **-pail,** *sb.* the pail in which the 'daffle' is kept.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] A kind of mop, made of rags, attached to a long pole. (2) Lei.[1], War.[3] (3) Lei.[1]

3. To do odd jobs, any sort of light work.

Lei.[1] I've bin just dafflin' about all mornin'. **War.**[3]

DAFFLE, *v.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Nhp. [da·fl.]

1. To confuse, deafen. See **Daff,** *v.*[1]

n.Yks.[1] Ah's just that daffled wi' thae bairns' din, Ah's nae use o' ma heead; **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] It's oft varry dafflin when yan's putten oot o' t'way. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 315. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5]

2. To be confused, become stupid. Of old people: to dote, to betray loss of memory and of the mental faculties.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Wm.** (J.H.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He's failing fast and beginning to daffle; **n.Yks.**[3] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

Hence (1) **Daffler,** *sb.* an old person in dotage; (2) **Daffling,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) mentally wandering, superannuated, silly; (*b*) perplexing; (*c*) flimsy of texture, limp; (3) **Dafflins,** *adj.*; (4) **Daffly,** *adj.*, see **Daffling** (*a*).

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**[3] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*c*) **Nhp.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.** (F.K.) (4) **s.Dur.** She's growin' varra daffly (J.E.D.). **n.Yks.** T'awd man's nobbut daffly (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He grows quite daffly. **ne.Yks.** (J.C.F.)

3. To waver; to change.

n.Yks.[2] The wind daffles about.

4. Of fruit: to become bruised; to decay on the surface.

Nhp.[1] Yellow mealy apples daffle most.

DAFFLIN, *vbl. sb.* Nhb.[1] [da·flin.] Fooling, merriment. See **Daff,** *v.*[2]

DAFFOCK, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Lan. Chs. [da·fək.] A slattern.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); COLES (1677). **Lan.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127; While the cammed daffock an' this kestril of a schoolmaister wur agate o' feightin, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 162, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1] Whod a daffock hoo is! **Chs.**[1] [RAY (1691).]

DAFFOCK, *sb.*[2] Sh. & Or.I. Also written **daffick** Or.I. (JAM.); **caffack** S. & Ork.[1] [da·fək.] A wooden water-pail; a coarse tub or trough in which the food of cattle is put.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Or.I.** (JAM.); (S A S.) **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Gael. *dabhach,* a large tub (M. & D.); Ir. *dabhach,* a vat (FOLEY).]

DAFFOCK, *sb.*[3] Chs.[13] [da·fək.] A woman's dress that is too short.

DAFFODIL, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **daffadile** Ayr. In forms **daffadowndilly** w.Yks.[14] Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Not.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] e.An.[1] Dev.[4]; **daffidowndilly** s.Not. Hrf.[2] Brks.[1] Dor.[1]; **daffodilly** Sc. Nhp.[1] Glo.[1]; **daffodowndilly** w.Yks.[1] Shr.[1]; **daffondilly** Hrt.; **daffy** Cum.[1] Nhp. Bck. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **daffydilly** Nhp.[1] War.[3] Hnt.; **daffy down** Lan.; **daffydowndilly** N.I.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. Nhp.[1] Suf.[1] Wil.[1] w.Som.[1]

1. The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.*

Fif. Witchbells, . . . dear daffodillies, Kingcups, and spinks, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 9. **Edb.** A wheen pat-stuffs plantit there, An' daffodillies round its gair, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 183. **N.I.**[1] **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Rwoses, lilys an daffydow[n]dillys, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 111, ed. 1840; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (G.M.T.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] As yollo as a daffadowndilly, ii. 296; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** A hondful o' daffydeawndillies, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 108; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] The fo'st flooers th' bairn seäm'd to tak noätice on was th' daffy-doon-dillies. **s.Lin.** Eh, do look at these daffadowndillies; they'll do your eyes good to see 'em (T.H.R.). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** Where daffies blaze and shine, CLARE *Remains* (1873) 199; **Nhp.**[1] The wood daffodillies Have been found in our rambles when summer began, CLARE *MS. Poem.* **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**, **Brks.**[1], **Bck.** **Hrt.** There are heaps of spinks and wall flowers and daffondillies in the gardens, TYTLER *Logic Town* (1887) 58. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**, **Suf.**[1], **Sus.** **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (C.W.), **Dor.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** A 'andfull o' daffadowndillies as grows wild in these paarts, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 41; HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[4] [Daffy-down-dilly has come to town, In a yellow petticoat and a green gown, HALLIWELL *Rhymes* (1842) 308, ed. 1886.]

2. The mezereon or spurge-flax, *Daphne Mezereum.*

Yks. Daffadowndilly, a name of the mezereon, from contam. of the Gr. name *Daphne* with *daffodil* (B. & H.).

3. The snake's-head fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris.*

Hmp. Daffodil, Daffy, and Daffy-down-dilly (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**[1]

4. *Fig.* A silly, showy woman; a delicate, effeminate man.

Ayr. He, it seems, drew up with that little-worth, demure daffodil, Miss Scarborough, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxvii; All hitherto, however, had been moderation compared to the daffadile of vanity which she was now seen, *ib. Ann. Parish* (1821) xxxviii; Yon daffodil, your brother, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxiv.

DAFFY, *sb.* Ken. [dæ·fi.] A large number or quantity. Cf. **daffer.**

Ken. A rale daffy of people (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] A rare daffy of people.

DAFFY, DAFFY-DILLY, -DOWN, see **Daffodil.**

DAFT, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [daft, dæft.] 1. Silly, stupid, foolish, half-witted, mad. Cf. **daff**, *adj.* 7.

Se. Think no more of this daft business, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xii. Mry. 'Tis the land abounding in daft folks, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 12. Elg. Sing oot, La Teste, ye daft hair-brained, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 161. Bnff. He saw that she was either drunk, or daft, or something worse, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) iv. Abd. Never will I fling awa that, Daft though I be, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 136. Kcd. Ye're either fey or daft, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 21. Frf. But you've lost a' your daft capers o' singing and lauching, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxiii. Per. No, I'm no daft; ye needna be feared, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 273. Fif. He's a daft man, Marget, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 29. Dmb. Ye may be as daft as ye like in a' ither things—but in this ye maun act like a wyse man, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. Rnf. I'm countit either daft or donnert, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 125. Ayr. It signified not whether the parties were deemed douce or daft, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) viii. Lnk. Daft gowk! I'll hae to get some ither, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 36. e.Lth. Daft folk an' paupers wull be settin up a cry for't neist, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 80. Edb. There I sat, . . . Half fou, half daft, half doited, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 40. Slk. Noo daft aboot the glorious Three Days, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 339. Dmf. Oor Gasstown coop are loudly cryin' Oot against sage Dan for na daft flyin', QUINN *Heather* (1863) 57. Kcb. O' a' sic daft gowks I'm a scorner, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 177. Wgt. A man called James Neilson, familiarly styled, 'Daft Jamie Neilson,' FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 229. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Thou'll drive me daft, aw often dreed, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 8; Nhb.[1] Dur. Bellasys, Bellasys, daft was thy sowel, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 96; Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] They're the daftest things a child can have, to play with. Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. Daft barnish trick (J.Ar.); Daft Fred i' the muik, like a hawf-rwoasted deevil, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 67. Wm. She war ten hundred thoosand times dafter en aald Watty hissel, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 8; He's daft ower t'lasses (B.K.). n.Yks. Daft Hannah's speeach wad be quite full o' leet, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 52; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] As daft as a goose; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] What's ta stannin' leeakin seea daft for? e.Yks. He hez sike daft ways, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 45; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] 'Daft as a decar-nail' and 'reeal daft' are superlative forms of daftness. w.Yks. Tha'll find noa doctors . . . E'er made as monny deead or daft As Gin an' Rum, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1873) 58; w.Yks.[2][3][5] Lan. She's noan so daft as to offer 'em to me, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) xii; Lan.[1] Come sharpen up mon, thae looks as if thae'rt daft. n.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. You daft critter, ger out o' mi waä (T.H.R.). Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War. Never see such a daft thing (W.H.); War.[3] s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Brks.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84; (E.M.) e.Suf. He is gone daft (F.H.). Cor. Bein' a daft body, . . . niver doubts but 'tes the same as she laid, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xiii.

Hence (1) **Daft-head**, *sb.* an idiot, a fool; (2) **Daft-headed**, *adj.* foolish; (3) **Daftish**, *adj.* somewhat slow of intellect, stupid; (4) **Daft-like**, *adj.* foolish, dull-witted, mad, absurd; (5) **Daftly**, (*a*) *adj.* weak-minded, foolish; (*b*) *adv.* foolishly; (*c*) *adv.* merrily, gaily; (6) **Daftness**, *sb.* (*a*) foolishness, dullness; (*b*) drollery, fun; (7) **Dafty** or **Daftie**, *sb.* an idiot, imbecile; a madman.

(1) n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889); e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) n.Yks.[2] It was a daft-heeaded deed. (3) Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Yet though there be a daftish clan, Douce bodies sudna mind them, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 174. Cum.[3] He's nobbut rayder daftish, aa think, 6. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A daftish dizzy soort o' body. e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889). (4) Sc. Sic a daft-like thing, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) iv. ne.Sc. It wud be a daft-like thing for me to forsake a comfortable hame, GRANT *Keckleton*, 14. Frf. Nane can check the daftlike tales they tell, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 127. Per. Ilka daftlike clash 'at ony donnart haverel may set rinnin', CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 186, ed. 1887. Fif. That's a daft-like question to speer at a body, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 124. Dmb. It wad be a daftlike thing for a body, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. Ayr. Ony thing we have requeeshted that's daft-like, juist shape it roon to something else, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 21. Lnk. That daft-like word 'Imph'm,' NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 51. Lth. It was daftlike to hae guns an' bayonets an' swords, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 141. Edb. Look'd an unco daft-like match, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 228. Gall. But gaun straight on wi' her daft-like story, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xxiv. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] That was a daft-like trick, noo. n.Yks.[2] That was a daftlike job. e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889); e.Yks.[1] (5, *a*) Wm. Tellin yah some o' Len daftlier tricks, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 44. (*b*) Sc. Some other chiel may daftly sing That kens but little of the thing, RAMSAY *Wks.* (1800) I. 143 (JAM.). Bnff. An' daftly sworn to join the convent crew, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 75. Dmf. Ye shouldna talk sae daftly now. SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 72. (*c*) Kcb. Toddling lammies o'er the lawn Did daftly frisk and play, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 48 (JAM.). (6, *a*) Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. To me it has aye seemed the daftness of daftness, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 109; But, Jenny, can you tell us of any instance of his daftness? GALT *Entail* (1822) lv. Cum.[3] Rough hardship at sea and fair daftness at heäm, 36. Wm. I wes niver larnt sick daftness, CLARKE *Spec. Dial., Jonny Shippard's Journa* (ed. 1866) 15. n.Yks. That talk's nowt but daftness (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889); e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*b*) n.Yks.[2] He's on t'way with his daftness ageean. 'Let's hae neean o' your daftness,' no more of your jokes. (7) Per. A laddie who described him as a 'daftie,' IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 183. Nhb. Ay, it's reet, thoo daftie, thoo, *Tynedale Tyke Stud.* (1896) v; Nhb.[1] Ye'll hit somebody, ye dafty. Wm. And as aw' hen-peckt dafties mun du as they're bid, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 29; Len wes nivver nowt bet a born dafty, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 42. n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889); e.Yks.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a daft Watty*, (2) *a dafty Whatty*, a blockhead, a silly, awkward person; (3) *like daft*, madly, wildly.

(1) Cum. They threw stour i' my e'en, and caw'd me daft Watty, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 61, ed. 1881. Wm. He wes nivver nowt else bet a reg'lar daft Watty, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 41; She'll think Ise the daftest watty et ivver was seen, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 6. n.Yks. This lad's a regler daftwatty (W.H.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). (2) e.Yks. Shut thi goh, thoo dafty whatty, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 94. (3) Sc. Dance like daft, unto the tune, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 349; Baith east an' west I glowered like daft, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 90. Frf. She lap like daft aboon them a', MORISON *Poems* (1790) 15. Rnf. My minnie grat like daft, *Ruf. Harp.* (1819) 129. Lth. Like daft the fiddlers elbows now Were gaun wi' quickest motion, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 67.

3. Giddy, frivolous, frolicsome; thoughtless. See **Daff**, *v.*[2]

Sc. They were daft callants, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) i. Abd. Whaever's daft to-day, it sets na you, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 129, ed. 1812. Frf. What are the people saying about her? daft things, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) ix. Per. Douce i' the mornin', daft at e'en, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 133. Rnf. Tho' young and daft, yet wedlock's hand Will wear me wise. *Ruf. Harp.* (1819) 163. Ayr. Or maybe, in a frolic daft, To Hague or Calais taks a waft, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 155. Lnk. Daft are your dreams, as daftly wad ye hide Your well-seen love, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 22, ed. 1783. Lth. Swankin' birkies, daft wi' glee, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 2. Dmf. And what was dafter, Their pawky mithers and their dads Came trotting after, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 13. Gall. It canna be for good that he's grown godly and she's grown daft, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 365. Kcb. Come down to laugh, and play, and sport with a daft bairn, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 285. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cum. Youth's ower offen daft and flirty, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 22. n.Yks.[1] T'lass has gaen clean daft. She weean't mahnd her ain neeam lang, a' this gate.

Hence (1) **Daft-days**, *sb. pl.* days of mirth and amusement, Yuletide; (2) **Daftrie**, *sb.* fun, mirth; cf. **daffery.**

(1) Sc. At Yule, when the daft-days are fairly set in, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 79; Ay, ay—they were daft days thae, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. Edb. The bard, wha sang o' Hallow-fair, The Daft Days, and Leith Races, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 7. (2) Bnff.[1]

4. Fond, doting; extremely eager. Also used as *adv.*

Sc. Driving them [the tawpies] daft wi' ribands, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. Abd. Fair ta' the women! they're daft aboot Jim, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 199. Kcd. The lads they noo were

nearly daft To get hersel', JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 13. **Lth.** She's daft about brackens the noo, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 134. **n.Cy.** K. **Cum.**[1] He's fairly daft about her. **n.Yks.** She's daft yet on her cawf, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 33.

5. Timid, daunted. See **Daff**, *v.*[1]

n.Cy. GROSE 1790; **N.Cy.**[2] **Wm.** Thears nae wonder he was rader daft. TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 3. **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Wilton* 1869 170. **w.Yks.** *Dict. Batley Dial.* (1860) 7; SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* 1830 *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[1] We *gen.* combine 'fondlin' with it and say 'a daft fondlin' [a cowardly blockhead]. **n.Lin.**[1] A child looks daft when it is bewildered, scared, or unable to answer a question.

Hence (1) **Dafted**, *adj.* timid, frightened; (2) **Daftish**, *adj.* sheepish, rather timid.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Dict. Batley Dial.* (1860) 7; SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* 1830 *Gl.* **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[2], **War.** (J.R.W.)

DAFT, DAFTER, see **Daff**, *v.*[1], **Daughter.**

DAG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Som. Cor. Written dagg **Chs.**[2 3] **n.Yks.**[1] [dag, dæg.] 1. *sb.* Dew; *pl.* dewdrops.

N.Cy.[1] **Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[3] Common. **War.**[2] **s.War.**[1] There's been a nice flop of dag. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **e.An.**[1], **Cmb.** (W.M.B.) **Nrf.** My hid is filled wi' dew, and my locks wi' the dags o' the night, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 2; GLYDE *Garland* (1872) ii; **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* 1819 290, ed. 1849; *e.An. Dy. Times* 1892. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** The grass was dry frum dag. CLARK *J. Noakes* 1839 st. 23; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] **Ken.** (K.) **s.Cy.** RAY 1691; GROSE 1790.

2. Hoar-frost. **Cum.** (W.K.)

3. A drizzling rain.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** *Coll.* L.L.B.); JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 73. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 2; It fare to be only a dag or a smur (W.W.S.); **Nrf.**[1] A shower of rain is called 'a dag for the turnips.'

Hence (1) **Dag of rain**, (2) **— of wet**, *phr.* a slight, misty shower; thick, small rain.

(1) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; (A.G.); **Nrf.**[1] (2) **n.Cy.** Dagg o' weet, *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

4. A heavy shower. **Bnff.**[1], **Ayr.** (JAM.), **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

5. A fog or mist. **Sh.I.** (W.A.G.), **s.** & **w.Sc.** (JAM.)

6. *v.* To drizzle, to bedew, to rain.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] It's daggin on. **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dagged**, *pp.* (*a*) bedewed; (*b*) soaked with liquor, drunk; (2) **Dagging**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Daggly**, (4) **Daggy**, *adj.* of the weather: wet, drizzly, misty, rainy.

(1, *a*) **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (*b*) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) [RAY *Prov.* (1678) 87.] (2) **Nhb.**[1] It's daggin weather. **n.Yks.**[2] 'A fine dagging rain,' a light refresher of the ground. (3) **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] A daggly dew. **w.Yks.**[1] Here's a daggly mornin. **s.Chs.**[1] It· wüz daag·li i)th mau·rnin, ün wi küd· nü gy'et úmúng· dhü ee· [It was daggly i' th' mornin', an' we couldna get among the hee]. **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] Meety daggly weather like. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Lth.** This daggy day will serve to foster Love for the mornin', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 24; The bare-fitted bairnies . . . Tot ower the causey, sae slippy an' daggy, *ib.* 22. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** It's a neesty daggy sooert o' neet, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 1; **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** It's a nasty daggy day (J.E.D.). **Cum.** The weather is turn'd monstrous daggy, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 9; **Cum.**[1] **Lan.**[1] It's varra daggy to-day. **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1]

7. To sprinkle water with the hand; to damp, as linen, &c. See **Deg(g.**

n.Yks.[1] Gan an' dag thae claithes, Marget; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 315; A housewife also dags the dried clothes previous to folding and ironing them, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 59; **e.Yks.**[1] Dag cawsey afoor thoo sweeps it! **m.Yks.**[1] Also used as *sb.*, a large drop of water. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) **Lan.** To dag a garden is to water it, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Shr.**[1] Send the ónder's bayte to the leasow, an' dag them clo'es afore yo' go'n to milk.

Hence **Dagged**, *pp.* damped. **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1]

8. To run thick.

n.Cy (GROSE 1790). **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Dagged**, *pp.* dotted with colour. **n.Yks.**[2]

9. To trail in the dew, wet, or mire; to bedraggle.

Lan. Sam, just lift his cooat laps up, or thou'll have 'em dagged i' th' road, BENTLEY *Wardrobe* 1884 13; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1 2 3], **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** Her skirts wun dagged all round, PINNOCK *Bilk. Cy. Ann.* 1895). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] How your gown dags. **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] How you've dagged your frock. **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Molly, w'y dunna yo' 'oud yore petticoats up out o' the sludge; yo' bin daggin 'em 'afe way up yore legs. **Cor.**[1] Her dress is dagging in the mud; **Cor.**[2]

Hence (1) **Dagged**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) splashed with dirt, bedraggled; (*b*) weary; (2) **Dagged-ass**, a slatternly woman; (3) **Dagged-skirted**, *ppl. adj.* wet or mud-bespattered; also slatternly; (4) **Dagg-tail**, *sb.* a slattern, slut; see also **Daggle-tail.**

(1, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* **n.Yks.**[1] She's getten her sko'ts finely dagged. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**[2], **Nrf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Applied to clothes ragged at the bottom, as of a woman's skirt or a man's trousers. (*b*) **Glo.** LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 47; **Glo.**[1] (2) **w.Som.**[1] A common term of contempt for a woman whose skirt is jagged and foul at the lower edge. (3) **Lan.** They sen hoos a dagg'd-skirted wean, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 40. (4) **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

10. To droop or hang down.

w.Yks.[2] As curtains, when they hang unevenly. **Nhp.**[1] **Cor.**[1] That tree is dagging with fruit; **Cor.**[2]

[1. ON. *dǫgg* (mod. gen. *daggar*), dew (VIGFUSSON).]

DAG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **day-** **m.Yks.**[1]; **deg** **Wm.** [dag, dæg, deg.]

1. *sb.* A small projecting stump of a tree.

Nrf.[1] **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] **Dev.** A cutting, *gen.* of withy, for planting in hedges, &c. 'I shall plant th' 'adge wai' withy dags.' *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

2. Of a sheaf of corn or reed: the end opposite to the ears. Of a faggot of wood: the end having the biggest sticks. Of a single branch: the stem end. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Dag-end.**

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Thee art a purty fool to load, art-n? Why thee's a put the sheaves back-n-vore, way the dag-een towards the middle.

3. A mining tool; an axe.

Dev. (HALL.) **Cor.** And picks and gads, and showls, and dags, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 16; Next he tried the dag, and Mounster said it strook fire, and the dag never made the least mark in the crust, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 98; **Cor.**[1 2]

4. A leathern latchet. **Lan.**[1]

5. A lock of clotted wool which hangs at the tail of a sheep. **Ken.**[1]

6. *Comp.* (1) **Dag-locks**, (*a*) the coarse wool of sheep about the hinder parts, matted together by wet and dirt; also called **Tag-locks**; (*b*) the matted hair of long-eared dogs; (*c*) applied to men with long, curling hair, or beard which is unkempt; (2) **-wool**, see **-locks** (*a*).

(1, *a*) **Yks.** My lambs new gowns shall bear thee, No daglocks shall ere come near thee, *Two Yks. Lovers*, 244. **m.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1] **Midl.** There are graziers, keeping perhaps some thousand sheep, of different descriptions, who will make up a pack or two of dag-locks yearly, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 402. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.**[3], **s.War.**[1] **ne.Wor.** Used by saddlers for stuffing saddles, &c. (J.W.P.) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.). **Nrf.**[1] **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Ken.** (K.) (*b*) **War.**[3] See the dag-locks are combed out of the dog's ears. (*c*) *ib.* It would improve him to cut his dag-locks. (2) **Ken.**[1] [KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

7. A rag. **Ken.** (HALL.)

8. A sharp, sudden pain; also, a thrust with a stick.

w.Yks.[5], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Nhp.**[2] **Bdf.** (HALL.)

9. A chilblain. See **Childag.**

Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 281. **Dor.**[1]

10. A boys' game with tops, in which the aim of each is to strike, and, if possible, split the others' tops by 'dagging' at them with the sharp spike of his own. Hence **Dagging-top**, an ordinary spinning or peg-top, used in the above game. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

11. A daring feat amongst boys.

Chs.[1] 'I'll do thy dags' is the name of a boy's game provocative of all kinds of mischief. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **w.Som.**[1] To 'set a dag' is to perform some feat in such a way as to challenge imitation; such as walking along a round pole across a deep canal; or diving off from a considerable height. It is very common in such a case for the leader to say to his companions 'Dhae·ur-z u dag· vaur ee' [there's a dag for you—i.e. there is a feat—do that if you can].

12. Phr. *to have* or *make a dag at*, to attempt a thing in a haphazard way, to have 'a shot' at.

Der. A lot on em's at it, . . . so I mun ha' a bit of a dag, *Wkly. Tel.* (Dec. 22, 1894) 12. s.Not. I hadn't a notion how to do it, so I just made a dag at it. Jack's going to be a farmer now; he's had a dag at most things (J.P.K.).

13. *v.* To dart or shoot, as a sudden pain; also, to thrust at, to stab, sting.

Sc. To shoot, let fly (Jam.). Cum. I'se freeten't o' bees, they dag me sair (E.W.P.). Wm. (J.M.) s.Not. He dagged at me with his knife, but didn't touch me (J.P.K.). Nhp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

Hence **Dagging**, *ppl. adj.* Of pain: shooting.

w.Yks.[5] Nhp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Bdf. (J.W.B.)

14. *Comp.* (1) **Dag-durk**, a dirk for stabbing; (2) **-prick**, a triangular spade.

(1) n.Sc. Wi' his ain dag-durk sae sair as she dang him, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 24, ed. 1875. (2) Nrf.[1], e.Cy. (Hall.)

15. *Fig.* To desire eagerly, to long to do a thing.

Cor. I'm daggin to git drunk, *T. Towser* (1873) 142; 'Tis a question I've a-been daggin' to ax 'ee, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; He could see he was daggin to go, Lowry *Wreckers*, 137; Cor.[2]; Cor.[3] Thai dogs ware daggan tu faight.

16. To cut off the clots of wool, dirt, &c., from the hind parts of sheep. Lan.[1], Oxf.[1], Ken.[1]

Hence (1) **Dagging**, *vbl. sb.* the act of removing clots of wool, dirt, &c., from the hind quarters of sheep; (2) **Daggings**, *sb. pl.* the clotted wool which is clipped off from sheep which have had the 'scour'; (3) **Dagging-shears**, *sb. pl.* shears used for cutting away the 'dags' or dirty parts of a sheep's fleece.

(1) Lan., War. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (2) w.Som.[1] (3) w.Yks.[2]

17. To fit with a tag. Hmp. Holloway.

DAG, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Der. Ken. Also written **dagg** Sc. (Jam.) Der. Ken.; and in form **deg** Sc. (Jam.)

1. A gun or pistol; a hand-gun.

Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. Who oft, as in the lion's jaws, With 'dag and dagger' threatened was, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 4. N.Cy.[1] He was shot with a dag into the arme, *Doleful News from Edb.* (1641). Nhb.[1] My dag, with the case, and all things thereto belonging, Welford *Hist. Newc. XVI Cent.* 377. Der. The daggs and all things weare preparde, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 175. Bdf. (J.W.B.), Ken.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Dag-head**, (2) **-man**, the hammer, snap, or dog-head of a gun or pistol.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] The part of the cock of a gun which holds the flint is 'the dag-head.' (2) Sc. (Jam.)

[*Pistolet*, a pistolet, a dag, or little pistol, Cotgr.]

DAG, *sb.*[4] Sh. & Or.I. [dag.] 1. Day.

Sh.I. Godən dāg til dōrā [good day to you], Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 11. S. & Ork.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Daglie**, twilight: (*a*) the evening twilight, (*b*) the dawn of day; (2) **-set**, the end of twilight.

(1, *a*) Sh.I. Dagəli, the decline of day, dusk, Jakobsen *ib.* 23. (*b*) S. & Ork.[1] (2) S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *dag*, day (Aasen); ON. *dagr*. 2. (1) Cp. Norw. dial. *daglie*, *dagliden*, far advanced in the evening (*ib.*), a der. of *lida* (ON. *līða*), to pass on, advance (of time). (2) Norw. dial. *dagset*, the end of daylight (*ib.*); ON. *dag-setr*, nightfall (Vigfusson).]

DAG, *sb.*[5] Sh.I. A woollen mitten used by fishermen to protect their hands from the cold, and from the friction of the line. S. & Ork.[1]

DAG, *v.*[3] Sc. Yks. [dag.] 1. Used in *imp.* as an imprecation: 'confound!'

Bnff.[1] Dag (or dags) you! [confound you!] w.Yks.[2] Daggit! [dash it!]

2. Phr. *Dag on't!* (*dagont*), a mild expletive.

Abd. Known, but rare (G.W.). Frf. 'Da-a-a-' began the Dominie, and then saved his reputation by adding 'gont.' The derivation of the word *dagont* has puzzled many, but here we seem to have it, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxxv. Fif. But, dagont, when I got to the other side, he was na to be seen, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 51. Ayr. Dagont! I'm no saying but ye may be baith richt, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 17.

DAG, see **Dig**, *v.*

DAG-DAW, *sb.* Sc. The jackdaw (?).

n.Sc. Wi' your bonnet blue ye think ye're braw, But I ken nae use for it at a', But be a nest to our dag daw, Buchan *Ballads*, II. 143, ed. 1875. Per. (G.W.)

DAGE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *sb.* A trollop; a dirty, mismanaging woman. Rxb. (Jam.) 2. *v.* To trudge. Cum. (Hall.) 3. To thaw. n.Cy. (*ib.*)

DAGG, see **Dag**, *sb.*[1a]

DAGGENS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[2] Also written **daggins**. [dæ·gənz.] Lots; abundant crops.

DAGGER, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Glo. Also Som. Dev. [da·gə(r), dæ·gə(r).] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Dagger-money**, a sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the Northern Circuit, to provide arms and other security against marauders; (2) **-s-drawd**, (3) **-drawings**, at enmity.

(1) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The payment was continued until the route of the judges was altered a few years ago. (2) w.Som.[1] Dhai bee rig·lur dag·urz-draw'd [they are regularly at daggers drawn]. (3) Nhp.[2]

2. Phr. *Sword and dagger*, an exercise formerly much used in the West. See **Backsword**.

Som., Dev. The dagger is a stick guarded with a basket, used for defence, Grose (1790) *MS. add.*

Hence phr. *to be down daggered*, to be daunted and confounded, and unable to keep up the dagger hand. *ib.*

3. *pl.* In plant-names: (1) the broad straight leaves of the yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*; (2) the sword-grass, *Poa aquatica*.

(1) Lan. *Science Gossip* (1882) 164; (G.E.D.) w.Som.[1] Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Dev.[4] (2) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Friend *Gl.* (1882).

4. *pl.* Icicles, so called from their pointed appearance. Nhp.[12], Glo. (W.H.C.), Glo.[1] See **Daglet**.

5. The piece of wood nailed diagonally to the bars in the middle of a rail or gate.

n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks. The third thinge belonginge to a barre is a dagger, which goeth straight downe the middle of the spelles, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 15.

DAGGER, *sb.*[2] Yks. Also in form **degger** w.Yks. [da·gə(r), de·gə(r).] Used *gen.* in the phr. *What the dagger . . .?* an expression of astonishment. Also **Daggerment**. Cf. **dag**, *v.*[3]

w.Yks. What the dagger do you mean! *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 112; Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 536; 'The degger it is!' sed Sammy, Hartley *Seets Yks. and Lan.* (1895) vi; w.Yks.[3] By dagger! w.Yks.[4]

DAGGIN, see **Dagone**.

DAGGLE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Som. Dev. Also in form **daigle** Fif.; **deggle** ne.Yks.[1] [da·gl, dæ·gl, de·gl.]

1. To drizzle, rain continuously, pour in torrents. Also used *fig.* See **Dag**, *v.*[1]

Ayr. (Jam.) Lth. The day daggles on—an' but few are seen, Save them wha maun seek a hame in the street, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 23.

2. To trail in the wet or dirt.

N.Cy.[1], ne.Yks.[1] Chs. The fox was foinly daggled, Wareurton *Hunting Sngs.* (1860) 96; Chs.[3], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23] Oxf.[1] Dhee ·ast dag·ld dhū tail u dhuuy gyuuwn, ·uwev·uur [Thee 'ast daggled th' tail o' thy gown, awever]. e.An.[2], Som. (W.F.R.)

Hence (1) **Daggled**, *pp.* wet or dirtied by mud, &c.; (2) **Daggle-tailed**, *ppl. adj.* of a woman whose skirts have been trailed in the mud; slatternly; (3) **Daggling**, *pp.* trailing in the wet.

(1) N.Cy.[1], Der.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Nrf.[1] (2) Chs.[2], Shr.[2] n.Dev. Thek gurt . . . daggle-tealed jade, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 501. (3) n.Yks.[2] 'Trailing and daggling,' said of a person walking in a shower.

3. To cut off matted clots of wool from the hinder parts of a sheep. See **Belt**, *v.*[2]; cf. **dag**, *v.*[2] 16.

War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[2], s.War.[1]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Daggle-locks**, clots of matted wool round a sheep's hind quarters; see **Dag-locks**; (2) **-tail**, a word of contempt for a woman who does not keep herself tidy about the lower part of her apparel; a slattern.

(1) Shr.[1] (2) w.Yks. I'll not go there a daggletail, *Dolly's Gaon* (1855) 10. Lan. Hoor no daggletail, aw'll uphowdte, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 27. s.Lan. (S.W.) Der. An ill-mannert daggle-tail of a woman, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) III. 259. Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Glo.[1] s.Cy. Ray (1691); Grose (1790). Ken. (K.)

5. To dangle, trail; to trudge about, run like a child.

Sc. I have been daggled to and fro the whole day, Scott *Nigel* (1822) viii. Fif. We . . . stand laiglin', daiglin' wi' our hands, And whillie-whain' here, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 171. Dev. Grose (1790); Dev.[1] A could but jist daggle about when her died, 27. n.Dev. Why did'a all the zummer bother . . . A-daggling arter me? Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 82.

[2. *Crotté en Archediacre*, daggled up to the hard heels, extreamly bedurtied, Cotgr.]

DAGGLE, see **Diggle**.

DAGGLER, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) An idler, lounger.

DAGGLY, *adj.* Shr. [dæ·gli.] Scattered.

Shr.[1] The old clerk of Clun Church said that whereas the old men from the Hospital used to sit in a gallery by themselves, they 'wun now daggly all about.'

DAGGON, *sb.* Sh.I. A junk of meat. S. & Ork.[1]

DAGLET, *sb.* Nhp. Nrf. Hmp. Wil. Also written **daglit** Wil. [dæ·glit.] An icicle. See **Dag**, *sb.*[2], **Dagger**, *sb.*[1] 4.

Nhp.[1], Nrf.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Slow *Gl.* (1892; Wil.[1 2] n.Wil. Hullucky's some long daglets! [Look, there are some long icicles] (E.H.G.).

DAGLIE, see **Dag**, *sb.*[4]

DAGLINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Sheep's droppings.

DAGONE, *v.* Sc. Also written **daggin**. [da·gən, da·gin.] 1. Used in *imp.* as a mild imprecation. See **Dag**, *v.*[3]

Frf. Dagone that manse! I never gie a swear but there it is glowering at me, Barrie *Minister* (1801) iii.

Hence **Dagoned**, *pp.* (1) dashed, confounded; (2) used as *adv.* bef. *adj.* like 'damned.'

(1) Sc. I'm daggined if I can see what you're bletherin aboot, *Jokes* (1889) 2nd S. 12. (2) Sc. My brither Jock's that dagont keen aboot ither folk's affairs, *ib.* (1889) 1st S. 32.

2. To use freely the expletive 'dagone!'

Frf. You may conceive the man . . . dagoning horribly, because he was always carried past the Den, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxii.

DAGONT, DAGSET, see **Dag**, *v.*[3], *sb.*[4]

DAG-TAIL, *sb. Obs.* Chs. The tufted end of a church bell-rope. See **Dag**, *sb.*[2]

Chs. Bellropes and dagtail, *Wardens' Accts., Holmes Chapel* (1723 in *Chs. and Lan. Hist. Collector* (1853) I. 67.

DAHL-, see **Doll**, *sb.*[1]

DAHNAK, DAHNT, see **Dannock**, *sb.*[1], **Daunt**.

DA-HO, *sb.* N.I.[1] The hedge-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. Cf. **hi-how**.

DAI, DAIBLE, see **Day, Dey, Dabble**, *v.*[1]

DAIBLES, *sb. pl.* e.An. [dē·blz.] Scrapes, difficulties; convictions by a magistrate. See **Dibles**.

e.An[1] Nrf. What for do ye want me to be a exile? I ain't got in no 'daibles,' Jessopp *Arnady* (1887) iv; One frequently hears it. Sometimes it seems to mean scrapes, sometimes convictions by the magistrate, *ib.* e.Suf. (F.H.)

DAICH, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. [dēχ.] 1. *adj.* Soft, flabby. See **Dough**.

Ayr. Some folk are juist, as ye may say, daich, and ithers are as hard as tenpenny nails, Service *Notandums* (1890) 33.

Hence **Daichy**, *adj.* soft.

Rnf. Why, if your loaves are made o' flour, Are they sae daichy, dark, and sour? M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 337; They daichy prasmeat trash of marbles] Ne'er his pooches line, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 93.

2. *sb.* Food for hens, 'hen-meat.'

Gall. Scraping up some of the daich, or hen meat, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxi, She calls the hens for their 'daich,' *ib.* xlv.

DAICKLE, DAIDDIE, see **Dackle, Dad**, *sb.*[1]

DAIDLE, *sb.* Sc. Der. Also in forms **daddle, daddlie** Sc. (Jam.); **daidlie, daidly** Sc. [dē·dl, dē·dli, da·dl, da·dli.] A pinafore, apron; a large kind of bib.

Sc. You a fine laddy when I was a bairn in a daidlie, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 165. Elg. Row warm his feeties, bonny dear, An' air his linen daidle, Tester *Poems* (1865) 182. Frf. The day an' date on which he doff'd daidlies an' petticoats, Willock *Rosetty Lods* (1880) 42, ed. 1889. Rnf. There goes the bloomer aff her heid; An' there her daidlie wi' a screed, Young *Pictures* (1865) 136. Ayr. The table cloot, that by way of a daidly was pinned wi' a wee siller saumon, Service *Notandums* (1890) 28. Edb. He returned . . . with a thing like a blacking bottle below his daidly, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. Slk. His head neath his daidle he dens, Currie *Musings* (1863) 165. Kcb. She dirties daidlies three a day, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 142. Der. *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 226.

DAIDLE, DAIDLY, see **Daddle**, *v.*[1], **Daidle**.

DAIGH, DAIGLE, see **Dough, Daggle**, *v.*

DAIK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [dēk.] I. *v.* To smooth down.

Per. Awa an' daik yer hair. Ye're daikin' the horse's mane to the wrang side (G.W.). Rnf. To daik the head (Jam.).

2. To soak, moisten.

Ayr. Daik some meal an' mak' drummock (Jam.).

3. Phr. *It has ne'er been daikit.* Of things: it has never been used, it is quite new. Ags. (*ib.*)

4. *sb.* A smooth down.

Per. Gie yer hair a daik (G.W.).

DAIKER, *v.* Sc. [dē·kər.] With *out*: to deck out, to decorate.

Per. Not uncommon. Ye needna be daikerin' yersel oot in a' yer braws for me (G.W.). e.Fif. The chaise was gran'ly daikered oot wi' evergreens, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. Ayr. (J.F.)

[Fr. *decorer*, to decorate, trim (Cotgr.).]

DAIKER, see **Dacker**.

DAIKINS, *int. Obs.?* Sc. An exclamation of astonishment.

Gall. (Jam.) Kcb. Ilk lass cock'd up her silken cap, Saying, daikins! here's the fellow, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 76.

DAIL, *sb.*[1] Fif. (Jam.) A field.

[Gael. *dail*, a dale, meadow (Macbain).]

DAIL, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A heap.

DAIL, see **Deal**, *sb.*[2], **Dole**, *sb.*[3]

DAILIGONE, see **Dayligone**, s.v. **Day**, *sb.* **1** (14).

DAILL, *sb.* Sc. Interference.

Sc. She is best with little daill, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 195.

DAILY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. [dē·li, deə·li.] In *comp.* (1) **Daily-bread**, the stout young shoots of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*, which are eaten by children; (2) **-day**, every day, continually, constantly; (3) **-dud**, a dish-clout.

(1) w.Yks. (2) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) (3) n.Sc. (Jam.)

DAIME AND LAIVE, *phr.* Sc. Great plenty; wasteful extravagance. See **Damming**.

Bnff.[1] They're weel t'dee: they've daime and laive o' a' thing. He'll niver mack 's plack a baubee, for it's daime and laive wee him in a' thing.

DAIMEN, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **demin** N.I.[1]; **demmin** Dmf. [dē·min, de·min.] Occasional, two or three out of many.

Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Ayr. A daimen ane here and there (J.A.H.M.). Dmf. At a demmin time I see the Scotchman, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 352 (Jam.). Gall. Daimen wives, when cankers cross them, Pree't to keep their courage up, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 115, ed. 1897. N.I.[1] Demin ane, an odd one.

Hence **Daimen-icker**, *sb.* an ear of corn met with occasionally.

Ayr. A daimen-icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request, Burns *To a Mouse* (1785) st. 3.

DAIMIS, see **Dammish**.

DAIN, *sb.* and *adj.*[1] Brks. Wil. [dēn.] 1. *sb.* Infectious effluvia, a noisome smell, a taint.

Brks. *Gl.* (1852). Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Formerly applied mainly to infectious effluvia. 'Now dwoan't 'ee gwo too nigh thuck there chap; he've a had the small-pox, and the dain be in his clothes still.' Now used of very bad smells in general.

2. *adj.* Putrid, bad-smelling.

Brks. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Brks.[1]

[The breath of liens hath a very strong deane and stinking smell, Holland *Pliny* (1601) bk. xi. liii. OE. **dean*, the equiv. of ON. *daunn*, a smell, esp. a bad smell (Vigfusson); cp. Go. *dauns* (ὀσμή).]

DAIN, *adj.*[2] Ken. [Not known to our correspondents.] [dēn.] Cross, irritable.

Ken. *Church Times* (Nov. 21, 1896) 1126.

[Fr. *dain*, dainty, fine, curious (Cotgr.). The word in England seems to have developed the idea of squeamishness, 'stand-offishness,' hence crossness.]

DAIN, *v.*[1] Hmp.[1] [dēn.] To sharpen, or beat out, a pick, fork, hoe, &c.

DAIN, *v.*[2] Pem. In phr. *go dain it*, used as an expletive or imprecation.

s.Pem. Go dain it, this wonna do, lads (W.M.M.).

DAI-NETTLE, DAINSH, see **Dea-nettle, Densh.**

DAINSHOCH, *adj.* Fif. Bwk. (Jam.) [dē·nʃəχ.] Nice, dainty, squeamish. See **Dain**, *adj.*[2]

DAINT, see **Do**, *v.*

DAINTA, *int. Obs.?* Sc. Also in forms **daintis, dentis** (Jam.). No matter; it is of no consequence.

Abd. Dainta, quo' he, let never warse befa', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 19, ed. 1812; Shirrefs *Poems* (1700) *Gl.* Per. (G.W.), Rnf. (Jam.)

DAINTIS, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **dentys** n.Yks.; **dentice** Ayr. [de·ntis.] A dainty, a tit-bit; delight.

Ayr. Marmalade . . . not only a dentice but a curiosity among the English, Galt *Legatees* (1820) iii. Nhb.[1] It's quite a daintis. n.Yks. Hoo bonny an' hoo pleasant airt thoo, O lud, for dentys, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 6.

[Prob. the same as MSc. *dayntes*, pl. (dainties). Dayntes on des, *Awntyrs Arthure* (c. 1435) 182.]

DAINTITH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **dainteth** Sc. [dē·ntiþ, dē·ntəþ.] A dainty, a delicacy.

Sc. He that never eat flesh thinks a pudding a dainteth, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 126. Bnff. Your charmin' wife, an' house forsake; An a' the daintiths you command, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 15. Ags. (Jam.) Frf. Tryin' their weel-pampered palates to please Wi' some dainteth, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 52. Lth. Richer far Than knaves, wi' a' their daintiths rare, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 31. Edb. Bouden wi' a' the daintiths o' the land, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 183, ed. 1785. Peb. It is only for making a dainteth (A.C.).

[With fulle riche daynteths dyghte, *Awntyrs Arthure*, Thornton MS. (c. 1435) 454.]

DAINTY, *adj.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Suf. Also in form **denty** Sc. Nhb. n.Yks.[12] [dē·nti, de·nti.] 1. *adj.* Pleasant, agreeable, fine, handsome; excellent. Of weather: fine, genial, cheering.

Sc. Our mither's got anither wean. A dainty wean, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1821) 210, ed. 1871. n.Sc. She's a dainty [generous] wife; she'll no set you awa' tume-handit. Very common (Jam.). Elg. Upon the grass, my dainty lass, We'll cosy crouch an' crack again, Tester *Poems* (1865) 160. Abd. Robie was a dainty chiel, Cock *Strams* (1810) l. 17. Kcd. I'll aye be glad, I'm sure, to hear Frae Dainty Davie, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 166. Frf. As he o' some dainty bit alms wad partake, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 17. Per. A rantin', dainty, auld gudeman! Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 91. Fif. A field o' beans (lang dainty strae!) Are touslet by the blast, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 56. Dmb. And spoons and creels sae dainty, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 11. Rnf. The drones were dainty, auld, and teugh. Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 27. Ayr. Ye dainty Deacons an' ye douce Conveeners, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 154; They were a' denty wee queans, Service *Notandums* (1890) 111. Lnk. Noo I'm a dad wi' a hoose o' my ain—A dainty bit wife, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 51. Lth. Cam lads, an' lasses dainty, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 63. Edb. A dainty crop, wi' sheaves bra' large, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 40. Slk. My denty clever callants, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 19, ed. 1866. N.Cy.[1] The dainty Mr. Gray. Nhb. Common. She's a denty body. We had quite a denty tea (R.O.H.). n.Yks. Thah speech is denty, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 3; n.Yks.[1] A gay fine, denty morning. A denty day this has been, partic'r'ly for t'tahm o' year; n.Yks.[2]

Hence (1) **Dently**, *adv.* well, properly, suitably; (2) **Denty-bonny**, *adj.* beautiful; beyond measure; (3) **-cum-pretty**, *adj.* handsome and conceited; (4) **-curious**, *adj.* of superlative quality or manufacture.

(1) n.Yks. This will fit him dently (I.W.). (2) n.Yks.[2] (3) *ib.* One of your denty-cum-pretty sort. (4) *ib.*

2. Large, good-sized.

Sc. A dainty lump of butter, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437; A dainty kebbuck (Jam.). Lth. A denty spang, 'tween you and me, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 6. Lnk. Weel, I took him to the field, a denty bittock frae the hoose. Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii; There's cakes in't, there's scones in't, o' cheese a denty whang, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 103.

3. Fragrant, implying delicacy.

w.Yks. A dainty smell (C.C.R.).

4. *sb.* A person who is coddled up or made a pet of.

Suf. *E. An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.G.B.)

DAINTY, *adj.*[2] Wil. [dē·nti.] Evil-smelling. See **Dain**, *sb.*

Wil.[1] That there meat's ter'ble dainty.

DAINY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [dai·ni.] Sly, cunning. See **Downy.**

DAIR, see **Dere**, *v.*

DAIR AWAY, *phr.* Rxb. (Jam.) To roam, wander, applied to sheep forsaking their usual pasture. See **Daver**, *v.*[1]

DAIRG, DAIRGIE, see **Darg, Dirgie.**

DAIRIER, *sb.* Midl. A dairyman.

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

DAIRNS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Nhb. Small, unmarketable fish.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Luik upon as blisses, Scrimp meals, caff beds, and dairns. Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 6; Nhb.[1]

DAIROUS, *adj. Obs.* Dev. Bold, daring.

Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433; Grose (1790). n Dev. No, Voord, 't'll mak' en auver dairous, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 77.

DAIRY, *sb.*[1] Yks. Chs. Shr. Glo. Dor. Som. Dev. [dē·ri, deə·ri.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Dairy-goods**, dairy produce, butter, cheese, cream; (2) **-house**, the milk-house or dairy-room; (3) **-maid**, (*a*) an implement used in cheese-making; (*b*) a post, formed of a bough, upon which the dairy vessels are hung in the open air after being scoured; (4) **-mouse**, the bat.

(1) w.Som.[1] Used by other than dairy people in speaking of the above; by the latter the produce is called 'goods' simply. 'Tis winderful the sight o' [dae·uree gèo·dz] they do zend off vrom our station.' (2) Glo. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I. (3. *a*) Chs.[1] It consists of a wire sieve, the meshes of which are about an inch and a half long by half an inch wide, a long handle being fixed to the middle of the sieve. Its use is to cut the newly-formed curd in the cheese-tub into small pieces, in order that it may settle and be separated from the whey; Chs.[3] (*b*) Shr.[1] A post formed of a bough, usually off an oak tree, with the smaller branches lopped to serve as pegs. (4) Dev.[2] Do you see that dairy-mouse flying round the tree?

2. The milking cows belonging to any farm or house.

w.Som.[1] If a number of cows were seen going home to be milked, it would be usual to ask, 'Whose dairy's this here?' To let a dairy is the technical way of expressing the letting of cows.

Hence **Dairyman**, *sb.* one who rents a dairy.

Dor.[1] Som. Few farmers milk their own cows, but let them out to a class of people scarcely known in other counties called dairymen, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 238. w.Som.[1] Very rarely, a man employed as a labourer about a dairy.

3. A larder. w.Yks. (J.T.)

DAIRY, *sb.*[2] Lan. [dē·ri.] A diary; a memory as good as a diary.

Lan. It wur th' dairy o' a mon who wur cast upo' a desert island. Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) xxxiii, A Bacup man was riding with me on the top of a tramcar, and I was giving bits of history and pointing out places of interest as we went along. He replied 'You must have a good dairy' (S.W.).

DAIS, DAISE, DAISHEN, see **Deas, Daze, Dashin.**

DAISING, *sb.* Sc. A disease of sheep; also called **Pining** and **Vanquish.**

Sc. *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 404 (Jam.).

DAISKIT, *pp.* Sh.I. Exhausted, fatigued. S. & Ork.[1] [ON. *dasask*, to become exhausted (Vigfusson); cp. Norw. dial. *dasa*, to grow faint (Aasen).]

DAISY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Lin. Dev. Amer. Also Cant. [dē·zi.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Daisy-cutter**, a fast horse; a horse which throws its feet forward in trotting, instead of lifting them from the ground; (2) **-more**, in phr. *to be under the daisy-mores*, to be under the ground, to be buried; (3) **-picker**, a third person, who accompanies a pair of lovers, a 'gooseberry'; (4) **-picking**, acting 'gooseberry'; (5) **-quilt**, the earth, ground, in phr. *to put the daisy-quilt over some one*, to bury, to put into a grave.

(1) Chs.[1] Cant. But what daisy-cutter can match that black tit? Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. III. v. (2) Dev. If every woman was like her 'twould be a good job if they were all under the daisy-mores, *Reports Provinc.* (1803). (3, 4) Ir. (A.S.P.) (5) w.Ir. What Paddy very metaphorically calls 'Putting the daisy quilt over him,' Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 58.

2. *adj.* Daisied, covered with daisies.

Edb. Many the glens an' braes that's daisy, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 136.

3. Remarkable, extraordinary; excellent; darling.

Abd. His daisy dochter's scornfu' e'e Will blink less saucy syne, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 64. Lin. She's a daisy lass for work. I'm a daisy body for pudding, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 46. [Amer. CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892) I.]

DAITAL, DAIVE, see **Daytal, Dave,** *v.*[1]

DAIVER, DAIVILIE, see **Daver,** *v.*[1], **Daviely.**

DAJON-WABSTER, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **dadgeon-wabster** w.Sc. A linen-weaver, a customer weaver, one who weaves linen or woollen stuffs for country neighbours.

DAK, see **Dack,** *int.*

DAKE, *v.* Dor. Som. [dēk, deək.] To prick with anything sharp; to poke with the finger. See **Dawk,** *v.*[1]

Dor.[1] The farmer's wife did try To dake a niddle or a pin In droo her wold skin, 301. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

DAKER, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Sur. Hmp. Also written **dacer** Wm.; **dacre** w.Yks.; **deaker** Nhb.[1] [dē·kər, dē·kə(r), deə·kə(r).] The corncrake, *Crex pratensis. Gen.* in *comp.* **Daker-hen.**

Nhb.[1] Cum., Wm. (J.H.) Wm. SEDGWICK *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 108, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 177. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. That famous ventriloquist 'at used to be called a daker-hen, *Yksman* (1881) 69; (J.T.); w.Yks.[1 5], ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Named from the note. Sur. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 177. Hmp. A man brought me a land-rail or daker-hen, WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 275, ed. 1853.

[*Crex*, a byrde seeming to be that is called a Daker henne, COOPER (1565).]

DAKER, *sb.*[2] Dor. [dē·kə(r).] A whetstone.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863); (C.J.V.)

DAKER, see **Dacker.**

DAKES-HEAD, *sb.* e.An. [dē·ks-ed.] A spiritless, stupid person. e.An.[1]

Hence **Dakes-headed,** *adj.* stupid, dull, heavy.

Nrf. You great dakes-headed thing! COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 94.

[Norw. dial. *dake*, a moping, spiritless person (AASEN).]

DAKKER, DAKKY, see **Dacker, Dacky.**

DALCOP, *sb. Obs.?* n.Cy. An idiot.

n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 152.

[Cp. Du. *dul-kop (dol-)*, a mad-head (HEXHAM).]

DALDOO, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A great noise.

The loons are haudin' an unco daldoo i' the squeel. He cam doon aff o' the hchd o' the hoose wee a daldoo.

DALE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **daal** w.Yks.; **dall** S. & Ork.[1]; **deail** Cum.; **deal** Lakel. Cum.; **deall** Cum.[1 2]; **deeal** Lakel. Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[2] [dēl, deəl, diəl.] 1. A river-valley between ranges of hills or moorland.

S. & Ork.[1] Ayr. His voice was heard thro' muir and dale, BURNS *Twa Herds* (1785) st. 7. Nhb.[1] Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. Fwok com in frae aw parts o' t'deeal, BORROWDALE *Lett.* (1787) 5, ed. 1869; RICHARDSON *Talk* (ed. 1876) 2nd S. 16; Cum.[3] Away we set, t'oald lang nwos't man an' me, ebbem up t'deal, 2. Wm. We leeve i' yan o thor deeals up amang t'fells, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 1. n.Yks. Owwer monny a plissent hill an' deeal, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 30; n.Yks.[1 2], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* 1889 50. e. & w.Yks. With the exception of the watershed of the Calder, where 'Clough' takes its place, PHILLIPS *Riders* (1853). w.Yks. A hle bit hsher up t'daal, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 32.

2. *Comp.* (1) Dale-end, the point where a valley opens out into wider country; (2) -foot, a dwelling-place in a valley among the fells; (3) -head, the upper portion of the dale, nearest its narrowest part; the highest farm of the valley; (4) -land, the lower and arable ground of a district; (5) -lander, an inhabitant of the lower ground; (6) -mail, a tribute formerly paid by the customary tenants of the manor of Ennerdale; (7) -man, see -lander; (8) -sider, a resident in a dale; (9) **Dales-folks,** the inhabitants of a dale; (10) -man, see -sider.

(1) n.Yks.[1 2], ne.Yks.[1] 2, 3 Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1807). Cum. Theer at the deal head unluckily we shear, RELPH *Misc. Poems* 1747 *Harvest.* Wm.[1], n.Yks.[1 2], ne.Yks.[1] (4, 5) Cld. (JAM.) (6) Cum.[1] (7) Cld. (JAM.) (8) Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1807). (9) n.Yks.[2] (10) s.Sc. Last year, when the dalesman were cried, *Hogg Perils of Man* (1822) I. 249 (JAM.). Ayr. Witches, and a fearsome band, That dalesmen never heard or saw, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 116, ed. 1871. n.Yks.[2]

3. A goal. Cf. **dell,** *sb.* **2.**

Abd. The 'dale,' or head quarters for 'Smuggle the Gig,' OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 75; Not uncommon. I manage to kick the ball to the dale. Make that tree our dale (G.W.).

[1. ON. *dalr* (a dale), much used in local names (VIGFUSSON).]

DALE, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Furious, mad.

n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 152.

DALE, DALGAN, see **Deal,** *sb.*[1 2 3], **Dole,** *sb.*[1], **Delgin.**

DALK, *sb.* Sc. A term sometimes applied to particular varieties of slate clay, and sometimes to common clay, by the coal-miners. Cf. **dowk,** *sb.*[2]

Slg. Below the coal there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen call dalk, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 329 (JAM.).

DAL(L, *v.* and *int.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in form **dale** e.An.[1] Wil. [dal, dæl, dēl.] 1. *v.* Used imprecatively, prob. a modified form of 'damn.'

Nhb.[1] Od dal! w.Yks. 'Dal thy flag,' s: 'd the other, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. ii; w.Yks.[5] Dal it! whoad a thowt it. Lan. 'Dal it, Lawrence,' he broke out, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) iv; Very common in Bury (R.P.). e.Lan.[1] s.Not. Dal it! a've bunt mysen (J.P.K.). Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 703; Mon dall you, lass, I care for nought, BROWN *Neddy* (1841) 9. s.Lin. Dal the laäce, it weänt come undone (T.H.R.). War. (J.R.W.), Hrf.[2] e.An.[1] Dale me if I don't. Wil. 'Dal thee body!' cried the dame, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 32. Som. Dall his buttons! RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 27.

Hence **Dalled,** *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* 'damned.'

Lan. Aw'll be dal'd iv aw care't what becoom on mi, LAHEE *Owd Yem*, 7. Lin. Be dall'd! It made my heart feel queer, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 44. s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 9. Glo. Dalled if 'er wurn't a-most djed, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 139; Glo.[1] Dalled if I know. Brks.[1] w.Mid. Dalled if I a'nt bin an' forgot my pipe! (W.P.M.) Wil. That dalled keeper has left an earth open, JEFFERIES *Hodge* (1880) I. 187; Dald if her did not tell I, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 45; Wil.[1] 'Tes allus a caddlin' zart of a job takin' they fat beasties to Swinnun Market, but dall'd if ever I had such a doin' wi 'em afore as 'twer isterday, 213. Som. But be dalled if we do want Popery, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 58. w.Som.[1] Nif I do, I'll b: dalled. Dev. I'll be dalled ef 'er 'athen azot down in a brimmel bush, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 153; I be dalled if doan't make me wild to think 'bout, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 78.

Hence (1) **Dally!** (**Dallee!**) an exclamation of surprise; (2) **Dally-buttons,** a joyful exclamation.

(1) Brks. Dal-lee! that's got 'un (M.J.B.); Brks.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) w.Mid. Dally! if I'd only knowed that afore, he wouldn't a' got orf so easy! Common (W.P.M.). Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). w.Som.[1] Daa·lee, zir! kaa·n nŭ·vur voo·urd tu dŭe· ut vur dhu muun ee [Dall 'ee, sir! (I) can never afford to do it for the money]. Dev. Dallee! Whot's about now making awl this yer upstore? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (2) Dev. Aw! Dally buttons! I doant knaw wheer tu begin tellin' 'e, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 158; Aw! dally-buttons! yer com'th like a 'ouze avire! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 48.

2. *int.* An exclamation, a petty oath.

Nhb.[1] Dal! aa'll tell ye what! Cum. An' dall! but it's a pelter, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 272. w.Yks.[5], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Not.[1] Lin. But, dall! the time seëm'd long to wäit, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 41. Lei.[1], War.[3], Wor. (J.R.W.), Glo.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

DALL, *sb.*[1] Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A large cake made of sawdust, mixed with the dung of cows, &c., used by poor people for fuel.

[OFr. *dalle*, a slice of anything (ROQUEFORT).]

DALL, *sb.*[2] Ayr. (JAM.) A sloven. Cf. **daw,** *sb.*[13]

Hence **Dallish,** *adj.* slovenly.

DALL, see **Dale,** *sb.*, **Dawl,** *v.*[2], **Doll.**

DALLACK, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Also written **dallick** s.Not.; **dallock** w.Yks.[2]; **dollock** Wm. w.Yks. Lan. s.Not. [da·lək, do·lək.] 1. *v.* To dress smartly and gaudily. *Gen.* with *out.*

Lin. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 18. n.Lin[1] Wasn't sarvant lasses dallack'd-oot at Gainsb'r Stattis! sw.Lin.[1] How she's dallack'd out.

Hence **Dallacking,** *ppl. adj.* dressing smartly and gaudily.

sw.Lin.[1] She's none of your dallacking lasses.

2. To wear clothes roughly or disorderly; to wear out; to drag or trail carelessly.

w.Yks. Lewk at his shoe-laces dallockin' abaat (S.K.C.); w.Yks.[2] Her dress were all dallocking in the mud. s.Not. I'm just dallicking my green dress out. She'll soon dollock that frock up (J.P.K.).

3. To dally, fritter away time.

s.Chs.[1] Daal·ŭkin yŭr tahym ŭwee' [dallackin yur time awee].

4. *sb.* A dirty, slovenly person; a smart, overdressed person. *Gen.* in *pl.* form.

s.Lan. (W.W.T.) s.Not. What a gret dollocks she did look, with that old cloak on (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.[1] What a dallacks yon is!

5. An unsightly mess or portion; a dropping of something.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1807). Wm. He'd a gurt dollock o' taties on his plate (B.K.). w.Yks. He flang a gurt dollock o' whitewesh i' mi face, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 19, 1892).

DALLACKER, *sb.* w.Cum. Also written **dallicker**. [da·ləkər.] A day labourer. (S.K.C.)

[For *darracker*, see *darrak* Cum.[3] (=Darg).]

DALLERS, *sb.* Brks.[1] [dæ·ləz.] A fit of melancholy.

[A pron. of lit. E. *dolours*, griefs.]

DALLICK, DALLICKER, see **Dallack, Dallacker**.

DALLING, *ppl. adj.* Chs. [da·lin.] Of the weather: changing, varying.

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] 'Dalling weather,' in harvest, means a perpetual change from wet to dry, and *vice versa*, which prevents progress.

DALLOP, see **Dollop**.

DALLY, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. Dev. Also in form **dolly** Irel. n.Dev. [da·li, do·li.]

1. *v.* To delay, loiter, waste time.

Sc. Break down the doors if he dallies any longer, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xiv. Fif. Twa landin's they had shorn, or three, Ere daylight was appearin'. . . . I trow they didna dally, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 142. Lnk. The world to him seems pleasant as he dallies with his tools, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 141. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). w.Yks. Ða olas daliz wol tlast minit (J.W.). Lan. If we dally so lung someb'dy 'll be on us, Brierley *Cotters*, xix. Chs.[1] Dunna thee dally uppo' th' road; Chs.[3] n.Lin. Dallyin' about ever so long, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 110.

Hence (1) **Dallied**, *adj.* delayed; (2) **Dally-craw**, *sb.* a name applied to a loitering child.

(1) Nhp. Some long, long dallied promise to fulfil, Clare *Vill. Minstrel* (1821) I. 34. (2) m.Yks.[1]

2. To pet, indulge, spoil. Cf. **dawl**, *v.*[3], **doll**, *v.*

Oxf.[1] Polly Long was dallied wi' at 'ome, an' now 'er's married an' got 'ard doos [doo·s] 'er can't away wi't, *MS. add.*

Hence **Dally-law**, *sb.* a spoilt child, a darling.

Dev. 'Er made sich a dallylaw ov'n that when 'e went vur a hoss sodger, 'e wadden vit vur much, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Ya knaw Jim always was my dollylaw, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867 st. 43.

3. *sb.* A delay. Chs.[13]

[1. AFr. *dalier*, to pass one's time in light social talk (Bozon).]

DALLY, *sb.*[2] Cum. [da·li.] A teetotum.

Cum.[1] Tee-tak-up-o, dally an' o'; Cum.[2]

DALLY, *sb.*[3] s.Sc. (Jam.) The stick, used by one who binds sheaves, for pushing in the ends of the rope after they have been twisted together.

DALLY, see **Dal(l**.

DALLY-BONES, *sb. pl.* Dev. Also in form **dolly-** n.Dev. Trotter-bones; the knees.

Dev.[1] And do you meend the lamb's dally-bones you geed me? 51. n.Dev. A man an's wife . . . Must vall down on their dolly-bones, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 132; *Hnd-bk.* (ed. 1877) 258.

[Men pley with 3 dice, and children with 4 dalies (=*talis*); Wolde God I coude nat playe at the dalys (=*aleam*), Horman (1519).]

DALLY-CAR, *sb.* Yks. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A deep ditch.

DALT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Also written **dault**. [dalt.] A foster-child; also, a spoilt child. Cf. **daut**, *v.*, **delt**, *v.*

Sc. It is false of thy father's child . . . falsest of my dault! Scott *Maid of Perth* (1828) xxix. w.Sc. When he dismisses his dalt, for that is the name for a fostered child, Johnson *Wks.* VIII. 374, 375 (Jam.). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Gael. and Ir. *dalta*, a foster-son (Macbain).]

DALT, *sb.*[2] Cum. Wm. [dalt.] A specified portion assigned to var. owners of any unenclosed privilege or duty, e.g. of a turbary. Cf. **dote**, *sb.*[1]

Cum.[2] Cum., Wm. Dalt-dike, in the parish of Langwathby, was a wall between the land enclosed in 1777 and the moorland left, of which the keeping up shares is required of the various proprietors, each having an inner wall between the fields to maintain. Mop Dalts, the name of a property in w.Cum. (M.P.)

DALY, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lonely, solitary. See **Dowly**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

DAM, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Der. e.An. Aus. [dam.] 1. The body of water confined by a dam or barrier; a pond, pool of water.

Sc. Many farms have 'dams' or 'mill-dams,' for storing water to drive the threshing mill (A.W.). Elg. The children . . . building little dams, and mills, and seats, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 121. Abd. Willie drowned his servant lass in the mill-dam, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 34, ed. 1889. Frf. I'll droon mysel in the dam, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. Fif. A man, up at the Milton-dam, Swaift, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 157. Ayr. If they didna get rain, the dam would be clean dry in less than a week's time, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 50; You ought to be flung into a mill-dam, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) I. Rnf. Nearin' noo Balcurrach dam, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 39. Lnk. Big hooses, kep dams, or fyle peenies, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 79. Lth. Backfa' dam Whaur mickle troots and salmon cam', Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 105. Edb. First to the mill-dam ford, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 98. Dmf. An' three gude dams ran down the trows Before was grun' the meller, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 68. w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2], Der.[1] [Aus. Morris (1898); Dams, as he calls his reservoirs, scooped out in the hard soil, *Scribner's Mag.* (Feb. 1892) 141.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Dam-head**, (2) **-stakes**, the embankment or barrier of a mill-pond, &c.; the sloping dam over which the excess water flows from a mill-pond.

(1) Lnk. Thrifty wee Luggie . . . Was croonin' awa o'er its ilka dam-head, Watson *Poems* (1853) 35. Edb. O'er dam-heads ye aften tummel Wi' dinsome rattle, Forbes *Poems* (1821) 104. (2) w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865) 5; w.Yks.[1a]

3. *Fig.* The quantity of urine discharged at once.

Sc. Applied to children (Jam.). Ayr. Till whare ye sit, on craps o' heather, Ye tine your dam, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 31.

4. The canal or trench used to convey the water from a river, &c., to a mill-pond.

Knr. Improperly used to denote what is otherwise called a 'mill-lade' (Jam.).

5. A drained marsh.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77; Nrf.[1] Suf. (Hall.)

DAM, *sb.*[2] Sc. [dam.] 1. A mother, woman. See **Dame**, *sb.* 3, 4.

Edb. Our dams wad clank us wi' the kail-stick, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 58.

2. A piece or 'man' in the game of draughts; *pl.* the game of draughts.

Sc. Dams were the pieces with which the game of draughts were played, Ramsay *Remin.* (1867) 246; After playing twa or three games at the dams, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 94 (Jam.). ne.Sc. Children had their games of chance as their seniors had their card-playing and their 'dambrod' or 'dams,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 163.

3. *Comp.* **Dam-brod**, the board used in the game of draughts; draughts. Also used *attrib.*

n.Sc. The draught board (Scottice, dam-brod) is produced as a means of enlivenment, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 79. e.Sc. We can while awa' the time at the dam-brod, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) iv. Frf. To challenge my right hand again to a game at the 'dambrod' against my left, Barrie *Licht* (1888) I. Per. Glowerin' wi' hawks' e'en on a damberd, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 78. Ayr. I'm tired of the ggem at the dambrods with Willie, Service *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 189. Lnk. Wha wi' him wad dambrod play? Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 13. Lth. Gin it could only be petrified into wud, an' syne sawn up into thin dails, ye micht mak' a quaigh o' Athol brose afit for dambrods, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 171. Slk. They fasten their een on it, as dourly as on a dambrodd, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 266. Gall. In a dambrod pattern, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix.

Hence **Damborded**, *adj.* checked, crossed as the pattern of a 'dam-brod.'

Sc. That upland loon wi' the damborded back, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 154 (JAM.).

[Fr. *dame*, a dame, a lady; a man at tables or draughts; . . . *dames*, the play on the outside of a pair of tables, called draughts (COTGR.); cp. G. *dame*, *damenspiel*, draughts.]

DAM, *sb.*[3] Sc. The damson plum, *Prunus domestica* or *damascena*. Also called **Damsel** (q.v.).

Sc. Prunes and preserved plums were also called plum-dams (JAM. *Suppl.*).

DAMAGE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. Colloq. Amer. [da·midʒ, dæ·midʒ.] **1.** Damages.

Per. Hae ye up afore the shirra . . . and get a' yer siller frae ye for daamage, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 273, ed. 1887.

2. Cost, expense. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Lnk. Tell me if the supper's ready, and what's the damage? WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1887) 26. **N.Cy.**[1] Noo, sir, ye've kirsen'd mi bairn, what's t'damage? **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[4] **Lin.** BROOKE *Tracts Gl.* **s.Lin.** Well, let's know the damage (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** T.P.F.) **Colloq.** FARMER. [**Amer.** What's the damage, as they say in Kentucky . . . what's to be paid out for this business? STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* (1852) xiv.]

DAMAGED, *pp.* Chs. [da·midʒd.] Bewitched.

Chs.[1] Some forty years ago, there lived an old man. His wife was hypochondriacal, and Billy, as he was called, firmly believed she had been 'damaged' by an old woman at Macclesfield. She wore a charm sewed up in her stays as an antidote.

DAMAS, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Stf. War. *pl.* **dammas** Stf.; **damasis** Chs.[1] Also in form **damasee** Sc. [da·məs.] The damson or damask plum.

Sc. The date and also the damasee, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 31; (A.W.) **Chs.**[1] **s Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2]

[Fr. *damas*, 'nom d'une prune d'assez bonne espèce' (LITTRÉ); 'prune de Damas' (Damascus) (HATZFELD).]

DAMASCENE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Not. [da·məzin.] The damson plum (distinct from the damson). Also in *comp.* **Damascene-plum.**

N.Cy.[1], **w.Yks.**[2] **Not.** In the Newark County Court . . . a greengrocer complained that whereas he had ordered damsons he was supplied with damascenes, *Dy. News* (Nov. 17, 1891) 5/2. [Damascene. This and the damson are distinct sorts of plums: the damascene is the larger of the two, and not at all bitter; the damson is smaller, and has a peculiar bitter or roughness, TODD *Suppl.* (1818).]

[*Damaisine*, a Damascene, or Damsen plumb, COTGR. MLat. *prunum Damascēnum*, plum of Damascus (ISIDORE).]

DAMASON, *sb.* Suf. A severe scolding, rebuke.

e.Suf. I gave her a fair damason (F.H.).

DAME, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **daam** w.Yks.[1]; **deam(e** N.Cy.[1] Cum.; **de'ame** n.Yks.; **deeam** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **deem** Abd.; **deeyem, dehyim** Nhb.[1]; **deme** Lan.[1]; **deyem** Nhb.[1]; **dyam(e** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1]; **dyem** Nhb.[1] [dēm, deəm, diəm, dīm.] **1.** The mistress of a house; a wife, esp. the wife of a farmer or yeoman.

Kcd. His wee toddling bairns and couthy ain dame, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 68. **Rnf.** I gang hame To . . . my bairnies, and dame, CLARK *Poet. Pieces* (1836) 5. **Lnk.** A decent sober man I found: . . . I met him with his dame, PARKER *Poems* (1859) 63. **Lth.** My sweet son, and my bonnie wee dame, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 42. **Edb.** My auld, new-fangled dame, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 17. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] Now nearly *obs.*; in the last century in very *gen.* use in the households of the farmers. In those times 't'maister and t'd'yam' took their meals together with their household servants. **Cum.** Now fit up a pillion for maister and deamm, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1870) 241. **Wm.** His deeam wos a daesent body, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 14. **n.Yks.** Are all thee bairns quite fresh at yam, and t'de'ame? BROWNE *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) l. 14; **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah wed ma awd deeam thotty year back, cum Cannlemas. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** For meh deme's gone fro whoam TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 17. **Nhp.**[1] 'Dame' is now only used bysome antiquated farmers, when speaking of or addressing their wives. **Brks.**[1] An old-fashioned farmer thus usually styles his wife when calling to her, or speaking to her; he rarely uses her Christian name. **Sur.** The worthy and motherly old 'dame,' as her husband called her, *The Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13. **Som.** Never used in the sense of lady; nor is it ever applied to persons in the upper ranks of society, nor to the very lowest; when we say Dame Hurman, or Dame Bennet, we mean the wife of some farmer; . . . rarely, if ever, applied to a young woman, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] 'Th' old dame Glass gid me they there lillies.' Its use implies great familiarity—perhaps a little disrespect; no one would speak of a lady as 'dame' unless a slight were intended. It is equivalent here among the peasantry to 'mother so-and-so,' in speaking of a person. **Dev.**[1] I've be to vickrage to vet a book for dame, **1.**

2. The mistress of an infant school.

Lan. Ordering him to leave one load at the old dame's for my daughters Mary and Ann to warm 'em, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 62. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Dame-school**, an infant school kept by an old woman.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lakel.** T'diam skeul's gian, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** She kept a dame-school (B.K.). **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3]

3. A mother, a female parent, dam. Also used *fig.* See **Dam**, *sb.*[2]

Slg. This is the picture of thy dame, Her very face divine, *Elcho Castle* (1796) 9. **Edb.** That ignorance should be the dame O' true devotion, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 10. **w.Som.**[1] Applied to animals or birds. Not now to persons. Her's the dae·um o' your bay 'oss. They young holm-screeches 've a-lost their dame.

4. A woman, esp. an old woman.

Abd. Dinno brake her heart, an' kill 'er, Wi' drink, an' dames, Like city rakes, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 15, ed. 1873. **Fif.** Aff . . . they skeygit, man and dame, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 52. **Gall.** Man, to human feeling blin', Aft leaves the dame That he deluded into sin, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 47. **Nhb.**[1] The aad dyem sat aside the fire. **Cum.** A dooce comely oald deàm, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 21. **n.Yks.** An t'owd dame hersen ul tell onny o yor, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **n.Yks.**[1], **e Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Der.**[1] Still in use; applied without disrespect to elderly women. **War.**[3] The inhabitants of some almshouses for old women in n.War. are to-day spoken of as 'the Dames.' **e.An.**[2] Never applied now except to some poor aged woman, and when the existing dames are 'dead and gone' will, probably, be *obs.*

Hence **Dame-wheat**, *sb.*, see below.

Hrt. This is called dame wheat because it was first brought . . . by a woman, that found it to be a better sort than any other wheats, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. ii.

5. A young unmarried woman, a girl; a damsel.

Elg. Dinna mak' faces to the dames in the house, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 133; Ye bonny boys, and eke your dames, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 79. **Abd.** They didna miss To gi'e to ilka dainty dame a sappy kiss, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 214; Defined by competent critics of the milder type as 'a settin' deemie, an' a feerious eident creatur,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 155, ed. 1882. **Kcd.** Grown a braw and handsome dame, The bonniest lass in a' the place, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 2. **Lnk.** Damsels comely in their teens, . . . At the dames Jock cast a wistfu' e'e, EWING *Poems* (1892) 16. **Lth.** Your queenly air Made a' your neighbour dames sair spited at tryst or fair, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 7. **Bwk.** *Gen.* expressive of contempt or displeasure (JAM. *Suppl.*).

Hence **Damack**, or **Damackie**, *sb.* a girl, a young woman. Inv. (H.E.F.)

6. A term applied to women of the lowest rank.

e.An.[1] It is almost *obs.*; in the West it is applied to a farmer's wife. In the East it would be very offensive. **Nrf.**[1] **Nrf., Sus., Hmp.** Applied only to the wives of labouring men, and particularly to those in the country employed in agriculture, HOLLOWAY.

[**1.** She was both pantler, butler, cook, Both dame and servant, SHAKS. *Winter's T.* IV. iv. 57. **3.** Suche wordes as we lerneden of our dames tonge, *Test. Love* (c. 1385) Prol. 37; The sire, the son, the dame, and daughter die, SHAKS. *Lucr.* (1593) 1477. **4.** The Grecian dames are sunburnt, *ib. Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 282.]

DAME-KU, *sb.* Cor.[12] A jack snipe, *Limnocryptes gallinula.*

DAMISHELL, see **Damsel**, *sb.*[1]

DAMMELLED, *pp.* Lan. [da·mld.] A grotesque form for 'damned.'

Lan. I've noane, have I be dammelled as like, BRIERLEY *Old Nook*, v.

DAMMER, *sb.*[1] Sc. [da·mər.] One who constructs dams; a miner.

Sc. 'Auld George Glen, the dammer and sinker.' . . . 'So you exchanged it with a miner?' SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiii; (JAM.)

DAMMER, *sb.*[2] Yks. [da·mə(r).] A term prefixed by lads to the surname of a companion; also used as a form of address.

w.Yks.[5] Let's goa fotch dammer Smith. Hol-low! dammer, come here wi' thuh. Whear's tuh barn, dammer?

DAMMER, *v.* Sc. [da·mər.] To astonish, astound, confuse. Cf. dammish.

s.Sc. My ain opeenion is ye've fair dammered her leddyship, SNAITH *Fiercheart* (1897) 42.

Hence **Dammertit**, *ppl. adj.* stupid. Rnf. (JAM.)

[G. *dammern*, 'durch Schlagen bewältigen, niederdrücken' (GRIMM).]

DAMMERING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Dev. In phr. *to go a-dammering*, to go about daring others to perform hazardous feats.

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

DAMMING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. [da·min.] In phr. (1) *damming and lading*, (*a*) a mode of fish-poaching by diverting the course of a stream and throwing out the water; (*b*) *fig.* incurring one debt to pay another; (2) *—and laving*, see *—and lading* (*a*); (3) *—and loving*, see below.

(1, *a*) w.Yks.[1] (*b*) ne.Lan.[1] (2) Sc. (JAM.) (3) Sc. Damming and loving is sure fishing. An advice to prefer a sure gain, though small, to the prospect of a greater with uncertainty, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 90.

DAMMISH, *v.* Sc. In form **daimis** (JAM.). [da·miʃ, dē·miʃ.] 1. To stun, stupefy. Cf. dammer, *v.*

Sc. Another came up and knocked him down. He was perfectly dammished with the stroke, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 37, ed. 1828. Abd. (JAM.)

Hence **Damisht**, *adj.* stupid, silly. Sh.I. (W.A.G.)

2. To bruise the surface of an apple or other fruit, by a knock. (J.A.H.M.)

3. To injure, damage, *gen.* used as an expletive in phr. *dammish it* or *you*, &c.

Sc. Damish your skins, I cud knock the stuffin' oot o' the lot o' ye, SALMOND *My Man Sandy* (1894) 175. Per. 'Damish the hide o' ye!' is a not uncommon expletive. ''Od, damish that!' (G.W.)

Hence **Dammishment**, *sb.* damage, injury.

Fif. My bottle-champion, be it kent, Nae dammishment shall dree, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 131.

DAMMIT, *ppl. adj.* Ags. (JAM.) Stunned. Cf. dammish, *v.*

DAMMOCK, see **Dommock**.

DAMN, *v.* Yks. [dam.] To hurt, disable.

w.Yks. 'E's i' varra poor fettle; it's 'is big toe 'at damns 'im (F.P.T.).

DAMNIFY, *v.* Sc. Lin. e.An. Amer. [da·mnifai.]

1. To damage, injure.

Bnff. So as not to damnifie the roof or wall of the church, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 84. Fif. The iron-geddock, swerd, or spear, To damnifie the scarlet lady, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 29. n.Lin.[1] I've been damnified a matter of two year rent thriff th' beck bank braakin'. [If 'the wet or rain lodge on' a branch, it 'usually damnifies the next bud,' WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681). Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 329.]

2. To indemnify.

Nrf. (W.W.S.); Nrf.[1] Suf.[1] Teent nawn ta him—he's damnified.

[1. To damnifie, *damnum inferre*, COLES (1679).]

DAMP, *sb.*[1], *v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [damp, dæmp.] 1. *sb.* The deadly gas generated in coal-pits.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. If they can save Ae victim frae the subtle sleep, An' deadly damp, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 93; Nhb.[1] Fire-damp, or black-damp; after-damp, or choke-damp. Dur. (J.J.B., w.Yks.[3]

Hence **Dampt**, *pp.* killed or choked by fire-damp, &c.

Der. Denis Hodgkinson was dampt in a groove, *Prsh. Reg. of Darley Dale Church* in COX *Churches* (1877) 173.

2. Rain.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks.[2] It's boun te be mair damp.

3. *Fig.* A disappointment, rebuff, damper.

Sc. It was a new damp to me, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 130, ed. 1828; It did give them no small damp, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 250, ed. 1871. Edb. Tam cou'dna sup, His spirits got a damp, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 37. s.Chs.[1] Dhis wedh·ŭr'l rac·dhur pŭt ŭ daam·p ŭpon· um [This weather 'll rāther put a damp upon 'em].

4. *v.* To wet, moisten slightly.

Lnk. Maybe our throats maun be dampit Afore the first stane be laid on, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 62. w.Yks. (J.W.)

Hence **Damper**, *sb.* (1) a glass of beer; (2) a luncheon, a snack between meals; (3) *fig.* in phr. *to put the damper on*, see below.

(1) Cth. (W.W.S.) s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. (2) ne.Lan.[1] (3) Lan. I put my foot in his ribs, and my fingers in the guzzel of his neck! I stopt his chimney! what they caw'n i' eawr country putting th' damper on, *Ballad, Oldham Recruit*, No. 286.

5. To drizzle, to rain slightly.

n.Yks.[2], Not.[1] Lei.[1] It just damps a bit, but it een't not to sey reen. War.[2][3], Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

Hence **Damping**, *ppl. adj.* showery, drizzling.

War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[2] s.War.[1] It is rather dampin' to-day.

6. To put out a fire, &c.

w.Yks. I'm going to damp th' fire out (J.T.).

7. *adj.* Damped; rainy.

Gall. Proud o' heart and damp wi' fear To face auld Kate for want o' gear, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 73, ed. 1897. n.Lin.[1], Oxf. (HALL.)

Hence **Dampy**, *adj.* wet, moist, damp.

Nhb. Those dampy rooms below, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 171. w.Yks. This shirt feels dampy (Æ.B.); w.Yks.[2][3]

DAMP, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. [damp.] The end of a line or rope. S. & Ork.[1]

[G. and Dan. *lamp*, rope's end.]

DAMPER, *v.* Lan. [da·mpə r).] Used imprecatively, instead of 'damn.'

Lan. 'Damper yo'!' exclaimed old Mark, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, xvii.

Hence (1) **Dampert**, *ppl. adj.* damned; (2) **Dampertly**, *adv.* damnably.

(1) Lan. 'Dampert short,' thought Jacob, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 20; Leeave that dampert music awhoam, *ib. Waverlow* (1884) 82; I would ha' done too, for a dampert-sleeve ferret he is, *ib. Cast upon World* (1886) 220. (2) Lan. That shirt breast ut looks dampertly dickyish, *ib.* 220.

DAMPS, *sb. pl.* Nhp. Also in form **dampers**. [dæmps, dæ·mpəz.] Fissures intersecting strata.

Nhp.[2] Those that are filled with earthy matter only are called damps.

DAMPS, see **Dumps**.

DAMSDIL, *sb.* Yks. A young woman, a damsel.

e.Yks. Exceedingly rare now (R.S.); e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* T.H.)

DAMSDIL, see **Damsel**, *sb.*[2]

DAMSEL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Lin. Ken. Wil. Also in form **damishell** Abd. [da·m-, dæ·msil, -sl.] 1. A young unmarried woman; a term of reproach for a woman of bad character or disposition.

nw.Abd. We leet the damishell awa' To get a raith o' lair, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 12. s.Lin. Lizz Baätes' a pritty damsel, that she is; I wonder how her faäther can beär the sight o' her (T.H.R.).

2. The skate, *Raia batis.*

Sus.[1] At Hastings the fish is called a 'maid' and at Dover a 'damsel' (s. v. Keveling).

3. *Fig.* An iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes the shoot of the hopper in a corn-mill.

N.I.[1] Wil. That part of the machinery [of a mill] which is called the damsel, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1881) 167.

DAMSEL, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Som. Dev. Also written **damsil** e.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **damzil** Dev.[1] Also in form **damsdil** n.Yks. e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] [da·m-, dæ·mzil, -zl.] The damson plum, *Prunus domestica* or *damascena.*

Sc. (A.W.); (JAM. *Suppl.*) N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] To be sold in the Market Place, fine fresh damsels, at 6*d.* a peck. Nhb. (W.G.); Nhb.[1] *Obs.* n.Yks. (B. & H.) e.Yks. Almost invariably called 'damsil' and sometimes 'damsoil' (R.S.); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. *Nature Notes*, No. 9. e Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] The jacobs and damsels are all killed by the early frost. w.Som.[1] Daamzee·ul. Dev.[1] The term is vaguely applied in different parts to the fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, and other larger species, both black and yellow.

DAMSIL, *v.* Lan. Also in form **damshil** e.Lan.[1] [da·msil.] In phr. *damsil it*, an oath.

Lan. Eh, damsil it, wuss un wuss, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 53. e Lan.[1] Damshilate.

DAMSON, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nrf. Written **dawmson** N.I.[1]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Damson plume**, a damson; (2) **— tart**, a humorous synonym for profane language.

(1) Sc. (A.W.), N.I.[1] (2) Nrf. His language is profane from long habit—'given over to damson tart like,' as they say in Arcady, JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) vii.

DAMZIL, see **Damsel**, *sb.*[2]

DAN, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Nrf. Suf. [dæn.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Yearling lambs.

Nrf.[1] Yearling lambs; when cut, they become wedders. Suf. Lambs to be fatted by the butcher, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849: Suf.[1]

2. *v.* To buy yearling lambs in September and sell them in the spring to be fattened by the butcher.

Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849.

DAN, *sb.*[2] Shr.[1] [dæn.] A small tub used for drawing coals from the workings to the main road, where the skips are loaded. Hence **Danning**, *sb.* drawing the coals in the dans, which is done by boys.

DAN, *sb.*[3] e.An. Scurf on animals, dandriff. (E.G.P.); (HALL.)

DAN, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Sc. A respectful term of address, lord, master.

Bnff. But let me get, Dan Phoebus set, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 150. Fif. Their warst o' drinks was yill, the whilk Dan David Barclay drank like milk, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 83.

DANCE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [dans, dons, dãns.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to dance his* or *her lane*, to express great joy or violent rage; (2) *— in a net*, to deceive, impose upon (?); (3) *-in-my-lufe*, a designation for a person of very diminutive appearance; (4) *— in the half-peck*, to be left behind as a bachelor, on a brother's marriage; (5) *— the Phibbie*, to get a horse-whipping; (6) *— upon nothing*, to be hanged; (7) *to see the sun dance*, to see the sun rise on Easter morning; (8) *ye'll neither dance nor haud the candle*, you will neither do nor let do, neither act yourself nor assist another.

(1) Sc. She dancid her lane, cry'd, Praise be blest, I have ludg'd a leil poor man, *Gaberlunzie Man*, st. 5 (JAM.). (2) Sc. First, my lord, you must not think to dance in a net before old Jack Hildebrod, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxiii. (3) Rxb. Apparently in allusion to a child's toy (JAM.). (4) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 3, 1892). (5) Cor. *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 206. (6) Ant. (W.H.P.) (7) Wxf. So at last came the bright Easter morn; and Peggy and Pat, and others, were out at sunrise on the top of a hillock, to see the sun dancing, just as he came above the rim of the earth. Those who did not care to face the bright orb with the naked eye, were content to look at its image in a tub of clear water, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 105. w.Yks. Common 30 years ago (J.W.). (8) Sc. KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 367.

2. With *about*: to move about from place to place.

w.Som.[1] Zoa aay, mus daa·ns ubaew·t aa·dr ee· [So I must dance about after him']. Un cebau·dee müd bee u-daa·nseen baewt au·l dhur tuy·m One may be dancing about all their time].

Hence **Dancer**, *sb.* Of a bird: one which moves about.

Ir. A white gander, a great dancer of a bird—never loses a goslin! LUCAS *Romantic Lover* in *Chapman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895).

3. To toss.

Nhb. In dancing the hay They lighten the cares of their Queen, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 286.

4. To boil. s.Lan. (W.H.T.)

5. *sb.* Phr. (1) *to get a dance*, to be made to run, to take flight; (2) *to get a dance on air*, to be hanged; (3) *to have a dance*, to have a hard search from place to place.

(1) Lth. O had ilk chief been as steady The South'rons had gotten a dance, BEVERIDGE *Poems* (1813) II. 159. (2) Abd. They'd get a special dance on air, By my comman', *Ode Willie Waly* (1873) 87. (3) n.Lin.[1] To have had 'a fine dance' after him, or it. Nhp.[1] w.Mid. He led me a fine old dance arter 'im (W.P.M.).

6. A convulsive disorder incidental to swine.

Nhp.[2] So called because they shake and quake in every part. They change their postures so often, that they resemble the actors in a Morris dance, MORTON *Hist. Nhp.* (1712) 454.

DANCE, see **Daunch**.

DANCING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Yks. [do·nsin.] **1.** A dance, ball.

w.Yks. Nivver let noan at lasses gooa to donsins, *Shevvld Ann.* (1856) 14.

2. Phr. *to send dancing*, to send quickly.

Abd. Send them dancing to their hand, Whatever trocks they may command, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 251; (A.W.)

DANCY, *v.* Som. [dā·nsi.] To dandle, as with an infant.

w.Som.[1] Nurses sing to children: 'Dancy, Dancy, Daisy, What sh'll I do to plaze ee? Take thee on my lap And gi' thee a sop, And that's what I'll do to plaze ee.'

DAND, *sb.* Dor. [dænd.] A dandy.

Dor. Such a clever young dand as he is! HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxiv; Without dressing up more the dand than that, *ib. Tess* (1891) 58, ed. 1895.

DANDALIE, see **Dandilly**.

DANDELION, *sb.* Rdn. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*. (B. & H.)

DANDER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Brks. e.An. Dor. Cor. Aus. Amer. Slang. Also written **dandher** e.Yks.[1] [da·ndər, da·n·, dæ·ndə(r).]

1. *sb.* Temper, anger, spirit, mettle; *gen.* in phr. *to get one's dander up*, to lose one's temper. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. There came a kind of Highland snuffle out of the man that raised my dander strangely, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) v. w.Sc. Dear me, what's your dander up for now? MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 131, ed. 1877. Frf. The very sicht o' my uniform rouses his dander so muckle, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iv. Nhb.[1] His dander's gettin' up. Lakel. Keep thi dander doon, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum. He co'd meh a feull an' that set my dander up (E.W.P.); Cum.[1] Yks. This set her dander oop, and she began knocking again, FETHERSTON *Farmer*, 81. w.Yks. An tother thing at raises mi dander is to see a big lazy chap wi' his hands in his pockets, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 3; w.Yks.[2,5] Lan. There's nowt loike it for gettin' th' owd lad's dander up! MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 26. Chs.[1]; Chs.[2] He's got his dander up at last. Not. My dander was up (W.H.S.). Brks.[1], e.An.[1], Dor.[1] Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1897). Cor. He ded'n gev no spaich but kaip'd hes dander down, *T. Towser* (1873 67; (F.R.C.) S'hng. I'm 'ryled,' and 'my dander's up,' BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Brothers of Birchington*. [Aus. Make it as soon as you can, while we can keep our dander in, NESBIT *Bail Up!* (1890) xx. Amer. Wut'll git your dander riz? LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 48.]

2. *v.* To anger, rouse the temper.

w.Yks.[5] Lay him alōan ur he'll be dander'd sharp.

DANDER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Hrf. Also Cor. Also in forms **dandher** N.I.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **daner** s.Sc.; **danner, dannir** Sc.; **daunder** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. Lan. Hrf. Cor.; **daundher** e.Yks.[1]; **dauner** Sc.; **donder** Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Flt. [da·n(d)-, do·n(d)ər, -ə(r).] **1.** *v.* To stroll, saunter, wander; to trifle, misspend one's time; to hobble.

Sc. Daundering about the wood, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. Elg. I dandered through the walk again, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 158. Bnff. He daunders down the Hill face, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 156. Abd. They had daundered together for a little space, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 71, ed. 1882. Kcd. I daunder'd in by yonder house, Syne in by yonder ha, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 123. Frf. Tammas Haggart and Pete Lunan dander into sight bareheaded, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ii. Per. He daunders aye onward the best way he can, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 143. Fif. Ye maunna dander far awa', DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 72. Slg. Ae Saturday o' Glasgow Fair, I dandered out to tak' the air, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 64. Dmb. After we partit I gaed daunderin' hame singin' to mysel', CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxix. Rnf. I dauner'd up Gleniffer brae, CLARK *Random Rhymes* (1842) 18. Ayr. I happened to be daunrin' by at the time, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) i. Lnk. Or thro' some doncie desart danert, RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) 102, ed. 1733. Lth. I daund'ring was the furs amang, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 97. Edb. I was daundering home frae Pathhead, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. Bwk. Frae Daurna's high lap as he daundered, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 53. Slk. It wad hae dune your heart gude to hae daunered alang the banks wi' me, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 300. Rxb. He dander'd down the banks o' Tweed, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 103. Dmf. I daunder'd about till my back turned sair, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 80. Gall. Had quietly 'daundered doon,' CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix. Wgt. One day Sawners . . . daunered down to the Main Street, FRASER *Wigtown*

(1877) 275. N.I.[1], Uls. (M.B.-S.) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1800). n.Cy. *Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)* Nhb. And far up White Keildar did daunder, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 74: Nhb.[1] And efter danderin up an doon, To see what folks war deein, WILSON *Opening Newcastle Railway* (1838). Cum. Grizzy was daund'rin' aw her leane, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 85; Dandering and wandering about at all hours of the day, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) I. 184; Cum.[1] Danderan about. e.Yks.[1] Lan. What did the rascal want wi' danderin' about thee? FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 96. ne.Lan.[1] Chs. Theaw donders abeawt worse than squire Meredith's ghost, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 10; Chs.[1 2 a] s.Chs.[1] Dhéeŭr ée woz, drŭngk ŭn don'dŭrin ŭbuw't i dh roa'd [Theer he was, drunk an' donderin' about i' th' road]. Cor. The poor young fellow . . . would . . . daunder about among the 'burrows,' PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. II. i; Don't go dandering about like that (F.R.C.).

Hence (1) **Danderer**, *sb.* a saunterer, one who habitually saunters about; (2) **Dandering**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a wandering, stroll; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* wandering, sauntering; (3) **Dandering-Kate**, *sb.* the stone-hore or stone-orpine, *Sedum reflexum.*

(1) Sc. Thou art but a daunderer a down the dyke sides, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 407 (JAM.). (2, *a*) Abd. Have you, in the course of your daunderings to-day, collected any uncos? RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 132, ed. 1889. Per. Life is mostly 'a dandering in fine weather,' HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 153. (*b*) Edb. We needna gie a plack For dand'ring mountebank or quack, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 123, ed. 1785; Dan'rin' donart down coup ye To rise no more, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 4. N.Cy.[1] (3) sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112.

2. To wander in mind, to talk in a rambling incoherent way. Chs.[123], s.Chs.[1]

Hence (1) **Dandered**, *ppl. adj.* wandering, dazed, stupefied; (2) **Dandering**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* useless, silly talk; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* foolish, weak-minded, twaddling; incoherent, rambling in speech.

(1) Ayr. It has skailt the daunert wits o' the master, GALT *Lawds* (1826) i; Cripple, dannar'd dais'd or fashious, What he was I wadna care, TRAIN *Poet. Reveries* 1806) 63 (JAM.). N.I.[1], Uls. (M.B.-S.) (2, *a*) Flt. (T.K.J.) (*b*) N.Cy.[1] Chs.[1] A dandering old fellow; Chs.[3] Poor oud mon, he's dreadful dondering. s.Chs.[1] Hrf. It's ur daundering owf uz pray-ates oothout zense, *Why John (Coll. L.L.B.)*; Hrf.[1]

3. To tremble or shake.

n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] He com doon wi' sike a bump that fleear reg'lar dandher'd ageean. Let's cum te fire, Ah's dandherin wi cawd. m.Yks.[1] Thou danders like an old weathercock. w.Yks.[5] T'house fair dander'd agean as thuh went by.

Hence (1) **Dandering**, *ppl. adj.* vibrating, resounding; (2) **Dandery**, *adj.* trembling, infirm, tottery.

(1) Sc. The dand'ring drums aloud did tink, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 42. (2) n.Yks. He's quite dandery (I.W.); n.Yks.[2]

4. To caper.

e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 315.

5. *sb.* A stroll, saunter.

e.Sc. One which he sometimes wore when he took a 'dander,' SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 253. Frf. Their favourite dissipation... was a dander through the kirkyard, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) x. Fif. 'Takin' yer daunder, Rab?' she called to him. MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 177. Rnf. We'se tak ance mair . . . Oor yearly dauner o' regard, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 25. Ayr. I'm thinking o' just taking a dauner round the Craigland parks, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vii. Lnk. I'll tak' a bit dander up the glen the nicht, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) viii. e.Lth. I was sair temptit to tak a daunder doun, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 215. N.I.[1] I'll just take a dandher. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

Hence *On the dander, phr.* idling about, on the spree. N.I.[1]

6. *pl.* The shivers, a shivering fit.

e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25; e.Yks.[1] Summat's matther wi mä; Ah've had dandhers all neet.

7. A noise, a commotion.

Wm. Don't kick up such a dander. What's all this dander about? (B.K.)

8. A blow on the head.

Lakel. I catch't him a dander wi' t'flail, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum. Ah believe ah wad a fetcht that guide a dander ower t'lug. SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* 1881) 213; Cum.[1] n.Yks. Ā'l gi thie a dander, mi lad, if tə iznt off siun (W.H.). e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* 1889) 25; e.Yks.[1] Ah gav him a left-handed dandher an doon he went. w.Yks. Ah cud fetch a fella a gud dander owert side at heead, *Nidderdill Obs.* (1868); A dander under t'lug, *ib.* (1874); Shoo fotched me a dander aside o' t'earhoyle, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 42.

DANDER, *sb.*[3] Yks. Cor. [da'n-, dæ'ndə(r).] A slight scurf on the skin. n.Yks.[2], Cor. (F.R.C.)

DANDER, *sb.*[4] Lakel. [da'ndər.] The head.

Lakel. It dropped fair on ta midander, *Penrith Obs.* Dec. 28, 1897).

DANDER, *sb.*[5] Sc. Nhb. Also in form **danner** Sc. [da'n(d)ər.] The slaggy cinders from a smithy or foundry; a piece of the scoriae of iron, or of the refuse of glass. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. Peats, cast hard by, when burnt in large fires as in kiln-pots, leave a plate of yetlin, which they name a dander, amongst their ashes, *Papers Antiq. Soc.* (1792) 71 (JAM.). Frf. I've seen it [Aetna] rain its danders, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 29, ed. 1882. Lnk. 'Mang danners an' cinners The Co. should hae gather't sic millions o' shiners, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 151. Rxb. Oft have I blown the danders quick Their mizlie shins amang, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 146 (JAM.). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

DANDIEFECHAN, *sb. Obs.?* Sc. A stroke, a resounding blow.

Sc. Sic dunts and drives and dandiefechans, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 15. Fif. Sae devilish a dandiefechan, It dang clean in his stammach, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 154.

DANDIES, *sb. pl.*[1] Pem. [da'ndiz.] A game played by children with knuckle-bones or stones.

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

DANDIES, *sb. pl.*[2] Bnff.[1] [da'ndiz.] A hand-line for catching herring and mackerel from a boat or ship sailing at a moderate rate. Also called **Dandie han'-lin'**.

This mode of fishing is followed a little before sunset.

DANDILLIE-CHAIN, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) A chain used by children as a toy or ornament, made of the stems of the dandelion.

DANDILLY, *adj. Obsol.* Sc. Lin. Also written **dandalie** Sc.; **dandily** Sc. (JAM.) Celebrated; spoilt by admiration; also used *subst.*

Sc. D'ye see yon dandilly maiden? SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiii; Married and wooed and a', The dandalie toast of the parish, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 360; And he has married a dandily wife, JAMIESON *Ballads* (1806) I. 320. Ags., Fif. (JAM.) Lin.[1]

DANDLES, *sb.* Yks. [da'nlz.] An ill-conditioned, mismanaging female.

w.Yks.[5] As arrant a dandles as ivver I sawah.

DANDRIL, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [da'ndril.] A knock, a blow: a curved stick, with which hockey is played.

DANDRUM, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [da'ndrəm.] A whim, a freak; ill-temper.

Bnff.[1] Said a railway passenger, pointing to a large isolated mound in the midst of a field: 'I wonder how it was formed? Providence hiz been tryin' on sum o's dandrums fin He laid that hillock doon there.' w.Yks.[2]

DANDY, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [da'ndi, dæ'ndi.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Dandy-brush**, a whalebone brush, to scrape dirt from a horse's legs before he is groomed; (2) **-candy**, gaily coloured or ornamental candy; (3) **-cap**, an old woman, who pays much attention to dress; (4) **-devil**, a fop; (5) **-dogs**, in phr. *the Devil and his dandy-dogs*, the devil and his spectre hounds; (6) **-go-lion**, the dandelion, *Taraxacum leontodon*; (7) **-go-russet**, (*a*) of articles of clothing: old, worn-out, faded, rusty-coloured; (*b*) an ancient wig; (8) **-goshen**, the green-winged meadow-orchis, *Orchis morio*; (9) **-goslings**, (*a*) the purple orchis, *Orchis maculata*; (*b*) see **-goshen**; (10) **-horse**, (*a*) a velocipede; (*b*) a tricycle or bicycle; (11) **-man**, a travelling packman or pedlar (?); (12) **-prat**, a person of small or insignificant stature, a dwarf; (13) **-puff**, an interfering, meddlesome young person; (14) **-sprat**, see **-prat**.

(1) Lon. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 1851 I. 362. Cor.[3] (2) Nhb. Hears a yer rale dandy candy Made up wi' sugar an' brandy, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 200; Dandy candy's still sel'd in galore, man, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891 360; Nhb.[1] (3) w.Yks.[2] An old woman . . . who paid much attention to dress sixty years ago was called 'old Darby dandy-cap' (4 I.Ma. That dandy-divil with the collar, CAINE *Manxman* (1894 pt. I. ix. 5)

Cor. Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 140; *Gent. Mag.* (April 1880 493. (6) War.[3] (7, *a*) Dev. 'E wuz black wance, but now 'e's dandy-go-rissit colour, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1] A dandy-go-risset jacket. Cor. A little cribbage-faced man, wi' a dandy-go-russet wig, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; Cor.[3] (*b*) Cor.[2] (8) Wil.[1] (9, *a, b*) Wil.[1] (10, *a*) Nhb.[1], e.Yks.[1] Der. Ah rimembur wen ah wor a lad thay had wot thay used to caw dandy hosses wee three wheels, Robinson *Sammy Twitcher* (1870) 13. War.[3] w.Som.[1] This was the name of the old-fashioned bicycle, which was just high enough to take the rider's weight, and was propelled by his pushing against the ground with his toes. (*b*) Wil. (K.M.G.) w.Som.[1] (11) Cor. She wanted oall the money for the Dandy-man, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 6. (12 Dur.[1] (13) Chs.[1] (14) Cor. A reg'lar little dandy-sprat, an' so pert as a jay-pie in June, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

2. An elegant woman; a prominent or distinguished person.

Dmb. Monie dandies still are seen Wha soar aboon their station, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 10. Lnk. She's no a great dandy, but looks well eneugh, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 94.

3. A bantam-fowl.

w.Yks. (J.W.), e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1,3], s.Chs.[1] Shr. *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 35.

Hence (1) **Dandy-cock,** *sb.* (*a*) a bantam-cock; (*b*) *fig.* a foppish, strutting fellow; (2) **-hen,** *sb.* a bantam-hen.

(1, *a*) w.Yks.[1,2,4] Lan. For th' dandy-cock wur crowin' like heigh-go-mad lung afore dayleet, Brierley *Daisy Nook* (1859) 27; Wi' koom too o wudd'n dandi-kok ore top uv o dur, *Sam Sondnokkur,* 5. Chs. Bold as a dandy-cock, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 12; Chs.[1,3] s.Chs.[1] Ey strùts ŭbuw't lahyk ŭ daan'di-kok [Hey struts abowt like a dandy-cock]. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (*b*) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 3, 1892). (2) Chs.[1,3], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

4. Phr. *the dandy,* the very thing, the fashion, 'the ticket.'

Rnf. And his sangs are the dandy, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 93. Gall. And hark! ye will be just the dandy, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 50. Nhb.[1] Rosy wine, and nectar prime, For gods and men the dandy, Wilson *Carter's Well.* Yks. The gentlemen all said 'twas the dandy, Ingledew *Ballads* (1860) 310.

5. *adj.* Fine, gay; flashy, showy.

Abd. Our sons are famed for manly graces, Our daughters too for dandie dresses, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 82. Fif. And busk't him in his dandiest duds, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 41. Lnk. Yet he maun buy her dandy bellowses, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 87. Lth. A fine braw house, and dandy claes, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 65. Dmf. Her ear-rings, and her dandy dress, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) st. 26. Nhb. Hoo mony men is thor 'at dissent yen time or other get thor heed torned wi' dandy words, Haldane *His Other Eye* 1880) 4. War.[3] [Amer. Anything approved, as a dandy book, game, hat, girl, run, &c., Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

6. Pert, frolicsome. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Glo., Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

7. Distracted.

Som. Not in common use (W.P.W.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[1. (12) *Sipithanici,* pigmeys, or dandiprats that be but three spans long, Florio.]

DANDY, *sb.*[2] Nhp. Wor. [dæ'ndi.] A familiar term for the hand; a child's hand. Cf. **danny.**

Nhp.[1] Some years ago, when the celebrated Charles James Fox was passing through this county, a countryman anxious for the honour of shaking hands with him, went up to his carriage and said, 'If you are Charley Fox, tip me your dandy.' Wor. (H.K.)

DANDY, *sb.*[3] e.An. [dæ'ndi.] **1.** A fishing-boat.

Nrf. The herring dandy John and Frederick, which was run down off Middlesbrough whilst fishing by a foreign steamer, *e.Dy. Press* Oct. 25, 1894) 6.

2. A conical-shaped contrivance for warming beer. e.An.[1]

DANDY, *sb.*[4] Cor. [dæ'ndi.] A light donkey-cart.

Cor.[3] Consisting merely of shafts and a pair of wheels, which is largely used by miners to convey them to and from their work. Also a light barrow on wheels for carrying water.

DANDY, *sb.*[5] e.Lan.[1] [da'ndi.] A small handloom for weaving handkerchiefs, &c.

DANDYING, *vbl. sb.* e.An. Also in form **danning.** Plastering a wall or studwork.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Still used (M.C.H.B.).

DANE, *sb.* Nhp. Brks. Hrt. e.An. Sus. Wil. Som. Cor. [dēn, deən] **1.** A red-haired man, a term of reproach.

Sus. A woman informed me that she had always understood that red haired people were Danes, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 451. Wil. In Kingston Deverill there was an old man who called red-haired people 'Danes,' or 'Daners,' as 'Thee bist a Dane.' n.Wil. About Chippenham, Calne, and Melksham, it is frequently said of a red-haired man that he is 'crossed wi' the Danes' (G.E.D.). Som. Still spoken of as 'the Rid-shanks' (W.F.R.); Red-haired men are often said to be 'a bit touched with the Danes,' Dartnell & Goddard *Gl.* (1893). Cor. Certain red-haired families are often referred to as Danes, and the dark-haired people will not marry with 'a red-haired Dane,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 435, ed. 1896; 'Oh, he or she is a red-haired Daäne,' was a common expression of contempt, *ib.* 307; Cor.[1,2]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Danes' blood,** (*a*) the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; (*b*) the pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*; (*c*) the clustered bellflower, *Campanula glomerata*; (*d*) a species of clay; (2) **— flower,** see **— blood** (*b*); (3) **— money,** old coins found in the earth; (4) **— skin,** a freckled skin; (5) **Dane-weed,** (*a*) the field eryngo, *Eryngium campestre*; (*b*) see **— blood** (*a*); (6) **-wort,** see **— blood** (*a*).

(1, *a*) Wil. Danes blood (*ebulus*) about Slaughtonford is plenty, Aubrey *Nat. Hist.* (ed. 1847) 50; *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxi. 76; Wil.[1] It is popularly believed only to grow on the ancient battle-fields, and to have sprung originally from the blood of the slain Danes. (*b*) n.Hrt. Cmb. *Science Gossip* (1866) 256. Nrf., n.Ess. (*c*) Cmb. (*d*) Hmp. 'Have ye found any better clay yet?' 'We've got to the red marl, full o' Danes' blood.' . . . The blood of their ancient enemies is still believed by the descendants of the West Saxons to be thus found, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870 ix. (2) Cmb. (3) Nhp.[2] (4) Sus. When he puts on his Dane's skin he'll look very different. You'll always notice these Danes look rather peekish in winter time, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 451. (5, *a*) Nhp.[1] As the old Roman road is the only known habitat for this rare plant, the Watling Street Thistle is a still more common local appellative; Nhp.[2] 161 The road hereabouts [Daventry], too, being overgrown with Dane-weed, they fancy it sprang from the blood of the Danes slain in battle; and that if, upon a certain day in the year, you cut it, it bleeds, De Foe *Tour,* II. 362. (*b*) Suf. (6) Brks. Druce *Flora* (1897) 256.

DANE, DANER, see **Dean,** *sb.*[3], **Dander,** *v.*[2]

DANG, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Shr. e.An. Also in form **deng** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] [daŋ, deŋ.]

1. To throw violently; to knock, bang.

Abd. I . . . tuik my beam to dang their motes, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie,* xxix. Gall. That fair danged me stupid, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) viii. Cum.[1] Aa'll ding him ower, and efter he's dung ower aa'll dang his silly heed off. e.Yks. An deng deear off o' crewks, *Spec. Dial.* (1887) 24; e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. It dengs my head, T. Toddles *Alm.* (1866); w.Yks.[5] Chs.[1] When he's in his tantrums he'll dang the things abait till there is ner a wull cheer nor table i'th' place; Chs.[2,3] s.Chs.[1] Óo daang'z dhú mùgz ŭbuw't sŭ wen óo'z vekst [Hoo dangs the mugs abowt sŏ when hoo's vexed]. s.Not. The wind dangs the clo'es about (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.[1] Dang it down. Shr.[2] I'll dang it down if y'sen another synnable. e.Suf. (F.H.), Ess. (W.W.S.)

2. *sb.* A hard blow. e.Suf. (F.H.)

DANG, *v.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **deng** w.Yks. e.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] [daŋ, dæŋ, deŋ.]

1. Used imprecatively for 'damn.'

Sc. (A.W.) n.Sc. Dang't gif they're warth a single mutchkin o' the critur [whisky], Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 36. s.Sc. 'Your boots, your honour, de'il dang me gin I can find 'em.' 'And de'il dang you if you do'nt,' Snaith *Fiercheart* (1897) 51. Rnf. Dang it, how he nicks them, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 35. Ant. Dang it's skin (W.H.P.). N.Cy.[1] Nhb. (W.G.); Nhb.[1] 'Deevil, deevil, dang ye, aa wish God may hang ye,' is shouted in chorus by children to the robber of a bird's nest. Cum. (H.W.) e.Yks.[1] Dang-it! thoo disn't mean te say he lick't him? w.Yks. Deng tha, does ta think ah doant naw, Binns *Village to Town* (1882) 94; Deng my buttons, Tom, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1891) 37; w.Yks.[2] Dang my buttons. Lan. Dang it, hoo'll not be content till hoo's hurt, Banks *Manch. Man.* (1876) xx. e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] About Middlewich it takes the form of 'deng'; Chs.[3] Der. Dang it, it war'nt the money I knocked in to. It was your pluck, Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. ii; Dang my buttons! I don't know rightly what I should think, Howitt *Clockmaker,* xii. Not. Dang 'im, why doesn't he come home? we want to see him (L.C.M.). s.Not. Dang yer neck (J.P.K.). Lin. Woä then, wiltha? dang tha!—the hees is as fell as owt, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 10. n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. Dang the flies! We s'l ha'e raän shewer ennf; they bīte so savage (T.H.R.). Nhp.[1]; Nhp.[2] Dang't, Bill, dwant say so. War. (J.R.W.),

Shr.[2] **Glo.** Dang it! not knaaw nurrun? BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 75. **s.Oxf.** Dang it! where did I put that letter? ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 106. **Brks.** 'Dang un!' cried the keeper, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxvi; **Brks.**[1] **w.Mid.** Dang my buttons! Who'd 'a thought as how you'd a done that ere artful trick? (W.P.M.) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** Dang their jackets, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 8. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** A-coaxin' o' the dog there in her lap, She settin' in the garden—dang his cheek, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) II. 10; 'An' I gin to feel Sich mis'ry in my head.' An' dang it! well she might, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 154. **Ken.**[1] Dang your young boänes, doänt ye give me no more o' your sarce. **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** But dang it, if the pa'asons at Saint Paul's must keep a show, why not let 'em be as rasonable as other show-volk, *Foresters' Misc.* (1846) 168. **Wil.** He stood still, held his load high over his head, and shouting 'Dang th' clock,' JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) iv. **Som.** Dang ém; od dang it, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] 'Dang' yuur blid!' would be said by a person who would be shocked at being accused of swearing. **Dev.** Vur Exter's tha place, if et hant dang ma wig, Ta zee zom rear sport, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 7, ed. 1858; Dang-my-ole-wig vur me! Ef yer idden a purty jakes o' 't! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 69; **Dev.**[1] [Dang my boans and boddy, DICKENS *N. Nickleby* (1838) ix.]

Hence (1) **Danged**, (*a*) *pp.*, (*b*) *ppl. adj.* 'damned'; (2) **Dangment**, *sb.*, see below.

(1, *a*) **Frf.** The rest of the world be danged, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xxii. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**[3] They'll 'be danged' if they'll have anything to do with your 'new-fangled notions.' ANDERTON *Lett. from Cy. House* (1891) 255. **Oxf.** I'll be danged if he dothn't carry on as bold as if he slep' in a rabbit-hole, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (ed. 1895) li. **Som.** I'll be danged if I do flutey [play the flute], RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 109. (*b*) **Cum.**[3] Can't read nor pray Widout bringin' in her dang't 'M'appen I may,' 31. **Lan.** Venting a considerable amount of abuse at his own 'danged sel' [self], BRIERLEY *Old Nook*, i. (2) **Cum.**[3] Than what the dang-ment was't I was forgittin, 20.

2. To exclaim 'dang.'

Nrf. 'Now,' I says, 'doant yow be a danging on't to me,' SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) x.

DANGER, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. War. Shr. Hrf. [dē·ndʒer, dē·ndʒə(r), deə·ndʒə(r).] **I.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Danger-board**, a board fixed in a mine to give notice, at a suffieient distance, of danger to be apprehended by the presence of noxious or inflammable gas. Nhb.[1]

2. Probability, risk.

n.Yks.[1] 'Ah's doo'tful Willy'll not cast this ailment; he'll dee.' 'Weel, there's a danger on't.'

Hence (1) **Dangerly**, *adv.* possibly, by ehance; (2) **No danger**, *phr.* not at all likely, 'no fear.'

(1) **Chs.**[123] (2) **s.Chs.**[1] 'Noo danger.' An exclamation, more or less ironical. **War.**[2], **Hrf.** (W.W.S.)

3. *v.* To endanger; also used imprecatively.

w.Yks. It will danger you to go near (C.C.R.). **Shr.**[1] Danger my neck!

DANGERFUL, *adj.* Yks. [deə·ndʒəfl.] Dangerous.

w.Yks. (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] I think it's a dangerful doctrine, ii. 337.

DANGEROUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Bdf. e.An. Dor. Som. [dē·ndʒərəs, deə·ndʒərəs.] **I.** *adj.* In danger from illness, dangerously ill.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[1] Mrs. Dale's very ill, they say?—Ay, 'Doctor says she's dangerous. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **e.An.**[1] Mr. Smith is sadly badly; quite dangerous. **Nrf.**[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** He's very dangerous, sir—doctor says he won't hardly live the night (W.F.R.).

2. Of an illness or disease: infectious.

Bdf. 'He's very ill, but it's nowise dangerous,' means that the sick man's illness is not of an infectious nature (J.W.B.).

3. *adv.* Extremely, exceedingly.

Wmh. A dangerous long way (W.M.).

DANGERSOME, *adj.* Irel. Yks. [dē·n-, deə·ndʒəsəm.] Dangerous.

N.I.[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **w.Yks.** Why, it's a nasty job an' varry dangersum, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1880) 32.

DANGLE, *v.* Sc. Lin. Lei. Also in form **dannle** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [da·ŋl, da·nl.] **I.** In *comp.* **Dangle-jack**, a roasting-jack.

Lei.[1] The primitive roasting-jack, *gen.* a stout bit of worsted with a hook at the end, turned by giving it a twist from time to time with the fingers.

2. To swing, vibrate, quiver, throb, tingle; to shoot or quiver with pain. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

3. To loiter, hang about; to make love to.

n.Lin.[1] He's alus efter th' lasses. If a broomstick hed a heäd an' sum petticoäts on, he'd be danglin' aboot it.

DANGLEMENTS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [da·ŋlments.] Fringes, tassels, the hanging appendages of a garment; finery.

Yks. She thought the ladies wore too many danglements, WHITE *Month in Yks.* (1888) xiii. **n.Yks.**[12]

DANGLET, *sb.* Hmp. [dæ·ŋlət.] An icicle.

Hmp. There's grirt danglets as big as my arum (W.H.E.).

DANG-SWANG, *adv.* Shr. [dæ·ŋ-swæŋ.] Vigorously, with might and main.

Shr.[1] 'Now, chaps, gŏŏ at it dang-swang, an' get the barley cocked afore the je'ow falls.' A farmer, comparing the military prowess of Blucher and General Lord Hill, said, 'Lord Hill's so cool an' so cute, wile Blucher goes dang-swang at 'em.'

DANGWALLET, *sb.* Chs.[123] [Not known to our correspondents.] A spendthrift.

[Dangwallet, *affatim, abunde, usque ad excessum et satietatem*, COLES (1679).]

DANIEL, *sb.* Ken. Sur. **1.** In *comb.* **Daniel Durbridge**, the yaffle or green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* Sur. (T.S.C.) **2.** The smallest pig of the litter; also called **Anthony-pig** (q.v.). Ken. (P.M.)

DANISH CROW, *phr.* e.An. The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix.*

e.An.[1] [Thought to come from Denmark, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 86.]

DANK, *adj.* and *v.* n.Cy. Lan. Brks. [daŋk, dæŋk.] **1.** *adj.* Damp, with the connotation of unhealthiness; Cf. **Donk**, *adj.* Brks.[1] Hence **Danker**, *sb.* a dark cloud. n.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

2. *v.* To damp the spirits, to depress.

Lan. Put th' Kurn-bill i' the divel's hons 'At it no moor may dank us, BAMFORD *Rhymes* (1864) 135; **Lan.**[1]

DANKER, *v.* Shr. Hrf. [dæ·ŋkə(r).] Used imprecatively. Cf. **dang**, *v.*[2]

Shr.[1] Danker it wunst! **Hrf.**[2]

DANKING, *ppl. adj.* Shr. [dæ·ŋkin.] Dangling.

Shr.[1] A dankin' coat.

DANKS, *sb. pl.* e.An. [dæŋks.] Tea-leaves.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 54.

DANKS, *adj.* Shr.[1] [dæ·ŋks.] Of persons: dwarfish.

DANNAKEW, see **Dunnekin.**

DANNAT, DANNAUGHT, see **Donnot.**

DANNEL, *v.* Suf. Sus. Also written **dan'le** Suf. [dæ·nl.] Used imprecatively. Cf. **dang**, *v.*[2]

Suf. Why, dan'le my taters if black-and-white dawg beant leaving he just to rights, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Sus.**[1] Dannel ye. I'll make ye twet! (s. v. Farisees).

DANNER, DANNIR, see **Dander**, *v.*[2]

DANNIES, *sb. pl.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [da·niz.] Grey stockings.

DANNIKINS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Yks. The name of the feast or wake held at Bolsterstone in Bradfield on Holy Thursday and several succeeding days.

w.Yks.[2] This word was in common use about Bolsterstone and Oughtibridge fifty or sixty years ago. People would speak of 'the Bolsterstone dannikins' or the 'Oughtibridge dannikins.'

DANNING, DANNLE, see **Dandying, Dangle.**

DANNOCK, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Chs. Hrt. e.An. Also written **dahnak** Suf.[1]; **darnak** Chs.[13] Suf.[1]; **darnock** e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] [da·nək, dæ·nək, dā·nək.] A hedger's gloves of thick leather.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Chs.**[13] **Hrt.** CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320. **e.An.**[1] That for the left hand being made whole to grasp the thorns, and for the right, with fingers to handle the hedging-bill. **Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787); ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 73; **Nrf.**[1] **Nrf.**, **Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Dannocked**, *adj.* gloved, encased in hedger's gloves.

Nrf. Holding a bunch [of reeds] in his dannocked left hand, he makes a slightly upward sweep with his sickle, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 133.

DANNOCK, *sb.*[2] e.An. [dæ·nək.] A small loaf of bread; a piece of dough baked in the frying-pan and eaten hot.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Have a hot dannock for tea, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60.

DANNY, *sb.* Yks. Stf. War. Wor. Hrf. e.An. Also in form **donny** Stf.[1] War.[2] ne.Wor. se.Wor.[1] [da·ni, dæ·ni, do·ni.] A child's hand; used only in speaking to children. See **Dandy**, *sb.*[2]

w.Yks.[2] s.Stf. You have been handy with your donnies, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 56. Stf.[1] War. Oh! it's hurt it's donnies F.P.T.); War.[2] ne.Wor. Come and warm yer donnies at the fire (J.W.P.). se.Wor.[1] Be 'is donnies acaowd? come 'is ways an' warm 'um a bit. Hrf.[2] Clap your dannies. e.An.[1] Nrf. (E.M.); Tha's right, me little darlin', clap your dannies, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 88.

DANSY, see **Donsie**, *adj.*[2]

DANT, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. War. Also in form **dent** Nhb.[1] [dant, dent.] Soft, inferior, sooty coal.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. *Borings* 1878) I. 135; Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* 1849). War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893).

Hence **Danty**, *adj.* of a soft, sooty nature.

Nhb.[1] Danty coal. Nhb., Dur. Coal, soft danty, *Borings* (1881) II. 2.

DANT, see **Daunt**, **Do**, *v.*

DANTER, *sb.* Chs. [da·ntə(r).] A female superintendent of a winding-room in a silk-mill.

Chs.[1] Used in Macclesfield and Congleton. Her work is to put the 'slips on the swifts.' There is generally one danter to each room, but if the room is very large there may be two danters; Chs.[3]

DANTLE, *v.* Cum. [da·ntl.] To dandle, toss on the knee, fondle.

Cum. Dantels the bairns, monie an hour, on his knee, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 52, ed. 1840; He was o' gan t'gedder, dantlen wid his hans, *e.Cum. News* (Jan. 5, 1889) 5, col. 5; Cum.[3] She dantles, an' pampers an' pets it, 45.

DANTON, see **Daunton**, *v.*

DANYEL, *v.* Cld. (Jam.) To dangle; to jolt as a cart on a rough road.

DAP, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Also Nhp. Glo. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **dop** Cor.[12] [dap, dæp, w.Cy. dāp, Cor. also dop.] **1.** *v.* To move quickly and lightly; to trip along.

n.Yks.[1] He goes dapping along, as if he were on springs. ne.Yks.[1] Glo.[1] Dap down into the cellar, and fetch up a jug of cider. Som. I was always quick to dap about on my feet (S.K.L.). w.Som.[1] Lëok shaa·rp-m daa p lau·ng [Look sharp and go along quickly]. Aa·l daa·p een umbuy· [I'll pop in by-and-by]. Dev. Her were terrible spry. Her dapped round like anything, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 23; My missus used tü go dapping about so peart's a bird, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 259.

2. To hop, rebound, bounce.

Glo.[12], Wil.[1] Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] A stone thrown along the surface of water so as to make 'ducks and drakes' is said to daa·pee. nw.Dev.[1]

3. To fish with a rod in a peculiar manner; see below.

w.Som.[1] When the stream is flooded and the water muddy, the bait, whether fly or grub, is kept close to the top of the rod, with only an inch or two of line, and is made to bob up and down very quickly on the surface of the water. [Now and again some genius with poaching proclivities contrives to compass his destruction by daping with a grasshopper on a hot afternoon, *Pall Mall Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1896).]

4. To stoop down suddenly; to dip, dive, duck. *Gen.* with *down*.

Dev. Then zumtimes ee'd dap down 'pon es knees, Pulman *Sketches* 1842) 60; Dev.[3] He had a capical bath when 'e wuz out in the boat—'e jist dapped awver tha zide aw'n and zwimmed about vur a longvul time.

5. To pounce on, take unawares; to drop on. *Gen.* with *on*. Also used *fig.*

Wil.[1] n.Wil. He [the kingfisher] chooses those [fish] about four inches long by preference, and 'daps' on them the moment they come near enough to the surface, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 316. Som. How I should like to dap in to see you! (F.H.)

Hence **Dap**, *adv.* quickly, suddenly, at one swoop.

Som. He'd take the money down dap, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 53.

6. To hit or strike lightly; to make a ball rebound on the ground, &c.

Glo. To dap a ball, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* Dev.[2] Dap 'm on the head.

Hence (1) **Dappy-stones**, *sb. pl.* (*a*) small pebbles used by children in the game of 'knuckle-bones'; (*b*) the game of 'knuckle-bones' when pebbles are used instead of stones; (2) **Dap-stone**, *sb.* the stone from which service is made in the game of fives.

(1) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (2) Som. The ball must be thrown upon the dap-stone and hit against the wall on the rebound to constitute service (W.F.R.).

7. To deposit or put down temporarily. *Gen.* with *down*.

Glo. Of cattle: 'Dap 'em in one ground and then dap 'em back into tother' (S.S.B.). Som. Dap down the cup 'pon the settle, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 22. w.Som.[1] Hot's lef thy bag o' tatees yur vor?—I 'ant a-left em; I on'y dapt em down while I dapt into Joe's. Dev. As nobody wadden about, I jist dapped um inzide tha winder! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1]

8. With *down*: to jot down. Glo.[1]

9. *sb.* The rebound, hop, turn of a ball, stone, &c., on the ground or water.

Wil.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Thick there made zebm [seven] daps, and thine didn make on'y but vive. nw.Dev.[1]

10. A touch, tap; a slight blow or knock.

Wxf.[1] Up caame ee ball, an a dap or a keeve Wode zar, 88. Dev. I cüdden a hurted thee, vur I awnly gied thee a little dap in tha niddick, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Stap, stap, I yer a dap ta door, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 76.

11. Trick, ruse, artifice; *pl.* habits, ways, peculiarities.

Wil.[1] 'He got the daps o' he's feyther,' he has the same tricks as his father. Som. They didn't know my daps (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); To know the daps of a person is, to know his disposition, his habits, his peculiarities, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Annointed rogue, there idn no dap nor move that he idn up to. Applied either to persons or animals. Ee-z u au·kurd kuus·tumur, neef ün·eebau·dee ded-n noa· dhu daa·ps oa un [He (a horse) is an awkward customer, if one did not know his ways].

12. *Fig. pl.* Looks; freq. treated as a *sing.*: likeness, image, resemblance.

Nhp.[2] The very daps of him. w.Cy. The very dapse of one, Grose (1790). I.W.[2] She's the very daps of her mother. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Fanny wi' her sloo-black eyes, Her mother's very daps, 226. Som. This here's the daps o' the case, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 148. w.Som.[1] Dhu vuur·ee daa·ps uv úz faa·dhur. Dev. Thickee cheel's tha very daps ov 'es vather, idden 'er? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I can't abear the daps o' thee, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) Introd. v; Dev.[1] n.Dev. Tha hast tha very daps o' thy old Ount Sybyl, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 230. nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[12]

[3. With these [hawthorn flies] and a short line you may dap or dop, and also with a grashopper, Walton *Angler* (1653) 118; His daps and sweetening good moods, Stanyhurst *Æneis* (1582) IV. 446 (Dav.).]

DAP, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. [dap.] Of birds: fledged, feathered. Also used *fig.* of persons.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Yks. Very common. The rooks are dap on the wing, i.e. strong in flight. Young pigeons, blackbirds, &c., are nearly dap, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 431. n.Yks.[2] 'Are they dap?' feathered, as young birds ready to fly. ne.Yks.[1] If nobbut ah'd ga'en ti skeeal a bit, afoor ah wer dap, ah sud a'e been yan o' them Parliment men noo e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

DAP-, see **Dab**, *sb.*[3]

DAP-CHICK, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Som. Written **dap-cheek** Wil.[1] The dabchick or lesser grebe, *Podiceps minor.*

Glo.[2] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] Daa·p-chik.

DAPE, *v.* Yks. [dēp.] Used imprecatively for 'damn.'

w.Yks.[2] ''Od dape it!' Freq. heard in Norton.

DAPERY, *sb.* Irel. [dē·p(ə)ri.] The light grains of oats, which fall through a sieve, and which are collected by themselves.

N.I.[1] Called dapery, co. Ant. In co. Dwn. they are called 'wake corn'

DAP-FINCH, see **Daffinch.**

DAPPEN, *adv.* Sus. [dæ·pən.] Perhaps, in the event of, by the time that.

Sus. But dappen I wol be round odersome de nix wick, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1] Dappen I've done this job I'll come and lend yer a hand.

DAPPER, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Nhp. War. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [da·p-, dæ·pə(r).] **1.** *adj.* Sprightly, quick, active, sharp; fresh.

War. (J.R.W.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** (C.W.B.) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); I did nev'r see her [the plant] look more hale an' dapper, LEITH *Verbena* (1895) 6. **Dev.** I be za dapper 's a vlay when I'm mind tü, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **e.Dev.** En, my leuve, deue be dapper, laike a roe er young hort, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 14.

Hence **Dapperwit**, *sb.* a lively, active, spruce little man. Nhp.[1], War.[3]

2. *sb.* Anything of superior quality or appearance. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

DAPPER, see **Daver**, *v.*[2]

DAPPING, *adj.* Yks. [da·pin.] Of superior quality or appearance. See **Dapper.**

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 3, 1892); **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

DAPPLEDY, *adj.* Hrf. [dæ·pldi.] Dappled.

Hrf. He mounted on his milk-white steed, And she on her dappledy grey, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 164; Get off, get off your dappledy grey, *ib.* 164.

DAPPY-DOOR-NIGHT, *sb.* Dev. The evening before Shrove Tuesday; see below. Also called **Lentsheidnight.**

Dev.[3] Still observed in the most remote villages of the county. On this night children collected in small bands of six or seven, each armed with pieces of broken crockery, half a brick, or a big stone; any missile served provided it would make plenty of noise. Thus armed they attacked the doors of every house within reach, those of reputed witches and old feeble persons getting the lion's share of 'daps.' After dapping to their hearts' content they would scuttle away singing, 'Us sees by the latch, There's summat tü catch, Us sees by the string The old dummon's within, Gie us a pan-cake, now us be come, Or tü your door there goes a gert stone, So you be a-bound var tü gie us wan.' **n.Dev.** On 'dappy-door-night' everybody rings everybody else's door-bell, or knocks at their knocker, CHANTER *Wanderings* (1887) ix.

DAPPYS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [da·piz.] Deserts, deservings.

m.Yks.[1] He has got his dappys.

DAPSE, *v.* Sc. [daps.] To choose, fix upon. See **Chap**, *v.*[1] **7.**

Sc. I dapse ye, I dapse ye, I double double dapse ye; If ye're found to tell a lie, Your right hand aff ye, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 148. [In some districts 'I chaps ye' (G.W.).]

DAPSTER, see **Dab**, *sb.*[3]

DAPSTUCK, *adj.* Lei. Prim, 'proper'; dapper.

Lei.[1] I don't think she's a very dapstuck young lady.

DAR, *sb.*[1] Hrf. [dā(r).] A mark to act as a guide in measuring.

Hrf.[1] How did you measure it?—I did stick up my stick as a dar.

DAR, *sb.*[2] Brks. [Not known to our correspondents.] [dā(r).] A small, hasty wash. *Gl.* (1852).

DAR, see **Dare**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[12], **Dor(r.**

DARA, DARB, see **Darra. Daub.**

DAR BON! *phr.* Cum. An expletive. Cf. *dash bon!* (s.v. **Dash**, *v.* 4.) See **Dar(r**, *v.*, and **Burn**, *v.* **7.**

Cum. Dar bon! but it's wonderful things is dogs, *Cornh. Mag., Helvellyn* (Oct. 1890) 390.

DARBY, DARDEN, see **Dauby, Dare**, *v.*[1]

DARDLEDUMDUE, *sb.* Nrf. A person without energy or knack.

Nrf. She's a poor dardledumdue, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 94; (M.C.H.B.)

DARDUM, see **Dirdum.**

DARE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. gram. and dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [dar, dā(r).]

I. Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: i. Simple Affirmative.

Sc. Daar, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Rnf.** Wi' her odd fancy here meddle wha daur, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 27. **Lnk.** The first that daur fash them again, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 150, ed. 1897. **Edb.** If ye daur be sae bauld, M[c]DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 212. **Nhb.**[1] Aa dor bet ye owt it will, noo. Come near me if yo dar. **Cum.** He's no in Carlisle town this day Daur tell the tale, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 461; **Cum.**[3] Tak't if thou dar I 35. **n.Yks.** Thare 'z neean dahr lift a hand, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 47; Ah dust du't (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[3] Dar. **m.Yks.**[1] Daa·r, *Introd.* 33. **w.Yks.** Ai, a, i dāə(r. A weak form 'də' only occurs in the phr. 'a də seə,' I dare say, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 148; The pret. is constantly used for the present (J.W.). **Lan.** Daur show his ugly mug this soide Rossendale, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scansdale* (1860) II. 102; Touch 'em if yo' darn, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xiv. **e.Lan.**[1] Dar. **Not.** You dos'n't do it!—Yes, I dost (W.H.S.). **Der.**[2] Dar. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Dar. **Shr.**[1] I dar; thee darst; a, 'e, *or* 'er dar; we, yo', *or* they dar'n *or* darden, *Introd.* 62.

ii. Simple Negative.

Sc. I darena, I maunna come dance wi' thee, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 220. **Mry.** It . . . daurna gang down, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 56. **Lnk.** She daurna leuk up, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 140. **Edb.** I daurna lift my head, M[c]DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 28. **Peb.** Description, I darna pretend it, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 51. **Dmf.** I daurna say, REID *Poems* (1894) 159. **N.I.**[1] Daurna, sometimes daurnae. They dursent do it. **Nhb.**[1] Aw darnit tell my brother, ROBSON *Collier Lass* (1848); The kittlens darnut play, WILSON *Washing Day*; Aa dornet gan hyem for me life. **Cum.**[1] Dāarent *c.*, darna *n.* **n.Yks.** It's nea use wanting ma. Ah duzant du't (W.H.). **e.Yks.**[1] Dozzent. **w.Yks.** Ai, a, i dārənt, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 148; I durstn't do this, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 248; Ah dursant (R.H.R.). **n.Lan.** I darn't tell her, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 9. **e.Lan.**[1] Darnd. **I.Ma.** The reason they darn? You'll hear the reason, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 48. **Not.** You dos'n't do so and so! (W.H.S.) **n.Lin.**[1] Darn't, darsn't. **s.Lin.** Yah doss'n't do it, so now (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1] You dussent do't. **War.**[2] I dareno' do it. I *or* you dusn't do it. **m.Wor.** Dussent (J.C.). **s.Wor.** I dursn't give more for it (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] I dar'na; thee dars'na; a, 'e, *or* 'er dar'na; we, yo', *or* they darna *or* dar'dna, *Introd.* 62. **Glo.** Yer dussn't lay a vinger on a bouoy, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. **Suf.** I dust'nt do it, dust you? (M.E.R.); I dussn't go near the owd bull (H.J.L.R.). **Dev.** I dur'sent go after him, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 125.

iii. Interrogative Simple.

N.I.[1] Dar. **Ant.** How durst you do it? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Ir.** Who dar for to take it from you? LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 397. **Nhb.** How daur ye talk that gate? RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 70. **Dur.** Darreh, durreh, dare ye? GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **n.Yks.**[1] Hoo dar' ye? **w.Yks.** Dāər ai, i? WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 148. **Shr.**[1] Dar I? Darst 'ee? Dar a, 'e, *or* 'e? Daren we, yo', *or* they? *Introd.* 62.

iv. Interrogative Negative.

w.Yks. Darənt ai, i? WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 148. **Shr.**[1] Dar-nad I? Dar-nad-a? Darna we? Darna yo *or* Darnad-'ee? Darna they? *Introd.* 63.

2. *Preterite*: i. Affirmative and Interrogative Simple.

Sc. Durst, Daar'd, MUNNAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Fif.** The hussey daured me, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 222. **w.Ir.** That darr'd him an the Curragh o' Kildare, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 11. **Cum.**[3] Wunderin at I dar't show my feeàce, 10. **n.Yks.**[1] Darr'd. **e.Yks.**[1] He wad a geean [gone] tiv his hoos if he dast a feeac'd him. **m.Yks.**[1] Daa·d, Dost·, Daa·st, Duost·. Some old people employ dih'-st, *Introd.* 33. **w.Yks.** Ai, a, i dəst, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 148. **I.Ma.** Ruchie . . . never dus' Put a hand, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 132. **n.Lin.**[1] Do'st'a send little lad all waay to Lunnun wi' hissen. Durst'a go thrif oor chech yard at neet?—Noä, I should be scared; dost thoo? **Shr.**[1] I, thee, *or* 'er darst; we, yo', *or* they daa·r'sn [dars'en], *Introd.* 63. **Suf.** Dust you? (M.E.R.)

ii. Simple and Interrogative Negative.

Sc. The deevil ye belang to durstna hae made oath t'ye, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvii. **Frf.** We dauredna let you pass, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) viii. **Nhb.** Folks dorsent say owt tiv him, ALIAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 423. **e.Yks.** He sed he dozen't gan heeam, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp.* (1889) 32; **e.Yks.**[1] He dazzent gan thruff chotch yard at neet. Dossent. **m.Yks.**[1] *Gen.* I dos'n'd no more do that than fly. **w.Yks.** Ai, a, i dəsənt, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892 148. **Lan.** George dursen't be inside wi th' body, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xix. **Der.**[2] He dursten'd do it. **Not.** I dos'n't do it (W.H.S.). **Lin.** They was all on 'em fear'd o' the Ghoäst, an' dussn't not sleeäp i' the 'ouse, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). **War.**[3] Dursn't, Dussent. **Shr.**[1] I, thee, *or* 'er dars'na'; we, yo', *or* they dars'na, *Introd.* 63. Dars'nat 'ee? Dar'dna we? Dar'dna yo *or* dar'dnad-'ee? Dar'dna they? (*ib.*) **Hmp.** He durst'nt do it (H.C.M.B.). [**Amer.** I, you, &c. darsn't, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 73.]

3. *pp.*

Sc. Daar'd, Durst, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. Abd. They've never daur't to try the like. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* 1871 xxiii. m.Yks.[1] Daa'ru'n, Daa'd. The *r* of the *part.* is often lost [daa'u], and that of the *v.*, though heard more freq., is yet only a permissible letter, *Introd.* 33. w.Yks. Dād, Dōst. Id niə ə) dōst kum uəm [He would never have dared to come home] (J.W.). Shr.[1] Daa'r'd, *Introd.* 63.

4. Phr. *I dare say.* In this case the unstressed form is *gen.* də. See below.

Abd. I daursay ye thocht ye hed me, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iv. w.Sc. I daursay ye're richt, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 25, ed. 1877. Nhb. Aw dar say this is the seevent or eight, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 11; Nhb.[1] Dar-say! with a strong emphasis is 'No, I wont!' e.Yks.[1] Ah dī say, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Ah dersay tha can smell, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) 5; Addersay, he's getten aht ov a 'sylum sumhat, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 35; w.Yks.[5] Addersaa. Very much in use. Is tuh barn thear, does tuh think?—Addersāa (s.v. Addersaa). Lan. I da'say I're as welcome as a better mon, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, ix. s.Chs.[1] Dos-see', Dos:ee'. Suf. Among remaining expletives are Dessay! used in surprise. RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 263. Sur. I daresays you can, missus, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xii. s.Hmp. I dessay you can't tell, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) x. [Amer. Thet's wy he didn't list himself alang o' us, I dessay, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 55.]

II. Dial. uses. 1. *v.* To challenge, defy, brave.

Sc. I daur ye . . . to name such a word at my door-cheek, SCOTT *Midlothian* 1818) x; Sen blaws till then on him but darr'd As touch of Fairly fair, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 232, ed. 1871; He dar'd or der'd him to do 't (JAM. *Suppl.*). Fif. I'll choke the smell an' daur the devil, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 140. Ayr. I dare you try sic sportin, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 14. Lth. Joy, wi' Gladness in her train, Daurs Grief to gie a whine, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 17. N.I.[1] He darred me to fight him. Nhb.[1] Aa dar'd him ti the door. Aa dar'd him oot to fight. n.Yks. And after followed him darring him to staie, *Quarter Sessions Rec.* (Apr. 5, 1608) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 114; n.Yks.[1] Ah darr'd him tiv it, an' he wur fleyed o' tryin'. Lan. An aw' darred him t'rap, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. Not. She dared him to go, and then she was sorry for it (L.C.M.). n.Lin.[1] Don't dar me to it; when I'm mad I dar do oht. Nhp.[1] [Amer. Children in quarreiling say 'I dare you,' 'I dog dare you,' &c., *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 229.]

Hence (1) **Dare deviltry**, *sb.* a dare-devil spirit; (2) **Daredness**, *sb.* boldness, audacity.

(1) Frf. He had a kind o' unsettled dare-deviltry aboot him that taen him into hunders o' scrapes, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 103, ed. 1889. (2) w.Wor. To think o' the daredness of it, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 201.

2. To deter by threatening, to forbid.

Nhb.[1] Constantly used. n.Yks.[2] 'Dar 'em frae't,' frighten them from doing it. w.Som.[1] Ur dae'urd-n t-ai'n stoa'unz tu dhu duuks [She sternly forbad him to throw stones at the ducks]. Dhu poa'leesmun dae'urd n haut ee-d due' tue un [The policeman threatened him what he would do to him].

3. *sb.* Daring, valour; a challenge.

Gall. I will take your dare, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xviii. n.Yks.[2] 'He hasn't a vast o' dare about him.' When boldness is required, we are told not to 'put dar aback o' t'door,' not to throw our valour behind us. w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

[3. Sextus Pompeius Hath given the dare to Caesar, SHAKS. *A. & C.* I. ii. 191.]

DARE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Not. Nhp. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **dar** Wil.[1]; **daur** Sc. (JAM.); **dear** Sus.[1] n.Dev.; **deir** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **dere** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) n.Dev. [dar, dā(r), diə(r).] 1. *v.* To be in dismay, to shrink from fear; to stand in awe.

Sc. He'll dare or dere at his ain shadow (JAM. *Suppl.*). Ags., Slg. To dare at, to be afraid of a person or thing (JAM.).

2. To crouch, hide, lie hid. Hence **Dart, Daurt**, or **Dert**, *pp.* frightened, terrified. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

3. To terrify, paralyze with fear, stupefy.

Sc. Death dares or deres us a' (JAM. *Suppl.*). Not. Don't dare the child (L.C.M.). Nhp.[1 2] Sus. An exceldent . . . wot bring pore Joe a gurt denial for it deared un summat, JACKSON *Southward Ho* 1894 I. 250; Sus.[1] I was amost deared, they made such a noise. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). n.Dev. I want ha' Nelly dered, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 77; Commonly used by nurses, signifying to frighten or hurry a child out of his senses, *Exm. Scold.* 1746 *Gl.* s.v. Thir; GROSE (1790). s.Dev., e Cor. (Miss D.)

4. With *up*: to wake or rouse up a person that is asleep or dying.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev.[1] 'Tis enough to make a boddy's hart ache to zee the poor wise-more . . . a-dared up in the morning by peep o' day, 15.

5. *sb.* A feeling of awe or fear. Ags., Fif. (JAM.)

6. *Obs.* Phr. *to be stuck in a dar*, to be astonished or confounded. Wil.[1]

[1. My flesshe dyderis and daris for doute of my dede, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 240. 2. *Blotir*, to lye close to the ground like a daring lark, COTGR. 3. Never hobby so dared a lark, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, III. 390. Cp. Du. *verdaren*, to amaze or astonish (HEXHAM).]

DARE, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also e.An. Also written **dear** n.Cy.; **deere** Lan.; **dere** Yks. Nrf. 1. *v.* To pain, grieve, hurt.

Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 18, 1883) 7. Lan. You dere me (K.); The stick nor the stake shall never deere thee, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 73. e.An.[1] To dare one's eyes [to try one's eyes]. Nrf. BROWNE *Wks.* (1684) III. 233, ed. Bohn; You dere me (K.); RAY (1691); Nrf.[1] Ess. It dares me, RAY (1691); BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

2. *sb.* Harm, pain.

n.Cy. (K.); N.Cy.[1] Ess. It does me no dare, RAY (1691); (K.); BAILEY (1721); Ess.[1]

[1. Great charge so long did dare me, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 8; Fortune may non angel dere, CHAUCER *C.T.* B. 3191. OE. *derian*, to hurt, der. of *daru*, hurt.]

DARE, *sb.*[4] Nhb. e.Cy. Lin. [deər, diər, dā(r).] The fish dace, *Leuciscus vulgaris.*

Nhb. A common fish in the Tyne, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 243; Nhb.[1] Also called a skelly. e.Cy. The dace is very commonly called dare, and in some other localities dar, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 313. Lin. Dace, appellantur 'dares,' SKINNER (1671). [SATCHELL (1879).]

[The pretty slender dare, of many call'd the dace, DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* (1622) XXVI; *Hic capita*, a dar, *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 763. Fr. *dard*, a dace, or dare-fish (COTGR.); OFr. *dar*, 'dard ou vendoise' (LA CURNE).]

DAREN, see **Dare**, *v.*[1]

DARG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **daark** Wm.; **daeg** N.Cy.[1]; **dairg** Lth.; **dargue** Sc. Nhb.[1] Lakel.; **dark** Sc. (JAM.) Lakel.; **darrack** Lakel. Wm. Lan.[1]; **darrak** Cum.[3] Wm. n.Lan.[1]; **darroc** N.Cy.[1]; **daurak** Dur.[1]; **daurg** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **daurk** Ayr. Lnk.; **dorg** Nhb.[1] Wm.; **durg** Fif. [darg, derg, dāg, da'rək.] 1. *sb.* A day's work; the amount of work done in a day. Also used *fig.*

Sc. He never did a good darg that gade grumbling about it, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); If a day's labourer refuse to work, ye'll grant a warrant to gar him do out his daurg, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) vii. Fif. A day's durg to Him brings nae regret, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 188. Rnf. There is Donald, wha does noo sae brawly his dark, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 110. Ayr. The day passes before the darg's done, GALT *Legatees* (1820) ix. Ayr. Monie a sair daurk we twa hae wrought, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 16. Lnk. The cock . . . Warning a' to their darg, baith the man an' the brute, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 22; He was bursten to mak' up his daurk, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 8. e.Lth. Nae need to dae a day's dairg for ony man but oorsels, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 11. Edb. The heard [hard] darg, that he had toil'd, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 102. Slk. Lang ere the close o' this life's darg, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 172. Dmf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Gall. As the day's darg and duty drifted us together, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) iv. Kcb. We ken that his darg is dreary and lang, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 153. N.Cy.[1] He has not had a darroc this three months. Nhb. When labour's yearly darg was up, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52; Nhb.[1] 'A mow darg' is a day's mowing. 'A shear darg' is a day's reaping. 'Each tenant is to perform yearly a mow dargue,' HODGSON *Nhb.* III. pt. ii. 144, note p. A not uncommon sarcasm is to say to a lazy fellow: 'Ay, ye've deun a darg, aa's sure.' Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Lakel. A field was said to be of so many darrack of shearing, that is, it would take a man so many days to reap it. A darrack of peats upon a moss was as much turf as a man could dig in one day, ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. A darrak in barn or in meadow, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 93; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[3] I've nit scā offen hed a harder darrak efter t'sheep, 3. Wm. I'll gie

the hoaf a ginny for the daark, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 28, ed. 1821. **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Darg-days**, *sb. pl.* days of work given in lieu of rent. n.Sc. (JAM.)

2. A certain quantity of work, whether more or less than can be done in a day; a set task.

Sc. The casters will sune frae their darg be returning, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 13. **Slg.** Formerly the coals were put out by the dark, consisting of twenty-eight hutches; an active workman could easily put out two of these darks per day, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 332 (JAM.). **Bwk., Nhb.** Seldom heard in the Newcastle mines, but the *gen.* term in use about Berwick. It is equivalent to the hewing or score price of the Newcastle collieries, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Nhb.**[1] A darg is occas. used to mean any set work. 'He went three darg'—he went three journeys; not necessarily day's journeys. **Wm.** We hed our darracks set afore we com frae heeam in t'mwornin; an if we duddnt get them dun we warrant ta gang to our dinners, *Spec. Dial.* (1805) 19. [The darg is the number of tons or cwts. of coal in a particular seam to be raised in one day by one miner. The number is usually mutually agreed upon by the miners and the mine-owners. A master's darg is a wage which is settled by a master independently of the men, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

3. A certain quantity of land; the land on which a particular kind of work is done, as denoting its extent.

Per. (JAM.) **N.Cy.**[1] A daywere of land—as much arable ground as can be ploughed up in one day's work. **Nhb.**[1] In ancient terriers 'dagg' is used as an equivalent for a certain quantity of land. Probably as much as can be ploughed in one day's work. A ploughman was formerly expected to plough an acre per day: hence the name of a field at Amble Moorhouse, 'The four and twenty darg,' consisting of twenty-four acres. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Wm.** Nine dorgs of meadow lying east, *Elsden Terrier* (J.H.).

4. *v.* To work by the day; to toil.

Bnff.[1] *Gen.* applied to agricultural labour, as opening drains, trenching, &c. **Per.** Rich folk lookin' idly on At puir folk busy dargin, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 2.

Hence (1) **Darger**, *sb.* a day labourer, one who works by the day; (2) **Darging**, *vbl. sb.* the work of a day labourer, esp. hard, plodding toil.

(1) **Sc.** The darger left his thrift, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 339, ed. 1848. **Abd.** Jock, who was a 'darger,' and did 'days' warks' here and there as he could find them, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 204, ed. 1882. **s.Sc.** He works like a dergar, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 323. **Lnk.** He toil'd as a darger to neibors aboot, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 31. **Cum.** The laird and dar'ker, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 64. (2) **Sc.** How many . . . Are glad to fa' to work that's killing, To common darguing, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1788) 119 (JAM.). **Abd.** They're fore't to tak' to the dargin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. **Dmb.** If I just get abune day's darging at the plew-tail, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v.

[**1.** A syncopated form of *daywark*, 'day-work.']

DARG, *adj.* Sh.I. Contemptible. S. & Ork.[1]

DARK, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **daark** Cor.[2] Also in forms **derk** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cor.[2]; **dirk** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **durk** Cor.[12] [**dark**, **derk**, **dāk**.]

1. *adj.* In phr. (1) *as dark as black hogs*, (2) *—as a boot*, (3) *—as dungeon*, (4) *—as Newgate knocker*, very dark indeed; (5) *to come dark home*, to come home after dark; (6) *to come dark over*, to become dark.

(1) **e.Suf.** Said of a dark night (F.H.). (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (4) **Sur.**[1] On a very dark night the driver remarked 'Ay! it is a dark night, dark as Newgate Knocker.' (5) **Sur.** He comes dark home (T.S.C.). (6) **n.Lin.** It caame dark ower 'em (M.P.).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Dark business**, a very wicked action; (2) **-brown-stony-clod**, (3) **-grey clod**, strata in Lightmoor Winsey Pit; (4) **—hour**, the evening twilight, gloaming; (5) **-looking**, dark-complexioned; (6) **—man**, the devil; (7) **—moon**, a woman's secret savings; (8) **—night**, nightfall; (9) **-selvidged**, heathenish in appearance; (10) **—trick**, an evil action; (11) **-wise**, rather dark.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] It was a dark business. How the poor lass caame by her end noäbody knew. (2) **Shr.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 200. (3) **Shr.** *ib.* 199. (4) **Not.** I have no more to say, sir, if you ax me till dark-hour, HOOTON *Bilberry Thurland*; **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A little later than dusk-hour. **Nhp.**[1] **e.An.**[1] We will talk over that at the dark-hour. **Nrf.** He often comes in for a chat in the dark-hour (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.** He wor a dark-looking chap (S.K.C.). (6) **Dor.** A drunk of really a noble class that brought you no nearer to the dark man than you were afore you begun, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. (7) [The farmer was delighted at the discovery of his wife's dark moon, *N. & Q.* (1867 3rd S. xi. 194.] (8) **w.Som.**[1] The expression 'daylight to darknight' is very common, to signify the entire day from dawn to nightfall. Another common form is 'Vrom day's light to darky-night.' (9) **m.Yks.**[1] What a dark-selvidged crew they are! (10) **n.Lin.** I tell'd th' comp'ny a few dark tricks o' his, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 122. (11) **e.Sc.** It's wearin' darkwise, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii.

3. Blind, sightless.

N.I.[1] Will you give something to a poor dark woman? **s.Ir.** Tim was dark, and did not well know who was playing, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 24. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **w.Yks.** (B.K.); *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[134] **Lan.**[1] Help him o'er th' road, poor lad, he's dark. **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Uwd Dob sn)z aad· sùm ŭt groa in oa·r iz ahy fŭr ev·ŭr sŭ lùngg, ùn naay cy)z gon kweyt daark [Owd Dobson's had summat growin' o'er his eye for ever sŏ lung, an' naï hey's gone queite dark]. **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A's gon quoite daak o' th' off oy. **Nhp.**[1] Almost dark, nearly blind. Quite dark, stone-blind. Very common. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.*; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[1] **Lon.** It's five years, sir, . . . since I have been quite dark, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 393. **s.Hmp.** The old dark man, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) iv. **Dor.**[1] **Dev.** 'Un's dark i' th' eyes, gieen' on un' thae pizon-maurs, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. IV. ii. **Cor.** Thof I've been ever sense that I noozled the nepple, Durk as pitch a won side, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 33; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] Th' ould man es daark an' most totelin.

Hence **Darky**, *sb.* a blind man; a beggar who pretends to be blind.

Cum. A darky glaum'd her by the hip . . . still the blind man held his grip, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) *Rosley Fair.* **Lon.** We called them as did the blind dodge, darkies, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1862) IV. 432.

4. Doubtful, uncertain; unknown.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] Have you got such a farm?—No, it is dark at present.

5. Gloomy, morose.

Lakel. He's t'dark side oot, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897).

Hence (1) **Dark-like**, *adj.* gloomy, morose; (2) **Darkly**, *adj.* dark, gloomy; also used *fig.*

(1) **Abd.** Lookin' grim, like Meg Macbeth, Wi' dirk-like stare, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 82. (2) **Nhb.** What ye want to walk oot for on a sick and darkly efternean as this is, beats me, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 169. **Nhp.** Sweet tiny flower of darkly hue, CLARE *Vill. Minst.* (1821) II. 52.

6. *sb.* In phr. *by dark*, in the dark. **Ken.**[2]

7. *pl.* The nights when the moon does not appear; also *sing.* the moonless period of the month.

Ken., e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**[1] Used by sailors, but more particularly by smugglers. In former times, everyone in the agricultural districts within reach of the coast was more or less connected with smuggling. The labourer was always ready to help whenever the darks favoured 'a run'; **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.** 'Suppose the officers hinder them landing there too?' . . . 'Then we shan't try anywhere else all this dark,' HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 142.

8. *v.* To grow dark; to darken, to cloud with something evil.

Sc. Come home when it darks (JAM. *Suppl.*); One woman is enough to dark the fairest ploy that was ever planned, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **Per.** I sanna dark yer door (G.W.). **e.Lan.** Still in use around Hurstwood, WILKINSON *Spenser* (1867).

9. To hide, take shelter.

Sc. 'Derken in a den,' and 'dirkit in a den,' are expressions still used by boys while playing at those games in which hiding-places or dens are used; and by 'derkin' they mean hiding, lurking, lying concealed. The running to, and running into the den is 'derning,' but the lying hid there during the search is 'derking' or 'dirking' (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Lakel.** We dark't aback o' a stack, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm. & Cum.**[1] On her lwonly bed she toss'd her, Darkin till the tempest ceas'd, 150. **Wm.** He wad dark aback ov a yat stoop to hear what fwooak sed as they war garn by (B.K.).

Hence **Darking-hole**, *sb.* a hiding-place, place of shelter.

Wm. O my cūshat, 'at's i' t'grikes o' t'crags, i' t'darkin'-whols o' t'stairs, RICHARDSON *Sug. Sol.* (1859) ii. 14.

10. To rush suddenly to or from a hiding-place.

Lakel. He wad dark atop o' yan afoar yan hed time ta think, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** He darkt inta t'hull when anybody was comin'. Let's watch t'rabbits dark intul their whols (B.K.).

11. To skulk, prowl or lurk about.

s.Dur. (J.E.D.). **Lakel.** What's thoo darken efter? *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** What is thoo darken aboot our fauld for? (B.K.). **n.Yks.** A seed im darkin aboot, an then a lost im, FRANK *Fishing* 1894, 31. **e.Yks.** He darkt asahde deear, an . . . He heead what vahl wretches ootsahde wer aboot, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1880) 42. **w.Yks.** What's that man darking about there at? (C.C.R.)

12. To eavesdrop, obtain information in underhand ways.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** Very often used to indicate listening. 'I saw John and Mary conversing; they little thought her brother was darking behind the fence,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* June 20, 1896; **n.Yks.**[1] Our word scarcely implies malicious intention; **n.Yks.**[3] **ne.Yks.**[1] Also used of a dog scenting, when not in motion. What's ta darkin at? (to one caught listening). **e.Yks.** Sixty years ago freq. heard in Holderness. Any person was said to be 'darking' who wished to overhear what others were talking about. The term was more particularly in use amongst the agricultural labourers, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 20, 1896); MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 316; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Darking**, *vbl. sb.* eavesdropping, prying; (2) **Darkison**, *sb.* a sneak, eavesdropper.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Yks.** I'se boun' to encourage a darkison like him i' my house, *Philip Nevalle*, viii.

13. To listen eagerly or take mental notes of what is said with the object of making use of the information obtained, esp. in phr. *to dark for bets*.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **s.Dur.** He sits an' darks and says nowt (J.E.D.). **Dur.**, **n.Yks.** The word 'darking' means to listen and observe attentively what is said or done by others without remark, or taking everything in keenly as if for future use, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 20, 1896). **Cum.** 'I woamny sits whiet . . . An mainly what darks on, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 17; **Cum.**[1] To listen in the background 'like a pig in a strea heap,' to listen without seeming to attend. **Yks.** I overheard a woman say of her infant that was peering with wide open eyes—'Look at her darking.' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 31, 1897). **n.Yks.**[2] They dark at all that's said. **w.Yks.** To dark for betts, to hearken silently which side the opinion is of, HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] Darkening for bets. A person in company is said to do this when he takes little or no part in the conversation, and is all eyes and ears, with a view of slyly catching some hint or observation, which, in making a bet, he can turn to his own profit.

Hence **Darking**, *ppl. adj.*, see below.

Dur., **n.Yks.** 'A darking dog,' a man who listens attentively to everything said with great eagerness, but at the same time as if it were a subject of little interest to him, whilst in reality he is slyly storing up in his mind the whole of the conversation, without joining in it himself. A 'darking' child would do the same thing; probably retailing out the result of its observations at some inopportune time afterwards, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 20, 1896).

[3. The eyen . . . weren derke for greet eelde, WYCLIF (1382) *Gen.* xlviii. 10.]

DARK, see **Darg**, *sb.*

DARKEN, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Written **daurken** Lnk. [da·rkən, dā·kən.] 1. With *in*: to grow dark or dusk in the evening.

n.Yks. It darkens in fast (I.W.).

Hence **Darkening**, *vbl. sb.* twilight, dusk, evening.

Sc. He had to skulk there till the darkening, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 10; As it's near the darkening, sir, wad ye just step in by to our house, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiii. **Per.** The hin'mest i' the darkenin' Sank upon his knee, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 1891, 53. **Fif.** It's a thick haar come on since darkenin', ROBERTSON *Poirost* (1894) 70. **Lnk.** They never pit a puir body away frae the door at the darkenin', FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **e.Lth.** It was weel on to the darkenin' or I wan hame, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 143. **Edb.** It was wearing to the darkening, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v. **Gall.** As soon as the darkening came, CROCKETT *Grey Man* 1896, 1. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** She glean'd i' the field tel the dark'nin', ROBSON *Flk of Ruth* 1800, ii. 17; **Nhb.**[1] It was darknin' afore we gat hyem. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** I had worked till the darknin', and my eyes were heavy, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 54. **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Lan.**[1]

2. To obscure the light by entering or passing a door, &c., *gen.* in phr. *to darken the door*, used *fig.*

Abd. On my darkening the door of her apartment, she roused from her reverie, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 101, ed. 1889. **Per.** A' dinna darken the kirk door, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 316. **Dmb.** I wish ye wad never darken this door, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xix. **Lnk.** He threatened never again to daurken the kirk-door, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 6. **e.Lth.** Auld frien's . . . wadna darken ane anither's doors, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 122. **Ir.** Don't be offerin' to darken our doors agin, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 263; Nivir darken my door agin! M'NULTY *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xvii. **n.Yks.**[2] I hope she will never darken my door again. **w.Yks.** An ardly hed Ah darken'd t'doar, When t'wurrit shoo began, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 4. **Lan.** Just as eawr Sal darkened th' window wi' her shadow, *Ab-o'-the-Yate Xmas Dinner* (1886) 9. **n.Lin.**[1]

3. To listen, hearken. See **Dark**, *v.* 13.

e.Yks.[1] There she set darknin wiv all her might.

DARKET, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Dull, down-hearted. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) See **Dark**, *adj.*

DARKLE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. [da·rkl, dā·kl.] To grow dark or dusk; to look dark.

Lth. A bleeze o' licht was shinin',—Noo sparklin'—noo darklin', SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 10. **e.Lth.** A solitary daw Darkles a moment in the starlight, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 78. **Dmf.** Night without may storm and darkle, REID *Poems* (1894) 80.

Hence **Darklin(g)**, (1) *ppl. adj.* dark, gloomy; (2) *vbl. sb.* dusk, twilight; *gen.* in *pl.*; (3) *adv.* in the dark, darkly; also used *fig.*

(1) **Sc.** He emerged from the darkling shadows of the trees, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xxi. **Abd.** Sae bricht a Prince, in sic a darklin' hue, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 23. **Lth.** Darklin' wuds, like thunder cluds, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 46. (2) **Nhb.** I couldn't answer for gitten dune this side darklin', CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 7. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.** I wonder you're not scared to be with her, by your sen at darklins, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 282. **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Dmf.** The wind blew darkling to our door, REID *Poems* (1894) 36. **Rnf.** Amorous cushet darklin' broods, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 48. **Ayr.** To the kiln she goes then, An' darklins grapit for the bauks, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 11; Like the sun eclips'd at morning tide, Thou left us darkling in a world of tears, *ib. El. to Miss Burnet*, st. 6. **Lnk.** The mavis on the bourtree bush, Maist darklin's sang, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 90. **Slk.** Men ca' the wee sleek mole blind because he has nae een they can see, and leeves darklin in the moul, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 72. **Gall.** He darklin's grips her, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 129, ed. 1897. **n.Lin.**[1] I could nobut darklins mak oot what he meant.

[(3) The wakeful bird sings darkling, MILTON *P.L.* (1667) III. 39. ME. *derkelyng*, *derke*, dark + *-ling*, advl. suff. Cf. **backlings**.]

DARKSOME, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Shr. Oxf. Dor. [da·rk-, dā·ksəm.] 1. Dark, obscure; ill-lighted.

Sc. A darksome clud o' duddy claes, THOM *Jock* (1878) 41. **Ayr.** They filled up a darksome pit With water to the brim, BURNS *John Barleycorn* (1781) st. 9. **Edb.** Curious led in darksome shade, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 153; The night cloud does low'r, Sae darksome, lang, and weary, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 94. **Shr.**[1] I thought the place mighty darksome after ours; the windows wun little an' the sailin' [ceiling] low; **Shr.**[2], **Oxf.** (HALL.)

2. Gloomy, melancholy, sad, dismal.

Elg. The wee bit bud, nae hafiins form'd, Is darksome in his ee, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 40. **Per.** Death's darksome shade, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 132. **Gall.** Thy darksome gloomy reign May cloud the thought, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 120, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.**[2] 'A darksome deed,' an atrocious affair. **Shr.**[1] Aye, them wun darksome days—sorrow 'pon sorrow; we wun 'bliged to lave the 'ouse an' the two poor little childern died'n,—all athin a fortnit. **Dor.** She wer gone vrom e'thly eyes To be a-kept in darksome sleep, BARNES *Poems* (1869) 106; Then, if a han' can smite en in his dawn O' life to darksome death, *ib.* 132.

[1. Darkesome, *tenebreux*, PALSGR. (1530). 2. Wand'ring this darksome desert, MILTON *P.L.* (1667) II. 973.]

DARLASTON, *sb.* Stf. In phr. *a Darlaston throstle*, a donkey.

s.Stf. Bill, who's yon stranger on a Darlaston throstle? (F.P.T.)

DARLE, see **Dorle**.

DARLING, *sb.* and *adj.* Irel. Also Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms **dawlin** Sur. Sus.[1]; **derlin'**

Brks.[1]; dorling Sur.[1] [dā·lin.] 1. *sb.* The smallest pig of a litter. Cf. dilling, *sb.* 2.

Brks.[1], ne.Ken. (H.M.), Sur. (T.S.C.), Sur.[1], Sus.[1], Hmp.[1], n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

2. An unhealthy child. Sus.[1]

3. *adj.* Nice.

N.I.[1] 'A darlin' red-head,' means a nice head of red hair.

DARLOCH, see Dorloch.

DARN, *sb.* Sc. In form dern Bnff.[1] A disease of cattle said to be caused by eating the wood anemone; excrement.

Bnff.[1] Commonly used in the word 'dry dern,' costiveness. Not restricted to costiveness in cattle. Abd. (Jam.) Ked. The most extraordinary of all disorders to which cattle in this country are liable is the darn. . . . According as the animal is affected in its evacuatory functions, the disease is called the soft or hard darn. . . . No remedy has yet been found to stop its progress. It is always fatal. *Agric. Surv.* 384 (*ib.*). Rxb. Also called Rinnin Darn (Jam.).

DARN, *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. [darn, dān.] 1. In phr. *to darn the streets*, to take a zig-zag course, as a drunken man does in trying to walk. Dub. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. To patch, mend, fill up a hole, *not* applied to clothing.

Abd. He staps wi' strae ilk navus bore, And ilka crevice darns, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 24, ed. 1873.

Hence **Darning Needles**, *phr.* the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten.* n.Yks. (B. & H.)

DARN, *v.*[2] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. In form dern Brks.[1] [darn, dān.] 1. Used imprecatively for 'damn.'

Bnff.[1], n.Cy. (J.W.), Chs.[1] w.Wor. Darn his body! S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) 1. 212. Brks.[1] Nrf. Darn their buttons, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 8. I.W.[1] Darn thy body. w.Som.[1] Dev. Darnee! Ef 'e com'th yer again min, I'll leather 'n! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Darney, 'tis dimmit all ta mee, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 28. Colloq. Darn your book, Dickens *M. Chuzzlewit* (1844) xvi.

Hence **Darned**, (1) *pp.*, (2) *ppl. adj.* 'damned.'

(1) s.Oxf. Well, I be darned if ever I 'eard of a law like that! Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 169. Nrf. I'll gie that bo-e [boy] a rare hiding when I find him, darned if I don't (W.R.E.). Ess. Nall *Gl.* (1866). Hmp. Darn'd if they don't crawl on in their bis'nus like cra'avishes, *Foresters' Misc.* (1846) 162. (2) s.Lin. Of all the darned fools I ivver com'd across (T.H.R.). [Amer. You darned ole fool, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 145.]

2. To use the expression 'darn.'

Dev. They aboozed Dick Simmins and darned his eyes, Pasmore *Stories* 1893) 4.

DARN, see Dern, *adj.*[1], Durn.

DARNA, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [dā·nə.] The common darnel, *Lolium temulentum.*

DARNAK, see Dannock, *sb.*[1]

DARNICK, *sb. Obs.*? n.Cy. Yks. Linsey-woolsey.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Yks. *ib. MS. add.*

[*Huis verd*, a piece of Tapistry, or of Darnix, hanging before a door, Cotgr.; The same word as *dornick*, a species of linen cloath used in Sc. for the table (Johnson); Dornix, a kind of stuff for curtains, &c., fr. *Dornick* [Tournay], a city in Flanders, Coles (1677).]

DARNOCK, see Dannock, *sb.*[1]

DARNTON, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. In phr. *to take Darnton trod*, to run away to escape punishment, to flee the country; lit. to take the road to Darlington.

N.Cy.[1] Dur. To take Darnton trod—which is the road south—is said figuratively of any one who wishes to elude pursuit, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 74; Dur.[1] A boy having done some mischief is warned by those who have no authority over him to 'tak Darnton trod' that he may get out of the way, and escape chastisement. n.Yks. Ah've getten intiv a bit o' bother, ah's hae tí tak Darnton trod (T.K.).

DAROUS, *adj. Obs.* Dev. Bold, daring. (Hall.) Cf. dairous.

DAROW, **DAROY**, see Darra, Deray.

DAR(R, *sb.* e.An. Also in forms daw e.An.[1]; dorr Nrf. [dā(r), dǭ.] 1. The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.*

Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 202.

2. The black tern, *Hydrochelidon nigra*, *gen.* in *comb.* Blue or Black darr.

e.An.[1] In immature plumage, the adult being black dar. Nrf. In yon alder carr . . . blue dorrs bred in his younger days by hundreds, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 100; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 204.

DAR(R, *adj. Obsol.* Yks. Lan. Der. Comp. degree of *dear.*

w.Yks.[1] Only used when it has a reference to the price of anything. In the sense of 'beloved' the comp. is regularly formed. e.Lan.[1] Der.[1] Used in the recollection of elderly people; Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

[ME. *derre*, comp. of *dere*, dear (*Ormulum*).]

DAR(R, *v.* Cum. [dar.] Used imprecatively, like 'damn.'

Cum. His ministers—darr them, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 150; Odd dar! ah'd like teh brossen oot ageaan, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 78; Cum.[1] Darrat, Dar-zonn!

DARRA, *sb.* Sc. Written dara, darow S. & Ork.[1] [da·rə.] A hand-line used in catching cod or other large fish; the frame on which the hand fishing-lines are kept; whipcord. Also in *comp.* Darra-shaft.

S. & Ork.[1] Bnff.[1] The hooks and small piece of lead used for sinking the line are called the darra, and the line the darra-shaft.

DARRACK, **DARRAK**, **DARROC**, see Darg, *sb.*

DARRICKY, *adj.* Glo. Also written darriky. [dæ·riki.] Rotten, decayed. Cf. daddocky.

Glo. Darriky timber (H.T.E.); (S.S B.); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

DARSHAM FERN, *phr.* Nrf. The *Nephrodium cristatum.* (B. & H.)

DARSTS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dregs, refuse. (Hall.)

[Thei . . . louen the darstis of grapis, Wyclif (1382) *Hos.* iii. 1. OE. *dærstan*, pl. dregs; cp. G. *trester*, husks of grapes.]

DART, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Also e.An. [dart, dāt, deət.] 1. *sb.* In phr. *to be struck with a dart*, to be struck by the fairies.

Ir. A person supposed to be fairy-struck is said to have been 'struck with a dart,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 112.

2. *Comb.* Dart-grass, (1) the plant *Holcus lanatus*; (2) *H. mollis.*

(1) n.Cy. w.Yks.[1] When the flowers of this plant are stripped off, boys frequently bind a number of the delicate fibres together, in the middle of which is fixed a pin representing an arrow. This being inserted in a hollow kex is blown off at a considerable distance. (2) n.Cy., Yks.

3. An eel-spear.

e.An.[1] Nrf. The spear in use on the Ant and Thurne is the dart, and is made with a cross-piece, with barbed spikes set in it like the teeth of a rake, Davies *Nrf. Broads* (1883) xxxi.

4. *v.* To spear eels.

Nrf. It is a good day for darting, the water is sheer [clear], *Fishing Gazette* (Nov. 22, 1890) 270.

DARTER, *sb.* and *adj.* Cum. Lan. [da·rtər.] 1. *sb.* A quick, active person.

Cum. Wi' pennysteans tou was a darter, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 110; Ods daggs: he'll be a darter, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 277.

2. *adj.* Active. Cum. *Gl.* (1851); ne.Lan.[1]

DARTER, see Daughter.

DARTMOOR STABLES, *phr.* Dev. The bog-holes on Dartmoor.

Dev. Our bogs on the moor, which, from some luckless horse or other being now and then lost in them, have obtained, as their popular name, that of the Dartmoor Stables, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 167; Page *Exfor. Dtm.* (1889) i.

DARTY, *adj.* Cum. [da·rti.] Sharp, quick, active. See Darter.

Cum. Thou was nobbut a darty lile lass then, Wheatley *Joe the Buits* (1869) 7.

DARZE, *v.* Glo. [dāz.] Used imprecatively, in phr. *darze thy back!*

Glo. Darze thy hack, thee cussnation twoäd, . . . thee's Lin an' shot my bird, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii.

DASE, see Dace, Daze.

DASH, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [daʃ, dæʃ. Yks. also deʃ.] 1. *v.* To shake.

n.Yks. She wur gaen t'dash th' cairpits; the poor thing meant shake 'em! Fetherston *Smuggins Fam.* 20.

2. To mingle, infuse, flavour; to insert a small quantity of one thing, usually of an inferior quality, into another; used *gen.* of liquids.

Nhp.[1] Dash it with a little water. **War.**[3] **Oxf.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 125; **Oxf.**[1] This beer's dashed, an' 'er aulus do dash it.

Hence (1) **Dashed,** *ppl. adj.* flavoured; (2) **Dashing air,** *phr.* mixing air and gas together in mining.

(1) **n.Yks.** While the labourer's wife, in many other parts, is only occupied in drinking tea, perhaps dashed with gin, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 316. (2) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** By being completely incorporated, the mixture ceases to be inflammable. This is done by giving the air, after its first union with the fire-damp, a considerable length of run or course, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

3. To abash, dismay, confuse; to put out of countenance.

Sc. All their countenances dashed me nothing; for I did not fear their faces, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* 1714) 420, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Ye dash the lad wi' constant slighting pride, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 28, ed. 1783. **Slg.** The proudest man in the earth . . . is not able to strike no sik terror as to dash a man or stupify his senses, Bruce *Sermons* c. 1631) xii, ed. 1843. **w.Yks.**[1] He may snaap an dash them at gangs boudly on i' ther sins, ii. 322. **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dashed,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) abashed, cast down, ashamed, bashful; (*b*) sullied or depreciated, as a faded garment; (2) **Dashful,** *adj.* bashful; (3) **Dashing,** *vbl. sb.* disappointment.

(1, *a*) **Elg.** Dash'd deceit before thee shrinks, To leave the heart to truth, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 157. **Per.** The morning light undeceived him and he was sadly dashed, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 148. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Looked dash'd and blate, wi nought to say, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 191, ed. 1842. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** That was the only time that ivver I saw him dash'd, Grainge *Pedlar* 1866) 25; **w.Yks.**[1] Thou niver sa owght look seea dash'd an sackless, ii. 304. **n Lin.**[1], **Hrf.**[1] **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Dev.** She [Betty] seemed to think he might be bashful, or, as she expressed it, dashed. Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 221. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). (3) **Rnf.** Poor things, tho' they're weak an' wee, . . . I'm no the ane wad dashin' gie them, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 66.

4. Used imprecatively in phr. (1) *Dash bon,* (2) *— it,* (3) *— my buttons,* (4) *— my periwig,* (5) *— my wig.*

(1) **Lakel.** Dash bon, ah left mi pipe, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** Dash-bon it, it's garn ta rain again (B.K.). (2) **Yks.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**[1] (3) **N Cy.**[1] **Ess.** An' dash my buttons! if she den't . . . soon 'gree to goo With him to Tiptree Races, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 40. **Cor.** 'Dash my buttons,' said the miller, . . . looking round the room as if he had just awoke from a pleasant dream, Forfar *Kynance* 1865 42. (4) **Ess.** Dash my periwig (W.W.S.). (5) **Nhp.**[1] Dash my wig if I'll do it. [Dash my wig, Dickens *N. Nickleby* (1839) xlii.

5. To make a show, to display, show off.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** Ye try to dash like your superiors, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 165, ed. 1897. **Lth.** O! had he seen the spendthrift dash, 'Twad made him mad, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 32.

Hence (1) **Dasher,** *sb.* a showily dressed person; some one of extraordinary appearance, as a remarkably stout person; (2) **Dashie,** *adj.* making a great show; showy, gay, proud; (3) **Dashy-looking,** *adj.* well-dressed, smart.

(1) **n.Yks.** 'Bigow, she iz a dasher.' I heard the other day, with reference to three very stout women, 'A call them three dashers' (W.H.). (2) **Bnff.**[1] **Dev.**[3] Idden 'er dashy. Zee tu 'er—'er dû cut a brave dash! (3) **Frf.** A handsome dashy-lookin' lass cam' frae Glasgow, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 60, ed. 1889.

6. To flourish in writing, to make ornamental figures with a pen. Sc. (Jam.)

7. To erase, strike out.

Sc. Bribes to clerks to prevent being put on the rolls, or to get themselves dashed out of them, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 144, ed. 1828.

8. *sb.* A slap. Not. (J.H.B.)

9. A shake.

n.Yks. Here, cum an' help as to give this cāpit [carpet] a dash. Tack this sock an' giv't a dash (W.H.).

10. Phr. *A dash o' weet,* a sudden fall of rain. Rxb., Dmf. (Jam.)

11. A display.

Sc. Jam.) **Lnk.** Some farmer lads to raise a dash, And let fo'k see they had got cash, Began to dance, Muir *Old. Minstr.* (1816) 24.

12. A flourish in writing. Sc. (Jam.), **Cum.**[1]

13. The internal machinery of a churn.

w.Ir. Any stranger coming into the house while churning is going on should say, 'Bless the work!' and take a few turns at the dash, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 258. **Lin.** The 'dash' of the old-fashioned upright churn, called the 'dash' churn, . . . cannot properly be applied to the barrel-churn, or other forms which have a revolving 'dash,' *Lin. N. & Q.* (Oct. 1891) 249. **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dash-boards,** *sb. pl.* the beaters of a barrel-churn; (2) **-churn,** *sb.* the old-fashioned upright churn; (3) **Dasher,** *sb.* the inside revolving works of a standing churn.

(1) **Shr.**[2] (2) **Lin.** (J.W.); *Lin. N. & Q.* (Oct. 1891) 249. (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

DASH, *sb.*[2] Cor. [dæʃ.] An unbound faggot of furze.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[3] Still in use. It implies that the quantity is small and not worth binding.

DASH, *sb.*[3] Sc. (Jam.) A cant term for a hat, cap, &c.

DASH, see **Dash-board.**

DASH-AN-DARRAS, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [dæ·ʃ-ən-dæ·rəs.] The stirrup-glass, parting cup. Cf. **doch-an-dorris.**

n.Dev. Jim, we'll jist ha' a dash-an-darras, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 77. **Cor.**[12] **w.Cor.** The old custom, 'to speed the parting guest' (his foot in the stirrup) with a dram, still obtains, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434.

[OCor. *dewas an darras,* a drink at the door (Williams).]

DASH-BOARD, *sb.* Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Also in form **dash** n.Lin.[1]; **dasher** Suf. Amer. [da·ʃ-boəd.]

1. The splash-board of a carriage.

Not.[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Suf.** (C.T.) [**Amer.** Put his head over the dasher and try to chew my legs or to eat the lap cover, Max Adeler *Elbow Room* (1876) iv.]

2. *Pl.* Upright boards put on the sides of a wagon, for the purpose of enlarging the interior of the body, when required for a large load.

Chs.[1] **Shr.**[1] Broad-wheel waggon, with iron, arms, thripples, and [dash bwur'dz], *Auctioneer's Cat.* (1870); **Shr.**[2]

DASH DOWN, see **Dish-down.**

DASHEL(L, *sb.* Som. Dev. Written **dashle** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Also in forms **dassel** Dev.[4]; **das'ell** Dev.; **dazzle** Dev.[4] [dæ·ʃl, dæ·sl, dæ·zl.] The thistle, esp. *Carduus arvensis* and *C. lanceolatus.*

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** Maister Tapp idden a very güde varmer. 'Is ground's za vüle ov dashells as et can hold, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *MS. Prov.*; **Dev.**[4] **n.Dev.** Mus' . . . on tha sharp a dashel put, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 36. **nw.Dev.**[1] The milk-thistle is called Milky-dashle, and the Scotch thistle Row-dashle (i.e. rough thistle). **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

DASHER, *sb.* Yks. [da·ʃər, de·ʃə(r).] A large-toothed comb.

Yks. Use a dasher for thi hair (Miss A.). **n.Yks.**[3] Tak thy dasher and reet thy hair out.

DASHER, see **Dash-board.**

DASHIN, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **dacian** Der.; **daishen** e.Lan.[1]; **dash'on** Der.[2]; **dashon** nw.Der.[1]; **doccan** Der.; **docion** Der.[1]; **doshun** w.Yks.[2]; **dosion** n.Cy.; **dotion** w.Yks. [da·ʃən, Lan. dē·ʃən, Yks. also do·ʃən.] A tub used for kneading oatmeal dough.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **w.Yks.**[2]; **Lan.** 'But how dost' know?' asked the baker, diving his ladle into the 'dashin',' and scooping out the material for a cake, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 132; **Lan.**[1] He nipt up th' deashon, ot stoode oth' barstone, on whirl'd it at meh, Collier *Wks.* (1750) 66. **e.Lan.**[1] **Der.** I have known this word all my life. It is a deep wooden or earthen vessel in which the leaven for oat-cake is 'laid.' Some of the leaven is left in every week and ferments, forming 'souring' to raise the next baking (H.R.); 1746. Goods in ye Workhouse . . . one doccan, Cox *Churches* (1877) II. 343; Grose (1790); **Der.**[1][2], **nw.Der.**[1]

DASHY, *adj.* Sus. [dæ·ʃi.] Rough and indistinct.

Sus. This path is not so dashy as the other (J.L.A.).

DASK, see **Desk.**

DASS, *v.* Glo.[1] [dæs.] Used imprecatively. See **Dash,** *v.* **4.**

DASS, DASSEL, see **Dess, Dashel(l.**

DAST, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Yks. [dast.] **1.** *sb.* A boys' game of daring. See **Dare,** *v.*[1]

w.Yks. A leader is chosen or elects himself, and all the others have to do what he does or are dasted (H.L.).

Hence **Dastings**, *sb. pl.* the game of 'dast.'
w.Yks. Let's play dastings (H.L.).

2. *v.* To challenge in the game of 'dast.'
w.Yks. I'll dast him. He's dasted, he's dasted! (*ib.*)

DAST, *v.*[2] Pem. [dast.] Used imprecatively. Cf. dass, *v.*
s.Pem. Go dast it! this is awful. Ay, dast it (W.M.M.).

DASTELL, DATAL(L, see **Dashel(l, Daytal.**

DATCH, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Irel. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **detch** Wxf.[1] Dev. [datʃ, dætʃ.] 1. *v.* To thatch.
Wxf.[1] w.Som.[1] Used *gen.* in certain districts, particularly about Culmstock in e.Dev., and by individuals in many parts. I know several in this neighbourhood (Wellington) and also round Wiveliscombe, who always say, 'Here's the datcher comin vor to datch the ricks.' Dev. 'Tez mostly cob 'ouzes that be datched. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[2] Who datcht thickey rick? s.Dev., e Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. Quiller Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 171; Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[1,2]

Hence (1) **Datcher**, *sb.* a thatcher; (2) **Datching**, *ppl. adj.* thatching.
(1) w.Som.[1] Dev. Yu'd bestways zend vur tha datcher tü come airly tü-morrer marning, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); He built ten bee-butts, an strawed 'em so clever as a reg'lar datcher, Phillpotts *Bill Vogwell* in *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 824; *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 92. Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[2] This is the weather for ducks and datchers. (2) Cor. Run to the mowhay, hot-foot, an' lend a hand wi' the datchin' ladder, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i.

2. *sb.* Thatch.
w.Som.[1] The daach 'pon Jan Gadd's house is proper a-weared out. Cor. Like a piece ov datch, Pengelly *Verb. Prov.* (1875) 70; Cor.[1]

DATCH, *v.*[2] n.Sc. (Jam.) To jog, shake.

DATCHES, *sb. pl.* w.Som.[1] Vetches.
Daach'ez. Very common. By some this is pronounced dhaach'ez; *v* and *dh* are usually interchangeable.

DATCHIE, *adj.* Ayr. (Jam.) [da·tʃi.] Appl. to intellectual power: penetrating; also sly, cunning; hidden, secret.

DATCHLE, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) [da·tʃl.] To waddle; to walk in a careless manner, with clothes ill adapted to the shape of the wearer. Frf.

Hence **Datchel-like**, *adj.* having a dangling appearance.
Per. How datchel-like he looks! his plaid is torn.

DATE, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) In phr. *To gie date and gree*, to give preference. See **Gree.**

DATE, see **Daut**, *v.*

DATELESS, *adj.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. [dē·tləs, dea·tləs.] 1. Stupefied, foolish, disordered in mind, having the faculties failing through age.
Wm. He's nobbut a dateless body (B.K.). Yks. We were like to be turned out on t'wide world, and poor mother dateless, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) III. iv; I think I'm getting dateless (F.P.T.). w.Yks. Some o' th' fowk wor lukkin' dateless, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1879) 29; Come here, theaw dateless thing, an' let mi fasten th' back o' thi frock (D.L.); w.Yks.[2] Said of an old person who has nearly or entirely lost his memory; w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] Confused and stupefied by circumstances, good or bad. 'Muddled,' and not knowing how to act for the moment. Lan. Which he, being datelesse for age, . . . readily granted, *Life A. Martindale* (1685) 79, ed. 1845; He has never forgot his maundering dateless old father, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 99; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1]

2. Insensible, as from a blow.
Wm. He was knocked dateless, wi' a wallop atween t'een (B.K.). w.Yks. After he hit me o' th' heead I was dateless, *N. & Q.* (1854 1st S. x. 211; (G.H.) Lan. They . . . laid her upo' th' couch cheer, as dateless as a stone, Waugh *Dead Man's Dinner* (1867) 19; He geet a knock 'at stretched him dateless on th' flags, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 192. Chs.[1] A very common expression in police-courts; Chs.[3] Father knocked mother down dateless.

[Lit. without a date, unconscious of time.]

DATHER, *v.* Cum. Yks. Nhp. Also Ken. Dor. Dev. Also in forms **dadder** Cum.[1,3] n.Yks.; **dadther** Cum.; **datther** n.Yks. [da·ðə(r), dæ·ðə·r), da·dər.] 1. To shiver, tremble, shake either with cold or old age. See **Dither**, *v.*[1]
Cum. A dadder't like a dog in a wet seck, Christian *Mason's Ghost Story* (1880) 10; My han's an' t'papper an' aw's just dadtherin' tagidther, Rigby *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) xviii; Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] He glower't aboot, an' dadder't like to fo! 67. n.Yks. There he steead dadderin', Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 14; My teeth datther in my head, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 245. Nhp.[1], Ken. (K.)

Hence (1) **Dadder-grass**, *sb.* the knot-grass, *Briza media*; (2) **Daddering**, *ppl. adj.* shaking, quivering.
Cum. Joe trummel fra heid teh teutt, like as he'd been as mickle dadderin-gurse, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6; Cum.[1] (2) Cum.[3] I'll tak sum o' that dadderin' stuff, 171.

2. *Fig.* To maze, bewilder.
Dor. He got a-dather'd zoo, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1879) 75.

3. To wither.
Dev. Thicky there bough is dathered (Miss G.); *Maddon MS.*

DATHIT, *int.* Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] [da·ðit.] A mild curse on any mishap; cf. 'dash it!' See **Dash**, *v.* 4.

DATLE, DATTLE, see **Daytal.**

DATTER, *sb.* Dor. [dæ·tə r.] A game of touch and run among children; 'tig.' See **Ditter**, *sb.* Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

DATTER, DATTHER, see **Ditter**, *sb.*, **Dather.**

DAUB, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in n. and midl. counties to Shr. Also e.An. Also written **daab** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **darb** Nrf. Ess.; **dawb** Nhb.[1] Chs.[2a]; **doab** Chs.[1]; **dobe** Lan.[1]; **doub** Chs.[3]; **dowb** Chs.[1] [dōb, dǫəb, dāb.]
1. *v.* To coat or cover with clay, mortar, &c.; to plaster. See **Dab**, *v.*[2]
Nhb.[1] *Obs.* Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Chs.[1,2], s.Chs.[1] Nrf. Grose (1790); Holloway.

Hence (1) **Dauber**, *sb.* a plasterer, a builder of walls with mud, mixed with short straw, or stubble; (2) **Daubin**, *sb.* a hut or cottage built with clay or mud; (3) **Daubing**, *vbl. sb.* a mode of building walls, &c., with mud, clay, &c.
(1) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] *Obs.* 'The fraternity of bricklayers in Newcastle were anciently styled catters and daubers,' Brand *Hist. Newcastle*, II. 268. Nhb., Dur. Daubers, usually boys, who plaster with loam the interstices between the bricks in the door, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] It is a very common saying that 'The Mayor of Altrincham and the Mayor of Over, The one is a thatcher, the other a dauber'; Chs.[2a], Nhp.[1] n.Lin.[1] *Obs.* Shr.[1] *Obsol.* e.An.[1] It is used, particularly in Suff., to make fences for farm-yards, &c., and even walls for mean cottages. In Nrf. it is now difficult to find a good dauber. Nrf.[1] (2) Cum. We went owre to Deavie Clay Daubin, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1805) 113; A clay-built daubin thatch'd with bonny ling, Burn *Poems* (1885) 343; Cum.[1] (3) Cum. Young *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XXIX. 107; At a daubing (which is the erection of a house of clay) . . . many hundreds of persons are brought together, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 75. n.Lin.[1] Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Nif.[1] Suf. It is very durable, lasting over forty years, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849.

2. To smear, dirty, soil.
n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] Thoo mucky bairn; what's ta been daubin' thysen ower wi? w.Yks.[5] A painter's apprentice begins his professional career by 'daubing spouts and sich like.' Lan. Th' cawves oo his legs wur nicely dobed wi' slutch, Mellor *Uncle Owdom* (1865) 28 Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Sey aay yoa·)n dau·bd yur aan dz [Sey haï yo'n daubed yur hands!]. n.Stf. A countrywoman having been asked to lend her scarlet cloak to a young lady, acceded to the request, but added, 'Yo munna daub it' (G.H.H.). s.Stf. Do' yo' daub that white frock fust time wearin, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). s.Not. Keep on the pad or yer'll get yer boots daubed. She fell down, an' daubed 'er frock all ower (J.P.K.). s.Lin. If she aent gone and daubed her new pinafore all ower wi' muck (T.H.R.). se.Wor.[1] Yú shaunt gŏŏ, I tell yu, daubin' yer best things all over. Nrf. Their hids darbed up wi' whitewash, Spilling *Gules's Trip* 1872) 49. Ess. (H.M.M.)

Hence (1) **Daubed**, *pp.* (*a*) smeared over; (*b*) fantastically attired, over-dressed; (2) **Dauby**, *adj.* (*a*) sticky, clammy, dirty, untidy; (*b*) see **Daubed** (*b*).
(1, *a*) n.Yks.[2] (*b*) *ib.* 'Daub'd out,' fantastically dressed. e.Yks.[1] Did ya ivver see a lass se daub'd as Bess was this maurnin? (2, *a*) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Dauby folks,' untidy; slovenly in the household. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] 'What's that?' 'Gum.' 'Then it al be dauaby then,'—implying that they don't feel inclined to meddle with it. n.Lin.[1] What a dauby bairn thoo art. (*b*) e.Yks.[1]

3. *Fig.* To flatter, 'butter'; to cheat, deceive, trick.
e.Yks.[1] s.Not. I rather daubed 'em about that stone. Yo daubed me one then, an' ah've non forgotten 't (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Daubery** or **Daubment**, *sb.* flattery, cajolery; unctuousness: (2) **Daubing**, *prp.* paying court for the sake of advantage; (3) **Dauby**, *adj.* hypocritically affectionate; (4) **Dauby-sauby**, *sb.*, see **Daubment**.
(1, 2) n.Yks.[2] (3) e.Yks.[1] (4) s Chs.[1] Dau·bi-sau·bi.

4. To have much to do with, to come in contact with.
s.Not. I don't care to be daubed wi' folk like them (J.P.K.).

5. Used in *pass.* as a mild imprecation.
e.Yks.[1] Thoo be daub'd.

6. *sb.* Clay and chopped straw, &c., used for plastering. See **Dab**, *sb.*[2]
Lan.[1] Formerly used for filling in between the timbers of wooden-framed houses. 'Fetch yon lad in, he's messin' hissel wi that dobe.' Chs.[1] It is said that it was made by placing the clay and straw upon a farm yard, and then treading it with horses until it was thoroughly softened and mixed.

7. *Comp.* **Daub-hole**, a clay or marl pit. Lan.[1]

8. Phr. (1) *daub and stower*, (2) *raddle* or *rattle and daub*, (3) *wattle and daub*, a mode of building walls, &c., of wattles, laths, or reed, plastered over with mud, clay, &c.
(1) n.Lin.[1] (2) Chs. The old Cheshire houses built of wooden frames filled in with wattles plastered over with clay and cow-dung, were called 'raddle and daub.' Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXIX. 107, note; Chs.[1][3] (3) Lan.[1] Chs.[3] 'Wattle and doub,' or 'Raddle and doub,' a house or building made with oziers or hazels interwoven, the interstices filled up with clay; not an uncomfortable house, being warm in winter, and cool in summer. Der.[2] Nrf.[1] In the large barns and farm buildings, artificers in wattle and daub were formerly in great request.

9. *Fig.* Flattery, hypocritical affection.
e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 31, 1896).

10. Phr. *a daub of the hand*, a greasing of the palm, a bribe.
n.Yks.[2] 'They gat a daub o' t'hand for't,' they touched coin in the matter.

[3. To dawb [flatter], *palpor, adulor*, Coles (1679). 10. To dawb [bribe], *corrumpo, ib.*]

DAUB, see **Dab**, *v.*[1], *sb.*[3]

DAUBING, *adj.* Lei. War. [dō·bin.] Wet, dirty.
Lei.[1] Rather daubin' to-dee, sir! War.[3]

DAUBLE, *v.* Sc. To thrust, work into, 'dibble.' Used *fig.*
Rnf. To successfully dauble one of the sciences I have mentioned into his brain . . . would take him . . . a life-time, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 13.

DAUBY, *adj.* Wor. Glo. e.An. Dor. Also written **darby** Nrf. [dō·bi, dā·bi.] Clammy, damp, sticky, used of land or bread, &c.
s.Wor.[1] Used of bread made from 'grown' wheat. Not common. Glo.[1] Nrf. Spoken of land when wet, Grose (1790); The roads fare wunnerful darby after the rain (W.R.E.). e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* 1787. Suf. Used by an old gardener to express the condition of the garden after heavy rains. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

Hence **Daubeldy**, *adj.* Of soil: in hard knots or lumps.
n.Dor. A bailiff reported a field to be 'clitty and daubeldy,' but wished to see it 'mellum and sumpel' (S.S.B.).

DAUBY, see **Dobby**, *sb.*[1]

DAUCH, *sb. Obs.?* Sc. A soft, black substance, composed chiefly of clay, mica, and coal-dust. Cf. **dalk**.
Sc. Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 289 (Jam.).

DAUD, *sb. Obs.* Yks. In phr. *daud hon* or *daud hon rabbut tha*, an exclamation of a threatening kind. See **Dad**, *sb.*[2]
e.Yks. Common 30 or 40 years ago. Used to turn away a child or animal that was likely to get into mischief (W.G.B.).

DAUD, see **Dad**, *sb.*[3], *v.*[1]

DAUDNEL, *adj.* Lnk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Shabby in appearance.

DAUGH, *sb.* Sc. A division of land; see below.
Inv. Daughs and bolls are unknown anywhere south of Inv. Every daugh seems to have consisted of forty-eight bolls, which comprehended a greater or smaller district of country, according to the quality of the soil, *Agric. Surv.* 65 Jam.).

DAUGH, DAUGHT, see **Dawch, Dow**, *v.*[1]

DAUGHTER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses and forms in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [dā·xtər, do·xtər, dā·tə(r), dou·tə(r), dō·tə(r).] I. Dial. forms: (1) **Daachter**, (2) **Daater**, (3) **Dafter**, (4) **Darter**, (5) **Dater**, (6) **Datter**, (7) **Dochter**, (8) **Dohter**, (9) **Dorther**, (10) **Doter**, (11) **Dother**, (12) **Doughter**, (13) **Douter**, (14) **Dowter**, (15) **Dowther**, (16) **Dowtor**.

(1) Abd. My daachter, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii. (2) Wm. Did ye ask . . . hoo his daater is? Ward *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. ii. Brks. Two zons, and vour daaters, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. Ken. The hopeful issue of her daater Nan, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 56, ed 1824. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). (3) e.An.[1] Still occasionally to be heard from some very old people. Nrf.[1] Dev. His second dafter, Lady Alice, Madox Brown *Yeth hounds* (1876) 255. nw.Dev., n.Cor. Universal, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 504. Cor. My love 'mong th' dafters, Netherton *Sug. Sol.* (1859) ii. 2; Cor.[12], w.Cor. (A L.M.) (4) Chs.[1] Not very commonly used; Chs.[3], s.Not. (J.P.K.), Nhp.[1] Glo. 'Er do allus call my darter neames, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi. Nrf.[1], Ess.[1], ne.Ken. (H.M.), Sur.[1] Dor. I zeed 'en in my darter's maps, *Dorica* (1888) 162. Som. O ee darters o' Jeruzalem, Baynes *Sug. Sol.* (1860) i. 5. Dev. White *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 126. Cor.[1] (5) Shr.[2] n.Wil. Th' da'ters zee'd her, an' blessed her. Kite *Sug. Sol.* (1860) vi. 9. Dev. Ye daters uv Jurewslim, Baird *ib.* i. 5. (6) Snr. I've waärned my datter, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii. (7) n.Sc. She's his ain dochter, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 196. Per. It's yer ain dochter, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 60, ed. 1887. Frf. The only dochter o' oor baker, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 8, ed. 1889. Fif. Would I alloo my dochter to marry an Englishman? Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 151. Slg. Strove to clutch My dochter, Towers *Poems* (1885) 55. Dmb. Sir John Baldwin and his wife and dochter, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xv. Ayr. My wife and dochter, Galt *Provost* (1822) vii. Lnk. Robin . . . had a bonnie dochter, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 1, ed. 1897. Lth. Wi' a dochter as fair as her faither is puir, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 100. Edb. Our fine clad dochters, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 4. Kcb. I lo'ed an' was lo'ed by the Dominie's dochter, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 149. Nhb. There's a man i' our dochter's bower, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1857) 76. (8) n.Lin.[1] (9) Lan. These is their dorthers, Hamerton *Wenderholme* (1869) xl. (10) e Dev. Jerusalem's doters. Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 10. (11) ne.Sc. (A.W.) Abd. She wudna be your dother to dee onything like that, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. Ags. (Jam.) Kcd. The souter's dother, Grant *Lays* (1884) 73. (12) Wxf.[1] Doughtere. N.Cy.[1] Wm. Sib's mi ane doughter, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 30. w.Yks.[1], Der.[1] n.Lin. If you hed a doughter, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 135. (13) w.Yks.[1] Neighbour Roberts wor for sendin their douter to plaas, ii. 297. Shr.[2] Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (14) Nhb. Missus and yer dowter, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 30. Dur.[1] Cum. T'dowters saw her, an' bles't her, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1850) vi. 9. n.Yks. Our fooaks had a dowter call'd Polly. Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 59. e.Yks. T'aud squire's getten a dowter, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 283. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. O ye dowters a' Jeruslem, Bywater *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 5; w.Yks.[2 4] Lan. A Pharaoh's dowter, Banks *Manch. Man* (1881) iii. n.Lan. Me lov amang t'dowters, Phizackerley *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 2. s.Lan. Dowtter. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). nw.Der.[1], Nrf.[1] (15) e.Yks.[1] Lan. Aaron Hartley's dowther, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) viii. s.Lan. (S.W.) (16) Nhb. Maw luve amang the dowtors, Ronson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 2; Nhb.[1]

Hence (1) **Daughter-a-law**, (2) **Daughter-law**, (3) **Daughter-o'-law**, *sb.* daughter-in-law; (4) **Daughterly**, *adj.* like a daughter.
(1) Wor. As her and her daughter-a-law come through the back yard, *Why John Coll* L.L.B.). (2) Glo.[1], n.Wil. (E.H.G.) w.Som. Un Nai·oa·muy zaed tüe ur daa rtur lau, *Bk. of Ruth* ii. 20, in Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 108; w.Som.[1] (3) Nhb. Hur twe dowters-o'-law win hur, Robson *Bk. of Ruth* (1860) i. 7. (4) Sc. A young girl . . . would be daughterly to you, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 32. Abd. (Jam.)

II. A boil. w.Yks.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.]

DAUK, *adj.* Sc. Dark, murky.
Sc. Fell Death . . . Trail't him aff i' his dauk car, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 10 (Jam.); Roads wis dauk, wi' blinnin stew, *ib.* 38.

DAUK, DAUL, see **Dawk**, *v.*[12], **Dawl**, *v.*[2]

DAULER, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A supine, delicate person.

DAULING, *adj.* e.An. [dō·lin.] Dull, inactive, used *fig.*
e.An.[1] 'The markets are very dauling to-day'; no spirit in purchasing.

DAULINGS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Der. Mining term: veins of ore formerly rich, but become exhausted.

Der. Twitches, daulings, and pees, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 265.

DAULT, see **Dalt**, *sb.*[1]

DAUM, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. [dōm.] 1. *sb.* A small portion or share.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Dear daums,' very little for money. m.Yks.[1]

2. *v.* To deal out or allot sparingly, grudgingly.

n.Yks. The dole of food . . . was . . . daumed out, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) xviii; n.Yks.[1 2], m.Yks.[1]

DAUM, see **Dwam**.

DAUMER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Written **dawmir** Bnff.[1] [dā'mər.] 1. *v.* To stun, stupefy; to damage, knock about. *Gen.* in *pp.* **daumer't**.

Bnff.[1] A stehn fell on's hehd, and dawmert 'im. Abd. He's jist a kin' o' daumer't i' the heid, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix; I min' naething aboot it—nae won'er wi' a heid daumer't's mine's been, *ib. Ain Flk.* (1875) 115, ed. 1882.

Hence **Daumert**, *ppl. adj.* sleepy, silly, bewildered.

Rnf. A daumert body wha cudna be said to hae ony settled belief, GILMOUR *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 5.

2. *sb.* A stunning blow. Bnff.[1]

DAUNCH, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written **danch** n.Cy. Der.[1]; and in form **dance** Der.[1] [dōnʃ, danʃ.] Fastidious, over-particular, squeamish; sensitive, jealous of one's own dignity. Cf. **densh**.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) w.Yks. Heze getten varry daunch wal hese been away ameng hiz fine foak, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann.* (Sept. 25, 1869); w.Yks.[2 4 5] Der.[1] *Obs.*

[Begyn I to rekyn I thynk alle dysdayn For daunche, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1460) xvii. 509.]

DAUNDER, DAUNER, see **Dander**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[2]

DAUNDLE, DAUNTLE, see **Dawntle**.

DAUNEEN, see **Dawnin**.

DAUNT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Not. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Sur. Som. Dev. Written **dawnt** n.Cy. Also in forms **dahnt** s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2]; **dant** Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **dont** w.Yks. [dōnt, dānt, dant.] 1. *v.* To tame.

w.Som.[1] You'll have to do ever so much vor to [daa·nt] thick there colt vore you can git tap o' un.

2. To frighten, terrify; to discourage, dispirit.

Sc. Used obliquely or in a neuter sense (JAM.). n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. It wor eniff to dant a lion, *Yksman.* (1881) 219. s.Not. To be badly so long it's very daunting (J.P.K.). n.Lin. I was so danted, I durst hardly thank her for it, PEACOCK *M. Heron* (1872) II. 147; n.Lin.[1] He was sweäriu' shockin' fer onybody t'hear, till a thunner-elap cum an' then he seäm'd clear danted. sw.Lin.[1] It's very danting for her, poor lass. s.Wor. I didn't think 'er would have liked it, but 'er wasn't daunted at it (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] Our Bill, 'e's that melch-'arted as 'e's soon dahnted. Hrf.[2] Ess. You daunted the child (H.H.M.). Sur. It's so daunting to a young chap (T.S.C.).

Hence (1) **Daunted**, *adj.* shy, timid, alarmed; (2) **Daunting**, *ppl. adj.* ominous, discouraging; (3) **Dauntingly**, *adv.* courageously, nothing daunted; (4) **Dauntit**, *pp.* broken in.

(1) Shr.[1] Daun·ti'd; Shr.[2] Daunted and dardna try again. (2) Ayr. What was thought a very daunting sign happened, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) iii. (3) Ayr. Sae rantingly, sae wantonly, Sae dauntingly gaed he, BURNS *M'Pherson's Farewell.* (4) Sc. (JAM.)

3. To stun, knock down. e.An.[1], Nrf.[1]

4. To dare, challenge, to provoke to some hazardous deed.

w.Yks. Ah'll dont tha who can lowp t'farthest (S.K.C.). Shr.[2] Daunted him to it.

5. *sb.* A discouragement, check.

Rnf. Her brither never gies them daunts, And never ca's them poor, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 114. Lth. Ne'er ye mind their crabbit daunts, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 184. w.Som.[1] Dhaat puut u daa nt paun un puur·dee kwik [that put a check upon him pretty quick]. Dev. (W.L.-P.)

[1. Makometh . . . Daunted a dowue, *P. Plowman* (B.) xv. 393. OFr. *danter*, 'adoucir' (LA CURNE).]

DAUNTON, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **danton** Sc. N.Cy.[1] [dō·ntən, dā·ntən, da·ntən.] To terrify, intimidate, subdue; to depress, awe, dismay.

Per. Its sadness shall never danton me, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 162. Frf. The deil cudna danton Black Jock, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 104. Ayr. He's [a critic] no like to daunton me, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 125; An auld man shall never daunton me, BURNS *The Blude-red Rose* 1794 st. 1. Lnk. His deid-claes winna daunton me, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* 1873 29. Lth. What, weak wench daunton me! LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 123. Edb. Woman's noisy plea Shou'd ever be a cause to danton me, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785; I was determined not to be dauntened, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. Slk. He shall not danton me, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 315, ed. 1866. Gall. They were not the men to be dauntoned, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxvii. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N Cy.[1]

[Sche thristis in her tender arme into the hole of the bar, quhair sche lattis vndirstand quhat strenth was in her tendir and noble body, to dantoun thair wicket furie, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 43.]

DAUNTON, see **Downdrin**.

DAUP, *v.* Yks. [dōp.] Used imprecatively; see below.

w.Yks.[2] Daup it, equiv. to 'damn it.'

DAUP, see **Dowp**.

DAUPET, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also written **daupit, dawpit**. Silly, stupid, foolish, imbecile.

Per. I asked a man 'What does daupet mean?' and he replied, 'A daupet person is a dullion [dull ane], a dovie or a taupie' G.W.. Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) Ayr.. Lnk. *Gl. Surv.* 691 (*ib.*). Lnk. 'Turn it,' quo' she, 'ye daupit fule,' MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 99.

Hence **Daupit-blind**, *adj.* stupid and blind.

Lnk. I wonder what was in my heid The day that I gat married; My reason, sure, was daupit-blin, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 95.

DAUR, DAUREYDNA, see **Dare**, *v.*[1]

DAURAK, see **Darg**, *sb.*

DAURE, *v.* e.An. To dazzle; to stun. (HALL.)

DAURG, DAURK, see **Darg**, *sb.*

DAURKEN, DAURNA, see **Darken, Dare**, *v.*[1]

DAUSE, DAUSEY, see **Douse** *v.*[2], **Dawsy**.

DAUT, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A dot, speck, spot. See **Dalt**, *sb.*[2]

DAUT, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Also written **dawt**; and in form **date** Sc. (JAM.) [dōt, dāt, dēt.] To pet, fondle, caress, make much of. See **Dalt**, *sb.*[1], **Delt**, *v.*

Sc. Datyd, to be indulged, FLEMING *Scripture* (1726). Abd. She sat an' dauted your bonnie brown hair, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 134. Kcd. Nane shall be deckit nor dawtit as ye, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 185. Per. She dauts them and hands them fu' couthie and weel, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 92. Frf. To be dautit I was fain, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 20, ed. 1882. s.Sc. I'll daut ye like a pet lamb, WILSON *Tales* 1839 V. 85. Fif. Auld Scotland weel may daut ye, MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1804) 35. e.Fif. She wad ta'en me in her airms an' dawtit me, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii. Ayr. I fatherly will kiss and daut thee, BURNS *Poet's Welcome* (1784) st. 2. Lnk. I'm downright dizzy when he dauts An' ca's me his ain dearie, O, WATT *Poems* (1827) 20. e.Lth. We werna spil't an' dawtit that gait, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 148. Edb. He maun tak time to daut his rib, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 152, ed. 1785. Dmf. Half the thieves o' Annandale Are come to steal her gear, and daute her, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 98. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence (1) **Daut**, *sb.* a caress; (2) **Dauted** or **Dautit**, *ppl. adj.* fondled, caressed; spoiled, made too much of; (3) **Dauting**, *vbl. sb.* a caress, petting, fondling.

(1) Edb. It's no by lecturing, nor preaching, Wives gain their ends—but dauts and fleeching, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 18. (2) Sc. Dawted bairns dow bear little, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Fif. Our dautit books to use, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 41. Lnk. Like dauted wean that tarrows at its meat, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 28, ed. 1783. Lth. The tenderest mother Fond of ilk dear dauted wean, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 138. Edb. Some mither's darling dautit imp, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 118. Slk. My best beloved and dawted dame, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 332. Dmf. Thou justly dawted gracious Dane, QUINN *Heather* 1863) 200. Gall. Each dauted bairn, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* 1828) 152, ed. 1897. Kcb. I am handled as delicately as a dawted child, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660 No. 76. n Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cum. A dawted monkey does nae mair Than ape the tricks o' fashion, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1800) 03; *Gl.* (1851). (3) Ayr. They limit his kindness by the dauting of his doylt children. DICKSON *Writings*

(1660) I. 45, ed. 1845. **Gall.** Sally, gay, and used wi' dautin' By friens or sweethearts a' her life, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 115, ed. 1897.

[I was nevir dautit, DUNBAR *Petition of the Gray Horse* (c. 1510) 49.]

DAUTCH, *v.* Chs. [dɔ̄tʃ.] To mend, patch, in phr. *patch and dautch.*

Chs.[1] How oo'l patch an' oo'l dautch an' oo'l powler for them childer (s.v. Patch). **s.Chs.**[1] I may wear my fingers to the bone patchin' an' dautchin' for them (s.v. Patch).

DAUTIE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **dawtie.** [dɔ̄·ti, dā·ti.] Darling, pet, dear, a term of affection. Also used *attrib.* See **Daut**, *v.*

Sc. She is the dawtie bairn o' her that bore her, ROBSON *Sug. Sol.* (1860) vi. 9. **Bnff.** Byde still an' speak, my dawtie, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 61. **Abd.** Better an auld man's dawtie be Wi' walth o' gear than nane, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1875) 40. **Per.** Lachlan was calling Elsie his bonnie dawtie, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 160. **Frf.** Dinna take on in that way, dawtie, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 443. **Fif.** His dauty ance, an' a' that, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 185. **Ayr.** 'Her cheeks were lilies dipped in wine,' as Robin Burns has said of ane of his dawties, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 65. **Lnk.** A bonnie lad ance lo'ed me weel, And ca'd me aye his dawtie, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 37. **Lth.** Come wi' our love pledge, our dear little dawtie, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 39. **Dmf.** Your thrawart minny glowrin' Owre ilk dawtie word I say, REID *Poems* (1894) 148. **Gall.** Hush thee, my dawtie, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) v. **Kcb.** He coaxed an' he fleetched wi' his dawtie, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 217. **Cu.n.** Oh, dawtie! dunnet marry yet! ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 168.

DAUZE, DAUZLE, see **Daze, Dozzle.**

DAVE, *v.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **daive** Cum. [dēv.] To assuage, mitigate, relieve; to soothe.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Scarce. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); (T.E.); **Cum.**[2] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lan.** (T.E.), **ne.Lan.**[1]

DAVE, *v.*[2] *Obs.*? Som. To thaw.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 152.

DAVE, see **Dive**, *v.*

DAVELIN, DAVELY, see **Devilin(g, Deavely.**

DAVER, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Also written **daiver** Sc. N.I.[1]; **dayver** Nhb.; **dever** Rxb. (JAM.) [dē·vər, dē·və(r).] **1.** *v.* To stun, stupefy; also used imprecatively, like 'confound.'

Sc. Tho' davert sair, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 82. **Fif.** 'Tis no the damag'd heady gear That donnar, dose, or daver, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 141. **Lth.** There's naething here our harns to daver, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 173. **e.Lth.** Trampin a' that road . . . to get your wits daivert at a poleetical meetin, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 165. **Slk.** I was klein stoundyt and daveryt, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** Daiver ye (*ib.*). **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** A davered him, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Wor Peg wiv a clubby nigh dayvord the cat, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 10; **Nhb.**[1] He hat him sic a yark alang the jaa 'at it daver't him.

2. To wander aimlessly, to go out of one's way from stupor; to wander in mind, become stupid; to tarry.

Ags. Here's the bed, man! Whare are ye davering to? *St. Kathleen* (1820) III. 115 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Ne'er daiver wi' ony Lang o'er the gill-stoup, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 290. **Lth.** I've thought Auld Nick wi' them had leagu'd To ding my head a dav'ring, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 172.

Hence (1) **Davered**, *ppl. adj.* wandering in mind, silly, senseless; (2) **Davering**, *ppl. adj.* riding or walking in a dazed condition.

(1) **e.Fif.** I ga'ed aboot the house like ane daivert and doitert, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Edb.** Daver'd, doitet, dais'd and blinking, MACNEILL *Scotland's Scaith* (1795) 12. **Rxb.** He neither spoke, nor spat, nor swore, But looked like ane that's davered, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 155. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** Wis thor ivvor see a davered feul? HALDANE *Geordy's Last* (1878) 13; **Nhb.**[1] A davered aad man. **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* (2) **Sc.** GROSE 1790 *MS. add.* (C.)

3. To be stiffened with cold, to be benumbed. Sc. (JAM.)

Hence **Davert**, *ppl. adj.* benumbed.

n.Sc. But wi' the cauld Sae davert he—he cou'd na crook his mou', *Ghaist*, 3 (JAM.). **Bch.** We, bein' wet, won'd soon grow davert, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 16; My fingers are sae davert wi the cauld that I canna write langer at this time, *ib.* 18.

4. To tremble, to waver.

n.Lin. It dacker'd an' daaver'd, an' then doon it com (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1]

5. *sb.* A stunning blow.

Lnk. I'll sing the feats of mony a gallant daiver, MUIR *Cld. Munstr.* (1816) 6. **Nhb.**[1] A daver, a devesher agyen the metal pump, *Misfortunes of Roger and his Wife.*

DAVER, *v.*[2] Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **davver** Som. Cor.[2] Also in forms **dabber** Dev.; **dapper** Cor.[3] [dē·və(r), deə və(r), dæ·və(r).] To fade, droop, wither; to soil.

Wil.[1] **Som.** Thy tuttiesool blossom, an daver an blossom, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869-83); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** The flowers are all dabbered, *w. Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; GROSE (1790); **Dev.**[2] **nw.Dev.**[1] The flowers be daver'd a'ready [rhymes with 'waver']. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300; **Cor.**[1]

Hence (1) **Davered**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) withered, faded, drooping; (*b*) languid, torpid; (2) **Davery-topped**, *adj.* withered at the top.

(1, *a*) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** The 'davered' is now a 'withered' flower, BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 17; Shall I drow away they flowers? they be proper a-davered [the *a* short], *Reports Provinc.* (1891); **Dev.**[1] Now, dear soul, her's like a daver'd rose, 6. **n.Dev.** An' now I be a davered thing, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 80. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** She davered was and brown, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 25; **Cor.**[12]; **Cor.**[3] In Redruth district 'dappered.' (*b*) **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (2) **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.)

DAVESHER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A blow that has stunned or felled. See **Daver**, *sb.*

DAVID, *sb.* Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Hnt. [dē·vid.]

1. In *comb.* **David's Harp**, the many-flowered Solomon's Seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum.*

[The provincial name of David's Harp appears to have arisen from the exact similarity of the outline of the bended stalk, with its pendent bell-like flowers, to the drawings of monkish times, in which King David is represented as seated before an instrument shaped like the half of a pointed arch, from which are suspended metal bells, which he strikes with two hammers, WILKINSON *Weeds and Wild Flowers* (B. & H.).]

2. Phr. (1) *As drunk as David's sow*, very much intoxicated; (2) *Like David's eye*, a simile of unknown origin.

(1) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) [RAY *Prov.* (1678).] (2) **Shr.**[2]

3. The notice-board that used to be fixed on the singing gallery in churches, to show what psalm was to be sung.

n.Lin.[1] It sometimes bore a représentation of David with his harp.

DAVIE-DRAP, *sb.* Sc. A small black-topped flower, probably the cuckoo-grass, or chimney-sweeps, *Luzula campestris.*

Gall. Those of Galloway play at hide-and-seek with a little black-topped flower which they call the Davie-drap, saying, 'Within the bounds of this I hap My black and bonny Davie-drap: Wha is he, the cunning ane, To me my Davie-drap will fin',' CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 204. [This is no doubt *Luzula campestris*, L.; which often figures in children's games and rhymes (B. & H.).]

DAVIELY, *adv.* Sc. Written **daivilie** (JAM.). Listlessly, spiritlessly.

Ayr. Observe the very nowt an' sheep, How dowf and daviely they creep, BURNS *Elegy on Year* 1788 (Jan. 1789) I. 28. **Lnk.** (JAM.)

DAVING, *sb.* Dev. [deə vin.] A boarded partition.

Dev. *w. Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; **Dev.**[1]

DAVISON, *sb.* Som. A species of wild plum.

Som. Superior to the bullin, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng* (1825).

DAVOCH, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An ancient measure of land, consisting of four ploughgates, each of eight oxgangs; it is supposed to have averaged 416 acres.

Sc. A davoch contains 32 oxen-gates of 13 acres each, *Statist. Acc.* (1797) XIX. 290.

[Gael. *dabhach*, a vat, a measure of land (MACBAIN).]

DAVVER, see **Daver**, *v.*[2]

DAVY, *sb.*[1] Irel. Yks. I.Ma. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Hnt. Nrf. Also Slang. [dē·vi, deə·vi.] An affidavit, esp. in phr. *to take one's davy.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

N.I.[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Tuk their davies, bein as't [asked], BROWN *Manx Witch* (1889) 54. **n.Lin.**[1] I'll tak my davy on it ivery thod wod he says is a lee. **Nhp.**[1] I'll take my davy of it. **Glo.** True as I be 'ere, that thur's true, measter. I'll teak my

sollum Davy on't, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Nif. (E.M.) Slang. You may take your davy I ain't, Buchanan *Stormy Waters*, 16; There ain't anybody else as can ride it to win, I'll take my davy o' that, Smedley *H. Coverdale* (1856) 373.

DAVY, *sb.*[2] Se. Nhb. Lan. [dē·vi.] Sir Humphry Davy's safety-lamp; also in *comp.* **Davy-lamp.**

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. Nan thought me myekin gam'; Said, my Deavy for a new aw'd had a cowpey O, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 53; Nhb.[1] Lan. To cum that tap leet o yoars into maw Davy. Thir'll bi onuther hexplashen in th' pits, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* 1857) 17.

Hence **Davy-man**, *sb.* the man who trims and repairs the Davy-lamps. Nhb.[1]

DAVY, *v.* e.An. [de·vi.] To raise marl from the cliff, as with a 'davit.'

e.An.[1] e.Nrf. Marl is sometimes 'got out of the cliff' by 'drawing it up with a wince, which they call davying it up,' Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

[Fr. *Davi* ('David'), 'nom de personne donné à un outil' (Hatzfeld, s.v. *Davier*).]

DAVY WHITEHEADS, *phr.* Shr. Also written **Davy White-yeads** Shr. [de·vi wai·tjeds.] The cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum* and *E. angustifolium.*

Shr. (B. & H.); Shr.[1] [We callen um Davy White-yeads, *Science Gossip* (1880) 213.]

DAW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Lin. Wor. I.W. Dev. Also in form **da** Sc. (Jam.); **daa** I.W.[1] [dǭ, dā.] **1.** The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula.*

w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). I.W.[1] [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 81.]

2. A silly, chattering person; a fool.

n.Lin.[1] What's good o' listenin' to a daw like that. When I fall oot it's wi' men, not wi' maggits.

3. A lazy, good-for-nothing person; a sluggard.

Sc. 'What better is the house that the daw rises early in the morning?' Spoken often by mistresses to their maids when they have been early up, and done little work, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 345. Per. Ashamed of being mother to such a daw, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 178, ed. 1887. N.I.[1] Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) II. 129.

Hence (1) **Dawcake**, (2) **Dawcock**, (3) **Dawkawk**, *sb.* a stupid, silly, awkward person.

(1) Dev. Polly Blackmore 'ath a-broked my best chinnee tay-pot.—Yŭ shudden a-let zichee dawcake hannel tha taythengs at all, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (2) n.Dev. The dawcock buoy . . . Was pixy-led into a pulk, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 105. [The dasnel dawcock sits among the doctors, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 70.] (3) nw.Dev.[1] The commonest of all such terms. 'Ya gurt dawkawk' is very freq heard.

4. An untidy woman or housewife; a slattern, drab.

Sc. A year a nurish, seven years a daw, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 357; They that wash on Saturday Are dirty daws indeed, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 388; An only dochter is either a deil or a daw, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 48, ed. 1881; Young Bess was her mammie's ae dother, Though neither a dilp nor a da, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 295. Abd. I see that but spinning I'll never be braw, But gae by the name of a dilp or a da, Ross *Helenore* (1768) *Sng.* 135 (Jam.). Ant. A' days bra, an' on Sundays a daw, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[1. A poor sowter informede a dawe to speke, Higden (c. 1440), ed. Rolls, IV. 307. 3. I will nocht be a daw, I will nocht slepe, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 173. (2) Who brought hither . . . this very daw-cock to lead the dance, Robertson *Phras.* (1693) 621.]

DAW, *sb.*[2] Sc. Shr. [dǭ, dā.] Fire-clay found on coal; a cake of cow-dung, baked with coal-dross, used as fuel.

Fif. When dried in the sun, used by the poor for fuel (Jam.). Shr.[1] Giving it a soft, sticky surface, and preventing its ready ignition. It has the appearance of mould when dry. 'I conna kind that fire this mornin', the coal's all over daw an' mess; I never seed sich a thing.'

DAW, *sb.*[3] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] An atom, jot, particle.

Sc. Never a daw, not the smallest thing that can be imagined (Jam.).

DAW, *v.* and *sb.*[4] Sc. Nhb. [dǭ.] **1.** *v.* To dawn.

n.Sc. Drink till the day be dawing, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 23, ed. 1875. Abd. Till gentle morning daw'd, Cadenhead *Flights* (1853) 314. Per. Nor hamewith steers till mornin' daw, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 97. Fif. The weird-set day begins to daw, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 46. w.Sc. Still used (Jam.). Rnf. An' morning light begins to daw, Allan *Poems* (1836) 58. Ayr. Day did daw, and cocks did craw, Burns *My Hoggie*, st. 4. Lnk. Lord Gregory has far to ride or e'er the neist day daw'. Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 2. L'th. The mornin' daws wi' gowden ray, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1800) 44. Dmf. The ruddie morn was dawing, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 66. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Tiv sike time is the day daws, an' the cloods is a' flown, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859 ii. 17; Nhb.[1]

Hence **Dawing**, *vbl. sb.* the dawn, break of day.

Elg. The dawin's o'er, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 219. Abd. It was near the daw'ing, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 39, ed. 1873. Ayr. The noble wooer Gaed huntin' at dawin' o' morn, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 71; I could na get sleeping till dawin' for greeting, Burns *As I was a wandering*, st. 3. Edb. Little persuasion would have made him stay all night and reel till the dawing, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828 xiv. Slk. Snell an' frosty was the dawin', Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 91. Dmf. Between the sunset and the dawing, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 101. Gall. Wha can stop . . . me frae sleep at dawin', Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 137, ed. 1897. N Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

2. *Obs.* To arouse, awaken.

n.Cy. 'I was just dawed,' I was just awakened from a sound sleep. Grose (1790); Goe daw that fellow (K.); N.Cy.[2] To be dawed, to be fully awakened.

3. *sb.* Dawn.

Elg. Ae mornin' daw . . . I dandered through the walk again, Tester *Poems* (1865) 158. Lnk. Till daylicht's daw' . . . I like a brock lay snorin', Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 70. Lth. She cam smiling sweetly as young mornin' daw, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 5. Dmf. Mair couthie joy distills Frae this than glow'rin' on the tropic daw', Reid *Poems* (1894) 29.

[1. I dawe, as the daye dothe, *Je ajourne*, the day daweth, *il adjourne*, Palsgr. ME. *dawen* (Chaucer); OE. *dagian.* 2. Whan a dronken man swouneth, there is no better medecyne to dawe hym with than to throwe maluesy in his face, Palsgr.]

DAW, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Doughy, under-baked.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Still in common use (R S.). w.Yks. Rare (M.F.).

DAW, see **Dar(r**, *sb.*, **Dor(r**, **Dow**, *v.*[1]

DAWB, see **Daub.**

DAWCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **daugh** Slg. **1.** *v.* To moisten as with dew, to damp. Ayr. **2.** *sb.* A very heavy dew or drizzling rain. Slg.

Hence **Dawghie**, *adj.* moist, damp.

Ayr. A dawghie day.

DAWD, see **Dad**, *sb.*[3], **Dade.**

DAWDERLY, *adv.* Yks. [dǫə·dəli.] Slovenly, loosely, out of shape.

w.Yks. But yet they [clothes] hung soa dawderly, Like suits i' shops, Hartley *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 55; *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 27, 1897).

DAWDGE, *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) A ragged fellow, a 'tatter-demalion.'

DAWDIE, *sb.* Sc. See below.

Sc. Hey, cockie dawdie, hey cockie dow, Are ye ony better since ye got your row [roll], Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 153.

DAWDLE, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. Brks. Dev. [dǭ·dl, dǫə·dl.] **1.** *sb.* A lazy, indolent person; a frivolous, useless person.

Bnff.[1] w.Yks. Thay fancy, noa daght, at wir poor helpless dawdles an fitter ta dress dolls then mack wives, Tom Treddle-hoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1854) 52. n.Lin.[1] What a dawdles thoo art sewerly. Nhp.[1] What a poor dawdle she is. Brks.[1], Suf.[1]

Hence (1) **Dawdlekum**, *sb.* a loiterer or 'slow-coach'; (2) **Dawdling**, *sb.* a lazy, indolent person.

(1) nw.Dev.[1] 'Mr. Dawdlekum' is a frequent term of banter. (2) Wm. She is nothing but a dawdling (B.K.).

2. *v.* To propel the ball, in the game of hockey or 'shinny,' with short dribbling strokes, so as to keep the play to oneself.

s.Not. Don't dawdle; you'll get the ball took from yer (J.P.K.).

3. To spoil, mess, bedabble.

Ked. His wobs o' winey [were] dawdlt waur Nor any scoorin' cloot, Grant *Lays* (1884) 8.

4. *adv.* Indolently, lazily.

Bnff.[1] He geed dawdle up the street.

DAWDRY, *adj.* Sc. Slovenly, untidy.
Rnf. Up, up, your dawdry doublets draw, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 104.

DAWDY, see Dowdy.

DAWF, *sb.* Suf. A dwarf; also used *attrib.* of persons, beans, &c. e.Suf. (F.H.)

DAW-FISH, *sb.* Or.I. [dɔ̄·fiʃ.] The lesser dog-fish, *Squalus catulus*.
Or.I. The lesser dog-fish, which is here called the daw-fish, is caught in small quantities on our coasts, BARRY *Orkney* (1805) 296 (JAM.). S. & Ork.[1]

DAWFUL, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [dɔ̄·ful.] Doleful, woebegone.

DAWGOS, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. A dirty, slatternly woman.
n.Cy. GROSE (1790); Daffock, dawgos, a dirty slut, COLES (1677); N.Cy.[2] [A mawkin, a trapes (K.).]

DAWGY, *adj.* w.Yks.[3] [dɔ̄·gi.] Of under-done bread, &c.: soft, flabby. Cf. doughy.

DAWK, *sb.*[1] Yks. [dɔ̄k.] A hollow, flaw, depression in anything. Hence **Dawky**, *adj.* full of holes, as a blacksmith's hammer-stone is. Cf. delk, *sb.*
w.Yks.[2] E. g. in a grindstone.
[Dalke, *vallis*, *Prompt.*; A dalk in the nekke, BIBLESWORTH (c. 1325) in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 146.]

DAWK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Glo. Wil. Som. Also in forms **daak** Glo.[2] Wil.[1] Som.; **dack**, **dauk** Wil.[1] [dɑ̄k, dāk.]
1. *v.* To drive a sharp instrument into anything; to incise with a jerk, to puncture; to dig up weeds
Glo.[1 2] Wil.[1] Should a savage cat tear out a piece of flesh from the hand, she is said to 'dawk' it out. Dawk expresses a ferocious stab and tear combined, *Village Miners*. Also used of a baker marking loaves—'Prick it and dack it and mark it with T, And put it in the oven for baby and me,' *Nursery Rhyme*.
2. *sb.* A sharp peck, dig, stab.
Som. Gied un a daak wi' hes bill, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 21.
[1. Cp. OE. *dalc*, a pin (ÆLFRIC).]

DAWK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Also written **dauk** Sc. (JAM.) [dɔ̄k.] 1. *v.* To drizzle.
Fif., Ayr., Lth. (JAM.) Lth. Betimes it dawked, and the sun would bleer out for fully ten minutes, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 301.
Hence **Dawky**, *adj.* moist, drizzly.
Sc. I . . . was beginning to clear my een frae the dew draps, for it was a dawky morning, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 201 (JAM.).
2. *sb.* A drizzling rain. Fif., Ayr., Lth., Slg. (JAM.)

DAWK, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Yks. [dɔ̄k.] 1. *v.* To idle. m.Yks.[1]
Hence **Dawky**, (1) *adj.* helpless, idle; (2) *sb.* a helpless, silly woman.
(1) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 10, 1892); w.Yks.[2] An old woman was called Dawky B——. (2) w.Yks. Aw niver seed sich a dawky i' maw loife, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874).
2. *sb.* A helpless, idle woman w.Yks.[2]

DAWK, *v.*[4] Yks. Lin. [dɔ̄k.] With *out*: to over-dress, dress smartly but untidily and slovenly.
e.Yks.[1] She's dawk'd her-sen oot like a peea-cock. n.Lin. Dawked oot i' things as the'r uncle sent fra Manchester, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 14; n.Lin.[1] She dawked hersen oot aboon a bit. m.Lin. She wor dauked out wi' ribbins an' fri'ls from he'd to toä (T.H.R.). sw.Lin.[1] How she dawks hersen out!
Hence **Dawky**, *adj.* over-dressed.
e.Yks. Very common. We sall ha' ti get shut of oor lass [servant], she's gettin' ower dawky (R.S.). n.Lin.[1] Well, that lass duz look dawky; why see, she's a green bonnit, a violet merina goon, an' yalla' ribbins on, the dear-y me.

DAWK, *v.*[5] and *sb.*[5] Yks. [dɔ̄k.] 1. *v.* To daub, bemire. 2. *sb.* A daub. w.Yks. (J.W.)
Hence **Dawky**, *adj.* dauby.
e.Yks. Still in use, but more commonly applied to slovenly dress or garments (R.S.; J.G.).

DAWKER, *sb.* Wm. [dɔ̄·kər.] The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*. See **Daker**, *sb.*[1]
s.Wm. Dawkers scream'd sadly last neeght, HUTTON *Storth and Arnside Dial.* 1760, l. 58.

DAWKIN, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Cum. Yks. [dɔ̄·kin.] A dirty, slovenly woman. Cf. daffock, *sb.*[1]
n.Cy. P.R.; N.Cy.[2] Cum. She was a feckless dawkin', an' gude for nowt, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxv. Yks. (G.R.) w.Yks. Better a dule for a wife than a dawkin, *Yks. Mag.* (Oct. 1872) 29; Fowk mun be awther divils or dawkins, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); w.Yks.[134]

DAWKIN, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Lan. Lin. Also in form **deawkin** Lan. [dɔ̄·kin.] A dull, stupid person; a simpleton.
Lan.[1], s.Lan. (F.E.T.), n.Lin.[1]
Hence (1) **Dawkin**, *adj.* dull, listless; (2) **Dawkinly**, *adv.* stupidly, foolishly.
(1) s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). (2) n.Cy. Dawkingly-wise, wise in his own opinion, GROSE (1790). Lan. E begun looken dawkinly waise, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 37; Lan.[1] After looking dawkinly-wise a bit, COLLIER *Wks.* (1750) 52. s.Lan. (F.E.T.)

DAWKS, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. Glo. Also written **dawkes** Glo. [dɔ̄ks.] 1. *sb.* A slattern. Cf. dawkin, *sb.*[1]
sw.Lin.[1] What a dawks she looks! Glo. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]
2. *v.* To over-dress, dress up.
Lin. I ain't goin' to hev the kids dawksed out like monkeys at a fair, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) I. 314.

DAWL, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Pem. Dev. [dɔ̄l.] 1. *v.* To dash, strike.
Dev. *w.Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6, col. 6; Dev.[1] 'Ods-wenderekins! speak; I'll dawl thee jaws for thee,' and way that a geed en zich a whister-clister as made his eyes strike vire, 15.
2. *sb.* A blow, *gen.* on the head.
s.Pem. John Arter 'ave 'ad a reel nasty dawl, a's láid up with it. *Obsol.* (W.M.M.)

DAWL, *v.*[2] Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. Also written **dall** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] w.Yks[5]; **daul** n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **dole** Yks. [dɔ̄, dɒəl.] To tire, weary, fatigue; to be satisfied with, to loathe, disrelish. Also used *fig.*
Nhb.[1] n.Yks. I am doled o' this job, it would dole anybody (W.H.); n.Yks.[1] It dauls me sairly, diz this thravellin' by t'reeal. Ah's daul'd o' my meat; n.Yks.[2] We're beginning to daul o' t'spot. ne.Yks.[1] Ah's fair daul'd oot. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796); e.Yks.[1] Ah can't eeat ne mair, Ah's fair dawl'd. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] I'se sadly dawled wi' my journey to-day; w.Yks.[3] Fair'd dawal'd out. n.Lin.[1] If thoo walks all th' waays fra here to Lincoln an' by ageän thoo'll daul thy sen aboon a bit, I knaw. sw.Lin.[1] The herses were strange and wouldn't eat, so they got dawled on the road.
Hence (1) **Dawled**, *ppl. adj.* tired, worn out, satiated; low-spirited, down-hearted; (2) **Dawling**, *ppl.adj.* wearing, tiring, exhausting, irksome; (3) **Dawlsome**, *adj.* dull, dreary, miserable; nauseative.
(1) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks. Ah'm doled o' the misery, misery 'at sits at a man's fireside, LINSKILL *Exchange Soul* (1888) vi; (W.W.S.) m.Yks.[1] A dauled person is not angrily excited, as a 'stalled' one may be. A person may be 'stalled,' or tired of doing and thinking twenty times during the day, but only dauled out at the end of it. w.Yks. I'm nearly dawled to deeath an I nivver heear nowt, *Pudsey Olm.* (1881) 23; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); w.Yks.[1] Doald. (2) Nhb.[1] 'It's a varry dallin job,' a common expression. n.Yks. It's dolin' to be closed in i' the thick ice so long, LINSKILL *Haven Hill* (1886) li. e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 10, 1892). w.Yks.[5] This is dawaling wark. s.Not. It mun be a dawling job, being a queen (J.P.K.). n.Lin. It is ä daulin' walk, up-hill all waay (M.P.). sw.Lin.[1] It's dawling work ligging so long in bed. (3) e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)
[*Elourder*, to dull, dall, COTGR.]

DAWL, *v.*[3] Nrf. Also written **dor**[1]. [dɔ̄l.] To coax, fondle, stroke gently with the hand; also used *intr.*
Nrf. (A.G.); I saw him hanging and dawling over her (W.W.S.); *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169; Nrf.[1]

DAWL, DAWLESS, see **Doll, Dowless**.

DAWLIE, *adj.* Sc. [dɔ̄·li.] Slow, slovenly.
Sc. Daunted dochters mak dawly wives, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 106, ed. 1881. Ayr. (JAM.)

DAWLIN, see **Darling**.

DAWLINGS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.*? Der. Rich veins of ore when they retrograde into poor ones.
Der. MANDER *Miners' Gl.* (1824).

DAWLY, DAWMIR, see **Daumer, Dowly**.

DAWN, *sb.*[1] Yks. Not. Lin. Written **dorn** n.Lin.[1] [dɔ̄n, dɒən.] The first feathering of young birds; the hair as it first shows itself on the human face; the soft feathery hairs of some seeds; anything fluffy.
w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Not. There's a bit o' dawn on the lad's chin.

Thistle-dawn (J.P.K.). **Lin.** On softest bed I ever knew ('Twas made of purest 'dawn'), BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 62. **n.Lin.**[1] Them Butterwick farmers lets ther land graw ram full o' thistles, an' when a west wind cums all th' dorn blaws up o' my land, an' ivery bit on it graws. **sw.Lin.**[1] She left some dawn on the breers. He doesn't want any of that white dawn [cotton-wool] putten round him [in his coffin].

[Dawne, *lanugo*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Not identical w. lit. E. *down*.]

DAWN, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Som. Dev. Also written **dorn** s.Wor.; and in form **doan** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] [dɑ̄n, dɒən.] **1.** *adj.* Of corn, hay, sheets, &c.: damp.

w.Som.[1] **n.Dev.** Doan sheets cawed poor want-eatcher Ned, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 109; 'Rether doan, I sim, vor car'eet' is quite common in harvest-time (R.P.C.). **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence **Dawny**, *adj.* (1) of grain, hay, &c.: mouldy, mildewed, not well made; (2) soft, damp, sticky, clammy; foggy.

(1) **Shr.**[1] The 'aȳ's gettin' mighty dawny; it's lain out so lung, an' theer's bin a power o' rain on it. **Hrf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Applied to hay that is not well made (W.W.S.); **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] The hay was very dawny. (2) **w.Wor.**[1] I canna kip a bit o' fittle in this place, things gets dawny d'reckly yŭ pŭts 'em down out a yer 'and. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

2. *sb.* Wet, damp bread.

Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434; (HALL.) [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

DAWNIN, *vbl. sb.* Irel. Stf. Nfld. Written **dauneen** Wxf.[1] [dɑ̄·nin.] The dawn.

Wxf.[1] **s.Stf.** I'm fast sure he'll go some dawnin' afore I'm up, GEO. ELIOT *A Bede* (1859) I. 62. [**Nfld.** (G.P.)]

[In a daweninge, As Chauntecleer . . . Sat on his perche, CHAUCER *C.T.* B. 4072.]

DAWNT, see **Daunt.**

DAWNTLE, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Written **dauntle** w.Yks.; and in form **daundle** e.Lan.[1] [dɑ̄·ntl, e.Lan. also dɑ̄·ndl.] To dandle, fondle, caress.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** CUDWORTH *Horton Gl.* (1886). **e.Lan.**[1]

DAWNY, *adj.* Irel. Also written **dony** s.Ir. [dɑ̄·ni.]

1. Weakly, sickly, delicate; in poor health.

Cav. Pat is dawney with the cold in his head (M.S.M.). **s.Ir.** (J.W.ff.)

2. Small, tiny.

Ir. When he afterwards held her hand as she was going away at the hall-door he slipped a dawny ring of gold on her finger, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) VIII. 4; She in her side saddle on the back of a dawney little pony, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 69. **s.Ir.** A little wee diny dony bit of an old man, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 102. **Wxf.** The dawny little erathur was pretending that a tailor was the first trade, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 190; I saw five or six of the dawniest creatures you ever saw in your life, *ib.* 7.

DAWP, *v.* m.Yks.[1] [dɒ̄p.] To soil by touch. Hence **Dawps**, *sb.* a slattern, a dirty, untidy woman.

DAWP, DAWPIT, see **Dowp**, *sb.*[1], **Daupet.**

DAWSE, see **Douse**, *v.*[2]

DAWSEY, *adj.* Nhp. [dɑ̄·zi.] Sticky, adhesive, smeary.

Nhp.[1] As a soft, ill-made batter-pudding, which adheres to the knife in cutting; bread which is not sufficiently baked; or roads which are slippery from moisture, but not sloppy. 'The batter pudding was so dawsey, it would not cut smooth.' 'The streets were so dawsey, I could hardly keep on my feet.'

DAWSY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. e.An. Also written **dausey** Suf.; **dauz(e)y** e.Yks.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf.[1]; **dawsie** Sc. (JAM.); **dawzey** Suf.[1] [dɑ̄·zi.] Stupid, silly, bewildered; dull, inactive, doltish. Cf. **dawzle.**

Lth. It conveys both the idea of constitutional folly or imbecility of mind, and of bodily torpor. The term is conjoined with 'creature,' or some substantive expressive of contempt; and often, applied to a slovenly foolish woman in this form, dawsie mawsie (JAM.). **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk Sp.* (1889) 93; **e.Yks.**[1] He's aboot dauziest chap Ah ivver see'd; he can't undherstan reetly nowt yan [one] tells him. **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (C.T.)

Hence **Dausey-headed**, *adj.* giddy, thoughtless; bewildered, confused.

e.An.[1], **Nrf.**[1] **Nrf., Suf.** Dansey-headed [*sic*], GROSE (1790). **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] A dawzey hidded fellah.

DAWT, see **Daut**, *v.*

DAWTHER, *v.* Ken. Dev. [dɑ̄·ðə(r).] **1.** To tremble, shake; to move in an infirm, shaky manner. See **Dither**, *v.*[1], **Dother**, *v.*[1]

Ken.[1] He be gettin' in years now, but he manages jus' to dawther about the shop a little otherwhile; **Ken.**[2] To shake, jar, as a hollow board when nothing is held against it, is apt to do when you drive a nail into it.

Hence (1) **Dawthering**, (2) **Dawthery**, *adj.* shaky, tottering, trembling.

(1) **Dev.**[3] (2) **Ken.**[1] Used commonly of old people—'He begins to get very dawthery.'

2. *Comp.* **Dawther-grass**, the grass, *Briza media.*

Ken.[1] Elsewhere called Quaker, or quaking, grass; **Ken.**[2]

DAWTIE, see **Dautie.**

DAWZLE, *v.* e.An. Also written **dawsel** Suf. (HALL.); **dazle** e.An.[1] Nrf.[1]; **dazzle** Suf.; **dorsle** e.An.[1] [dɑ̄·zl.] To stun, stupefy, confuse, daze. Cf. **dawsy.**

e.An.[1], **Nrf.**[1], **Suf.** (HALL.) **e.Suf.** He hit me such a dunt he almost dazzled me (F.H.). **s.Suf., n.Ess.** FORBY *Gl.* (1895).

Hence **Dawzled**, *ppl. adj.* dazzled, dazed; stunned. e.Suf. (F.H.)

DAX, *v.* Pem. e.An. [daks.] Used imprecatively. Cf. **dash**, *v.* **4.**

s.Pem. Dax this 'ere thing, 'tis too bad (W.M.M.).

Hence **Daxed**, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* dashed, damned, confounded.

s.Pem. The daxxed thing (*ib.*). **e.An.**[1]

DAY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **daay** I.W.[1]; **dai** Ant. n.Cy.; **de** w.Yks.[3] Lan. Chs. Der. Sur. Sus.[1] Dev.[1]; **dee** w.Yks.[3]; **dei** e.Sus.; **dey** Lan. Wil. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Day aboot**, alternation of days; (2) **-bed**, lazy, prone to lie late in bed; (3) **-berries**, the wild gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*; (4) **-cat**, a female cat; (5) **-corps**, the gang of miners who work by day as distinct from those who work by night; (6) **-darger**, a day-worker; (7) **-daw**, the dawn of day; (8) **-falling (delfollan)**, the close of day; (9) **-flower**, the bog-cistus, *Cistus ladanuferus*; (10) **-lad**, a lad who works by the day; (11) **-light**, in phr. *not to see daylight*, not to discern a fault; (12) **-light-falling (dellet-fawn, dellanfau)**, (13) **-light-gate** or **-light's gate**, (14) **-light-going** or **-gone (dayligone)**, twilight, evening, dusk; (15) **-lightening**, morning, twilight, daybreak; (16) **-lights**, (*a*) the eyes; (*b*) life; (17) **-lily**, the asphodel; (18) **-lived**, ephemeral; (19) **-man**, a day-labourer, one who works and is paid by the day; (20) **-math**, a day's mowing for one man; a measure of land; (21) **-morning**, this morning; (22) **-shift**, see **-corps**; (23) **-sky**, daylight; (24) **-spring**, a place in a field which is wet both winter and summer; (25) **-tool**, a bad or worn-out tool; (26) **-wage**, (27) **-win**, the day's earnings; (28) **-work**, (*a*) work done by the day, not piecework; (*b*) a measure of land; three roods of land; (*c*) a variable number of table-knife blades (the number being regulated by the workmanship) to be made for a fixed sum; (29) **-'s light**, daylight; (30) **-'s man**, (*a*) a day-labourer, (*b*) an arbitrator, umpire, mediator.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **e.Fif.** Frae that moment he swore to hae day-aboot wi's if he cud, LAITO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. (2) **I.W.**[1] A leyazy daaybed chap. (3) **Ken.**[1][2] **Dev.**[1] Her wid always dole out zomething—a tetty o' rosen, or ripe deherries, 52; **Dev.**[4], **Cor.**[12] (4) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 15. (5) **Cor.** The day and night work alternates weekly, or, in some cases, fortnightly. A spell of work is for eight hours, O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.* (6) **Slk.** This is natural man—the child—the day darger—the savage, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 44. (7) **Sc.** MACKAY. **Fif.** The day-daw scarce begoud to ghisten, Whan frae his pallet up-sprang Diston, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 132. (8) **Ldd.** It rained from de(l)follan to bed-time, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 119. (9) **n.Lin.** (B. & H.) (10) **s.Not.** He's a ten-penny day-lad (J.P.K.). (11) **Bnff.**[1] (12) **Ldd.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 91. (13) **n.Cy.** (K.) **Der.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297. (14) **n.Ir.** (M.S.M.); **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 41. **Ant.** Dailigone, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (M.B-S.) (15) **Cum.**[1] (16, *a*) **n.Yks.** Ah'll knock thy dayleets out (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** When ut e did hopen meh deyleets, I could see nawt i' th' ward, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 23. **nw.Der.**[1] **Dev.** But I let my oaken twig vall a trap o's wig, Which zet 'is daylights a dancin', PASMORE *Stories*

(1893) 7. (*b*) Dev.[3] I lov'th 'n zo much, I cüde hug'n till I squeezed the daylights o'n out. (17) Slk. The daisy is fair, the day-lily rare, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 133. (18) Rnf. See the day-liv'd tribes expiring, Seeming weak and weary, O, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 183. (19) w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Not. He's on'y a day-man; 'e niver 'ed no sattled wurk (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] Glo. 'The cattle-folk,' in fact, consider themselves certainly superior to the ordinary 'day-men,' BUCKMAN *Duke's Sojourn* (1890) iii; (S.S.B.) e.An.[1] Nrf. HOLLOWAY. (20) Chs. GASTRELL *Notitia Cestriensis* (c. 1707) in *Chetham Soc. Pub.* (1845) VIII. 198; Chs.[1]; Chs.[2] It is properly one-half of a Cheshire acre, which is to the statute acre in the proportion of 64 to 30¼; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Fahyv-dimaath, sev'n-dimaath-feyld ['Five-demath' or a 'seven-demath field']. The statute acre, or demath, is still roughly taken as half the Cheshire acre. nw.Der.[1], Shr.[2] Hrf. MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 314; Applied only to meadow or grass lands, and averages about a statute acre, DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804) 215. (21) w Som.[1] Aa'n u zee'd-n sünz dai-maur'neen—u brak'sus-tuy'm [(I) have not seen him since this morning, at breakfast-time]. nw.Dev.[1] (22) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (23) Slk. Let a-be till after the close of the day sky, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 302, ed. 1866. (24) n.Yks.[2] (25) w.Som.[1] [U praup'ur dai'-tool] implies such an implement as a man would use who found his own tools and worked by the day. The term is of everyday use. Applied also *fig.* to persons. 'He's a purty old day-tool—he too—why I widn gie un zix pence a wik.' (26) n.Yks.[2] (27) *ib.* 'What's t'bouk o' thy day-win?' the bulk or amount of your day's earnings. (28, *a*) Wm. Her mudder used to ga oot ta day-wark sec as weshin, en baken haver-bread, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 3. w.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], Shr.[2], I.W.[1] (*b*) w.Yks. Da wārk = 64 local roods of 49 sq. yds. each, about ¾ acre, *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 353; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] Day's work; w.Yks.[3] Hence applied to ¾ acre, that being a day's work mowing. Stf. All that half day work of land in two parts divided by the Canal situate in the Common Town-Field belonging to Stone, *Deed of Conveyance* (1792). (*c*) w.Yks.[2] (29) nw.Dev.[1] 'Twaz a-got day's-light, you knaw. (30, *a*) Hrt. ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 16. (*b*) Sc. They spoke of other things, be sure, than of poor Elizabeth and her daysman's burden, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xx. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); A dais-man is still a popular term for an arbitrator in the north, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 267; N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] n.Lin.[1] It was in common use both in the Isle of Axholme and on the east side of the Trent, at least as late as the year 1825. [RAY (1691).]

2. Phr. (1) *Day after the fair*, too late; (2) *— an' daily*, constantly, every day; (3) *— by (the) length*, (4) *— in and day out*, all day long; (5) *come day, go day*, an expression applied to an improvident person who spends all and saves nothing; (6) *not to hear day nor door*, to be unable to distinguish one sound from another, not to hear distinctly; *gen.* used to express the stunning effect of a loud noise; (7) *Sirs, the day*, an exclamation of surprise or lament; (8) *the day*, to-day, the present time; see The; (9) *the day while*, during the day; (10) *to lose a day*, to lose a day's wages by being unable to work; (11) *to make day and way o't*, to support oneself, to pay one's way without anything over; (12) *to make the day and the way alike long*, to take too long over an excursion, so as not to return till after dark; (13) *to pass the day, — the time of day*, to greet anyone in passing, to wish 'good morning,' &c.

(1) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (2) Sc. (A.W.), N.I.[1] (3) Cum.[1] e.Yks.[1] Ah nivver see'd sike frakshus bayn; she'll roar day-by-length. (4) w.Yks.[1] (5) w.Yks. (J.W.) Nhp.[1] It's come day, go day, with him. (6) Sc. She's as deaf as Corra-linn; we canna mak her hear day nor door, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) viii. n.Sc. I canna hear day nor door (JAM.). Bch. In a weaven the house wis gaen like Lawren-fair; for you wou'd'na hae hard day nor door, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 8, ed. 1785. Abd. That day nor door a body cudna hear, For everything was put in sic a steer, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 94, ed. 1812. (7) Ayr. Eh! sirs, the day, hearken to that! SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 132. (8) Sc. But we maun a'live the day, and have our dinner, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii; How are ye the day? (JAM.) Frf. Wha's to wear the breeks the day? BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) ix. Gall. I saw your brither the day, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 3. N.Cy.[1] (9) Ess. If they don't dry, they'll hazel [partly dry] in the day while H.H.M.). 10) w.Som.[1] 'Plase, sir, I wants to lost half-a-day'—to go from my work for half a-day, and allow half-a-day's wages. (11, 12 Sc. (JAM.) (13) Not.[1] Rut.[1] I don't know him: only just to pass the time o' day. It don't seem nat'ral when a neighbour doesn't pass the day. Lei.[1] A joost passt the toime o' dee, but a didn' zey nothink. Nhp.[1], War.[3]

3. A portion of time, the extent of which is determined by the word conjoined with it.

Sc. A year's day (JAM.). Abd. He has been awa this month's day (*ib.*).

4. A fixed period of time.

Ant. When his day of the mill is up (W.H.P.).

5. A delay or respite; time allowed for payment.

n.Yks. Shall have day given till the next Sessions, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (July 1615) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 100. Lan. He said he could have sold her for £2 10s. if he would have given day with her till midsummer, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 79.

6. A light or partition of a window separated by mullions.

Suf. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* (1754). Wil. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) [A window of so many dayes, DALLAWAY *Architecture* (1771) 173.]

7. A mining term for the surface of the ground, the top of a pit-shaft, the 'bank.'

Nhb.[1] A stratum is said at its outcrop to have 'cropped out to the day.' Nhb., Dur. To draw your coals to bank (or day), *Compleat Collier* (1708) 12. Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1] A rock or vein of coal, lead, &c., lying near the surface, is said to be 'near day.' Der. A vein worked open from the day, MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802) (s.v. Opencast). Cor.[2]

8. *Comp.* (1) **Day-drift**, an adit or level working from the surface; (2) **-fall**, a pitfall; (3) **-hole**, see **-drift**; (4) **-pit**, an old marling term; apparently a marl-pit opened on the side of a hill; (5) **-shaft**, a salt-mining term: the main or working shaft of a mine; (6) **-stones**, loose stones lying upon the surface; (7) **-water**, surface-water running into the pit.

(1) Nhb.[1] [Galleries or inclined planes driven from the surface so that men can walk underground to and from their work without descending and ascending a shaft, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (2) Nhb.[1] (3) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). w.Yks. T'chaps seemed ta be practisin ta hurry coils aht on a three fooit day-hoil, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1883) 37. (4) Chs.[1] If the marl lies under high ground, so that a day pit can be made, it may be procured at a comparatively small expense, HOLLAND *View Agric.* (1808) 222. (5) Chs.[1] (6) Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[2] Paid . . . for the liberty of getting day stone. All rocks or stones that are visible on the surface are day-stones. (7) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

9. *Pl.* used as *adv.* By day. Cf. a-days.

s.Wor. He is always there days. They allus goes out days (H.K.).

10. Phr. (1) *A' the days of the week*, a game played by children; also called 'Jinkers'; (2) *Days of honey*, as much honey as is sufficient for one day's entertainment; (3) *Days of nature*, lifetime; (4) *The lost days*, the eleven days omitted in September, 1752, when the alteration of the calendar was made.

(1) Sc. 'A' the birds in the air' and 'A' the days of the week' are also common games, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 36 (JAM.). Per. Each player takes one of the days of the week as a name, and all stand in a circle except one who stands in the centre of the ring. He throws a ball into the air, at the same time calling out a day of the week, say Monday. The boy owning this name must then catch the ball before it strikes the ground, and whenever he does so the boys stop and call out 'Jinkers,' unless the boy in the centre calls out 'No Jinkers,' when the rest all have to stand still in their places. Then 'Monday' tries to strike some one with the ball. If he succeeds, the boy struck must go into the centre and throw the ball; if not 'Monday' must do so himself. Any one struck ten times is 'off' the game, the object of the game being to stop on longest (G.W.). (2) Suf. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* (1754). (3) Dev. *Amid Dev. Alps*, 182. (4) n.Lin.[1] Many persons have not yet forgiven those who made the change, as it has thrown, say they, all the fairs in the country wrong. Persons who were born before 1752 were never weary of denouncing those who had in their opinion robbed them of their birthdays.

[**1.** (30, *b*) A days man or umpire, *arbiter, mediator*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693) 427; *Entremetteur*, a stickler, mediator, dayes-man, COTGR.]

DA(Y, *v.* War. Shr. Used imprecatively, like 'damn.' War.[3] Well I'll be dade. You be dade. Da it all. Shr.[2] I'll be dayd if I do. Day me, if I do though.

DAY, DAY(-, see **Die**, *v.*, **Dey(-**.

DAY-NETTLE, see **Dea-nettle**.

DAYSE, DAYZE, see **Daze.**

DAYSTER, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [dē·stər.] A man who works by the day, and not by the piece.

[*Day* + *-ster*; for suff. cf. **backster.**]

DAYTAL, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin.; also Som. Also written **daahtal** w.Yks.; **daital** e.Yks. w.Yks.[1]; **datal(l** Irel. Yks. n.Yks. w.Yks. Lan.[1] Not.; **datel** Yks. w.Yks.[2] ne.Lan.[1]; **datle** Cum. Wm.; **dattle** Yks.; **daytale** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Yks. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks.[4] w.Som.[1]; **daytall** w.Yks.[3]; **daytle** Yks. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3] n.Stf.; **deightle** Lin.[1] [dē·tl, deə·tl.]

1. A labourer, engaged and paid by the day.

Yks. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**[1] A poor daital, whicca's i' naa girt addle, ii. 340; **w.Yks.**[3]

Hence (1) **Daytaler,** *sb.* a day-labourer, a man who works by the day and not by the piece; (2) **Daytalin,** *vbl. sb.* jobbing at odd days' work.

(1) **Cum.** (M.P.) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 27, 1897); One who makes preparation for the coal-getter or collier coming in to the coal-face (J.H.B.). **w.Yks.** Such work as repairing the roads or keeping the roofs in order at a colliery, distinguished from the coal-getters, who work by the piece or per ton (S.W.); (S.J.C.); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Yah, Ah's nobbut a daat'ler, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 456; **Lan.**[1], **n.Stf.** (J.T.) **Not.** *N. & Q.* 5th S. (1878) ix. 178. (2) **Nhb.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Daytal-chap,** a day-labourer; (2) **-danock,** (3) **-dick,** familiar terms for a day-labourer; (4) **-fellow,** see **-chap**; (5) **-house,** a house rent-free; (6) **-labourer,** (7) **-man,** see **-chap**; (8) **-ploughing,** ploughing done by day-labourers; (9) **-step,** a slow rate, alluding to the customary laziness of day-labourers; (10) **-wage,** daily wage, the wages for the day; (11) **-wife,** a day-labouring woman; (12) **-work,** (*a*) labour paid by the day; (*b*) laborious; (13) **-workers,** workers paid by the day.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] (2) **Cum.** (M.P.) (3) **m.Yks.**[1] (4) **w.Som.**[1] (5) **Ir.** My wages warn't much, only 3*s.* a-week, and my datal house, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 413, ed. 1861. (6) **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Lan.**[1] (7) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The wife of a day-tale man, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 35; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Seven-tenths of the houses in the row were occupied thus, the others being held by dattle-men and their families, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) l. 54. **Cum.** (M.P.) **Yks.** We're all 'chaps' in Yorkshire, from the Lord Maire of York doon to a daytleman, Fetherston *Farmer,* 20; (K.) **n.Yks.** Together with the daytal-man . . . were just sitting down to dinner, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 43; **n.Yks.**[1] 'What is your father, Robert? A farmer?' 'Nae, sir, on'y a daytal-man'; **n.Yks.**[23], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Our owne servants, or else day-taile-men, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 35. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He's getten a job as datal-man (M.G.); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[24] **Not.** Seeing some men at work, rather lazily, in a field he remarked, 'Those are datal men, those are not working by the piece' (S.W.). **Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Dai-tae·ul mun. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (8) **m.Yks.**[1] I'm going to daytal ploughing. **w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 343. (9) **Cum.** Aye, I saw ye was gaun at t'daytal step (M.P.). (10) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (11) **m.Yks.**[1] An old daytal wife. (12, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1] **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** He works daytal wark (J.E.D.). **n.Yks.** So Ah'd ti tak ti datal wark, *Broad Yks.* 37; **n.Yks.**[123] **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] [Work performed by men who are employed a specific number of hours per day, *Gl. Lab.* (1894). (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1] Its daytle waak [work] this is. (13) **w.Yks.** In the meantime work will be found for the datal workers, *Leeds Dy. News* (Oct. 9, 1895).

Hence **Dately,** *adj.* daily. **ne.Lan.**[1]

[1. *Daytal* in this sense is for *daytal man.* The proper mg. of *daytal* (= *day* + *tale,* reckoning) was the reckoning of wages by the day. Men that tooke daytall wages, *Harl. Misc.* (1560) II. 478 (N.E.D.).]

DAYVER, see **Daver,** *v.*[1]

DAZE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **daaze** w.Yks.; **daeze** Wm.; **daise** Sc. (Jam.) Yks. w.Yks.[245] nw.Der.[1]; **daize** Sc. Cum.[3] w.Yks.[2]; **dase** Sc. n.Yks.[1] Nrf.; **dauze** Hrf. Nrf.; **dayse** Cum.[3]; **dayze** Cum.[1]; **daz(z** n.Yks.[3] w.Yks.[1] Lan. Not. s.Wor. w.Som.[1] Dev.; **dease** Nhb.[1]; **deaze** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **decase** n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **deeaze** n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **dez, dezz** Cum. [dēz, deəz, diəz, daz, w.Cy. also dāz.]

1. *v.* To stun, stupefy; to strike with a heavy blow.

Sc. He daises himself with drink (Jam.). **Abd.** With such spates of drink he daze himsel', *Gudman Inglismaill* (1873) 60. **Lnk.** When pay-day cam' roon He dazed his brains wi' maut, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 30. **s.Not.** As soon as 'e got up on 'is legs 'e dazzed 'im again. When ah get ho'd on yer, ah will daz yer (J.P.K.). **Nrf.** I see the man fall, and I helped to pick him up; he was right dazed (W.R.E.). **Sur.** Me father is dazed like, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 69.

Hence (1) **Dazed,** *ppl. adj.* half-witted; (2) **Dazzer,** *sb.* a heavy blow.

(1) **Cum.**[3] I's daizter an' dafter nor iver, she'll say, 24. **Wm.** As if they'd bein hofe dazzed, Clarke *T'Reysh Bearin* (1865). **Hrf.**[1] Ever since one day as the sun got hold on her a bit, our Jane has been dazed a deal. **Nrf.** (E.M.) (2) **s.Not.** 'E gied 'im a dazzer i' the face an' knocked 'im down (J.P.K.).

2. To dazzle.

n.Lin.[1] The lightnin' clear daazed me. **Nrf.** The sun fare to daze one (W.R.E.).

3. To benumb, blight, cause to pine with cold. Sc. (Jam.), m.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Dazed,** *ppl. adj.* benumbed with cold, chilled, starved, exhausted; (2) **Dazedness,** *sb.* numbness as from cold or exhaustion; (3) **Dazement,** *sb.* the effects or consequences of a continued exposure to cold, a chill, a severe cold; (4) **Dazie,** *adj.* of the weather: cold, raw, without sunshine; (5) **Dazins,** *sb.,* see **Dazement.**

(1) Sc. (Jam.) **n Cy.** I's dazed. Coles (1677); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Chickens get dezzed when they are starved with the cold, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 301; *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** & **Cum.**[1] Becose he dudn't stur, mappen dezd. 129. **n.Yks.**[1] Ah's about deeazed wi' t'cau'd mysel'; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **Nrf.**[1] (2) **Nhb.**[1] Aa've a dazedness i' that left airm. (3) **n.Yks.**[1] Ah's getten a sair deeas'ment; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] Dazement o' caud,—a dull stupefying cold in the head. **m.Yks.**[1] (4) **Rxb., Dmf.** A daisie day (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Cum doon afoar t'wedder gits deázy an' coald, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 32. (5) **e.Yks.**[1]

4. To wither; to become rotten or spoilt from keeping, dampness, &c.: to spoil food by half dressing. Rxb. (Jam.), w.Yks. (W.F.S.)

Hence **Dazed,** *ppl. adj.* (1) of eggs: addled, having the chicken dead before the time of hatching; (2) of wood or plants: dry, sapless, rotten, withered; (3) of bread or meat: ill-cooked, baked or roasted by too slow a fire or done too quickly and burnt; (4) dull, sickly; (5) of a dun colour; (6) worn, damaged.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **s.Dur.** T'eggs was all dazed (J.E.D.). **Cum.** (M.P.) **Wm.** Thae cuddent git t'gezzlins oot fert eggs wer o' daezed, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 5; (J.H.) **n.Yks.** Gray geause geslings all daz'd 'ith shell, Merton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 190; (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] Maist o' t'eggs gat deazed wiv t'aud hen bein' aff sae lang; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Ay, it's a strangish frost: t'corn an' grass's fairlings deeazed wi' 't. (3) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** Aw let t'fire git down, an' my bread was all dazed an' spoiled (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[13] **Wm.** T'bread daezed, hofe beeakt, er burnt, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 28. **n.Yks.**[1] T'bread-leeaf's deeazed; **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** The mistress utters a plaint of its being daised, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 311; Nasty daaz'd stuff not fit to eit, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] Some bannocks . . . wor dazz'd a bit, for seure, ii. 300; **w.Yks.**[245], **m.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **Der.** Bread is apt to get dazed through putting the dough into the oven before the oven is sufficiently heated (J.B.); **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** Coles (1677). [(K.)] (4) **w.Yks.**[1] A sheep is said to be dazz'd in its coat or wool. (5) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1] (6) **Der.**[2]

5. Used imprecatively, like 'damn.' Cf. **dash,** *v.* 4.

s.Wor. I'll be dazzed, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 9. **Shr.**[1] Daze my 'ounds [daaz· mi' ŏonz]. **Hrf.**[1] I'm dauzed if I knows. **Glo.** Daze my buttons, measter! Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 143. **Dor.** Daze it, what's a cup of mead more or less? Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 28. **w.Som.**[1] Daa·z ee! nuv·ur muy·n. Daa·z muy bunt·nz neef aay dŭe·! Daaz'd if I don't make thee know, s'hear me! **Dev.** I let min go bit I'll be daz! Ef I'd a noshin u ha waz, Nathan Hogg *Poems* (1866) 2nd S. 27.

Hence **Dazed**, *adv.* 'damned.'

Lan. He sed lads wur soa dazz'd himpedunt, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit.* 9. **Glo.** Tell un 'ee's a dazed vine varmer, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 197.

6. *sb.* The powder or that part of a stone which is bruised in consequence of the strokes of a pickaxe or chisel. Ags. (JAM.)

7. Phr. *To get a daise*, to receive such injury as to become rotten or spoiled, applied to wood, clothes, &c. Sc. (JAM.)

DAZZ, DAZZENT, see **Daze**, *v.*, **Dare**, *v.*[1]

DAZZIN, *adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Lazy.

w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

DAZZITY, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [da·zəti.] The performance of a challenging action of strength, skill, or risk by boys. Cf. **dacity.**

DAZZLE, see **Dashel(l, Dawzle.**

DAZZLY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. [da·zli.] Dazzling.

Sc. A.W.) **n.Yks.** T'sun's quite dazzly to-day (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

DE, DEACH, see **Day, Do**, *v.*, **Ditch**, *v.*[2]

DEACON, *sb.* Sc. Written **deyken** Bnff.[1] Abd. [dī·kən.] 1. A superior or head workman; an adept, proficient, master.

Bnff.[1] Often used with a negative: 'He's nae great deyken at the preachan.' **Abd.** The dominie's nae gryte deykn at coontin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix. **Frf.** Due perseverance an' my aid May mak' a deacon at the trade. MORISON *Poems* (1790) 9. **Ayr.** I did not very thoroughly understand the Greek, being no deacon in the dead languages, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxix. **Edb.** 'Od, man, ye're a deacon at telling a stoory, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. **Gall.** A deacon among the hammer men, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) iv.

2. *Comp.* **Deacon-convener**, a master or chairman of a trade guild.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ayr.** We had my father's cousin, . . . that was then deacon-convener, and possessed of influence in the town-council, GALT *Provost* (1822) ii. **Slk.** Deacon convener o' the five trades, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 550, ed. 1866.

DEAD, *adj.*, *sb.*[1], *adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **dede** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1]; **deead** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **deed** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **deid** Sc. [ded, dēd, diəd, dīd.] I. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Dead-a-bird**, nearly dying; 'seedy,' ill; (2) **-born**, stillborn; (3) **-falls**, the wooden mousetraps made at Selsey; (4) — **fettle**, a lifeless condition; (5) **-fleshed**, having a chilly sensation like dead flesh; (6) **-head**, (*a*) a bottle of wine or spirits that has been emptied; (*b*) a member of a football or cricket team called upon to play at a pinch; (7) **-headed**, of an animal standing with the head depressed, as when out of health; (8) **-hedge**, (9) **-hedging**, a fence made of dead material, commonly thorns, sometimes willows; (10) **-knowledge**, deceitfulness, cunning; (11) **-lift**, the moving of an inert body; a difficulty without assistance; help; (12) **-livered**, dead-alive, stupid, dull, sluggish; (13) **-lock**, a lock the key of which is lost; (14) **-nap**, a cheat, a downright rogue; (15) **-nettle**, the common hedge-nettle, *Stachys sylvatica*; (16) **-nip**, a complete swindle, the successful action of a *dead-nap* (q.v.); the frustration of a petty plan or scheme; (17) **-pen**, a sheep-pen; (18) **-pig**, a thing thoroughly settled; (19) **-roof**, a 'skilling' roof made of 'bavins' and thatched over; (20) **-stroke**, the stroking by the hand of a person who has just been hanged, thought to be a cure for wens; (21) **-tongue**, the water hemlock, *Oenanthe crocata*; (22) **-wind**, a calm; also *fig.*; (23) **-wool**, wool of a sheep taken off the skin after the animal has died a natural death; (24) **-year**, the year immediately following any one's death.

(1) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nf.* (1893) 90. **e.Suf.** Particularly after a drinking-bout F.H.). (2) **e.Dur.**[1] (3) **Sus.** (J.L.A.) (4) **n.Yks.**[2] All's iv a deead fettle. (5) *ib.* (6) **War.**[3] (7) **n.Yks.**[12] (8) **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A hedge made of thorns or wood, fetched from any other part, and wattled or ethered without any live wood. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (J.P.F.) **Wil.** Thorns and refuse for dead hedges, DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) x; **Wil.**[1] (9) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (10) **N.I.**[1] (11) **Sc.** If I had but learn'd the 'Who made Man' by heart, it might have given me a dead lift at this pinching occasion, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 64. **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] When a man puts out all his strength to do anything he is said to do it at the deäd-lift, hence anything of very great hardship is a deäd-lift. **Lei.**[1] To 'be at a dead-lift' is to be in a position where one has to trust to one's own unassisted efforts. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] When horses are attached to a weight beyond their strength to move, they frequently refuse to try a second time; in such a case it is said, 'Dhai oa·n pėol tùe u dai·d lûf·' [they won't pull at a dead lift]. On the other hand it is common to hear a seller say of a horse, 'I'll warn un to pull twenty times volling [following—i.e. in succession] to a dead-lift.' (12) **w.Som.**[1] I zim her's the dai·d luy·vurdz [dead-liverdest], gurt, gawky-looking piece in all the parish. (13) **n.Lin.**[1] Key to dead lock, 1*od*, *Ironmonger's Bill* (1887). (14) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] (15) **w.Yks.** (B. & H.) (16) **Cld.** To give one the dede-nip, to check one suddenly and effectually (JAM.). **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] (17) **Wil.**[1] Occasionally so called in s.Wil. (18) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'Noo, noo, canny judge, play the reet caird, and it's a deed-pig'—said by a mayor of Newcastle when playing whist with Judge Buller. (19) **Wil.**[1] (20) **Nhp.** At Northampton formerly numbers of sufferers used to congregate round the gallows in order to receive the 'dead stroke,' BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) vi. **s Nhp.** *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 36. (21) **Cum.**[1] **Cum., Wm., Lan.** From its paralysing effects on the vocal organs (B. & H.). **Lan.**[1] (22) **n.Yks.**[2] 'All's of a deead wind,' things are at a stand still. (23) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (24) **s.Wor.** He had made his will in such a way, as he didn't want 'em to be married till the dead year was up (H.K.). **Wil.**[1] Often used with poss. pron. as 'his dead year.' A widow should not marry again 'afore the dead year's up.' **n.Wil.** (W.C.P.)

2. Phr. (1) *Dead and gone*, (2) — *and gone back*, (3) — *and happed up*, (4) — *and low laid*, dead and buried; (5) *as dead as a hammer*, (6) — *as a maggot*, (7) — *as a nit*, (8) — *as a rag*, (9) — *as a smelt*, quite dead; (10) *a dead horse*, or — *horse work*, work done in payment of an old debt, or work still to be done which has been already paid for, *gen.* in phr. *to work on* or *out the deaa horse*; (11) *the dead hour of night* or *of midnight*, midnight; (12) — *time of year*, mid-winter; (13) *to go dead*, (14) *to take the dead end*, to die.

(1) **Abd.** Aifter we're deid an' gane, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliv. **Nhb.** She'll hev eneuf when Ah'm deed and gane, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 196. **w.Yks.**[1] My poor husband is de-ad and goan. **Brks.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[2] He's dead and gone back long sin'. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **w.Yks.**[1] My poor husband is de-ad and low laid. (5) **Lan.** As deod as a hommer, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 32. **w.Som.**[1] Dai·d-z u aam·ur. Applied only to animals or man. (6) **w.Som.**[1] Daid-z u mag·ut. Applied only to animals or man. (7) **Shr.** BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 594. **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Erks.**[1] Mostly used of animals. (8) **w.Som.**[1] Of game, it is most usual to say 'Daid-z u rag.' A man looking for a bird supposed to be only wounded would cry out, 'Ynur ûz! zu daid-z u rag' [Here (it is! so dead's a rag]. (9) **w.Yks.** It's ower wi' t'awd meer [mare], sha's as deead as a smelt (W.H.). (10) **Cum.**[1], **Wm.** (B.K.) **e.Yks.** 'Ti wakken a decad oss' is to work in vain or receive no pay, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 5; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] 'To pull the dead-horse,' is to labour for wages already received; **w.Yks.**[5] If a tailor had to receive an order for two coats, and getting one done by a certain time, had to take it home, and received pay for them both, he would have a 'dēad horse' to work on when he got back again. **Chs.**[13], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I doubt he's working a dead horse. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Sus.**[12] **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1] To ride the dead horse, is to be behind-hand. **I.W.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Ee doa·n luyk tu wnurk aew·t dhu dai d an·s [He does not like to work when he has been paid beforehand]. It is common to say, 'Ah! that's a dead-oss job'—meaning it is badly done because paid for beforehand, or only done to work out an obligation. (11) **Bnff.**[1] **Ayr.** Blaw them a' to dog-dirt at the dead hour o' nicht, HUNTER *Life Studies* (1870) 190. (12) **Sc.** (JAM.) (13) **w.Yks.** Her barn 'at hed just goane deead, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 4, 1896); His father went deead long ago, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 62. **Wor.** The maaster be gone dyud, *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (Oct. 1897). **Glo.**[1] The fact of a person being deceased is always expressed as 'He's gone dead.' **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (14) **N.I.**[1] 'If you saw it you would take your dead end,' you would die of laughter.

3. Unconscious, faint, senseless.

Cav. She was dead for a wee while this morning (M.S.M.). **Hrf.**[2] I was dead ever so long. **Glo.**[1] I was took dead. **Cor.**[1] She went off dead.

Hence **Deadness**, *sb.* unconsciousness, faintness.

Cor. I was waaked up out of waun of my deadnesses, TREGELLAS *Tales, Wounded Miner.*

4. Of water, air, &c.: stagnant, unventilated.

Lnk. In the dead waters at Allington and Ross, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 81. **Nhb.**[1] An unventilated place in a pit is said to be 'deed.' **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). [Dead ends, ends of stagnant canals, branches, wharves, or basins through which no fresh water flows regularly, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

5. Of beer, spirits, &c.: flat, stale, esp. in phr. *as dead as ditchwater.*

Sc. (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Glo.** The beer is dead (S.S.B.). **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Dhu suy·dur·z·u dai·d-z dee·ch-wau·dr [the cider is as dead as ditchwater].

6. *Fig.* Used of quoits, bowls, &c., when those of both sides lie equidistant from the 'tee.'

Sc. So called because they are lost to both sides and don't count (JAM. *Suppl.*).

Hence **Deids**, *sb. pl.* the quoits, bowls, &c., of opponents in var. games, which lie equidistant from the 'tee.'

Sc. 'It's deids,' it is a case of deids or nothing for either side, is called out by the leading players when two opposing quoits, &c. are found to be equidistant from the tee (JAM. *Suppl.*).

7. *sb.* In phr. (1) *the dead of winter*, mid-winter; (2) *going with the dead*, to have unholy intercourse with dead persons; (3) *ringing the dead home*, see below.

(1) **Abd.** Livin' sae muckle by 'ersel' throu' the deid o' the winter, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 34, ed. 1882. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Ir.** 'Believe me, your Reverence, Maurice is "going wid the dead"; all the people says it av him, so there's the truth for you now.' . . . A person 'Going with the Dead' is believed to have some unholy alliance or intimacy with the departed, with whom he spends portions of his nights. . . . 'Maurice had a niece died awhile ago; and the people all have it that he had a talk and a shake-hands with her quite lately, . . . shure didn't I see him meself a couple av times out be night,' *Spectator* (Oct. 26, 1889). (3) **Shr.** Another old Edgmond custom . . . dear to old inhabitants, is that of 'ringing the dead home,' . . . chiming all the bells instead of ringing one only, while the funeral is on its way to the church. Not till the procession nears the churchyard gate are the bells stopped, and either a minute bell is tolled or there is complete silence, while the service goes on, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 301.

8. *pl.* Remnants or remains in general.

Cor.[3] The day after a feast, when the family eat up the 'deads,' is called St. Aubyn's day.

9. *pl.* The refuse stones or rubbish from a mine.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** No. 1 pit for the drawing the deads from the iron mines, *Borings* (1878) I. 84. **s.Dur.** The heaps of refuse lying near mines are called 'deed heaps' (J.E.D.). **Wm.** (J.H.) **Der.** MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 271. **Cor.** Beyond the burrows or heaps of deads, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. i; **Cor.**[123]

Hence **Dead-small**, the finest coal-dust. **Nhb.**[1]

10. *pl.* The gravel or coarse soil taken out from the bottom of a ditch; the barren subsoil or gravel immediately below the top stratum.

Peb. What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the deeds), *Agric. Surv.* 131 (JAM.). **w.Som.**[1] Toa·n dûe tu pluw·ee tue·tuur·ubl dee·p, yûe·ul unn·ee bring aup dhu dai·dz [It will not do to plough too terrible deep, you will only bring up the barren subsoil]. **Dev.** (HALL.)

11. *adv.* Very, exceedingly, completely. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. MACKAY. **Dmb.** I'm dead fear't that ye've forgotten a' that I heard you say, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) x. **Lnk.** The bed's no made, the fire's deid oot, M'LACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 35. **Lth.** I'm aft deid feart that ye'll clash doun, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 134. **N.I.**[1] Dede auld. **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Slang.** Winchester School. Dead brum [very hard up] (A.D.H.); 'Dead cud,' very pretty (E.F.); SHADWELL *W'kye. Slang* (1859-64).

12. *Comb.* (1) **Dead-deaf**, quite deaf; (2) **-dour**, utterly immovable; (3) **-lown**, of the atmosphere: quite still; (4) **-run**, weary in the extreme; (5) **-sweer(s**, lazy, indolent, unwilling; undecided.

(1) **Elg.** Gar the dull gowk hear . . . For he's dead-deaf they say, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 194. (2) **Elg.** Yestreen I felt dead-dour and douce, The nicht I'm crawin', Oh! sae crouse, *ib.* 119. (3) **Sc.** A' was dead lown, whan in a stoun A whirlwind fell frae the air, *Marmaiden of Clyde* in *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) (JAM.); MACKAY. (4) **n.Yks.**[2] I'm deead-run for sleep. (5) **Sc.** Work for naught makes folk dead-sweir, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 341. **Ayr.** I'm baith dead-sweer an' wretched ill o't, BURNS *Dedication to G. Hamilton*, st. 13. **Lnk.** Noo, Johnny, hoo to act I'm in a deid-sweer swither, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 68. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

13. Using a lever without much purchase or length of leverage.

w.Som.[1] We never can't turn the piece, nif you catch the lever so dead. There now! nif has n a-catch-n deader again.

14. *v.* To kill; to deaden.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Lei.**[1] Often used to and by children. Two girls struggling for the possession of an infant, one said, 'Yo'll quocken the babby,' to which the other replied, 'Yo'll dead it' (s.v. Quocken). [(K.)]

DEAD, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. e.An. Also written **dede** Fif.; **deed** Nhb.[1]; **deid** Ayr. Edb.; **deead** n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] [ded, dēd, diəd, dīd.]

1. Death.

Bnff. I winna grow mair young and stout Whan dead taks me, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 191. **Bch.** Mony mair about this town My hands hae wrought to dead, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 26. **Per.** He pray'd that drouth might be his dead, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 62. **Fif.** That canker'd carl . . . Wha' wi' his accusation dang Gude Wishart to the dede, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 198. **Dmb.** Ilk blast will be his dead, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 20. **Ayr.** I was brunt and scaddit to deid, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 112; Mony a beast to dead she shot, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 167. **Lnk.** She'll be my dead at last, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 117. **Edb.** I'l ale has been the deid O' mony a beirdly lown, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 157, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** Some o' thae hags they burn'd to dead, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 59. **Peb.** Her een I'm fear'd will be my dead, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 26. **Dmf.** Ye'll get ye'r dead, The horse will gallop o'er your head, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 45. **Nhb.**[1] Common in such expressions as 'Tewed to deed,' 'Flaid to deed,' 'Done to deed.' **n.Yks.**[1] Ah's harrish'd te deead. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** That young Fuller's worritin' that poor lass te deead, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 52; **e.Yks.**[1] Ah was ommost flay'd tī deead. **s.Not.** She wor clammed to deäd (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** He's frightened to dead o' owt 'at goäs o' fower legs, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 78; **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] It would 'a grieved you to deäd to see the bairn, he was haëf pined to deäd. **e.An.**[1] To whip him to dead. **Nrf.** That . . . varmint, who ought to be . . . drowned to dead in a dyke, HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) I. vi. **Suf.**[1] She dollopp't ar child ta dead. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Dead-bell**, (*a*) the funeral or death-bell; (*b*) the sound of singing in the ears; (2) **-candle**, phosphorescent light, considered as an omen of death, the 'Will o' the Wisp'; (3) **-chack**, (*a*) the sound made by a wood-worm in a house, the death-watch; (*b*) the dinner formerly prepared for the magistrates of a burgh after a public execution; (4) **-chap**, see **-chack** (*a*); (5) **-clothes**, the winding-sheet, shroud; (6) **-deal**, the board used by undertakers for measuring and lifting a corpse; (7) **-dole**, a dole or alms given at a funeral; (8) **-drap**, a drop of water falling intermittingly and heavily on a floor, thought to be an omen of death; (9) **-garth**, the burying-ground; (10) **-hole**, a grave; (11) **-house**, (*a*) a place to receive drowned bodies, a mortuary; (*b*) a grave; (12) **-ill**, (*a*) a mortal illness; (*b*) sick with a mortal malady; (13) **-kist**, a coffin; (14) **-knell**, a death-knell; (15) **-knock**, a loud mysterious stroke as of a switch upon the door or bed, regarded as an omen of death; (16) **-lice**, lice supposed to appear at the approach of death; (17) **-lights**, phosphorescence supposed to appear over graves, the *ignis fatuus*; (18) **-looks**, symptoms of approaching death; (19) **-nip**, a blue mark on the body ascribed to necromancy; (20) **-nosed**, puny-faced with a lifeless expression; (21) **-rattle**, (22) **-ruckle**, the sound emitted by a dying person; (23) **-set**, the fixed expression of the eye in death; (24) **-shroud**, a death-shroud; (25) **-spale**, the grease of a candle which falls over the edge in a semi-circular form, a 'winding-sheet'; (26) **-stark**, as stiff as a corpse; (27) **-starved**, cold as death, so cold as to have lost the use of one's limbs; (28) **-swap**, see **-chack** (*a*); (29) **-thraw**, (*a*) the agony, the throes of death; (*b*) used *fig.*; (30) **-watch**, the death-watch, a ticking sound thought to forbode death.

(1, *a*) **Lnk.** The deid-bell rings wi' solemn jowl, THOMSON *Leddy*

May (1883) 4. e.Yks.[1] (*b*) ne.Sc. Almost every sensation of the human body was endowed with a meaning. Ringing in the ears was called the Deadbell, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 27. Ayr. The dead-bells tinkling in the ear, the glimpse of a passing wraith, . . . all came within the reach of her personal knowledge, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1880) 255. Slk. I heard the dead-bell An' I darena gae yonder for goud nor fee, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 64; By the dead-bell is meant the tinkling in the ears, which our peasantry regard as a secret intelligence of some friend's decease, *ib. Note.* (2) n.Sc. Sometimes seen for a moment only, either within doors, or in the open air; and at other times, to move slowly, from the habitation of the person doomed to death, to the churchyard where he is to be interred (Jam.). ne.Sc. A death was often made known by the light called a dead-can'le, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 204. Bnff. The 'dead drap' and the 'three knocks' . . . were considered sure signs of the approaching dissolution of some of the inmates. 'Dead can'les' (seen of course at night) had a similar signification, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 62. (3) Sc. So called from its clicking noise. Also called the 'chackie-mill' (Jam.). (*b*) *ib.* (4) Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. [They] glowered as they had heard the deid chap, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 78. (5) Sc. There's twa bottles o' gude whiskey wi' the deid claes in the bottom drawer, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 238; It was customary in rural Sc. formerly for the bride to bring home dead clothes for herself and her husband. The custom is not quite *obs.* yet (A.W.). Ayr. Meg went about from house to house begging dead-clothes, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxiv; The deid-claes need nae pooches, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 170. Lnk. His deid claes winna daunton me, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 79. (6) Sc. Dead-deal will never be laid on his back, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxii. Edb. To let the man past that was bringing in the dead deal, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxi; Whan the dead-dale (awfu' shape!) Makes frighted mankind girn and gape, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 209, ed. 1785. (7) Sc. I like to pack the dead dole in my lap, and rin o'er my auld rhyme, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv. n.Yks.[2] (8) Sc. (Jam.) ne Sc. Its sound resembled that of a continual drop of water falling slowly and regularly from a height, but it was leaden and hollow. Such sounds were heard at any time during night or day. Night however was the usual time. . . . They were heard first by one and could not be heard by a second without taking hold of the one that first heard them, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 203. Bnff. The 'dead-drap' and the 'three knocks,' . . . sure signs of the approaching dissolution of some of the inmates, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 62. (9, 10) n.Yks.[2] (11, *a*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Man, ah'd hev gotten five shillin' for takin' ye to the dead-hoose, *Nineteenth Cent.* (Sept. 1896) 468; Nhb.[1] (*b*) Lnk. Leukin at the bedral howk, Dead houses dark and deep, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 50. (12, *a*) Sc. Yon's a hale and gausy carle, . . there's no dead-ill about Loui, *Steamboat* (1822) 292 (Jam.). Abd. Their kye took the dead ill, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 67; (Jam.) (*b*) Sc. It's not a time for picking and choosing . . . and my man dead ill, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 69. (13) Sc. An old maiden lady died while on a visit. . . . The bedroom that she had occupied was in one of the turrets, the ascent to which was by a narrow, winding stair. . . . The laird said, 'I ken weel enough she's dead. . . . It's no that I care for, . . . but how are we to get up wi' the deid kist?' Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1878) *Gl.* (Jam. *Suppl.*) (14) Lnk. Saint George's knock was chappin' twel' To ring anither day's deid-knell, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 139. (15) Lth. Supposed to announce the death of some relation of the person who hears it (Jam.); The dead-knack is now heard only by a few old women, *Agric. Surv.* 168 (*ib.*). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (16) Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. He walks aboot like yan wi t'deed lice fo'in off him (B.K.). n.Lin.[1] Th' ohd poäny goäs as if he'd th' deäd-lice crohlin' oot on him. (17) ne.Sc. It's my real opinion that the deed-lichts seen by Geordie Massie were in livin' hands, Grant *Keckleton*, 32. Lnk. Mony hae seen fell death's deid lichts Shimmer and glimmer in the dark, Bespeaking some who'd soon be stark, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 7. Slk. The dead lights over him burn, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 88. (18 Bnff. I see dead looks o'er a' your face, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 112. (19) Cld. Sometimes called a witch's nip. The dead-nip is viewed as a prognostic of death (Jam.). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] *Obs.* (20) n Yks.[2] (21) Sc. (Jam.) (22) Lth., Rxb. (Jam.) (23) Sc. It's dowier far to see . . . The dead-set o'a shinin' e'e, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 22. (24) Lnk. His een fixed wi' a ghaistly scare, His deid-shroud whusshin' owre the flair, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 28. (25) Sc. This is viewed as a prognostic that the person to whom it is turned will soon die (Jam.). (26) n.Yks.[2] (27) n.Lin.[1] I was that dead starved cumin' hoäm fra' Brigg on Christmas Eave 'at I hardly knaw'd wheare I was. (28) Sc. (Jam.) (29, *a*) Ye maun come hame, sir—for my lady's in the dead thraw, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) ix. Abd. You won'd hae thought she had been in the dead-thraw, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 17. Kcd. Bailie Brodie's far fae weel, Lyin' maistly i' the dead-thraw, Past the doctor's drogs an' skeel, Grant *Lays* (1884) 38. Fif. That shame they couldna stand at a', To see their knicht in the dead-thraw, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 151. Rnf. 'Deein', didst thou say?' 'Yes, he was in the deid-thraws or I left,' Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 12. e.Lth. They're in the deid-thraw, or gey near han' it, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 102. Slk. There he lies straught, stiff and stark after the dead-thraws, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 152. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum. M.P.) (*b*) Sc. In the dead-thraw between the tyneing and the winning, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xx; I'll no be kep' lingerin' in the deid thraw about papers that, for a' I ken, wad be as weel in the fire, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 238; Meat is said to be in the dead-thraw when it is neither cold nor hot (Jam.). Ayr. The legacy yet in the dead thraws, Galt *Legatees* (1820) vi. Slk. When the weather is what the shepherds call in the dead-thraw, that is, in a struggle between frost and thaw, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 199 (Jam.). (30) Sc. She heard the dead-watch tick, Train *Poet. Reveries* (1806) 94 (Jam.). Rnf. I gaed to bed, but swat wi' fright, I heard the dead-watch a' the night, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 121. Ir. From the first day she tuck ill, the dead-watch was heard in the house every night, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 389 Nhb., Dur. The observation of omens such as a hare crossing the way, of the dead watch, of crickets, &c., are sinful and diabolical, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1777) 91.

[1. Quhilk hed the deid eschapit, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 24; And ȝe knapes to deade giuen, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 2573. Norw. dial. *dȳd*, death (Aasen); ON. *dauði*.]

DEADLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Chs. and midl. and s. counties. [de·dli, diə·dli.] 1. Death-like, without life; ghostly.

Edb. I dreamt yestreen his deadly wraith I saw, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 111, ed. 1785. s.Chs.[1] Dhū fahy·ŭr ɣz gon ver·i ded·li [The fire's gone very deadly].

2. Very, exceedingly; great; used as an intensive in both a good and bad sense. In *gen.* colloq. use.

w.Yks. A deadly bonny bairn (C.C.R.). Chs.[1,3] n.Lin.[1] This is deädly strong tea. Rut.[1] I was always deadly soft-hearted, I was. He's a deadly man for camphorin' us, is Doctor Brown. Nhp.[1] She's a deadly woman for taking snuff; Nhp.[2] A deadly long time ago the paasons hiked 'em off to the Red Saa, 141. War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[1,2,3] s.War.[1] He's a deadly man for going to church. w.Wor.[1] Mrs. —— is a deadly 'ŏŏman at doctorin' sick folks. se.Wor.[1] Dyudly-good taters. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[1] Glo.[1] 'Black sniles be out deadly.' A sign of rain; Glo.[2] Oxf.[1] If people are hearing a piece of news they will keep saying 'Deadly likely! Myaaps so too,' *MS. add.* Brks. O, I be deadly well tho' wanting but five whole years of a hundred (W.W.S.); Brks.[1] Bdf. Not deadly well, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 131; People are said to 'feel deadly ill' (J.W.B.). Hnt. (T.P.F.); The parish church was described as being 'a deadly place for draughts,' and its parson 'a deadly hand at a text,' which was meant in his praise as an expositor of the Scriptures, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 294. Ess. A dish that's deadly gud, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 67; Ess.[1] I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] I be deadly fond o' apple pudden'. Dor. (W.C.); (A.C.)

[2. Deadly drunk, *extremement yvre*; deadly passionate, *extremement passionné*, Miege (1679).]

DEAD-MAN, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written dede- Sc. (Jam.); deed- Nhb.[1]; deid- Lnk. [de·d-, diə·d-, dī·d-.] 1. In *comb.* (1) Dead-man's bell, the passing bell; (2) -men's bellows (*a*) the red rattle, *Pedicularis palustris*; (*b*) the creeping bugle, *Ajuga reptans*; (*c*) the purple foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (3) -'s bells, (*a*) see -'s bellows (*c*); (*b*) the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; (4) -'s bones, the great starwort, *Stellaria holostea*; (5) -'s Day, St. Edmund's Day, Nov. 20; (6) -'s fair, the fair held at Church Stretton on St. Andrew's Day; (7) -'s fingers, (*a*) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (*b*) the spotted orchis, *O. maculata*; (*c*) the *O. morio*; (*d*) the marsh-orchis, *O. latifolia*; (*e*) the foxtail grass, *Alopecurus pratensis*; (*f*) the *Arum maculatum*; (*g*) the *Lotus corniculatus*; (*h*) see -'s bellows (*c*); (*i*) the uncatable portion of a crab; (8) -'s grief, the plant *Silene maritima*; (9) -'s hand, (*a*) see -'s fingers (*a*); (*b*) see -'s fingers (*b*); (10) -'s oatmeal, the seeds of the hemlock, *Conium macu-*

latum; (11) **-'s paps**, the starfish, *Alcyonium digitatum*; (12) **-'s pinches**, small discoloured marks on the skin; (13) **-'s plunge**, a mode of throwing a stone into water in such a way that it makes no splash; (14) **-'s sneechin**, the dust of the common puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*; (15) **-'s thumb**, see **-'s fingers** (*a*); (16) **-'s wheelbarrow**, the horny shell enclosing the egg of a kind of skate.

(1) **Lnk.** Aye, when this wae tale I tell, My heart jows like a deidman's bell, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 24. (2, *a*, *b*) **Nhb.**[1] (*c*) **n.Cy.** (3, *a*) **Sc.** But dinnae pu' the dead men's bells, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 328 (JAM.). **Abd.** The foxglove,—or dead men's bells, as it is called there, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) 77, ed. 1893. **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Shr.** (4) **Nhb.**[1] (5) **e.An.**[12] (6) **Shr.**[1] *Obs.* It acquired this ominous name from the circumstance, it is said, of the number of men who in attempting to cross the hills on their return home after attending the fair, lost their way and perished. (7, *a*) **Shr.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Ken.** **Sus.** Still so called. **Dev.** Here, too, the 'long purples' are called 'dead-men's-fingers,' BRAY *Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 318; **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Daid-mainz-ving-nrz. (*c*) **Bck.** (G.E.D.), **Sus.** (*d*) **Nhb.**[1] Called also 'Dei'l's foot,' 'Adam and Eve,' 'Cain and Abel.' (*e*) **Sur.** (*f*) **Wor.** (*g*) **Hmp.** (*h*) **Inv.** (H.E.F.) (*i*) **n.Lin.**[1] (8) **Nhb.**[1] (9, *a*) **War.**, **Glo.**[1] **Sus.** The meadow orchis . . . which is called 'dead men's hands.' JEFFERIES *Field and Hdgrow.* (1889) 115. **Hmp.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] Known also as hen's kames and adder grass. **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (10) **Nhb.**[1] Called also bad-man's oatmeal. (11) **Bnff.** Now and then a starfish; 'Dead men's Paps,' as they are called here, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) 284, ed. 1893. (12) **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** Men also speak of dead men's pinches, small discoloured marks on the skin, resembling pinches or bruises, which come in the night in some mysterious way, BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) i. (13) **N.I.**[1] (14) **Rxb.** The idea that the dust of this plant causes blindness is also prevalent (JAM.). (15) **Nhb.**[1] **Sus.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 242. (16) **Lin.** So called from its resemblance to a bier. Current near Grimsby, *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 112. **ne.Lin.** Fling it awaay, bairn, it's noht pratty, it's ă deäd-man's wheelbarra' (M.P.).

2. A mining term; see below.

w.Yks.[1] When miners have got into some old works, of which they had previously no knowledge, they say they have got into an old man or dead man.

3. A piece of timber buried in the earth to secure posts, &c.

e.An.[12] **Brks.**, **Hmp.**, **Wil.** A small beam of wood, somewhat of the size and shape of a man, attached to chains and buried in the ground, being used for holding fast the rope blocks in the circular system of steam-ploughing tackle (W.H.E.).

4. The soil which rises higher on one side of a wall than the other.

Nhp.[1] When there is a descent of two or three steps into a house, that portion of the wall which is below the surface of the outer soil is called dead-man. 'There is so much dead-man, the house is always damp.' 'The dead-man behind the garden wall injures the fruit trees.'

5. A small temporary pillar of rough brickwork erected at intervals in a long wall to fasten the levelling line to. Lan. (S.W.), Hmp.[1]

6. A scarecrow. Hrf.[12], w.Cy. (HALL.)

DEAF, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **deave** Cor.[1]; **deeaf** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **deef** Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1] Dev. Cor.[1]; **deeve** Dev. Cor.[1]; **deve** Cor.[2]; **djef** Chs.[1] [def, dīf, diəf, dīv.] **1.** *adj.* In phr. (1) *as deaf as a beetle*, (2) *— as a bum-baily*, (3) *— as a door-nail*, (4) *— as a haddock*, very deaf indeed; (5) *a Deaf Tommy table*, a piece of furniture; see below.

(1) **Sur.**[1] That there horse is as deaf as a beetle. (2) **Lan.** I'm as blynt as a mowdiwart, an' as deeaf as a bum-baily, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 197. (3) **n.Yks.** (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 93. **n.Dev.** Tha'rt so deeve as a haddick, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 123. **Cor.**[2] (5) **Lin.** Sitting down beside the white deal Deaf Tommy table—a piece of three-legged furniture which was probably invented by an afflicted Lincolnshire carpenter so named, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 24.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Deaf-adder**, the slow-worm or blind-worm; (2) **-ears**, the valves of an animal's heart; (3) **-head**, a stupid, dull fellow; (4) **-nettle**, (*a*) the purple dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum*; (*b*) the white dead-nettle, *L. album*; (*c*) the wild hemp or hemp dead-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*; (5) **-stent**, a payment of money to a hind in lieu of cow-grass; see below; (6) **-thread**, part of the yarn in drawing woollen thread, which is soft, thick, and untwisted.

(1) **Sus.** Nothing would persuade him to pick up a slow-worm, or 'deaf adder' as he calls it, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 490; SAWYER *Nat. Hist.* (1883) 10. **Cor.**[3] (2) **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Wa.**[2] **Shr.**[1] Jef-eer'z. **Oxf.** (A.L.M.) (3) **w.Yks.**[3] (4, *a*) **Yks.** **w.Som.**[1] Dee f nŭt'l. **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*c*) **Cor.**[12] (5) **Nhb.**[1] Hinds were sometimes paid in kind by farm produce. In this was included the pasturage of a cow, but for the period in which the cow gave no milk, before the time of calving, a money equivalent was paid called the deef-stent. 'In former times many hinds had stint for two cows in part payment of wages; this was found inconvenient, and a payment in money was paid for one and called the "deef stent."' *MS. add.* (M.H.D.) (6) **w.Yks.** Such threads, if they got into the warp, caused the weaver trouble by breaking down; and if in the weft, had to be picked out of the cloth after the weaving (W.T.).

3. Barren, sterile, unproductive, unfertilized, applied esp. to land, corn, seeds, &c.; tasteless, insipid; dead.

Sc. Grain that hath lost the power of germinating is said to be deaf (JAM.). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[12] **n.Yks.**[1] Ay, yon's a deeaf spot: nowght nivver grows iv it. It's a varrey bad year wi' t'bees. Maist feck o' t'keeam [comb]'s deeaf. Ay, t'peers [pears]'s past their best. They's amaist a' deeaf noo; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Land is said to be 'deaf' when it does not produce good crops, COLE *Place Names* (1879) 28; The crops have been heavy, and there is no sign of 'deaf' ears in the heavy 'shavs,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 13; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** When wheat is unripened and injured, it is said to be deaf, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 345; That land has lain deaf for many a year (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.** As sartan as a cauf is to suck th' deaf pap fost, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 106; **n.Lin.**[1] It's to noä good settin' theäse here duck eggs, thaay'll all be deäf. **sw.Lin.**[1] They ent a sheaf or two that was night-ripening, but it was like deaf corn. 'Her cheek looked like a deaf cheek, as if it had no life in it,' said of one the side of whose face was paralysed. **Lei.**[1] **Glo.** Applied to certain light infertile soils, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **w.Som.**[1] Applied to any kind of fruit or seed enclosed in a shell or husk, which when opened is barren. Noa zee-ud een nt, u plai-ntee u huud-, bud an-l oa-m dee-f [No seed in it, a plenty of buds, but all of them deaf]. Said of a field of clover, which seemed very good in appearance. [The teat is then said to be corded. After this the teat becomes deaf, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 525.]

4. Of shell and kernelled fruit: empty, having no kernel. *Gen.* in *comb.* **Deaf nut.** Also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** The Howdie for a dose will keenly cry, Deaf nits, I true, ne'er set that carlin by, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 191. **Rnf.** His lang heard Is nae deaf nit for lair, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 151. **Peb.** I'm nae deaf nit: My locker's fifty pounds in hale, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 81. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** (K.); GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Ham an' eggs an' a chop, was neah deef nut for Bob ta crack, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 8; **Cuy.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] A good round sum is pronounced to be 'no deeaf nut,' but a solid reality. **w.Yks.** Universal deeaf-nut, breead cheese, bunnack an' ginger-beer deealer, *Yks. Comet* (1884) No. ii 66; **w.Yks.**[245] **Lan.** GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 22. **Chs.**[123], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123], **Wil.**[1] **w.Dor.** ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dev.**[4] **n.Dev.** Ees, fegs, I thort my nits wur deeve, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 52. **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**[12]

Hence (1) **Deafan**, *sb.* a nut without a kernel; (2) **Deefy**, *sb.* (*a*) see **Deafan**; (*b*) a deaf person.

(1) **w.Yks.** They heddant fun sa much az a deafan ameng em, TOM TREDOLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 31. (2, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] Hence a worthless thing with an outwardly good appearance. (*b*) *ib.*

5. Phr. (1) *not to live on deaf nuts*, (2) *to have no deaf nuts to crack*, to look well-fed, prosperous, hearty.

(1) **n.Yks.** Our Cleveland saying of a man, like Pharaoh's dream-kine, 'fat-fleshed and well-favoured,' that he 'does not look as if he had lived on "deaf nuts."' ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) *Pref.* 9; **n.Yks.**[12] (2) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.**[1], **Chs.**[13] **Shr.**[1] 'E dunna crack many djef-nuts' is said of one who has a well-fed appearance.

6. Decayed, rotten.

Cor. The seeling, being deef, was seat, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 39; **Cor.**[12]

7. *v.* To deafen with noise. See **Deave.**

e.Yks.[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.** The birds . . . Were often deaf'd to silence by her song, CLARE *Vill. Minst.* (1821) 95.

DEAFFLE, *v.* N.Cy.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To become deaf. (s.v. Daffle.)

DEAFLY, see Deavely.

DEAK, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To fight. (Hall.)

DEAK, DEAKER, see **Dike, Daker**, *sb.*[1]

DEAL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **dale** Glo.; **dayl** Brks.[1]; **dele** w.Yks.[4] Nhp.[1]; **dell** Stf.[1] Nhp.[1]; **djel** Chs.[1]; **dyel** Lan.; **jell** War.[3] Shr. [dīl, diəl, dēl, deəl, dzel.] 1. *sb.* A part, portion. Ken.[12]

2. A quantity, number, a great deal, *gen.* in phr. *a deal of*, or *a deal*, followed by a comparative. Also used *advb.*

Sc. I've a deal to mind. Steel *Rowans* (1895) 4. **Ayr.** To you, the dotard has a deal to say, Burns *Prolog. at Dumfries Theatre* (1790) l. 17. **Nhb.** She spack a deal about the deeth of the Swire, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 14. **Laket.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.** It's a deal mair ner twenty pun' (E.W.P.). **Wm.** He speak a deal ea wards, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821. **e.Yks.**[1] There's a deal o' wath-er i' pownd just noo. **w.Yks.** A horse . . . cud heit a deal but not a bit. Tom Tredolehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 14; Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** It'll be woth a dyel to me, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) ii; It were fegger a dyel in the mornin, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 21. **Chs.**[1] A man, describing the time it took to get rid of all the visitors to the annual Fête held at Beeston Castle, said 'It's like a djel o' ten afore they aw get cleared off,' that is nearly ten o'clock. **Stf.**[1], **Der.** (A.L.M.), **Not.**[1] **Lin.** The's a deal o' foaks sez 'at they think Queen 'ez a reight for ta cum to Win-ter-ton (J.T.F.). **n Lin.**[1] 'It taks a deäl of doin',' that is, it is a tedious or laborious process. **sw.Lin.**[1] It's not hurten a deal. **Lei.** You'd a deal better let it alone (C.E.); **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] She was adele like her mother. **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] We had ajell of trubble. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** There was a jell of cock-faitin' about those parts, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xiv. **Glo.** Her didn't tell me a dale about the matter, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vii. **s Oxf.** I'd a deal liefer 'ee should yarn 'is ten shillin' a week at farm work. Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 78. **Brks.**[1] Us had a dayl o' trouble last vall. **n.Wil.** Aw bless'ee! Her's a deal wuss (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**[1] Why, I'd zoonder go 'thout em, by a purty dale.

3. Phr. (1) *a deal different to*, very different from; (2) *a deal of weather*, heavy rain or snow; (3) *a very deal*, (4) *a wounded deal*, a considerable quantity; (5) *no great deal*, of no great worth or value; (6) *not much in the deal*, not much difference between.

(1) **w.Yks** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] He's a deäl different to what he ewsed to be afoore he caame to knaw that offil lass. (2) **w.Wor.** There's a deal o' weather out o' doors to-day, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 72. (3) **Cum.** It's not a varra deal o' dogs as cooms into t'country, *Helvellyn, Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 383. **n.Yks.** Thoo's thowt on a deeal theesen, Nelly, An' a varry deeal mair 'an me, Munby *Verses* (1865) 56. **sw.Lin.**[1] He would have all cutten, and then there came a very deal of wet. (4) **Lan.** So, thowt I t'meh seln o weawnded deeol! Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 39. (5) **Abd.** (Jam.) (6) **n.Yks.** ʒz dhər izənt mitsh i' t'diəl yə kən tak which ye laik (W.H.).

4. *v.* To divide, distribute, apportion; to part, separate.

Frf. Deal your bread to them that's here, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 90. **Fif.** I hae na better rede to gie: If you hae better deal it free, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 105. **Ayr.** Cheese an' bread . . . Was dealt about in lunches, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 23. **Nhb.**[1] Dyel smaal an' sarve aal. **n.Yks.** The boundary between the North and West Ridings ran 'on the top of Penhill, where God's water deals' (the rain divides), *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 161. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** That's mine: deal it away that dares! (C.C.R.) **n.Lin.**[1] Ther' is them as hes gotten it to saay 'at he duzn't deäl oot the doäle fairly.

Hence (1) **Dealer**, *sb.* the doler out of a charity; see below; (2) *Dealt and done*, *phr.* served out and finished.

(1) **Som.** A curious feast takes place annually in the parish of North Curry, near Taunton. . . . Three fat heifers . . . are killed by a butcher and the day before Christmas Day delivered . . . to two tenants of the Manor of North Curry, called dealers. . . . The dealers . . . are to cut, or deal, or dole out the beef, &c., to the persons entitled to receive it, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 237. (2) **Nhb.** Efter a' was dealt and duin, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 56; **Nhb.**[1]

5. To conclude a bargain of purchase or sale; to agree as to price.

Som. Young Henry Jan didden come in to watch we dealey, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 150. **w.Som.**[1] V-ee u-dae'ulud? [have you dealt?] may be heard fifty times in every market or fair. It is the regular question put to a seller by a buyer when he wishes to know if the former has sold his commodity to the departing bidder, so that, if not, he may begin to chaffer for it. Yue oa'n taek noa las'? Noa. Wuul dhan aay shaa'n dae'ul [You will not take less? No. Well then I shall not buy]. At fairs and similar places, the women who keep the 'fairing,' or gingerbread stalls, always salute the passers-by with 'plaiz tu dae'ul.'

6. Phr. *to deal the bank*, to settle a dispute; to come to an understanding.

Bnff.[1] A'll hae naething t'dee wee't; ye can deal the bank atween yirsels.

7. To throw up the ball, in the game of 'hurling.'

Cor. Catching the ball dexterously when thrown up, or dealt, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 400, ed. 1896.

[1. Prede is þe dyeules oȝe doȝter þet heþ grat del ine his kende, *Ayenbite* (1340) 17. 2. What a deal of brine Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks, Shaks. *R. & J.* II. iii. 69.]

DEAL, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not. Nhp. e.An. Cor. Also in forms **dail** Sc.; **dale** Nhb.[1] Not.; **del-** Cor.[12]; **dyel** Nhb.[1] [dīl, diəl, dēl, deəl.] 1. A deal board, a plank.

e.Fif. I sat doun on a dail that happened to be lyin' across the mou' o' a kimmen, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Ayr.** Some carryin dails, some chairs an' stools, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 8. **e Lth.** The household gods, . . . beds, tikes an' dails, Muckleback it *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 12. **Slk.** The body . . . was tied between two deals, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 157, ed. 1866. **Nhb.** But heavy puttin's now forgotten, . . . Ower holey thill and dyels a' spletten, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 31; **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** A short-sized deal (C.C.R.); It wor a land o' oil an tar an poiles o' deals, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xiv. [Deals, pieces of wood, usually three inches thick, imported from the Baltic and Canada in lengths of over 10 feet, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

2. A fir-tree. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Deal-tree.**

Not. (W.H.S.), **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.R.E.), **Nrf.**[1]

Hence (1) **Deal-apple**, (2) **Dealsey** or **Delseed**, *sb.* a fir-cone.

(1) **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.R.E.), **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849. **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (2) **Cor.** 'Tes vor all the wurld like a delzeed, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434; **Cor.**[123]

[1. *Asser*, a deele or planke, Duncan *Appendix* (1595). Du. *deele*, a planck (Hexham); cp. OE. *þelu*, hewn wood, plank.]

DEAL, *sb.*[3] Wor. Hrf. Gmg. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in form **dale** Glo.[1] [dīl, dēl.] 1. The nipple, teat of a sow, cow, bitch, fox, rat, &c. Cf. **dill**, *sb.*[3]

s.Wor.[1], **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Glo.**[1], **Ken.**[12] **Sur.**[1] When a cow-calf is born, the cow-man will look to see if its deals are all right. **Sus.**[1] [Mayer *Sportsman's Direct.* (1845) 146.]

2. A litter of pigs.

Gmg. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222.

[1. OE. *delu*, nipple of breast; cp. Ir. *del*, a teat (O'Reilly); Gael. *deala*, a cow's dug, a sheep's teat (M. & D.); Gr. θηλή, a teat.]

DEALFA, see **Dilfa.**

DEAL(L, see **Dale**, *sb.*[1], **Dole**, *sb.*[1]

DEAM, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A disorder fatal to children. Grose (1790).

DEAM(E, see **Dame.**

DEAN, *sb.*[1] Dur. Also Dev. In *comb.* (1) **Dean and Chapter**, a medicine; see below; (2) **Dean Ruler**, a Rural Dean.

(1) **Dur.** The remnants of every medicine bottle in the house, the more the better, were poured together, well shaken, and a spoonful of the mixture administered to a patient, of whatever nature his complaint might be. This strange remedy was called 'Dean and Chapter,' Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) v. (2) **Dev.** For the charges of a presentment of the Dean Ruler, 07.00, *East Budleigh Ch'warden Accts.* (1707–8); Pd. for expences upon the dean Ruler, 8*d.*, *Hartland Church Accts.* (1683–4). **nw.Dev.**[1] Still used.

[(2) A piece of folk-etymology for *Dean rural* (Coles 1677); The Ravyne . . . Was dene rurale, Holland *Howlat* (c. 1450) 215.]

DEAN, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Brks. Ken. Hmp. Som. Written **dene** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] Lan.[1] Ken.[1] Also in form **deighn** w.Yks.; **deign** Lan.[1]; **deyn** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] [dīn, dēn, Yks. Lan. dein.] 1. A deep wooded valley or dell, esp. a valley through which a stream flows. See **Den.**

e.Lth. Spott House, romantically situated . . . in a dean, den or glen, *Statist. Acc.* V. 455 (Jam.). Slk. To his light little bower in the deane, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 287. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The bottom of the dean a depth of 40 feet, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 335; (W.W.S.); Nhb.[1] Dur. The east coast is broken or indented by deep ravines locally called 'denes,' or, when they are small, 'gills,' *Monthly Chron.* (1887) 63; 'Scarrs and denes,' hills and dales (K.). e.Dur.[1] The picturesque wooded hollows, each traversed by a stream, are called 'denes.' Wm. (J.H.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 1, 1892); w.Yks.[1] Lan. Rony *Trad.* (1872) II. 2; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Brks.[1] The common name for a field with rising ground on each side of it, but I have not known a case where more than one field in a parish is so called. Ken.[1] A wooded valley, affording pasturage; Ken.[2], Hmp.[1] w.Som.[1] Dain.

2. *Comp.* Dene-holes, holes sunk in the chalk hills for the purpose of obtaining chalk for manure. Ken. (P.M.)

3. A measure of land.

Ken. The Manor of Lenham, consisting of 20 plough-lands and 13 denes, Somner *Antiq. Cant.* (1703) 27; Ken.[1]

[1. OE. *denu* (*Luke* iii. 5).]

DEAN, *sb.*[3] and *v.* e.An. Written deen Nrf.; dene e.An.[1] Suf. Also in form dane Suf.[1] [dīn, Suf. also dēn.]

1. *sb.* A din, noise; a sound. Cf. **din,** *sb.*

e.An.[1] I don't hear a dene. Cmb. *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 51. Nrf. Before they fall asleep, when not a 'deen' will be heard, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 126; (A.A.G.) Suf. He took it without a dene. 'Don't make such a dene,' or 'such a dene of noise' (W.F.R.); Suf.[1] Ess. Ray (1691); (K.); Ess.[1]

2. *v.* To din, make a noise. Ess.[1]

[ME. *dene*, noise (*P. Plowman*), dial. form of *dyne* (*ib.*); OE. *dyne.*]

DEAN, see **Durn.**

DEA-NETTLE, *sb.* Also in forms dae- Nhb.[1]; day- N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; dead- Cum.[1]; dee- Cum.[1] w.Yks.[2]; deea- Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2]; deye Nhb.[1] [dī-, diə-, dē-netl.] A name given to var. species of nettle: (1) the purple dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum* (sw. Cum. w.Yks.[12] Wor.); (2) the white dead-nettle, *L. album* (Nhb. Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1] Shr.[1]); (3) the wild hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit* (N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12] Nhp.[2]); (4) the bee-nettle, *G. versicolor* (Nhp.); (5) the woundwort, *Stachys palustris* (sw.Cum.).

[Dee-nettylles, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 30; *Archangelica*, de-netle, *Voc.* (c. 1150) in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 91; see **Archangel.**]

DEAR, *adj.*, *sb.* and *int.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [diər, diə(r).] **1.** *adj.* In phr. (1) *to buy at dear hand*, to buy in small quantities at retail prices; (2) *dear meal-cart*, see below; (3) *—year*, a famine year.

(1) n.Lin.[1] (2) Dmb. This sort of vehicle came first into use among farmers when they were enriched by the prevalence of high 'war-prices.' Hence it derived its name. . . . He perceived a spring-cart which he felt pretty sure was the 'dear-meal-cart' of Whinnyside, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xv. (3) Edb. Bell . . . died of the measles in the dear year, at the age of fourteen, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. Ant. 'A face on you like a dear year,' a comment on a miserable expression of face (W.H.P.).

2. Used in speaking of parts of the body when describing ailments.

s.Wor. From a child her 'dear flesh' was allis as white as halablaster, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 23. Bdf. You will hear a poor woman, in the course of recapitulating her ailments, talk of her 'dear head,' her 'dear stomach,' &c. (J.W.B.)

3. *sb.* In phr. *my dear*, a common form of address.

Dev. In setting the Princess right as to some remark she had made, he forgot for the moment whom he was addressing, and said, 'No, no, my dear; 'tisn't so.' . . . The pure Devonshire strain, in which he was wont to use that familiar expression in speaking to ladies, . . . must have amused her Royal Highness amazingly, *Memoir J. Russell* (1883) xiv. Cor. Here's your healths again, my dears, Tregellas *Tremman*, 6; The reader must understand the frequent expression 'my dear' to be merely the common local form of address, *ib.*; Aw! Captain Peard, my dear! *ib. St. Agnes*, 14.

4. *int.* An exclamation of woe.

n.Sc. The lady looked o'er the castle wa', And dear, but she was sorry, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) 132, ed. 1875.

5. Phr. (1) *Dear anvil*, (2) *— be here*, (3) *— bless you*, (4) *— flesh*, (5) *— heart a day*, (6) *— help you*, (7) *— keep us*, (8) *— kens*, (9) *— knows*, (10) *— love you*, (11) *— mercy*, (12) *— sakes*, (13) *— sores*, exclamations expressive of surprise, sorrow, &c.

(1) s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 418. (2) Abd. Dear be hear! I b'lieve I'll spue, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 30, ed. 1873. nw.Abd. Eh! Dear be here, mem, is this you? *Goodwife* (1867) st. 1. (3) N.I.[1] (4) s.Wor. Ah dear flesh, I opes as nothing won't come to overtake him, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 24. (5) Yks. Dear 'aht a day! Are we to risk bein' damned to get nicely threw life, Farquhar *Frankheart*, 137. (6) N.I.[1] (7) Fif. Dear keep 's, ye're surely daft or fou, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 36. Lnk. Dear keep us! quo' Girzy, As Meg was gaun bye, Watson *Poems* (1853) 46. (8) Sc. What'll be in't dear only kens, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) xiv. Nhb. The priest said . . . that he would go to heaven, but my informant didn't seem quite so sanguine, for he uttered that truly Northumbrian ejaculation 'Dear kens?' in a highly interrogative manner, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 340. (9) Per. Wi' dear knows hoo much o' her ain auld lace on't, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 251. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Dear knaas what aa's gan te dee? He's been dear knaas hoo lang away. e.Dur.[1] On asking a woman when her husband will be in, she frequently gives this answer. (10) N.I.[1] (11) Cor. When he open'd the door—'Dear-marcy,' says Grace, Forfar *Cousin Jan* (1859) st. 3. (12) Nhb. Dear sakes, if t'shops isn't shut, an' arl, *s. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) iv. (13) Shr.[1] Dee-ur' soa'h'r'z.

DEAR, DEARN, see **Dare,** *v.*[23], **Dern,** *adj.*[12], **Durn.**

DEARLY, *adv.* Suf. Very, exceedingly, extremely.

e.Suf. It is dearly cold. I am dearly hot, thirsty, &c. (F.H.)

DEARNT, *v.* Irel. To look up to, behold.

Wxf.[1] Our eein wode b'mistern t'dearnt up ee skee [our eyes would be dazzled to look up to the sky], 86.

DEART(H, *v. Obs.*? Sc. Also in form daart(h Or.I. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] **1.** To raise the price of anything. Or.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1] Hence (1) **Daarted,** *pp.* raised in price; (2) **Dearth-cap,** *sb.* a species of fungus; see below; (3) **Dearthful,** *adj.* expensive, high in price.

(1) Or.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1] (2) Per. A name given in the Carse of Gowrie to a species of fungus which in its form resembles a bowl or 'cap,' containing a number of seeds. It must have received its name from its being supposed to afford a supply in a time of scarcity (Jam.). (3) Ayr. Bitter dearthfu' wines, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 16.

[Derthyn or make dere, *carisco*, *Prompt.*]

DEARY, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. [diə·ri.] **1.** In phr. *deary me to-day!* an exclamation of regret or surprise.

m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). n.Lin.[1] Why, deary me to daay it raains ageän.

2. Small, minute, little, undersized, puny, *gen.* followed by *little.* See **Doory.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[2] n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A deary bit,' a minute portion. ne.Yks.[1] It's nobbut a deary lahtle thing. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] This is a deary little bit. n.Lin. A little deary bit of a bairn, Peacock *M. Heron* (1872) II. 112; n.Lin.[1] What deary little apples! I'll hev a deary sup moore teä, if ye pleäse.

DEAS, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Written deece n.Sc. Also in forms dais N.I.[1]; deis Sc. (Jam.) ne.Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; deys N.Cy.[1]; dess Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] N.Cy.[1]; dias Wgt. [dīs, dēs, diəs.] **1.** An old-fashioned wooden settle or sofa, which could be turned into a table, bed, or seat.

Sc. An old oaken deas, which was so contrived as to serve for a settee; at meal times the back was turned over, rested on the arms, and became a table; and at night the seat was raised up and displayed a commodious bed, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 213, 214. S. & Ork.[1] ne.Sc. By the other side wall stood the settle or deis with its table fixed to the wall and folding down over it in the centre, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 52. Abd. Seated on the deece in Johnny Gibb's kitchen, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii; The deas in some farm-houses is still so constructed as to serve both for a settee and a table (Jam.). Kcd. The sharger sat an' hoor an' grat Upo' the deece the but, Grant *Lays* (1884) 7. Edb. In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains, Whare the gudeman aft streeks him at his ease, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) II. 58 (Jam.). N.I.[1] A log used as a seat, and placed against the gable of a cottage at the back of the fire, that is where a 'round about' fire was used.

2. A stone bench or seat, sometimes covered with sods, at a cottage door.

Sc. The old man was seated on the deas, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. Elg. The daice, the porch of ancient days, Sae nicely trellis'd oure, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 116. Wgt. Two brothers

. . . were one day . . . resting on one of the stone seats called diases, which used to be in front of every house in the Main Street of Whithorn, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 322. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

3. A pew.

Sc. And whan she came to Mary-Kirk and sat down in the deas, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 29. n.Sc. Still called a deas, *ib.* 213.

[The same word as ME. *deis*, a raised table in a hall (Chaucer); AFr. *deis* (Moisy). Fr. and lit. E. *dais* is due to Picard dial.]

DEASE, see **Daze**, *v.*

DEASIL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Written **deasoil**, **deisheal** Sc. (Jam.); **deazil** Nhb.[1] [dī·zl, diə·zl.] A walk round by the sun, a motion from east to west. Cf. **withershins**.

Sc. The surgeon . . . perambulated his couch three times, moving from east to west, according to the course of the sun, . . . which was called making the deasil, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxiv; At marriages and baptisms they make a procession round the church, Deasoil, i. e. sunways, Pennant *Tour Scotl.* (1771) 309 (Jam. s.v. Widdersinnis). Nhb.[1]

[Gael. *deiseil*, towards the south or the right hand (M. & D.), der. of *deas*, right, south, OIr. *dess* (Macbain).]

DEASK, *adj.* Or.I. Also in form **deasked**. Besotted; stupid, bewildered.

Or.I. Commonly used J.G.); (Jam. *Suppl.*)

DEATH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **deeath** Wm. n.Yks.[12] w.Yks. Lan.; **deeth** Nhb.[1]; **deith** Cum. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Death-ailment**, the illness of which one dies; (2) **-alder**, the spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus*; (3) **-alive**, an expletive; (4) **-bell**, (*a*) the funeral bell; (*b*) the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; (5) **-candle**, see **-lights**; (6) **-chap**, a knock betokening death is at hand; (7) **-clam**, see **-smear** (*a*); (8) **-clawt**, the clutch which a dying person sometimes gives to a bystander; (9) **-coach**, a rumbling sound supposed to betoken death; (10) **-deal**, a wooden board on which the dead are laid; (11) **-ding**, a death-blow; (12) **-doles**, funeral alms; (13) **-done**, killed, done to death; (14) **-'s door**, the door of a church through which corpses are commonly carried; (15) **-dwam**, a death-swoon or faint; (16 **-fick**, the death-struggle or agony; (17) **-hearse**, an imaginary hearse drawn by headless horses and driven by a headless driver, said to betoken death; (18) **-hunters**, (*a*) persons who go from parish to parish as a death occurs, to carry the corpse to the burial ground; (*b*) a street 'patterer,' who sells accounts of murders, &c.; (19) **-ill**, see **-ailment**; (20) **-lax**, the diarrhœa which is premonitory of death; (21) **-let**, see below; (22) **-lights**, corpse-candles, *ignes fatui*; (23) **-louse**, a white louse, regarded as a sign of death to the person upon whom it is found; (24) **-'s mailing**, a burial ground; (25) **-pinch**, a black mark or bruise on the skin, supposed to portend death; (26) **-piper**, a bird whose singing portends death; (27) **-rittle**, (28) **-ruckle**, (29) **-ruttle**, the death-rattle; (30) **-sark**, a shroud; (31) **-sawms** (**-psalms**), Psalms xxxix and xc; (32) **-scrawm**, the 'picking' or finger-groping of the bedclothes by a sick person before death; (33) **-seum**, the film on the eyes of a person at the point of death; (34) **-shrewd**, see **-sark**; (35) **-sickness**, see **-ailment**; (36) **-sile**, the death-faint or swoon; (37) **-skrike**, the shriek of 'something' ghostly, denoting death; (38) **-smear**, (*a*) the clammy moisture on the face of a dying person; (*b*) a disease fatal to children; (39) **-sough**, the last breath of a dying person; (40) **-spate**, an omen of death; (41) **-spells**, magic appliances or charms worn to preserve life; (42) **-stangs**, the pangs of death; (43) **-stark**, as stiff as death; (44) **-streak**, a mark of death; (45) **-streaked**, laid out as a corpse; (46) **-struck** or **-strucken**, death-smitten; (47) **-sure**, sure of death; (48) **-swap**, see **-chap**; (49) **-thraws**, the last agony of death; (50) **-tick**, the death-watch; (51) **-trouble**, see **-ailment**; (52) **-warner**, see **-tick**; (53) **-weed**, see **-sark**; (54) **-wite**, the penalty of having lived; (55) **-year**, the year succeeding a death in a family; (56) **-yirm**, the death-rattle.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) n.Bck. It is thought unlucky to bring it into the house (B. & H.). (3) Ir. In luck? death-alive, how, Ned? Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 8; Come, boys—death alive, the day's passin', *ib. Fardorougha* (1848) iv. (4, *a*) Wm. The deeth bell gev a towl, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 12. (*b*) Cum. From the dingy, sad colour of the bell-shaped flowers (B. & H.). (5) Sc. She had for three nights successively seen a death-candle flitting from the battlements of the Kaim along the cliffs, . . . from which omen she augured nothing less than the death of some personage connected with the family, *St. Kathleen* (1820) IV. 23 (Jam.). (6) Edb. I dreaded first that it was the death-chap. Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. (7, 8) n.Yks.[2] (9) Nhp.[2] (10) Arg. She . . . looked at the man with . . . the death-deal under his oxter, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 109. (11) n.Yks.[2] Yan o' t'riggin bauks brak, an gav oor and meear her deeath-ding. m.Yks.[1] (12, 13) n.Yks.[2] (14) n.Lin.[1] The north or Death's door of a church, *Archaeologia*, II. 49. (15) Lnk. Death-dwams he had a wizard airt in, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 9. (16) n.Yks.[2] We fand her i' t'field liggin i' t'deeath-fick. (17) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Seen about midnight proceeding rapidly, but without noise, towards the churchyard, the death of some considerable person in the parish is sure to happen at no distant period. (18, *a*) m.Yks.[1] They go from parish to parish, to burials, with small black stools called 'buffets,' to rest the coffin on, whilst the funeral hymn is sung before the house, and to rest on the way to church. Used where the hearse is objected to on superstitious grounds. (*b*) Lon. Running patterer is known by another and very expressive cognomen—as a 'Death Hunter.' This title refers not only to his vending accounts of all the murders that become topics of public conversation, but to his being a 'murderer' on his own account, as in the sale of 'cocks' mentioned incidentally in this narrative, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 228. (19) Ayr. I doubt his death-ill will lie at your door, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xli. (20) n.Lin.[1] We knew o' Thursda' he couldn't last long; he'd th' death lax so bad. (21) n.Yks.[2] 'Their house, I think, is deeath-let,' the inmates having died in quick succession; only once heard. (22 *ib.* (23) w.Yks.[5] (24) s.Sc. This ground of the dead, or 'Death's mailing,' as it has sometimes been called, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 34. (25) Chs.[1] Proceeding from a diseased state of the blood. Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Betty, jest look at my arm, 'ow black it is! I hanna 'urt it as I know on; is it they callen a djeth-pinch?—gid me to prepar. (26) Dev. 'There's that queer bird singing again.' 'It's the death-piper.' . . . 'I reckon he cried seven times over my Joan before she fell asleep in the snow, and her soul went flying off in the storm. It's come and is calling me,' Baring-Gould *Idylls* (1896) 41. (27) nw.Dev.[1] (28) Sc. That was the death-ruckle—he's dead, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxvii. (29, 30) n.Yks.[2] (31) n.Yks.[2] 'She has sent for somebody to pick her a sawm,'—in reference to the practice of selecting from a metrical psalm, portions applicable to the case of the sick person, to be sung at the funeral; 'the picking' devolving as a mark of regard upon some particular friend. (32, 33 *ib.* (34) n Lin.[1] (35) Dev. He wasn't a converted man, 'till arter his death-sickness zot in, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) xxv. (36, 37) n Yks.[2] (38, *a*) n.Yks.[12] (*b*) e.An.[1] A pretty extensive inquiry among midwives, nurses, and other rustic gossips of much experience and sagacity, has not produced any living authority for it. It does not seem very likely that it ever did signify any disease in particular, but the fatal termination of any one. The collector might have heard an old nurse exclaim, 'Ah! poor babe, 'tis in the death-smear!' the smore or mist of death, on the point of losing its breath. Not that it is used even in that sense now. Nrf. Grose (1790). Suf. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). (39) Sc. Heard ye nae the lang-drawn death-sough? The death-sough of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave. *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1820) 652 (Jam.). (40) Nhb. Av've seen her frighten a' wor foaks wi' saying she saw the 'Deeth-spate' on the candle, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 467. (41, 42, 43) n.Yks.[2] (44) w Ir. It is not long Honor O'Malley will be in this world. . . . It was only yesterday I was with her. . . and it was the death-streak I saw plainly under her left eye, the death-streak that no one can live two months once it comes out on them, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. ii. (45) n.Yks.[2] (46) n.Yks.[12] w.Som.[1] Aa'! aay zeed u wuz dath-strèok't, zu zèon-z uv'ur aay tlaa'p mee uy' paun un [Ah! I saw he was death-smitten, as soon as ever I clapped my eye upon him]. (47) n.Yks.[2] We're all deeath-secar. 'As secar as deeath-secar,' as sure as the certainty of death. (48) Slk. The death-swap is a loud sharp stroke, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 64. (49) n.Lin.[1] (50) Oxf.[1] Caused by an insect getting between the paper and the wall. nw.Dev.[1] (51) Rnf. Till his death-trouble William Dickie enjoyed unbroken health, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 39. (52) n.Yks.[2] (53) Lnk. Guidman, in your next death-weed, Cry hooly an' ye're fairly deed, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 29. (54) n.Yks.[2] We all have to pay deeath wite. (55) Hrf.[2] (56) Lnk. The death yirm gathers

in my throat, An' bleerit grows my sicht, MURDOCH *Dorie Lyre* (1873) 15.

2. Phr. (1) *Death come quickly*, the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (2) *death upon prods*, a cadaverous person; (3) *to be struck by death*, to be *in articulo mortis*; (4) *fact as death*, as certain as death; (5) *to the death*, to death; (6) *to look like death on a mopstick*, to look miserable.

(1) **Cum.**[1] **w.Cum.** The belief is that if the plant is gathered by children some misfortune will follow to the parents, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 159. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Nrf.** My poor old man is gone. He died at tree [three] o'clock this morning; but 'death struck him' at eight o'clock the night afore (W.R.E.). (4) **n.Sc.** He can spaik seven langijis, fae as death, GORDON *Carglen* (1801) 32. (5) **w.Yks.** Ah wor neearly flay'd to t'deeath, *Leeds Merc. Supplt.* (Jan. 5, 1889) col. 5. **Lan.** Clemmed to th' deeath, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) ix. (6) **War.**[2]

3. *v.* To kill, be the death of.

w.Yks. I'll deaath thee, sed t'owd chap, ta call me a stupid duffer, T. TODDLE *Alm.* (1870) 9.

DEATH, *adj.* Yks. Also Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. [deþ, Yks. diəþ.] Deaf.

w.Yks. (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**[5] A dēath an' dumb lad. **Suf.** (HALL.) **Ken.** De ooman was sa plaguey death, She cou'den mak' ar hear, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 59. **Ken.**[1] It's a gurt denial to be so werry death; **Ken.**[2], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1]

Hence **Deathness**, *sb.* deafness.

w.Yks. (J.W.), **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** She is troubled with deathness, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 134; **Sus.**[1] His deathness is a great denial to him (s. v. Denial).

DEATHIN, *sb.* Sc. The water hemlock, *Phellandrium aquaticum*.

Tev. Denominated perhaps from the deadly nature of the herb (JAM.).

DEATHLY-LIKE, *adv.* Som. Very pale, deathly, colourless in complexion.

w.Som.[1] Aay zúm uur look-ud dath-lee-luyk [I fancy she looked pale as death].

DEATHLY-GROATS, *sb.* Yks. Written deeathy-. n.Yks.[12] [diə-þi-grōts.] One having a death-doomed look, having a sickly constitution.

n.Yks.[1] T'ane is a fahn, fat bairn: t'ither was allays a puir dowly deeathy-groats; **n Yks.**[2]

DEAVE, *v.* Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Chs. Also Dev. Cor. Also written deeave n.Cy. n.Yks.[2]; deeve Sc. Lakel. Cum.[1]; and in forms deive Irel.; deve Sc. (JAM.) Frf.; dive Frf. [dīv, diəv.] 1. To deafen, stun with noise.

Sc. I wadna be deaved with your keckling for a' your eggs, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Bnff.** Bot [without] eamshach wife or girnin' gett, To plot my taes, or deave my pate, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 179. **Abd.** Though ye snd deave me wi' your clatter, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 16. **Kcd.** Haud your tongue . . . And dinna deave my min', JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 137. **Per.** Mine [a baby at baptism] skirled weel: . . . she'd hae deaved the hale kirk wi' her screighin', CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 64, ed. 1887. **Fif.** His wife so deaved him, as he said, with her story, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 268. **Rnf.** Hae ye nae fowks to deave wi't, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 135. **Ayr.** If mair they deave us wi' their din, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 14. **Lnk.** I'm jist liken to be deeved wi' thae birds, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 37. **Edb.** To deave me, than, ye take a pride in't Wi' senseless knoll [knill], FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 172, ed. 1785. **Slk.** But now he was deaved, and babbled outright, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 288. **Dmf.** The lugs o' a tinkler wad deave for to listen her, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 89. **Ir.** The win' deaved your ears wid its roar, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 28, ed. 1893. **N.I.**[1] You would deave one's ears. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Lord, what a tongue, she'd deave a miller, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 339; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.** ELLWOOD 1895); Mak a less noise; ye wad deeve a door-nail, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] They deav't me to deeth aboot foats 'at he hed, 43. **Wm.** The wind and wheel wad deev'd the deel, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 14. **Yks.** They go to t'dressmaker, an' they fair deave her wi' talk, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xxvii. **n Yks.**[1] Ah's fairlings deeav'd wiv't all; wife callin' an' bairns skrikin'; **n Yks.**[23], **ne.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Some women that deave a man with talk before he can pass the doorstones, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* 1896) xi; **w.Yks.**[2] A clapper tongue would deave a miller. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **Dev.** The noise was enoo' to deeve a body (R.P.C.). **s.Dev.**, **e Cor.** Miss (D.)

Hence (1) **Deavesome**, *adj.* deafening; (2) **Deaving**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* deafening, dinning; talkative; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* a deafening noise; (3) **Deavy**, *adj.*, see **Deavesome**.

(1) **Rnf.** Big trains . . . are birlin' Wi' deavesome dunnerin' and dirlin', YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 169. **Lnk.** Workin' awa frae morn till e'en Wi' deavesome clatter, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 27. (2, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] Haud yir tung some time, ye deavin' cretur, for it never dewahls. **Lth.** Oh wow! the deavin' din there! LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 36. **Edb.** Can deavin' din o' whig or tory E'er advance Britannia's glory? LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 169. **Cum.** Wi' their wives they rais'd a deevin' din, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 204. **Lan.** Bang went th' deavin' din o gen, SCHOLES *Tim Gamacatlle* (1857) 55. (*b*) **Lnk.** Syne wi' their cannon sic a deevin'! WATT *Poems* (1827) 91. **Gall.** The deevin' will juist be eternal, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. (3) **n.Yks.** It meead quite a deeavy noise (I.W.).

2. *Fig.* To worry, bother, embarrass, confuse; to importune, dun.

Sc. It's a bit clerk-body . . . that cam' . . . to deave the laird for siller, *Scotch Haggis*, 128. **Abd.** I'll be naething but deav't aboot it, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxix. **Frf.** We'll be hae'n Tibbie ower here on Saturday to deve 's to death aboot it, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) vii; I winna dive my head wi' sic nonsense, *ib.* iii; Daily dogg'd, an' dunn'd, an' deav'd, Wi' creditors, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 8. **Ayr.** The pedigrees . . . I hae been sae long deaved and driven doited wi', GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxii. **Gall.** I hae been deevin' at our guidman, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xxxv. **Ir.** He'll deive you with it till you're fairly bothered, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 286. **Yks.** I could ha' cried, he deaved me so wi' it all, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xxv. **w.Yks.**[2]

3. To break with violence.

w.Yks. Bang, bang. It's a mercy t'bothom isn't deaved out! BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* (1847) xiii.

[1. The vesselis brokin al in peaces deiues al thair ciris, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 276; Þe dunte þat schulde hym deue, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1286. OE. **dēfan* (Anglian dial.), to make deaf; cp. Go. (*ga*)*daubjan*, G. (*be*)*täuben*.]

DEAVE, see **Deaf**, **Dive**, *v.*

DEAVELY, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Also in forms **davely** Chs.[1a]; **deafely** N.Cy.[2]; **deafly** n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] Chs.[23]; **deeafly** n.Yks.[2]; **develey** Chs.[3] [dīv-, dē·v-, diə·vli, diə·fli.] Lonely, solitary, unfrequented, retired, remote.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); COLES (1677); **N.Cy.**[2] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They live in a far-off deeafly spot. **m.Yks.**[1] **Chs.**[1] It's a davely road; **Chs.**[2]; **Chs.**[3] A woman told me she had left her house, it was so deadly deaveley. **s.Chs.**[1] It)s ŭ dee·vli roa·d, ŭn dhai· sen dhur)z frit·nin dhey·ŭr [It's a deavely road, an' they sen there's fritnin' theer].

[Lieux destournez, deavely habitations, solitary lodgings, COTGR. OE. **dēaflic*; cp. ON. *daufligr*, lonely (VIGFUSSON).]

DEAW, DEAWKIN, DEAWN, see **Dew**, **Dawkin**, **Down**.

DEAWLDY, DEAWSE, see **Dowly**, **Douse**, *v.*[2]

DEAZE, DEAZIL, see **Daze**, *v.*, **Deasil**.

DEB, see **Dib**, *sb.*[2]

DEBATABLE, *adj. Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. 1. In. phr. *Debatable land*, land on the borders of England and Scotland, claimed (before the Union) by both countries. See **Bateable**.

Sc. Some man of consequence among the Græmes, who then inhabited the Debateable Land, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) ii. **N.Cy.**[1] Often the cause of feuds. After the Union, called 'disputed ground.' **Nhb.**[1] Also called 'battable' and 'threap-lands.' 'This degraded land gave rise to that celebrated joke upon King James's favourite Cow, which he brought from Scotland when he acceded to the crown. She . . . was the only personage in his whole train that ever returned to Scotland. When the courtiers expressed their surprise how she could find the way, as she could speak neither Scotch nor English, the King replied, that did not excite his wonder so much as how she could travel over the debatable ground without being stolen,' HUTTON *Hist. Rom. Wall* (1802).

2. Able to shift for oneself.

Gall. A debateable person, one who makes a good shift to gain a livelihood (JAM.).

DEBATE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written **debait** Sc. (Jam.) [dibē·t, dibeə·t.] **1.** *sb.* A fight, conflict, struggle.

Fif. To end this pley and this debate, Take Homer's canny classic gate, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 121. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** If a cart tumbled into a dyke shough, and the driver got so wedged in that he could not move, it would be said 'he could mak' nae debate for himsel',' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** Said of a sick man, 'he is making no debate for himself' (C.H.W.).

2. *v.* To consider; to cease.

Per., s.Sc. When one has ate as much at a meal as he deems sufficient, and thinks it is time to lay down his knife and fork, it is commonly said, 'I'll debait now' (Jam.). **w.Yks.**[5] Ah wur just debāating whether to goa ur noa.

DEBAURD, see Debord.

DEBERRIES, see Day-berry.

DEB IT, *int.* w.Yks.[2] [deb.] An oath.

An old woman, . . . often unable to pronounce a word of three or four syllables correctly, would say, 'Way, deb it, let's miss it!'

DEBORD, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **debaurd** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To go to excess; to pass out of bounds.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** Fill their flesh with sore burdens, and lay on heavy crosses, lest they debord, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 121, ed. 1845. **Slg.** Except it be visited with one kind of trouble or other, we shall debord and run close out of the way, Bruce *Sermons* (c. 1631) xvii, ed. 1843.

Hence **Deborder**, *vbl. sb.* excess. Sc. (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A departure from the right way.

Sc. Which verily is the ground of all our sinful debaurds, Annand *Mysterium Pietatis* (1671) 118 (Jam.).

[1. Fr. *se desborder*, to overflow, break out of his bounds (Cotgr.).]

DEBOSH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **deboshrie** Bnff.[1]; **debush** Abd. (Jam.) [dibo·ʃ.] **I.** *sb.* Excessive indulgence, a debauch; extravagance, waste.

Bnff.[1], **Abd.** Jam.) **Edb.** I have been at the expense of a carthire . . . let alone Tammie's debosh and my own, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv.

2. A person who indulges in anything to excess.

Bnff.[1] He's naething bit a debosh wee smokan; the cutty's never oot o's cheek. **Abd.** (Jam.)

3. *v.* To indulge oneself in the use of anything to excess. *Gen.* with *wi'* or *with*. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Deboshed**, *ppl. adj.* debauched, worthless; (2) **Deboshing**, *ppl. adj.* given over to excessive indulgence; wasteful.

1 **Ayr.** Albeit for the time he be a deboshed villain, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 96, ed. 1845. **Gall.** Think ye that honest folk's wages are for the likes o' you, that canna bide awa frae your deboshed paramours, Crockett *Clog Kelly* (1896) liv. (2) **Bnff.**[1]

[3. *Desbaucher*, to debosh, *desbauché*, deboshed, dissolute, Cotgr.]

DEBT, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) In phr. *to come in the debt o'*, to break, destroy, kill, make an end of.

DEBUCK, *v.* Cld. (Jam.) To prevent any design being carried out; chiefly used in the game of 'nine-pins.'

Hence **Debuction**, *sb.*, see below.

In the game of nine-pins, if a player strike down more pins than make up the number required in the game, he loses thirteen. This is called a debuction.

DEBURSE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To disburse.

Sc. He could ill spare the money, which he debursed on that occasion *Scotticisms* 1787 (120; (Jam.); *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435.

Hence **Debursing**, *vbl. sb.* disbursement. Sc. (Jam.)

[Suche . . . somes as they shall deburse. *An Order* (1561) in *Rec. Oxford* (1880) 286. Fr. *débourser*, to disburse.]

DEBUSHENS, *sb.* *Obs.*? Sc. A term used to denote dismissal.

Dmb. I mean to write to her whenever I see M'Corkle get his debushens, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii.

[Cp. OFr. *desbuscher*, 'ôter les fers à un prisonnier, ôter les fers ou liens dont est entravé un cheval' (Roquefort).]

DEBUT, *sb.* Glo.[1] A term used by salmon fishermen on the Severn. Also used *attrib.*

The debut line is the name of the first line thrown out of the boat to a man on the bank, as the boat is pulled across the river, casting out the net all the way.

DEC, see **Dic(k**, *num. adj.*

DECAY, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Consumption, 'a decline.'

Sc. Her son that she had left at hame weak of a decay, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **Or.I.** They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a decay or not, Brand *Desc. Orkney* (1701) 62 (Jam.). **Ayr.** He fell into a decay o' nature, Galt *Entail* (1823) ii; And he fell into a decay and died in the winter, *ib. Ann. Parish* (1821) xviii.

DECEDENT, *sb.* Sc. One who has demitted an office.

Sc. Being also brother-in-law to Mr. James Fairly, decedent, Crauford *Hist. Univ. Edb.* (1808) 100, 102 (Jam.); Mr Andrew Young . . . was appointed to succeed the next decedent, *ib.* 52.

DECEIVE, *v.* w.Som.[1] [disē·v.] To disappoint, without implication of deception or guile.

Be sure-n be there now; you 'ont [dee-sai·v] me, will ee! I was proper deceived 'bout they there boots; you never let me had em gin the middle o' the week.

DECEIVERS, *sb. pl.* Ess. The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.* (B. & H.)

DECEIVERY, *sb.* Sc. Deceit; a habit or course of deceit.

Cld. (Jam.) **Rnf.** He's free o' deceivery, the basest o' knavery, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 4.

DECENT, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. Also in forms **dacent** Sc. Irel. Wm. Lan.; **daesent** Wm.; **deacent** Lin. [dī·sənt, diə·sənt, dē·sənt.] Satisfying the standard of one's position or circumstances, respectable; also of things, fair, tolerable, good enough. Also used as an *adv.*

ne.Sc. I wis a widow wi' a decent income entirely under my ain control, Grant *Keckleton*, 12. **Elg.** Wi' her's, an' my ain I had stow'd i' the neuk, When addit thegither, made a decent bankbeuk, Tester *Poems* (1865) 108. **Kcd.** 'Decent beast,' observed the couper, 'ance the minister's o' Foveran. Worth a five-poun' note or near it,' Grant *Lays* (1884) 42. **Frf.** My honest father, decent chiel, Sands *Poems* (1833) 106. **w.Sc.** I pity puir Mrs. M'Taggart, she's a rale dacent body, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 165, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** Be decent wi' the mistress, for she never haggles aboot the price, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 82. **Ir.** A dacent boy is Mickey, my lord, Lever *H. Lorr.* (1839) vi. **Cum.**[1] A varra decent man. A decent swort of a day. **Wm.** The soil was 'varra dacent,' Briggs *Remains* (1825) 137; He was as dacent a fella as ivver stept i' shoe ledder, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 41. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** He had every reason to believe that they would 'behave dacent,' Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 133. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] He's the decentest man i' th' county. **s.Lin.** He's a deäcent chap, tek him on the whol. It's a deäcent crop (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1]

Hence **Decentish**, *adj.* tolerable, middling, fair.

s.Lin. He finished it off in a deacentish waä (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1] He's a decentish chap. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

DECENTNESS, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [dē·səntnəs.] Decency, good conduct.

There idn no order nor decentness 'bout nother one o' the sort o'm, they be all alike. Come! you bwoys, d'ye know what day 'tis? let's have a little decentness.

DECERN, *v.* Sc. To decree, adjudge.

Sc. The lords decernit him to give Frendraught a new tack of the said teinds, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 51 (Jam.); To be cited to hear themselves decerned to repair to the parishes in which they were confined, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 223, ed. 1828. **Mry.** When the clients come to her, she soon decides the plea, Decerning that the cheapest way is—tak' a pint an' gree, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 53.

Hence **Decerniture**, *sb.* a decree or sentence of a court, sometimes as enforcing payment of a debt.

Sc. Sufficient to maintain his right of the stipend and to infer decerniture against the heritors, Newbyth *Suppl. Dec.* 516 (Jam.); Hae ye found the weak point? Can ye get a decerniture against him, with expenses? Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xviii.

[Lat. *dēcernere*, to pronounce a decision.]

DECH, see Deigh.

DECHLIT, *ppl. adj.* Cld. Rxb. (Jam.) Wearied out and wayworn.

DECK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Amer. [dek.] **I.** *sb.* A pack of cards; also in phr. *a deck of cards.*

Ir. Pulling out, as he spoke, a deck of cards, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 26; De deck being called for dey play'd, Till Larry

found one of dem cheated, *Sng.* in *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 405; N.I.[1], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1 2]; Chs.[3] Let's have a deck [let us play a game]. s.Chs.[1] Ky'aa'rdz? Ai, aay! Ahy d tóo deks, wen dhŭ Laa'rd blest mi soa'l, in u boks ŭpstae'rz [Cards? Eh, ay! I'd two decks, when the Lord blessed my soul, in a box upstairs]. Nhp.[1 2] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 105; War.[1 2], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] *Obsol.*; Shr.[2] The announcement in shop windows in Shrewsbury of 'decks of cards' for sale, has often puzzled people who were not natives. Hrf.[2] [Amer. In the suit of clothes there was a deck of cards, *Norristown Herald* (1888) (Farmer).]

2. The cards played; the 'board' at a round game. Shr.[1]

Hence phr. *Sweeping the deck*, gaining all the tricks and winning all the money staked.

Nhp.[1] War.[3] A winner of all the prizes offered in a competition would be said to have swept the deck. Shr.[2]

3. *v.* To cut a card and take a trump in its place; to cover at cards. ne.Lan.[1]

[LG. *dekk*, 'das Tischgedeck . . . *kumm up Dekk!* beim kartenspiel: Spiel aus, auf den Tisch damit!' (Berghaus); see also *Holstein Idiotikon.*]

DECK, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. [dek.] The platform of a cage in a pit upon which the tubs stand.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

DECK, *v.*[2] N.Cy. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Oxf. [dek.] **1.** To discard, cast out; to give up (a piece of work).

n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Deck it! (J.H.G.); w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] I'll deck it. s.Chs.[1] Wi'n dek dhis job, laad'z [We'n deck this job, lads]. Nhp.[2] I'll deck the job. Oxf.[1]

2. With *at*: to feel disgust at (food); to refuse to take (a fence).

w.Yks.[2] A man is said to deck at his food when from illness or any other cause he refuses to take it. More rarely a hunter's horse is said to deck at a fence.

DECKER, *v.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Also in form dicker Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dor. [de'kə(r), di'kə(r).] To decorate, bedeck with spangles. See Decore.

Hmp. A lady's fingers are deckered with rings, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Gels be allus a dickerin' therselves up now-a-days.

Hence **Dickered**, *ppl. adj.* blotched. Dor. (C.W.B.)

DECLINATION, *sb.* Sc. A courteous refusal.

Ayr. The declinations were more out of the awkward shame of blateness than any inherent modesty of nature or diffidence of talent. Galt *Provost* (1822) iii.

DECLINE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also Som. [diklai'n.] **1.** Consumption, phthisis.

n.Sc. My puir laddie fell awa' in a decline, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 204. Frf. The doctor, wha dootit she was gaein' fa' into a decline, ordered her to get cheenge o' air an' company, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 54, ed. 1889. Gall. Laid aside by sickness of the vague kind called locally 'a decline,' she took to her bed, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 38. N.I.[1] Ant. He died o' a decline, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb.[1] w.Yks. (J.W.); (J.T.) e.Lin. Common (G.G.W.).

Hence (1) **Declinable**, *adj.* consumptive, likely to go into a decline; (2) **Declining**, (*a*) *sb.* consumption; (*b*) *adj.*, see **Declinable**; (3) **Declinish**, *adj.*, see **Declinable**.

(1) w.Som.[1] Do you think he [or she] is declinable? His cough's so bad I be afeard he's declinable. (2, *a*) Nhb.[1] He's in a declinin. (*b*) e.Lin. It's a very declining family (G.G.W.). (3) Lan. I was wakely and declinish, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 110.

2. The end.

Ayr. However, about the decline of the year her complaints increased, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) viii.

DECLINING, *adj. Obs.* Hrt. Backward.

Hrt. Declining farmers, Ellis *Mod. Husb* (1750) III. ii.

DECORE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To decorate, adorn. Cf. decker.

Sc. A large round table, covered for ten or twelve persons, decored (according to his own favourite term) with napery as white as snow, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. Per. Thou writes my name thy nonsense to decore, As thou a better fellow's wrote before, Smith *Poems* (1714) 98, ed. 1869; Free of corruption, and decor'd With ev'ry member meet, To soar with seraphs thro' the sky, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 231. Kcb. Be adding and sewing a passment to your wedding-garment, that ye may be at last decored and trimmed as a bride for Christ, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 24.

Hence **Decorement**, or **Decorament**, *sb.* decoration. Cf. decriment.

Sc. Wha were necessarily employed in the decorment and garnishing forth of them that bocht tickets, *Scotch Haggis*, 151; Where's the tapestries and the decorements? Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi; J. B. clamorous for a motto. It is foolish to encourage people to expect such decoraments, Lockhart *Life of Scott* (1837) III. 311, ed. 1839.

[Fr. *decorer*, to decorate (Cotgr.).]

DECREET, *sb.* Sc. Also written **decreit**. A decree, judgement, deliverance of a court of law.

Sc. Fleming *Scriptures* (1726); It went . . . just like a decreet in absence, Scott *Redg.* (1824) ii. Per. Against him never court nor session Gave out decreets, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 99. Kcb. He . . . will not say Amen to their decreets, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 13. Wgt. He [the minister] is of the opinion that the decreit is a manifest encroachment upon the Church's Liberty and Discipline, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 118.

[Fr. *decret*, a decree (Cotgr.).]

DECRIMENT, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [de'krimənt.] Decoration, ornament. See Decore.

Thick there thing there a-stick't up-on-een, lig that there, idn no [daek'rimunt], I don't consider. Mostly used with a negative.

DECRIPPIT, *sb.* Chs. [dikri'pit.] A cripple, lame person, one who is decrepit.

s.Chs.[1] 'What han yŏ done wi' th' tickets?' 'Well,' sez hey, 'I kept one fur mysel, an' tother I gen to the little decrippit up the road.'

DED, see **Dad**, *sb.*[1]

DEDA, *adj.* Dor. (H.J.M.); Dor.[1] Simple, foolish, of inactive mind and body.

DEDDOCK, see Daddock.

DEDE, DEDIR, DEDUR, see **Dead**, *sb.*[1 2], **Dither**, *v.*[1]

DEE, *sb.*[1] Som. Dev. Aus. [dī.] **1.** An iron shaped like the letter D. See **Copse**, *sb.*[2]

w.Som.[1] Such an iron is used in cart-harness to connect the leather of the breeching with the chains. Called also a D-copse. [Aus. MacNab proceeded to strap a coarse blue blanket for him on the 'dees' at the saddle-bow, Nicols *Wild Life* (1887) I. ii.]

2. *Comp.* **Dee-lock**, a very common, cheap kind of padlock, used for gates, &c.

w.Som.[1] It is a simple piece of iron in the shape of letter D, having a joint at one angle and a screw working in a short pipe at the other. nw.Dev.[1]

DEE, *sb.*[2] e.An.[1] *pl.* **dees** or **dece**. A die.

A sportsman having got into a party of black-legs at Newmarket, who meant to pigeon him, suddenly exclaimed: 'Hye, hye, here's a dee with tew dounces!'

DEE, DEEAL, DEEAM, see **Day, Dey, Dole**, *sb.*[1], **Dame**.

DEEASE, DEEAZE, see **Daze**, *v.*

DEECE, DEECH, see **Deas, Ditch**, *v.*[2]

DEED, *sb.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Also Hrf. and Amer. [dīd.] **1.** *sb.* Doings, proceedings, either good or bad; 'goings-on'; also, a state of being.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks. Sha maad sich deed as ye niver heard tell, Munby *Verses* (1865) 60; n.Yks.[1] 'Went deed,' great stir or excitement; n.Yks.[2] 'Here's bonny deed,' great to do. ne.Yks.[1] Sike deed as nivver was. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Sike deed as Ah nivver see'd i my boan [born] days. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He had better deed after he gat his wage risen (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1 5] Lan. Here's gey rough deed amang 'em, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 146; Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] 'Good deed,' 'bad deed,' 'rare deed,' are popular phrases signifying various conditions of existence.

2. *Comp.* **Deed-doer**, the performer of any act; in a bad sense, the perpetrator.

Sc. Captain Arnot . . . was ordered down to Fyvie, . . . but the deed doer was fled, Spalding *Hist Sc.* (1792) I. 272 (Jam.).

3. Phr. *By* (or *upo'*) *my deed*, used in strong asseveration, surely, certainly.

Bnff. By my deed I'll come an' meet wi' thee, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 172. Abd. (Jam.)

4. *int.* An exclamation of confirmation or interrogation. Also **Deeds!**

Sc. Deeds I [aye], my doo! *Scotch Haggis*, 162. ne.Sc. Is that really the case?—'Deed is't, Grant *Keckleton*, 63. Abd. 'Deed Peter, it's aboot daar aneuch, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. Per. 'Deed, Tom, ye're right, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 37. w.Sc. I had just time to reply 'Deed's I, my doo,' Carrick *Laird* (1835) 284.

Fif. Though deed I felt lanely. Robertson *Provost* (1894) 12. e.Fif. Deed, if it daur be said, she's a drucken body, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. Sig. For deed, . . . the folks to-day Are but a fickle race, Towers *Poems* (1885) 91. Dmb. Deed do I, mistress, Cross *Disruption* (1844) i. Rnf. Deed, wife, we had talk—pleasant talk, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 12. Ayr. Deed, ye may weel shake your head, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vi. Lnk. Deed! I could not do less. Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 107. Wgt. Have you a wife?—Deed no, Sir, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 296. Nhb.[1] Deed, will aa not! 'Deed' is used so emphatically as to express more than a mere shortening of 'indeed.' I.Ma. 'Deed they've got to be out in all weathers, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 195. Hrf.[2] 'Deed if I know.

5. Phr. *Deed and doubles*, a strong asseveration: verily, truly, in fact.

N.I.[1] Uls. Deed an' doubles, a'll bear it no longer, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VI. 41. [Amer. An affirmation heard among children and illiterate women, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 386.]

DEED, see **Dead**, *adj.*, **Die**, *v.*

DEEDLE, *sb.* Sc. [dīdl.] Mortal injury or sickness; death. See **Dead**, *sb.*[2]

Rnf. Is our maister no coming awa' frae thae gipsy lassies yet? They will cost him his deedle, I doot, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 28.

DEEDLE, *v.* Sc. [dīdl.] 1. To dandle, as one does an infant. Fif. (Jam.) See **Doodle**, *v.*[1]

Hence **Deedley-dumplin'**, *sb.* a term of endearment.

Kcb. Bless its wee bonny rosy face! It's mammie's deedley-dumplin', Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 143.

2. To train an infant. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

3. To sing in a low key; to croon over an air without the words of the song; *gen.* in phr. *to deedle and sing.*

Sc. Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 322. Fif. Deedle denotes an intermediate key between cruning or humming, and lilting, which signifies lively singing (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Deedle-doodle**, *sb.* a meaningless song, or badly-played tune; (2) *Deedle linkum dodie*, phr., words used in singing to children.

(1) Sc. A meaningless lilt, rhyme, or song, run over in nurse fashion, is called a deedle-doodle; so also is a badly played tune on a flute, violin, or other instrument (Jam. *Suppl.*). (2) Sc. Deedle linkum dodie! We've gotten drucken Davie's wife, The smith of Tullibody, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 322.

DEEDLE, see **Diddle**, *v.*[1]

DEEDLESS, *adj.* Yks. [dīdləs.] Helpless, spiritless, inefficient.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'There was deedless deed,' no activity displayed.

DEEDY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Hmp. Sus. Wil. Dor. Also written **deedie** Fif. [dīdi.] Full of activity; industrious, painstaking, earnest. Also used as *adv.* See **Deed**, *sb.*

Abd. The swift, deep, deedie water, Macdonald *Alec Forbes* (1876). Yks. I was deedy over my book one day, Fetherston *Yks. Farmer*, Pref. n.Yks.[2] 'A deedy body,' a practical person; an industrious worker. m.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1] You're like the Welchman's cow, little and deedy. Oxf.[1] Said of a person who is very handy, and thinks for herself. 'She is a very good girl, but she isn't deedy,' is an ordinary character with a servant. Brks. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); He be a main deedy little chap (M.J.B.); *Gl.* (1852); *Judge.* What sort of little girl is this last witness? *She.* She's a very deedy little maid. *Judge.* Did you say greedy? *She.* No, main deedy, my lord (A.S.); Brks.[1] Us was deedy at ut all daay. Sus.[1] Hmp. I've looked all over 'ere deedy an' I can't find it (W.H.E.); Holloway; Hmp.[1] Wil. (W.H.E.); Wil.[1] What bist looking so deedy at? Dor. Don't ye look so deedy! Hardy *Jude* (1895) 14.

Hence **Deedily**, *adv.* earnestly, intently, diligently.

Brks. If you look deedily enough you'll find it (M.J.B.); Brks.[1] A looked at I maain deedily as though a had zummit to zaay. w.Mid. He was poring deedily over the old book (W.P.M.). Sus. 'Belike de wust an't wol be forbye, I allow,' ses de doctor rite deedily, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 251; Sus.[1] You was talking so deedily that I didn't like to interrupt you. w.Sus. A woman who had been searching for a needle told my daughter she had to look for it very deedily (G.A.W.). Hmp. (W.H.E.); Hmp.[1] Applies to anything done with a profound and plodding attention, or an action which engrosses all the powers of the mind and body. Wil. (W.H.E.), w Cy. (Hall.) Dor. She looked deedily into his face, Hardy *Jude* (1895) 476.

[In a messenger sent is required . . . that he be speedy, that he be heedy, and, as we say, that he be deedy, Adams *Lycanthropy* (1615) 7 (Dav.); Most deedily occupied about her spectacles, J. Austen *Emma* (1815) II. x.]

DEEF, see **Deaf.**

DEE-GEE, *sb. Obs.* Wil. The name of a kind of dance.

Wil.[1] Our old nurse taught it us as children; mostly performed by moving sideways and knocking the feet together.

DEEGLE, *sb.* and *v.* s.Chs.[1] [dī·gl.] 1. *sb.* A stolen marble; see below. Cf. **dogle.**

When two or three games of marbles are going on in the same playground, there is frequently an opportunity for those engaged in one game to take marbles belonging to the others. The latter will then claim back their lost property as 'deegles,' while the former may insist that the particular marbles identified by the claimants are not 'deegles' but 'dogles,' i. e. their own marbles, marbles pure and simple. Not met with outside the Cholmondeley district.

2. *v.* To purloin; a word used by boys.

DEEGHT, see **Dight**, *v.*

DEEK, *v.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To spy out, desery.

Lnk. 'I deekit him,' I descried him (Jam.).

[This is a Rommany word; cp. *dick* (*dīk*), to look, see, Leland *Eng. Gipsy Songs* (1875) *Gl.*]

DEEK, DEEL, see **Dike**, *sb.*, **Devil.**

DEEM, *v.* Sc. Yks. [dīm.] To give judgement, order payment condemn; to judge, estimate, consider.

Sc. 'Ill deem'd half hang'd,' a man that is vehemently suspected will soon be found guilty, Kelly *Prov.* (1721); 'Deem warily, ye wat na' wha wites your sel,' judge cautiously, you know not who blames yourself, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) w.Yks. I deemed ye so, Snowden *Web Weaver* (1896) 145; He wor deemed ta pay soa mitch a wik to support t'wife an' barn, *Clayton's Ann.* (1878) 30; (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[2] I had eleven pounds to pay, and they put me in the County Court, and deemed me 10s. a month; w.Yks.[3]

Hence **Deemer**, *sb.* one who judges, or forms an estimate of the conduct of another.

Sc. Ill doers, ill deemers, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 176.

[OE. *dēman*, to judge.]

DEEM, DEEMAS, DEEMIS, see **Dame, Dooms.**

DEEMSTER, *sb.* Sc. I.Ma. Also in form **dempster** Sc. [dī·mstər, de·mstər.] 1. A judge.

n.Sc. Ye'll no die as lang 's he's your dempster, *Prov.* (Jam.) I.Ma. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. *Obs.* The officer of a court who pronounced doom or sentence definitively, as directed by the clerk or judge. See **Doomster.**

Sc. The Doomster or Dempster, was at that time an officer of the Court of Justiciary, whose duty it was to proclaim formally the extreme sentence of the law on the prisoner at the bar, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 135, ed. 1871; [To] create clerks sergeants, dempsters, and all other members of court needful, Woodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 52, ed. 1828; They, by the mouth of William Auld, dempster of the said court, decerned and adjudged the said James Learmont to be taken to the Grass-market of Edinburgh . . . and there to have his head severed from his body, *ib.* 479; As the repetition of the sentence after the judge has been of late years discontinued, the office of Dempster in the court is also laid aside (Jam.).

3. The title of each of the two justices of the Isle of Man, one of whom exercises jurisdiction over the northern, the other over that of the southern, portion of the island, chosen by the inhabitants themselves to decide causes.

I.Ma. Deemsters or demsters are a kind of judges in the Isle of Man, who, without process writings or any charge, decide all controversies there, and they are chosen from among themselves, Cowel *Law Dict.* (1708) (Jam.); One of the dempsters at the time, Scott *Peveril* (1823) xv; The Deemster is always a Manxman, Caine *Deemster* (1889) 20; (K.)

[1. ME. *demestre* (*dempster*), a judge (*Cursor M.*). See **Deem**, *v.*]

DEEN, *v.* Irel. To dress. Cf. **don.**

Wxf.[1] 'Deen theezil,' dress thyself.

DEEN, see **Dean**, *sb.*[3], **Dien, Doon**, *adv.*

DEE-NETTLE, DEENIN, see **Dea-nettle, Dienen.**

DEEP, *adj.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **deeap** e.Yks.[1]; **dep** Hrf.[2]; **dip**

Shr.[12] Glo.[1] [dīp, diəp, dep, dip.] **1.** *adj.* Far advanced (in time), late.

w.Yks.[2] A man said of a bird whose eggs were far advanced in hatching, 'She's deep a sitting.' Lan. An' turnin' carts an' things o'er i' th' deep neet time, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 62.

Hence **Deep-sitten**, *pp.* said of eggs in which the young birds are almost ready to hatch out.

Nhb.[1] She hes fower eggs deep-sitten. n.Yks. Also black-sitten (I.W.); n.Yks.[2]

2. *Fig.* Clever, cunning, crafty. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Nhb.[1] She's as dip as the deevil, or ony draw-well, ROBSON *Bards Tyne* (1849) 107. n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks.[1] A sharp, unscrupulous practitioner in law is said to be a deeap-un'. w.Yks. As deep as a tailor's thimble, *Prov.* [a tailor's thimble has no bottom] (S.K.C.). Lan. Joe was 'deep, and never let on what he got them for,' BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xxxvii. n.Lin.[1] As deep as a well. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] He'll be too deep for you, if you don't mind. Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] He's too dip a hand to mak anythin' on. Hrf.[2], Glo.[1], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Nrf. (C.H.), w.Som.[1] Cor. He es a deep chap, and wud git on, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 17.

Hence **Deep-drauchtit**, *adj.* designing, artful, crafty. Sc. (JAM.)

3. Phr. (1) *As deep as Garlick*, (2) *— as Garratt*, (3) *— as Garrick*, (4) *— as Garry*, (5) *— as the North*, (6) *— as the North Star*, (7) *— as Wilkes*, common expressions signifying intensified deepness or cunning.

(1) w.Som.[1] Deep-s gaa'rlik. (2) Pem. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 307. (3) n.Lin.[1], Shr.[2] Cor. HAZLITT *Prov.* (1882) in NORTHALL *Wd-bk.* (4) War.[2], Glo. *ib.* (5) Shr.[1] (6) Shr.[2] Pem. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 307. (7) n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1]

4. *sb.* Depth, deepness.

w.Som.[1] A farmer asking me to have a new well dug for him, said, 'Tidn vor the deep you must go down, vor to come to the water.' Dev. Tidn no deep down to the water here, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 94.

5. The channel, or deepest part of a river.

Sc. At the Ford-dike the deep or channel of the river is upon the Seaton side, STATE *Leslie of Powis*, 119 (JAM.).

6. That part of a mine where the coal or ironstone strikes below the general level of the work. Also in *comp.* **Deep-end.** Shr.[12]

[**4.** Every good housbande hath his barleye-falowe well dounged, and lyenge rygged all the depe and colde of wynter, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 22.]

DEEPING, *sb.* Sc. Also Nrf. Sus. Also written **deepin** Ayr. In form **depening** Nrf. [dī·pin, de·pin, de·pənin.] **1.** A breadth of a fishing-net.

Ayr. (JAM.) Nrf. The nets used by the Yarmouth herring-busses were made in breadths of six feet. The necessary depth was obtained by sewing together successive breadths, and each breadth was a deepening, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 326. Sus. The word 'deeping' occurs in the will of John Poole of Brighthelmston (Brighton) dated 1615 (F.E.S.).

2. *Comp.* **Deepin-workers**, net-weavers. Ayr. (JAM.)

DEEPNESS, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Som. Also in forms **deeapness** e.Yks.[1]; **dipness** w.Yks.[1] Shr.[12] [dī·p-, diə·p-, di·pnəs.] **1.** Depth.

Sc. (A.W.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The well's nee dipness. Dur.[1], Cum.[1], n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[1] Mack a dub a gay dipness, ii. 292; w.Yks.[5] n.Lin.[1] Noäne o' them wells is moore then nine or ten foot e' deepness. w.Som.[1] The deepness o' the water do bide jist about the same all the year round.

2. *Fig.* Cunning, craft, slyness. See **Deep**, *adj.* **2.**

w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] For deepness he passes ony body I iver heärd tell on. s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] 'Ow yo' eropen off to the wakes athout sayin' ever a word; I'll remember yo' fur yore dipness; Shr.[2], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] w.Som.[1] Yüe nüv'ur düd-n zee dhu fuul'ur oa un vur deep'mess [You never saw his equal for craft].

[**1.** Thei hadden not depnesse of erthe, WYCLIF (1388) *Matt.* xiii. 5. OE. *dēopnes.*]

DEEPOOPERIT, *pp.* Sh.I. Applied to one in a state of imbecility, mentally or bodily; worn out, 'failed.'

Sh.I. A very common expression as applied to bodily frailty (K.I.). S. & Ork.[1]

DEEP-SEA, *sb.* Sc. Used *attrib.*: of or belonging to the deep sea. (1) **Deep-sea Buckie**, the *Murex corneus*; (2) **— Crab**, the *Cancer araneus.*

Sc. (1) Long Wilk, vulgarly called Deep Sea Buckie, ARBUTHNOT *Fishes*, 33 (JAM.). (2) Spider Crab, vulgarly call Deep Sea Crab, *ib.* 30.

DEEPTH, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] [dīpþ.] Craft, subtlety. Cf. **deep**, **deepness.**

DEER, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Lei. Nrf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. [dīr, diər, diə(r).] **1.** In *comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Deer's-foot grass**, *Agrostis setacea*; (2) **Deer-** or **Deer's-hair**, coarse, pointed grass, *Scirpus caespitosus*; (3) **Deer's-milk**, the wood-spurge, *Euphorbia amygdaloides.*

(1) I.W. (2) Sc. The spreat and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 257, ed. 1848. n.Dmf. *Garden Wk.* (1896) cxiv. 112. Nhb. From its tufts of slender stems looking like coarse hair (B. & H.); Nhb.[1] (3) Hmp. So called from the white liquid which exudes from its stalks when plucked, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 281; Hmp.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Deer-leap**, a certain space of land beyond the boundary fence, allowed to the lord of a manor.

Lin. At an inclosure of a parish, under Act of Parliament, about forty years since, the proprietor claimed an allotment in lieu of a deer's leap, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 352. Lei. In some instances the claim extends from the boundary hedge of one lordship to the extent of twenty-one feet over the land of the adjoining lordship; it is here understood to represent a deer's leap, and is said to have been given with the original grant of the manor, in order to secure to the lord a right to take the deer he happened to shoot when in the act of leaping from his domain into his neighbour's manor, *ib.* v. 620. Sus. A space extending eight feet six inches in width outside of the boundary-fences. Here it is *gen.* understood to be a space left on the outside of the boundary, to enable the proprietor to repair his fences without trespassing on his neighbour's lands, *ib.* vi. 42.

DEER, DEERE, see **Dare**, *v.*[3], **Dere.**

DEES, *sb.* Sus. Also written **deese** e.Sus. [dīs.] A place where herrings are dried.

Sus.[12] e.Sus. A place in which herrings are dried; now more *gen.* called a 'herring hang,' from the fish being hanged on sticks to dry, HOLLOWAY.

DEESHT, see **Disht.**

DEESHY-DOSHY, *adj.* Irel. Very small.

s.Ir. CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 107; Quite common (P.W.J.).

DEESTER, *sb.* Sc. [dīstər.] A doer, promoter, agent. Cf. **doer.**

Abd. He's been ane o' the heid deesters, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii. Per. (G.W.)

[*Dee* (for *do*) + *-ster* (as in *backster*, q.v.).

DEET, see **Die**, *v.*, **Dight**, *v.*, **Do**, *v.*

DEETH, see **Death.**

DEETING, *sb.* n.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A yard of cotton.

DEETING, *prp.* Lan. Smearing, plastering the stove of the oven's mouth to keep in the heat. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

DEEVE, see **Deaf**, **Deave**, **Dive**, *v.*

DEFAUT, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [difɛ·t.] Fault, defect.

Nif you vind any defaut I'll be bound to make it good.

[The people roos up-on him on a night For his defaute, CHAUCER *C.T.* B. 3718. Fr. *défaut*, fault, defect (COTGR.).]

DEFEAT, *pp. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **defait**(e Sc.; **defett** Abd. (JAM.) Exhausted from the effects of sickness or fatigue.

Sc. He said he was defeat wi' travel a' the night afore, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii; She got sic a load o' cauld at that ball. . . . an' a' defaite thegither, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 96 (JAM.). Abd. (JAM.)

[And of him-self imagined he ofte To ben defet, and pale, CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* v. 618. OF. *defeit*, 'anéanti' (LA CURNE, s.v. *Deffaire*).]

DEFENCE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Confidence from the possession of the means of defence.

Abd. I can put the utmost defence in your skill, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 188, ed. 1889.

DEFEND, *v.* Sc. To ward off, keep off.

n.Sc. They commonly speak of 'defending a stroke' (JAM.). Abd. The best o' claith . . . Defended cauld an' cravin' baith, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 114.

[Of Scotland the wer wall . . . Our fais force to defend, *The Howlat* (c. 1447) 383, in *Sc. Allit. Poems* (1897) 60. Lat. *defendere*, to keep off.]

DEFENN, *sb.* Bnff.[1] Dirt.

DEFETT, DEFFE, see **Defeat, Deft.**

DEFICIENT, *sb.* Glo. In phr. *in deficient of*, in place of, instead of. (W.H.C.); Glo.[1]

DEFORCE, *v.* Sc. To treat with violence, as to take anything out of the possession of another by forcible means; to hinder an officer in the execution of his duty.

Sc. The herald was evil entreated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly deforced, and his letters riven, PITSCOTTIE *Chron. Sc.* (ed. 1768) 137 (JAM.); I have no quarrel with you,—but if you interrupt me in my duty, I will break the wand of peace, and declare myself deforced, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xlii.

Hence **Deforcement**, *sb.* the action of forcibly preventing an officer of the law from doing his duty.

w.Sc. Two aged women, tried at Stornoway for deforcement of a sheriff's officer, *N. Brit. Dy. Mail* (Aug. 5, 1884) 4.

DEFORM, *sb.* Sc. A deformed person.

Fif. Go, hie thee homeward, thou deform, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 110, ed. 1871.

[Other seuen oxen . . . defourme and leene, WYCLIF (1382) *Gen.* xli. 19. Lat. *dēformis*, deformed.]

DEFT, *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lei. In form **deffe** Lei. (K.) [deft.] 1. Quiet, silent.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum.[12]

Hence **Deftly**, *adv.* lightly, gently, softly, silently.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Cum. Aw heard a jeyke at window pane, An deftly went to see, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 1st S. 11; Cum.[2] Wm. To any that reach a thing likely to fall they say, 'Deftly, deftly' (K.). Yks. (K.) n.Yks. Gang deftly, Nan, And mack as little din as e'er thou can, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 253; n.Yks.[3], w.Yks.[1]

2. Pretty, neat. Also used ironically.

n.Cy. SKINNER (1671); N.Cy.[1] Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. Cum.[1], Yks. (K.) n.Yks. Wally, wally, here's a deft tinye cawfe, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 17; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'It was a deft sight,' ironically speaking, an extraordinary appearance, something ludicrous. Deftest, the most select one of the lot; n.Yks.[3] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 246; w.Yks.[1] Lan. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107. Lei. 'A pretty deffe man,' a sprnce fellow (K.).

3. Of quantity: ample.

m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. We've hed a gay deft bit o' sno', BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 21; LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 246.

[1. ME. *daffte*, quiet (*Ormulum*), OE. (*ge*)*defte*, (*ge*)*dæfte*, mild, gentle. 2. Deft [neat], *nitidus*, *pulcher*, COLES (1679).]

DEFTLY, *adv.* Yks. [de·ftli.] Well in health, hearty.

w.Yks. How isto?—Deftly as out, *Farmer Giles* (1834) 5; (J.W.)

DEFTNESS, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [de·ftnəs.] Understanding, acuteness.

DEFY, *v.* w.Som.[1] [difaɪ·.] To repudiate, to set at nought.

After the calling of banns in a church, a man stood up and proclaimed: Aay deenaa·y nt un deefaa·y nt, dh-uum·un-z muy·n! [I deny it and defy it, the woman is mine!]

[I defye the scurtee and the bond, CHAUCER *C.T.* A. 1604. OFr. *deffier* (*se*), 'se révolter' (LA CURNE).]

DEG, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. [deg.] 1. *v.* To strike with a sharp-pointed weapon.

Ayr., Lnk. 'Deg the knife into the buird,' strike the knife into the table JAM.).

Hence **Degger**, *sb.* one who 'degs.' (*ib.*)

2. To pierce with small holes or indentations by means of a sharp-pointed instrument. Ayr., Lnk. (JAM.)

3. *sb.* A stroke or sharp blow; also, the hole or indentation produced by a pointed instrument.

Ayr., Lnk. Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a deg with his elbow, *R. Gilhaize*, I. 127 (JAM.).

4. Used as *adv.*; cf. 'slap,' 'bang.'

w.Sc. I thocht I could see the swurds sometimes come deg against the tender shanks of the leddies [in dancing], CARRICK *Laird of Logan* 1835 28r.

DEG, see **Dag**, *sb.*[2a], **Dic(k**, *num. adj.*, **Dig.**

DEGESS, *sb.* w.Som.[1] Digestion.

The thing o't is, he's so bad in his [dee·jas].

[ME. *digest*, digestion (TREVISA) (N.E.D.).]

DEG(G, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. [deg.] 1. *v.* To sprinkle water upon anything; to bedew, moisten, soak. Cf. **dag**, *v.*[1]

n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 175. Wm. Betty degged her cleeas et she hed oot et top et girs, *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 4. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] Fetch a sup o watther ti degg them cleeas wi. w.Yks. Mah heead is degged wi' dew, LITTLEDALE *Crav. Sug. Sol.* (1859) v. 2; Ah'm fair degg'd to th' skin (J.T.); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[13]; w.Yks.[5] Come, gehr agāate an' sweep that floor, an' mind an' deg it weel first. Lan. Till deg'd and damp and wet it gat, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1876) 60; She is degd all over (E.F.); Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] To deg clothes is to sprinkle them with water before ironing.

Hence (1) **Degger**, *sb.* a familiar term applied to a man watering with a can; (2) **Degging**, *vbl. sb.* the act of sprinkling with water; (3) **Degging-can**, *sb.* a watering-pot; (4) **-cart**, a water-cart; (5) **-pot**, in weaving: a pot that holds water and a broom to 'deg' or sprinkle the cloth.

(1) Lan. He were co'd Degger fro a thrick he had o' dampin his shop floor wi a waytherin can, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 335. (2) w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] Sprinkling linen previous to ironing it. Lan. They'll o hev a jet i' ther hands . . . an' give 'em a good deggin' to freshen 'em up a bit, *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 2, 1895) 3. m.Lan.[1] (3) Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). w.Yks. Aw'll goa an deg mi garden wi th' deggin-can (D.L.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* Oct. 1, 1892). Lan. He could always foretell when the 'deggin can' was going to be used, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 34; GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 28. Chs.[13] (4) Lan. Like a fairy fountain or a degging-cart, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 308. (5) Chs.[1] 413.

2. To drizzle with rain. See **Dag**, *v.*[1] 6.

w.Yks. It's not come much rain yet, but it keeps degging (F.P.T.).

Hence **Deggy**, *adj.* drizzly, foggy.

n.Cy. (HALL.), n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. It's been a right deggy day (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

3. Of a sore: to run, ooze; to fester.

Cum.[1] To flow slowly like a moist ulcer or 'deggan sare.' w.Yks. (W.A.S.)

4. *sb.* Damp, moisture; a drop of water.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). w.Yks. Common (M.F.).

[1. Norw. dial. *deggja*, to besprinkle, bedew (AASEN) ON. *dǫggva*.]

DEG(G)-BOUND, *ppl. adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. In form **-bowed** w.Yks.[1] Of cattle: swollen.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Yks. (K.) n.Yks. Our bull-segg's pussom'd, hee's deg-bownd, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 131. w.Yks.[1]

DEGGER, DEI, see **Dagger**, *int.*, **Day, Dey.**

DEIB, *v.* Sh.I. To dip frequently in water as a sea-bird does its bill; to be constantly plying the occupation of fishing. (K.I.); S. & Ork.[1]

DEID, see **Dead**, *adj.* and *sb.*[12]

DEIGH, *v.* Sc. Also written **dech**. [Not known to our correspondents.] Of turfs: to build.

Fif. Ye're deighin your toors (JAM.).

DEIGHLE, *sb.* Sc. [dē·ɣl.] A simpleton.

Ayr. A pridefu' gaste o' a body, but a wee deighle o' a puddock hoved up wi' its ain conceat, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 26.

DEIGHTLE, DEIGN, see **Daytal, Dean**, *sb.*[2]

DEIL, DEIR, DEIS, see **Devil, Dare**, *v.*[2], **Dere, Deas.**

DEITH, DEIVE, see **Death**, *sb.*, **Deave.**

DEJECT, *v.* w.Som.[1] To project; to lean.

Dhik dhae·ur dhae·ur deejak·s een·wurdz [That one there projects inwards].

DEJEUNE, *sb.* Sc. Breakfast. See **Disjune.**

Frf. After taking a dejeune, For whilk we paid a double croun, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 125. [After the dejeune at Mrs. Hunter's, DICKENS *Pickwick* (1837) xviii.]

[Take a dejeune of muskadel and eggs, JONSON *New Inn* (1630) III. i, ed. Cunningham, II. 364.]

DEK, DEKE, see **Dic(k**, *num. adj.*, **Dike**, *sb.*

DEKKIR, *v.* Sh.I. To toil, to labour hard. S. & Ork.[1]

DEL, *conj.* Wxf.[1] Until.

DEL, DEL-, see **Dell, Deal**, *sb.*[2]

DELATE, *v.* Sc. Also written **dilate** (JAM.). [dilē·t.] To accuse judicially before a court; to inform against.

Sc. Corsack was soon delated by the curate for noncomformity, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 50, ed. 1828; *Scotticisms* (1787) 28.

Abd. Certain neighbours were delated to appear before the Session, ALEXANDER *N. Rural Life* (1877) 17. Ayr. They maun be delated before the session, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 155; He spak o' her being delatit and syne wirried at a stake, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 104.

Hence (1) **Delation,** *sb.* an accusation; (2) **Delator,** *sb.* an informer, accuser.

(1) Sc. Thir persons had power . . . to meet, set and cognosce Mr. Andrew Logie . . . upon a delation given in against him to the said committee, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 91 (JAM.). (2) Sc. It is manifest, that they were delators of Christ to Pilate, ROLLOCKE *Lect. on Pass.* (1616) 52 (*ib.*).

DELAVERLY, *adv.* Bnff.[1] Continuously. Cf. **deliverly.**

It dang on sax ooks delaverly on iver uppalt or dewalt.

[The same word as ME. *delavily,* in an overflowing manner. Þar folowis out of fresche wyne feetles to mete, So largely & so delauyly of licoure, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1351. Cp. ME. *deslavee,* unrestrained. The deslavee appetyt of etynge, CHAUCER *C.T.* I. 834. OFr. *deslavement,* 'à la manière d'un grand lavage' (GODEFROY).]

DELBORD, *sb.* Cor.[12] [de·lbəd.] The fish nurse-hound, *Squalus canicula.*

DELE, DELEEGHTSOME, see **Deal,** *sb.*[1], **Delightsome.**

DELEER, *v.* Sc. Also written **deler, delier, delir** (JAM.); **dileer.** [dilī·r, dilia·r.] To intoxicate, to render 'delirious.'

Edb. The whisk's [whisky] been in my pate, and that's deleer't me, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 219.

Hence (1) **Deleerit,** *pp.* gone mad, out of one's senses; (2) **Deliritness,** *sb.* madness.

(1) Sc. 'The woman is deleerit,' said Captain MacTurk, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xii. Fif. He gript it like a man delierit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827). Rnf. I'll say that ye're deleerit, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 12. Ayr. The woman's deleerit, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xii; For monie a ane has gotten a fright, An' liv'd an died deleeret, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 14. Lnk. There's some folk says he's gaun deleerit About his Bell, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 10. Edb. Even they you rin agroun deler't, An' stops their fun, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 94. Dmf. Ye'd say the same tae see them crawl, Baith like to gang deleerit, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 148. (2) Ayr. I won'er that my mother did na send word o' the nature of this deliriotness o' Charlie, GALT *Entail* (1823) xl.

[Fr. *deliirer,* to rave (COTGR.).]

DELF, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Wor. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Ken. Also written **delph** Sc. Yks. w.Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. sw.Lin.[1] e.An.[1]; and in form **delft** n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] [delf.] **1.** *sb.* An excavation; a cut at the back of an embankment, whence the earth has been obtained for forming the bank; a railway-cutting. n.Lin.[1] See **Delve.**

2. A stone-quarry; a pit from which ironstone has been dug.

w.Sc., Fif. (JAM.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Yks. *Gl. Lab.* (1894). w.Yks. To meet at a stone delf aback of the Lang Kirk, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 91; w.Yks.[234] Lan. (F.R.C.); Then we sat down by the fire with John Singleton, o' th' Delph, with whom I spent 2*d.*, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 50. Chs.[123], Nhp.[2] Shr.[1] *Obsol.* The poor owd man missed the rack an' tumbled into the delf, an' 'urt 'is-self badly.

Hence (1) **Delf-hole,** *sb.* a quarry; (2) **-house,** *sb.* a house adjoining a quarry; (3) **-man,** *sb.* a miner, a workman in a stone-quarry.

(1) w.Yks. Intul a delf-hoil cloise by, *Pudsey Olm.* (1886) 8; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 1, 1892). (2) w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2] (3) Lan. A big, powerful delphman . . . had partially won her heart, *Neddy's Crtshp.* (1888) 6. s.Lan. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 73.

3. A coal-pit.

s.Chs.[1] Ū pŭd·in mai·d ŭ dhū krŭs·iz ŭz dhū laad·z brau·t baak·frŭm dhŭ delf [A puddin' made o' the crusses (crusts) as the lads brought back from the delf]. n.Stf. (J.T.)

Hence **Delf-clothes,** *sb. pl.* the working suit of a collier. n.Stf. (J.T.)

4. A drain that has been delved; a ditch.

Lin. There are numerous drains and delphs connected with the rivers of Lincolnshire, *Fishing Gazette* (Sept. 14, 1889) 168, col. 2; BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Shr.[2] e.An. Other lines (in Holland Fen) represent droves and delphs, from two feet in width to one hundred, WHITE *E. Eng.* (1865) I. 263; e.An.[1] Cmb.[1] In the year 970 Brithnoth caused Abbot's Delf to be cut. Suf. (H.J.L.R.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Suf.[1] Not common.

Hence **Delf-hole,** *sb.* a deep hole in the broads, over springy ground. e.An.[12]

5. A pond.

n.Lin.[1] Shr.[2] The name of a stagnant piece of water in the centre of the town of Broseley; it has probably been a spot from whence minerals were formerly obtained. Ken. HOLLOWAY.

6. A sod or cut turf; a large space cut into turfs; a peat-hag.

Bnff. If a delph be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord, *App. Agric. Surv.* 42 (JAM.); Bnff.[1] The twa o' thim keest a great big delf o' truffs. That lan's jist a delf o' weeds. w.Sc., Fif., Lnk. (JAM.)

7. The depth of a spade.

Not. They went one delf down (J.H.B.). Lei.[1] I mean to dig a delft lower. War.[3]

8. *v.* With *down* or *up*: to cut mould, clay, &c., in large masses.

Bnff.[1] Delf doon the bank in o' the hole.

[1. OE. *(ge)delf,* a digging, quarry, mine, trench, ditch. 2. To bie stoonys hewid out of the delues, WYCLIF (1388) 2 *Chron.* XXXIV. 11. 3. Any mine, delph of coale, MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* (ed. 1615) xxiv, sec. 8.]

DELF, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **delph** n.Yks. w.Yks.; and in form **delft** Sc. w.Yks. [delf, delft.] **1.** Earthenware, crockery. Also used *attrib.*

Abd. Tin pitchers, delft mugs, and crystal jugs are indifferently called into use, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 248, ed. 1882. Frf. Like a dally drawn on delf Or china ware, Fit but to grace a cupboard shelf, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 82. Fif. In a thousand bits the delf gaed a' ower the pavement, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 101. Rnf. Braw china cups and china flets, Wi' coarser ware o' delf, BARR *Poems* (1861) 218. Ayr. Mickie dealt in bowls and other shapes of delft, HUNTER *Studies* 1870) 62. Lnk. My presses are weel stored wi' delf, A' colours 'maist but green, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 46. N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], w.Yks. (J.T.)

Hence **Delfin,** *adj.* made of earthenware.

Bwk. I like to see the dancin' lowe . . . Licht up the snaw-white delfin ware That stands upon the bink, CALDER *Sngs. and Poems* (1897) 160.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Delf-case,** (2) **-ledge,** (3) **-rack,** a case or frame, fixed to the kitchen-wall to hold crockery; (4) **-shop,** a china-shop; (5) **-ware,** earthenware, crockery.

(1) w.Yks. Shoo examined ivvery corner from t'top o' t'delf-case to t'chimley hoil, *Pudsey Olm.* (1889) 25; Ar delf-caise an cubbard hactly groans wi pieces a plate, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 38. w.Yks.[134], n.Lin.[1] (2) w.Yks.[5] A large square wooden frame, fitted up on the kitchen wall, shelved, and furnished with thick roller supports at intervals, within which the delf-ware is arranged in tasteful order. They are now very rarely made, but are still to be seen in many houses, and are generally of oak. (3) Dur.[1] n.Yks. The Yorkshire tykes call a dresser a delph-rack, FETHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 3. ne.Yks.[1] In fairly common use. w.Yks. Very seldom seen now (W.H.); *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). Lan.[1] (4) Lan. He was to call at an old-fashioned delf-shop in the town, WAUGH *Craig Dhu,* 33. (5) Ayr. Wattie Dron was a dealer in crockery and delf-ware, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 76. w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). n.Lin.[1]

[Du. *Delf* (now *Delft*), a town in Holland, named fr. the *delf* (*delve*) ditch, by which name the chief canal of the town is still known.]

DELFIN, *vbl. sb.* w.Yks. [de·lfin.] A broad deep sort of trench or ditch where the earth has been dug out to raise roads or river or sea banks. (W.H.) See **Delf,** *v.*

DELFOLLAN, DELFT, see **Day-falling, Delf,** *sb.*[12]

DELGIN, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) Also written **dalgan.** The stick used in binding sheaves.

[Gael. *dealgan,* a little pin or skewer, dim. of *dealg,* a pin (M. & D.).]

DELICATE, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Dev. Cor. Also written **delagat, dillagate** Sc. (JAM.) [de·likət] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* **Delicate Bess,** (1) the red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; (2) the plant *Valeriana celtica.*

(1) Dev. (B. & H.) (2) Dev.[4]

2. Fine, pleasant.

Cor. Mornin, Old Zeb; how be 'ee, this dellicate day? 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) iv. ['Every one cannot live at Rotheras,' a delicate seat of the Bodmans in this county [Hrf.], RAY *Prov.* (1678) 312.]

3. *sb.* A dainty, delicacy.

Fif. The greatest dillagate ava' Was sandells fried wi' bacon, *MS. Poem* (JAM.). Ayr. Keeping a covered table with rich delicates, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 122, ed. 1845. w.Yks. There were delicates of all sorts (C.C.R.).

[2. The sun broke out into a delicate warm day, WHITE *Selborne* (1789) xxiii, ed. 1851, 87; Where they much breed and haunt, I have observ'd The air is delicate, SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 10. 3. Reflections ... which add delicates to the feast of a good conscience, STEELE *Tatler* (1710) No. 251.]

DELIGHTSOME, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Written deleeghtsome n.Yks.[2]; also in form delichtsome Sc. [dilī'tsəm, Sc. dili'χtsəm.] Delightful.

Lnk. [He] drinks in ilk delichtsome feature, While the bairns he ee's wi' pride, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 32. n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] I went on a trip wi' oor Robbud to Scarborough; it is a delightsum plaace.

[Ye shall be a delightsome land, BIBLE *Mal.* iii. 12.]

DELIVERLY, *adv.* Sc. Freely, continuously. Cf. delaverly.

Cai. A child is said to greet deliverly when it cries almost without intermission (JAM.).

[The same word as ME. *deliverly*, lightly, quickly (CHAUCER).]

DELIVERY-DRIFT, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A drift from low ground into a pit-shaft into which water is delivered from the pump.

Nhb.[1] Called also off-take drift. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

DELK, *sb.* e.An. Ken. [delk.] A small cavity or dent in the soil, or any surface that should be smooth; a dimple. See Dawk, *sb.*[1]

e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] Ken. HOLLOWAY.

[Cp. EFris. *dölke*, 'Grübchen, kleine Vertiefung' (KOOLMAN).]

DELKIN, see Dulkin.

DELL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Hmp. Also written del n.Cy. w.Yks. [del.] 1. A little dale, a narrow valley.

Ayr. The woodcock haunts the lonely dells, BURNS *Now Westlin Winds*, st. 2. Gall. So Douglas ordered a dismounted file to lead the young lads out into a dell, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Still used. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

2. Term in a boys' game: the goal. Cf. dale, *sb.* 3.

Abd. The cellar door was aye the meeting-place—The starting-point o' ilka game—the goal o' ilka race. ... The hail at 'Shinty' and the dell at 'Hunty' and 'Kee how!' CADENHEAD *Flights* (1853) 192.

3. A low, hollow place; a pit. Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

[1. Þay þam dighte to þe depe dellis, *Awntyrs Arthure* (c. 1435) 6, in *Sc. Allit. Poems* (1897) 117. Cp. EFris. *delle*, 'Thal' (KOOLMAN). 3. Thilke same unhappye ewe ... Fell headlong into a dell, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Mar. [*Gl.* a hole in the ground]. Cp. LG. *delle*, 'eine kleine Bodenvertiefung' (BERGHAUS).]

DEL(L, DELL, see Delve, *v.*, Deal, *sb.*[1]

DELLFIN, *sb.* Glo. [de'lfin.] A low place, overgrown with underwood. See Delf, *sb.*[1] 6.

Glo. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.[1]

DELLIT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written delit Lan.; dellert w.Yks.[1] [de'lit.] 1. Daylight, daybreak.

w.Yks.[1] There war a girt roak ... at delleet, ii. 285. Lan. They're as fawse too, an' as blint to th' dellit, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 14; e.Lan.[1]

2. Twilight, evening, dusk.

Lan. We'n come deawn agen to-art dellit, BRIERLEY *Traddlepin*, vi; I did nah promise to come ogen till Setterdey neet, at dellit, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 6. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

DELLO, *sb.* Or.I. A small patch of cultivated ground. (S.A.S.); S. & Ork.[1]

DELP, *int.* Shr.[1] [delp.] An exclamation used to express pity; a contraction of 'God help.'

DELPH, DELSEED, see Delf, *sb.*[1 2], Deal, *sb.*[2]

DELT, *v.* Sc. [delt.] To treat with great care and attention; to caress, fondle. See Dalt, *sb.*[1], Daut, *v.*

Ayr. Here have I been deltit noo for sax weeks and mair wi' my papers, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 124.

Hence (1) **Delting**, *ppl. adj.* spoiling with kindness; (2) **Deltit**, *ppl. adj.* spoilt with kindness.

(1) Elg. The delting look, the dawting arm, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 167. (2) Mry., Bnff. (JAM.) Abd. A deltit brat (*ib.*).

DELVE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Dev. Also in form del(l S. & Ork.[1] Abd. Wxf.[1] [delv, del.] I. *v.* To dig, turn up with a spade, esp. to dig a garden. Also used *fig.* See Delf, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Left Will to delve his last dwellings by himsell, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiii. S. & Ork.[1] Abd. Gang on year aifter year plewin an' del'in', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliv. Frf. 'Ye juist wore them sometimes when ye was delvin,' broke in Jess, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xv. Per. I would as soon howk taties wi' my staff as delve in the Scriptures wanting a reference Bible, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 24. Fif. In a stroke o' the eye She delv'd down within her spicy jail again, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) li. Slg. He'd delve their yard, or tend their coo, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 173. Rnf. We'll delve our ain yard, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 76. Ayr. She was delving to plant potatoes, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xviii. Lnk. Delved his kail-yard in the sun, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 74. Edb. Digging and delving away at the bit kail-yard, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. Kcb. He maun toil An' delve, an' shake, an' prune, IRVING *Fireside Sngs.* (1872) 52. Wxf.[1] Zim dellen harnothès, 86. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.[1] He might he' delven the side piece. Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1] s.Dur. He's delved t'garden (J.E.D.). Cum. (E.W.P.) Wm. Gang an delve t'garden ower (B.K.). n.Yks.[1 2], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[3 5] Lan. Somb'dy'll ha' to wayve an' delve, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 80. Chs.[1 3], Nhp.[2] Shr.[1] Let the childern alone, they bin on'y delvin' i' the on-dug groun' doin no 'arm; Shr.[2] Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804). Brks.[1] Dev. If Cadburye-castle and Dolbury-hill dolven were, All England might plonghe with a golden sheere, RAY *Prov.* (ed. 1813) 244.

Hence (1) **Delver**, *sb.* one who digs; a drainer; (2) **Delving**, *vbl. sb.* digging; also used *attrib.*

(1) Sc. My daddy's a delver of dykes, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 82. Ayr. Our gentry care as little For delvers, ditchers an' sic cattle, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) I. 89; The delvers, spinsters, a' sit roun' The meikle kitchen table, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 38. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1807). (2) Abd. Nae dellin' was deen, nae thrashin', nae ploughin', *Gudman Inglismaill* (1873) 42. e.Sc. Doing the delvin an' sic like i' the gardens, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxvii. Fif. When the 'delvin'' time came, Saunders sent one of his men to dig the garden, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 167. Ayr. For gumlie dubs of your ain delvin, BURNS *To G. Hamilton*, st. 11. Lnk. Still must he labour 'mid hardship and care, At delving, at ploughing, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 101, ed. 1897. Lan. Richard Dickinson of the Cocklache came and took 20 falls of delving of me, at a 11 shillings, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 103.

2. To dig two spades' depth; to dig deep.

Lin. I asked an old neighbour whether a certain patch in my garden would not require delving before I could eradicate the weeds. ... He said, 'I don't think you need go so deep as that; digging will do.' 'What is delving but digging?' I asked. 'Why trenching, of course, digging deep,' was the reply, *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 453. Shr.[1]

3. To dig in, insert, hide, bury.

Rnf. Just delve yer claws, and in a crack, His character, Ye can hae't battered on his back Ere he could stir, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 181.

4. Quarrying term: to split or 'rive' the flag-rock, ready for the 'fettler' or hewer, after it has been cut or separated from the solid by the 'getter.' w.Yks. (W.H.V.)

Hence **Delver**, *sb.* a quarryman.

w.Yks. (G.H.); (W.H.V.); Colliers and delvers, *Pudsey Olm.* (1878) 17; ECCLES *Leeds Alm.* (1881) 15.

5. To indent or bruise a metal surface.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.[1 2] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5]

6. To work hard, slave, drudge. *Gen.* with *at.*

Frf. As we delved up the twisting road between two fields, that leads to the farm of Little Rathie, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) xi. n.Yks.[1] He's allays delving at it, gan when ye will; n.Yks.[2] 'They're delving at it' [going ahead with the work]. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5] Lin.

There I am, delving at it from morning to night. They delve, poor bairns, and you're forced to let them have a bit of play (R.E.C.); *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 453. **Shr.**[1] I'm tired till I can 'ardly lug a leg; I han to delve at them tatoes w'ile yo bin rumagatin about after nuts an' slous.

7. *sb.* A dig.

Lan. Wi hur grippen fast hoo gien fust one a delve ith stummack, un then another, STATON *B. Shuttle Boxtun*, 39.

[ME. *delve*, to dig (CHAUCER); OE. *delfan*.]

DEM, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. [dem.] **1.** *v.* To dam water, to stop a watercourse.

Kcd. Na yet for a' 'at baith cud lave, Or dicht or dem, or close, Wis ever seen at Mill o' Stra'an So big a caup o' brose, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 7. **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** A famous drinker is credited with the observation 'that owt less than a quart was'nt worth startin' wi', fer it nivver demmed' (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] We can dem it up a bit, an mack a dub a gay dipness, ii. 292. **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'd as soon try to dem Trent up wi' a dish-cloot. **sw.Lin.**[1] They demm'd it higher up. I fell crossways into the dyke, so I was demming up the water.

2. With *in.* Of clouds: to collect, to be obstructed. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. *sb.* A dam, weir.

Cum. Now gedder in t'sheep and wesh them in' t'dem, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 246; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 246; **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Theäre hed niver no reight to be a dem e' Car Dyke. **sw.Lin.**[1] They put a dem in the beck.

Hence **Dem-fow,** *adj.* quite full.

Fif. Often heard (A.W.). **Lth.** It is sometimes said that the hands are dem-fow, when one has too much work to do (JAM.).

[1. Brystand . . . our thir demmyt lynnis, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 32. OFris. *demma*, 'dämmen, verstopfen' (RICHTHOFEN).]

DEM, *int. Obs.* Dev. An insulting expression used to a woman without any definite meaning.

Dev. *w. Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; **Dev.**[1] You must tell every living soul that I was bosky and vall'd into the mud-pool, must ye, dem? pt. ii. 13. **n.Dev.** Dist hire ma, dem? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 139; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) l. 434; De'm, you slut! GROSE (1790).

DEM, see **Dim.**

DEMAND, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Dev. **1.** *v.* To command a view, to overlook, watch.

Dev. If you please to stand there, you'll be able to demand both ways, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 91.

2. Phr. *to demand t'miller,* to overdraw an account.

w.Yks. *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887).

3. *sb. pl.* Commands, commissions.

N.I.[1] Have you any demands into town?

DEMAINE, DEMANE, DEMAYNE, see **Demean.**

DEMATH, see **Daymath.**

DEMBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Written **dembl** S. & Ork.[1]; and in form **dimble** (JAM. *Suppl.*). [de'm-, di'm(b)l.]

1. *v.* To set or root young plants. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cf. **demple,** *v.*

2. To dip or plunge in liquid, to plash.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** (W.A.G.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Or.I.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** (JAM. *Suppl.*)

3. *sb.* A plunge. S. & Ork.[1]

DEME, see **Dame.**

DEMEAN, *v.* Sc. Also in form **demaine** n.Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; **demane** Sc. (JAM.); **demayne.** [dimī'n, dimē'n.] To deal with or treat any one in a specified way; esp. to treat badly, ill-treat, maltreat.

Sc. Decerned to be executed to death, demeaned as a traitor, and underly the pains of treason when apprehended, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 447, ed. 1871; The sentence . . . by which they were ordered to be executed to death, and demeaned as traitors when apprehended, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 410, ed. 1828. **n.Sc.** It is still said one is 'demaynt with weet,' when he is drenched with rain or injured by the effects of it (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] His horse cam doon, and demainet 'im most awfou. **Slg.** That same bodie was given and broken for us, that is to say, crucified and demayned with anguish and dolours, BRUCE *Sermons* (c. 1631) iii, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** Ay wicked Claver'se to demean, And ay an ill dead may he die! *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 52.

Hence **Demainan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of inflicting injury. **Bnff.**[1]

[Thair fais . . . than demanit thame angrely, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) XI. 624. OFr. *demener*, 'traiter, mener, conduire' (LA CURNE).]

DEMEANOUR, *sb.* **Lei.**[1] Eccentricity.

At the inquest it was notified that there had been some demeanour in his ways.

DEMEANS, *sb. pl.*[1] Sc. [dimī'nz.] Lands, districts, 'demesnes.'

e.Lth. Wha mak' a Scotland owre the water, The auld demeans! MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 35.

[A gentleman of noble parentage, Of faire demeanes, SHAKS. (ed. 1623) *R. & J.* III. v. 182. AFr. *demaine* (*Termes de la ley*).]

DEMEANS, *sb. pl.*[2] Yks. [dimiə'nz.] Means.

w.Yks. In quest of game by foul demeans, MATHER *Sheffield Sngs.* (1862) No. 26; **w.Yks.**[2]

[*De-* (pref) + lit. E. *means*, AFr. *meiens* (MOISY), Fr. *moyens*. The word is prob. formed fr. assoc. w. the word above.]

DEMELLIT, *pp.* Ags. (JAM.) Hurt, injured, disordered.

Hence **Demellitie,** *sb.* a hurt, stroke, injury of any kind; the effects of a dispute or broil.

[Cp. Fr. *avoir à démêler*, 'être en contestation, en querelle, en débat' (LITTRÉ).]

DEMENT, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **diment** Ayr. [dime'nt] To make crazy, to drive mad.

Sc. If the finger of God in their spirits should so far dement them as to disagree, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 255 (JAM.). **Kcd.** By debts and duns demented, Him in pauper livery clad, . . . Men immured amid th' mad, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 127. **Rnf.** 'Twould only torment ye, and fairly dement ye, And rack yer auld heart a' the days o' yer life, BARR *Poems* (1861) 250.

Hence (1) **Dementation,** *sb.* a state of derangement; (2) **Demented,** *ppl. adj.* distracted, crazed, maddened; (3) **Dementedly,** *adv.* distractedly; (4) **Dementing,** *ppl. adj.* maddening, distracting.

(1) **Sc.** We would have accounted such a thought not only disloyalty but dementation and madness, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 75 (JAM.). (2) **Bnff.** A heap of yarn, with which some dementit old woman had hanged herself, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 61. **Abd.** The woman's clean dementit, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, xxii. **Frf.** She was almaist dementit, an' in her agony she tried her best to squeeze to the front o' the crood, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 167, ed. 1889. **Per.** My head's just going round and round, I think I'm demented, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 88, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** He is constantly fleein' about with lawyers and pitten Sir John maist dementit. CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xiii. **Rnf.** I'm fairly distracted, demented, and racked, BARR *Poems* (1861) 25. **Ayr.** He gasped, and looked round like a man dimented, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Lnk.** Seein' twa white things him afore, He turned maist dimentit, WATT *Poems* (1827) 64. **Lth.** His widow dementit wi' grief or wi' gear, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 83. **Dmf.** Dementit cuif, O be mair wise, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 23. **Gall.** They were fair demented wi' drink, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 206. **N.Cy.**[1] (3) **Lth.** I . . . dreamily and dementedly daundered down the burnside, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 301. (4) **Sc.** There wi' his dementing lear, An' loesing tongue an' greedy maw, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 21. **Kcd.** In spite o' that dementing cry, 'O Johnny, man, I'm wantin' siller,' GRANT *Lays* (1884) 127.

DEMIC, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Not. Lin. Also written **demick** m.Yks. w.Yks. Not.; **demik** w.Yks.; **demmic** n.Lin.[1]; **demmick** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **demmock** w.Yks; **demmuc** n.Lin.[1]; **demmuck** sw.Lin.[1]; **demock** w.Yks.; **dimmock** e.Yks.[1] [de'mik, de'mək.] **1.** *sb.* An epidemic.

w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 176; **w.Yks.**[3], **n.Lin.**[1]

2. The potato-disease.

e.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); Floods, robberies, cattle plague, small pox, measles, t'demmick an' what not, *Yksman Comic Ann.* (1877) 39. **n.Lin.**[1]

3. A whitlow or thecal abscess, suppuration.

w.Yks. I've demick i mi thumb. ECCLES *Leeds Obsn.* (1879) 21; (J.T.); (S.P.U.) **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Demicked**, *adj.* gathered, diseased; (2) **Demicky**, *adj.* suppurating.

(1) **m.Yks.** You've got a demicked finger (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** Aar Bill hez gat a demik't thumb, Eccles *Sngs.* (1862) 141. (2) **w.Yks.** Eccles *Leeds Obs.* (1879) 21.

4. *v.* Of potatoes: to take the potato-disease.

e.Yks.[1] Deeant let em stop onny langer i grund or they'll all demmick. **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Demic'd**, *ppl. adj.* diseased, suffering from the potato-blight.

Yks. The seeds I bought back end of last year wur half of 'em dead or demic'd, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 32. **w.Yks.** Those potatoes o' yours are all democked, gaffer (H.L.); Tha munnot tak nooan nobbut demmocked ens, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 38. **Not.**[2] **n.Lin.**[1] He's caaingin' awaay like a demmuck't taatie. **sw.Lin.**[1]

[An aphetic form of lit. E. *epidemic.*]

DEMIN, see **Daimen**.

DEMIT, *v.* Sc. [dimi't.] 1. To dismiss, permit to depart.

Sc. However. Mr. John was demitted and Balmerino sent prisoner to the castle of Edinborough, Guthry *Mem.* (1747) 12 (Jam.); The ministers were demitted for that time, *ib.* 31.

2. To resign, give up; to lay down an office.

Sc. To demit an office, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437; Mr. James Sandiland demitted his place as canonist with great subtilty, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 216 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** My time is come, I maun demit, And frae your company reca', Buchan *Ballads*, II. 121, ed. 1875.

DEMMIN, DEMOUS, see **Daimen, Dooms**.

DEMPLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form **dimple** Bnff.[1] [de·mpl, di·mpl.] 1. *sb.* An instrument for setting potatoes, a dibble. Abd. (Jam.)

2. *v.* To set or root young plants. Cf. **demble**, *v.*

Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Bnff.**[1] Ye sudna dimple yir taties. **Abd.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

DEMPSE, DEMPSTER, see **Dimps, Deemster**.

DEMPTION, *sb.* Or.I. A great quantity.

Or.I. A demption of rain (Jam. *Suppl.*); Common (J.G.).

DEMUR, *sb.* Sc. Plight.

Abd. A set o' critic curs, Wha pit poor chiels in sad demurs, The sorrow eat them, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 346.

[Fr. *demeure*, an abode, tarriance, place of abiding (Cotgr.).]

DEN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. [den.] 1. *sb.* A dell, glen, a deep hollow between hills.

Sc. Dells, glens, or, as they are . . . termed, dens, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xvii. **n.Sc.** I was making my way through the den and the birch trees below Kenchnakerran, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 198. **Bnff.** One of his favourite spots was the Den and quarries of Rubislaw, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) i. **Abd.** In some deep den among the broom And whins, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 146. **Kcd.** Your father there shall ride nae mair, But tether Dobbin in the den, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 20. **Frf.** I'd ken that ugly mou again, Tho' I saw'd in the Seaton den, Sands *Poems* (1833) 81. **Fif.** Rab . . . went down the den for wood, Meldrum *Maygrédel* (1894) 151. **Slg.** I . . . spied a dun tod, cannily Mak' for the hazel den, Towers *Poems* (1885) 54. **Rnf.** Within my sylvan den I'd hae vexations even there, Young *Pictures* (1865) 144. **Ayr.** Her banks an' braes, her dens an' dells, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 10. **Lnk.** I . . . wander'd through ilk fairy den, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 16. **Bwk.** Croodlin' cushats closer thrang Adoon the den, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 103. **Dmf.** Listen the mavis while roamin' Away amang fairy-like dens, Reid *Poems* (1894) 44. **Kcb.** I hameward hied frae oot the dens, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 134. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 315.

2. The 'home' or 'base' in boys' games; the place of safety. Sc. (A.W.), N.I.[1], Nhb.[1], w.Yks. (J.T.) Cf. **dale**, *sb.* 3, **dell**, *sb.* 2.

3. A dark cellar in a mill building. N.I.[1]

4. The place where the scythe is laid into the sned. Nhb.[1]

5. *v.* To hide, lurk, to take shelter in a den; to run to cover.

Sc. Erewhile the hare denned close from view, Cunningham *Sngs.* 1813 18. **Ayr.** Hae ye ony ark . . . where a body might den himself, Galt *Entail* (1823) liii. **s.Sc.** She denned at last in a scrogye buss, Watson *Border Bards* (1859) 110; Where foxes denned became a mead, *ib.* 205. **Lth.** Foxie's owre gleg for him: he's denned, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 138. **Slk.** His head neath his daidle he dens, Currie *Musings* (1863) 165. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

6. To fit a scythe to the sned or handle.

Nhb.[1] Git that scythe denn'd as sune as ivvor ye can.

[The same word as OE. *denn*, habitation of a wild beast.]

DEN, DENCH, see **Dene, Densh**.

DENCHER, DENCHMAN, see **Denshire, Denshman**.

DENCK, see **Dink**, *adj.*

DENE, *sb.* Nrf. Dev. Also in form **den** (Hall.). [dīn, den.] A sandy tract on the seashore; esp. in *pl.* the low sand-hills n. and s. of Yarmouth.

Nrf. Munford *Local Names* (1870) 93; **Nrf.**[1] **Dev.** Mrs. Leigh . . . watched the ship glide out between the yellow denes, Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* (1855) xvi; A sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth (Hall.).

[EFris. *düne, dün*, 'ein durch Wind u. Sturm zusammengewirbelter Sandhaufe' (Koolman).]

DENE, DENG, see **Dean**, *sb.*[23], **Dang**, *v.*[12]

DENGLE, *v.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also in form **dennle**. To swing, vibrate, quiver, throb, tingle; to shoot or quiver with pain.

DENIAL, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Yks. and midl. and s. counties to Hmp. Som. [dinai·əl.] A disadvantage, detriment, hindrance; loss, injury; a disappointment.

w.Yks.[2] I have a great denial. **Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** Him bein' hard-hearin' mun be a great denial, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**[1] **Rut.**[1] Deafness is a great denial. **Lei.**[1] My lame hand is a sore denial to me. **Nhp.**[1] He was obliged to give up his situation, which was a great denial to me. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1] It is a great denial to me his doing so; **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] It was a great denial to me, not being able to go. **s.War.**[1] It's a great denial to him to be shut up in the house so long. **w.Wor.**[1] To laowse yer sight is a great denial to anybody. **s.Wor.**[1] 'Twere a great denial to 'im, as 'e never 'ad no schoolin. **Shr.**[1] Poor Dick's lost 'is arm i' the throshin' machine; it'll be a great denial to 'im; **Shr.**[2] His latness o' speech was a sad denial to him. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.**[1] It's a denial to a farm to lie so far off the road; **Ken.**[2] **ne.Ken.** It is a great denial for him not to go as he was especially anxious to hear him sing (H.M.). **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] His deathness is a great denial to him. **Hmp.**[1] His children be a great denial to 'im. **w.Som.**[1] Twuz u maayn dai·nuy·ul tu dh-oal mae·un, haun u laus ŭz duung·kee [It was a great drawback to the old man, when he lost his donkey].

DENK, see **Dink**, *adj.*

DENNECK, *sb.* Cor. [de·nək.] A species of tub-fish, *Trigla cuculus.*

Cor.[1] There is another species of tub-fish caught here (Mouse-hole) very similar to, but much smaller than the former (i. e. tub), sometimes called Piper or Peeper, and by others Ellick, Denneck, or Redannech; **Cor.**[2]

DENNIE, see **Denshman**.

DENRICK, *sb.* Sc. A smoke-board used when necessary to contract a chimney.

Abd. An evasive answer is frequently given to an over-inquisitive person by saying, 'Na, but ye wad spier frae the door to the denrick,' *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 156; It is a narrow board moving on hinges at the upper part of a fireplace, to be used as occasion may require to contract a chimney and so prevent its smoking, *ib.* 261.

[Apparently repr. *doun-reek*, i. e. smoke coming down when it should go upwards; so J. Longmuir in *N. & Q.* (*l.c.*).]

DENSH, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **dainsh** n.Yks.[12]; **dench** Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum. w.Yks.[1] [denʃ, dēnʃ.] 1. Dainty, fastidious, squeamish. Cf. **daunch**.

Nhb.[1] Rare. **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] 'Over densh by owght,' far too nice or fastidious. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe's nut itten hauf—shoe's seea dench an kecker, ii. 291.

Hence **Denched**, *adj.* squeamish as to food, finely mouthed.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** You're varra dench'd, I trow, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 57; **n.Yks.**[23]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Densh-gobbed**, (2) **-stomached**, of a dainty fastidious taste or appetite; affected in speaking.

(1) **n.Yks.**[12] (2) **s.Dur.** He's varra densh-stomached (J.E.D.).

3. Excellent.

n.Yks. His leuks are as Lebanon, densh as the cedars, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 15.

DENSHAUCH, *adj.* Bwk. (Jam.) Nice, hard to please; esp. in regard to food. See **Densh.**

DENSHIRE, *v.* and *sb.* Der. Hrt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dev. Written **dencher** Der.[1] Ken.[1] Sus.; **densher** Ken.[1] Sur.[1] Sus.[1] Wil.[1]; **denture** Sus. Also in form **down-share** Ken. [de·nʃə(r).] **1.** *v.* To cut off the turf from pasture land and, when dry, lay it in heaps and burn it to ashes.

Ken. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Down-shared, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) V. 113; *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 37. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** Still in use (F.E.S.); Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XLIII. 212. **Wil.**[1] **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) [To Devonshire or Denshire land, that is to pare off the surface or top-turf thereof, and to lay it upon heaps and burn it; which ashes are a marvelous improvement to battle barren land, by reason of the fixt salt which they contain. This course they take with their harren spongy heathy land in many counties of England. Ray *Prov.* (1678) 304.]

Hence **Denshiring**, *vbl. sb.* burning the dried turf.

Der.[1] *Obs.* **Hrt.** If the ground be very stiff, then burn the surface, which is called Denshiring, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750). **Ken.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); These are a few instances of superlative praise bestowed on downsharing, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 429. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XLIII. 212. **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 298; (T.C.P.) **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). [(K.)]

2. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Denshire-ashes**, the results of the process of denshiring; (2) **-plough**, an instrument used for turf-cutting; (3) **-pout**, a pile of weeds, stubble, or rubbish, made in the fields for burning.

(1) **Sur.** T.S.C.) (2) **Sus.**[1] (3) **Ken.**[1] A cooch-fire, as it is elsewhere called.

DENSHMAN, *sb.* Lin. Nrf. Written **denchman** Nrf. Also in form **dennie** Lin. [de·nʃmən, de·ni.] The grey-backed or hooded crow, *Corvus cornix.*

n.Lin. 'I saw two dennies near yon wall this morning.' So called because they come from Denmark (M.P.). **Nrf.** Common (R.H.H.); (M.P.); *Nature Notes*, No. 10.

[The word *densh* means 'Danish.' ME. *denshe* (*Havelok* 1403); OE. *Denisc* (*Chron.*).]

DENT, *sb.*[1] Yks. Chs. Not. Lei. Glo. [dent.] **1.** An indentation. Glo.[2]

Hence **Dented**, *adj.* (1) notched, serrated, resembling the teeth of a saw; (2) of soft substances, as flesh, dough, &c.: indented, impressed with a sunken mark.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1] The woodpeckers have a tongue which they can shoot forth to a very great length, ending in a sharp, stiff, bony tip, dented on each side. Ray *Creation*, pt. i; **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **n.Yks.**[1]

2. The space between the teeth of the reed of a loom. w.Yks. (F.M.), Chs.[1]

3. A groove or rebate in carpentering. Not.[1], Lei.[1]

DENT, *sb.*[2] e.An. [dent.] A 'stroke' or clap of thunder; *fig.* the time of greatest danger.

e.An.[1], **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.**[1] After a very loud clap of thunder, a woman said, 'Tis all over. I knew that was the dent of it.'

[As greet as it had been a thonder dent, Chaucer *C.T.* A. 3807. OE. *dynt*, a stroke, blow.]

DENT, *sb.*[3] Sc. A tough clay or soft claystone, esp. that found in the joints and fissures of sandstone or other strata.

Rxb. The walls . . . were cemented with pounded dent, Jeffrey *Hist. Rxb.* (1864) IV. iii.

DENT, DENTER, see **Dant, Do**, *v.*, **Denture.**

DENTICAL, *adj.* Sus. [de·ntikl.] Dainty, fastidious.

Sus. Doänt be so picksome an dentical, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1] This here Prooshian cat what you gave me is a deal too dentical for a poor man's cat; he wants one as will catch the meece and keep herself.

[*Dainty* + *-cal*; cp. lit. E. *finical.*]

DENTICE, DENTIS, see **Daintis, Dainta.**

DENTURE, *sb. Obs.* Lin. Som. Also written **denter** n.Lin.[1] An indenture.

n.Lin.[1] Pleäse, sir, we've cum'd to ax you to fill up theäse denters atween me an' my 'prentis'. **w.Som.**[1] In years past, when parish apprentices were common, this word was in daily use.

DENTURE, DENTY, see **Denshire, Dainty**, *adj.*[1]

DENTY-LION, *sb.* Sc. Also written **dentelion, dentilioun** Sc. (Jam.) [de·nti-laiən.] The dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum.*

Sc. (Jam.) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. **Ayr.** Hides like the skin o' a pouket guse, and hues like denty lions, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxvi.

[Seyr downis smaill on dent de lion sprang, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 83. Fr. *dent de lyon*, the herb Dandelyon (Cotgr.).]

DENUMB, *v.* Sc. Also written **denum** (Jam.). [dinʉ·m.] Used imprecatively; cf. 'confound you!'

Abd. Ye say the Deacon tells a lee; A lee! denumb your skin, Robb *Poems* (1852) 192; Denumb ye for a scoundrel, *ib.*; (Jam.) **Rnf.** (*ib.*)

Hence **Denummt**, *ppl. adj.* confounded.

Bnff.[1] He's a denummt idiot t'gang an' dee the like.

[*De-* + *numb* (to benumb).]

DENY, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Wor. Sur. Som. Dev. [dinai·, w.Yks. also dini·.] **1.** To refuse, decline; to forbid, not to allow.

Bch. Tho' the King did sair deny To part wi' Iphigen, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 20. **n.Yks.** And Edm. Grame for denying to lend his horse to carry a prisoner to Yorke Castle, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Oct. 6, 1607) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 87. **ne.Yks.**[1] He nivver denied ma nowt 'at ah ax'd him. **w.Yks.** We'll deny nothing (S.K.C.). **Lan.** Aw never knowed him to deny noather free meight nor drink afore, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 15. **Sur.** (T.S.C.) **w.Som.**[1] Ee nʉv·ur dʉd·n denuy· hautʉv·ur uur aa·ks oa un. Did I deny to go, zoon's you ax me? **Dev.** Banns of marriage were once forbidden in a parish church with the words, 'I deny it, and defy it; th' ummun's mine!' P— denied her coming into the house, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 15. **n.Dev.** Zure you won't deny to zee me drenk, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 530.

2. With *of*: to deny. **w.Wor.**[1]

[**1.** If you deny to dance, let's hold more chat, Shaks. *Love's L. L.* v. ii. 228; How to grant suits, How to deny them, *ib. Temp.* I. ii. 80.]

DEPART, *v.* Sc. Lin. Also written **depairt** Sc.

1. To die.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] It was a sore job; not one o' his bairns was nigh him when he departed, it came soä sudden.

Hence (1) **Departal**, *sb.* in phr. *to take one's departal*, to take one's departure, to die; (2) **Departure**, *sb.* death.

(1) **Ayr.** When my father took his departal to a better world, Galt *Entail* (1823) xi; When at last he took his departel, his doers had some fashious wark in the reddin' up of his affairs, Service *Notandums* (1890) 12. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *Obs.* To part, divide.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) [(K.)]

[**2.** Thei departiden his clothis and kesten lottis, Wyclif (1388) *Luke* xxiii. 35. Fr. *departir*, to distribute into several parts (Cotgr.).]

DEPEND, *v.* Not. [dipe·nd.] In phr. *you may depend your life*, &c., you may rely upon it.

s.Not. You may depend your life he'll ne'er come back no more (J.P.K.).

DEPENING, see **Deeping.**

DEPONE, *v.* Sc. **1.** *Obs.* To deposit.

Sc. Captain Gray, her spouse, who had deponed his money in David his hand, Foord *Suppl. Dec.* 394 (Jam.).

2. To testify, asseverate, affirm; to give evidence as a witness, to depose.

Sc. Fleming *Scripture* (1726); Marion Meason deponed that she heard her say, Common thief, mony ill turn have I hindered thee from doing, *Statist. Acc.* XVIII. 654 (Jam.). **Bnff.** Most of them [witnesses] depone that the pannels [prisoners] were habit and repute Egyptians [gypsies], Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 39. **Ayr.** [He] ran home over the Bow Brig, screaming like one demented, deponing that he had seen the deil, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 140; Ewan M'Intyre deponed that John Barbour was as sober as a judge the night he left the fair, *ib.* 155.

Hence **Deponent**, *sb.* a witness.

Bnff. They spoke a language, which the deponents did not understand, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 39.

DEPRAVED, *adj.* Hrf. [diprē·vd.] Weakly, ill.

Hrf. Well known (J.B.); **Hrf.**[2] A poor depraved creature.

DEPUTE, *sb.* Sc. A deputy.

Sc. Commanding hereby our advocate or his deputes to draw their indictments, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 52, ed. 1828.

[Melancholic grit deput of dispair, Montgomerie (c. 1600), ed. Cranstoun, 171.]

DEPUTY, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Lon. [de·pəti.] **1.** A minor colliery official.

Nhb. And then a deputy was myed, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; **Nhb.**[1] The man who lays the plates and sets the timber for the hewers, and has charge of a district of the mine. *Mining Gl.* (1852); Their work consists of supporting the roof with props of wood, removing props from old workings, changing the air currents when necessary, and clearing away any sudden eruption of gas or fall of stone that might impede the work of the hewer, WILSON *Trans. Tyneside Natur. Club*, VI. 203. **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); The son of a 'deputy,' and himself in early life a hewer at Benton Colliery, WATSON *Hist. Lit. Phil. Soc. Newc.* (1897) 100; Under the direction of the different deputies of each 'flat' [they] were proceeding to their work, *Newc. Leader* (Feb. 13, 1896) 6.

2. The manager of a common lodging-house.

Lon. In some places knives and forks are not provided, unless a penny is left with the 'deputy,' or manager, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 249.

DERAY, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **daroy** w.Yks.[1]; **derry** m.Yks.[1] Dev. Cor.[2]; **deroy** w.Yks.[1] [dirē·, dəroi·, də·ri.] Uproar, merriment, noise, disorder; a noisy party.

Sc. There were pipers and fiddles, and as much deray within, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Fif.** See wrack, and ruin, and deray, Was never in Scotland, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 209. **Lnk.** Sic dancing and deray, RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) 40, ed. 1733. **Slk.** At moulting times there was deray, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 2. **Dmf.** And doose spectators Were a' involv'd in this deray, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 73. **Gall.** In much better order of apparel . . . than might have been deemed possible in such hasty and sudden deray, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1884) viii. **Cum.** Wi' lowpin', dancin', and deray, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 65; **Cum.**[2] **w.Yks.**[1] I don't care a pin for t'haal deroy on em. **Dev.** O' course, Tailor Jack kicked up a regular derry then and there, STOOKE *Not Exactly*, v. **Cor.** Blak es eyes And cut a proper [regular] derry, DANIEL *Poems*; **Cor.**[2] Kicking up a putty derry. [**Aus.** We could take a long job at droving till the derry's off a bit, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. xvi.]

Hence **Derrybounder**, or **Derry**, (1) *sb.* the noise made by any object in collision; (2) *v.* to move noisily, to collide, bump; (3) *adj.*, *fig.* applied to an obstinate person.

m.Yks.[1] (1) It came with such on [of] a derrybounder. (2) It did derry [or derrybounder] along, mind you. (3) *ib.*

[ME. *desray*, confusion (CHAUCER); AFr. *desrei*, 'desarroi, confusion, ruine, destruction' (MOISY); OFr. *desroi*, *derroi* (LA CURNE).]

DERBYSHIRE, *sb.* Yks. Der. Not. In *comp.* (1) **Derbyshire-drop**, a stalactite formation found in Derbyshire; (2) **-neck**, a swelling of the thyroid gland; goitre.

(1) **Der.** A petrifaction . . . known in London by the name of the Derbyshire Drop, but on the spot it is called 'Blue John.' GILPIN *Obs. Lakes Cum.* (1808) II. 213, in *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 406; The Derbyshire drop is that singular formation of stalactite which occurs in the Blue John mine of Tre Cliff, and being always covered with abundance of moisture, it conveys to the mind the idea of water when gently rippled with the wind. Blue John is the name given by the miners . . . to a variety of fluor spar, *ib.* 506. (2) **w.Yks.**[5], **Der.** I.W.) **s.Not.** So called because it is common in the hill country of Derbyshire (J.P.K.).

DERDEL, *sb.* S. & Ork.[1] The extreme end of the spine of a hog.

DERE, *v.* Sc. Also written **dair** Or.I.; **deer**, **deir** S. & Ork.[1] [dī·r, dē·r.] To affect, make an impression.

Or.I. (S.A.S.), **S. & Ork.**[1] **n.Sc.** It never der'd upon him (JAM.).

[That dered hym so moche that he wyste not what to saye, CAXTON *Reynard* (1481) xxxix. OE. *derian*, to harm.]

DERE, *adj.* *Obs.* e.An. Grievous, sad.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** SIR T. BROWNE *Tract* (1686) in *Wks.* (1893) III. 233; **Nrf.**[1]

Hence **Derely**, *adv.* grievously, extremely.

e.An.[1] I am derely ill; derely tired.

[He ben smiten in sorwes dere, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 3742. OE. *deor.*]

DERE, see **Dare**, *v.*[2a]

DEREGLES, *sb. pl.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Loose habits, irregularities; deceptions, fraudulent informations.

[Cp. Fr. *des mœurs déréglées*, disorderly manners (HATZFELD).]

DERF, *adj.* Sc. Also written **derff**. [derf.]

1. Bold; vigorous, strong.

Sc. I was derff, you may suppose, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 154. **Abd.** A derf young man hecht Rob, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 46; Gley'd Gibby Gun wi' a dert dawrd Beft o'er the grave divine, *ib.* 50. **Fif.** As if a whirlwind, derf and dour, Had ridden first frae Denmark our, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 57. **Lth.** (JAM.)

Hence **Derfly**, *adv.* boldly, fiercely, vigorously.

Sc. Frae ilk plouk Thus derfly strook Ae drap o' blood eam oozin' out! DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 47. **Abd.** He derfly dang the bark Frae's shins that day, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 47.

2. Unbending in manner, sullen, taciturn.

n.Sc. This is the most common sense (JAM.).

3. Of things: hard.

Frf. My alabaster skin, Alas! now wrinkelt, derf, and din, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 20, ed. 1882.

4. Massive, capable of giving a severe blow. Bch. (JAM.)

[1. The frer . . . was derff. stout, and ek hardy, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) xviii. 307. ON. *djarfr*, bold.]

DERG, *sb.* Sh.I. A thing of little value.

Sh.I. Used scornfully. 'There's a derg' [there's a loss] (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**[1]

DERGY, see **Dirgie**, **Durgey**.

DERISION, *sb.* Sc. A practical joke, hoax.

Ayr. We feared that the authors of the derision would be found out, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxx.

DERK, see **Dark**, *adj.*

DERL, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **derril** (JAM.). [derl, de·ril.] **1.** A broken piece of bread, cake, &c. See **Dorle**.

Per. Seldom used. Thae bits o' derrils (G.W.). **Cld.** 'Ye'll gae daft upon derrils,' a proverbial phr. spoken to children when making frequent applications for pieces of bread (JAM.).

2. *pl.* Rags. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Cp. Wel. *dryll*, 'frustum, pars, portio' (DAVIES).]

DERL, **DERLING**, see **Dirl**, **Darling**.

DERN, *adj.*[1], *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Also in forms **darn** Sc.; **dearn** N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Chs. [dern, darn, diərn.]

1. *adj.* Secret, obscure.

Sc. He lies a' day and whiles a' night in the eove in the dern hag, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiv; Underneath a derne lee, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 31. **Dmf.** In the toom or dernest shaw . . . I'd watch until the mornin' daw', REID *Poems* (1894) 57. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] To the south end of Pitt Moore butts, then up to a darn road to the March stone, *Hist. of Bwk. Nat. Club*, V. 256. The word is found in the street called Darn Crook in Neweastle, which was formerly a *cul-de-sac*.

2. Dark, dreary, dismal, lonely, solitary.

Lth. And wild and dern, the burns, in full spate, Rush'd an' roar'd, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 315. **Rxb.** The wood it was dern, unweeded and wild, TELFER *Ballads* (1824) *Fair Ellen.* **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** But when the morn comes dank and dern, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 109; **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Chs.** Aw were dearn an' deaveley i' th' village; there wasn't a soul stirring, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 10.

3. *sb.* Darkness, secrecy.

Bwk. Where lies in dern auld Rhymer's race, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 142.

4. *v.* To conceal, hide.

Sc. We dinna need to darn ourselves like some folks, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxix; He darned himsell, he sought a place of concealment (JAM.). **Dmb.** I'll awa to Mr. Bacon's and dern mysel' intil some safe hole, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. **Ayr.** It was the want o' places for students to dern in, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 71. **Lnk.** A little fae Lyes darn'd within my breast this mony a day, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 37, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Earth doomed her in laigh nook to dern, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 5. **Edb.** Darn'd into a dusky nook, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 157. **Slk.** At sight of an eel he would shudder and darn, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 291. **Rxb.** They dern them where the adders breed, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 217. **Gall.** And so darned ourselves among the 'quakking quas,' CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxv.

5. To listen, hearken.

Sc. He was darnin at my door (JAM.). **e.Fif.** Anxious to hear what was passin' . . . she . . . derned at the hole through which the barrel had made its descent, LAITO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii.

6. To loiter at work. Fif. (JAM.)

7. To muse, to think. (*ib.*)

8. With *behind*: to fall back. (*ib.*)

[1. For derne love of thee, lemman, I spille, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 3278. OE. *dyrne* (*derne*). 2. Dern, *solitarius, moestus*, Coles (1679); In a dern woode, *Wallace* (1488) IV. 430. 3. Haile, sterne superne! . . . Lucerne in derne, Dunbar (c. 1510) *Poems*, ed. Small, II. 269. 4. ME. *dernen*, to conceal (Laȝamon 18549); OE. *dyrnan*.]

DERN, *adj.*[2] Wor. Shr. Mtg. Hrf. Rdn. Pem. Also written **dearn** w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[1] Rdn.; **deurn** Shr.[1]; **diern** Mtg. Hrf.[1]; **durn** s.Pem. [dān, diən.] 1. Hard, stern.

Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Yo' mun mind 'ow yo' dailen ŏŏth 'im for 'e's a djurn hond. Hrf.[2] So and so is a very dearn man.

2. Determined, earnest, eager; careful.

w.Wor.[1] Mr. —— is mighty dearn uv 'is dogs 'an' 'arses, but 'e dunna make much account uv 'is childern. Shr.[1] *Obsol.* I knowed I mun be sharp, for 'e wuz djarn on it. Rdn. Morgan *Wds.* (1881). s.Pem. A's main dern when a's moved a bit (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Mtg. He's a diern chap, that Bill Jones, better leave him alone (E.R.M.).

Hence **Dierned**, *adj.* determined, enthusiastic.

Hrf.[1] Very djeorned about it.

3. Of weather: raw, cold.

w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] It's a mighty djurn winde; . . . it'll shave a mon clane athout lather or razzor. Hrf.[2]

[Dern, *dirus, atrox*, Coles (1679). Prob. the same word as **dern**, *adj.*[1]]

DERN, see **Darn**, *v.*[2], **Durn**, **Apple-dern**.

DERNY, DEROY, see **Dunny**, *adj.*[2], **Deray**.

DERRICKS, *sb. pl.* Dev. [də·riks.] A name for a species of dwarfish fairies.

Dev. The wood . . . is haunted by the derricks or dwarfs—evil beings who seem of darker nature than the 'pixies,' *Dartm., Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 521; *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 515.

DERRIL, see **Derl**.

DERRIN, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) A broad, thick cake or loaf of oat- or barley-meal, or of the flour of pease and barley mixed, baked in the oven or on the hearth covered with hot ashes.

DERRUCK, *v.* Oxf. [də·rək.] To worry.

Oxf.[1] If nuwr mis·is keeps an uder·ukin nuy much laung guur nuy sh giv uur wau·rnin [If our Missis keeps an a derruckin' I much longer I sh'll give 'er warnin].

DERRUM, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [də·rəm.] A deafening noise, a confusion of sounds. Cf. **dirr**, *sb.*[1]

As the rumbling, creaks, and cracks of an old mangle, together with the talk of several people who are putting it to use.

DERRY, *sb.*[1] Chs. Chance, luck, in phr. *to take one's derry.*

s.Chs.[1] Dhai· got mi tŭ bringg· ŭm ŭ pae·r ŭ shóo·n frŭm Naant-wey·ch, bŭt dhai· aan·)ŭ faach·t ŭm, soa· dhai· mŭn taak·dhŭr oa·n der i [They got me to bring 'em a pair o' shoon from Nantweich, but they hanna fatcht 'em, so they mun tak their own derry].

DERRY, *sb.*[2] Lan. [də·ri.] In phr. *by the derry*, an exclamation, oath. See **Dirr**, *sb.*[2]

Lan. By the derry, but aw'll see, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 272, ed. 1868.

DERRY, *adj.* War. [də·ri.] Acute, sharp, quick-witted.

War.[3] You must keep your wits alive in dealing with him; he is very derry.

DERRY, see **Deray**, **Doory**.

DERRY-DOWN, *sb.* Lan. Chs. In forms **-daïn** Chs.; **-deawn** Lan. [də·ri-dēn, -dain.] In phr. *with an up and a derry-down*, up and down.

Lan. A hop and a derry deawn, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) vii. s.Chs.[1] Widh ŭ ŭp ŭn ŭ der·i-daayn [With a up an' a derry-daïn].

DERRYMOUSE, *sb.* Dev. [də·rimeus.] A dormouse.

Dev. Bellamy *Nat. Hist.* (1839) pt. II. i. n.Dev. A derrymouse might nest wi' you, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 25.

DERSE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also written **durse** (Hall.). [dərs, dēs.] 1. *v.* To cleanse, prepare.

n.Yks.[1] Ah's derse oop kirk-garth an' sike baek end o' t'week. Wad ye like t'land amang thae berry trees dersed ower a bit? [the soil among the gooseberry bushes lightly dug or stirred]. w.Yks.[1] To rid and derse my house i' my halloday claithes, ii. 355.

2. To spread over the surface of the ground, for the purpose of manuring.

n.Yks.[1] Get yon heap o' soot an soil dersed ower the grassing. w.Yks.[1] To derse muck [to spread dung].

3. To defile, dirty. n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1]

4. To beat. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] I'll derse thee thy hide for the.

5. Of corn: to shake out from over-ripeness. See **Doz.** e.Yks. Does it derse? (Miss A.)

6. *sb.* Havoc.

w.Yks.[1] He wad . . . mack a sad derse amang us, ii. 306.

[A pron. of lit. E. *dress* (vb.).]

DERWENTWATER LIGHTS, *phr.* Nhb. Cum. Also written **darwent-** Nhb.[1]; **daarent-** Cum.[1] The Aurora Borealis.

n.Cy. Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ix; N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Still the common name. Cum.[1] On the night of the execution of the Earl of Derwentwater the aurora borealis flashed with remarkable brilliancy, and has since been so named in remembrance of him.

DES, *v. Obs.*? ne.Lan.[1] To chill.

DES. DESACKLY, see **Dess, Disactly**.

DESCRIVE, *v.* Sc. Also written **descryve** Abd.; **discryve** (Jam.). [diskrai·v.] To describe.

Enff. His ither talents to descrive, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 174. Abd. The pleasure I can ne'er descrive, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 172. Per. I'd like very weel to descrive it a', Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 66. Fif. Wham here to name or to descrive, I canna now be fash'd, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 61. Ayr. Let me fair Nature's face descrive, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785 st. 16. e.Lth. I maun descrive to ye what'n a differ the pu'in doun o' the Kirk had made, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 13. Slk. I canna descrive to thee, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 435. Dmf. Wha can the valiant Scots descrive? Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 95.

Hence (1) **Descriver**, *sb.* one who describes; (2) **Deseriving**, *vbl. sb.* description, the act of describing.

(1) Per. Let this be written on thy Tomb, Here Dirt's descriver lyes, Smith *Poems* (1714) 90, ed. 1869. (2) Abd. A rael true wye o' descryvin the thing, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Rnf. The doctors declar'd it was past their descriving, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 205, ed. 1817. Ayr. Our sad decay in Church and State Surpasses my descriving, Burns *Awa, Whigs, Awa*, st. 3. Edb. Whare folks live in't o' a' descrivin, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 75.

[I wil first . . . descriue the quarteris and boundes of Scotland, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 2. OFr. *descrivre*, 'décrire' (La Curne).]

DESERVABLE, *adj.* Suf. Deserving.

e.Suf. 'The woman is an old widow, without relations, feeble, blind, and poor. Her case is a deservable one.' Very common (F.H.).

DESHABILLE, see **Dishabille**.

DESHORT, DESIGHT, see **Dishort, Dissight**.

DESIGNED, *ppt. adj.* Sc. Disposed.

Rnf. Some amang ye waur design'd, Say that he's earnally in-clin'd, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 8.

DESK, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **dask**. [desk.] The name formerly given to the part of a church near the pulpit, to which mothers carried their children for baptism.

Abd. The haill dasks in both churches, (1701) in *Sc. N. & Q.* (1887) I. 12. Rnf. Na, na, there maun nae fremt body carry my wee queen to the desk, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 37; It was also called the lateran, being *gen.* a large square pew at the side of the pulpit (A.W.).

DESKIT, *adj.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **diskit** Or.I. [de·skit.] Stupid, bewildered. Or.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

DES'ORK, see **Dezzick**.

DESPAD, DESPART, DESPAT, see **Desperate**.

DESPERATE, *adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Se. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **despad** e.Yks.[1]; **despart** Cum.[1]; **despat** n.Yks; **desperd** Glo.[12] Brks.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil. Som. Dev.[1]; **despert** n.Yks. s.Chs.[1] Not. Glo. n Wil.; **despe't** n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1]; **despret** Wor. s.Wor.; **desprit** Chs.[1] Sur.; **despurd** Glo. I.W.[12]; **desput** Stf. n.Lin.[1]; **dispart** Cum.[1]; **dispert** Sc. (Jam.) Cum. [de·spət, -əd.]

1. *adj.* Of persons and things: irreclaimable, very bad.

Elg. John Barleycorn, thou desperate chiel, Tester *Poems* 1805) 78. Ayr. He was a desperate loon, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 111. Cum. What cou'd I de in seek a dispert kease, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1798) 4; Cum.[1] He's a despart fellow for drinkin'. nw.Der.[1] He's

a desperate chap when he starts. **Glo.**[2] **Sur.** Desperate debts, bad debts local deed of 1689 (T.S.C.).

2. Great, excessive.

Per. He's no a desperate hand at the scientifics, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 74. **Ayr.** Whyles his guattery tongue is a desperate lash to me. SERVICE *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 163. **Cum.**[1] **I.Ma.** 'Make way for the Doethor!' and a desp'rate crowd, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 142. **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe's a desperate tacker o' snuff. **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He's in a desperate hurry. **War.**[3] He was in a desperate fright. **s.Wor.** 'E be a despret saafty. *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896); 'E be desperate folks [excellent friends] alung 'uv me now (H.K.). **Glo.** 'Tull be a desperd loss for un, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. xi. **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **Dev.**[1]

3. *adv.* As an intensive: excessively, beyond measure, used in a good as well as a bad sense.

Sc. Tam and his wife 'Greed desp'rate ill wi' ither, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 328. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **I.Ma.** Nessy was tazin him despard though, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 62. **n.Yks.** It's despert stiflin' here, LINSKILL *Haven Hill* 1886 xxiv; **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah's despe't dhry. **e.Yks.** Rooads is despad sluthery, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* 1889 89; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Oo z u desˈpürt praaˈi wensh [Hoo's a despert pratty wench]. **Stf.** A desput quoiet mon! *Knight's Quart. Mag.* (1823) 299. **nw.Der.**[1] Nut. He allus was such a desper't idle chap (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[23] **Wor.** Thahy chops as becalls the t'others an cries up thursels so despret, *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). **s.Wor.** I thought there wouldn't be no desperate big lot a' rain (H.K.); PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 10. **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** Ur were flitting about i' the night a-feared most despert, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi; 'Tis despurd cold to-day (A.B.); **Glo.**[12] **Brks.** I be's desperate glad to zee ye (W.W.S.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sur.** T.S.C.); They fights tooth and nail desprit, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1888) 530. **I.W.**[12] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** I be despert cowld (E.H.G.). **Dor.** (W.C.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). [Amer. He was desperate glad to see you. Freq. pron. *despˈrat* or *despˈut*, BARTLEIT (1872) 463.]

Hence **Desperately**, *adv.* excessively, extremely.

Ayr. Lang John is a desperately reeligious man—praying, and gieing thanks for a' thing he thinks he has gained by, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 84.

DESPERATION, *sb.* **Sc. Irel.** **1.** A great rage.

N.I.[1] The master was in desperation.

2. Phr. *like desperation*, as if in despair.

Ayr. They would come rinnin' for me like desperation, SERVICE *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 122.

DESPISABLE, *adj.* **Cor.** [dispaiˑzəbl.] Meet to be despised or treated with contempt, despicable.

w.Cor. He doesn't look like a townsman, but he is not a despisable man (M.A.C.).

[God chees the vnnoble thingis and dispisable thingis of the world, WYCLIF (1388) 1 *Cor.* i. 28.]

DESPITE, *v.* **n.Sc.** (JAM.) To be filled with indignation at seeing another doing anything improper, or esteemed such.

[You neuer sawe man dispyte agaynst an other on that facyon, PALSGR. (1530).]

DESS, *sb.* and *v.* **Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.** Also written **des** Lakel.; **desse** Yks.; in form **dass** Sc. [des, das.] **I.** *sb.* A layer or course in any pile or mass that is heaped or built up by degrees; also, the entire pile or mass so built.

Slg. Then fifteen strata of muirstone rise above each other to the summit of the Fells, where they jut out, in the face of the braes; they go by the name of 'dasses' or 'gerrocks,' *Statist. Acc.* XV. 327 (JAM.). **n.Yks.** At the Allom works at Whitby, the rock from whence they pick the mine is called the Desse (K.); RAY (1691); He'd getten a haill dess o' shaffs [a whole layer of sheaves] doon o' t'flecar, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 55; Wheea's this that cums oot o' the wilderness like desses o' smeak? ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 6; **n.Yks.**[1] 'Wheeah! it all ligs i' desses,' it is all laid in layers; **n.Yks.**[2] A dess of stones. 'Laid up in desses,' laid tier upon tier. **e.Yks.**[1] Dess-ab on-dess.

2. A step, a small landing-place.

Slk. They soon reached a little dass in the middle of the linn, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 57, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Ye shallna try the unkindly dasses o' the Linn yet awhile, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxi.

3. A pile or truss of hay; a rectangular block of hay, *gen.* about 2½ feet square, cut from a stack for immediate use; also used of corn.

Fif. When a quantity of corn in the sheaf is left in the barn, after part is removed, what is left is called the 'dass.' In the same manner the hay left in the stack, when part is cut off, receives this designation (JAM.). **Lth.** (JAM.) **Slk.** To the hay-stack dass retired, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 92. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] That portion of a haystack which is in process of being cut and used as required. **Dur.**[1] A haystack is cut vertically, the horizontal outline of the section being nearly a square. The hay so cut from top to bottom is called a dess. **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[3] **ne.Yks.**[1] We're middlin' off for haay; wa've nobbut ta'en three desses oot o' t'new staek. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[1] We samm'd up to-a-three desses o' hay, ii. 288. **ne.Lan.**[1]

4. A haystack. **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*); **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

5. A heap or pile of corn, straw, potatoes, fruit, &c.

Cum. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856). **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** There was a rare dess o' taties i' cooaner, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 59; After that the desse is finished, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641); **e.Yks.**[1] Still in common use, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

6. *v.* To pile up in orderly fashion layer after layer, to arrange neatly, to lay things close together. Freq. used with *up*.

n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.** Dess them things up a bit. She war dessen hersel afooar t'glass, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897); ELLWOOD 1895). **Cum.** For dishes, acorn-cups stuid dess'd in rows, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1743) 14; A steam erane elickt hod on them and dest them up yan eh top of anudder, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 97; They dess thersels in duds owre feyne, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 71; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Sooa a dessed mi things tagidther, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 17; Dess them things up yan o top o tudder (B.K.). **n.Yks.** At oor yats are aw maks o' teeasty fruits that hah hae dess'd up for thee, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 13; **n.Yks.**[1] Dess that hay oop i' t'chawmer; **n.Yks.**[23], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Only once after it [the strawe] is dessed, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 139; **e.Yks.**[1] To pile up, as in a measure, above the edge. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

7. To cut a section of hay from a stack.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

8. To hack out jet from layers or 'desses.'

Yks. He was getting jet, dessing in Helabeck Bight, *Good Cheer* (1882) 61. **n.Yks.**[2] 'They're dessing for jet,' i.e. hacking it out of the layers or desses, when it occurs, for instance, on the face of the cliff, the men in certain cases being lowered on to a ledge of the precipice for foot-hold, by a rope tied round the waist, and fastened to a stake driven into the ground above.

[3. Cp. Gael. *dais*, a mow of hay or corn (M. & D.), a heap of hay or peats (MACBAIN); Ir. *dais*, a heap, pile, rick (O'REILLY); Wel. *dâs*, a heap, stack (DAVIES); for cognates see STOKES in Fick[4] 143.]

DESS, see **Deas**.

DESSABLY, *adv.* **n.Cy. Yks.** [deˑsəbli.] **1.** *Obs.* Constantly.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1]

2. Orderly, tidily.

n.Yks.[12] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 316.

DESSMENT, *sb.* **n.Cy.** (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Stagnation.

DEST, *sb.* **Cmb.** (J.D.R.); **Ken.** (G.B.) [dest.] A desk. In *pl.* **Desties.**

DESTINY, *sb.* **Yks. Ken.** [deˑstini.] Destination.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Ken.**[1] When we have rounded the shaw, we can keep the boat straight for her destiny.

DESTITUTE, *adj.* **e.An.** Bereft of one's resources.

e.An.[1] When a man was leaving a farm and had no other to go into he advertized: 'Mr. A. B., who is destitute of a farm, will sell,' &c.

DESTROY, *v.* **Irel.** To eat; appl. to cattle eating fodder. **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

DESTROYFUL, *adj.* **Stf.** Destructive.

Stf. We are quite overrun with rots; and they are such destroyful animals (T.H.).

DESTRUCTIONFU', *adj.* **Rxb.** (JAM.) Destructful, wasteful; full of destruction.

DETACHING-HOOK, *sb.* **Nhb. Dur.** In mining: an arrangement in the head-gear by which, in the event of the cage being over-wound, the rope is detached and the cage left hanging or suspended before reaching the pulley. Also called **Knock-off.**

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

DETH, see **Do**, *v.*

DETRIMENT, *sb.* Snf. Som. Also in form **determent** w.Som.[1] [de·triment, de·təmənt.] Injury, harm.

Snf. 'That's no detriment to 't,' it is none the worse, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); In very common use, *gen.* with the double negative, 'That o'nt be no detriment' (C.T.). w.Som.[1] Very common amongst the most ignorant. Tao·un bee noa dat·urmunt tue un [it will be no injury to him], said of a horse which had cut his knee.

DETTER, see **Ditter**.

DEUCE, *sb.* Yks. Lon. Slang. Also written **duce** (Grose). [dius.] Twopence.

w.Yks.[2] Lon. Give him a deuce (*2d.*). Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 256. Slang. Farmer; Grose *Cl. Dict.* (1823); Carew *Dict. Cant.* (ed. 1780).

DEUCH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **teuch** (Jam.). A draught, drink. See **Doch-an-dorris**.

Sc. Usually applied to that which is intoxicating (Jam.); Mackay. Rxb. How can ye fash wi' sic unhalesome deuch? Allan *Poems* (1871) *Rustic Bard.*

[Gael. *deoch*, a drink, drink, every kind of strong liquors (M. & D.).]

DEUGIND, *adj.* Cai. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Wilful, obstinate; litigious.

DEUGS, DEUK, see **Dewgs, Duck**, *sb.*[1]

DEUK, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) A shelter, cover.

The denk of a tree, the shelter afforded by it from wind or rain.

DEUKS'-FAUL, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A difficulty, dilemma.

Y'ill see it y'ir i' the deuks' faul wee nae sellin' yir sheep.

DEUKT, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[1] Of cattle: blotched with white.

DEUL, DEULL, DEUMS, see **Dole**, *sb.*[3], **Dooms**.

DEUSAN, *sb. Obs.*? e.An. A hard sort of apple, which keeps a long time but turns pale and shrivels.

e.An.[1] Hence the simile, 'pale as a deusan.' Nrf.[1]

[Deux Ans, a John-apple, Bailey (1721); Deusans, a hard fruit that lasts long, Kersey (1715); 'Tis not the lasting deuzan I require, Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening, Quarles *Embl.* (1635) v. ii.]

DEUTSA, see **Dialetus**.

DEVALL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **devaill** Sc. (Jam.); **devaul, devawl** Sc.; and in forms **devald** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **devalve** Fif. N.I.[1]; **devauld** Edb.; **develve** N.I.[1]; **divaul(d** Ayr. Edb. [divō·l, divō·ld, divā·(l.] 1. *v.* To descend, fall, hurry.

Sc. Herd *Coll Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725 *Gl.*, ed. 1808. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. To halt, stop, desist, cease.

Abd. Ye've never devall't the haill day, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. Dmb. Her tongue never devawls aboot ministers, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxii. Ayr. Wilt t'ou ne'er devaul wi' scauding thy lips in other folks kail? Galt *Entail* (1823) xvii; They never divaul't wi' their torments, *ib. Lairds* (1826) iv. Edb. The storm . . . never divauldin for three langsome weeks. Smith *Jenny Blair* (ed. 1871) 9. Gall. Ae theme I'd sing . . . The hale nicht, ne'er devallin', Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) I. N.I.[1] Ant. 'He never devals,' said perhaps of a youngster or crying child craiking for something he is anxious to get, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (S.A.B.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] It's rained the hyel day an' ne'er devalded.

Hence **Devalling or Devalving**, (1) *vbl. sb.* cessation, stop; (2) *ppl. adj.* ceasing, stopping, halting.

(1) Per. Sair dings the rain upon the road, It dings, an' nae devallin' o't, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 20. (2) Fif. The thocht o' her never-devalving tongue was eneuch, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 21.

3. *sb.* An inclined plane for a waterfall. Lnk. (Jam.)

4. A pause, cessation, halt.

Abd. Fat for wud he gar creaturs gae on wi' nae deval till they war blin' and dottl't wi' learnin'? Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 88, ed. 1882. e.Fif. His tongue ga'ed like the clapper o' a bell without devald, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. Lth. [They] hae been workin' 'ithout devald, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 297. Rxb. But ploys hae been were ne'er excelled, Dash and deval—height and level, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 174.

5. A sunk fence, a 'ha ha.' Cld. (Jam.)

[1. The tempest law in the deip devallyis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 75. Fr. *devaller*, to descend, slide or go down (Cotgr.); *dévaler*, 'descendre une pente' (Hatzfeld).]

DEVAN, see **Divan**, *sb.*[1]

DEVE, see **Deaf, Deave, Dive**, *v.*

DEVEL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **devle** Sc. (Jam.); **devvel** Sc. [de·vl.] 1. *v.* To strike, beat, fell with a blow; to maul; to fall heavily.

Fif. He swapt and swang, Develin' the air wi' monie a bang, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 70; She devel'd down a hideous wrack, Her head dissociate frae her back, *ib.* 93. Lth. [They] swore they would devel the queer auld man, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 55. Rxb. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] 'He's getten hissel sair develled.' More applicable to a person who has come out injured in a *melée*, than to one who has been beaten in a personal encounter.

Hence **Develer**, *sb.* a celebrated boxer; a dexterous young fellow. Rxb. (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A stunning blow. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Ae gude downright devvel will do it, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxv; Sae awfu were her dunts and devels, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846). Ayr. Death's gien the Lodge an unco devel, Burns *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 3. Rxb. (Jam.) Gall The frien'ly firs, they keep it noof, Frae Boreas' baul'est devel, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 123, ed. 1897.

DEVELVE, see **Devall**.

DEVER, *sb.* and *v.* Shr. [de·və(r).] 1. *sb.* Duty, best endeavour.

Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] I'll do my dever.

2. *v.* To try, attempt, endeavour.

Shr.[1] I'm afeard as I shanna be able to do 'em this wik; but I'll dever to let yo' han 'em.

[1. The sonne and the mone Don her deuer day and nyȝt, *P. Plowman* (C.) XVIII. 92. AFr. *devoir*, duty (Fr. *devoir*). 2. I dever, I applye my mynde to do a thing, Palsgr. (1530).]

DEVER, see **Daver**, *v.*[1]

DEVESHER, *sb.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] A heavy fall, a crash.

Nhb. Ower the stanes she fell . . . A daver, a devesher agyen the metal pump, *Sngs. of Tyne* (c. 1850) No. 9, 21; To me the example here cited is unique (R.O.H.).

DEVICE, *sb.* Hmp. [Not known to our correspondents.] Advice.

Hmp. Doctor's device, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400.

DEVIL, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. Gram. forms. (1) **Deeavle**, (2) **Deel**, (3) **Deeval**, (4) **Deevil**, (5) **Deil**, (6) **Devvul**, (7) **Dewl**, (8) **Diel**, (9) **Divel**, (10) **Divil**, (11) **Divul**, (12) **Divval**, (13) **Divvel**, (14) **Doovel**, (15) **Doul**, (16) **Dowl**, (17) **Dule**. [de·vl, di·vl, dī·vl, dīl, diul, dūl.]

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[1] Wm. The wind and wheel wad deev'd the deel, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 14. (3) Cum.[1] (4) Or.I. He was a dour deevil, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 22. Lnk. Poor drucken deevil, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 63, ed. 1897. Wxf.[1], Nhb.[1] (5) Sc. (Jam.); Do not meddle with the de'il and the laird's bairns, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). N.I.[1], Nhb.[1] s.Lan. A mere importation and not a genuine local word (F.E.T.). Der. What the deil seek ye in the woods here? Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 297. (6) I.W.[1] (7) Der.[1] Duuw'l sometimes used; but generally Deuce, düws', or Devil, daev'l. (8) Sc. The diel's buckie of a callant, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. Lnk. Whiles the wee diels up my trousers wad rin, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 38. (9) Cum.[3] 'Ticements o' t'divel, 55. n.Lan.[1] (10) N.I.[1], Nhb.[1] I.Ma. Rovin divils sailors is, Brown *Manx Witch* (1889) 28. w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] Old-fashioned people at the end of the last century used to make it a matter of conscience when they read Holy Scripture, or talked on religious subjects, to speak of the devil; but when they had occasion to use the word in oaths or in talk of a lighter sort, they were careful to say 'divil.' Shr.[1] Div'l, so pronounced when speaking of the devil *per se*, but in composition the word follows ordinary usage. Glo. Them white-feaced divils, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i. (11) Lan. In a divul of a temper, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) xi. Lan.[1] (12) Cum.[1] *s.w.* (13) e.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1], s Lan. (F.E.T.) (14) Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). (15) Dev. The doul's in't if he can't cook up Zomethin that's short and zweet, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) III. 371. (16) Som. *Gent. Mag.* XVI. 406, in Pegge *Derbicisms* (s. v. Dewl). Dev. Whot tha dowl be 'bout now than? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Maister Mainwaring's much abuz'd . . . By all the dowlish pack, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 194; Dev.[1] (17) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 302. Wm. It wur black as the dule's nutin bag wie seat, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 12, ed. 1812. w.Yks.[1] 'Talk o'th dule an he'l put up

his horns,' is said when a person spoken of unexpectedly makes his appearance. Of a penurious, covetous person we say, 'He wad flea two dules for ya skin'; w.Yks.$^{3\,4\,5}$, Lan.^{1}, e.Lan.^{1}, s.Lan. (F.E.T.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Devil's acre,** an oath; (2) **-'s-bed,** a very hard stone in Swanage quarries; (3) **-'s bedstead or -post,** the four of clubs; (4) **-'s bird,** (*a*) the magpie, *Pica rustica*; (*b*) the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (*c*) the swift, *Cypselus apus*; (*d*) the swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; (*e*) the yellowhammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; (5) **-'s-bit,** a threepenny-piece; (6) **-'s books,** playing-cards; (7) **-'s buckie,** a mischievous, troublesome person; an imp; (8) **-'s coach-horse,** (*a*) the rove-beetle or common black cocktail, *Ocypus olens*; (*b*) the caterpillar of the tiger-moth, *Arctia Caja*; (9) **-'s coachman,** see **-'s coach-horse** (*a*); (10) **-'s cow,** (*a*) a large black beetle or cockchafer; (*b*) the large black shell-less dew-snail; (11) **-crook,** (*a*) an evil-disposed person; (*b*) a fly used by anglers; (12) **-'s dancing hour,** midnight; (13) **-'s darning-needle,** the dragon-fly, *Libellula vulgatissima*; (14) **-'s dozen,** thirteen; (15) **-duckets** (**-ducats**), round jelly-fish as they swim about in the water; (16) **-'s finger-ring,** (17) **-'s gold or golden ring,** the caterpillar of the great tiger-moth, *Phalaena Caja*; (18) **-'s judgement,** a punishment, retribution; (19) **-'s knell,** see below; (20) **-'s lantern,** the 'Will of the Wisp,' *ignis fatuus*; (21) **-'s limb,** an imp, a tiresome, troublesome person; (22) **-'s mantymaker,** see **-'s cow** (*a*); (23) **-'s mark,** certain round marks ranged crescent-wise on the lower part of a pig's foreleg; (24) **-'s mint,** an inexhaustible supply of things hurtful or offensive; (25) **-'s needle,** see **-'s darning-needle**; (26) **-'s painted books,** see **-'s books**; (27) **-'s pets,** see **-'s limb**; (28) **-'s pictured books,** see **-'s books**; (29) **-'s pig,** the woodlouse; (30) **-'s purses,** empty skate's eggs found on the seashore; (31) **-'s racehorse,** see **-'s coach-horse**; (32) **-racket,** the noise or commotion made by a crowd; (33) **-'s ring,** see **-'s golden ring**; (34) **-router,** see **-racket**; (35) **-screamer,** (36) **-screech,** (37) **-screecher,** (38) **-shrieker,** (39) **-squeaker,** (40) **-swift,** the common swift, *Cypselus apus*; (41) **-'s toddy,** punch made with hot whisky instead of water; (42) **-'s toe-nail,** the fossil, *Gryphoea incurva*; (43) **-'s toothpick,** a contrivance for supporting a load on a pack-saddle; (44) **-'s wind,** a winnowing-machine, see below.

(1) **Suf.** (P.H.E.) (2) **Dor.** (C.W.) (3) **Chs.^{1} Wor.** There was never a good hand at cards if the four of clubs were in it; . . . it's the devil's four-post bedstead. *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xii. 426. **Shr.^{1}** A card which is considered 'unlucky.' **Lon.** I have always heard the four of clubs called the 'devil's bedpost,' and also that it is the worst turn up one could have, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xii. 473. **Slang.** Farmer. (4. *a*) **ne.Sc.** It was sometimes called the Devil's bird, and was believed to have a drop of the devil's blood in its tongue. It was a common notion that a magpie could receive the gift of speech by scratching its tongue and inserting into the wound a drop of blood from the human tongue, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 138. **Shr.** A man . . . was anxious to get a magpie's nest to hatch a 'clatch' of game-fowls' eggs in, as fowls hatched in such a receptacle turn out strong and courageous. This placing the eggs under the influence of the 'devil's bird' is quite in keeping with other unhallowed practices of the breeders of game-cocks, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 224. (*b*) **Ir.** [So called] from the uncanny motion of its tail. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 44. (*c*) **w.Yks.** [So called] from its impetuous flight and its dark colour, which give it an uncanny appearance, *ib.* 95. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. (*d*) **Ir.** Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. (*e*) **n.Cy.** It has by some mischance incurred the superstitious dislike of the peasantry, and is commonly known as the 'Devil's Bird.' For it is commonly believed that it drinks a drop, some say three drops, of the Devil's blood every May morning. The boys address it in the following rhyme of reproach: 'Half a puddock, half a toad, Half a yallow yorling, Drink a drap o' the Deil's blood Every May morning,' Smith *Birds* (1887) 190. (5) **n.Lin.^{1}** So called because proud people will not give copper at collections, and therefore provide themselves with the smallest silver coin which is current. (6) **Frf.** Some on the Devil's books are reading, Morison *Poems* (1790) 81; A man wha could mak' the deil's books nearly speak, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 11, ed. 1889. (7) **Sc.** That cankered auld cripple deil's-buckie, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) vii. **Abd.** That devil's buckie, Fraser, He's thrashing 's wife again, Cadenhead *Flights* (1853) 245. **Frf.** Owre aften there's a wheen o' deilsbuckies trailin' aboot the country, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 129, ed. 1889. **Slk.** There's not a greater deil's-buckie in all the Five Dales, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 327, ed. 1866. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (8, *a*) **Ir.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) i. 182. **n.Lin.^{1} Lei.^{1}** This unprepossessing insect is considered a harbinger of ill-luck. **Nhp.^{1}, se.Wor.^{1}, Shr.^{1} Ken.** Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. **nw.Dev.^{1}** A large beetle found among the heath growing in n.Dev. **Cor.** (F.R.C.) [So called from their very short square wing cases, which leave the tail bare. . . . First comes one vulgarly known as the Devil's Coach Horse, *Monthly Pkt.* (July 1857) 325.] (*b*) **Chs.^{1}** (9) **N.I.^{1}** (10, *a*) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 146. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** (*b*) **w.Som.** Uyv ait u stuurtl boatur, aur u daev'lz kyuw, Elworthy *Dial.* (1875) 20; **w.Som.^{1}** (11, *a*) **w.Yks.^{1}** Suspected to have the qualities of the devil. (*b*) *ib.* Called also the Great or March Brown. (12) **Cmb.^{1}** 'Bull's noon' and the 'Devil's dancing hour' are much of a muchness. **I.W.^{1}**; **I.W.^{2}** I shan't zee'n hooam till the devil's dancen hours. (13) **Ayr.** (Jam.), **ne.Lan.^{1}** [Amer. Bartlett.] (14) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Slang.** From the number of witches supposed to sit down together at a 'Sabbath,' Farmer. (15) **n.Yks.^{2}** Once heard. (16) **Nhp.$^{1\,2}$** (17) **Ess.** *Monthly Pkt.* (Oct. 1862) 435. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (18) **Kld.** Ned's misfortune was a 'devil's judgement' for his negligence, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) II. v. (19) **w.Yks.** At Horbury near Wakefield, and at Dewsbury, on Christmas Eve is rung the 'devil's knell': a hundred strokes, then a pause, then three strokes, three strokes, and three strokes again, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii; At Dewsbury on Christmas Eve, the devil's knell is still rung, that is the bells are tolled to signify that the Devil died when Christ was born, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 8, 1892). (20) **Shr.^{1}** (21) **Per.** Thou Devil's limb who dare once peep, And say, for 's life, that I steal'd sheep, Smith *Poems* (1714) 37, ed. 1869. **Frf.** Ye devil's limbs! Ye'll rob me o' my spoil, Sands *Poems* (1833) 86. **Edb.** T'was done to please the devil's lim', *New Year's Morning* (1792) 15. (22) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (23) **ne.Sc.** Pigs have from three to five round marks ranged in the shape of a crescent on the foreleg a little above the ankle. They go by the name of the Devil's mark, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 129. (24) **e.An.^{1}** (25) **N.I.^{1} Nhp.^{1}** Called also Horse-stinger. (26) **Fif.** Some shuffling paper nothings keenly read The Devil's maxims in his painted books, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 44, ed. 1871. (27) **Bwk.** Persons addicted to every sort of mischief and vice—having, as the saying is, 'all the ill laits that ever followed swine,' Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 38. (28) **Ayr.** Pore ower the devil's pictur'd beuks; Stake on a chance a farmer's stackyard, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 226. (29) **Oxf.^{1}** Called God A'mighty's pig at Handbro'. (30) **Hmp.^{1}** Also called Mermaid's purses. (31) **Nhp.^{1}** Sometimes called Turn-tail, from the peculiar mode of elevating the tail when under alarm. (32) **n.Yks.^{2}** (33) **Hrf.^{2}, Wil.^{1} n.Wil.** The labourers call those hairy caterpillars which curl in a circle 'Devil's Rings,' Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 330. (34) **n.Yks.^{2}** (35) **ne.Yks.^{1}** (36) **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** (37) **Hrf.^{1}, Glo.^{1}, Wil.^{1} Som.** A name applied on account of its long squeaks. No doubt its black colour has also something to do with the appellation (W.B.T.). **Dev.** From its impetuous flight, and its dark colour, which give it an uncanny appearance, Swainson *ib.* 96. (38) **w.Yks.** Swainson *ib.* (39) **ne.Lan.^{1} Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (40) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (41) **Ayr.** Having mind of the 'Devil's Toddy,' which was beginning, even noo, . . . to barm in some o' their noddles, Service *Notandums* (1890) 30. (42) **n.Lin.^{1} Glo.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 15. (43) **Dev.** The crook is here known by the name of the Devil's Toothpick, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 24. (44) **Ayr.** The winnowing-machine . . . had been brought into the parish by Girtle of the Mains, . . . but it had been set down by his neighbours as an implement of the enemy, and was testified against as the 'Deil's Wind,' invented to overreach Nature, and take the bread out of the mouths of honest families, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 6.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Devil's apple-riennie,** the wild camomile, *Matricaria Chamomilla*; (2) **— apple-trees,** the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*; (3) **-'s barley,** the crimson stonecrop, *Sedum spurium*; (4) **-'s-bit,** (5) **-'s-bit scabis,** the blue scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*; (6) **-'s bread,** the earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; (7) **-'s brushes,** ferns in general; (8) **-'s button,** see **-'s-bit scabis**; (9) **-'s candlestick,** the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; (10) **-'s churnstaff,** see **— apple-trees**; (11) **-'s claws,** (*a*) the common crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (*b*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (12) **-'s coach-wheel,** see **-'s claws** (*a*); (13) **-'s corn,** the greater stitchwort,

Stellaria holostea; (14) **-'s curry-comb**, see **-'s claws** (*a*); (15) **-'s cut**, the wood of the wild clematis, *C. Vitalba*; (16) **— daisy**, the common feverfew, *Matricaria Parthenium*, and the stinking camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*; (17) **-'s daisy**, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (18) **-'s darning-needle**, the shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*; (19) **-'s dung**, the asafoetida, *A. Narthex*; (20) **-'s elshin**, see **-'s darning-needle**; (21) **-'s eyes**, (*a*) see **-'s corn**; (*b*) the speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys*; (22) **-'s fingers**, (*a*) see **-'s claws** (*b*); (*b*) the catkins of the black poplar, *Populus nigra*; (23) **-'s flower**, the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (24) **-'s foot**, the marsh-orchis, *O. latifolia*; (25) **-'s garter**, the great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (26) **-'s guts**, (*a*) the lesser bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*; (*b*) the creeping ranunculus, *R. repens*; (*c*) see **-'s garter**; (*d*) var. species of *Cuscuta*, esp. *C. europaea* and *C. Epithymum*; (27) **-'s horn**, the stink-horn, *Phallus impudicus*; (28) **-in-the-bush**, 'love in a mist,' *Nigella damascena*; (29) **-'s kirnstaff**, see **-'s churnstaff**; (30) **-'s ladies and gentlemen**, the common cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (31) **-'s lingels**, the knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; (32) **-'s men and women**, see **-'s ladies and gentlemen**; (33) **-'s milk**, (*a*) the great celandine, *Chelidonium majus*; (*b*) see **-'s apple-trees**; (34) **-'s mint**, a kind of teasel; (35) **-'s net**, see **-'s guts** (*d*); (36) **-'s nettle**, the common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; (37) **-'s nightcap**, (*a*) the hedge-parsley, *Torilis Anthriscus*; (*b*) the common larkspur, *Delphinium elatum*; (38) **-'s oatmeal**, (*a*) the cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (*b*) the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (*c*) see **-'s bread**; (39) **— on all sides**, (40) **— on both sides**, see **-'s claws** (*a*); (41) **-'s parsley**, see **-'s oatmeal** (*a*); (42) **-'s plaything**, the common betony, *Stachys Betonica*; (43) **-'s poker**, the common torch-lily, *Tritoma Uvaria*; (44) **-'s posy**, the broad-leaved garlic, *Allium ursinum*; (45) **-'s root**, the lesser broomrape, *Orobanche minor*; (46) **-'s snuffbox**, var. species of *Lycoperdon*, esp. *L. Bovista*; (47) **-'s spoons**, (*a*) the water plantain, *Alisma Plantago*; (*b*) the broad-leaved pondweed, *Potamogeton natans*; (48) **-'s stinkpot**, see **-'s horn**; (49) **-'s tether**, the climbing Persicaria, *Polygonum Convolvulus*; (50) **-'s thread**, the hellweed, *Cuscuta Epithymum*; (51) **-'s tongue**, the common poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; (52) **-'s wood**, the elder, *Sambucus nigra*.

(1) **Slg.** (2) **Clc.** (3) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. (4) **s.Sc.** It seems to have a bit or bite taken off the root, which is said to have been done by the devil (JAM.). **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wor.** ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1852) 268. **Shr.**[1], **Cor.**[12] (5) **w.Som.**[1] Found growing in pastures. It bears a mauve-coloured flower on a long stem, and blooms in August and September. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 92. (6) **Yks.** (7) **Midl.** A *gen.* name for ferns in the 'Black Country.' (8) **Cor.**[1] If picked the devil is said to appear at your bedside in the night; **Cor.**[2] (9) **w.Yks.**[2], **War.** (10) **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** From its poisonous properties. **Shr.**[1] This plant probably owes its name to the acrid milky juice contained in its stems. (11, *a*) **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** (C.J.V.); So called from the dislike which farmers have for one of the worst of weeds, and from the hooks which terminate each achene; **I.W.**[1] (*b*) **Som.** (12) **Hmp.** (13) **Shr.**[1] (14) **Shr.** A very common weed on all strong soils in Shr. Its extremely acrid properties have doubtless led to its association with the Evil One; his curry-comb being suggested, probably, by its comb-like achenium, *Science Gossip* (Oct. 1870) 228; **Shr.**[1] Said to be extremely injurious to cattle. Some farmers discussing the merits of certain 'stiff' soil, one of them exclaimed, 'It's full o' the Devil's Curry-comb.' 'Yes,' said another, 'and the fallows al'ays throw up the Beggar's Needle.' (15) **Dev.** (?) Dried and used by boys for smoking. (16) **Wil.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxi. 76. **Wil.**[1] From their daisy-like flowers and unpleasant odour. (17) **Mid.** (18) **Lnk.** The lustrous beauty of the green glancing 'deil's-darning-needle,' WATSON *Poems* (1853) 11. **Nhb.**[1] Called also Witch's needle, and Adonis's needle. (19) **Sc.** So called from its stench (JAM.). **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (20) **Bwk.**, **Nhb.** *Bwks. Nat. Club* (1869-72) VI. 159, in HESLOP *Gl.* (1892). (21, *a*) **Dnb.** About Wrexham, JACKSON *Wd-bk.* (1873). *b* **War.**[3] (22, *a*) **Som.** (*b*) **Nhp.** It is considered unlucky to pick them up. (23) **Lan.** (24) **Nhb.**[1] Called also Cock's kames, Deed men's fingers, Adam and Eve, and Cain and Abel. (25) **Wxf.** (26, *a*) **Nhb.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.**, **Lei.** *Science Gossip* (1866) 163. **Shr.**[1] The name is given to this plant from the circumstance of its roots running very deep into the ground, and being difficult of extirpation. **Bdf.**, **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **I.W.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] (*c*) **Nrf.** (*d*) **Lnk.** From its destructive nature in suffocating plants, it has received the opprobrious names of hell-weed, and devil's-guts, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 129. **Wor.**, **Shr.** From the thread-like stems which wind round other plants and strangle them. **Glo.**[1], **Cmb.**, **Sus.**, **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[2] (27) **Nrf.** (28) **Glo.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **e.Sus.**, **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Daev'l een dhu bēo'sh. (29) **Ayr.** *Agric. Surv.* 675 (JAM.). **Lnk.** PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 210. (30) **Dnb.** (31) **Nhb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **Nhb.**[1] Called also Swine's grass. (32) **Shr.**[1] The red berries are men, the green ones women. **Sus.** (G.E.D.) (33, *a*) **Yks.** (*b*) **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Mid.** (34) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (35) **w.Ken.** (W.F.S.) (36) **Chs.**[1] Children draw the leaves across their faces, which leaves a tingling sensation. (37, *a*) **War.**[2] (*b*) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.); *Nature Notes*, No. 3. (38, *a*) **Sur.** (*b*) **War.**[2] (*c*) **Yks.** (39) **w.Yks.**[3] So called from the hooks which surround the seeds and cause some difficulty in separating them from the grains of corn. (40) **Dur.**, **War.**[3], **Bck.** (41) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] The foliage is wholesome for man, the roots poisonous. It only grows in good ground. (42) **Shr.** At Church Stretton one child would say to another gathering hedge flowers, 'Don't touch that, it's the Devil's plaything.' Yet the plant is harmless (K.B.). (43) **Dev.**[4] Usually called Red-hot Poker. (44) **Shr.**[1] The horrible fœtid odour of this plant is thought by the rustic mind to be a fitting 'bouquet' for the Prince of Darkness. (45) **Ken.** From its destructiveness to clover. (46) **Sc.** (JAM.), **n.Cy.**, **w.Cum.**, **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] When ripe it gives off clouds of brown dust if it be squeezed; **Chs.**[3] **Shr.**[1] This appellation may, no doubt, be ascribed to the snuff like powder with which the fungus is charged in its mature state, and to which very baneful properties are popularly attributed. **Sus.**, **I.W.**[1] **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 45. **w.Som.**[1] Daev'lz snuuf-bau'ks. **Dev.**[1], **Cor.** (47) **Sc.** (JAM.) (48) **Yks.** (49) **Chs.** (50) **Ken.**[1] (51) **Cor.**[3] (52) **Der.**

3. Phr. (1) *Devil a many*, not many, a few; (2) *— among the tailors*, a children's game; see below; (3) *— and his dandy-dogs*, a spectral apparition; see below; (4) *— and the maltster*, see below; (5) *— bane ye*, an expression of anger; (6) *— be their feet*, an exclamation; (7) *— be licket*, (8) *— blaw licket* or *lickit*, nothing at all, 'the devil a thing'; (9) *— bin*, an oath; (10) *— 's cure to you*, an expression denoting want of sympathy; (11) *— fetch thee*, a disease; see below; (12) *— gin*, would to the devil that; (13) *— go with you*, see below; (14) *— hae'd* or *hae't*, see *— blaw licket*; (15) *— ma(y care*, (16) *— make matter*, 'happy go lucky,' recklessly; of no importance; also used *attrib.*; (17) *— mean him to be*, to have no difficulty in being; (18) *— mend ye*, serve you right; (19) *— of me*, never, for my part; (20) *—'s own sorrow*, a troublesome person, a plague, 'limb of Satan'; (21) *— perlickit*, see *— blaw licket*; (22) *— take you*, the yellowhammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; (23) *— could not do it unless he were drunk*, said of any thing very difficult to perform; (24) *— has gone over Jock Wabster*, circumstances have proved too strong for any one; (25) *the little devil*, the small blackbeetle, *Oecyptus olens*; (26) *the muckle devil*, the devil; (27) *what comes over the devil's back goes under his belly*, a *prov.* relating to ill-gotten gains.

(1) **Per.** Deil a mony troots we gruppit, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 14. (2) **Lon.** A top was set spinning on a long board, and the result depended upon the number of men, or 'tailors,' knocked down by the 'devil' [top] of each player, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 17, ed. 1861. (3) **Cor.** Besides the piskies, but of a widely different character and origin, are the spectre huntsman and his pack, known as 'the devil and his dandy-dogs,' WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days* 1874) 156. (4) **w.Som.**[1] It is always said that on Culmstock Fair-day, May 21st, 'tis a fight twixt the devil and the maltster'—to decide if there shall be cider to drink, or whether it must be beer. (5) **N.I.**[1] (6) **Dur.** The ship's company swore deel be their feet if they wad with him stay, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 52. (7) **Bnff.** Some dominies may be sae wickit As strike the getts for d— be-lickit, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 9. **Abd.** But deil-belicket ha'e we now, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 12. **Ayr.** Her direction-books to mak grozart wine for deil-be-licket, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxiv; If they fash me ony mair the deevil be licket of ball or supper they'll get frae me, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxx. **Edb.** You'll wonder how the b—s are dawted, Wi' mony a ane that's die'l beliket, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 173. (8) **Edb.** The deil

blaw-lickit! cared he! Learmont *Poems* (1791) 159. (9) Cum. De'il bin! what cap'rin, feghtin', vap'rin. Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 10; Cum.[1] (10) s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Myo. Devil's cure to him! Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xvi. (11) n.Dev. Why, e'er zince tha wart twonty, ay zewnteen, and avore tha hast a be' troubled wey the doul vetch tha, *Exm. Scold.* 1746 l. 29. (12) Abd. De'il gin her neck were in a girn, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 99. (13) N.I.[1] 'The deil gang wi' ye, an' saxpence, an' ye'll nether want money nor company,' a saying. (14) Sc. Dead folks may sleep yonder sound enow, but deil hae't else, Scott *Nigel* 1822) iii. Per. There's nothing for writing, . . . Excepting it be the deil hae'd for reward. Nicol *Poems* (1766) 58. Ayr. Except it be some idle plan O' rhymin clink, The devil-haet, that I sud ban, Burns *2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 5. Edb. De'il a hait was in the one pistol but a pluff of powder, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. Peb. On holidays ye did me ride For deil hate else but show, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 60. (15) Abd. I'll ablins get but little thank; Yet deil-ma-care, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 156. Frf. I bought, but deil may care, . . . A scull, made up o' Hawkie's hair, Morison *Poems* (1790) 22. Fif. A lassie fair (the deil-ma-care) Ance slighted me an' a' that, Gray *Poems* (1811 148. Rnf. I've focht an' swat, an' a' that; An' thocht her won—but, deil ma care! Picken *Poems* (1813 I. 147. Ayr. Wi' that deil-ma-care loon I'm maist like to rin daft, White *Jottings* (1879) 275. Edb. But deil may care! Thae scenes are left to fa' or stand As they came there, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 184. Gall. Their ceremonies dinna spare, Whether amen, or de'el ma care, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 49. Ant. (W.H.P.) (16) Rnf. A throther deil-mak-matter birkie, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 15. Lnk. He lost it, poor gowk (deil mak'matter), Rodger *Poems* (1838) 148, ed. 1897. (17) Slk. Deil mean him to be cheerfu' and crouse, and talkative and eloquent, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 38. (18) N.I.[1] (19) Lnk. The deil o' me kens if ye're maist rogue or fule, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 51; Deil o' me could stan' their smirk, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1880) 8. (20) Ayr. Ye'll maybe hae heard tell o'him, for he was juist the deevil's own sorrow, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 202. (21) Rxb. Hae ye gotten ony thing?—Na, deilperlickit (Jam.). N.I.[1] What fortune did his wife bring him?—Oh, deil perlickit, tied up in a clout. (22) Sc. Deil, deil tak' you. Hence the following rhyme, which boys give in imitation of its note: 'Whetil te, whetil te, whee! Harry my nest, and the de'il tak' ye,' Swainson *Birds* (1885) 70. (23) N.I.[1] (24) Lth. This unco waddin' had fairly coosten a' thing tapselteerie sae muckle, in fac that e'en noo the deil hed a' thegither gane clean owre Jock Wabster, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 295. (25) nw.Lin. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 257. (26) Ayr. The meikle devil wi' a woodie Haurl thee hame to his black smiddie, Burns *El. on Capt. Henderson*, st. 1. s.Sc Alas for puir Badman! Wi' the muckle black deil he gaes off like a madman, Allan *Poems* 1887) 67. Keb. The muckle Deil . . . climbin' up wi' cunnin' serpent skill, Irving *Fireside Lays* (1872) 52. (27) Chs.[1] (s. v. Bally). n.Lin.[1]

4. The common swift, *Cypselus apus*. See also II. 1 (35, 36), &c.

Brks. [So called] from its impetuous flight and its dark colour, which give it an uncanny appearance, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 95.

5. An instrument used for harrowing chalk into the soil; an 'eval' dungfork with three prongs.

Lin. White *E. Eng.* (1865 II. 3. Shr.[2], Cor.[2]

6. A machine used for teasing out wool, tearing the fibre of mats, &c.

w.Yks. Baines *Yks. Past and Present* (1858 632; *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 114; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[3] Also called 'fearnought,' 'willow,' 'willy,' 'teaser'; and formerly, 'shoggy'; w.Yks.[4] So called, from its great iron teeth, resembling the fancied ones of the devil. [It consists of a drum with teeth that tear to pieces the fibre used in the industry, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Devil-hole**, *sb.* a place where wool-combing is carried on.

w.Yks. Harry had been wo'kin i' t'divvil hoil for 12 shillin a wick, *Yksman Comic Ann.* (1878 35; We next gave a passing glance at what is known by the infernal name of the 'Devil Hoil,' a place where machine wool combing is carried on, Burnley *Bradford Life* (1872) 202.

7. A small cone of damp gunpowder which when lit smoulders away with a suffocating smell.

Ir. (A.S.P.) w.Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 113; (J.T.)

8. A mixture of acid and chloride of lime used for bleaching the colour off cotton. w.Yks. (H.E.A.)

9. *v.* To strip colour off cotton, &c., with a mixture of acid and chloride of lime liquor. w.Yks. (J.G.)

II. 2. (4) *Morsus diaboli*, a^e. deueles-bite, *Alphita* (c. 1450); *Mors du diable*, fore-bit, or devels-bit (an herb), Cotgr.; It is commonly called Divels bit, of the root (as it seemeth) that is bitten off: for the superstitious people hold opinion, that the diuell for enuie that he beareth to mankinde, bit it off, because it would be otherwise good for many vses, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 726. See Grimm *Teut. Myth.* 1213. (33) *Esula*, the herb Devils milk or petty spurge, Florio (ed. 1688); *Duyvels-melck*, the hearbe Divells-milke, or pettie spurge, Hexham (1658).]

DEVILICK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **deviluck**. [de·vilək, dī·vilək.] A little imp or devil.

Sc. This wee black deev'luck, we ca' Wee Macgregor o' the Tron, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 77. Abd. An what did the waefu' devilick neist? But kindled a gleam like the rosy east, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 56. Lth. A blae wee deevilick son o' an elf, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 146.

[*Devil* + *-ick* (*-ock*), dim. suff.]

DEVILIN(G, *sb.* Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Som. Dev. Also in forms **davel'n** Nrf.[1]; **develin** n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] e.An.[1]; **devlin** Nrf.[1] Suf.[2]; **divvling** ne.Lan.[1] [de·vlin, di·vlin.] **1.** The swift or black martin, *Cypselus apus*.

Wm. *Penrith Obs.* (May 18, 1897). Wm., Lan. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 95. ne.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (W.H.S.), s.Not. (J.P.K.), Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] e.An.[1] Named from its imp-like ugliness and screaming. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. Suf.[1] Som. (W.B.T.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. *w. Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6, col. 6.

2. The pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*.

Ir. [So called] from the constant uncanny motion of its tail, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 44.

3. A fretful, troublesome woman. e.An. (Hall.), Nrf.[1]

4. A home-made firework. See **Devil, 7.**

w.Yks. Made of gunpowder dampened and rolled into cones, carefully dried, and fired by applying a match to the apex (H.L.); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

DEVILMENT, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [For forms see **Devil.**] Mischief, practical joking; wickedness, witchcraft.

Elg. She'll be a vera Sodom soon, For deevilment an' daffin', Tester *Poems* (1865) 163. Lnk. He's sae fu' o' fun an' deevilment, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 29. Gall. What need I attempt the penning, The devilment ye did that e'ening, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 25. Ir. They do have their mother distracted wid their divilments, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) ii; It would take two hours to tell you the devilment of the old queen, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* 1870) 18. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] He's as full o' devilment as an egg's full o' meat. Lan. Yo'n some devilment agate i' th' chimbley, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 258; Lan.[1] Der. They're just at soom o' their divilments, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. v. n.Lin.[1], e.An.[1] w.Som.[1] Dhur ŭdn dhu fuul'ur u ee· vur daev'lmunt un roa'guree, neet-n au'l dhu knun'tree [There is not the fellow of he, for larking and roguery, not in all the country].

DEVILSKIN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in forms **divulskin, duleskin** Lan.[1] [de·vl-, di·vl-, diu·lskin.] A mischievous, tiresome person; a humorous term of reproach.

w.Yks.[2] Lan. Yon divilskin has done mi one this toime, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 16; Yon divulskin i' t'parlour, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) iv; That duleskin ov a Judge Jeffreys, Clegg *Sketches* (1895 245; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

[Lit. *devil's kin*.]

DEVILTRY, *sb.* Sc. Also e.An. Som. [de·vltri.]

1. Mischief, wickedness, devilry.

Frf. If cocks could fight sae well oot o' mere deviltry, surely the Greeks would fecht terrible for their gods and bairns an' the other things, Barrie *Thrums* (1889 v. Gall. There's deviltry afoot! Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vi. e.An.[1] Anything unlucky, offensive, hurtful, or hateful, in which the devil may be suspected of having some concern. Nrf. There must be some deviltry in that, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 57; Nrf.[1] Suf. He done it for deviltry, *c.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.T.); (C.G.B.); Suf.[1] Ess. How he laugh'd To eye their deviltry, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 126; Ess.[1]

2. Rubbish, any undesirable object.

w.Som.[1] A quantity of weeds in a crop—a quantity of hay or thistles in a fleece of wool; in such a sense the word is common, but I never heard it applied to moral conduct. 'Take your hove,

and scrape out the highest o' that there deviltry, else they there plants ont never do no good.'

[1. For older *devilry*. The king throuch the arte of magik, witchcraft, and deuilrie was consumet, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 287. Cp. Du. *duyvelrye*, divellishnesse (Hexham).]

DEVLIN, see **Devilin(g.**

DEVON-EVVER, *sb.* Som. The darnel, *Lolium perenne.*

Som. In use more esp. among farmers, Friend *Gl.* (1882).

DEVONSHIRE, *sb.* Glo. Som. Dev. In *comb.* (1) **Devonshire beauty,** the dwarf white-flowered phlox, *P. nivalis*; (2) — **coat-of-arms,** (3) — **mark,** a mark or scar on a horse's knees caused by a fall; (4) — **myrtle,** the *Myrica Gale*; (5) — **wine,** cider.

(1) Glo.[1] (2) w.Som.[1] Said of a horse with broken knees. Is he much blemished?—Ees fy! a proper [dab'mshur koa'ut u aar'mz]. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 16. nw.Dev.[1] (3) w.Som.[1] Dab'mshur maar'k. Dev. The horse wasn't wuth much; it had the Devonshire mark! *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 16. (4) s.Dev. (B. & H.) (5) w.Som.[1] Dab'mshur-wuy n. Dev. Da laff an' joke an' help ez meyn Ta mek' th' Deb'nshir wine, Pulman *Sketches* (1853) 32.

DEVOURMENT, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [divū'rment.] The condition of being devoured.

'We're in a parfit devourment wi' rattens,' we are in a fair way of being eaten up by rats.

DEVOUROUS, *adj.* Brks. Wil. [diveu'ərəs.] Ravenous, hungry.

Brks. They comes in devourous for their vittles (A.C.). Wil.[1]

DEVVEL, see **Devel,** *v.*

DEW, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written daow se.Wor.[1]; deaw Sc. (Jam.) Hrf.[2] Hmp.[1] [diu, deu, w.Cy. dz̄ū.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Dew-beater,** a large and clumsy boot or shoe; *fig.* a person who has large feet or who walks awkwardly; (2) **-bit,** slight refreshment taken early in the morning, before the regular breakfast; (3) **-blown,** said of cows which are swelled from eating green clover; (4) **-cup,** (*a*) the first allowance of beer to harvest men; (*b*) the plant ladies' mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*; (5) **-dasher,** see **-beater**; (6) **-drink,** (7) **-droppings,** see **-cup** (*a*); (8) **-droukit,** drenched with dew; (9) **-laps,** coarse woollen stockings or leggings, buttoned over others, to keep the legs dry and warm; (10) **-licker,** anything very surprising or out of the common; (11) **-mist,** a drizzle or small rain resembling dew; (12) **-piece,** see **-bit**; (13) **-pond,** a pond on the downs, not fed by any spring, but kept up by mist, dew, &c.; (14) **-ret,** to steep or 'ret' flax by leaving it out on the ground, instead of steeping it in water; (15) **-slug,** a tiny brown slug, almost too small to be perceived when on the ground; (16) **-snail,** the large black slug, *Limax agrestis*; (17) **-spreader,** (18) **-wiper,** see **-beater.**

(1) Hrf.[2], e.An.[1] Cmb.[1] 'Lift up your dew-beaters when you walk across the room,' was said to a boy with clumsy feet. Nrf.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. One who has large feet, or who turns his toes out, so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking, Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] (2) War.[3] I used to take a 'dew-bit' if I went out early in this way to shoot or bathe. se.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo.[1], Brks. (J.C.K.), Bks.[1], Suf. (C.T.) Ess. Half pint of beer at 3 in the morning at harvest time (H.H.M.). Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.[1] s.Hmp. He's used to seven meals at har'st time; his dew-bit, breakfast, nuncheon, &c., Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) vi. I.W. (J.D.R.); I.W.[12] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Dor. I ha'n't seed the colour of victuals or drink since breakfast time this morning, and that was no more than a dew bit afield, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xlii; Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] I zim they do want a [jue'beet] like, vore they goth to work. (3) Chs.[13] (4, *a*) Hmp.[1] (*b*) Sc. The uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder [trembling ill] by giving them a decoction of the dewcup and healing leat boiled in buttermilk, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 389 (Jam.). Slk. They [the fairies] 'll hae to gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups, Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 183 (*ib.*). (5) Cum. (M.P.) (6) e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] (7) e.Suf. (F.H.) (8) Rnf. An the dew-droukit gowan is closing its ee, Allan *Poems* (1836) 138. (9) Ken. (K.); Ken.[1] (10) w.Yks. But t'next day wor a dew-licker, *Pudsey Olm.* (1885) 20. (11) Cor. (J.W.) (12) n.Sc. (Jam.); Mackay. (13) Wil.[1] Such ponds rarely fail, even in the longest drought. (14) n.Lin.[1], e.An.[1] [All trouble and risk incidental to the steeping and dew-retting of the crop, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 323.] (15) Dev.[3] (16) n.Cy. (Hall.) Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) s.v. Snagge. w.Som.[1] The regular way to charm warts is to take a dew-snail and rub its slime upon the warts. Then to stick the dew-snail on a blackthorn, and as the snail perishes and disappears so will the warts. nw.Dev.[1], s.Dev. (F.W.C.) Cor. You might as well try to handle a great dew-snail, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 50; Cor.[1] As slippery as a dew-snail; Cor.[2] (17) War.[2] (18) w.Mid. The grass is quite wet this morning; go on ahead, boy, you're a fust-rate dew-wiper (W.P.M.).

2. Rain. Chs.[13]

3. *Fig.* Whisky, *gen.* in *comb.* **Mountain dew.**

n.Sc. 'Dauvit Annan's whisky is guid, vera guid; but, oh man, gie me a drap o' the real dew,' . . . this dew being a portion of the unadulterated liquor fresh from a local still, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 213. Abd. A 'greybeard' jar of the 'real Glengillodram mountain dew,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 247, ed. 1882. Frf. Mountain dew shall wet each eye, Hecklers an' the cash come, Sands *Poems* (1833) 19. Lnk. They went in a gang To taste o' the dew o' the mountain, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 85. Rnf. Bewitched . . . wi' real mountain dew, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 20. Peb. Friendships, which were generally cemented with the 'mountain dew' of Scotland, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 29. s.Ir. There was a glass of pure 'mountain dew' at my service, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 456. Slang. 'We'll have the "dew" now.' 'Good claret—no better. . . . Oh punch, you are my darling,' Lever *C. O'Malley* (1841) xii.

4. *v.* To rain slightly, to drizzle.

n.Sc. (Jam.), Shr.[2] Hrf.[2] It's deuwing a little. Cor. (J.W.) w.Cor. Common (M.A.C.).

5. To spread cloth out to receive the dew, in order to make the cloth softer and heavier; to sprinkle cloth with water in imitation of natural dew.

w.Yks. This was universally done, and I have known men hold the cloth in their hands on cold nights, when the snow prevented its being laid on the ground. If cloth could not be 'dewed' it was 'spurted' (W.T.); (J.M.)

[1. (3) Dewbolne . . . that eommeth whan a hungry beaste is put in a good pasture full of ranke grasse, . . . his sydes wyll stande as hygh as his baeke bone, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 55. (14) Ther is a water-retting, and a dew-retting, which last is done on a good rawing or aftermath of a meadow water, *Tusser Redivivus* (1710), in Tusser *Husb.* (ed. 1878) 41. (16) *Loche*, the dew snail, or snail without a shell, Cotgr.]

DEW, see **Do,** *v.*

DEWBERRY, *sb.* Sus. Dev. Cor. 1. A kind of blackberry; in phr. *dewberry snail*, a truant from school. Cf. **berry-moucher.**

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Dev., Cor. Blackberry micher! dewberry snail! *Monthly Mag.* (1810) 434.

2. The gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia.*

Sus. Goosberry bush, called dewberry bush, and in some countries wine-berries, Culpeper *Eng. Physitian* (1656) 117; *Gent. Mag.* (Feb. 1836) 126; Cope *Gl.* (1883). Dev. *n.Dev. Hand-bk.* (1877) 258.

[1. Dewberries, *Baccae rubi repentis*, Coles (1679).]

DEW-CLAW, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Som. Written **deaw-** Hmp.[1] Wil. The small claw or hoof which grows on the inside of a stag's foot, at the fetlock.

Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). w.Som.[1] In soft ground the marks of the dew-claws [jue'klaa] of a heavy stag will often be apparent, especially when the stag is fatigued, Collyns, 87. [You may know they have been coursed by the dew-claws printing the ground, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 143.]

[Dew-claws (among hunters) the bones or little nails behind a deer's foot, Bailey (1721).]

DEWGS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Also written **deugs.** Scraps, rags, shreds, small pieces.

Sc. Tell them if they stur again, they shall awe be cut in dewgs, Laick *Answ. to Presb. Eloquence* (1693) pt. i. 52 (Jam.). Lnk. As deugs of velvet, chips of christal, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 142.

DEWK, DEWL, see **Duck, Devil, Dowl.**

DEW-MUG, *sb.* Chs.[13] [diu'-mug.] A large black earthenware pan-mug.

DEWSIERS, *sb. pl.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. [diu'zjəz.] The valves of a pig's heart. Cf. **deaf-ears.**

Brks.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Grose (1790); Wil.[1]

[Supposed by some to be the same word as Fr. *jusier*, 'the gisern of a bird' (Cotgr.); OFr. *jusier* (La Curne); see Hatzfeld (s.v. *Gésier*).]

DEY, *sb.* Sc. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Suf. Hmp. Wil. Also written dai Sc.; day se.Wor.[1] Hrf.[1] Glo.[12] Wil.[1]; dee, dei Sc. [dē, dī.] 1. A woman having charge of a dairy; a dairymaid.

Sc. The Dey's Song, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 515; Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* n.Sc. My mither she is an auld dey, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 100, ed. 1875. Abd. As they drew near, they heard an elderin dey, Singing full sweet at milking of her ky, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 83, ed. 1812. Per. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

2. A person in charge of a dairy, whether that person be male or female.

Abd. *N. & Q.* (1877) 7th S. iv. 22.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Dey-house** (or **day'us**, **da'us**), a dairy; a room in which cheese is made; (2) **-woman**, a dairymaid.

(1) se.Wor.[1], Hrf.[1] Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] n.Wil. Her's gone to the day'us. Used still by the old people (E.H.G.). (2) Glo.[12]

[1. Deye, *Androchia*, *Prompt.*; She was as it were a maner deye, Chaucer *C.T.* B. 4036. ON. *deigja*, a female servant; cp. OE. *dǣge*, a kneader, maker of bread. 2. A deye, *Androchius*, *Androchea*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Way in his notes to *Prompt.* (s.v. *deye*) shows that the word was sometimes used in ME. of a male servant. 3. *Cascarius*, a day house, where cheese is made, Cooper (1565).]

DEY, see **Da**, *sb.*, **Day**, **Die**, *v.*

DEYAN, *v.* I.W.[1] [dē·ən.] Used impreecatively, in the same way as 'damn,' 'confound.'

Odd deyan thee. I'll be deyand if I doant.

Hence **Deyannashun**, *sb.* damnation.

Odd deyannashun seyze thee.

DEYKE, DEYKEN, see **Dike, Deacon.**

DEYLED, DEYL'T, DEYN, see **Doil, Dean**, *sb.*[2]

DEY-NETTLE, *sb.* Nhb. The hedge woundwort or hedge sylvatica, *Stachys sylvatica.*

Nhb.[1] This is quite distinct from the dae-nettle.

DEYS, DEZ, DEZZ, see **Deas, Daze.**

DEZZICK, *sb.* Sur. Sus. Also written **dezick**, **des'ork** Sus.[2] [de·zik.] A day's work.

Sur. (T.S.C.) Sus. He had nn dun a dezzick for more dan nine wicks, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) l. 250; Sus.[1] Taint done a dezzick for the last six months; Sus.[2] e.Sus. Holloway.

DHAEL, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. A funeral. Cf. **dole**, *sb.*[3]

Nhb. They spak of the Swire's deeth, and the number oh fwoak that went to his dhael, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13; Nhb.[1]

DHIRL, *sb.* N.I.[1] A good-for-nothing person.

DHONAL, DIABLES, see **Donel, Dibles.**

DHRIVES, *sb. pl.* Wxf.[1] Turf.

DIACLE, *sb.* Sh.I. The compass used in a fishing-boat. See **Dial.**

Sh.I. Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a diäcle, *Agric. Surv.* (1794) 87 (Jam.). S. & Ork.[1]

DIAGONAL STAPLE, *phr.* Nhb. Dur. A staple sunk diagonally in a coal-mine; see below.

Nhb., Dur. Sunk diagonally in the line of the back end of the main beam of a pumping-engine, and a point in the pumping shaft, which may vary from 10 to 20 fathoms from the surface. Its use is to divide the work of the engine between the two ends of the beam, by means of a lever beam in the shaft, placed in a hole made for the purpose, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

DIAGRAM, *sb.* Sc. The scale of working drawn up for each driver or fireman by the railway companies.

Sc. In some cases the list contains but one day's running, in other cases one week's or possibly two weeks' running. Hence a man on completing his day's work looks on the diagram to ascertain his run for the next day, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

DIAL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Der. Also written **dyal** Der. [dail, daiəl.] I. *sb.* A compass used to take bearings in mines. Cf. **diacle.**

Der. *Gl. Mining Terms* (1830); Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.* [Hall.]

2. *v.* To ascertain the extent and distance of a working under ground.

Der. To plum and dyal . . . For by that art they make discovery, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 164.

Hence **Dialling**, *vbl. sb.* surveying, using the magnetic compass.

Per. He came . . . to learn mensuration, surveying, and dialling, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 39. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Der. Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*; Mander *Miners' Gl.* (1824); The operation of dialling is that by which the operator can accurately ascertain the extent and distance of the working of a mine under ground, and thereby ascertain whether a mine has been worked beyond the stake or limit allotted to the miner, Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851) 25.

DIALETUS, *sb.* Dev.[4] Also in form **diletrus.** The seal-flower, *Dielytra spectabilis.* Also called **Deutsa.**

DIALOGUE, *sb.*[1] Lin. [dai·ələg.] A talk, conversation.

s.Lin. Sarah an' me hed a longish dialogue ovver it (T.H.R.).

DIALOGUE, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] The eighth part of a sheet of writing-paper.

DIAMER WINDOW, *phr.* Nhp.[1] A dormer window, the projecting window in a roof.

DIAMOND, *sb.* Yks. Ken. Sus. [dai·mən(d.] In *comb.* (1) **Diamond-knap**, to break stones on the road into small angular pieces; (2) **-plaice**, the flounder, *Pleuronectes platessa.*

(1) w.Yks. We tak t'little hammer for dimond napping (W.A.S.). (2) Ken. Still used and not unfrequently (R.S.). Sus. Heard recently (E.E.S.).

DIAS, see **Deas.**

DIB, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. [dib.]

1. *sb.* A dip.

ne.Yks.[1] Ah gat a bonny dib i' t'dyke yisttherda. w.Yks.[1] A dib of ink.

2. A slight depression in the ground, less than a valley.

w.Cum. (S.K.C.), n.Yks.[12], w.Yks.[1]

3. *v.* To dip; to decline downwards as strata into the earth.

s.Cum. (S.K.C.), n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. (H.F.S.); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] 'Mother, this bread does tāaste dry.' 'Dib it i' t'milk then an' hod thee noise.' e Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Dibbing**, *sb.* melted fat or dripping, eaten with bread; (2) **Dibboard**, *sb.* the dip or inclination of a seam of coal.

(1) w.Yks.[5] Dibbing an' brēad. (2) Nhb.[1]

[3. To dibbe or dippe, *intingere*, Baret (1580).]

DIB, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Mid. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in form **deb** e.An. [dib, deb.] 1. *sb.* A pointed instrument for making small holes in the ground for planting potatoes, &c.

Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3], e.An.[1], Suf. (C.T.) Sur. A boy goes first pressing the dib in with his foot, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 148, ed. 1857.

2. *v.* To pierce small holes in the ground for planting potatoes, &c.

Not.[1], Lei.[1] War.[3] He's gone a dibbing beans, *or* a dibbing 'taters. w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Sur.[1]

Hence (1) **Dibbed**, *ppl. adj.* of seeds, bulbs, &c., planted with the 'dibber'; (2) **Dibber**, *sb.* a pointed instrument used in planting potatoes, seeds, &c.; (3) **Dibbing**, *vbl. sb.* a method of planting seeds, &c., with a 'dibber'; (4) **Dibbing-stick**, *sb.*, see **Dibber.**

(1) Sur. I should like to see how the dibb'd 'uns come on, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 140. (2) Not.[1] Nhp.[1] Usually made of part of the handle of a spade, cut to a point, sometimes shod with iron when employed for agricultural purposes. War.[3] Made with two handles, rods, and points, connected laterally with a rod, so that, operated with both hands, two parallel rows of holes were made. Oxf.[1] Nrf. Grose (1790). Ken. (D.W.L.); Ken.[12] Ken., e.Sus. Holloway. (3) War.[3] Dibbing may either be making the holes for seeds with the 'dib' or placing the seeds in the holes so made, the latter being an occupation for women or children, following the workman using the 'dib.' Sur. You'll come round to the dibbing, depend on it, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 140. (4) Chs.[1] The same as Setting-stick. Shr.[1]

DIB, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *sb.* The knuckle-bone of a sheep, used as a cram-bone (q.v.). Dor. *Gl.* (1851).

2. *pl.* A game played by boys with the knuckle-bones of sheep; also the name of the bones so used.

Brks.[1], Sus.[2] w.Sus. Five of these bones are used by boys, with which they play a game called 'Dibs,' Holloway. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Dor. When I and my poor man were married we thought no more o't than of a game o' dibs! Hardy *Jude* (1896) pt. v. iv. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

3. A small water pebble, used in the game of 'dibs' when knuckle-bones cannot be obtained. Also in *comp.* **Dib-stones.**

Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Glo.[1] Wil. Played with stones when the proper bones cannot be procured (G.E.D.).

4. *pl.* Money, coin. In *gen.* slang use.

Bnff.[1] Doon wee the dibs, an' nae mair aboot it. Wm. Efter he'd keearfully lapt up his dibs, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 43. n.Lan.[1], Not. (W.H.S.) s.Not. He's very free with the dibs (J.P.K.). Nhp.[1] War. (J.R.W.); War.[2] He pays me in such dibs, I don't care for his custom; War.[3] Dor.[1] Zome long-lagg'd herren-ribs Jump'd out, an' ax'd en var his dibs, 252. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev.[1,3] Slang. Shadwell *Wkve. Slang* (1859-64); One of their drummers, and one Sergeant Matcham, Had 'brushed with the dibs,' and they never could catch 'em, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Dead Drummer.*

5. *v.* To make a small present of money, to 'tip.'

s.Not. He dibbed me pretty well for helping him (J.P.K.).

DIB, *sb.*[4] Sc. Written dyb Rnf. [dib.] A puddle, small pool of water. See **Dub.**

Rnf. Thro' glaury holes, an' dybs, nae mair Ye'll ward my pettles frae the lair, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 32. Ayr. The dibs were full, and the roads foul, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) ix. Lnk. Bedraigled a', wi' paidlin' through the dibs, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 115. e.Lth. An' see ye keep oot o' the dibs an' no drabble your buits, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 70.

DIB, *sb.*[5] n.Lin.[1] [dib.] A child's pinafore.

DIBBEN, *sb.* Dev. [di·bən.] A fillet of veal.

Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434. n.Dev. Doo let me help 'e . . . Vrom theäse yer dibben o' roast vayl, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 17.

DIBBER-DABBER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. In form **dibble-dabble** (Jam.). **1.** *sb.* An uproar, accompanied with violence; a wrangle.

Sc. The culprit met his fate, When lo! there rose a mighty dibble-dabble, *MS. Poem* (Jam.). Bnff.[1]

2. *v.* To wrangle. Bnff.[1]

DIBBERDERRY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A confused debate or discussion.

Abd. As they are at this dibberderry thrang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 88, ed. 1812; We'se hae a priest to end this dibberderry, *ib.* 119.

DIBBLE-DABBLE, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Rubbish. (Hall.)

DIBBLER, *sb.* Cum. Wm. [di·blər.] A large dish made either of earthenware, wood, or metal. See **Doubler.**

Cum. (M.P.); *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1] Wm. & Cum.[1] With pewter dibler on her lap, 141.

DIBBY, *adj.* Dev. [di·bi.] Small, tiny.

Dev. A girl, speaking of an apple, said, 'What a little dibby one!' *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

DIBLES, *sb. pl.* e.An. Also in forms **diables** Nrf.[1] Suf.[1]; **doibles** Nrf. [dai·blz.] Difficulties, embarrassments, scrapes. See **Daibles.**

e.An.[1] Nrf. Yow seem to be in all sorts of dibles this morning (W.R.E.); I ha' bin in the dibles this mornin', Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) i; The following phr. was used in answer to a suggestion that a marsh-man should emigrate, 'Whoy shud oi, oi ain't been in no doibles?' Common in the marshes, *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 149; Nrf.[1] Suf. Somehow or another they're allus in dibles, *New Suf. Garl.* (1866) 271; Suf.[1]

DIBLET, *sb. Obs.*? Sc. In phr. *neither dish nor diblet*, no table crockery whatever.

Sc. (?) I have a family now of six persons that eat within doors, and I have yet neither dish nor diblet, as we say, nor any sort of household furniture, *Letter* (1706) in *Hist. MSS. Commission*, IV. 285.

DIBUT, *sb.* nw.Der.[1] [dai·bət.] A difficulty, scrape.

DICE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lin. [dais.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *box and dice*, the whole, complete turn-out, 'bag of tricks.'

Sc. The hale box an' dice o' them was rotten, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 18. Frf. I wud kick the whole box and dice o' them oot the entry, Salmond *My Man Sandy* (1804) 171. Ayr. I have re-established the true succession to the laird's fortune, and made oure the whole box and dice o't to his sister Grizie, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 83.

2. A small square or diamond shape.

Ayr. Apron set with mony a dice Of needle-wark sae rare, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 41.

3. A kind of slaty clay found in the Isle of Axholme.

n.Lin.[1] The slaty, though finer grained, is not so easily disintegrated. The workmen sometimes call it dice, probably from its breaking, on exposure to the air and moisture, into cubizoidal pieces, Peck *Isle of Axholme*, 14.

4. A lump or piece.

Yks. (Hall.) n.Yks. Fairly common still, but never applied to anything large. 'Cut uz a dice on't' (R.B.).

5. *v.* To sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment; to weave in figures resembling dice.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. Spreads his garters dic'd beneath his knee, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 76 (Jam.).

Hence **Diced**, *adj.* woven in squares, figured like dice.

Rnf. He took his diced bonnet, an' brush'd it fu' clean, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 134. Edb. The lang diced window of the kirk, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x.

6. *Fig.* To do anything quickly and neatly.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. This blythsome sang we a' had wanted now . . . But weel I kent she could it rightly dice, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 131, ed. 1812. Rxb. (Jam.)

DICEL, DICHE, see **Disle, Ditch**, *sb.*[1,2]

DICHEL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **dichal**; and in form **digaal** (Jam.). **1.** A bad scrape; a difficulty, 'pickle.'

Per. Not common, but occas. used. 'What ye said before and what ye say now has brocht ye into a dichel' (G.W.). Slk. (Jam.)

2. *pl.* Reproof, correction; a beating, drubbing.

Rnf. 'I gat my dichals,' I was severely reproved (Jam.). Dmf. Tell us how . . . the bonny Fernig foichals Gie G—n thieves and slaves their dichals, *Poems* (1794) (*ib.*).

DICHENS, *sb. pl. Obs.*? Sc. A beating, punishment. Also used *fig.* Cf. **dichel.**

Slk. My master an' she hae this wark to answer for yet: they'll get their dichens some day, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866. Gall. (Jam.)

DICHLING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. A beating, thrashing, drubbing.

Per. Jock and Pate cuist oot owre the heid o' Jane Cairns, an' Jock gae Pate an awfu' dichlin' (G.W.).

DICHT, see **Dight**, *v.*

DICK, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Eng. and Amer. [dik.]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Dick-ass**, a male ass, a jackass; (2) **-bird**, a cock bird; (3) **-up**, see **-ass.**

(1) n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 121. Dur. The Pelton bray [goblin] came frequently like a 'dickass,' *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 42; Dur.[1] n.Lin.[1] A male ass, but often applied to the female also, whose proper designation is Jin Ass. (2) Lin. If they are dick-birds, they're worth a deal (R.E.C.). (3) Nrf. (A.G.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 31; Nrf.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *Dick and his team*, the constellation usually called the Great Bear; (2) *Dick('s hatband*, used as a simile in var. proverbial sayings; see below; (3) *Dick upon sis*, all in confusion, 'at sixes and sevens'; (4) *—with his wagon*, see *— and his team*; (5) *as thick as Dick and Liddy*, very intimate; (6) *a local Dick*, a local preacher.

(1) Wil.[1] I know the north star; there it is. . . . And the Great Bear; the men call it Dick and his Team, *Greene Ferne Farm*, vi. (2) n.Yks. He's as queer has Dick hatband. A can mack nowt on him (W.H.). e.Yks. As fond as Dick's hat-band, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 19. w.Yks.[2] As awkward as Dick's hatband. Lan. Dick's hatbant war a foo to him, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 46. Chs. Aw felt aw nre' as foin as Dick's hatband, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11; Chs.[1,2]; Chs.[3] As fine as Dick's hat-band. s.Chs.[1] Uz kweyúr ûz Dik·s aat bûnd; it went nahyn tahymz raaynd, ŭn wûd· nû ree·ch dhû tahy [As queer as Dick's hatband; it went nine times raïnd, an' wudna reach the tie]. It s au· mi ahy ŭn Dik·s aat·bûnd [It's aw my eye an' Dick's hatband]. Lin. Anything ridiculously comical is said to be 'as queer as Dick's hatband,' *N. & Q.* (1856 2nd S. ii. 238. n.Lin.[1] 'It's as queer as

Dick's hat band, that went nine times roond an' would not tie,' said of any person or thing which it is well-nigh impossible to manage. Nhp.[1] As queer as Dick's-hatband, made of pea-straw, that went nine times round, and would not meet at last. War.[3] se.Wor.[1] As cross (or as queer) as Dick's hat-band. Shr. Dun 'ee call that dressin' a child? jest look at its cape, all awry like Dick's 'atband! Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 592; 'As crooked as Dick's hat-band.' This phr., which refers to the *obsol.* custom of presenting hatbands at funerals, is used both of persons and things that are perverse or unmanageable. 'The maister's in a way this mornin'; 'e's as crukit as Dick's 'atband,' *ib.* 594; Shr.[2] We only apply it as a comparison for what is obstinate and perverse. 'As curst as Dick's hatband, which will come nineteen times round and won't tie at last'; 'As contrary, fause, cruckit, twistit as Dick's hatband'; 'All across, like Dick's hatband.' Pem. As tight as Dick's hatband, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 238. [Amer. As odd as Dick's hat-band. As contrary as Dick's hatband, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.] (3) Lin. Come in, and welcome; but we are just about flitting, and are all dick upo' sis, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 29. (4) Bdf. (J.W.B.) (5) w.Yks. (J.R.) (6) w.Yks. Who had yo' preychin' this mornin'?—Nobbut a local Dick, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 15, 1892); Ah've telled a gooid lot o' tales abaht local Dicks, *Yks. Wkly. Post* April 11, 1896).

3. A very poor kind of cheese.

Suf. Forby *Gl.* (1830); (Hall.)

4. *pl.* Body lice. See **Dicky**, *sb.*[1] 5.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. T'barn heed's full o' dicks (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.) m. & s.Lin. That bairn's he'd's full o' dicks; she ne'er hes her fingers out o' her hair (T.H.R.). War.[2], m.Wor. (J.C.)

5. A game of 'touch and run' among children. I.W.[2]

DICK, *sb.*[2] Yks. [dik.] A leather apron and bib worn by children, &c. See **Dicky**, *sb.*[2]

w.Yks. E' Lord Mayor shoon an' leather dicks, E' t'smithy he wer fun', Senior *Rhymes* (1882) 52; Oatmeal porridge and 'leather dicks' generally sufficed for the inner and outer man, and the latter very durable garment continued for a long time in favour, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 108; w.Yks.[2 3 4]

DICK, *sb.*[3] Ant. (W.H.P.) [dik.] In phr. *to keep dick*, to keep watch.

DICK, *v.* n.Cy. (Hall.) Dor.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To deck, adorn; to cover.

DICK, see **Dike**, *sb.*

DIC(K, *num. adj. Obs.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Wal. Also Ess. Cor. Also in forms **dec**, **deg**, **dek**, &c., see below. Ten, used in counting sheep.

Dur. Teesdale, dik, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 39. Cum. High Furness, Borrowdale, dick, *ib.*; Eskdale, dec, *ib.*; Millom, dig, *ib.*; 'Dick,' used in Borrowdale 50 years ago (J.S.O.). Wm. Kirkby Stephen, dik, Lucas *ib.* 38; On the Stanhope Moors, dick, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 540. n.Yks. Swaledale, dic, Lucas *ib.* 38. w.Yks. Nidderdale, dix, *ib.*; Knaresborough, dick, *ib.* Wal. Deg, *ib.* 37. Ess. Epping, dick, *ib.* 40. Cor. Deg, dek, *ib.* 38.

[Of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. and Gael. *deich*, Wel. *deg*, OCor. *dek* (Macbain).]

DICKER, *sb.* and *v.* Wil.[1] [dikə(r).] In phr. (1) *all in a dicker* or *digger*, very close together; (2) *as thick as they can dicker*, very intimate.

DICKER, *v.*, **DICKIE(S**, see **Decker**, **Dixie**.

DICKISES, *sb. pl.* e.Dur.[1] [di·kisəz.] In phr. *to do dickises*, to perform some difficult feat which another cannot do. Cf. **cradden**, *sb.*[1] 2.

e.Dur.[1] A'll dee the dickises.

DICKLE, see **Disle**.

DICK-POT, *sb.* Nhp. [di·k-pot.] A brown earthen pot, used as a foot-warmer; see below.

Nhp.[1] Sometimes pierced with holes, filled with bright coal, or wood embers; used by old women and lace-makers to put under their petticoats, to keep the feet and legs warm when seated at work; which is termed 'flucing.'

DICKY, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **dikey** Cum.[1] Wm.; **dykie** Wm. [di·ki.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Dicky-bird**, (*a*) any small bird; (*b*) a general name for the canary; (*c*) the oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostralegus*; (2) **-birds**, the common fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*; (3) **Chree**, (*a*) see below; (*b*) a doll; (4) **-daisy**, a children's name for almost any wild flower, esp. the daisy, *Bellis perennis*; (5) **-di-dee** or **Dickadee**, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; (6) **-dilver** or **Dick-a-dilver**, the periwinkle, *Vinca major* or *minor*; (7) **-dunkin**, (8) **-dunnack** or **-dunnock**, (9) **-hedge-poker**, (10) **-hedgie**, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (11) **-mide**, a dear girl; (12) **-pug**, the wren, *Troglodytes vulgaris*; (13) — **Sam**, a Liverpool man; (14) **-shud**, an umbrella; (15) — **Tatton**, see below.

(1, *a*) w.Yks. Dyer *Dial* (1891) 93. Lan. Folk constantly speak of 'dickey-birds.' You scarcely ever hear sparrows and other small birds without this 'dickey' prefixed to them, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 10. Nrf. (W.R.E.); Nrf.[1] (*b*) Cum.[1] (*c*) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 188. (2) Wil.[1] (3, *a*) Lan. All Catholics . . . attending the Christmas midnight mass were charged with going to church to 'rock Dicky Cree,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 98. (*b*) Der. I remember . . . overhearing a mother telling her children 'to go play with their dicky Chree,' which turned out to be a doll, so termed only at Christmas tide, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 142. (4) Chs.[1] Children will speak of gathering flowers as 'getting dicky daisies.' s.Chs.[1] Dik·i dai·zi, dee zi. Cmb.[1] Let's go and get some buttercups and dicky-daisies. (5) Cum.[1] Lan. The piping note this bird utters when disturbed has given rise to the name, Swainson *ib.* 196. (6) e.An.[1] So called from its rooting (delving) at every joint, and spreading itself far and wide. Nrf.[1] Suf. *Science Gossip* (1883) 113; Suf.[1] (7) e.Yks. *Nature Notes*, No. 4. w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.) (8) w.Yks. Catterpillars, dicky-dunnocks, spinks, green lennits, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thoughts* (1845) 39; They're az common as dickey dunacks an watter weg-tails, *ib. Bairnsla Ann.* (1870) 40; w.Yks.[2] (9) Ken.[1] Dik·i-hej-poa·ker. (10) e.Dur.[1] (11) Pem. (C.V.C.) (12) Chs.[1] (13) Lan. *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 493. (14) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 88. (15) Chs. On the feast of All Saints children go from house to house 'soul caking,' repeating 'Pray, good dame, a soul cake,' &c. It is considered complete if they can get a skeleton of a horse's head, which is carried on the head of the stoutest of them and called a 'Dicky Tatton' (F.R.C.).

2. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

Ayr. Dēikis, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 747. Cum.[1] Wm. *Nature Notes*, No. 10; Ther's a dikey nest e oor garden dike (B.K.). Lan. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 29.

3. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*.

Bck. *Nature Notes*, No. 10.

4. A donkey, ass. Also in *comb.* **Dicky-ass.**

Yks. Jago *Gl.* (1882). n.Yks. (R.B.) w.Yks. Only used, and rarely, to very young children (M.F.). e.An.[1], Cmb.[1] Nrf. You can't whack a stubborn owd dicky now, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 61; He degraded hisself to ride in the dickey race, with his face turned toward the dickey's tail, Spilling *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 74; Nrf.[1] Suf. 'I'll just get on the dickey.' The name for donkey, whether the beast be male or female, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 68; (M.E.R.); Suf.[1] Ess. (H.H.M.); (S.P.H.); Ess.[1], Cor.[2]

Hence **Dicky**, *int.* a call to asses. n.Lin.[1]

5. A louse, esp. that found on the head. Also in *comp.* **Dicky-bird.** See **Dick**, *sb.*[1] 4.

Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Coam choilt, let mi kem th' dickies eawt o' thi yed (D.L.); Scratting again! come and let's see if there's any dickeys (H.L.); w.Yks.[1 5] n.Lin.[1] I'm sure, bairn, thoo's gotten dicky-bo'ds e' thŷ heäd. Ess. At Little Saling . . . many years ago . . . mothers used to catch six 'Dickeys,' as they called them, from the children's heads, put them in a tea-spoonful of milk, and pour it and them into the eye, bandaging it over. The 'dickeys,' they confidently assured me, 'eat up the film,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 434.

DICKY, *sb.*[2] Cum. Shr. Dor. Dev. Cor. Slang. [di·ki.]

1. An apron, *gen.* of leather. See **Dick**, *sb.*[2]

Shr.[2] A leathern dicky.

2. An under-petticoat.

Dor. (W.C.); (A.C.) Dev. And zister Peg, and zister Joan, With scarce a flannel dicky on, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 201. Slang. Farmer.

3. A short upper garment or over-jacket worn by working-men.

Cum. Len meh a dicky an ah'll help clip (E.W.P.); Cum.[1] Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

DICKY, *sb.*[3] Nhb. Der. [di·ki.] The head, skull.

Nhb.[1] Aa'll naap your dicky. Der. When the London and North-Western Railway to Manchester was being made, the foundations

of a bridge gave way [near Chapel-en-le-Frith]. . . . These engineering failures were attributed to the malevolent influence of 'Dickie,' the popular name for a skull. But when the road was diverted it was bridged successfully, because no longer in 'Dickie's' territory, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 64.

DICKY, *sb.*[4] w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The top of a hill. (Hall.)

DICKY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. [di·ki.] I. Of things, conditions, &c.: uncertain, doubtful, critical, hazardous; rickety, shaky, tottering.

War.[2] A dicky chance; War.[3] Mind how you sit on that chair, it's rather dicky. The tale he tells seems to be rather dicky. Glo. (S.S.B.) w.Mid. It always looks a bit dicky when a fellow has to borrow money (W.P.M.). Lon. Bell and Dicky, and very dicky too, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 260. Wil. This chair feels rather dicky (W.H.E.). Cor.[3] He's in a dicky situation. Things are looking dicky for Cornish mining. Slang. They are not gold; they are silver gilt. They were all 'dicky hall marks,' *Morning Post* (Mar. 4, 1886).

2. Of persons, animals, &c.: poorly, out of sorts, in weak health, 'seedy.'

w.Yks.[2] I feel rather dicky this morning. War.[2 3], s.Wor.[1] Brks. He feels terrible dicky to-day (A.C.). Mid. I looked 'uncommon dickey,' as he beautifully expressed it, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. i. w.Mid. (W.P.M.), e.Suf. (F.H.) Ken. Of a chicken: 'That one looks pretty dicky' (W.H.E.); Ken.[1] When I has the dicky feelin's, I wishes I hadn't been so neglackful o' Sundays. Hmp. You look rather dickey (T.L.O.D.); I sims pretty dicky (W.H.E.). n.Wil. (W.C.P.) Wil.[1] A tell'd I as the' had a tiddlin' lamb as wur ter'ble dickey, 215. Som. Of men who worked in a factory: 'They might be very well for a bit, but they soon get dicky' (W.H.E.).

3. Of vegetable matter: rotten, decayed. Wil.[1], n.Wil. (W.C.P.)

4. Phr. (1) *It is all dicky* or *dicky up with*, it is all over, or all up with a person; (2) *upon my dicky*, upon my honour.

(1) N.Cy.[1] Nhb. An' ef he's nut o' form, starn will, it's dickey wiv his n'yem, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 360; Nhb.[1] 'It's aal dicky win him!' means it is all over with a person, or he is completely ruined. w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] It al be dickey wi' thuh soin cniff lad wi'art wishing for't. Lan. It wur Dickey U P wi Sawfort Fair for that day, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 44; It'll be to get berried, An' then Dicky-up wi' owd Jone, *ib. Waverlow* (1884) 177. Chs.[1 3], Nhp.[1] Ken. 'Twas dickey all—so off I ran, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 50, ed. 1824. Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Cor. Ah, poor old Zebedee! 'Tis all dickey with he, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 235. Slang. 'Tis all dickey with poor Father Dick—he's no more, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Brothers of Birchington*. (2) Brks.[1]

DICKYMENT, *sb.* Yks. Dev. [di·kiment.] A predicament.

w.Yks. (J.W.) (?) Dev. A tarble dickyment, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) ii.

DICT, see **Dite**.

DICTED, *pp.* Dev. [di·ktid.] Addicted to, attached to, having a preference for (a person).

Dev. Which of you maidens be your faither most 'dicted tu? Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 141.

DICTIONAR, *sb.* Sc. [di·kʃənēr.] A dictionary.

Sc. Very common still (A.W.). Edb. Mind ye what Sam, the lying loun! Has in his Dictionar laid down? Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 86, ed. 1785.

[Fr. *dictionnaire*, a dictionary.]

DIDAL(L, DIDS, see **Didle, Didds**.

DIDAPPER, *sb.* e.An.[1 2] A ludicrous name applied to a Baptist. See **Dipper**, *sb.* 6.

DIDDEN, DIDDER, see **Do**, *v.*, **Dither**, *v.*[1]

DIDDIKY, *sb.* Hmp. [di·diki.] A gypsy's kettle.

Hmp. In the New Forest a crock or gypsy kettle is called a 'diddiky' (H.J.M.).

DIDDLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. and Eng. In form **deedle** s.Chs.[1] [di·dl.] I. *v.* To cheat, swindle, over-reach; to get the better of; to deceive.

Sc. Wham their goddess, Fortune, sair had diddled, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 35. Bnff.[1] He wiz diddlt oot o' that by 's cousin. Frf. The Egyptian diddled baith the captain and the shirra, Barrie *Minister* (1891) viii. w.Sc. The wit that diddled when the lawin came, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 194. Lnk. Can wheedle, diddle, and cozen his friends, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 121, ed. 1897. Gall. Silver Sand kens what they're after, . . . but we'll diddle them yet, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vi. Lakel. Ah was diddled that time, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). n.Yks. A wəz omast siur hī wad didl hər it end (W.H.). w.Yks. A stapler al diddle ye aht o' thasands, *Yksman.* (1876) 27; w.Yks.[5] Lan. Robin . . . tried to show how nicely he had been diddled, Donaldson *Queer Supper* (1886) 9; (F.R.C.) s.Chs.[1] Ah'v bin deedld aayt n ai·f ū kraayn [Ah've bin deedled aït'n hafe a craïn]. s.Not. He diddled me ower them ship (J.P.K.). Nhp.[1] War. We have been diddled out of some of our usually nice September weather, *Midl. Counties Herald* (Sept. 30, 1897); War.[3], Brks.[1], Hrt. (H.G.), Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An. He singeth so sweetly, He diddles so neatly, Bamford *Poems*, 182; e.An.[2] Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Dev. An zo she got diddled, you zee, *w. Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. Colloq. To keep down all extortion, And without sculls to diddle London Bridge, Hood *Poems* (ed. 1862–3) *Ode to Brunel*.

Hence (1) **Diddlan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of cheating or outwitting; (2) **Diddler**, *sb.* a trickster, a cheat.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2 L[1]h. Ilk thimblin', thievin', gamblin' diddler, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68.

2. *sb.* A swindle, a fraud.

Bnff.[1] s.Not. In my opinion the hull thing's a diddle (J.P.K.).

DIDDLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. e.An. Som. Dev. [di·dl.] 1. *v.* To busy oneself with trifles; to show great activity without accomplishing much; to waste time by dawdling. Also in *comb.* **Diddle-daddle**.

Bnff.[1], Gall. (A.W.) w.Yks. If tha keeps diddlin after me like tha has done sin' aw come in . . . awst just twist thi neck round, Hartley *Budget* (1868) 31. e.An.[1], Nrf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Dev.[2] Get along do, don't be so diddlin'.

Hence (1) **Diddlan**, (2) **Diddle-daddling**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* showing activity without accomplishing much; dawdling; (*b*) *prp.* and *ppl. adj.* working in a careless, untidy manner; dawdling about; (3) **Diddler**, *sb.* a dawdler; (4) **Diddlin**, *ppl. adj.* trifling; seemingly active, yet accomplishing little; untrustworthy.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2, *a*) *ib.* Conveys the notion of fussiness, weakness of character, and procrastination. n.Lan.[1] (*b*) n.Yks. Wativər ər yə didl dōdlin dhat wē for? A nivər sō saik didl dōdlin wēz əz sum fñəks ez (W.H.). Lan.[1] Hoo goes abeawt diddle-daddlin an' never gets nowt done. w.Som.[1] He'll bide dūd·l-dad leen so long, gin anybody else wid a-bin and a do'd the work dree or vower times over. (3) e.Suf. (F.H.) (4) Bnff.[1] Midl. A man whom others cannot depend upon—either his word or his work—is termed 'a diddlin' sort o' chap,' *N. & Q.* (1888 7th S. vi. 297.

2. To make water; said to and by children. w.Som.[1]

3. *sb.* Slow and trifling working; trifling activity; one who is slow and dawdling in his work. Also in *comb.* Diddle-daddle.

Bnff.[1] He's a machtless diddle o' a bodie at a' thing he pits his han' till. w.Som.[1] A proper old dūd·l-dad·l, never can't get no sense like out o' un.

4. A whim, a fad; something trifling. Dev.[2]

DIDDLE, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Midl. e.An. Written **didle** e.An.[1] [di·dl.] 1. *v.* To jog up and down, to make short motions and turns as in fiddling.

Sc. And there would be a fiddler diddling his elbock in the chimney-side, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xv. e.Fif. He wad seize hauds o' the fiddle an' rin up an' doon the gamut like lichtnin', garrin' his 'elbock jink an' diddle,' Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. Ayr. Hale be your fiddle; Lang may your elbuck jink and diddle, Burns *2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 2. Wgt. The long dool-strings . . . danced and diddled together, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 289.

Hence **Diddling**, (1) *ppl. adj.*, (2) *vbl. sb.* fiddling.

(1) Cum. Diddlen Deavie, he strack up a tune, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 4. (2) Lan. He capered to Clinker's 'diddling' of the College hornpipe, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 10.

2. To dance with short, quick steps; to dance like a dwarf; also, to keep time to music with the feet.

Elg. Up an' fiddle't a', Jamie, Up an' diddle't a', laddie, Tester *Poems* (1865) 115. Abd. Although I canna join the choir, I'll hooch an' diddle, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 104. Lnk. How pleasant was't tae see thee diddle And dance sae finely to his fiddle, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 151. Lan. Hobson began humming a stave to himself, diddling the while with his clogs, Brierley *Tales* (1854) 34.

Hence **Diddling**, *vbl. sb.* keeping time to music with the feet.

Rnf. Wi' fiddling, and diddling, and dancing, The house was in perfect uproar, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 7.

3. To sway to and fro, or jog up and down, as one does an infant; to dandle. See **Deedle**, *v.*

Bnff.[1] Lakel. Also called 'dill,' *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Midl. 'To diddle a child' is to dance it upon the knee, and this a nurse would do to the words 'Diddle diddle dumpling, My son John,' *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 297.

Hence **Diddlan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of dandling. Bnff.[1]

4. To move the hand quickly in water. Nrf. (A.G.F.)

5. In marble-playing: an expression used to denote a very slight movement, supposed to give some unfair advantage. e.An.[1] Cf. **diddle**, *v.*[1]

6. *sb.* A shake, jog; a dandle.

Sc. Wi' a souff an a diddle, Donald *Poems* (1867) 265. Bnff.[1] Gee the bairn a diddle on yir knee.

7. A jingle of music, as of a fiddle.

Sc. In their ears it is a diddle Like the sounding of a fiddle, Train *Poet. Rev.* (1806) (Jam.).

DIDDLE, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Nhb. [di·dl.] 1. *v.* To sing in a low key, without distinct utterance of words. See **Deedle**, *v.* 3.

Bnff.[1] He's eye diddlin' (or 'diddlin' at our,' or 'our at') that tune. n.Cy. (Hall.) Nhb. Who have heard him diddle 'Dainty Davie,' Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 320.

Hence **Diddlan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of singing in a low key. Bnff.[1]

2. *sb.* A tune in a low key. Bnff.[1]

DIDDLE, *v.*[5] and *sb.*[5] Dev. Cor. [di·dl.] 1. *v.* To tattle, gossip.

n.Dev. Ye'm always diddling o' my latch, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 80. Cor. She is always a diddling, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434.

2. *sb.* Tittle-tattle; a gossiping tale.

Cor. Every little diddle, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

DIDDLE, *sb.*[6] and *int.* Nhp. e.An. Som. [di·dl.]

1. *sb. pl.* Ducklings; sucking-pigs. Also called **Diddlings**.

Nhp.[1], e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849; Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *int.* A call for young ducks. e.Suf. (F.H.), w.Som.[1]

DIDDLE, *sb.*[7] w.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A contrivance for taking salmon.

DIDDLECOME, *adj.* Som. Dev. [di·dlkəm.] Half mad; sorely vexed or teased.

Som. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). n.Dev. I ha diddlecum toads, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 121.

DIDDLE-DANDERS, *sb. pl.* Lan. See below.

Lan. A riddle: 'Four stiff standers, Four diddle-danders; Two hookers, two snookers, And a flip-by.' Answer: a cow, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 493; Diddle-danders meant the four fingers of the hand on the cow-paps in the action of milking (S.W.); The word most probably refers to the teats of a cow (A.S.).

DIDDLINGS, see **Diddle**, *sb.*[6]

DIDDS, *sb. pl.* Chs. Nhp. Written dids Chs.[1] Nhp.[2] [didz.] The teats of a cow or other animal. See **Diddy**.

Chs. (K.), Chs.[1 3], s.Chs.[1], Nhp.[2]

DIDDY, *sb.* Irel. I.Ma. Chs. Shr. Bdf. e.An. [di·di.] The female breast with milk in it; a teat, nipple; also used of the milk. See **Didds**.

N.I.[1] Ant. Gi'e the waen a tug o' the diddy, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). I.Ma. Take a baby from the diddy, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 107. Chs.[1] To give a child the diddy is to give it the breast; Chs.[2 3], s.Chs.[1] Shr.[2] Gie th' lickle nn a drop o' the diddy. The cow's got a sore diddy. Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 1809). Nrf.[1], Suf.[1]

DIDGUCK, *sb.* se.Wor.[1] [di·dgək.] A boys' game, played with sharpened sticks.

DIDGY, *adj.* Cor. [di·dʒi.] Small, tiny. Cf. **dijey**.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[3] A didgy bit of nicey.

DIDJAN, *sb.* Cor. Also written **didgan**, **didgen** Cor.[3] [di·dʒən.] A very small bit of anything.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[1 3]

DIDLE, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. e.An. Also written **didal**(l e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] Suf. Ess.[1]; **diddall** Lin.; **dydel** e.An.; **dydle** e.An. Nrf.[1] [dai·dl.] 1. *sb.* A sharp triangular spade, used for ditching, &c.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Called also a dag-prick, Grose (1790); Nrf.[1] Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849; *Garland* (1818) 349. Ess. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); (W.W.S.); Ess.[1]

2. A scoop or dredge fixed to the end of a long pole, used for clearing out ditches and watercourses; a mud-drag.

e.An. White *E. Eng.* (1865) I. 101. Nrf. Grose (1790); Holloway. e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

3. *v.* To clean the bottoms of rivers, ditches, &c.; to dredge.

e.An.[1] Nrf. (J.J.R.); The canal is wide enough, but it is not kept 'didled' out, Davies *Rivers and Broads* (1882) 73; Nrf.[1] 'Dydleing mash ditches,' cleaning or faying them. Nrf., Suf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Didler (Diddaller)**, *sb.* a man employed in river-dredging or clearing ditches; (2) **Didling**, *vbl. sb.* cleaning the bottoms of rivers, &c., with a scoop or dredge; see below; (3) **Didling-engine**, (4) **-machine**, (5) **-scoop**, *sb.* implements used in dredging.

(1) Lin. Diddallers finding themselves with netts, . . . 6*d.* (1680), *Rates of Wages*, in Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 763. e.An. 'D'ye see the dydler yonder?' inquires the Captain. I . . . saw only a man who appeared to be hoeing the river bottom. He, however, was the dydler, White *E. Eng.* (1865) I. 81. (2) e.An. Standing on the bank, with a scoop or dredge fixed to the end of a long pole, he plunges it into the stream; . . . then he drags up the scoop by a bodily effort, and drops the muddy contents upon the bank, *ib.* Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77; Davies *Rivers and Broads* (1882) 73; *East. Dy. Press* (June 14, 1894). (3) Nrf. (J.J.R.) (4) Nrf.[1] (5) Nrf., Suf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). e.Suf. (F.H.)

[A didall and crome for draining of ditches, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 38.]

DIDLE, see **Diddle**, *v.*[3]

DIDLYMOT, *sb.* Nrf. [di·dlimət.] The guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44.

DIDO, *sb.* Irel. Ken. I.W. Cor. Amer. [dai·dō.]

1. A disturbance, noise; a fuss.

I.W.[2] He kicked up a middlen dido about it. Cor. I thought . . . you'd be cuttin' up a dido with everything, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 151; There was a pretty dido goin' on atween the dree, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 76; Cor.[1 2 3]

2. *pl.* Tricks, anties, eccentric feats.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Ken.[1] Dreckly ye be backturned, there he be, a-cutting all manners o' didos. I.W.[2] [Amer. I met a man this mornin' . . . from Halifax, a real conceited lookin' critter . . . all shines and didoes, Haliburton *Clockmaker* (1835) xvii (Farmer).]

3. A plaything; also used as a term to denote articles which do not give satisfaction to the owner.

Ant. Anything in the way of trimming on a dress or bonnet that does not give satisfaction, or is too showy for the person's taste, would be characterized as 'dido.' 'What sort o' a dido's this?' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

DIDSTAFF, *sb. Obs.* Shr.[1] A distaff.

DIE, *v.* Var. gram. forms and dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [Sc. and n.Cy. dī, w.Som. dē.] I. Gram. forms. 1. *Present*: (1) **Day**, (2) **De**, (3) **Dee**, (4) **Dey**.

(1) w.Som.[1] Her's ter'ble bad: I be afeard her's gwain to day. (2) Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.[1] I'd leever be shot . . . ner de sike an out o' t'way lingerin deeath, ii. 299. (3) Sc. (A.W.) n.Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 199. Bwk. Gar'd a' the dougs dee, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 4. Wxf.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Where thoo dees, aw'll dee, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) i. 17; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. T'blushes med unnwotish'd dee away, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 24. Wm. I like tha that weel, Lib, et I eud fair dee for tha, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 4. n.Yks.[2] 'Neea body can dee upon pigeon feathers,' for, if any be in the bed, it is said they have a tendency to prolong the last struggle. w.Yks. Ah've pra'd Ta lig ma daan an dee, Preston *Poems* (1864) 5; 'Aar John's deeäd.' 'W'en did a dee?' 'Well, if a'd lived w'ile Setterda', 'e'd ā been deeäd a fortnit' (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1 2 4] Lan. When tha claps deawn thi basket te dee, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 9. e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). Chs. Th' seawnd seemed . . . to dee away in th' thick raw neet air, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8; Chs.[1 2]; Chs.[3] I'll either do, or dee. Der.[1], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] He's straange an' scar'd when he thinks he must cum to dee at last. (4) s.Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 199.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Daid**, (2) **Deed**, (3) **Deet**, (4) **Deyed**.

(1) w.Som.[1] Never sinze his wife daid. (2) Nhb. A bit of spurt

was mhead about them for a whyle after they deed, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 14; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **n.Yks.** It's just a week sen t'babby deed, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 31. **w.Yks.** They all tiped off an' deed, but two, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) 3; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Th' owd lad ordert me afore he deed for t'be here th' fust, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 12. (3) **n.Sc.** Dēēt, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 199. **Elg.** I'm thinkin' Aboot our muckle frien' that deet in Drainie, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 139. **Abd.** My uncle 't deet Can'lesmas was a year, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Nhb.** Dee't the neist day, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136. **Cum.**[3] Thecar suer aneuf when he dee't, 164. **n.Lan.**[1] (4) **s.Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 199.

3. *pp.*: (1) **Deed**, (2) **Dee-en**, (3) **Deet**, (4) **U-daid.**

(1) **s.Wm.** Thau wad a deed with laughing, HUTTON *Storth and Arnside Dial.* (1760) l. 50. **n.Yks.** Ah thowt ah sud hev deed afoor, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 19. **w.Yks.** T'lan'lady's friend 'at had deed, HARTLEY *Grimes' Trip* (1877) 18. (2) **Nhb.**[1] He'ed dee-en afore ma time. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **Ayr.** I thought we would have a' deet at this, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. **Wm.** He mud ha deet when he shapt on't, CAREY *Herriot* (1879) II. xii. (4) **w.Som.**[1] U-dai'd.

II. Dial. uses. In phr. (1) *to die in the muck*, said of a top which, when it ceases spinning, does not go out of the ring; (2) — *without a bed, shift*, or *whole breeches*, to die poor; (3) — *well* or *ill*, used of slaughtered animals; see below.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Ir.** Before the poorhouses were built it was, 'he will die without a bed,' or 'without whole breeches,' if a man, or 'without a shift,' if a woman, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 114. (3) **w.Som.**[1] A farmer speaking of a cow which was being fattened said: 'He idn a very bad piece o' beef now, mind; I warn he'd [duy] well inside, nif was to kill-n to once.' Animals are said to die well or 'bad' in proportion to their internal fatness. 'I was proper a-tookt in way thick yeffer—her died shockin bad' [proved lean inwardly].

DIE, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. The sea swell. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

DIE, *sb.*[2] Sc. [dai.] A toy, plaything, geegaw.

Sc. The auld Blue-gown that mends a' their bonny dies, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi; As pleased as a bairn with a new die, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 87. **Lth.** (JAM.)

DIE-EARTH, *sb.* Shr. Strata in Lightmoor Winsey Pit.

Shr. MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 200.

DIE, DIEL, see **Dye, Devil.**

DIEN, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **deen.** To suit, satisfy, answer.

Sh.I. Still used (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**[1]

DIENEN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **deenin, deinen, dinen** (JAM. *Suppl.*). **1.** *sb.* A meal, dinner; suffieient for a meal.

Sh., Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **w.Sc.** (*ib.*)

2. Phr. *to get one's dienen*, to be well served. S. & Ork.[1]

3. *v.* To serve, suit. *ib.*

DIER, *sb.* e.An.[1] [dai·ə(r).] One likely to die.

He don't look like a dier.

DIERN, see **Dern**, *adj.*[2]

DIESMAN'S DAY, *phr. Obs.* Der.[1] Innocents' Day; the day on which it falls is considered unlucky all through the year. Cf. **Childermas Day.**

DIET, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Lei. Also written **dyet** Bnff. [dai·ət.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Diet-drink**, a tonic; (2) **-loaf**, sponge-cake; (3) **-time**, meal-time.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Sc.** A wee bit of the diet-loaf, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; Let Tim send the ale . . . with a bit of diet-loaf, *ib. Nigel* (1822) xxiii. (3) **Bnff.** Fair fa' their muckle weel-panged guts, At dyet time they sure win cuts, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 52.

2. Board, keep.

Uls. My wages are 10*s.* a week and my diet. The diet is not good. Very common (M.B.-S.).

3. *v.* To feed, supply with food.

Lei. A boy was placed with a rod in his hand at the gate of the Nunnery during the election, for which he was dieted from the house, THROSBY *News* (1789) 54.

DIET, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **dyet** (JAM.). [dai·ət.] The meeting of an ecclesiastical assembly on a fixed day; the fixed day for holding a market, &c.

Sc. Used to denote the discharge of some ministerial duty at a fixed time: a diet of examination, a diet of visitation (JAM.); Used also in relation to the order in which ministers officiate in succession: 'A. has the first diet of preaching' (*ib.*). **w.Sc.** Thomas Todd was a regular attendant at diets of examination. . . . The clergyman announces from the pulpit on Sabbath, that the hearers in a certain locality will attend at some farm-house, for the purpose of being examined as to the amount of their religious knowledge, and also for giving them religious instruction, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 171. **Slg.** Ye wearie to rise in the morning to hear it, gif it were but ane hour sooner than your diet, BRUCE *Sermons* (c. 1631) viii, ed. 1843. **Frf.** The afternoon diet began in the ordinary way, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) x. **Gall.** There is a market for good fat kine kept on Friday, this market being ruled by the dyets of the nolt-market of Wigton, SYMSON *Desc. Gall.* (1823) 26 (JAM.).

DIF, see **Do**, *v.*

DIFFER, *v.* and *sb.* Se. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Also Hnt. I.W. Dev. In forms **deffer** I.W.[1]; **differs** Ayr. Lnk. [di·fər, di·fə(r).]

1. *v.* To separate from each other in qualities; to distinguish, differentiate.

w.Yks. Ther wor ommost thirty year differed their ages an awrs, HARTLEY *Sts. Blackpool* (1883) 82; Theeas two bils o' cloth reckons to be different sooarts, but ah can't differ em, can tah? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 15, 1892). **e.Lan.**[1]

2. To separate, divide; to cause difference between.

Sc. If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to differ them, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 79 (JAM.).

3. To quarrel, wrangle; to disagree.

ne.Yks.[1] T'weyfe an' him varry seean started ti differ. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Sho mud hev one ov hur awn withaght havin to differ we hur nabors abaght it, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 37; BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Don't differ so, you childer. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **I.W.**[1] We defferd about that consarn.

Hence (1) **Differing**, *vbl. sb.* wrangling, quarrelling; (2) **Differing-bout**, *sb.* a wordy dispute or quarrel.

(1) **ne.Yks.**[1] There was part differins amang 'em. (2) **n.Yks.**[1] Him and me had a sairish diff'rin'-bout along o' thae sheep at was worried; **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] They'd sad differin bouts. **e.Yks.** Ah heeahd tell you'd had a differin boot, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25; **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

4. *sb.* Difference; the act of differing or state of being different; the quality distinguishing one thing from another.

Sc. There is one big differ, though, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xii. **Abd.** That wad mak a' the differ, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, xxvi. **Frf.** But claithes does make a differ to a woman, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) viii. **Per.** Juist some bit differ wi' the new factor, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 26. **s.Sc.** 'That maks a' the differ—an unco differ it is.' 'No doubt; but if we remove this differ,' WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 79. **Ayr.** But cast a moment's fair regard, What maks the mighty differ, BURNS *Address to Unco Guid* (1786) st. 3; Weel or ill mak'sl little differs to Mysie, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 49. **Lnk.** Differs domestic hae ruffl'd the mind, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 102. **e.Lth.** What'n a differ the pu'in doun o' the Kirk had made, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 13. **Dmf.** Sma' differ wad it prove, REID *Poems* (1894) 30. **Ir.** Look at the differ atween us, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) viii; 'Twill make little enough differ whether it's one mile we wint or twinty hunderd, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 66. **N.I.**[1] **w.Ir.** He knew the differ betune wine and wather, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 94. **Myo.** Ax her to condescind to give ye some lessons in the differ betwixt 'yes' and 'no' as shpoke by girruls, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) xiv. **s.Ir.** The good people will make him feel the differ to his cost, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 291. **Nhb.** There's nae differ t'crack on, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 89. **Yks.** They 'at's allays wi' t'quality kens t'differ, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) viii. **I.Ma.** You're thinkin the differ wouldn be knew? BROWN *Witch* (1889) 43. **Stf.** Tek no notice and mek no differ, MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 90. **Dev.** There's no differ between the two of 'em, O'NEILL *Told in Dimpses* (1893) 40.

DIFFERENCE, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [di·frəns.] A wordy quarrel. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.), **n.Lin.**[1]

DIFFERENT, *adj.* Yks. Nrf. [di·frənt.] **1.** In phr. *Different fre bi*, different from.

e.Yks.[1] Mah ribbind's different-fre-bi thahn. **w.Yks.** Mai wāks difrənt frə bi jāz [my work is different from yours] (J.W.).

2. Many, various.

Nrf. Oh! I have heard all that different times (C.G.B.).

DIFFICULT, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Amer. [di·fikəlt.] **1.** *adj.* Peevish, fretful, hard to please.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.** He's very difficult (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe's a sad time wi' her husband, he's saa difficult. They'r nut hauf seea dench ner seea difficult as them maaky upstarts. ii. 301.

2. *v.* To put in a difficulty, perplex, puzzle; *gen.* passive.

Sc. Though difficulted how to act he did not succumb under her misfortune, *Scoticisms* (1787) 116; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); The poor lads might be difficulted to find meal for their porridge, Aytoun *N. Sinclair* (1861) I. 155. **Slg.** Mr. Bruce's own account of what difficulted him, Bruce *Sermons* (c. 1631) 112, ed. 1843. [Amer. Farmer.]

DIFFICULTY, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [di·fikəlti.] A quarrel.

DIG, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [dig, Glo. and Som. also deg.]

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: **Dag, Deg. Glo.**[1] **2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Dag**, (2) **Deg**, (3) **Dig**, (4) **Digged.**

(1) **n.Yks.** T'awd Saxon dag up t'udder day, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 24. **m.Yks.**[1] Daag', Duog', *Introd.* 33. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 137. (3, 4) **w.Som.** Aay, ee, &c. dig dhu graewn). Aay, ee, &c. di·gd (an'l dhu lant). Aay dig·nd, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 50.

3. *pp.*: (1) **Digged.** (2) **Duggen.**

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.** U-dig·nd, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 50. (2) **N.I.**[1] I'll get that plot duggen. **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] Duog·u'n, *Introd.* 33. **w.Yks.** Dugŋ sometimes heard, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 138. **s.Chs.**[1] Dug·n. 80.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *to dig with both feet*, said of a very clever person; (2) — *with the same foot*, to belong to the same religious denomination; (3) — *with the wrong foot*, to belong to a different religious denomination to that of the speaker; (4) — *in the back*, a round game, see below.

(1, 2) **N.I.**[1] (3) *ib.* **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (4) **Cor.** He played at 'kissing ring' . . . and dig-in-the-back with her, Lowry *Wreckers*, 48; **Cor.**[3] A round game, in which the players form a circle, one standing out. On this one touching another in the back the two race round the circle to secure the vacant place. Also called 'dug in-the back' and 'teag.'

2. To turn up or loosen the earth with a pick or mattock.

Yks. They distinguish between digging and graving; to dig, is with a mattock; to grave, with a spade, Grose (1790); (K.); Ray (1691). **e.Yks.**[1] Diggin with a spade is termed gravin. **w.Som.**[1] 'Dig·een tae·udeez' means taking up potatoes with a mattock. Ground is never said to be 'dug' with a spade.

Hence **Digger**, *sb.* a pickaxe; a machine used by engineers.

Lin. (H.W.); Two of these diggers, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vi.

3. With *into*: to set about a job of work in earnest and with energy. Also used *fig.*

e.Yks.[1] Dig-intiv it, lads, and you'll soon get it deean. **n.Lin.**[1] I've tell'd thé oher an' oher ageän, an' I can't dig it into thĕ.

4. To scratch.

Dev.[3] Thickee dug'th got vleys, zee 'ow 'e dig'th hiszel. **Cor.**[1] Don't dig your head so; **Cor.**[2]

5. *sb.* A mattock or pickaxe.

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **Yks.** (Hall.), **e.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.** A pickaxe, one side of which is like a hoe, Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **n.Lin.**[1] Used for stubbing up roots, more commonly called a stub-dig. 'As straight as a dig' is a common proverbial expression.

6. The trench made in digging out rabbits. **n.Lin.**[1]

DIG, see **Dic(k**, *num. adj.*

DIGESTER, *sb.* War. Wor. [didʒe·stə(r).] Digestion.

War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**[2], **s.War.**[1] **s.Wor.** Doctors cornt put a new lining into one's inside, nor a new digester, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 24.

DIG(G, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in form **digger** Wxf.[1] [dig.] **I.** A duck.

Wxf.[1] **Lan.** As fierce as a dig, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 194; Loike dig fat before a woot feighur, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 55. **s.Lan.** Nearly *obs.* (F.E.T.); (S.W.) **Chs.** (K.); **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] I'll soon see if he is reet Cheshire born. Tell me what a dig, a snig, a grig, a peckled poot, and a peannot are?

Hence **Diggey**, *sb.* a duckling.

e.Yks. *Nature Notes*, No. 4. **w.Yks.** Our oud duck 'as gotten six diggies an' all! (W.M.E.F.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Dig·brid**, a young duck; (2) **·meat**, the lesser duckweed, *Lemna minor*; (3) **·pool**, a duck-pool; (4) **Digs-an-drakes**, (*a*) wasteful expenditure; (*b*) a boy's amusement of skimming flat stones along the surface of a sheet of water.

(1) **Lan.** (Hall.) (2) **Chs.**[1a], **w.Chs.** (B. & H.) (3, 4) **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.)

[*Anette*, a duck, or dig, Cotgr.; Here are doves, diggs, drakes, *Chester Plays* (c. 1400) *Deluge*, 189.]

DIGGER, *v.* and *sb.* Som. **1.** *v.* To cluster, daub, fasten. **2.** *sb.* Excrescence.

Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

DIGGER, see **Dig(g.**

DIGGING, *sb.* n.Cy. Midl. Dev. [di·gin.] **I.** A spit in depth.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Midl. This trench he sunk six diggings, of about five inches each, making it thirty inches deep, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 221.

2. *pl.* In phr. *diggings and doings*, proceedings, 'goings on.'

Dev. *w.Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6, col. 6; **Dev.**[1]

DIGGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Wil. Also in form **daggle** Wil.[1] [di·gl, dæ·gl.] **1.** *v.* To grow thickly together.

Wil.[1] They weeds be a coming up agen as thick as ever they can diggle. Thick may-bush be aal diggled wi' berries.

2. *sb. pl.* Thick clusters of fruit; abundance, plenty.

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] Let's go a blackberryin'; there's diggles up Grovely.

DIGGORY, *sb.* Irel. [di·gəri.] In phr. *to work like diggory*, to work hard.

Ant. A person will encourage young people when working by saying, 'Now work like diggory,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[*Diggory* once a common Christian name. It occurs as the name of a farm labourer in Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer.*]

DIGGOT, *sb.* Sc. A term of contempt, implying the idea of dishonourable conduct, given to a child.

Rxb. 'Ye dirty diggot.' Freq. used among schoolboys (Jam.).

DIGHT, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Der. Lin. Also Sus. Written **deeght** N.Cy.[2] w.Yks.[4]; **deet** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] e Lan.[1] Chs.[12a]; **deight** Wxf.[1] Cum.; **dite** Nhb.[1] Also in form **dicht** Sc. (Jam.) [dīt, Sc. also dixt.] **1.** *v.* To prepare, make fit for use. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Silver seven times dighted, Waddell *Psalms* (1891) xii. 6; The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane, is called 'dichting a deal' (Jam.). **n.Sc.** A discourse is said to be 'weil dicht' when the subject is well handled (*ib.*). **Edb.** Wi' mason's chissel dighted neat To gar me look baith clean and neat, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 176, ed. 1785.

2. To prepare, put in order, tidy, clean; to sweep, dust. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A friend's dinner is soon dight, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 358; Ye'se hae your dinner dight In a new guise, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 26. **Fif.** As if women were for nae ither use, than dichtin' up after them, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 174. **Rnf.** Clachan wives the pathway dicht, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 97. **Gall.** He could dicht the street wi' your brither, Crockett *Clg Kelly* (1896) ix. **Wxf.**[1] Ha deight onse var gabble [you have put us in talk], 84. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Most freq. used in the sense of tidying, setting in order, and, so, of cleaning. **n.Yks.**[2] 'Get t'house dighted up,' set to rights. **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.** Them lassis'll ha' to dight up the'r waays o' gooin' on, noo the'r feyther's broht ă wife hoäme (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] I mun hev theäse yaates an' stohps dighted up afoore th' steward cums, or mebbe he'll be sayin' summuts.

Hence **Dighting**, (1) *vbl. sb.* a cleaning, cleansing; (2) *ppl. adj.* cleaning.

(1) **Gall.** Saw ye there the rooms a dightin'? Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 92. (2) **Ayr.** It was an auld stockin' leg she performed the dighting process wi'. Hunter *Studies* (1870) 29.

3. Ironically: to dirty, soil, *gen.* used in *pp.* **deet** or **deeted.**

Wm. Lile Dick hes deet his coat, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 112, ed. 1821. **w.Yks.** Mother! ahr Tom's deeted on t'floor (S.K.C.); I, an a slarin wife shoo wor, As ivver deeted sark, Preston *Poems* (1861) 18; **w.Yks.**[1] My kneeaves an deet wi' scarn, ii. 292. **Lan.** Thou's deeted thi face primely with some'at, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 168, ed. 1879; Grimt and deet th' lad wur forshure, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 33; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Ray

(1691); He is all be-dighted (K.); Bailey (1721); Chs.[1] Yo'n sent him wom deet up to th' een; Chs.[2 3], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] n Lin.[1] That sink hoäle's fairly dighted up wi' muck; watter weänt run doon it.

Hence **Dichty**, *adj.* dirty, foul, used *fig.*

Ayr. He affecked a very scunnersome kin' o' dichty water in his talk, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 125.

4. To dress, clothe; to adorn, deck oneself. *Gen.* used in *pp.*

Elg. Doure thought in linsey-wouscy dicht, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 80. Frf. The sentry walks in armour dight, With battle-axe and spear, Sands *Poems* (1833) 62. Rnf. They war Dight out in a' their graith sae clean, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 89. Lth. The cottage maiden, in her blume, Is grander dight than a' that, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 290. Edb. Their Stumps erst us'd to Filipegs, Are dight in spatterdashes, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 156, ed. 1785. Dmf. It makes ane's heart lowp light To see auld fowk sae cleanly dight, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 25. Wxf.[1] n.Cy. (P.R.); N.Cy.[2] Ill dight, ill dressed. Nhb.[1] To dight off is to undress. 'The ploughman he comes home fu' late, When he wi' wark is weary; Dights off his shirt,' Bell *Rhymes* (1812) *Ploughman. Obsol.* Cum. *Gl.* (1851). n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1], Chs.[1 2 3] Der.[1] *Obs.* Sus.[1] She is gone upstairs to dight-up; Sus.[2]

5. To wipe, cleanse by wiping. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Morton . . . underwent a rebuke for not 'dighting his shune,' Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxix. Mry. There's no ane fit to dight his shoon, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 18. Elg. Her nainsel' . . . Will dicht the dirt frae aff her brogues, Tester *Poems* (1865) 164. Abd. Dinna dicht her tears awa, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 32. nw.Abd. Bide till I dicht the cheer, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 4. Kcd. Dight my pen an' lay it by, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 436. Per. Fa' back in yir seat and dicht yir broo, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 219. Frf. Auld Saunders now may dight his een, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 117. e.Fif. Dinna neglect to dicht your feet on the mat, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxviii. Dnb. Just wait ye awee till I get this blude dichted aff, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xiv. Rnf. Dicht your bauchels on the bass, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 192. Ayr. A foul lie is no so durable as pock-mark; it can be dighted aff, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* 1822 xxi; Let me ryke up to dight that tear, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 180. Lnk. And Betty dichted her specks, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xi. e.L'th. A bass, for the dis-estaiblishers to dicht their feet on, Hunter *J. Inwick* 1895) 121. Edb. The clout wi' whilk ane dights his nis, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 86. Bwk. Dight your gruntle [wipe your nose], Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. Peb. Tell Mary to dight the table (A.C.). Slk. An' I noo dicht aff the tablets o' my memory ilka letter, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 25; What ails you . . . that you are dighting your e'en? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 361, ed. 1866. Rxb. My filly down now must I dight, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 169. Dmf. I'se dicht my pen, in hopes ye'll ken I'm no an adulator, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 190. Gall. He dights his brow and hoasts again, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 45, ed. 1897; Rab would come oot, dichting his neb frae the byre, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. Keb. Himself wi penches staw'd, he dights his neb, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 3. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] Nhb. Your dirty sleeves away will dight The slobber of tobacco brown, *Coronation Sng.* (1822) 6; Nhb.[1] *Obsol.* Stop till aa dite me hands. Cum. He tuik his cwoat lappet and deeghted his feace, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 218; Dight the snivel from your neb, Grose (1790); I'll e'en deet my hands on her, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 96. Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. n.Yks. Come . . . deet my sheaun, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 196; n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] Take a cloth and just deet that knife.

6. To winnow or dress corn.

Sc. A new-fangled machine for dighting the corn frae the chaff, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) vi. Abd. They're a' bizzy dichtin' corn, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 50. Per. Dichting or winnowing the corn was not such pleasant work, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 94. Lth. Just dicht yer corn better, and leave less chaff in't, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 79. e.Lth. 'You farmers like good measure.' 'We do, but we like it weel dichted,' Dickson *Auld Min.* (1892) 87. Rnf. Grain was raw and light, So fozy it would scarcely dight, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 66. Lnk. Frae corn that's hummelt on the floor; But gin ye saw us dichten't through, We'll count mair out o't wi' the fou, Watson *Poems* (1853) 15. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (K.) Nhb. (M.H.D.) Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. Aw their lock of havver thresh't an' deetit, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 154. Wm. There is a draught in this room that would deet potatoes, *Prov.* (B.K.); If ad nobbet stop anudthre dae weed deet it and mezzar it up fert markat, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 14. w.Yks. (R.H.H.); (J.B.); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Dighter**, *sb.* (*a*) a winnower of grain; (*b*) a winnowing-machine; (2) **Dighting**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the winnowing or dressing of grain; (*b*) a very small quantity of meal or flour; (*c*) *pl.* siftings of grain, refuse of any kind; also used *fig.*; (3) **Dighting-cloth**, *sb.* a cloth used to dress grain upon; (4) **-hill**, *sb.* a hill on which grain was dressed by throwing it up against the wind; (5) **-machine**, see **Dighter** (*b*).

(1, *a*) Rxb. The floating atoms did appear, To dab the dighters over, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 69 (Jam.). Nhb.[1] (*b*) *ib.* (2, *a*) Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Edb. Lusty lasses at the dighting tire, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 160, ed. 1785. Cum. I'se tir'd o' . . . Deetin', dykin', threshin', mowin', Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 153. w.Yks. Done by a kind of mill, turned by hand or horse, whereby a series of poles about a yard long, with rags hanging to them, were turned, windmill-fashion (J.R.). (*b*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Probably from the sweeping up of flour on the board after it had been used. 'Thor wis oney a bit deetin on't.' (*c*) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. For had my father sought the warld around, Till he the very dightings o't had found, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 36, ed. 1812. (3) Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum.[1] (4) Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. To t'deetin' hill carry't, but forter't afoor; Than throw't up for breezes to catch, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 217; Cum.[1] Ancient barns had opposite doors, between which the grain could be cleared of chaff in the draught when the weather was unsuited for the use of the deetin' hill. (5) Lakel. A later invention which, by turning a handle connected with fanners, secured an artificial blast, Ellwood (1895).

7. *Fig.* To beat, thrash, scourge.

n.Sc. I'll dight you (Jam.).

8. Weaving term: to dress with size or paste. See below.

Lan. To moisten the warp with flour paste, which is afterwards dried with a warm iron, to give the threads a consistency to bear being separated by the healds, and to have the weft or woof of the beam closed in upon them by the stroke of the beam of the loom (W.T.); Lan.[1] When he's deeted his yarn he'll come eawt.

Hence **Deeting-brush**, *sb.* a brush used by weavers.

Lan. A weaver's 'deeting-brush' was applied to his coat, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 229; His yure stood up loike bristles on a deetin brush, Staton *Looninary* (c. 1861) 46.

9. Phr. *to deeght ing*, to spread mole-hills.

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

10. *sb.* A clean, wipe.

Sc. They slug a-bed o' lassies will pit aff wi' a dicht, an' ca' it scrubbin', Keith *Indian Uncle* (1806) 73. Kcd. Gie yer bruikie face a dicht, Grant *Lays* (1884) 84. Frf. Gie yer face a dicht, Barrie *Thrums* (1889 iii; Ilka ane gae his face a dicht owre, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 128, ed. 1889. Fif. Just gie your face a dicht and come awa' wi' me, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 20. Ayr. I gied his face a dight, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 297. Gall. The wife'll gie her han's a dicht, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 55. Nhb. Sine wi' her apron ge'st a dight, Graham *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 7.

11. *Fig.* A blow, beating, 'wipe.'

Ayr. When I was quite sure they had ta'en their dicht, I gaed doon the road, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 172.

[OE. *dihtan*, to appoint, order.]

DIGHT, *sb.*[2] Glo.[1] In phr. *a dight of a body*, a proud person or woman.

DIGHT, *adv.* Sc. Properly, fitly.

Sc. The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree And I wat it sang fu' dight, Jamieson *Ballads* (1806) I. 166.

DIGHT, see **Dout.**

DIGNACIOUS, *adj.* Irel. [dignēʃəs.] Dignified.

w.Ir. Wavin' his hand at the same time in the most dignacious manner, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 430.

DIGNITIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Dignitaries.

Sc. Fu mony a fearsome look he gi'es, To see that a' are duly filled Wi' terror of the dignities, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 105.

[These speak evil of dignities, Bible *Jude* 8.]

DIJEY, *sb.* Cor.[1 2] [di dʒi.] A small farm or homestead.

DIK, see **Dike**, *sb.*

DIKE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms deak Sus.; deek n.Lin.[1] e.An.[2] Suf. Ken.[1 2]; **deke** e.An.[1] Nrf.[1]; **deyke** Nhb. Cum.[1]; **dick** Nrf. Ken.[1 2] Sus.[1 2] Dev.; **dik** Sur.[1] Hmp.[1] w.Som.[1]; **dyke** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] Cum.[1] w.Yks.[2 3 5] Not.[1 2] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Cmb.[1] Ken.[1] [daik, dīk, dik.]

1. *sb.* A ditch, drain, trench. See **Ditch**, *sb.*[1]

Ker. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 415. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); A dike is a ditch to a dry hedge, where the wet ditch is called a sough, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **N.Cy.**[2] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'You'll find a dike at every body's door,' an imperfection in every one's nature. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** He . . . went splawtherin aboot, fost inti hedge an then inti dike, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Yo may happen find yersen sprawling it dyke bottom, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 12; **w.Yks.**[1] Monny a time hev I ligged ith boddum of an oud dyke; **w.Yks.**[3,5] **Lan.** Took o'er edge an' dike like a hare, Donaldson *Rossendale Beef Night*, 10; (W.H.) **m.Lan.**[1], **Not.**[1,2] **Lin.** The main dyke was enlarged . . . so as to form a reservoir, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vi. **n.Lin.**[1] I thoh't a mare wo'd be wo'th five shillin', we alus hev hauf-a-croon for pullin' a foäl oot on a dyke. **sw.Lin.**[1] She tumbled flat of her back in the dyke. **Rut.**[1] February fill-dyke, *Prov.* **Lei.**[1], **Cmb.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** I see the man take [jump] the fence; he went down a rare cropper into the deke (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.** A hoss . . . he'd get tricky . . . and bundle me . . . off his back into some holl or deek, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 324. **Ken.** (W.H.E.), **Ken.**[1,2], **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** He took a contrack for claring a dick, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 464; (R.B.); **Sus.**[1,2] **Hmp.** Holloway; **Hmp.**[1]

Hence **Dykey weather**, *phr.* wet weather, in which the ditches get filled with water. **w.Yks.**[5]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Dike-back**, the bank which forms one side of a ditch; (2) **-bottom**, the bottom of a ditch; (3) **-cam**, a ditch-bank; (4) **-delver**, a ditcher, one who makes and repairs ditches; (5) **-flowers**, flowers which grow well in ditches or dikes; (6) **-grave**, an officer whose duty it is to superintend the dikes; (7) **-hole**, see **-bottom**; (8) **-holl**, a hollow ditch; (9) **-reeve**, see **-grave**; (10) **-water**, used as a simile, in phr. *as fast as dike-water.*

(1) **n.Yks.**[1] (2) **Cum.** J.Ar.) **Lan.** Nay, it's no use looking. . . . He's in th' dyke bottom, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 266. **n.Lin.** Jack . . . knocks him i'to dyke-bottom, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 94. (3) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A dike-cam side,' the sloping bank of a ditch. **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5) **n.Lin.** Flowering-rush you call it, Miss. Well, anyway, it's the handsomest dyke-flower as is (M.P.). (6) **n.Lin.**[1] Of John Slater and William Ellys dyke-greaves for not executing their office viij[d], *Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll* (1637). (7) **e.Lan.**[1] (8) **e.An.**[1] A hollow or dry ditch; **e.An.**[2] It does not necessarily imply a dry ditch. **Nrf.** Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (9) **Lin.** Bailey (1721). **n.Lin.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.) (10) **w.Yks.** 'It'll just go like dyke watter,' said of money in the hands of an extravagant person (S.J.C.); **w.Yks.**[1] Used of any person or thing that wastes or consumes fast away. 'Hee's gaan back o' lat, as fast as dike-watter,' ii. 289; **w.Yks.**[5] Sich as him gen'ally goas as fast as dyke-watter when thuh du goa.

3. Phr. *down in the dike, fig.* unwell, ill; out of funds, in low water.

ne.Yks.[1] Ah's all doon t'dyke. **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Not.** A'd bin out o' work, so A wor down i' the dyke (J.P.K.).

4. A small watercourse or channel; a stream, brook, *gen.* artificially made or directed.

Yks. The low marshy grounds, the ditches, and even canals, becks, and rivers are so called, Phillips *Rivers* (1853) viii. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 226; **w.Yks.**[2] The Don or Dun at Wadsley is called 't'owd dyke'; **w.Yks.**[3,4], **Der.**[1], **Not.**[2] **s.Not.** Often applied to a running stream, esp. when its course is partly artificially directed and maintained (J.P.K.). **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nf.* (1893) 15.

5. A pool of water, a puddle; a pond, mere.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Water-dikes, dumps, or street pools. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] Water being spilled, parent may say, 'There's one dike made—now try to make another.' **w.Yks.**[5], **n.Lin.**[1]

6. The bank of earth thrown out in making a ditch; a bank of earth thrown up as a fence between enclosures.

Cum. (J.Ar.) **n.Yks.** That lay up again the deek yander (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[1,2] **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* 1869) 169. **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Halifax* (1775) 536; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lin.** Gaps were made for these [ancient roads] to pass through the dykes, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iii. **e.An.**[1] Deeke is very often used for the ditch and bank together, but a fen deeke has in general no bank; **e.An.**[2] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nf.* (1893) 2; Grose (1790); That deke is just done up, boe—don't yaw go and pull it down W.R.E.). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **nw.Dev.** Often applied to ancient earthworks or so called camps. A 'dick' is usually a stone hedge or embankment (R.P.C.).

7. A hedge, fence.

N.Cy.[1] **Dur.**[1] A hedge, either of quicks, or stakes and wattles. **e.Dur.**[1] Never used to mean a ditch. **s.Dur.** He lap [leapt] ower t'dyke (J.E.D.). **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.** Yonder t'last tree's still growin' in Willie Black's worchet dike, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 19; Don't the flow'rs bluim as fair under ony thworn dike? Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 41; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Whiles rinnan his heead intet thooarn dike, *Spec. Dial.* (1890) pt. ii. 24. **n.Yks.**[1]

8. *Comp.* (1) **Dike-back**, the back of a hedge; (2) **-gutter**, a ditch running along the bottom of a hedge; (3) **-roll**, a mound for a fence or a footpath; (4) **-rose**, the hedge or wild rose, *Rosa canina*; (5) **-stake**, (6) **-stour** or **-stower**, a hedge-stake.

(1) **Cum.** Let's couer doun i' this deyke back, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 61. (2) **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[3] 131. (3) **n.Yks.** There's an awd dike-roll across our field (I.W.). (4) **Cum.** The lily and the deyke-rwose, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 149. (5) **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) (6) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); 'Goe pow up a dike stour,' go pull up a stake in the hedge (K.).

9. A wall made either of stones, turf, &c.

Inv. (H.E.F.) **Elg.** The devil's sell . . . Has helpt you creepin' o'er the dikes, To this misdeed, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 200. **Bch.** Some Dominies are so biass'd That o'er the dyke themselves they cast, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 25. **Abd.** She wad tak' a peep in o'er the dyke, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 89. **Kcd.** A gangrel he fell frae dikes an' trees, Grant *Lays* (1884) 117. **e.Sc.** A long strip of ground . . . running between two dry-stone dykes to the edge of a park, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iv. **Frf.** If the on-ding still continued, clods of earth toppled from the garden dyke into the ditch, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xv. **Per.** Fields cultivated up to a foot of the stone dykes, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 1. **w.Sc.** Round the church straggles a little kirk-yard, enclosed by a dilapidated dyke, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 15, ed. 1877. **Fif.** The shade of the dykes of Lady Mary's deer-park, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 38. **Slg.** Mony a bunch alang the dyke O' finely-flavoured berry, Towers *Poems* (1885) 193. **Rnf.** Scarcely oure the dyke I got, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 18; Old Ocean, raging against Belgian dikes, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 11. **Ayr.** They lifted me o'er the minister's dyke, and gart me steal his apples, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iv; He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke As ever lap a sheugh or dyke, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 29. **Lnk.** The blankets slippit doon like snaw off a dyke, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **e.Lth.** If ye wanted to sit doun an' rest ye, there were plenty o' dykes an' palins, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 159. **Edb.** May ye 'bout dykes or ditches ly, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 164. **Dmf.** Our gude-man leans owre his kale-yard dyke, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 21. **Bwk.** Kail-yard dike, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 52. **Slk.** Giraffe, in loupin ower the dyke, louped ower her, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 99. **Gall.** Gin I get ye this side o' the dyke, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 14. **Kcb.** Some were jest loupin' the dyke frae their teens, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 217. **Wgt.** There were no divisions by dykes or ditches of the various fields, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 24. **Ant.** Made of stones laid firmly on the top of each other, or partly of stones and clay, *Ballymena Obs* (1892). **Nhb.** An' climb the dykes, and knowes, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 59; **Nhb.**[1] Applied alike to a hedge, a ditch, an earthen or a stone wall when used as a fence. **n.Yks.**[1] A rude stone wall on a dike-back-top. **w.Yks.** Stone walls or dykes, as they call them, which you often see running up the mountain sides, Howitt *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 304.

Hence phr. *to loup the dykie, fig.* to die. Abd. (Jam.)

10. *Comp.* (1) **Dike-back**, the back of a stone or turf wall; (2) **-end**, a dike built on the ebb-shore, running seaward, to cut off access to the arable land through the ebb, and thus prevent animals from trespassing; (3) **-hopper**, the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (4) **-louper**, an animal or person that breaks bounds; a transgressor; (5) **-louping**, *ppl. adj.* used of animals that cannot be kept within bounds; *fig.* of persons, loose, immoral; (6) **-sheugh**, a ditch or trench, alongside a fence; (7) **-side**, the side of a stone or turf wall; (8) **-tap**, the top of a stone or turf wall.

(1) **Rnf.** Slip it down at some dyke back To ser' himsel', Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 76. **Ayr.** Mony a ane was dibbled in at the dyke-backs, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 153; Ye maun be cowards whan ye hap By dyke backs, sheughs and ditches, *Ballads and Sngs.*

(1847) II. 113. **Nhb.**[1] Aa seed him sittin' in a dike back. (2) **S. & Ork.**[1] (3) **Slg.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 10. (4) **Sc.** Steenie having been whiles a dike louper at a time, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxii. **Rxb.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (5) **Sc., Rxb.** (JAM.) (6) **Ayr.** I stood beside the two while they were scouring the dyke sheugh, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 10. **N.I.**[1] (7) **Sc.** Make a dish of kail of my powny, if you please; he's lying at the dyke-side, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 17. **n.Sc.** A cauld bed by the dykeside, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 231. **Abd.** Our laird wi' his daffin', comes down the dykeside, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 127. **Kcd.** The whin it blooms at yon dykeside, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 43. **Frf.** Jamie Anderson had been found lying dead at a dyke-side, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 62, ed. 1889. **Per.** The blue bells at the dyke-side hung A fairy welcome ring, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 127. **Rnf.** Gin I soud herd at some dyke-side, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 40. **Ayr.** You're aye howkin' up some unco at the dyke-sides, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 39. **Lnk.** We'll keep on the road, and alang the dykeside, TENNANT *Musings* (1872) 45. **Lth.** I arose, being not too well-pleased with my kneeling posture, at a dykeside, and in open broad day, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* 1892 224. **Edb.** The poor hard labour'd chiel Sits down at a dykeside, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 102. (8) **Per.** The dyke-taps a' are black wi' rain, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 20.

11. A causeway or track.

Frf. Two big stones a yard apart, standing ready for the winter, when . . . this [was] the only bridge to the glebe dyke, down which the minister walked to church, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii. **Nhb.**[1] Dikes were also freq. trackways; and there are many earthworks of ancient date which are commonly called dikes.

12. A depot for coals at the 'staith'; a jetty or pier by the river-side.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] Every time the keelmen load a keel of coals from the staith, or dyke, they get a 'can,' *N. Tribune* (1854) I. 210; A pier, or dike, run out at the north entrance at Blyth harbour, MACKENZIE *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) II. 425.

13. Mining term: a fault or fissure in the stratum, caused by a crack, slip, &c. Also called a **Trouble.**

Slg. These dykes are sometimes observed upon the surface of the earth, from which they sink down to an unfathomable depth, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 329 (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Clay dikes are most frequent, and are often impermeable to water. Rubbish dikes are filled with sand, clay, and rounded stones. Slip dikes usually contain fragments of the adjacent strata. When the dike interrupts the working of a seam of coal it is called a downcast dike if the continuation of the seam of coal lies at a lower level, and an upcast dike if it is continued at a higher level. **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); A leader of a dyke was discovered, *Borings* (1881) II. 303. [Broad faults (or trap rock) of igneous rock, such as basalt or greenstone, of a hard granite composition, occupying the rents or fissures of stratified rock; they usually run somewhat across the true slate vein. At the Dinorwic quarries there are about 20 dykes of varying width and hardness, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

14. *Comp.* **Dike-seam,** a seam worked nearly on end.

Nhb.[1] *Geological Surv. Mem.* (1887) 59.

15. *v.* To dig a ditch; to throw up a bank of earth in making a ditch.

n.Yks.[1] **m.Yks.**[1] To 'hedge and dike' is to hedge and ditch. **w.Yks.**[1] A common expression; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xiv. **n.Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] He can hedge, an' grip, an' dyke, an' all soorts. **w.Som.**[1] To make good the sides and top of a hedge, which in this district is usually a high bank—to throw up the parings upon the top. 'Tu stoa·un dik' is to build up a sort of wall of stones without mortar against the bank. Tüd·n u beet u gëo·d tu dik·n, ee mus bee u-stoa·un dik [It is not a bit of good to dike it (merely throw up the earth), it must be stone-diked]. We should give the order to 'dik aup dh-aj·n uurd aew·t dhu dee·ch' [dike up the hedge and rid out the ditch].

Hence (1) **Diked,** *pp.* said of an animal which has got into a ditch and cannot get out; (2) **Diker** or **Deeker,** *sb.* (*a*) a ditcher, a man who makes and cleans out dikes or ditches; (*b*) a hedge-sparrow; (3) **Diking,** *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the act of cleaning or making a ditch or dike; (*b*) a small ditch; (4) **Diking-boots,** *sb. pl.* high, leather, water-proof boots, worn when cleaning out ditches.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] A farm-labourer whose chief occupation is digging ditches, and who is confined to one locality or farm. Bankers are diggers of land-drains, and go anywhere where drains are required to be cut. **n.Lin.**[1], **Ken.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] (3, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] John Skinner hes twenty-three daays o' dykin. (*b*) **n.Lin.** Like a bull cauf i' a peat moor dykin', PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 189; **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **e.Yks.** Whah, yon dizzy-headed fecal's teean mah dikin-becats, an cutten tops up ti mend bahfin wiv, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 93; **e.Yks.**[1] Used for wading in the water and mud when diking. **n.Lin.**[1]

16. To dig, pick with a pickaxe, &c.

Per. (G.W.) **Rxb.** Applied to that kind of digging in which it is required to make only a small hole. 'To dike a bumbee-byke.' 'To dike out the een,' to pick the eyes out (JAM.).

17. To build a stone wall or fence; to fence or hedge in.

Per. (G.W.) **Ayr.** The progress of dyking and fencing had thrown him out of employment, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 81. **Lnk.** There's hooses built, a' dyked aboot, ORR *Laigh Flichts* 1882 44. **Dmf.** He still can dyke or houk a sheugh, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 65. **Gall.** John's groun' was thinly dyket, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 48, ed. 1897. **Cum.** Where Willy was deykin, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks* (ed. 1842) 218; I can dyke, men' car-gear, and hod the pleugh, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 5; A garden deyket roun is my titty, my spwous. RAYSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 12.

Hence (1) **Diker,** *sb.* (*a*) one who makes 'dikes' or rough stone walls; (*b*) one who repairs and trims hedges; (2) **Diking-mittens,** *sb. pl.* strong leather gloves with which a hedger protects his hands.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** The shoemaker, the baker, or the dry-stone dyker of the village, DICKSON *Auld Precentor* (ed. 1894 99. **Abd.** Any dyker or ditcher, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871 iv. **e.Lth.** Adam Instant, the dyker, joined us, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 166. **Ayr.** Sandy Dimmock, drainer, and Dan'l Ford, dyker, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 53. **Slk.** Not a fit I could rin mair nor a diker, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 407, ed. 1866. (*b*) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** One who makes a dike by driving stakes into the ground, around which he winds thorns, and binds all firm and strong by the means of yedders. 'He's a diker, thoo can see' (B.K.). (2) **Dur.**[1] Made of horse-skin leather, with a thumb, but no fingers. **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* Dec. 28, 1897).

18. To put flax or hemp in water to steep.

n.Lin.[1] YOUNG *Agric.* (1799) 164.

[**1.** OE. *dic,* a ditch, ON. *dik.* Thames The King of dykes! POPE *Dunciad* (1728) II. 261. **6.** Victor commandet to erecte the dyk betuene Abircorne and clyd mouth; . . . it is 3it called Grames Dyke, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 203. MDu. *dijc,* an embankment (VERDAM). **9.** A maner dyk off stanys thai had maid, *Wallace* (1488) III. 133. **11.** This dike or causey, GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1774) I. VI. v.]

DIKE, *v.*[2] Lan. [daik.] To shoot downwards.

s.Lan. A kite dikes (W.H.T.).

DIKEY, see **Dicky,** *sb.*[1]

DIL, DILATE, see **Dill,** *int.,* **Delate.**

DILATURE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Delay.

Sc. Under this dilature, new witnesses were got in from the West Country, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 254, ed. 1828.

DILBERRIES, *sb. pl.* Nrf. [di·lbəriz.] Pellets of hardened dung, adhering to a sheep's back.

Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168.

DILDAM, *sb.* Yks. [di·ldəm.] A loud noise made at a wedding or merry-making.

n.Yks. Quite common (R.B.). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884).

DILDE, see **Doil.**

DILDER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [di·ldər.] **1.** *v.* To shake, jolt, jerk.

Or.I. Used of jolting in a cart, or of one's limbs trembling with age or palsy or with fear. It always implies continued movement (J.G.); ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 811. **w.Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*)

Hence **Dildering,** *vbl. sb.* jolting, shaking.

Or.I. The haeflin's horse right blithe to miss The dilderin o' the wheels, *Orcad. J. Gilpin,* st. 58, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 809.

2. To dribble, ooze, trickle, glide. Or.I., w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **3.** To trifle, waste time, work carelessly. (*ib.*)

4. *sb.* A smart jerk, shake, jolt. Sc. (*ib.*)

DILDERMOT, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An obstacle, a great difficulty.

DILDRAMS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Lakel. Lan. Som. Dev. Also written **dildrums** Lakel. Lan. n.Dev. [di·ldrəmz.]

1. Strange tales, improbable stories; esp. in phr. *to tell dildrams.* Cf. **doldrums.**

N.Cy.[1] **w.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] Let's yur some sense, not a passle o' dildrams. **Dev.** He told us zom ov his dildrams, *w. Times*

(Apr. 9, 1886) 6; Dev.[1] n.Dev. An taffety dildrums in es talk, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 86.

2. Phr. *To tell dildrams and Buckingham Jenkins*, to talk strangely, wildly.

w.Cy. The latter seems to be an allusion to some old incredible story or ballad concerning one Jenkins of Buckingham, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* n.Dev. Thee wut . . . tell dildrams and Buckingham Jenkins, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 145; Once heard at South Molton, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434.

3. A ridiculous passion, temper.

Lakel. Thoo's put me in a dildrum, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). s.Lan. He went into a fine dildrum (S.B.).

DILEER, see **Deleer.**

DILEERIOUS, *adj.* Se. Extremely foolish. See **Deleer**, *v.*

Ayr. Sampson had so frequently called himself a dileerious ass during the previous afternoon and evening, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 19; I made mysel' an ass—a most dileerious ass, *ib.* 22.

DILETERIOUS, *adj.* Wor. [dilitəriəs.] Dilatory.

s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 19; (H.K.)

DILETRUS, DILEU, see **Dialetus, Dillue.**

DILFA, *adj.* Lan.[1] Also written **dealfa.** [di·lfə, *e.* diə·lfə.] Doleful, sickly.

[Lo! hou dilful dethe hase thi Dame dyȝte! *Anturs Arth.* (c. 1420) xiii. Der. of *dill*, grief (*ib.* xv), *deol* (Mätzner); OFr. *deul* (mod. *deuil*).]

DILIGENCE, *sb.* Sc. [di·lidʒəns.] 1. A law-term: a writ of execution.

Sc. We maun suspend the diligence by writ of favour, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v; *Gl. Lab.* (1804). s.Sc. There is one bill of fifty pounds, on which diligence has been raised, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 18.

2. A warrant to enforce the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents.

Sc. *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

DILIP, *sb.* Per. (Jam.) A legacy.

DILL, *sb.*[1] (1) The anet, *Anethum graveolens* (n.Lin.[1]); (2) the vetch or tare, esp. *Vicia hirsuta*, *sativa*, and *sepium* (Chs.[13] Lei.[1] War.[3] Glo.[1]); (3) the two-seeded or rough-prodded tare, *Ervum hirsutum* (Glo.).

(1) n.Lin.[1] Vervain and dill, Hinder witches of their will. (2) Chs.[3] 'Dills and wuts' are often sown to be cut as green meat for horses. (3) Glo. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; *Gl.* (1851); Has been cultivated on the Cotswold Hills at least time immemorial; principally for hay, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

[OE. *dile* (*Matt.* xxiii. 23); Du. *dille*, dill (Hexham).]

DILL, *sb.*[2] Wil. [dil.] A 'thill,' the shaft of a wagon. Wil.[1]

Hence (1) **Dillard**, (2) **Diller**, *sb.* the shaft-horse in a team; (3) **Dill-harness**, *sb.* the harness of the shaft-horse.

Wil. (1) (W.C.P.) (2) (K.); Wil.[1] (3) (W.C.P.)

DILL, *sb.*[3] Glo. e.An. [dil.] The pap or teat of a sow. See **Deal**, *sb.*[3]

Glo.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; Nrf.[1] Suf. 'A pig to every dill,' a good character for a store or breeding sow. 'More pigs than dills' is said of a large family with small means, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849; Suf.[1] e.Suf. (F.H.)

[Cp. OHG. *tilli*, 'Brustwarze' (Schade).]

DILL, *sb.*[4] Sh.I. (W.A.G.) [dil.] A species of seaweed, *Halymenia palmata*. See **Dulse.**

DILL, *v.*[1] Se. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. War. [dil.] To soothe; to allay, assuage, deaden or take away pain; to still, to deaden sound; to lull a child to sleep; to render insensible by an anaesthetic; also used *intr.*

Sc. The noise of the Queen's voyage to France has dilled down, Baillie *Lett.* 1775) I. 252 Jam.). n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. (M.P.) n.Yks.[1] Ah's aboot deead wi' t'teethwark. Ah wad gie' owght for somethin' t'dill it; n.Yks.[2] It secan dill'd it. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 60; e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Take that child on your knee, and see if you can dill it to sleep. w.Yks. She dilled her (A.L.K.); Ah've just carried t'babby to bed An dill'd it asleep on my knee, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 27; w Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] A woman dilling a child on her knee. Lan.[1] Nää; thee dill that chylt an' get it asleep. e.Lan.[1], Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Dill th' pain. Lin Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 324. n.Lin.[1] We fomented him wi' lodlum to dill his paain. sw.Lin.[1] She had to walk about to dill the pain.

Hence (1) **Dill-tea**, (2) **-water**, *sb.* a soothing medicine or syrup given to children to deaden pain.

(1) War.[3] (2) e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 60. w.Yks. A weak solution of sulphuretted hydrogen, made by dropping a red-hot cinder into water. Given to infants to relieve flatulence (S.K.C.); w.Yks.[2], Der.[2]

DILL, *v.*[2] Se. Lan. [dil.] To shake loosely, to flap. Sh.I. (W.A.G.); S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Dill-doll**, *v.* to fall to pieces.

Lan. When it fawd i' holes hoo leet it faw away till it dill dolled i' ribbins, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 16.

[Norw. dial. *dilla*, to swing to and fro, to flap (Aasen).]

DILL, *v.*[3] *Obsol.* Dor. To dress fine, adorn.

Dor. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; (H.J.M.)

[You have thriv'd That so can deeke, that so can dill, Willobie *Avisa* (1594) xx, ed. 1635, 38 (N.E.D).]

DILL, *int.* and *sb.*[5] Lin. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Mid. Ken. I.W. Wil. Som. Also written **dil** Mid.; and in form **dilly** n.Lin.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Som. [dil, di·li.] 1. *int.* A call-word for ducks.

n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[2] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1] Pray what have you for supper, Mrs. Bond? Ge-us in the larder an' ducks in the pond. Dilly, dilly, dilly, dilly, come an' be killed, Passengers around us an' thaay must be villed. Hrt. (G.G.), w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Ken. (D.W.L.), I.W.[1]

2. *sb.* A young duck; also in *comp.* **Dill-duck.**

Wil.[1] Som. 'Twas a dilly he were like, . . . a little yellow dilly t'pond t'whoame, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 168.

DILLAGATE, see **Delicate.**

DILL-CUP, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. [di·l-kʉp.] Var. species of Ranunculus, esp. *Ranunculus arvensis, acris*, and *R. Ficaria.*

s.Cy. Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 62. Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Dor. (G.E.D.); *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1.

DILL-DUCK, *sb.* *Obsol.* e.Suf. (F.H.) An idle, dawdling, loitering woman.

DILLED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Driven stupid, knocked up, 'finished.'

Cum. Not heard for many years now (T.E.); *Gl.* (1851).

DILLER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [di·lər.] A dull, dilatory schoolboy.

Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1] 'Diller a dollar, A ten o'clock scholar, What maks yĕ cum se soon? You us'd tĭ cum at ten o'clock. Bud noo you cum at noon.' School-boy rhyme addressed to one who is late at school.

DILLICAR, *sb.* Lakel. [di·likər.] A name applied to a small field.

Lakel. In this parish [Torver] six fields together, forming something like a circle, are called dillicars, Ellwood (1895).

DILLIJON, *sb.* Hmp. [di·lidʒən.] A heavy two-wheeled cart.

Hmp. Only heard at Fullerton, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 251; Hmp.[1]

[A pron. of lit. E. *diligence*, a public stage-coach. I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the diligence [it was really a wagon], Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1748) xi. Fr. *diligence*, 'grande voiture publique' (Hatzfeld).]

DILLING, *sb.* Yks. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Ess. s.Cy. [di·lin.] I. A darling or best-beloved child.

w.Yks.[2] n.Stf. Totty, be a good dilling and go to sleep, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 217. Lei.[1] War. She's the dilling I 'spect (J.B.). Ess. (K.) s.Cy. Grose (1790); Ray (1691).

2. The youngest child; the last, least, and weakest of a brood or litter.

w.Yks.[2], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War. (J.R.W.); *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[123] Oxf.[1] There is not a dillin in every litter. s.Oxf. Little Susan came next—'the dilling,' as we say of the weakly one, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 90.

Hence **Dilling-pig**, *sb.* the smallest or weakest pig of a litter. Glo.[1]

[1. *Mignot*, a dilling, darling, Cotgr.; Vespasian the dilling of his time, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, III.

27. 2. Dilling, a child born when the father is old, or the last child that parents have, in some places called a swill-pough, Blount (1670).]

DILLING, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. [di'lin.] Passing from memory, being forgotten. S. & Ork.[1]

DILLING, DILLISK, see **Dorling, Dulse.**

DILLO, *sb.* Hmp. [di'lō.] Water; see below.

Hmp. A term used by bricklayers for the water used in making mortar, &c. (H.C.M.B.)

[Possibly Fr. *de l'eau*, water.]

DILLONS, *sb. pl.* Brks.[1] [di'lənz.] Earth-heaps to mark boundaries on the Downs.

DILLOW, *sb.* Sc. A noisy quarrel.

Rxb. What a great dillow thai twa mak Jam.).

DILLUE, *v. Obs.*? Cor. Also written **dileu.** To wash ore supported on a hair-bottomed sieve in water.

Cor. Dileuing or terluing, *Gl. Mining Terms* (1830) 47.

Hence (1) **Dillueing-sieve**, (2) **Dilluer**, *sb.* a horse-hair sieve used in washing the fine ore-stuff, as in streaming tin. Cor.[2]

[OCor. *dyllo*, to let out, discharge (Williams).]

DILLUP, *v.* Bdf. [di ləp.] To dangle the legs.

Bdf. Said of the dangling legs of a person sitting on a high stool. 'Don't sit dilluping there!' (J.W.B.)

DILLY, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Lan. Lin. Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. [di'li, w.Cy. also da'li.] 1. A small public carriage.

Nhb.[1] The old engine on the Wylam railway was commonly called 'Puffing Billy,' or 'the Wylam dilly.' n.Lan.[1] [Brewer *Dict.* (1895).]

2. A light wagon; a truck for carrying light articles; a water-cart.

n.Lin.[1] Used for removing manure. Glo.[1] w.Cy. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Som. The light tray-like cart supported on two wheels, on which teazles were formerly carried (W.F.R.). w.Som.[1] A cask on wheels for carrying liquids. Dev. *w. Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6. Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; A long narrow wagon with low sides, for taking baskets of potatoes, &c. (M.A.C.)

3. A short, self-acting incline.

Nhb.[1] The counter-balance mounted upon two pairs of tram-wheels, by means of which the empty tubs in a pit are carried up an incline. Nhb, Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

[1. The Derby dilly, carrying Three Insides. Frere *Loves of the Triangles* (1798). Abbrev. for lit. E. *diligence*, see **Dillijon.**]

DILLY, *sb.*[2] n.Yks. (R.H.H.) [di'li.] A turnip-cutter, used for slicing turnips for sheep, &c.

DILLY, *sb.*[3] Der. The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.* (B. & H.)

DILLY, *sb.*[4] Sc. Lakel. Yks. [di'li.] 1. A name applied by boys to a sand-castle, on which they stand till it is washed away by the waves. Rnf. (Jam.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Dilly-castle**, a sand-castle on which children stand until it is washed away by the tide; (2) **-hole**, a house made by children to play in; (3) **-house**, (*a*) see **-hole**; (*b*) a room containing too many ornaments, &c., for good taste.

(1) Sc. Mackay. Rnf. (Jam.) (2) w.Yks. Banks *W'kfld. Wds.* (1865); *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 112. (3, *a*) Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). w.Yks. He's busy building a dilly-house (H.L.); Banks *W'kfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[5] (s.v. Greensauce). (*b*) w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

DILLY, *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Suf. A term at a game called 'cocks.'

Suf.[1] Falling into disuse for more than half a century.

DILLY, *v.* Shr.[1] [di'li.] To urge, drive.

Yo' mun dilly at 'im, or 'e'll never do it.

DILLY, *adj.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Queer, cranky. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

DILLY, see **Dill**, *int.*

DILLYALLS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[5] [di'li-ɒəlz.] The 'appointments' of a house; knick-knacks.

DILLY-DALLY, *v., adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **drilly-drally** Wil. [di'li-dali, -dæli.] 1. *v.* To delay, loiter, hesitate.

Fif. (Jam.) Ant. What are you dilly dallying aboot? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Cum.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[5] Tha'll be dilly-dallying wal it al be ower lāate an' then. e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Not[1] Lin. Goa home thee sen, don't dilly dally, Brown *Neddy* 1841) 11. s.Lin. It's allus dilly-dally, dilly-dally wi' you, as if next week would do (T.H.R.). Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] If you dilly-dally in that way, you'll be too late. War. (J.R.W.), War.[3], se.Wor.[1] Wil. Wat d'ye want to kip a drilly-drallyin abut thur vur? (E.H.G.); Caws he did zart a dilly dally In answerin we. Slow *Poems* (1881) *Ep. to J.P.F.* Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Dev.[3] While yü'm dillydalling I cude be there 'n back again. Cor.[2]

Hence **Dilly-dallying**, *vbl. sb.* delay, procrastination, hesitation.

n.Lan.[1] s.Lin. Now git out o' that dilly-dallying and set to wo'k as if yer me'nt it (T.H.R.).

2. *adj.* Undecided, shilly-shally. w.Som.[1]

3. *adv.* Hesitatingly, idly. Lei.[1], War.[3]

DILLY-DAW, *sb.* Sc. A slow, slovenly person.

Fif. The auld by-word:—Ilka day braw Maks Sabbath a dilly daw, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 46 (Jam.); Is it no angersome to see her like a dilly-daw? *ib.* III. 59.

DILLY-PIG, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The smallest of a litter.

DILP, *sb.* Sc. 1. *Obs.* A thriftless housewife.

Sc. Young Bess was her mammie's ae dother, Though neither a dilp nor a da, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 294. n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. But I see that but spinning I'll never be braw, But gae by the name of a dilp or a daw, Ross *Helenore* 1768 *Sng.*

2. A heavy, lumpish person. Per. (G.W.)

DILSE, see **Dulse.**

DILSER, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The rock or field lark, *Alauda campestris.*

DILSH, *sb.* s.Pem. [dilʃ.] Rubbish; the top of a coal-vein. (W.M.M.)

DILT, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. 1. *sb.* Speed.

Lan. Off th' horse went ut full dilt, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 10.

2. *v.* To speed, hurry.

Lan. Ar yo fecort ut boouns ur dekeink, un diltink owey after th' flesh? Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 3.

DILVER, *v.* e.An. [di'lvə(r).] 1. To weary with labour or exercise. e.An.[1], Nrf.[1]

Hence **Dilvered**, *ppl. adj.* exhausted, wearied, worn out with fatigue, drowsy. *Gen.* with *out.*

e.An.[2] Nrf. Grose (1790). Suf. 'I am quite dilver'd,' says a nurse, worn out with watching and attendance, Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. She felt so dilver'd out, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 83; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

2. To loiter, hesitate, dawdle. e.Suf. (F.H.), Ess. (W.W.S.)

DIM, *sb.* and *adj.* Sh.I. Der. I.W. Also in form **dem** I.W.[1] [dim, dem] 1. *sb.* The midsummer twilight between sunset and sunrise. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. Phr. (1) *In the dim*, in the dusk, twilight, semi-darkness; (2) *the head of the dim*, midnight.

(1) Der.[1] (2) Sh.I. (Jam., S. & Ork.[1]

3. *adj.* Dark.

S. & Ork.[1] Der.[1] It's tóo dim [it's too dim]. I.W.[1]

4. Purblind. I.W.[1]

DIMBLE, *sb.* Der.[2] Not.[1] Lei.[1] [di'mbl.] A ravine with a watercourse through it. Cf. **dumble.**

[Within a gloomy dimble she doth dwell, Jonson *Sad Shepherd* (1637) II. ii, ed. Cunningham, II. 506. Cogn. w. *dingle* (q.v.).]

DIMBLE, DIMERY, see **Demble, Dimmery.**

DIMES, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Lin.[1] Tithes.

[ME. *dymes*, tithes (*P. Plowman*); OFr. *dismes* (La Curne).]

DIMICK, *sb.* Nrf. [di'mik.] A small quantity, esp. of food.

Nrf. What a dimick this is (W.W.S.).

Hence **Dimicking**, *sb.* a small quantity. *ib.*

DIMINITY, *sb.* Lan. [dimi'nity.] A diminutive creature.

Lan. I took up the little diminity, . . . a little waddling dog about the size of a rat, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 12.

DIMIT, see **Dimmet.**

DIMMACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also Slang. Also written **dimmock** Grose. [di'mək.] Money.

S. & Ork.[1] Slang. Grose *Cl. Dict.* (1823).

DIMMENT, see **Dinmont.**

DIMMERY, *sb.* Shr.[1] Also written **dimery**. [di·məri.] 1. A dark, ill-lighted room or passage.

Whad a dimmery this place is; w'y yo' canna see from one end to the other, an' it inna that big.

2. A building or shed in a builder's yard where tools, mortar, and odd things are kept.

3. *Obs.* A place attached to old churches where the gravedigger's tools were perhaps kept.

Underneath this church [St. Chad's] on the north side is a vaulted room called the dimery; which place probably has been used as a repository for the bones and skulls of the dead, PHILLIPS *Hist. Shrewsbury*, 89.

DIMMET, *sb.* Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **dimit** Dev.; **dimmit** Dev. n.Dev. Cor.; **dummet** Dor. Cor.[12]; **dummut** Cor. [di·mət, də·mət.] Dusk, evening twilight; freq. in *pl.*

Wil.[1] Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). w.Som.[1] I was looking round, eens I always do, just in the dimmet. Dev. 'Ess sure! I'll be 'ome avore tha dimmits, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] If I let thee go now, will meet me agen to-morrow evening in the dimmet? 23. n.Dev. GROSE 1790; Darney, 'tis dimmit all ta me, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* 1867) st. 28; In the desk o' tha yeaveling, just in tha dimmet, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 166. nw.Dev.[1] s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. 'Owever, 'twas gettin' 'bout tha dimmits, PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 5; Vew will venture far after dummut, QUILLER COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 210; Cor.[12]

Hence **Dimity**, *adj.* dark, dusk.

Dev. It's getting most dimity for these job, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 16.

DIMMIE, *sb.* Dev. [di·mi, də·mi.] A small, shallow place.

Dev. Used by a farmer, born and living near Teignmouth, to describe a shallow, hollow place of small dimensions, but more open than a 'goil,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

DIMMIES, *sb.* e.Suf. (F.H.) A vain, frivolous woman.

DIMMOCK, see **Demic, Dimmack, Dymox.**

DIMMY-SIMMY, *adj.* Shr.[1] [di·mi-simi.] Languishing, affected.

DIMP, *v.* Nhp. [dimp.] To mark with dimples or ripples.

Nhp. Rain-drops, how they dimped the brook, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 132; Ere yet a hailstone pattering comes, Or dimps the pool the rainy squall, *ib.* II. 123; Nhp.[1]

DIMPLE, *v.* Sc. [di·mpl.] To dint, indent, make an impression.

Lnk. Her licht springy step hardly dimpl'd the knowes, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 40. Lth. Helping himself out of Kennedy's dimpled, black, oval-shaped tin mull, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 88; Thy pow wins mony dimpled laurels, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 67.

DIMPLE, see **Demple.**

DIMPS, *sb.* Irel. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **dimpse** Som. Dev. Also in form **demps, dempse** Dev. [dimps.] Twilight, dusk. Cf. **dumps.**

Dev. She were coming home last Friday, just in the dimpses, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 19; Just as the dempse was coming on, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 91; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; Dev.[a] I was out fishing in the dimps this morning. n.Dev. I glimpsed Jan slinge to tha rebeck i' the dimpse, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 121. nw.Dev.[1] 'Twaz gittin' dimps avore us stairted.

Hence **Dimpsy**, (1) *sb.* twilight, dusk; (2) *adj.* dark, dim; (3) phr. *dimpsy brown*, dull brown, mouse-coloured.

(1) Som. You should see them in the dimpsies; that's the time for them (L.K.L.). w.Som.[1] Dev. On a night when the dimpsy comed down grey, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 41, ed. 1896; 'Twee'l be dimpsy avor yü be ready tü go, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. There be pixies in the dimpsey here, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) xii. s.Dev. (F.W.C.) Cor. I mind the time one evenin' just about the dimpsy, PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 4. (2) Som. I got home just as it was getting dimpsey (L.K.L.). Dev. Yü can lef work now, vur tez gitting dimpsy, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. The passage was long and dimpsey, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 72. (3) N.I.[1]

DIMPSEY, *adj.* *Obs.* Nhp. Neat, smart. See **Jimp.**

Nhp. Still used (C.A.M.); Nhp.[1] 'A dimpsey lass.' With us it is all but extinct. Clare uses 'jimpsy' in the same sense, in one of his MS. Poems.

DIMRACKER, *sb.* Wor. [di·mrækə(r).] A disaster; a complete failure.

Wor. (W.B.) se.Wor. If we gets no more rain this April than us did last, it'll be a dimracker o' they goozeb'rries (R.L.).

DIMSEL, *sb.* *Obs.* Sus. A piece of stagnant water, larger than a pond and smaller than a lake. HOLLOWAY; Sus.[12]

DIN, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. n.Cy. and Midl.

1. *sb.* Noise, loud talking; report, fame. Cf. **dean**, *sb.*[a]

Sc. I canna do wi' ony din, DICKSON *Auld Min.* (1892) 143. Bch. You've little done, For a' your muckle din, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 23. Frf. I heard an awful din down in the square, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) vi. Per. The hale glen's ringin' wi' the din o' yer iniquities, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 225, ed. 1887. Fif. Whisht your din a wee, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 77. Dmf. Din dwines athort the moor, REID *Poems* (1894) 29. n.Yks. Just howd thee thy din, mun, *Why John Coll.* L.L.B.). e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 60. w.Yks. If tha' dusn't hod thee din aw'l brek thee face slap off (S.J.C.); Fair capt what a din they con mak, HARTLEY *Budget* (1872) 100; w.Yks.[a4]; w.Yks.[5] Doan't mak a din—t'babby's asleep. 'He didn't mak mich din i' tawaking,' spoke low, or with little noise. Lan. It would weary a grooin' tree to ha' th' din at they han, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 253; Howd thi din, *ib. Th' Owd Blanket* (1867) 13. Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] s.Lin. Do ho'd yer din: the house is like a bedlam (T.H.R.). Nhp.[1] [GROSE (1790); RAY (1691).]

Hence (1) **Dindom**, *sb.* a great noise or uproar; (2) **Dinnous**, *adj.* noisy; (3) **Dinny**, *v.* to make a noise; (4) **Din-raiser**, *sb.* a noisy child; (5) **Dinsome**, *adj.*, see **Dinnous.**

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) Sc. Ye're haudin' up your vile dinnous goravitch i' the wuds here, it the vera craws canna get sleepin', *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 357 (JAM.). (3) Nhp.[2] Dwant dinny me. (4) Per. Skirlin' the like til a merry-begotten wee din raiser, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 188, ed. 1887. (5) Sc. A moment ceased the dinsome quarrel, WILSON *Poems* (1822) *Maggie Weir.* Elg. Thou. dinsome rook'ry, cawing on, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 132. Bnff. Ty tinsome tongue nainsel hae stap, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 158. Frf. The bells rung out their loudest peal Above the dinsome racket all the day, SMART *Rhymes* 1834 98. Per. Here in the dinsome city pent, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 132. Slg. Listenin' to its dinsome clatter, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 177. Rnf. There were dolts, man, and dinsome deceivers, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 5. Ayr. Till block an' studdie ring an' reel Wi' dinsome clamour, BURNS *Scotch Drink* (1786) st. 11. Edb. Linton linn, wi' dinsome guller, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 67. Dmf. There's gowans grow at our kirk wa', . . . Owre monie a dinsome Carlin law, CROMEK *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 82. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. *v.* To tease with a troublesome, importunate noise.

n.Yks.[2] I dinn'd it intiv 'em at all ivvers. Nhp.[1] 'Don't stand dinning there,' is often said to troublesome children. War.[3]

DIN, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. [din.] Dingy-coloured, dun, sallow, tawny; also used *sbst.*

Abd. Ithers turn'd as din's a docken, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 23, ed. 1873. Frf. His skin, Fan he was living, had been din, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 16. Ayr. He had a wife was dour and din, BURNS *Willie's Wife*, st. 1. Edb. The pickle waft baith warse an' din, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 18. Gall. Thy belly's but a dirty din, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 87, ed. 1897. N.I.[1] Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence (1) **Dinned**, (2) **Dinny**, *adj.* sombre, dun-coloured.

(1) Cum. Sawney wi' his auld din'd yad, STAGG *Misc. Poems* ed. 1807) 136. (2) Nhb. He tread a' Shiels sae dinny, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1819) 5; Nhb.[1]

[A n. pron. of lit. E. *dun*, OE. *dunn.*]

DIN-A-LITTLE, *adv.* Ken.[1] [di·n-ə-litl.] Within a little, nearly.

I knows din-a-little where I be now.

DINCH, *adj.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Deaf. (HALL.)

DINCH-PICK, *sb.* War. Glo. Also in form **dinspick** War.[a] [di·nʃ-, di·nspik.] A three-pronged fork used for loading dung. Also called **Dinch.**

War.[3] Glo. *Gl.* (1851); GROSE (1790); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.[1]

DINCUM, DINDEL, see **Dinkum, Dindle**, *sb.*[2]

DINDER, *sb.* Dev. [di·ndə(r).] Thunder.

Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. n.Dev. Ould Tom tha tucker was strick by dinder, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 107; GROSE (1790).

Hence (1) **Dinderex**, *sb.* a thunderbolt, lit. a thunder-axe; (2) **Dinderhead**, *sb.* a foolish person.

(1) n.Dev. GROSE (1790). (2) n.Dev. A dinderhead hadge-boar! ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85.

DINDERS, *sb. pl.* Shr. Also written dynders. [di·ndəz.] A term for the *denarii* or small coins found on sites of Roman settlements.

Shr. Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1862) 246, ed. 1874; (K.); **Shr.**[1] The Roman coins found here [Wroxeter] are a proof of the antiquity of the place; the inhabitants call them dinders, a corruption of the Roman *denarius*, Phillips *Hist. Shrewsbury*, 199, 200; **Shr.**[2]

[A pron. of lit. E. *denier*, a coin (Shaks.); Fr. *denier*, a small coin, a deneere (Cotgr.).]

DINDLE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written dinle Sc. N.I.[1] n.Cy.; dinnel Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; dinnle Sc. Irel. Lakel. Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1]; dynle Sc. [di·n(d)l.]

1. *v.* To shake, vibrate; to stagger from a blow; to tremble. Cf. **dingle,** *v.*[3]

Sc. The floor's dynland (Jam.); Herd *Coll. Sugs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Fif.** Frae its foundation to its spinnel The steeple's length did dirl and dinnel, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 43. **Slk.** I fand the very yird dinnling aneath my feet, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 704, ed. 1866. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). [Grose (1790).]

Henee **Dinling,** *ppl. adj.* trembling, vibrating, rattling.

Fif. Dinnelin' Deaf Meg and Crookit Mou [names of two cannons], Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 43. **Ayr.** (J.M.) **Lnk.** God's ain han' Sweeps ower the dinlin' strings, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 96. **Edb.** The dinlin drums alarm our ears, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 119. **Dmf.** The dinlin drums resound, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 21. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. To tingle with eold or pain.

Sc. My fingers are dynland (Jam.). **Ayr.** 'O heavens,' she cried, in a voice that gart me a' dinle, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vii. **Lth.** A' dinlin' sair, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 72. **Dmf.** The reid blude risin' frank and fell, Comes dinlin' tae my bree, Reid *Poems* (1894) 241. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa felt me fing-er ends dinnel agyen. **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* Dec. 28, 1897. **Cum.** They meaad me fing'rs dinnle, an me arm wark, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 245. **Wm.** T'heet fair dinnles on t'sliats (B.K.). **n.Yks.** My lugs dinle still wi't, when Ah thinks on, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxvi; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 316. **w.Yks**[1] **Lan.**[1] My ears dinnel as if bells wur ringing in 'em. **n.Lan.**[1]

Henee **Dinnling,** (1) *vbl. sb.* a tingling sensation; (2) *ppl. adj.* tingling.

(1) **s.Sc.** That agonizing sensation which is more forcibly expressed by the Scottish word dinnling, than by any other word with which we are acquainted, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 95. **Ayr.** The dinneling of the rod is yet in the flesh, Dickson *Writings* (1661) I. 87, ed. 1845. **Lnk.** Shake them wi' pain, Till the dinnelin' gaes aff them, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 31. [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)] (2) **Rnf.** Till ance ilk dinnlin' finger glows, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 77. **Cum.** And now for pwok-mittens on dinnellan hands, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 243.

3. To cause to shake.

Sc. Dinna dinnle the table (Jam.).

4. *sb.* Vibration. Sc. (Jam.)

5. A thrilling blow, hard knock; a tingling sensation.

Sc. Ane aye thinks at the first dinnle o' the sentence, they hae heard enough to die, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv; (Jam.) **Gall.** A dinnle on the elbuck, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) viii.

6. The reflection in the atmosphere on a hot day. Wm. (B.K.) 7. A slight sprain. Rxb. (Jam.) 8. A vague report, a slight noise of anything. n.Sc. (*ib.*)

[1. And wyth thar noyis dyndillit hillis and knowis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 165. 2. His ears began to dindle, Stanyhurst in Holinshed (1576) VI. 32 (Herrtage); To dindylle, *condolere*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

DINDLE, *sb.*[2] e.An. Also written dindel Nrf.[1] [di·ndl.] 1. The common and corn-field sow-thistles, *Sonchus oleraceus* and *arvensis*. *Gen.* in *pl.*

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101; *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 31; **Nrf.**[1] **e.Nrf.** (W.W.S.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

2. The taller species of hawkweed, *Hieracium*.

e.An.[1] **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

3. The dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. e.An.[1 2]

DINE, *sb.* Sc. [dain.] Dinner.

Sc. As we twa sat at dine, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 40. **n.Sc.** Will ye come up to my castle Wi' me, and take your dine? Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 145, ed. 1875. **Bnff.** Than hame we gaed an' took our dine, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 69. **Fif.** 'Twas hour o' dine or thereabout, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 97. **s.Sc.** Frae airly morning on till dine, Allan *Poems* (1887) 125. **Ayr.** From morning sun till dine, Burns *Auld Lang Syne*, st. 3.

[They might not ones yeve me dyne (*v.r.* a dyne), *R. Rose* (c. 1400) 6500.]

DINEN, see **Dienen.**

DING, *sb.*[1] War.[3] [diŋ.] In phr. *to give the ding*, to give the slip, to get beyond observation.

I have given him the ding. Common among boys in Birmingham.

DING, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [diŋ.]

I. Gram. forms. 1. *Preterite*: (1) **Dang,** (2) **Deng,** (3) **Dinged,** (4) **Dung,** (5) *pl.* **Dungen.** [For further examples see II. below.]

(1) **Sc.** She dang me sair and oft, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 166. **Frf.** Meg in her freaks dang out a stump, Morison *Poems* (1790) 19. **Fif.** As ae fat bang dang in anither, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 161. **Ayr.** O ay my wife she dang me, Burns *Poems* 247, Globe ed. **Slk.** How fell they fought an' fairly dang, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 416. **Gall.** There came a blow that nearly dang me out of the saddle, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxv. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Fell oa my knee an dang me hat off, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 32. **n.Yks.**[1] He dang t'geeaveloc reeght upo' mah foot; **n.Yks.**[2] They dang me ower; **n.Yks.**[3], **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **w.Yks.**[14], **Lan.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 132. (3) **Yks.** An' dingt deer off t'creaks, Smith *Spec. Dial.* (1811) 9, ed. 1839. **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **Rut.**[1] **Suf.** He dinged a stone (C.G.B.). (4) **Ayr.** Half o' the hale dung aff their feet, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 166, ed. 1871. **Nhb.** We shouted some, and some dung down, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iv. 79. **Cum.** I dung owre the knop, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 45. **e.Yks.** He dung ma doon, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **Lan.**[1] They dungen him to the floor.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Dang,** (2) **Dinged,** (3) **Doung,** (4) **Dung,** (5) **Dungen.**

(1) **Sc.** He's sairest dang wha's ain wand dang him, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 22, ed. 1881. **Edb.** Wi' dancin' now they're a' dang sair, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 220. (2) **e.Lth.** Thou wearie world! . . . Sair are we ding'd by thee, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 92. **n.Yks.**[1] He's dinged a hole reeght thruff t'skell beast; **n.Yks.**[2] Ding'd out o' fettle. **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. (3) **Edb.** But he is doung, clean out o' sight, *Har'st Rig* (1801) 23. (4) **Sc.** He has dung down a' the bits o' pigs too, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xi. **Bch.** Our Dominie has now dung in His arse a pike, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 37. **Frf.** Wi' which he never yet was dung, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 12, ed. 1882. **Fif.** Death, wi' heart as hard as steel, Has dung him dead, Gray *Poems* (1811) 70. **Rnf.** I was sae dung wi' pain an' fright, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 60. **Ayr.** To see his poor auld Mither's pot Thus dung in staves, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 9. **e.Lth.** He tell't us we had been lang eneuch hadden an' dung, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 88. **Edb.** I was completely bamboozled and almost dung stupid, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Young filly's dung oure the lang stee [ladder], 211. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 132; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** To be scorn'd un dung up, o'er losin my woman, Lahee *Owd Yem*, 24. **Rut.**[1] (5) **Nhb.**[1] Aa thowt he'd a dungen doon the door. **w.Yks.** Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.* **Lan.** As iv he'd ha dungn it deawn, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 38.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *v.* To strike, knock, beat; to drive, force; to dash down with violence, overthrow. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A gude swap too, between what cheereth the soul of man and that which dingeth it clean out of his body, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. **Or.I.** The sight her vera saul did ding, *Paety Toral's Travellye* (1880) 144, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 705. **Elg.** She oure the Mistress dang, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 85. **Bch.** They may come to lay up my mittens an' ding me yavil, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Abd.** An awful hole was dung into his brow, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 12, ed. 1812. **Frf.** You've been dinging me doited about that eldership, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xi. **Fif.** He gave his lunzie sic a lounder As . . . dang him flatlins like ane flounder, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 14. **s.Sc.** They wad ding ye fair doitit wi' their cracks, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 370. **Rnf.** Your beauty dings him crazy, Barr *Poems* (1801) 39. **Ayr.** I'll gar ding the door in their faces, Galt *Lands* (1826) xxxvii. **Lnk.** My poor wits ye lead astray, An' ding me doilt before folk, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 5, ed. 1897. **Lth.** We'll ding to duds the 'Flying Scotchman,' Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 221.

e.Lth. Ye may drive the deil into a wife, but ye'll never ding him oot o' her, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 211. Edb. Something else came i' my head, An' dang it out, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 80. Bwk. A' the dougs in your town Can no ding Willie Wastle down, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 15. Slk. He pu'd up his bit shabble of a sword and dang aff my bonnet, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 50, ed. 1866. Rxb. Puirtith cauld when neath the roof Dings love out at the jin O, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 91. Dmf. Hergipsy glower Dang B.'s green tea-leaf standard owre, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 21. Gall. The wench dang me soundly on the ear, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 32. Kcb. I would make a little knock of persecution ding them in twenty pieces, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 303. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] Ding down the nests and the rooks will fly away; N.Cy.[2] Nhb. At last a great thrust dang him ower, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 19; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] s.Dur. Aw'll ding tha off t'wall (J.E.D.). Cum. I dung owre the knop, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 45; Cum.[1] Aa'll ding him ower. Wm. She . . . dang it reet agaynth cream-pot an brack it tae bits, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 82, ed. 1821. Yks. He ding out your brains. 'To ding a nail,' to drive in a nail (K.). n.Yks. Ah mood as weel ding mah back-deer of t'creaks, Brown *Yk. Minster Screen* (1843) l. 79; n.Yks.[1] Tak' heed, man, or he'll ding thee doon t'steears; n.Yks.[2]; n.Yks.[3] Ding a nail into t'wall. ne.Yks.[1] Ah'll ding tha on ti t'flecar. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 59; e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; w.Yks.[1] I . . . dang some skin off my noaz, ii. 296. Lan. I think the damps will soon ding down the old house, Roby *Trad.* (1829) I. 393, ed. 1872; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[123] Der. Soon to the ground we shall him ding, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 19; Der.[1] *Obs.* Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 324. n.Lin.[1] Ding them wedges in, that'll rive her. Nhp.[1], Shr.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. I saw him ding his horse furiously up and down the street (W.W.S.). Wil.[1] Dor. But he do dab, an' dash, an' ding It down, Barnes *Poems* (1869-70) 3rd S. 59.

Hence (1) **Dinger**, *sb.* (*a*) a violent blow; (*b*) anything of a superlative character; (2) **Dinging**, *vbl. sb.* a beating, knocking about.

(1, *a*) Nhp.[1] He gave him such a dinger. War.[3] Bdf. I gov' 'im a dinger on the chop, so he soon given over, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 208. e.Suf. (F.H.) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). (*b*) w.Yks. It's a dinger, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 22, 1892). (2) Rnf. She's as gude o' the dinging as he's o' the driving, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 44. Ayr. The dinging down of the table was the signal of the rebellious leaders for open war, Galt *Provost* (1822) I. x.

2. To sling, throw, hurl; to shake off.

n.Cy. (P.R.), n.Lan. (C.W.D.), Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] I dung it at him. Nrf. Grose (1790); Nrf.[1] Suf. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); He dinged a stone (C.G.B.); Suf.[1] Ess. (W.W.S.); Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Ray (1691); (K.); Ess.[1]

3. To take a person by the legs and arms and swing his posteriors against a tree, wall, post, &c. Also in *comp.* **Ding-fart.** Cf. boss.

Lei.[1] War.[2] Tommy, Tommy Dingfart, Born in a muck-cart, Christen'd in a wheelbarrow, Gee! Wo! Wup! *Flk-rhyme*; War.[3] They dinged him against a tree.

4. To cut bark into short pieces, preparing it for the tanner.

Per. I'm dingin' the bark (G.W.).

5. To overcome, subdue; to excel, surpass.

Sc. Ten thousand a-year! it dings Balmawhapple out and out, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxvi; We'll ding the Campbells yet in their own town, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xvii. Abd. It's rare they can be dung, *Shirrefs' Sale Catal.* (1795) 16. Kcd. The bonnie lass o' Kirkwall toon, In truth she dings them a', Grant *Lays* (1884) 176. Frf. The din o' the hoochin' an' trampin' nearly dingin' the festive fiddle, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 65, ed. 1889. Per. This dings the lane, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 77. Fif. I 've haen mony guid . . . offers in my time, but this dings them a', McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 10. Slg. There's nane to ding yer moderate views, Towers *Poems* (1885) 124. s.Sc. Leader dings a' the rest, Watson *Bards* (1859) 196. Dmb. Sandy an' his bonnie bride, Wow! fairly dang them a', Taylor *Poems* (1827) 11. Rnf. My Govie Dick! that dings me now . . . What in a' the warld is that? Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 66. Ayr. But Facts are cheels that winna ding, An' downa be disputed, Burns *Dream*, st. 4. Lnk. Ye fairly ding me noo, I canna gang its hist'ry thro', Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 43. Lth. Naething e'er his spirit dang, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 12. Edb. A change I met that a' things dang, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 33. Bwk. Dunse dings a'! Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 113. Slk. Henry Watson would ding him till sticks, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 148. Kcb. Schemes o' mice an' men Get dang, as the wife did the weaver, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 218. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Lang may ye live to ding them a', Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 126. Dur.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] He'll ding 'em fairly. m.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[123] Lin. I can shove stronger, but he'd ding me at it, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xiii. n.Lin.[1] Well, this telegraphin' dings all waays o' gooin' on I've heärd tell on.

Hence **Dung**, *ppl. adj.* (1) exhausted, overpowered by fatigue, infirmity, &c.; (2) disconsolate, dejected.

(1) Bnff. Lang afore that it was night, He was sae dung, That Doctors cou'dna put him right In tae nor tongue, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 93. Abd. Sae doun he leans, sair dung, upon a dyke, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 47. Per. Now wi' eild, alas! I'm dung, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 103. (2) Sc. He was quite dung (Jam.).

6. To move violently, restlessly, in an ill-temper.

War.[3] Don't ding about in that way.

Hence **Ding-fuz**, *sb.* a temper, pet; anger.

Nhp.[1] She's gone off in a ding-fuz.

7. Of rain: to fall heavily, continuously. *Gen.* with *on.*

Kcd. An awfu' show'r o' sna' and drift As ever dang down frae the lift, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 36. Abd. Very common. It dang on a' day (W.M.); It's dingin' on, isn't? Macdonald *Alec Forbes* (1876) 193. Frf. But will it be a saft cowdie sweet ding on? Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxxi; The rain was dingin' on gey heavy, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 51, ed. 1889. Per. Sair dings the rain upon the road, It dings—an' nae devallin', Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 20; The roof's sae bad, when rain dings on, It draps through ev'ry place, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 129. Edb. The night turn'd dark an' dang on rain, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 226.

8. To work hard.

Glo.[1] I was tired, vor I had bin dingin' away aal night and aal day.

9. *Comb.* with *adv.* (1) *To be dung by*, to be confined by some ailment; (2) *to ding on*, to walk rapidly; (3) *—out*, to extinguish.

(1) Abd. (Jam.) (2) w.Yks.[2] He went dinging on. (3) Per. The wind then, And rain dings out my light, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 129. e.Yks.[1] Kettle's tumbl'd ower and ding'd fire oot.

10. Phr. (1) *To ding donnart*, to stupefy; (2) *—on the nose*, to taunt, reprove; (3) *—oneself*, to vex oneself, worry; (4) *— out the bottom* of anything, to make an end of anything.

(1) Sc. My head is well-nigh dung-donnart, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi; Just dung donnart wi' learning, *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) xvi. s.Sc. Nocht dings ane donnart suner than study, Watson *Bards* (1859) 193. (2) Nhp.[1] In vain I seek pity, with plaints and despairings, Always dinged on the nose with the wake, Clare *Rur. Life*, 158; Nhp.[2] (3) s.Sc., Lth. (Jam.) (4) Sc. I am hopeful that the bottom of their plots shall be dung out, Baillie *Lett.* II. 68 (Jam.).

11. *Comb.* (1) **Ding-dew**, a splay-footed person, one who walks with his toes much turned out; (2) **-dang** or **-dong**, (*a*) in rapid succession, speedily, pell-mell; in earnest, with a will; (*b*) fast, speedy; (*c*) great, startling, extraordinary; (*d*) noise, clatter, confusion; (3) **-drive**, see **-dong** (*a*); (4) **-dust**, speedily, quickly; (5) **-thrift**, a prodigal, spendthrift.

(1) Cum.[1] (2, *a*) Sc. And gard the coppers flee ding dang At feasts and foys, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 39. ne.Sc. And at ony time bring wooers ding-dang to my door, Grant *Keckleton*, 10. Bch. The clink that haps baith back an' belly I tell ding dang, Forbes *Shop Bill* (1742) 21. Abd. The knible elves about her ate ding dang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 68, ed. 1812. Fif. Multitudes that thick and thrang Frae ilk inlett ran in ding-dang, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 167. Dmb. Ye knock chairs and stools a' ding dang, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 39. Rnf. O gar ideas rise, ding dang, At gleesome rate, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 22. Edb. I heard how things came on ding dang, To cow this vanity and show, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 47. Peb. Braw whisky sellers served me lang, When bodies hapit in ding-dang, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 91. Rxb. These rhymers rise ding dang. A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 18. w.Yks. An' ther's sum wimmen 'at con fairly goa at it ding-dong all t'day long, as t'owd rhyme hes it, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 27, 1897). Lan.[1] He goes at it ding-dong. Chs.[1] As soon as ever he heered of it, he started off ding-dong. Der.[2] Nhp.[1] I'll set to it, ding-dong. War.[1]; War.[2] Common. 'Here goes ding-dong for a dumpling,' is a War. phrase, probably derived from the old sport of bobbing with the mouth for balm dumplings immersed in hot water; War.[3] Brks.[1] Men who in fighting hit hard and do not trouble to guard

are said to go at it 'ding dong.' **w.Som.**[1] We zeed eens we'd a-got vor to do it, zo we in to it ding-dong, hammer and tongs, and twadn very long about. (*b*) **War.**[3] **Wor.** The first half of the game was of a ding-dong, exciting character, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 23, 1897). (*c*) **s.Chs.**[1] Only used, I think, in negative sentences. Ahy)v got'n ŭ job ŭt Mau'pŭs fŭr ŭ bit', bŭt ahy dŭ'nŭ ky'ae'r aan'ithin ubuw't it; dhŭ wai'jiz bin nŭth'in ver'i ding-dongg [I've gotten a job at Maupas for a bit, but I dunna care annythin' abowt it; the wages bin nothin' very ding-dong]. (*d*) **Per.** The gudewife is keepin' up a ding-dong frae mornin' tae nicht, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 232. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893). **Dev.** The ding-dong of hounds, *Memoir J. Russell*, 13. [A sudden storm rush down the sky's highway, Sweep thro' the streets with terrible ding dong, FIELDING *T. Thumb* (1730) II. x.] (3) **Cum.**[1] **Lan.**[1] He goes at it ding-dong. **e.Lan.**[1] (4) **Ant.** He drove ding dust down the lane (W.H.P.). (5) **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

12. To make a heavy, ringing sound. **Ess.** (W.W.S.)

Hence (1) **Dinging**, *vbl. sb.* noise; a buzzing sound in the ears; (2) *Dinging the bees, phr.* the noise produced by hammering on iron pots, &c., when bees swarm.

(1) **Cum.** There's ayways see a dingin, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 212. **Brks.**[1] (2) **Ess.** (W.W.S.)

13. To reiterate, repeat, importune; to harp on one subject; esp. in phr. *to ding in to some one*, to repeat till understood, to force into the understanding.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** So, if ye please, aw'll myek an end, My sang ne farther dingin, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 15; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.** (M.P.) **Wm.** He wad allus ding it inta yan to deea what was reet ta ivv'ry-body (B.K.). **e.Yks.**[1] At last Ah ding'd it intiv him. **w.Yks.** (J.T.); *Obsol., Leeds Merc.* (Jan. 3, 1891); **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** 'We'd better have a tongue for th' dinner to morn; it's o great while sin we had any.' . . . 'I'm sure I've had thine dingin oway for thirty year,' GASKEL *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 19; DAVIES *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 271. **Der.** I cannot ding it into him, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[2] **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **n.Lin.**[1] Doan't ding so, bairn. **s.Lin.** You'll hae a job to ding it into his tough he'd (T.H.R.). **Rut.**[1] Don't go on dinging me. I don't want to be dung to death. He almost ding'd me to death to buy his basket. **w.Wor.**[1] I'm tired to death o' hearin' 'im dingin' about that lad o' 'is bein' so mighty clever. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* 'The Missis 'as bin dingin' at me,' said Mary Davies, 'about Bessey knittin' the Maister a stockin' in a day.' **Brks.**[1] A dinged ut into I zo as I was glad to get awaay. **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1] **I.W.**[1] I'll ding it into es ears. **w.Som.**[1] Aay dhaurt aay nuvvur shĕod'n ding' ut een tu dhu aid oa un [I thought I never should drive it into his head]. You can't do nort else: you must keep on dingin away. **Dev.**[3] Tidden no us tŭ go dinging on tŭ me like that there. **Cor.**[1] He dinged it into my ears from morning to night; **Cor.**[2]

14. Phr. (1) *To ding in some one's teeth*, to bring up old offences, to charge, accuse; (2) — *over*, to gossip, backbite, discuss some one when absent; (3) — *up*, to reproach, upbraid, reflect upon.

(1) **Lakel.** He wad ding it in his teeth that his mudder powled him, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.** (M.P.) **Wm.** Thoo needn't ding that i' mi teeth (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[4] **s.Lan.** He keeps dingin' it in hur teeth (S.B.). (2) **w.Yks.** I'm nut one o' t'sooart to go peylin up an' dahn dingin fowk ovver, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1876) 28. (3) **w.Yks.** It's noa use thee dingin me up abaat Susy, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1893) 25; Tha'rt allus dingin' me up wi' some'at (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1] I wadn't be dung up wi' him, ii. 294; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Donnot yo think ot yo'd ding mi up o'er him? LAHEE *Owd Yem*, 32. **e.Lan.**[1] Don't keep dinging me up time after time. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

15. *sb.* A blow.

Ayr. He swore that he gave her only a ding out of his way, GALT *Provost* (1822) xiii; Gien me a ding on the side o' the head, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 28. **n.Cy.** (P.R.) **Cum.** He gev meh a ding i' th' back (E.W.P.). **n.Yks.**[2], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **u.Lin.**[1] I'll fetch thĕ a ding oher thy heăd if ta ses anuther wo'd. **s.Lin.** If yah doŏnt drop it, and quick, I'll gi'e y'r sich a ding yah weănt forgit it (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[2] **e.An.**[1] Particularly with the back of the hand. **Cmb.**[1] And she'll 'fetch' him such a ding with her open hand. **Nrf.** I'll gie you a rare ding on the chaps presently (W.R.E.); I caught him the sweetest ding o' the chaps, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 23; **Nrf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

16. Noise, confusion; a buzzing noise in the ear.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A ding an a stour,' a commotion and dust. 'A ding an a dordum,' general uproariousness. **m.Yks.**[1] **War.**[3] I had such a ding in my head all day. **Shr.**[1] Dear 'eart! I've sich a ding i' my ears, jest like a swarm o' bees.

17. Anger, temper.

War.[3] He was in such a ding all day.

DING, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. War. [diŋ.] Used imprecatively, 'damn.' Cf. dang, *v.*[2]

Sc. (A.W.) **N.Cy.**[1] Ding it, but thou's an ass. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **War.** Ding me if I remember a sample to match her, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) 149.

DING-DANGLES, *sb. pl.* Suf. Hanging beads or other finery.

Suf. She's goin' out for the day I reckon, judgin' by all them ding-dangles (C.G.B.).

DING-DOULERS, *sb. pl.* e.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Finery in dress. (HALL.)

DINGE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Shr. [dinz.] **1.** *v.* To indent, bruise, knock in.

Sc. (A.W.), **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Tyr.** (D.A.S.) **Wm.** Hat dinged in, a bit et flype rovvan off, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 24. **w.Yks.** It dinged his head a bit, but drawed no blood (W.F.S.); **w.Yks.**[124] **Lan.** If he doesn't be quiet he'll dinge it (S.W.); It looks to ha' dinged th' frame a bit, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895). **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **s.Chs.**[1] Ée'ŭr)z dhéez mil'k-bŭk'its, yóo oa'ni laas't Set'ŭrdi, ŭn din'zhd au l oa'r ŭred'i [Here's these milk-buckets, yew (new) on'y last Setterday, an' dinged all o'er a'ready]. **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] Dun 'ee know who's dinged the tay-pot athisn?

2. *sb.* An indentation, dint; a flaw in a vessel resulting from a knock.

Sc. (A.W.), **N.I.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** The bonnet retained the 'dinge,' BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xvi. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1], **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1]

[**1.** *Bosseler*, to dindge or bruise, to make a dint in a vessel of metal, COTGR. **2.** *Bosselure*, a bruise, dindge, *ib.*]

DINGE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Lin. Rut. Brks. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Also in form dingy Rut.[1] [dinz.] **1.** *v.* To soil or dirty; with *in*: to ingrain dirt into the hands, &c.

Lin. (W.W.S.) **Rut.**[1] It dinges my hands, sitting in the house.

Hence **Dingy**, *adj.* dirty, coated with dirt.

Brks.[1] **Hrts.** Cutting away . . . the dingy wool from the hinder parts of a sheep or lamb, ELLIS *Shep. Guide* (1750) 351. **Ken.**[2]

2. *sb.* A stain, dark colour or hue. Also used *fig.*

e.An.[1] 'He has got a dinge,' a blot on his character.

DINGE, *v.*[3] e.An. [dinz.] **1.** To rain mistily, to drizzle.

e.An.[1], **Nrf.**[1], **Ess.** (H.H.M.)

Hence (1) **Dinging**, *ppl. adj.* showery; (2) **Dingy**, *adj.* misty, rainy.

(1) **Nrf.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (2) **Chs.** Dingy looking, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 265. **Nrf.**[1] Dingy weather. **Ess.** Dingy rain (W.W.S.).

DINGEL, see **Dingle**. *v.*[3]

DINGLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Suf. [diŋl, diŋgl.] A cleft, or narrow valley between hills.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Th' windin dingle, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895). **Wor.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* **Hrf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 96; (H.A.W.) **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* **Suf.**[1]

Hence **Dingly**, *adj.* deep-cut like a ravine.

Nhb.[1] The steep, wild, and woody bank of Stonecroft burn which joins the dingly channel of the brook, HODGSON *Hist. Nhb.* III. ii.

DINGLE, *sb.*[2] Nhp. War. Hnt. [diŋgl.] In phr. *on the dingle*, on trust, on credit.

Nhp.[1], **War.**[3] **Hnt.** BAKER *Gl.* (1854).

DINGLE, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] Sc. **1.** *sb.* A group, gathering.

Fif. While we crap round in canty dingle, Toasting our taes at bleezin' ingle, *MS. Poem* (JAM.).

2. *v.* To draw together, gather. **Fif.** (JAM.)

DINGLE, *v.*[2] Sc. Not. Glo. e.An. [diŋl, diŋgl.]

1. To dangle, hang loosely; also in *comp.* **Dingle-dangle.**

s.Not. Th' apple dingled just out o' ma retch (J.P.K.). **Glo.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** RYE *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv.

Hence **Dingle-dousie** or **-douzie**, *sb.* (1) a stick ignited at one end, swung about by a child as a plaything; (2) a jack-in-a-box.

(1) **Sc.** Dingle, dingle dousy, The cat's at the well, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 21. **Peb.** In comes John's eamshachell hizzy Like a dingle dowzie too, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 123. **Dmf.** (JAM.) (2) **Gall.** To run in and out like a dingle-douzie (H.M.).

2. To loiter, dawdle.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Make haste and don't dingle, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27; *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Dingle**, *sb.* (*a*) a dawdler; (*b*) delay; (2) **Dingler**, *sb.*, see **Dingle** (*a*). e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. With *away*: to waste, consume.

e.An.[1] He is dingling away his time after that young woman.

DINGLE, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Rut. Suf. Also written **dingel** e.Yks. [di·ŋl, di·ŋgl.] 1. *v.* To vibrate, resound, tremble. Cf. **dindle**, *v.*

Sc. Garring the very stane-and lime wa's dingle wi' his screeching, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xliv. **Buff.** My music gars my cottie dingle, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 43. **N.I.**[1]

2. To tingle, thrill.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **S. & Ork.**[1] **Lnk.** Gied me sic a cloot in the chafts wi' it that I'm a' din lin' yet, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. **N.I.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] Mah ears dingles like a bell. **e Yks.**[1] Let's cum ti fire, mi fingers dingels wi cawd, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**[1] I've nettled my sen an' my fingers dingles unbeärable. **sw.Lin.**[1] My arm begins to dingle and feel that queer. **Rut.**[1] It's a-dingling now: a kind of nettle feel.

Hence **Dingling**, *ppl. adj.* tingling.

sw.Lin.[1] It's a nasty dingling pain. I feel a dingling deadness in that thumb. **Rut.**[1]

3. To tinkle; to strike so as to produce a sound.

e.Suf. To dingle a bell. Don't dingle those tools, dishes, &c. about (F.H.).

4. *sb.* A tingling sensation.

Lin. My toes and knees seems all a dingle, Brown *Neddy* (1841) 10.

[2. *Tintouer*, to glow, tingle, dingle, Cotgr.]

DINGLE, *v.*[4] Nrf.[1] To drizzle. Cf. **dinge**, *v.*[3]

'Dew it rain?' 'No, ta ded dingle just now.'

DINGLEY-COUCH, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **Dinglety-cootch** Uls. In phr. (1) *He's gone to Dingley couch*, see below; (2) *to send a man to Dinglety-cootch*, to send a man to Coventry.

(1) **Ant.** He's gone to Dingley couch [he has done something discreditable]. Dingle-i-Coush was an old name for Dingle in Co. Kerry, a place very remote and inaccessible (W.H.P.). (2) **Uls.** Quite common (M.B.-S.); It is connected with town Dingle in Kerry. A tract of land given by one of the Dermonds to an Englishman named Hussey, and from a castle he built there it was called Dangean-na-Cushey, the castle of Hussey, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1859-63) VIII. 312.

DINGS, *sb. pl. Obs.*? Som. A low piece of ground suitable for growing osiers.

Som. He was in his withy bed, in the dings, *Farmer's Jrn.* (Jan. 7, 1828).

DINGY-FOOTMAN, *sb.* Som. The name of a moth.

Som. Compton *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 140.

DINK, *v.*[1] War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Also in form **dinks** War.[2] Oxf.[1] Nrf. [diŋk, diŋks.] To toss, dandle a baby.

War.[2], **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.**[1] 'Er don't know the right road to dink a babby (s.v. Road). **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) **Glo.** Dinks-a, dinks-a-dolly, What shall mammy do fo' 'e? But sit in a lap, And give un a pap, And dinks-a, dinks-a-dolly, *Glo. Flk-Rhyme*, Northall *Gl.* (1896); She went up the road with the cat in her arms, and dinked un as if er wur a babby (S.S.B.); **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Nrf.** If my Roger had gone dinksing round five or six other mawthers, A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 36.

DINK, *adj.* and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Also in form **denck** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **denk** (Kelly). [diŋk, deŋk.] 1. *adj.* Neat, nice, finely dressed; also used as *adv.*

Sc. A denk maiden makes a dirty wife, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 54; But he'll dress her as dink as a daisy, as ye see, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Abd.** I've seen queans dink, and neatly prin'd Frae tap to middle, *Farmer's Ha'* (1794) st. 55. **Per.** Ye waitin' dames, say dink an' braw, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 60. **Ayr.** (J.M.); My lady's dink, my lady's drest, Burns *Poems*, 246, Globe ed. **Lnk.** My minny wad be angry and sae wad my daddy Shou d I marry ane as dink as a lady, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 192, ed. 1871. **Slk.** Some were wooyng maydinis dynke, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 370.

Hence **Dinkly**, *adv.* neatly.

Slk. I sees her unco dinkly dressed, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 187, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Aye she busked her bosom dinkly; Whyles a tapered leg was seen, Nicholson *Port. Wks.* (1828) 113, ed. 1897.

2. Dainty, squeamish, precise.

Fif. She's far frae dorty, dull, or dink, But social, kind an' cheery, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 24. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

3. *v.* To adorn, deck, dress out.

Sc. Too old to dink myself, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xxi. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Rnf.** [She] dinks her out in a' her best, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 79 **Lnk.** Creesh our loofs, and gust our gobs, An' dink us braw, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 172, ed. 1897. **Lth.** I'll just gae ca' on Jean, By that time ye'll be dinkit, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 62. **Rxb.** Nae mair wi flowers she paints the plain Or dinks the glade sae cheerin', A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 75.

Hence **Dinkit**, *ppl. adj.* decked out, dressed.

Ags. (Jam.) **Rnf.** Tho' dinkit e'er sae smart, Yet a' their wily art Shall never win my heart, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 158. **Lth.** Sillie fools may brag, I wot, Dink't out in sash an' shouther knot, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 31.

[I. Him that dressit me so dink, Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wem.* (1508) 377.]

DINKET, *v.* Glo.[1] To dandle a baby. Cf. **dink**, *v.*[1]

DINKS, see **Dink**, *v.*[1]

DINKUM, *sb.* Der. Lin. Aus. Also written **dincum** Der. [di·ŋkəm.] 1. Work; a due share of work.

Der. 'I can stand plenty o' dincum.' Used by colliers at Eckington, Addy *Gl.* (1891). **n.Lin.** You have gotten to do your dinkum, soä you understand (M.P.). [**Aus.** It took us an hour's hard dinkum to get near the peak, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. v.]

2. Phr. *fair dinkum!* fair play! n.Lin. (E.S.)

DINKY, *adj.* and *sb.* Dev. Cor. [di·ŋki.] 1. *adj.* Tiny, very small.

s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) **Cor.** Leave me a dinkey little corner to squeeze into by, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 45; **Cor.**[1 2]

2. *sb.* A mere mite. Cor.[2]

DINLE, see **Dindle**, *v.*

DINMONT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **dimment** Sc. (Jam.); **dimmond** Nhb.; **dinman** w.Yks.[1]; **dinment** Cum.; **dinmond** Nhb.[1] Dur. [di·nmənt, ·mənd; di·mənt, di·mənd.] A male sheep from the first to the second shearing; a two-year-old wether.

Sc. Talked . . . of gimmers and dinmonts and stots and runts, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xi; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **N.Cy.**[1] A lamb is called a hog in the autumn and after the New Year a dinmont. **Nhb.**[1] Male sheep from the time of weaning to the first time of clipping are called hogs, hoggerels, or lamb-hogs; then they take the name of shearing, shearling, shear-hog, or dinmond-tups or rams, Culley *Live Stock* (1801) 18. **Nhb., Dur.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XIX. 148, 309. **Cum.** A peer clipt dinment frae the town. Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 87. **Wm.** (J.H.) **w.Yks.**[1] A dozen dinmans, ii. 289.

[Item, gymmer, dynmont, *Acts Jas. I* (1424), ed. 1814, 4 (Jam.).]

DINNE, *v. Obs.* Yks. Of a nail: to drive in. (K.)

DINNEL, DINNLE, see **Dindle**, *v.*

DINNEN-SKATE, *sb.* Sc. The young of the fish, *Raia Batis.*

Fif. Others are broad fishes, as the Dinnen Skate (so called by our fishers), which is large and smooth in the back, Sibbald *Hist. Fife* (1803) 119 (Jam.). [Satchell (1879).]

DINNER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Shr. Nrf. Also in form **denner** Sc.; **dennar** Sc. (Jam.) [di·nər, de·nər, di·nə(r).] I. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Dinner-piece**, dinner, food for dinner; (2) **-while**, dinner-time.

(1) **Gall.** Lat Marion come oot ower the hills wi' my dinner-piece in a napkin, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxii. **Nrf.** How kin a feller keep his finger off the trigger when sich a pretty little dinner-piece gets in front of his fowlin' piece? Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 32. (2) **Shr.**[1] I've bin workin' i' my dinner-w'ile, Sir.

2. Phr. (1) *Like a dinner o' broth*, successfully, without hitch or friction; (2) *Little dinner*, an early breakfast, a slight meal before the usual time of breakfast.

(1) **w.Yks.** Thah'll see it'll gooa like a dinner o' broth (B.K.). (2) **Rxb.** (Jam.)

3. *v.* To dine.

Fif. [He] denner'd gustily with th' abbot, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 67. **Ayr.** I dinner'd wi' a lord, Burns *Interview with Lord Dair*, st. 1. **Lth.** The Southern dealers, yamp an' crouse, Wad steek an' denner, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 143. **Slk.** Ken ye wha dinner'd on our Bessy's haggies? Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) II. 191, ed. 1874. **Cum.** They dinnert on hole o t'efterneun, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 4.

Hence (1) **Dinnering**, *vbl. sb.* dining, having dinner; also used *attrib.*; (2) **Dinnerish**, hungry, ready for dinner.

(1) Abd. Ay an' dennerin an' ae thing or ither, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. Cum. O' t'dinneran was ower, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 4. Lan. Like a whul women's club on a dinnerin day, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) i. (2) Wm. He said et he thowt I'd be feelan rader dinnerish, ROBISON *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 22, 1888).

DINNICK, DINNIT, see **Dunnock, Do**, *v.*

DINSH, *adj.* w.Som.[1] Dull, stupid.

Probably var. pron. of 'dense.' He ont never do hizzel no good, a's to dinsh [dünsh] by half.

DINSPICK, see **Dinchpick.**

DINT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Der. Ess. [dint.] 1. *sb. Fig.* A blow, shock; an impression.

Abd. (JAM.) nw.Abd. She tuke a dint o' fleerishin, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 12. Ags. (JAM.) Edb. Soon tine dint o' a' the graces That aft conveen In gleefu' looks and bonny faces, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 145, ed. 1785. Dmf. Ye're the first alive, love, E'er gae my heart sae queer a dint, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 236. n.Ir. Asthore! an' has your mother any sense left at all, with the dint o' the joy? MULHOLLAND *Ailsie's Shoe*, 245.

2. Phr. *To take one's dint*, to receive punishment.

Not. He took his dint (J.H.B.).

3. Vigour, energy.

Cum.[1] 'He hez some dint in him,' he will make his mark.

Hence **Dintless**, *adj.* lacking in energy.

Cum. It's all along of my being dintless, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 103.

4. *Obs.* The greater part or proportion.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] The dint of our town in those days were smugglers (ed. 1855).

5. A momentary opportunity.

Sc. Stown dints are sweetest, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Abd. Sae that I on him hae not steal'd a dint, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 113, ed. 1812. Frf. All bars I'll brave, nor dree a dint of shame, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 154. Rnf. Sandy M'Nab by some unlucky dint Was nae waur o' a trap, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 58. Ayr. Sweet fruit o' monie a merry dint, BURNS *Poet's Welcome*, st. 4.

6. As much land as there is mown in one direction at a sharpening of the scythe. Nhb.[1]

7. *v.* To make a dint or impression; also in folk-lore, of an injury done to cattle by elves; also used *fig.*

Ayr. By some sweet elf, I'll yet be dinted, BURNS *Ep. to Major Logan*, st. 12. Gall. Soon she saw the lad was dinted, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 113, ed. 1897. Ant. The skin probably not indented, not pierced or elf-shot. The cow doctors of old times could cure a cow which was either elf-shot or dinted, or both, by the use of flint arrow-heads or elf-stones, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Der.[2] 'He can't dint into a pound of butter,' said of a weak hitter.

Hence **Dinted**, *ppl. adj.* notched, serrated. n.Yks.[1]

8. To make a loud noise, stun.

Ess. Why, you mort dint a body to death (W.W.S.).

DINTING, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. [di·ntin.] 1. A stitch used by tailors.

n.Yks.[1] A stitch done by passing the needle nearly but not quite through the stuff, so that the stitch forms a small depression on the other side.

2. The taking up of the bottom of a colliery road, in order to enlarge the road. n.Cy. (S.J.C.)

DINTLE, *sb.* Sh.I. Yks. [di·ntl.] A thin species of leather.

S. & Ork.[1] w.Yks. To Lambert Bilton for 12 *li.* of strong dintle lether for covering the bell stays, 12*s.*, *Bradford Prsh. Acc.* (1715); w.Yks.[1] It is inferior in price to the but, having the rump part and neck attached to it. [Small pieces of leather taken from the belly of a dintel hide, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 120.]

DINTLE, *v.* Lan.[1] [di·ntl.] To indent.

DINYAN, *sb.* Cor. Also written **dinyun.** [di·njən.] Anything very small; a little corner; a small quantity.

Cor. An' dedn' do a dinyun o' good, PEARCE *Inconsequent Lives*, 189; Cor.[1] I don't like fitting carpets into these stupid dinyans; Cor.[2]; Cor.[3] Nivvair tuk au dinyun auv et.

DIP, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [dip.] 1. *v.* In phr. *to dip one's beel*, to dip one's 'bill,' to drink.

Cor. Truth to tell, he ded purty freely 'dip hes beel,' *T. Towser* (1873) 103.

2. To dip sheep in a liquid preparation to destroy insects.

Oxf.[1] w.Som.[1] They are placed singly in a bath of strong poisonous liquor, care being taken not to immerse the head. Bee yüe gwain tu dup' yur sheep dee yuur? [Are you going to dip your sheep this year?]

Hence **Dipping**, *sb.* a strong poisonous liquor, for 'dipping' sheep. w.Som.[1]

3. To drench with water those people who do not carry a piece of may-blossom on May-day.

Cor. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1880) IV. 226. w.Cor. At a later hour all the boys of the village sally forth with bucket, can, syringe, or other instrument, and avail themselves of a licence, which the season confers, to dip or well-nigh drown, without regard to person or circumstance, the passenger who has not the protection of a piece of may in his hat or button-hole, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 297.

Hence **Dipping-day**, *sb.* May-day, May 1st.

Cor. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 226. w.Cor. QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 153; *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 297.

4. To sit down. Sh.I. (K.I.); S. & Ork.[1]

5. *sb.* The downward inclination of strata; a sudden drop in the bed of coal.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] There is a rise, or ascent, for a colliery under ground, and so by consequence the contrary way a dip or settling, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 40. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). n.Stf. (J.T.)

Hence (1) **Dipper**, *sb.* a fault in the strata by which coal is thrown down to a lower level. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (2) **Dipping**, *sb.* a mining term, used of a vein of coal. Stf. (K.), Stf.[1]

6. *Comp.* (1) **Dip-dyke**, the place where the coal on the other side is thrown down; (2) **-hitch**, a hitch or slip in a bed of coal, which casts down the seam below the level at which the hitch is found; (3) **-side**, the low side; (4) **-trouble**, see **-dyke.**

(1) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) Nhb.[1] It is also called a doon-thraa, or doon-cast. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3, 4) *ib.*

7. *Comp.* **Dip-net**, a small fishing-net attached to a willow rod bent into a circle, and affixed to a long handle. n.Lin.[1]

8. *Obsol.* Phr. *Dip o' th' kit*, a rustie game.

n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin. Not known here as the name of a game, but it might be used of a dip in the bran-tub, which is so common at school-feasts and bazaars. 'Well, lass, hast had a dip o' th' kit?' [wooden tub] (R.E.C.).

9. A liquor in which sheep are dipped to destroy vermin. n.Lin.[1]

10. A sweet sauce, usually eaten with puddings.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2,4] Chs.[1] If flavoured with brandy it is called brandy-dip. nw.Der.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War.[3] No War. man would think his Xmas plum pudding complete without the brandy dip. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 382.]

11. Salt.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851). w.Som.[1] Used only in the following phr.: Mate! we don't get no mate; all we gets is tatees and dip [dipped in salt].

DIP, DIP-CHICK, see **Deep, Dobchick.**

DIP-EAR(S), *sb.* e.An. Also written **dippeere** Nrf. 1. The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.* Cf. **dippurl.**

e.An.[1] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49.

2. The lesser tern, *Sterna minuta.*

Nrf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 204.

DIPIN, *sb.* Arg. Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A part of a herring-net; the bag of a salmon-net.

[Cp. Gael. *dìpin*, a certain measure of a net, usually of a herring-net (M. & D.).]

DIPPA, *sb.* Cor.[12] [di·pə.] Mining term: a small pit.

DIPPEN, *sb.* w.Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] The stairs at a river-side.

PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.)

DIPPER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [di·pər, di·pə(r).] 1. The boat which conveys the fish from the tuck-net to the shore, in pilchard-fishing.

Cor.[2] w.Cor. PARIS *Guide to Mount's Bay* (ed. 1824) 152.

2. A shallow wooden dish; see below.

Nhb. Still in use in places where water has to be carried from

the spring or burn R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] [It] floats on the water in a tub, or 'skeel,' and so prevents splashing over when the vessel is borne on the head. A flat piece of wood, called a 'stiller,' is also used for the purpose.

3. The dabchick, or little grebe, *Podiceps fluviatilis* or *P. minor*.

Not. (J.H.B.) Wil. Thurn *Birds* (1870) 51. [Morris *Hist. Birds* (1857).]

4. The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*.

Nbb[1] Also called the water piot and water crow. w.Som.[1] Dŭp'ur. [So called from its diving propensities, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 30.]

5. The kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida*.

Shr. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 104; Shr.[1]

6. A Baptist; also called **Dipped 'un**. See **Didapper**.

Dmf. Sin' first I cooled a Dipper's skin, Convulsions rage my brows within, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 153. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.T.) ne.Lan. Betty were a dipper, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 321. Chs.[1] I have even heard a Baptist minister speak of one of his own sect as a dipper. s.Chs.[1]

DIPPING, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The name given to a composition of boiled oil and grease, used by curriers for softening leather.

DIPPITY-WASHTY, *sb.* Som. The water-wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

DIPPLE, *v.* m.Yks.[1] [di·pl.] To dimple.

DIPPURL, *sb.* Nrf. [di·pl.] The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*. Cf. **dip-ear(s.**

Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 202. [Johns *Birds* (1862).]

[*Dip* (vb.) + *purl*. The bird is also called the 'great purl' (Swainson).]

DIRAB, *sb.* Irel. In folk-lore: a worm said to exist in bog-water.

s.Don. When swallowed the worm causes a swelling which can only be cured by a person of the name Cassidy, who puts his arms round the patient, and the worm dies, Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

DIRAXION, see **Direction**.

DIRD, *sb.*[1], *v.* and *adv.* Sc. [dird.] 1. *sb.* A blow, thrust; an onslaught; used also *iron.* a mighty achievement.

Sc. He would wi' his sword Work siccan dird, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 25. n.Sc. That is a mighty dird (Jam.). Cai.[1] Bnff. I saw a waefu' ugly Bird Streek out his nib to let a dird At Stranger Me, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 7. Bnff.[1] He cam doon wee a dird, an' brook 's arm. Beh. The famous Hector did na care A doit for a' your dird, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 19. Abd. Your travel'd birds. Wha never ance dreed Fortune's dirds, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 293; The box cam doun o' ma heid wi' an awfu' dird (W.M.). Frf. He hit him on the ribs sic dirds, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 13, ed. 1882. Fif. They near down-devel'd to the yird The dinnel'd warriours wi' their dird, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 144.

2. *v.* To strike with a sharp blow; to throw with violence: to dash.

Sc. To beat, thump, dump, in order to solidify, as when filling a sack of grain; to drive or cast violently (Jam. *Suppl.*). Bnff.[1] Abd. The first wallop gart 'im dird to the groun', Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 774; Fa sud be dirdit into the neuk but Geordie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii.

Hence (1) **Dirdan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of beating or dashing; a beating; (2) **Dirder**, *sb.* a driver, whipper-in.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2) Sc. A dog-dirder, dog-breaker, kennel-attendant (Jam. *Suppl.*).

3. *adv.* With violence; heavily, sharply.

Bnff.[1] He gart the loon's head gang dird against the wa'.

[1. Cp. Gael. *dird*, 'sonitus, strepitus' (Macbain); Wel. *dwrdd* (Davies).]

DIRD, *sb.*[2] Som. [dɔ̄d.] Thread.

Som. Git er zum nills and dird vor er to lorn to zawy too Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 143; Whaur's my d'r'd and niddel? W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1]

DIRDUM, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **dardum** Fif.; **dirdam** n.Yks.[1]; **dirdom** Per. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **dirdrim** Per.; **dordum** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] e.Yks.; **durdam** Yks.; **durden** ne.Lan.[1]; **durdom** N.Cy.[12] Yks.; **durdrum** Nhb.[1]; **durdum** Fif. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. & Cum.[1] n.Yks.[12a] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **durrum** ne.Yks.[1]; **dyrdum** n.Yks.[1] [dir·dəm, də·rdəm, dɔ̄·dəm.] 1. Noise, uproar; tumultuous proceedings; a noisy quarrel. See **Dird**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Sic hirdum, dirdum, and sic din, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 9, ed. 1871; The dirdum's a' about yon man's pokmanty, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. Abd. If I get o'er this dirdum richt, I'll ne'er haud sic a splore, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 45. Fif. Ye never for a meenit think o' . . . the durdams I've haen with the neebors, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 115. s.Sc. I just got a glisk o' him, in the middle o' the dirdum at Worcester, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 123 Rnf. Tho' nae dirdum I exchange, But wiss that skaith may shun them, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 149. Ayr. After this dirdum, the laird gaed hame to steep the kittle affair in his mind, Service *Notandums* (1890) 104. Rxb. But mind ye o' sic dirdum here we saw, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 33. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12] Nhb. I hate the street's dirdum and dazzle, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 78; It was little wonder that the great event made a durdum in our good old town, Watson *Hist. Lit. and Phil. Soc. Newcastle* (1897) 67; Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel. Durt kick up a durdum aboot nowt, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897); Ellwood (1895). Cum. We hed see a dirdum at Gobbleston parish, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 216; Cum.[1] When the country was divided into districts, each was answerable for the good behaviour of its inhabitants; meetings were held at the doors of suspected wrong-doers to inquire into the offence. The sentences of such meetings were called the doordoom; and as they were often accompanied with much noise and dispute, hence durdum. Wm. Bet thae dud meeak sick a durdum, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 28. Wm. & Cum.[1] He'd raise a durdum sae loud, 175. n.Yks. Great stags, what a durdum thou macks, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 357; n.Yks.[123] ne.Yks.[1] What a durrum t'baa'ns is makkin. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] It irks yan naa lile to hear sike coil an durdums, ii. 310. ne.Lan.[1]

2. A punishment, scolding; blame, reprehension.

Sc. I gie'd her such a dirdum . . . as might hae served her for a twelvemonth, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 280 (Jam.). Abd. Spoken to a child as a threat, 'I'll gie ye yer dirdums.' I'll get my dirdums for this [I shall be punished] (G.W.). Per. I'll tak' the dirdum gin ye'll tak' the article [I'll take the blame of your wrongdoing] (*ib.*); Ye hae mair sense nor raise a din whan it s yersel' wad get the dirdom o't, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 272, ed. 1887. Rxb. 'I'll gie you dirdum,' a threatening used to children, when they are doing what is improper (Jam.).

3. A heavy blow, stroke; a fall. Also used *fig.*, esp. in phr. *to bear* or *dree the dirdum*.

Sc. But the dirdum fa's on me, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. n.Sc. 'To dree the dirdum,' to feel the fatal effects, or to do penance; often to bear severe reprehension (Jam.). Bnff.[1] The loon took a haud o' 'im, bit he ga' 'im a dirdum fae 'im our o' the rod. Per. John has left his wife to bear the dirdrim o' 's wrang-doings (G.W.); If anything went wrong . . . it was he that bore the dirdum, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 95. Fif. Than, wi' a dardum and a dirdum, Yirdlins he daddit him and birr'd him, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 148. s.Sc. The rogue's awa and left us to bear the dirdum o' his feint or folly, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 37. Lth. When oh! mair dirdum an' misluck, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 166 e.Lth. Bring hame the truth aboot the Kirk to them . . . wha wad hae to dree the dirdum gin ony scaith cam til her, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 128. Slk. That's rather a dirdum, thinks I, and lost hope, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 192, ed. 1866. Gall. The dirdums ane maun dree, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 195.

4. Used ironically: a great deed, achievement.

Per. 'O ay, ye'll do dirdums,' or 'Ye'll do a dirdum' (G.W.).

5. *pl.* The twingings of conscience, remorse.

Per. Oor John's in the dirdrims the day—he was the waur o' drink last night (G.W.).

6. Passion, ill-humour. Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

7. *pl.* Ridicule, scoffs, sneers, slanders. Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

8. *Obs.*? A term applied to a woman; see below.

Sc. Used as if it had formerly been a personal designation, denoting a female who had been slighted by her lover (Jam.); 'Hech, sec, sirs, yonder comes the dirdam,' Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 216 (*ib.*).

DIRECT, *sb.* Som. Dev. Capacity for directing, practical sense that can be relied upon.

w.Som.[1] No use t'hark to he; idn no direct [durak·] in un, no more-n a dog berkin. Thee's a-got some direct in thee, but the rest o'm be like a passle o' fools, I zim. n.Dev. There's no direct to hot tha tell'st, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 149.

DIRECTION, *sb.* Yks. Wor. Suf. Dev. In form d(i)raxion Dev. [dire·kʃən.] **1.** In phr. *in every direction*, in every way.

s.Wor. Mrs. L. is a Christian in hevery direction, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 26.

2. The address, the description of the place where a person lives. *Gen.* in *pl.*

w.Yks. I've got his direction *or* directions (J.T.). Dev. Plaize tü give me Jane's diraxions, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Didn't she know the name of the street?—No, I tellee, I dawn't knaw her draxions a bit, *ib.* 14.

3. *Comp.* **Direction-post**, a guide-post. Suf. (C.G.B.)

DIRECTLY, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **dereckly** I.W.[12]; **derekelly** I.W.[1]; **drackly** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **dracly** Sur.[1] Sus.[1]; **dreckly** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] [dire·ktli, dire·kli, dre·kli.] **1.** In phr. *directly minute*, on the instant, at once, immediately.

Brks.[1] Gie I that ther knife dreckly minut. Ken. I will do it directly minute (A.E.C.); Ken.[1] Sur. (T.S.C.); Sur.[1] You get down drac'ly minute. Sus.[1] Ye be to goo down dracly minute. I.W.[1] Goo dereckly minnut and do as I tells thee, 50; I.W.[2] Dor. I be comen dreckly minnit, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 210. w.Som.[1] Jaa k! yüe mus vaach een sm ĕo·d draa·klee-mün·eet [Jack! you must fetch in some wood this moment]. Dev. Come intü ouze dreckly minit, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 49. Cor. Goin' to hold a prayer-mittin' dreckly minute, LOWRY *Wreckers* (1893) 34.

2. Presently, in a little while.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks. As e dunt direktli [I shall have finished it presently] (J.W.). nw.Dev.[1] In the dialect this does not mean immediately, but shortly. 'I'll kom drackly; I mus' finish ot I'm 'bout fust.'

3. Precisely, exactly; just so. N.I.[1]

DIRGIE, *sb.* Sc. Written dirgy Bwk. Also in forms **dairgie** Ags.; **dergie** Abd.; **dergy, dregy** (JAM.). [dĭ·rgi, de·rgi.] **1.** A feast given in memory of a deceased person immediately after the funeral service. Cf. dredgie.

Sc. And he helped to drink his ain dirgie, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 30; What the funeral feast, or dirgie, as it is called, was to the men, the gloomy preparations of the dead body for the coffin were to the women, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiii; Formerly this practice was often attended with great abuse, but it is now *gen.* laid aside except in some villages, or places in the country (JAM., s.v. Dregy). Abd. A number of those who had attended the deceased to the place of sepulture returned with the friends to drink the 'Dergie,' which often was continued far into the night, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 216. Ags. (JAM.) Ayr. The ring was wrenched away . . . by Sparkinhawse . . . when he was coming out from the dirgie, GALT *Lairds* (1826) i. Bwk. Some of the people of the place were sitting up with her corpse . . . and drinking her dirgy, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 97.

2. A dirge; a song of lamentation.

Sc. Sing sweet pleasant dergies, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 57.

[**1.** The same word as older E. *dirgie*, the Office of the Dead, so named fr. Lat. *dirige* ('direct'), the first word of the antiphon in the Office.]

DIRGY, see **Durgey**.

DIRK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form **durk**. [dirk, dərk.] **1.** *sb.* A dagger or poniard.

Sc. Never draw your dirk when a dunt will do't, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); The goat skin purse, flanked by the usual defences, a dirk and steel-wrought pistol, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvi. Mry. The priest, the cross, and the dirk Are gane wi' their fastings and fightings, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 12. Abd. He . . . drew a lang dirk frae his side, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 185. Frf. Lauchlan . . . ripped up the startled crittur's pipes wi' his dirk, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxvi. Per. Brown pusht not with durk nor tool, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 74, ed. 1869. w.Sc. I am resolved to run him through with my dirk this instant, CARRICK *Laird* (1835) 118. Fif. In his droddum clap the dirk O' reformation, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 27. Slg. A jewelled dirk [adorned] his hose, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 59. Rnf. Land of tartan, plaid, and bonnet, Deadly dirk, and broad claymore, CLARK *Poet. Pieces* (1836) 11. Peb. If your knives inlakes, My durk . . . will soon supply, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 48. Gall. 'Tak' a durk, man, instead!' He handed me a long deadly-looking weapon in a leather case, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) vii.

2. *v.* To stab with a dirk or other weapon.

Sc. They grippit me, and cried Treason; and I thought of the Ruthvens that were dirked in their ain house, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii; Had it not been for the Lifeguard, She would have durkt him, CLELAND *Poems* 1697) 15 (JAM.). Frf. At the least Lauchlan maun hae dirked the Earl, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxv. Fif. He threaten'd, in his wrath, To dirk Diabolus to death, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 70.

DIRK, see **Dark, Durk**.

DIRL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **derl** w.Yks.; **dirle** Sc.; **dyrll** Abd. [dĭrl, dərl, dēl.] **1.** *v.* To pierce, drill; to tingle, thrill; to cause to vibrate by a blow, or thrill with the sensation of pain or pleasure; to scold.

Sc. Meg Wallet wi' her pinky een, Gart Lawrie's heartstrings dirle, RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* (ed. 1733) 51. Cai.[1] Elg. Till heartstrings dirl, an' bosoms swell, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 193. Abd. I believe my taes will roast, An' yet my heels are dirlin', BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 28. Frf. May it dirl through your bones, brave boys, to the end, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 426. Per. Behave yersel . . . or I'se gar yer lugs dirl, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 241, ed. 1887. e.Fif. My airms were dirlin' up to the very shoother blades, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. e.Sc. I ken the pair o' e'en 'll gar your heart dirl, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. Rnf. Pain alang my noddle's dirlin, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 143. Ayr. The beast gied a shraik that made my whole head dirl, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) iv; 'Twas pibroch, sang, strathspey, or reels, She dirl'd them aff fu' clearly, BURNS *Amang the Trees*, st. 1. Lnk. Knees and elbows dirled wi' dread, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 37. Lth. The kibers dirl an' shake, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 16. Edb. It dirled thro' my heart like a dart, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. Slk. Just like ane o' thae lines in poetry that suddenly dirls through you, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 147. Gall. It'll dirl far waur then, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 262. Keb. Mess John's twa lugs right sairly dirl'd, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 67. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Each lang syne sang Gar'd ecstasy just dirl alang, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 334; Nhb.[1] To 'dirl the elbow' is to strike the sensitive bone of that part—the 'funny bone,' as it is called. Cum. Raptures dirl thro' every part, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 88. Wm. & Cum.[1], Yks. (HALL.), ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Dirling**, (1) *vbl. sb.* a thrilling or smarting pain, of short duration; (2) *ppl. adj.* aching, quivering, thrilling, tingling.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Mry. Their een . . . Will set the cauldest heart a-dirlin', HAY *Lintie* (1851) 40. Frf. Tapster got owre the dirlin' and shakin' he had sustained, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 85, ed. 1889. Rnf. Now to unfold her bit dirlin' o' drift, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 163. (2) Elg. Her couthy crack an' smile fu' fain Will deaden a' its dirlin' pain, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 123. Abd. That I may warm . . . Ilka dirlin' foot and hannie, CADENHEAD *Flights* (1853) 252.

2. To vibrate noisily, as when sharply struck or shaken, or in response to loud sounds; to produce loud vibrations.

n.Sc. The roof and the rafters . . . shake and dirl, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 44. Elg. Till bottles, jugs, an' glasses dirled, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 148. Frf. The vera ground aneath him dirlt, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 50, ed. 1882. Fif. Skrieghin' throu' the streets and skirlin', Settin' the windocks a' a-dirlin', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 55. e.Sc. What a way to blurt out news; . . . as weel ha'e it dirled out on the drum, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 323. Rnf. I'll dirl the door and learn the odds, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 146. Ayr. He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl Till roof and rafters a' did dirl, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 123; Twisting a wisp of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not dirl or make a din on the stones, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iv. Lth. Wi' reels and waltzes even, The wee cot hoosie dirled, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 40. e.Lth. It was a waly hammer he swung, an' . . . he gart the stiddy dirl, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 131. Edb. John Tod's vexed anvil dirls from morn till night, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 18. Gall. I had e'en garred the guard o' my sword dirl again his ribs, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xii. Nhb.[1] Wm. It meead o' t'pots o' t'shelf dirl (B.K.).

Hence **Dirling**, (1) *vbl. sb.* the sound or vibratory motion caused by travelling bodies or by reiterated strokes; (2) *ppl. adj.* rattling, vibrating, shaking.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Rnf. Big trains . . . are birlin' Wi' dearisome dunnerin' and dirlin', YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 169. Edb. The very lugs do ring, Sic skirlin' an' dirlin', M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 215. Cum.[1] Sek a dirlin' and a birlin' it meadd. (2) Sc. Dirlin' rafters, an' shakin' wa's, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 47.

3. To move briskly; to rush.

Ayr. Mak' my bluid, sae thin and cauld, To loup and dirl, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 196. N.Cy.[1] Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897).

Wm. She wor dirlin' aboot at her wark (B.K.). Yks. See it derling away down t'rocks, *Philip Neville*, iii. w.Yks. (H.F.S.); w.Yks.[1] I did dirl it away inbank, ii. 302. ne.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] To dirl eawt o' onywheer is to ged eawt varra sherp.

Hence **Dirler**, *sb.* a light-footed, active person. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

4. *sb.* A tremulous stroke; a blow or shake; a vibrating sound.

Sc. The equally familiar dirl of the 'pitch-fork' on the bookboard Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 107; The fiddlers twirl The high-note catgut wi' a wavy dirl, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 161. Cai.[1] Abd. I heard the dyrll of the car, Cadenhead *Flights* (1853) 236. Frf. Put your ear to the ground, Mr. Dishart, and you'll hear the dirl o' their feet, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. Lnk. The pain o' a sharp dirl on the knuckles, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 131. Lth. The door gets a dirl, and flees back to the wa', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 42. Edb. The straik cam on them wi' a dirl, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 24. Gall. It fell with a ringing dirl of iron upon the stones, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) i. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. He [a dog] gied his chain a dirl, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 320. Cum.[1]

5. Phr. (1) *to play dirl*, (2) — *dirlim ding*, to cause vibration by striking, accompanied with a tingling pain.

(1) Or.I. The slugs 'Just played dirl through the skin,' Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 35. Ayr. It just play'd dirl on the bane, But did nae mair, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 16. (2) Edb. My very legs play dirlim ding, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 153.

6. A thrill, a tremulous motion. Also *fig.* appl. to the mind: a twinge of conscience.

Sc. A smarting pain, quickly over, Ramsay *Poems* (1733) *Gl.*; A' body has a conscience. . . . And yet it's like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit dirl on a corner, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvii. Frf. Tapster . . . sune had the satisfaction o' findin' the dirl o' the galvanic battery a' through him, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886 83, ed. 1889. Fif. A quaver in its wee throat that sends a dirl through a bodie's heart, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 26. Dmf. The moss-cheiper's liltin'. . . . Gangs thro' the daz'd heart wi' a dirl, Reid *Poems* (1894) 98. N.Cy.[1] The sensation felt on striking the elbow-bone.

DIRR, *sb.*[1] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Loud noise or stir; a 'racket.'

Elg. Macguldroch heard this mighty dirr, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 86.

DIRR, *sb.*[2] Der. Also written **dur**. In phr. (1) *By Dirr*, (2) — *the Dirrs*, swearing by the Dirge. Cf. **derry**, *sb.*[2]

Der. A common oath, Addy *Gl.* (1891); Der.[1] *Obs.*

DIRR, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **durr** Rxb. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [dir, dər.] 1. *v.* To become torpid.

Lth. 'My fit dirrs,' a phrase used in relation to the foot, when there is a stoppage of circulation (Jam.).

2. To deaden or alleviate pain, as by the use of laudanum. Rxb. (Jam.)

3. *adj.* Torpid, benumbed; *fig.* insensible, destitute of feeling. Lth. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

DIRSH, *sb.* Som. Dev. [dəʃ.] The thrush, *Turdus musicus*.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 3. w.Som.[1] Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353.

DIRT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Written **durt** Cum.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Also in forms **dart** Ess.[1]; **dort** Nhb.[1]; **do't** n.Lin.[1] [dərt, dət, Ess. dāt.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Dirt-bee**, see **-fly**; (2) **-bird**, (*a*) the Arctic gull, Richardson's skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*; see **Aulin**; (*b*) the woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*; (*c*) appl. to various species of birds that sing on the approach of wet weather; (3) **-engine**, a traction-engine employed in removing earth; (4) **-fear**, great or excessive fear; (5) **-fly**, the yellow fly that haunts dung-hills, *Musca stercoraria*; also used *fig.*; (6) **-haste**, extreme haste; (7) **-house**, a close-stool; a privy; (8) **-owl**, see **-bird** (*c*); (9) **-pie**, imitation of pies made by children out of clay or mud; also used *fig.*; (10) **-weed**, the plant *Chenopodium album*.

(1) Bnff. Aul' Lucky Lowrie was aye on the leg, bizzing aboot like a dirt-bee, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 112. (2, *a*) N.I.[1] It follows flocks of sea-gulls, and chases these birds till they disgorge the contents of their stomachs, and the vomited matter the dirt bird eats. Dwn. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 210. Nhb.[1] (*b*) n.Cy. (Hall.) [From the constant iteration of its cry before rain, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 100.] (*c*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Several species of small birds are confounded under the not over-complimentary title of 'dirt-birds,' because they sing on the approach of rain, Brockie *Legends*, 136. [The dirt-bird (or dirt-owl) sings. We shall have rain, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 80.] (3) Wil. A locomotive, or 'dirt-engine,' to drag the trucks with the earth from the excavations, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 68. (4) Abd. He trembled and, which was a tocken Of a dirt-fear, look'd dun as docken, Meston *Poems* (1723) 131. (5) n.Sc. Sometimes proverbially appl. to a young woman who, from pride, has long remained in a single state, and afterwards makes a low marriage. 'Ye're like the dirt-flee, that flees heigh a' day, and fa's in a turd at even' (Jam.). (6) Sc. A coarse expression denoting the hurry occasioned by one's losing the power of retention (Jam.); In dirt-haste raise, dang down their tools, *Linton Green*, 7 (*ib.*). (7) Sc. With twa auld stools and a dirt-house, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 143 (*ib.*). (8) [Ray *Prov.* (1678) 80.] (9) n.Lin.[1] A person who has been much humiliated is said to have eaten dirt-pie. (10) Lin. (Hall.) e.An.[1] An expressive name for what generally grows on dung-hills or other heaps of dirt. Nrf., Suf. Holloway.

2. *Fig.* A term of contempt, appl. to persons or things as the type of worthlessness.

Sc. 'Dirt defies the king,' spoken disdainfully to them that say they defy us, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 87. Abd. That sour dirt o' wine's nae like gweed honest fusky, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 239, ed. 1882. Rxb. Often used towards a troublesome child, or a troublesome person of any kind (Jam.). I.Ma. And the lot of them snorin overhead, . . . and their tay in bed! . . . The dirts! Brown *Doctor* (1887) 186–7.

Hence **Dirtrie**, *sb.* a collective term expressive of contempt, denoting despicable, good-for-nothing persons. Slk. (Jam.)

3. Loose earth or mould.

Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Hmp.[1] It has no reference to want of cleanliness. Som. I zet it here in the dirt, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 204; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Ted-n zan· fit vur mau'urtur, ted-n noa'urt bud dunr't [It is not sand fit for mortar, it is nothing but earth]. Dree ur vaaw'ur loo'ud u duurt [Three or four loads of earth]. [Amer. The gardener fills his flower-pots with dirt, and in the West the word means that which is dug, whether earth, clay, gravel, or other substances, Farmer.]

Hence **Dirten**, *adj.* earthen, made of dirt.

w.Cy. (Hall.) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). n.Wil. The old cottages have often 'dirten floors' (G.E.D.); (E.H.G.)

4. Rain, snow, or sleet; 'dirty' or stormy weather.

Wxf.[1] 'Aar's dhurth a heighe,' there's dirt on high, i. e. an appearance of rain or snow in the sky. N.Cy.[1] We'll have more dirt. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] We're likely to have some dirt. Cor. We shall have a dirty night.—Dirt, sir, ain't the word for it; say 'offal,' Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* (1887) vi. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 378.]

5. Mining term: inflammable gas which constitutes 'foulness'; also rubbish mixed with coal.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

6. Salt-making term: cinders and ashes left after fuel is consumed. Chs.[1]

7. *v.* To soil, dirty; also, to befoul with excrement.

Glo.[1] Don't touch that, or you'll dirt your fingers. s.Oxf. Them as dirts it ought to be made clean it, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 105. n.Wil. I've a wyshed my veet; how shull I dirt 'em? Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) v. 3. w.Som.[1] Tommy, mind you don't [duurt] your clean pinny. Billy 've a-bin and [duurt] hissel. Dev. He might just as well dirt that pinafore out, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

Hence (1) **Dirten (-in)**, (*a*) *pp.* befouled, dirtied; also *fig.*; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* dirty, miry, filthy, foul; *fig.* mean, contemptible; (2) **Dirtenly**, *adv.* in a dirty manner; (3) **Dirt-fear'd** or **-fleyd**, *ppl. adj.* a coarse expression signifying excessive fear; (4) **Dirtin-gab**, *sb.* a person with a 'foul' mouth.

(1, *a*) Sc. 'You have dirten in your nest,' you have done an ill turn where you was last, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 367. Cai.[1] (*b*) Sc. Money is welcome in a dirten clout, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Bch. A dirten dirdum ye brag o', Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 34. Som.W.&J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) Sc. I do full dirtenly, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 400. (3) Sc. The Bishop of St. Andrews too . . . Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide, Hamilton *Wallace* (1722) 250 (Jam.). (4) Bwk. Oily-tongued, dirtin-gab, aye fu' s' clashes, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 98.

DIRTY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **durty** N.Cy.[1] Also in forms **darty** n.Lin.[1] Ess.[1]; **daty** n.Lin.[1]; **dorty** Nhb.[1]; **dotty** e.Yks.[1]; **do'ty** n.Lin.[1]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Dirty Allan**, the Arctic gull, Richardson's skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*; see **Aulin, Dirt-bird** *(a)*; (2) — **coal**, pure coal mixed with stones, shale, and other refuse; (3) — **Dan'l**, treacle; (4) — **Dick**, the plant *Chenopodium album*, and several other allied species, usually found growing on refuse and dung-heaps; (5) — **drinker**, a contemptuous term applied to one who drinks alone, and for the mere love of drinking; (6) — **filling**, in coal-mining: loading the hutches or tubs with an excess of dirt in proportion to the quantity of coal; (7) **-fingered**, dishonest; (8) — **fingers**, an abusive term applied to one accused of dishonesty; (9) — **gin**, unwatered gin; (10) — **gully**, a butcher's untidy assistant in the slaughter-house; (11) — **Jack**, (12) — **John**, see — **Dick**.

(1) **Or.I.** This bird is sometimes called the Allan; sometimes the Dirten-allan. . . . They pursue and harass all the small gulls till these disgorge or vomit; they then dexterously catch what is dropped ere it reach the water, NEILL *Tour* (1806) 20 (JAM., s. v. Scouti-aulin). **e.Sc.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 210. **Lth.** The species that persecute and pursues the lesser kinds, till they mute through fear, when it catches their excrement ere they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, styled it the dirty Aulin, PENNANT *Tour* (1769) 78 (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** The Lothian miners at Dalkeith have resolved to support those at Preston Grange in the dispute as to allowances for 'dirty' coal, *People* (Apr. 3, 1898) 9. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (3) **War.**[2] (4) **Chs.**[13] (5) **Per.** He's a dirty drinker, him (G.W.). (6) [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (7) **Lin.**[1] He was dirty-fingered. **Dev.** *w.Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6. (8) **Cor.** To call a man 'dirty fingers,' is to accuse him of some foul or unjust deed, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 428, ed. 1896. (9) **Lon.** (R.G.C.) (10) **Cum.**[1] (11) **w.Chs.** (12) **Chs.**[13], w.Chs.

2. Of the weather: wet, stormy. See **Dirt**, *sb.* 4.

Sc. (A.W.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'A dirty night' is a wet and 'clarty' condition of things. **n.Lin.**[1] We're hevin' straange do'ty weather this harvist. **Cor.** Went out boating in dirty weather, BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* (1887) vi.

3. Of land: infested with weeds.

Sc. (A.W.), **w.Yks.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Dhik·ee vee·nl-z tu duur·tee tu zee·ud aewt tu stan·. Yue oa·n núv·ur git-n tlai·n [That field is too foul (with weed) to seed out to stand. You will never get it clean].

4. Mixed with something inferior.

w.Som.[1] 'That there zand ont do vor mortar, 'tis so dirty,' i. e. mixed with soil or mould.

5. *Fig.* Contemptible, paltry; mean, dishonest.

Ayr. Quoth I, for shame, ye dirty dame, BURNS *The Weary Pund.* **Nhb.**[1] Hor, an hor dirty pride! **e.Yks.**[1] It was a dotty thrick on him ti cheeat a poor widdā ī that way, bud he's a dotty fella altegither. **n.Lin.**[1] To ax for another man's farm oher his heād is as do'ty an action as any man can do.

DIRTYING, *vbl. sb.* Not. [dā·ti-in.] The wearing of clothes from one washing to another.

s.Not. Your old shirt 'll last another dirtying (J.P.K.).

DISABIL, see **Dishabille**.

DISABLEBODIED, *adj.* Yks. Lin. Not able-bodied, not strong or active.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lin.** I'm a disablebodied man, and can't addle owt (R.E.C.).

DISABUSE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Written **disabeeze** Abd. (JAM.) 1. *v.* To abuse, misuse. Sc., Abd. (JAM.); Cai.[1]; Abd. (G.W.) 2. To mar, spoil. Abd. (JAM.) 3. *sb.* Disturbance. *(ib.)*

DISACCORD, *v.* Wor. [disəkā·d.] To disagree, quarrel.

w.Wor.[1] Jack Rice and me disaccarded comin' down from school.

[But she did disaccord, Ne could her liking to his love apply, SPENSER *F. Q.* (1596) VI. iii. 7.]

DISACTLY, *adv.* Lan. Wor. Hrf. Also in form **desackly** Lan. Hrf.[2]; **dissackly** Wor. [disa·k(t)li.] Exactly.

Lan. I leet disactly oth' soo, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 16; Aw connah sey desackly, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 40. **w.Wor.** E dunna kneow disackly, sur, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 47. **Hrf.**[2]

DISANFRENLY, *adj.* Oxf.[1] [di·sənfrenli.] Unfriendly.

[*Dis-* + *unfriendly*.]

DISANNUL, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Stf. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hnt. e.An. 1. To abolish, destroy, do away with, remove.

Nhb.[1] **n Lin.**[1] It's o'must time them geraaniums was disannulled, an' spring-things setten e' them sooth beds. **Rut.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Mr. B— disannulled the pigsty. **Nhp.**[1] The cottage is such a tumbledown place that it is going to be disannulled. **e.An.**[1] Pray now, don't disannul the primrose roots. **Suf.** That fence was disannulled some bit back, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); To disannul a fence— to do away with it altogether (C.G.B.).

2. To disarrange, inconvenience, interfere with, injure.

N.Cy.[1] I never disannulled thy cow. **Nhb.**[1] Still in common use. **Cum.** He cum up til us, en twotally disannul't us, SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 90. **w.Yks.** Doant begin o me, ah neer disannul'd theh, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **s.Stf.** I con meuve my sate wi'out disannulin' yer, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **sw Lin.**[1] The house is all disannulled. **War.**[3] I cannot work with these children running about—they disannul me so. You may stand by the ironing table—you won't disannul me. **Shr.**[1] Yo' can come in, yo' ŏŏnna disannul the ladies; **Shr.**[2] **Ess.** (H.H.M.)

3. To dispossess, do out of.

Nhp.[1] If a tenant considered himself secure in his farm, he would say, he was 'sure his landlord would not disannul him.' A lady offering a poor woman her chair, she replied, 'Pray, Ma'm, don't let me disannul you of your seat.' **War.** They tried to disannul her of what her'd got (J.B.). **w.Wor.**[1] The parish 'as disannulled mĕ uv my paay [pay], but this little 'ouse is my own; thaay conna disannul mé o' that. **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'E thought to end 'is days theer, but this new lan'lord's disannulled 'im altogether. **Hrf.**[2] They tried to disannul her of what she'd got. **Glo.**[1 2], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

4. To countermand; refute.

Suf. Tell them to disannul the carriage, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.T.); (C.G.B.)

5. To forbid, hinder; to refuse.

n.Lin.[1] I disannulled him fra doin' on it. **Ess.** He suggested himself to — (a young woman), but she disannulled him (W.W.S.).

DISASTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [diza·stər.] 1. *v.* To injure seriously.

Fif. Some were, cuff'd and much disaster'd, found, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 64, ed. 1871.

2. To disgust.

Bnff.[1] That disastert 'im at it.

3. *sb.* Disgust.

ib. He's tehn a disaster at it, for as fain 's he wiz o' it at first.

DISBEHAVE, *v.* Yks. Cor. To misbehave, behave badly.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **w.Cor.** My own brother would never disbehave to me as you have done (M.A.C.).

DISBELIKED, *ppl. adj.* War. [di·sbilaikd.] Disliked, unpopular.

War. Aye, he's very much disbeliked, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 46.

DISBURST, *v.* Rut. Hrf. e.An. Written **disbost-**, **disboast** Rut.[1] [disbə·st.] To disburse.

Rut.[1] **Hrf.**[1] I have disbursted all the money as was gathered into sixpence. **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Disbostment**, *sb.* disbursement. Rut.[1]

DISBUST, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An uproar, a broil.

DISCHARGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Oxf. [distjā·dʒ, Sc. **distʃe·rdʒ**, Yks. **distʃeə·dʒ**.]

1. *v.* To forbid, prohibit, charge not to do.

Sc. 'All persons are hereby prohibited and discharged from throwing rubbish, &c.' Almost as commonly used by parents in commanding their children, as by magistrates in regulating matters of police, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 322. **Slg.** The King . . . discharged the taking down of a parpan [partition] wall in the Great Kirk, BRUCE *Sermons* (c. 1631) 80, ed. 1843. **Wgt.** They would pass an act discharging all drinking in ale-houses after ten of the clock at night, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 112. **Uls.** *N. & Q.* (1874 5th S. i. 245. **w.Yks.** I discharged him thro' [from] going (C.C.R.). **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Noo, mind, my lass, you're discharged fra reädin' them Famla' Heralds ony moore. **sw.Lin.**[1] He discharged him from going on his land. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Oxf.** Now, mind, Jack Rumbold, I discharges you, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 248.

2. *sb.* A notice to quit; a dismissal.

s.Not. The agent sent him a discharge a Monday. If the landlord won't do anything to the roof, I shall send him a discharge. Jack's got his discharge, and 'e won't easy find another as good place (J.P.K.). **n Lin.**[1]

[I. This parleament lykwyse discharges al man the futball, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 89; To discharge, *inhibere*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

DISCHARGERS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. [distʃeə·dʒəz.] The small sloping beams under the sign-trees in a roof, to strengthen and support the collar-beam. (J.J.B.)

DISCIPLE, *sb.* Irel. A familiar term equiv. to 'fellow,' 'chap.'

s.Ir. Any one 'id be a fool to go arguefy with that crooked owld disciple there, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 357.

DISCOMFISH, *v.* Sc. [diskʉ·mfiʃ.] To defeat, overthrow.

Ayr. He taks him a fung i' the ribs and a stot on the nose, and discomfishes him in ae ack, Service *Notandums* (1890) 73. e Lth. But a' this great fell airt accomplish'd Was e'en made little or discomfish'd, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 40. Dmf. (Jam.)

[Cp. older Sc. *discumfist, pp.* defeated. Ane that has discumfyst ws all, *Wallace* (1488) I. 429. Fr. *desconfire*, to defeat (Cotgr.).]

DISCOMFIT, *v.* Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] [diskəmfi·t.] To put to inconvenience.

DISCOMFRONTLE, *v. Obs.* Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] To disarrange, discompose.

DISCOMFUFFLE, *v.* N.I.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To incommode.

DISCONSOLATORY, *adj.* Sc. Disheartening, saddening.

Ayr. Disconsolatory as it was to hear of such treatment of a gospel minister, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxi.

DISCONVENIENCE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. 1. *sb.* An inconvenience.

Sc. It wad just be a disconvenience to him, Ferrier *Inheritance*, 16 Cai[1], Abd. (Jam.)

2. *v.* To inconvenience, be put to discomfort.

Cai.[1], Abd. (Jam.) Gall. Silver Sand had no cloak or plaid whatsomever; yet he did not appear in the least disconvenienced, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xviii.

DISCONVENIENT, *adj.* Abd. (Jam.) Inconvenient.

DISCOOSE, DISCOOUS, see **Discourse**.

DISCORDEDĒN, *v.* Shr. [diskǭ·didən.] Preterite *pl.* of *discord*, to disagree.

Shr.[1] Well, I met a bin ŏŏth 'im now, on'y we discordeden a bit.

DISCOURSE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Lin. I.W. Som. Dev. Also written **discoorse** N.I.[1]; **discoose** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **discoous** I.W.[1] [diskuːrs, w.Cy. diskɑ̄·s, diskū·s.] 1. *sb.* Talk, conversation.

Ayr. And still his discourse was Concerning his charge, Burns *Poor Thresher*. sw.Lin.[1] She didn't think a deal on his discourse. Whenever you talk to him, he always brings out some good discourse. Dev. All the discourse is what Mr. —— have done, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 6.

Hence **Discoursy**, *adj.* conversable. Abd. (Jam.)

2. Bad language, obscenity, swearing.

sw.Lin.[1] His discourse was not fit to be heard. w.Som.[1] Of all the discoose [deeskɑ̈o·s, deeskɑ̈e·s] ever I yurd in my life, that there beat everything. Dev. A farmer, speaking of the gross and abusive language of a well-known female character, said, 'I never didn year no such discoose vrom nobody 's I've a-yeard vrom her,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889). nw.Dev.[1] Rare.

3. *v.* To talk to, hold conversation with.

Ir. He's proud to discoorse wi' her, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 97; She was out wid the childer, discoorsin' to Terence Kilfoyle, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 27. N.I.[1] Come here till I discoorse you. I.W.[1]

[I. Sweeter thy discourse is to my ear Than fruits of palm-tree, Milton *P. L.* (1667) VIII. 211.]

DISCOVER, *v.* Sc. Yks. [diskʉ·vər, Yks. disko·və(r).] 1. *Obs.* To uncover.

Sc. The soldiers, who at first kept on their hats, but afterwards, ere he had done [praying], discovered, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714 411, ed. 1871.

2. To reveal, make known.

Ayr. Then let the sudden bursting sigh The heart felt pang discover, Burns *To Mary*, st. 3. w.Yks. Country people are invariably shy of discovering their difficulties to strangers, Fletcher *Wapentake* (1895) 21.

Hence **Discovery**, *sb.* a revelation.

w.Yks. The question was put to him if his agitation arose from any discovery he had to make and with the weight of which his conscience was oppressed, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 147.

[I. His heed he shal not discouer, Wyclif (1382) *Lev.* xxi. 10. 2. Thou . . . eek discoverest that thou sholdest hyde, Chaucer *C. T.* G. 696.]

DISCREET, *adj.* Sc. [diskrī·t.] Civil, courteous, obliging.

Cai.[1] Per. Since you are wealthy frank, and so discreet, Come, let's strike hands, the bargain is complete, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 75. Fif. The auld gudeman . . . flings a shillin' in her lap, For bein' sae discreet, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 135. s.Sc. Kind, hamely, social, frank, discreet, Sic douce, leal folk I ne'er did meet, Watson *Bards* (1859) 10. Rnf. To shew they were discreet, Wi' bonnets aff, in mony a raw, [They] Stood standing on the street, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 38. Ayr. He's a fine man, and his leddy a most discreet woman, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* 1822) xvii. Lnk. He's clever an' discreet, Watson *Poems* (1853) 16. Edb. I might ha'e written lang ere now, An' that wa'd been discreeter, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 77. Dmf. Of his servants that are there, They discreet and prudent are, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 37. Gall. Few o' my frien's like you I find, That's sae discreet, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 17.

Hence (1) **Discreetly**, *adv.* politely, courteously; (2) **Discreetness**, (3) **Discretion**, *sb.* politeness, courtesy, civility; hospitality.

(1) Sc. We'll deal most discreetly and reverently with you, Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 66. Fif. The browster-wife discreetly Gies them the muckle room, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 131. Lth. 'Fye! gudeman!' cried ane discreetly, 'Taunt na poortith at our door,' Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 149. (2) Gall. The Southron in a' his politeness, His airs and his grandeur may shine; Our hills boast o' mair true discreetness, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 173, ed. 1897. (3) Sc. Paris was abhorred for his ingratitude to a king who had behaved to him with the utmost discretion, *Scoticisms* (1787) 117. Ayr. Nothing could be better than the discretion with which I was received, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xiv. Peb. I think it wad scarce be discretion For goats to assemble wi' sheep, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 51.

DISCRYVE, see **Descrive**.

DISDOING, *adj.* Cld. (Jam.) Not thriving.

DISEASE, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [disē·z.] Annoyance, discomfort, inconvenience, unpleasantness.

Inviting an elderly woman to accept a lift on the road, she said, 'Thankee, sir, sure! I hope I shan't be no [deesai·z] to ee.' *Obs.* as a *v.* in the dialect.

[Som lesinge turneth to the ese or profit of o man, and to disese and damage of another man, Chaucer *C. T.* I. 609.]

DISEASED, *pp.* Chs.[3] [dizī·zd.] Deceased.

No Assize passes without some witness talking about diseased.'

DISEIRISH, see **Disherys**.

DISFORMED, *adj.* Abd. (Jam.) Deformed.

[*Disforme*, disformed, Percivall *Sp. Dict.* (1591).]

DISGENERATE, *v.* Cum. (E.W.P.) e.Yks.[1] Also in form **disginerate** e.Yks.[1] To degenerate.

DISGEST, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **disjest** e.Yks.[1] Also in forms **disgeest** Sc.; **disghist** e.Yks.[1]; **disgist** N.I.[1]; **disjeest** Abd. [disdʒe·st, disdʒī·st, disdʒi·st.] 1. *v.* To digest.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Ye canna expeck the bairn's stammackie to be able to disjeest the like o' that, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. s.Sc. (A.W.), N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Still common. Cum.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400; w.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Yo seen, mester, oi've getten sich a poor insoide, I can disgest nothin bu' frizzled ham. s.Chs.[1] Disjes't. Not.[3], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] I can't eat, not so as to disgest them. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] I'm a sight better than I wuz; yarb-tay did me most good of anythin'. I could aumust disgest a pimple-stwun. Hrf.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.Suf. (F.H.), Sur.[1] w.Som.[1] I baint able vor to disgest [dees-jas·] my mate. Thick there piece o' beef ate tough, I count he ont disgesty very well.

Hence (1) **Disgester**, (2) **Disgestion**, *sb.* digestion, the stomach.

(1) Ayr. Nacthing cam wrang to his disgeester frae tatties an' dab to a cogue fu' o' brose, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 281. s.Wor. The Doctor 'e says to me, 'I'll tell you what it is, you wants a new disgestur' (H.K.). (2) Nhb.[1] He hes a bad disgestin. Still common. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Doctor says it's bad disgestion. Rut.[1] w.Som.[1] Dhu dauk·tur zaes aew ur deesjas·chn z tuur·ubl

wai·k—uur kaa·n dees-jas·ur vŭt·lz [The doctor says her digestion is very weak—she cannot digest her food].

2. *sb.* Digestion.

Sc. (Jam.) s.Sc. Common. 'A bad disgeest' is a bad digestion (A.W.).

[1. To disgest or digest what one eats, Robertson *Phras.* (1693).]

DISGRUNTLED, *pp.* Lan. War. Glo. Lon. Slang. Amer. [disgru·ntld, disgrŭ·ntld.] Displeased, irritated, annoyed, discomposed.

Lan. It wur summot o' this sort ot disgruntl't this nue trump't up Allixandur, Wilson *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 68, ed. 1801. n.War. He was confoundedly disgruntled. The news disgruntled him (W.B.T.). Glo. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] Lon. Pegge *Anecdotes* (1803) 57, ed. 1844; *ib. Obs.*, note. Slang. *Lex Balatronicum* (1811). [Amer. *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 25; Farmer.]

DISGUISED, *adj. Obs.?* Irel. Nhb. Stf. Ken. Slang. Tipsy, intoxicated, half-drunk.

w.Ir. You don't know me . . . bekase I'm disguised, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 13. Nhb.[1] *Obs.* '1741, May 1st, James Porteous Senr. disguised w[th] liquor,' *Keelman's Hospital Bks.* Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. Ken.[1] I'd rääther not say as he was exactly drunk, but he seemed as though he was jes' a little bit disguised. Slang. *Lex Balatronicum* (1811). [Ray *Prov.* (1678) 87.]

DISH, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [diʃ.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Dish-bink**, a rack in which dishes and plates are placed; (2) **-browed**, having a brow flat or hollow like a dish; (3) **-clout**, (*a*) a dish-cloth, kitchen-cloth; (*b*) to clean with a cloth; (4) **-clout sindings**, watery soup, kitchen rinsings; (5) **-cradle** or **-credle**, see **-bink**; (6) **-dash**, see **-wash**; (7) **-faced**, hollow or flat-faced; (8) **-fair**, a fair held in Mickle Gate, York, on St. Luke's Day, for small wares of all kinds; see below; (9) **-kettle**, a large open iron pot, suspended over the fire, and used to wash up kitchen utensils, &c.; (10) **-ladle**, a tadpole; (11) **-lick**, see **-wash**; (12) **-man**, one who hawks or goes about selling crockery; (13) **-meat**, spoon-meat; (14) **-wash**, the pied or water wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (15) **-washer**, (*a*) see **-wash**; (*b*) the yellow wagtail, *Motacilla flava*; (16) **-water**, (*a*) see **-wash**; (*b*) in phr. *as flat as dish-water*, insipid, tasteless.

(1) n.Yks.[2], n.Lin.[1] (2) Sc. Red hair'd, dish-brow'd, Bladder lipped, meikle mow'd, Pennecuick *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810 6. (3, *a*) Sc. Mrs. Dods threatened to pin the dishclout to his tail, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xvii. Ayr. He cam up to me wi' a face like a disheloot, and crying oot in terror, Service *Dr. Duguid* ed. 1887) 246. Dur.[1] w.Yks. Dish-claots an' map-claots block up ivvery nook an' corner, Hartley *Ditt.* 1868) 125; (R.H.R. ; w.Yks.[2] Lan. Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) v. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Der. Bean't it a dish clout? Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. iv. n.Lin.[1] 'Go thy waays or I'll pin a dish-cloot to thy tail' is not unfrequently said to men and boys who interfere in the kitchen. w.Som.[1] Master Harry, you can't keep on comin out here in the kitchen, makin up such work else you'll vind the dishclout a-pinned on to your back one o' these days. Dev. Zo limp's a dish clout, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 11; Dev.[3], Cor.[2] (*b*) Lon. For 'rubbing up' the cabs on the stand these bucks generally get 6*d.* in the season, and for this they are expected to dishclout the whole of the panels, clean the glasses, [&c], Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 353, ed. 1861. (4) n.Yks.[2] (5) n.Cy. Commonly made like a cube, sometimes like a parallelipipedon, Grose (1790); Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695. Cum. Ray (1691; (K.) (6) Glo. J.S.F.S.), Som. (F.A.A.) (7) Sc. Applied both to man and beast (Jam.). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[1] (8) Yks. It is commonly called Dishfair from the great quantity of wooden dishes, ladles, &c., brought to it, *Drake's Eboracum* 218, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 323. (9) w.Som.[1] It is used to warm the skim milk before turning to cheese, but generally it serves the purpose of the modern washing copper, or furnace, as we call it in the West. Man·urz! wai. uur wuz u-bau·rnd een u tuur u-eep, un u breed aup·m dhu dee·sh-kŭt·l [Manners! why she was born in a turf-heap, and bred up in the dish-kettle]. It is always spoken of as the dish-kettle, like the oven—there being never more than one in a household. Dev. And the big dish-kettle what Aviee had just hitched up tipped over into the turves, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892 26. (10) e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] From its shape. (11) w Cor. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 44. (12) Ayr. 'This is no' fair to Micky Droozles, the dishman, ava—the body maun leeve, ye ken:' and I dung de on a dizzen or twa of her plaistered bowls and plates, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 162. (13) nw.Der.[1] Ken. Ray (1691); Grose (1790); Ken.[12] (14) Som. W. & J. *Gl* (1873). Dev., Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434. (15, *a*) w.Yks Swainson *Birds* (1885) 44. Lin. (E P.), n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). Shr. Swainson *ib.*; Shr.[1] Oxf. Swainson *ib.* Brks. (M J.B.); (W.H.E.); Brks.[1] Bck. Swainson *ib.* Hrt. (H G.) Ken.[1] *Gen.* called 'Peggy Dishwasher.' Sus.[1] Hmp. (W.H.E.); Hmp.[1] Also called 'Molly dish-washer.' I.W.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Thurn *Birds* (1870 24; Wil.[1] n.Wil. Commonly applied here to the ordinary pied wagtail. The yellow wagtail is commonly called 'wagtail' (E.H.G.). Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. The pied wagtail or dish-washer remains with us all the year, Compton *Sketches* (1882) 115. w.Som.[1] Dev. We call them dish-washers about here. There is an old saying 'a woman's tongue goes like a dish-washer's tail,' *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 16; A pretty little fellow . . . constantly wagging his fan-tail of black and grey feathers over the old stones; an action which has procured for him the name of the dish-washer, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 319; Dev.[1] s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor.[123] (*b*) Wil. In n.Wil. given to the yellow wagtail only; in other parts of the county, to both descriptions of wagtail, Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] (16, *a*) Ken.[2], Sur.[1] Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. (*b*) s.Lin. Tek this stuff awaä': it's as flat as dish-watter (T.H.R.).

2. Phr. (1) *dish and spoon*, everything, the whole lot; (2) *a dish of tongues*, a scolding.

(1) n.Yks. Yo' see he cudn't pay t'rent, sea tha' selled him up dish an' spewn; he's nowt left b't cleeas ov his back (W.H.). Chs.[1] (2) Sus.[1] He'll get a middlin' dish of tongues when his mistus comes to hear an't.

3. A cup, *gen.* in phr. *a dish of tea.*

Sc. Wad ye just step in by to our house, and tak a dish o' tea? Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiii; I drank only two dish of tea, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238. Frf. We were sitting cowed in the manse parlour drinking a dish of tea, Barrie *Thrums* 1889) xiv. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. (B K.), e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. (R H.H.); w.Yks.[1] A dish of tea or coffee. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] 'Dish of tea,' the meal itself. Nhp.[1] Oxf.[1] Doo ee knum in un av u dish u tai wi us [Do ee come in an' 'av a dish o' tay wi' us]. Brks.[1] I mus' ax my awld dooman to gie I a dish o' tay avoor I do's any moor work. Wil. (G.E D.); (E.H.G.) Dor. I think a good strong dish of tea, Wi thy zie stowie wull agree, *Eclogue* (1862 2. Som. Distant relatives in twos and threes came strolling over the hill to drink a 'dish of tay,' Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 35. w.Som.[1] Two sizes of brown cups or mugs with handles, made of cloam or coarse earthenware, are always called 'u ae·upmee dee·sh' or 'u pan·ee dee·sh,' halfpenny or penny dish. These vessels are always sold at these prices; they hold about a pint and quart respectively. So also we always say 'u dee·sh u tay' for a cup of tea. Dev. Farmer Bulter dropped in to take a dish of tea, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 106. Cor. To ax wann th' other to have a dish tay, *Jimmy Trebilcock* (1863) 6; Cor.[1]

4. Twenty-four ounces of butter.

Chs. Butter is made up for sale in lumps that have the term dishes applied to them; the weight of a dish is 1½lb. or 24oz., Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 43; Chs.[1] In most parts of Chs. butter is made up for sale in lumps, that have the name of dishes applied them, Holland *View Agric.* (1808) 261; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Butter is sold by the dish at Nantwich and other places in s.Chs. Throughout nearly the whole of s.Chs. it is the only form in which butter is sold. Shr. In use at Whitchurch till within the last seven years, Darlington *Flk-Sp.* (1887).

5. A miner's measure for ore; the toll or rent paid to the owner of a mine.

Der. The Barghmaster's fee, which is one dish for one meer of the ground, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653 52; A bowl or trough provided by the barmaster, under a penalty of forty pence for each default; it is usually made of wood. . . . The dish is about 28 ins. long, about 4 ins. deep, and 6 ins. wide, and by it all miners measure their ore, *ib. Gl.*; A measure containing 15 pints Winchester measure, Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802). Cor. The 'lords' share (an eighteenth) of the ore raised, O'Donoghue *St. Knighton's* (1864) *Gl.*; Cor.[1] Now paid in money, formerly in kind, when every fifteenth or twentieth dish was put by for him; Cor.[2] A gallon of black tin.

6. The length or portion of an underground engine plane nearest to the pit bottom, upon which the empty set stands before being drawn 'in-bye.' Nhb.[1]

7. The bottom of a cider-press, on which the cheese is put up. w.Som.[1]

8. The angle at which spokes are fixed in the nave of a wheel.

Chs.[1] A wheel in which the circumference stands out much beyond the centre is said to have a good deal of dish—a flat wheel, very little dish.

9. A hollow, dent.

Lakel. He supt oot o' t'dish ov his hand, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** T'bucket hed a gurt dish o' yah side on't (B.K.).

10. *v.* With *out*: to help, serve a dish, &c.

Per. Dish out the kail (G.W.).

11. To hollow out, to make concave.

Sc. The spokes of a wheel are said to be 'dished,' when made to lie towards the axis, not horizontally, but obliquely (Jam.). **Lth.** Formerly the wheel was much dished, from a mistaken principle, *Agric. Surv.* (*ib.*) **Wm.** Dish a bit oot a' t'middle o' that clog an' mak a troff on't (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[1] 'Mind to dish t'wheels out,' to make the outer rim overhang the spokes. **Chs.**[1] Wheels were very much dished, i.e. hollowed, in those days, and the arms required a downward bend to allow the spokes at the lower side of the wheel to stand perpendicularly to the ground. The arms are always made of iron now, and wheels are not so much dished (s.v. Cart). **Shr.**[2] A term used by wheelwrights and coopers. **w.Som.**[1] The went o' the mill's too big; he idn holler 'nough—you mus' dish-n out a good bit. [The wheels, which are of the usual height, 4ft. 6 ins., are of the dished construction, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 428.]

Hence (1) **Dishing**, *adj.* hollow, concave; (2) **Dish-late**, *adj.* having the spokes of a wheel inclined to the front, so that the face of the wheel is more or less concave; (3) **-plates**, *sb. pl.* plates or rails 'dished' or hollowed to receive the fore-wheels of a tub, to facilitate the 'teeming.'

(1) **Bdf.** Applied to wheels of which the spokes turn outwards, making the middle hollow, something like a dish, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 131. **w.Som.**[1] Sometimes applied to cart-wheels. **Dev.** A large adze . . . somewhat hollow or dishing, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 141. (2) **w.Som.**[1] These are either [au·prai·t] or [dee·sh-lae·ut]. In the former the spokes are placed perpendicularly to the axis; in the latter they are inclined towards the front of the wheel, so that the periphery shall be even with the 'nose' of the axle. This construction is technically expressed by 'dish-late.' **nw.Dev.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1] Neb., **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

12. Of a horse: to throw out the fore-feet in running. Hence **Dishing**, *ppl. adj.* splaying, spreading out the feet.

Gall. A dishing horse is one which, in running, spreads out its fore-legs widely, with a splaying motion right and left, instead of placing them straight down (A.W.).

13. To overcome, get the better of, cheat, ruin, outwit; to 'do for.' In *gen.* slang use.

Sc. I'm completely dish'd wi' that journey (Jam.). **Frf.** On the hustings far and near Ormelie has dish'd thy Tories, Sands *Poems* (1833) 204. **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.** Thur railrwoad chaps disht beaath them an oa t'tinklar taistrels, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6. **Wm.** He's bin swappen' nags wi t'potters an' gitten geyly weel dish't, Ah guess (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Yon chap's disht up (W.H.). **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* **w.Yks.** His creditors clean dished him up; they didn't leeave him a stick i' t'hahse. He's dished up, fork, an' spooin, an' t'lot (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] **Chs.** I've dish'd the Whigs, *Sheaf* (1879) l. 265. **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He dished me out of it. **War.**[3] **Brks.**[1] A dished I out o' all the money as I had. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Nrf.** They dished him out of his horse, money, &c. (W.W.S.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Dev.** An' tho upan Churchtownd I thort, . . . I ded ur i'll be dish'd, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 184. **Cor.**[1] To be suddenly downcast or dismayed. **Colloq.** Mr. Cleveland dished them [the Republicans] with retaliation, *Sat. Review* (1888) 512, col. 2. **Slang.** If you 'go it' too fast, You'll 'be dished,' Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Lay of St. Cuthbert.*

Hence (1) **Dished**, *pp.* fuddled, overcome with fatigue or drink; (2) **Dishins**, *sb.* a beating, drubbing.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Every drouthy croney there Was dish'd and duin up neatly, Wilson *Oilm' o' Dicky's Wig* (1826) st. 68. (2) **Slk.** (Jam.)

DISH, *v.*[2] Sc. To push violently, or butt with the horns.

Ayr. They hae horns on their heads to dish the like o' me, and hooves to head upon us when doon, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ix. **Rnf., Lnk.** (Jam.)

Hence **Dishing**, *ppl. adj.* Of a cow, &c.: butting, pushing with the head.

Rnf., Lnk. A dishing cow (Jam.).

DISH, *v.*[3] Sc. To rain heavily, pour with rain.

Per. It's dishin' on. It dished on a' day yesterday, an' it's dishin' on yet (G.W.). **Ayr.** (J.F.) **Rnf.** Right wat we trudg'd the glens alang, The rain in pailfu's dishin', Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 126.

DISHABILLE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Written **deshabille** Lin.; **disabil** Sc. Ken.[1]; **dis'abilles** Oxf.[1]; **dishabil**(l Chs.[1] s.War.[1] Sur.[1] Sus.[1]; **dishable** w.Som.[1]; **dissabil** Bck. Bdf.; **dishbill** Sur.[1]; **dishbille** Ken. (Hall.) [di·səbil, di·ʃəbil.] **1.** Disorder, untidiness, state of confusion. Also used as *adj.*

Rnf. A lonely lass in disabil. Sitting upon a stair, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 120. **Lnk.** He was seen Sittin' in waefu' dishabille, Watson *Poems* (1853) 11. **Chs.**[1] Yo mun excuse me bein' dishabil. **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897). **s.War.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Oxf., Bck., Bdf.** Not only is a person in tatters said to be 'in a poor dissabil,' but the mother of a family is sorry you should 'find her cottage in such a dissabil,' if everything in it is turned topsy-turvy. An old man discovered drunk in a ditch thinks it 'a very bad job' that you should have caught him 'in such a dissabil' (J.W.B.). **Ken.**[1] Dear heart alive! I never expected for to see you, sir! I'm all in a disabil. **Sur.** (T.S.C.); **Sur.**[1] The churchyard ain't tended to as it were in Mr. ——'s time, it's all in dishbill now. **Sus.** (C.D.); **Sus.**[1] My house is not fit for you to come in, for we're all of a dishabill.

Hence **Deshabbily**, *adj.* shabby.

Suf. He looked very deshabbily (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

2. Working dress, a labourer's clothes. *Gen.* in *pl.*

w.Yks. (W.F.S.) **s.Not.** Excuse me being in my dishabell. She coomed out in 'er dissabil (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Common term, as 'I was just in my deshabilles.' Oh, she was in safe enough, but she was in her deshabilles (R.E.C.). **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.** Her was in her dishabills (W.W.S.). **Glo.** (A.B.) **Oxf.**[1] I sets yer in my dis'abilles aglovin' from one day's ind til another (s.v. Yethful). **e.An.**[1], **Sus.** (M.B.-S.) **Wil.**[1] Not used in its ordinary sense of undress or negligent costume, but a common excuse for not appearing at church is that a man has nothing but his dishabille to wear. **s.Wil.** Used at Deverill (G.E.D.). **Dor.** (C.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Very common among farmers' wives and peasant women. Haun aay wai·n tu voa·r doo·ur, dhae·ur wuz Mus·us tu paa·sneej, un aay wuz au·l een mee dee·shublz eens aay-d u-bün· u-wau·rsheen [When I went to the front-door, there was mistress of the parsonage, and I was in my working dress, just as I had been washing]. A woman at her wash-tub would be nearly sure to say to a lady who called upon her, 'Plaise t'excuse me, mum, for I be all in my dishables.'

[1. Lit. E. *in dishabille*; Fr. *en deshabille*, 'en vêtement aisé que l'on porte d'ordinaire chez soi' (Hatzfeld).]

DISHALOOF, *sb.* Sc. A game among children and young people; see below.

Sc. One lays his hand down on a table, another clashes his upon it, a third his on that, and so on. When all the players have done this, the one who has his hand on the board pulls it out and lays it on the one uppermost; they all follow in rotation, and so a continual clashing and dashing is kept; hence the name 'dish.' Those who win the game are those who stand out longest, viz. those who are best at bearing pain. . . . It is a piece of pastime to country lads of the same nature as 'Hard Knuckles,' Mactaggart *Gallov. Encyclo.* (ed. 1871) in Gomme *Games* (1894) 98. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

DISHAUNT, *v. Obsol.* Sc. To leave, go away from; to cease to frequent.

Sc. This year the persecution slackened, people began more generally to dishaunt the churches, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 62, ed. 1828; He, his wife . . . and haill family, had dishaunted his parish kirk of Birse, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 52 (Jam.). **Abd.** Still occas. used (Jam.).

DISH-DOWN, *sb.* Chs. Also in forms **dish-dain** Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1]; **dash-down** Chs.[3] [di·ʃ-, da·ʃ-dain.] A sudden reverse of fortune, a disappointment; humiliation.

Chs.[1] An old woman's name was accidentally omitted from a list of those who were to receive a coal charity; she said, 'It was quite a dish-dain when he told me there was none for me'; **Chs.**[3] s.Chs.[1] It· wŭz ŭ reg·ilŭr dish·daayn fur)th lit·l laad·z wen dhi kŭd·nŭ goa· Naantwey·ch wi·dhŭr daad·i [It was a regilar dish-dain for th' little lads when they couldna go Nantweich wi' their daddy]. It·s ŭ praat·i dish·daayn for·)ŭr [It's a pratty dishdain for her: of a lady who had come down in the world.

Hence **Dished-down**, *pp.* crestfallen, disappointed. **Chs.**[123]

DISHEARKEN, *v.* Nhb.[1] To dishearten.

DISHEARTSOME, *adj.* Sc. Disheartening, saddening.

Per. This is an unco disheartsome job (G.W.). Fif. (Jam.) Ayr. Common (J.F.).

DISHEIGHTEN, *v.* *Obs.*? Glo. Also written **dysheighten**. To disparage, disgrace.

Glo. This quite disheightens the rest, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Gl.* (1851).

[*Dis-* + *heighten*, to raise higher.]

DISHEL, *sb.* Chs. [di·ʃl.] A dishfull.

Chs. Used only in a rime which is said by children when playing at hide-and-seek: 'A dishel of pins to break my shins' (E.F.).

DISHEL, see **Disle**.

DISHER, *sb.* Nhb. One who makes wooden bowls or dishes.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Then came a disher, . . . Who could make you dainty ware out of a piece of stick, Whittill *Poems*; Nhb.[1] Within the memory of some still living (1886) there was a disher working at Mitford. *Obs.*

[*Cipharius*, a cuppere or a dysshere, *Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 572.]

DISHERYS, *v.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also in form **diseirish** Ayr. 1. To disinherit, cast off.

Ayr. Dinna, Lord, diseirish us a' thegither for our shorteomings, Service *Dr. Dugnid* (1887) 21.

2. To put in disorder or confusion, in consequence of a person's meddling who has no right to do so. Lth. (Jam.)

[1. The huiredome committed be the mother dois not disherish the lauchful bairnes, Skene *Expos.* (1641) 108; The sone disheris wald the father, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 227.]

DISHILAGO, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **dishalagie, dishylagie** Nhb.[1]; **dishalagow** Lnk.; **dishy-lagy** Rxb. The weed coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*.

Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. Bonnie dishalagow flowers their silent welcome gi'e, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 88; Under the colloquial name of 'dishilago' the herb is a great specific with rural herbalists, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 313. Rxb. *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. Nhb.[1]

[A pron. of the Lat. *tussilago*.]

DISHORT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **deshort** Irel.; **disshort** Sc. (Jam.). [diʃo·rt.] 1. A deficiency, loss.

Sc. A disshort in the weight (Jam.). Ir. It would be a bad day we'd see you at a deshort for a friend, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) 188.

2. A disappointment; a mischief, injury. Sc., Abd. (Jam.); Ayr. (J.M.)

[1. *Dis-* + *short*. 2. And how hir father did him sic dischort, Stewart *Cron. Scotl.* (1535) II. 555 (N.E.D.).]

DISHT, *adv.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **deesht**. [diʃt, dīʃt.] Just that.

DISHYLAGIE, -LAGY, see **Dishilago**.

DISIMPROVE, *v.* Irel. e.An. To deteriorate, grow worse.

Ant. (W.H.P.); (W.J.K.) e.An.[1] Nrf. Not in common use; prob. a coined word used by those amongst our 'locals' who fancy they know a little more than other people (M.C.H.B.).

DISJASKIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also written **-et, -ed**. [disdʒa·skit.] 1. Dejected, downeast, forlorn.

Abd. His look was disjasket, his spirit in grief, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 68. Kcd. Drookit, dowie, an' disjaskit, Duncan left his dreepin' lair, Grant *Lays* (1884) 114. s.Sc. Ye looked very disjaskit last nicht when ye cam hame, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 54. Ayr. Alice trig and bonnie as ever, but Rab vera squeefy and disjaskit, Service *Notandums* (1890) 41. Lth. Ane wha wad fain hae been a duchess, Now sair disjaskit, Gathers sma' coals, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 130. Gall. Keep your ill tongue for that disjaskit guidman, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 219.

2. Broken down, dilapidated, worn out, exhausted.

Sc. Such a disjaskit rascal as yourself, Stevenson *Weir of Hermiston* (1896) iii; Tak the first broken disjasked-looking road that makes for the hills, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xl. Edb. Everything about him was in a most fearful and disjaskit state, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. Peb. She looks very disjasket like (A.C.).

DISJECTED, *ppl. adj.* n.Lin.[1] [disdʒe·ktid.] Dejected.

DISJEEST, see **Disgest**.

DISJUNE, *sb.* *Obs.*? Sc. Also written **disjeune, disjoon**. Breakfast. Cf. **dejeune**.

Sc. A kiss and a drink of water is but a wersh disjune, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); That famous morning when his most sacred Majesty partook of his disjune at Tillietudlem, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) x; Forbeses, Frasers, &c., . . . were able to make a disjune of all the Gordons when at their best, Baillie *Lett.* (1776) I. 60 (Jam.); As their disjeune some yill and porridge, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 29. n.Sc. Still in use (Jam.). Abd. O'er monie heights and hows she scour'd ere noon, And could have thol'd the chance of a disjune, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 59, ed. 1812. Per. Brought in, for their disjoon, Auld Brucky's feet and head, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 50. Fif. My advice is, Tak' your disjeunes afore ye gang, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 51.

[Eftir there disiune, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 43. OFr. *desjun*, breakfast (La Curne).]

DISK, *sb.* Sc. Half-a-crown piece.

Sc. I ask but half-a-crown a line—The song be your's, the disk be mine, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1811) 106, ed. 1871; Generally applied to a planet, but here to a half-crown piece, *ib. Note*.

[Fr. (Argot) *disque*, 'pièce de monnaie,' Delesalle (1896).]

DISKER, *sb.* Hrt. [di·skə(r).] A hedger and ditcher. (H.G.)

DISKIT, see **Deskit**.

DISKNOWLEDGE, *v.* Cor. To be ignorant of, not to know; to deny, disown.

Cor. Sam . . . sudd'nly found that he disknowledged the Spanish for 'corpse,' 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix; Cor.[1] He did not disknowledge it; Cor.[3]

DISLE, *sb.* Pem. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **deistle** s.Pem.; **dicel** Dev.[4] Cor.[2]; **diesel** Cor.[1]; **disell** Dev.; **dishel** Dev. Cor.; **dissel** Cor.[1]; **distel** s.Pem.; **dysel** Dev.; and in form **dickle** Dev.[4] [dai·sl, di·sl.] 1. A *gen.* name for the thistle. Cf. **dashel**(l).

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; (W.M.M.) w.Som.[1] Dus·l, duy·sl, dush·l, 874. Dev. A disell, by an ass's jaws, Is thoft a pretty sallet, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 196; White *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 126; Dev.[4] s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. Stick a dicel on to tha hinder end of a dunkey, *T. Towser*, 88; The disles pon the hedge I'll see through, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 38; Cor.[1 2a]

2. The dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. Dev. (W.L.P.); Dev.[4]

DISLIPPENED, *pp.* Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Disappointed. See **Lippen**, *v.*

w.Yks. I'm dislippened wi him (J.H.G.).

DISLOAD, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To unload.

Cai.[1] Gall. Poor Sandy Tier, our bonnie maister, Ye him disloaded but [without] a clyster, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 24.

DISLOCATED, *pp.* Lin. Thrown off, displaced.

n.Lin.[1] I said I hoäped 'at Mr. Fooler didn't goä a ridin' on one o' them two-wheäled things [a bicycle], and Alice she says, 'Noä, but he's been thrawn off'n his 'at hes three wheäls.' Why, I says, I thoht 'at noäbody could be dislocaäted off on them theäre.

DISLOCK, *v.* Sc. [dislo·k.] To dislocate, put out of joint.

Rnf. My arm dislock'd, my skull twice broke, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 177. Ayr. Many a joint dislocking jolt, Galt *Laurie* (1830) bk. III. v. Slk. The arm . . . wasna broken but only dislockit, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 8, ed. 1866.

[His bones and joints . . . With raekings quite dislokèd, Davies *Holy Roode* (1609) 20 (Dav.). Fr. *disloquer*, to put out of joynt (Cotgr.).]

DISMAL, *sb.* and *adv.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Som. [di·zml.] 1. *sb. pl.* Low spirits, melancholy, despondency.

e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] Theäre's noht matter wi' her, she's nobut gotten th' dismals. Nhp.[1] You are quite in the dismals to-day. War.[3] Shr.[2] He's got a fit of the dismals on him. w.Som.[1] Come, Jane, hot ailth ee? I zim you be all down in the dismals [dûz·mulz] like.

2. *adv.* Used to express any evil in excess.

Glo. (A.B.); Glo.[1]; Glo.[2] He do cough dismal!

DISMAY, *v.* Chs. [dismē·.] To go wrong.

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] It's never dismayed. He did, and ne'er dismayed [never hesitated].

DISMINISHED, *pp.* Cor. [dismi·niʃ.] Diminished.

Cor. That I habn't disminished, *Ballad*; (M.A.C.); Cor.[3]

DISMISSAL, *sb.* Sc. Dismission.

Sc. Never conceived the possibility of such a thing as dismissal, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) v; (Jam.)

DISMIT, *pp.* n.Lin.[1] [dismi·t.] Dismissed.

DISMOLLISH, *v.* Glo. e.An. I.W. [dismo·liʃ.] To demolish, destroy, break.

Glo.[1], Nrf. (W.W.S.), e.Snf. (F.H.) I.W.[1] Your glasses I'll dismollish on the vlore, *Old Sng.*; I.W.[2]

DISOBLIGE, *v.* Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Dor. Som. [disəblī·dʒ.] 1. To incommode, inconvenience.

Nhp.[1] When a person sits so close, as to crowd or inconvenience any one, it is common to apologize by saying, 'I am sorry to disoblige you.' Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2. To stain, soil, dirty; to rumple.

Nhp.[1] A young lady's dress is 'disobliged' when it is soiled by any unlucky accident. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1] A young miss is apt to disoblige her white frock by romping in the dirt with the boys, or by not taking proper care when she eats her tart. The cat may disoblige the carpet if she is not turned out of the room in time. Nrf.[1] Dor. (A.C.); (W.C.) w.Som.[1] Used by quaint old people of the better class. 'Mary, my love, how you have disobliged your frock.'

DISPAART, *v. Obsol.* n.Yks.[2] Also in form **disparate**. To part asunder; to separate.

[As often as any great schisme disparts the Church, Milton *Ch. Gov.* (1641) vi.]

DISPAR, *sb.* Slang. At Winchester School: a helping at meals.

Slang. Taws, hogsheads, dispars, gomers, jacks, Warton *Poem*; Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859-64); (A.D.H.); (K.)

DISPARAGE, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Disparity, inequality of rank.

[OFr. *desparage*, inequality of rank in marriage (Godefroy); MLat. *disparagium*, 'inequality in bluid, honour, dignity' (Skene).]

DISPART, see **Desperate**.

DISPEACE, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. Disagreement, dissension, disquiet.

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] s.Sc. Do not let us make dispeace in the family, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 13.

DISPENSE, *v.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to dispense with*, to do or put up with. (E.S.)

DISPERT, see **Desperate**.

DISPLENISH, *v. Obs.* Sc. To deprive of furniture, stock, &c.; to disfurnish.

Sc. The Lyon sent and displenished all his ground, and took horses, black cattle, sheep, &c., and displenished his house and whole lands, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 187, ed. 1828. Fif. Ilk half gang raikin' round the wa', Ane north, the tither westlins ga Displenishin' the niches, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 92.

DISPONE, *v.* Sc. 1. To make over or convey to another in legal form; to sell, dispose of.

Sc. He returns frae Edinburgh to his own place of Melgyne, and there dispones the same to Maul of Byth, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 46 (Jam.); Whate'er ye do, dispone Beersheba at no rate, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) viii. Kcb. He cannot dispone him nor sell him, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 15.

2. To dispose.

Sc. Man propones but God dispones, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); There is . . . the Laird of Bucklaw's fine to be disponed upon—I suppose it goes to my Lord Treasurer? Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) v.

[2. God . . . disponis, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xi. 29.]

DISPORSE, *v.* Nhb.[1] [dispə·rs.] To disburse. Hence **Disporsement**, *sb.* disbursement.

[Many a pound . . . Have I dispursed to the garrisons, Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 117.]

DISPRAISE, *sb.* Lin. Som. Dev. [disprē·z.] Disparagement, under-valuation; evil words, slander.

n.Lin.[1] w.Som.[1] The nicest sort of a young umman you shall vind any place—no dispraise to present company. n.Dev. Looks zee,—Rager Hill es as honest a man as any in Challacomb;—no dispreise, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 68.

DISPROVE, *v.* Glo. [disprū·v.] To disapprove.

Glo. I can't say as I disproved o' ers doing ut at the time, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iv.

DISPUTE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To refuse, make objection to.

Edb. I'll no dispute To gie some trifle mair in bute, Crawford *Poems* 1798 107.

DISREMEMBER, *v.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Lin. Oxf. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Cor. Amer. In form **disreminber** Myo. Brks.[1] [disrime·mbə(r).] To forget.

Sc. (A.W.) Ir. Barney M'Gurk isn't wan that 'ud disremember a friend, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 71, ed. 1893; Begad, I disremember exactly her own words, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) v. N.I.[1] Uls. Freq. implies a disinclination to remember; a witness in a court of law, unwilling to reply to any question put, might say, 'I disremember' = it doesn't suit me to recollect (M.B.-S.). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Myo. I disremimber, but is that Micky Dolan's ould apple three, or didn't he cut it down? Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) iii. Wxf. I disremember whether I ever see her before, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 163. Lan. I disremember rightly what I did, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) ix. n.Lin. I disremember a sight o' th' things he said, Peacock *Tales* 1886) 130. s.Lin. I disremembered the naame o' what you ax'd me to git fer you at the chimises (T.H.R.). s.Oxf. Now don't you never go disremember that, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 62. Brks.[1] I disremimber now azackly what a zaid. Sus. I've quite lost ma recollects an do disremember things so, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) l. 200; Sus.[1] I can't think of his name; I do disremember things so. Hmp.[1] Cor. You disremember me, I dessay, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 104. [Amer. I disremember to have heard any one call, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 371.]

DISRESPECKIT, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Unnoticed, neglected, unregarded.

Ayr. How huff'd, an' cuff'd, and disrespeckit, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 12. Dmf. What disrespeckit grave is this, Bare to the gurly sky? Reid *Poems* (1894) 87. Gall. That gart himsel' whiles be negleckit, And by the warldly disrespeckit, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 52, ed. 1897.

DISSABIL, DISSACKLY, see **Dishabille, Disactly**.

DISS BREAD, *phr.* e.An. A kind of cake or gingerbread made at Diss.

e.An.[1] (s. v. Bread). Nrf. *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 332.

DISSEL, see **Disle**.

DISSEN, *v.* Cum. [di·sən.] To distance, outstrip.

Cum. Peer Lawson gat dissen'd, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 100.

Hence **Dissnens**, *sb.* a distance, a measure in horse-racing, the eighth of a mile.

Cum. Jwohn Blaylock' reed handkitcher wav'd at the dissnens, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 99.

DISSIGHT, *sb.* Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Written **desight** Glo.[12] Wil.[1] [di·sait, disai·t.] An unsightly object, a blemish, disfigurement.

Glo. Leveson-Gower *Gl.* (1876); Glo.[12] Ken.[1] Them there tumble-down cottages are a great dissight to the street. Sur.[1], Sus.[1] Hmp.[1] 'Twill be no dis-sight to cut that tree. Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] Very common indeed among people of quite the better class. A neighbour erecting a building at some distance from my house said—'I don't think 'twill be any dis-sight to you.'

DISSLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Also written **dizzle** Cum. w.Yks.[3] [di·zl.] I. *v.* To drizzle, rain slightly.

Lth. It's disslin' (Jam.). Cum. How it dizzled and dozzled, too! Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 102; Does it ever rain here?—Why it dizzles, and douks, and dozzles, and duz, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Oct. 1866) 150. w.Yks.[3]

2. *sb.* A slight shower of rain, a drizzle. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Being some dissle of rain in the time, she went into a quiet place in the kirk, Walker *Passages* (1727) 17 (Jam.); There was a small dissle of warm rain, and he was as sensible of a dissle of the dew of heaven upon his own soul, *ib.* 151. e.Lth. There was a dissle o' rain fa'in, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 184.

3. A slight wetness on standing corn; the effect of a drizzling rain. Lnk. (Jam.)

DISSLE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. I. *sb.* An attack.

Dmf. Ye bade an unco dissle (Jam.).

2. *v.* To run, move. Also used *fig.*

Per. Dishle yont [move off] (G.W.). Dmf. To dissle throw the dubs (Jam.).

DISSOLUTE, *adj.* Irel. Desolate.

Ir. He cried to find himself . . . so dissolute, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) 9. s.Ir. I got ashore . . . upon a dissolute island, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 141.

DISSOLVE, *v.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] To dissemble.

w.Yks. If ivver a man dissolv'd, it wor me that neet. I troy'd all ivver I knew to be badly, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xvii.

DIST, see **Do**, *v.*, **Dust**.

DISTANCE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form distan.

1. *sb.* Difference, distinction. Abd. (Jam.)

2. *v.* To distinguish.

Sc. For an I war dead, and ye war dead, And baith in ae grave laid, O, . . . Wha could distan your mouls frae mine, O? Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 205. Abd. (Jam.)

DISTEL, see **Disle**.

DISTILL, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs. A still.

Chs.[1] *Town's Bks. of Pownal Fee* (1782).

DISTINGUISHER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Wil. An extinguisher for a candle.

s.Wil. Always so called formerly (G.E.D.).

DISTNA, see **Do**, *v.*

DISTRACT, *v.* Sc. Also War. Som. Dev. [distra·kt, distræ·kt.] To madden; to become mad.

Sc. They had a mind rather to poison me, and to give me that which would distract me, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 56, ed. 1828. Cai.[1] Abd. Like to distract she lifted up his head, Cry'd 'Lindy! Lindy!' Ross *Helenore* (1768) 12, ed. 1812.

Hence **Distracted**, or **Distrackit**, *ppl. adj.* mad.

Sc. That would be a distracted act, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 459, ed. 1828. w.Sc. She'll gae clean distrackit—I hear she's in a sair wey aboot it, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 165, ed. 1877. Ayr. Did ye ever hear o' sic a distracted action? Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxix. War.[3] He is gone distracted. w.Som.[1] Ever zinze Zadurday nait, I bin maze distracted way the toothache, and nort ont do me no good. n.Dev. And how the boy repented and went distracted, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 442.

DISTRACTION, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. Subtraction.

Dev. He understands distraction, and part of the multiplication table, *Gent. Mag.* (1733) 331, ed. Gomme.

DISTRAUGHT, *pp.* Sc. Yks. War. Dev. Distracted; relaxed, unstrung.

Per. He's fair distraught wi' fear, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 28. n.Yks.[2], War.[3] Dev. We have here still in common use many obsolete words; such as . . . Distraught, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 289.

[Or if I wake, shall I not be distraught, Shaks. *R. & J.* IV. iii. 49.]

DISTRENZIE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To distrain.

Sc. Arrest, poind. and distrenzie, therefore, as accords of the law, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 73, ed. 1828.

DISTRESS, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Shr. Ken. Sur. [distre·s.] 1. *sb.* A sickness, illness.

N.I.[1] Since I had that distress in my head.

Hence (1) **Distressed**, *pp.* disordered, ill, out of health; (2) **Distressful**, *adj.* in distress, trouble.

(1) Sc. A poor Trojan . . . was now ill with a chronical sore head, much distressed with an inward trouble, *Scoticisms* (1787) 118; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) II. 436. (2) Ir. Poor dear old Ireland, 'the most distresshful country that ivir yit was seen,' *Spectator* (Nov. 30, 1889).

2. A strain, stress; application of force.

n.Yks. (I.W.) Shr.[1] Theer wunna be no distress on that theer 'edge tin after 'arvest [till after the corn is cut and animals are turned into the field, who will strain, or try the strength of the fence]. Sur.[1] Slacken they there ropes before you go, and then there won't be no distress on the cloth [rick-cloth].

3. *v.* To put to inconvenience or trouble.

e.Ken. Don't distress yourself to give them to me (M.T.).

DISTRUBILL, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To disturb.

Fif. Me had thir Lollards no distrubill'd, My denner had been nearly doubl'd, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 102.

[And furth he goith, distrublit in his hart, *Lancelot* (c. 1500) 1292. OFr. *destroubler*, 'troubler' (La Curne).]

DISTURVE, *v.* Yks. Som. [distə·v.] To disturb, interrupt.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Som. He mus'n't be disturved, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 219. w.Som.[1] 860.

DISTY, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. A distaff.

Lan. His family . . . with the 'disty and wharl' . . . were manufacturing the clothing, Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 84.

DISUSED, *pp.* Yks. Lin. [disiu·zd, disiu·st.] Out of practice, unaccustomed.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Lin.[1] I cannot play the piano, I am disused now.

[I can nat shote nowe but with great payne, I am so disused, Palsgr. (1530).]

DIT, *sb.* Som. Dev. [dət.] Dirt, soil. See **Ditten**.

w.Som.[1] Tommy, you'll make yourzel dit [dut] all over. Dev. Any person having fallen into a ditch is said to be 'as wet as dit,' *w. Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6, col. 6.

DITCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **deitch** s.Chs.[1]; **diche** Shr.[1]; **doytch** n.Cy. Lan.[1]; **dyche** Hrf.[1]; **dytch** Chs.[1] [ditʃ, Lan. doitʃ, Chs. Shr. daitʃ.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Ditch-back**, a fence, a rampart above a ditch; (2) **-blackie**, the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*; (3) **-bonk**, the embankment on the hedge-side of a ditch; (4) **-hedge**, a hedge with a ditch below it; (5) **-holl**, a ditch; the bottom or hollow of a ditch; (6) **-reed**, the common reed, *Phragmites communis*.

(1) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lan. Lost it wi scrawmin o'er th' doytch-backs, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 29; Thi recort ith doytch back, un thi towd me sich tales, Collins *Sngs.* (1859) 41; Lan.[1] (2) e.Lth. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 8. (3) s.Chs.[1] Dey-rch-bongk'. Shr.[1] Yo' can see the mark o' the wil [wheel] 'afe way up the diche-bonk; it's a ŏŏnder they wunna boäth killed. (4) Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. (5) Suf. He hult that into the ditch-holl (H.J.L.R.). e.Suf. (F.H.) (6) Shr. (B. & H.)

2. A bank of earth, separating fields; a fence, the bank of a hedge; a ditch by a hedge-side.

Ir. Fields were enclosed with high banks of earth, called perversely by the natives 'ditches,' *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) II. 37. N.I.[1], Uls. (M.B.-S.) Lns. He was passing alongside of the ditch (Anglicè, hedge) of a large field, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 253; He found Ned lying fast asleep under a ditch, *ib.* 283. Wxf. The nicest little spot I ever saw, where you walk on the ditch, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 37. Shr.[1] It'll be no sich a job to clane that diche out, it's so o'er-growed wuth brombles. Hrf.[1]

3. Salt-making term: the space in the 'hot-house' between two raised flues, used for putting lump salt in to complete its stoving and drying. Chs.[1]

Hence (1) **Ditchers**, *sb. pl.* men who remove the lumps of salt from the flues to the 'ditches' and when dry take them out of the 'hot-house'; (2) **Ditching**, *prp.* removing the lumps from the flues to the 'ditches.' *ib.*

4. *v.* To make or clean out a ditch.

Gall. He could . . . thresh, and dike, and ditch, and maw, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 42, ed. 1897. Lan. I spent the forenoon at home . . . in helping son Thomas to ditch, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 111. Chs.[1] He's dytching. w.Mid. I used to go a-hedging and ditching afore I got the rumatiz so bad (W.P.M.).

Hence (1) **Ditcher**, *sb.* one who makes or cleans out ditches; (2) **Ditching**, *sb.* (*a*) fencing with hedge and ditch; (*b*) *pl.* the soil, &c., that is thrown out when making or cleaning a ditch.

(1) Sc. Ilk ditcher frae his darg had hurried, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 34. Abd. Any dyker or ditcher, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iv. Gall. They must be led to the hut of a ditcher, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 51. Shr.[1] *Gen.* used in conjunction with hedger. 'The fellow's a perty good 'edger an' dîcher; but as to stack-makin' an' thatchin', w'y 'e's no better than an owd ŏŏman.' (2, *a*) e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (*b*) Chs. Farm yard dung is frequently mixed with . . . gutter clods, ditchings, &c., Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 25.

DITCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Midl. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hnt. Also in form **deach** Wor.; **dech**, **deech** War.; **diche** Nhp.[1] [ditʃ, dītʃ.] 1. *v.* To stick or adhere to, as mud, &c., to a spade; to get dirty, fill with dirt or grime.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Midl. To stick to, as the clamminess of mow burnt hay sticks to the cutting-knife, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* 1796) II. Not. (L.C.M.) Lei.[1] My hands never ditch [the dirt does not get grained into them so that it will not wash off]. The touch-'ole were reg'lar ditched up. Nhp.[2]

Hence **Ditched**, *ppl. adj.* begrimed or impregnated with dirt; *gen.* applied to dirt on the skin or any other surface.

Not. Your hands are quite ditched! (W.H.S.); (L.C.M.) s.Not. Your hands are more than dirty, they're reg'lar ditched (J.P.K.). Nhp.[1] Your skin is so ditched it'll never come clean again. A table is ditched when the dirt has insinuated itself into the grain of the wood; a person's clothes are ditched with dirt, when dust and other extraneous matter have been suffered to accumulate till they have become incorporated with the texture. War. The scythe is so deched, I cannot sharpen it, Holloway; My mother used to apply it to clothes that were not clean—that were of a bad com-

plexion with bad washing, not merely soiled with wear or use, *Academy* (Feb. 29, 1896); *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[1]; War.[2] A fabric the prevailing colour of which is, say, blue, but proves on close examination to contain an occasional thread of, say, dark grey, is said to be 'ditched with grey'; War.[3] Wor. The curtains are deached with smoke (H.K.). Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2. *sb.* Dirt, grime.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Lei.[1] I want to get off the ditch.

[ME. *dechen*, to daub, smear (*Palladius*); OE. *dēcan* (Ælfric).]

DITE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also written diet Sc. (Jam.) [dait.] To indite, compose, inspire.

Per. My muse now, She has not meikle pith, To write this, nor dite this, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 123. Slg. His prayer flowed from his heart, and was dited by the right spirit, Bruce *Sermons* (c. 1631) vi, ed. 1843. w.Yks.[1]

Hence **Diting,** *vbl. sb.* composition, inditing, writing.

Ayr. Time's emblem in its flight, Makes writing and diting A weary job for night, Smith *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 44.

[Of the douchty Dowglass to dyte I rue dress, *The Howlat* (c. 1447) 391, in *Sc. Allit. Poems* (1897) 60. OFr. *diter* (*ditier*), to write, compose (Hatzfeld, s.v. *Dicter*).]

DITE, see **Dight,** *v.*

DITEMENT, *sb.* Som. [dai·tmənt.] Indictment.

w.Som.[1] Very common at assize time.

DITH, see **Do,** *v.*

DITHE, *sb.* Lin. Also written dythe Lin.[1] [daiþ.] Cow-dung dried and cut into squares for fuel. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Lin. A Bostonian, writing in 1696, tells us—'The country people gather up the dung of oxen and cows, which they temper with water, and spread on the ground about five inches thick, and cut in oblong pieces of about a foot, and call them dithes, which they use for fewel (but they smell strong); in some places they make walls of them for fencing,' White *E. Eng.* (1865) I. 280; Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1854) 704; Lin.[1] e.Lin. Formerly used as fuel (J.C.W.).

[Cp. OE. *dȳð* in *dȳð-homer*: tyndereyn *id est* dȳðhomer, *OE. Gl.* in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 492.]

DITHER, *v.*[1] and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in n. and midl. counties to Glo. Also Hnt. e.An. Dor. Also in forms dedir (Hall.); dedur Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; didder N.Cy.[1] Dur. Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[23] sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] Dor.; didher e.Yks.[1]; dydder Shr.[2] [di·ðər, di·ðə(r), didər, didə(r).] **1.** *v.* Of persons: to tremble, shiver or shake with cold or fear. Cf. dather, dother, *v.*[1]

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Ma fing'rs is ditherin wi' the caad. Wm. I quite didderd fa fear, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 31. n.Yks.[1] She dithered and shu'k, yan thoght she wad ha' tummled i' bits; n.Yks.[2] It maks my teeth didder. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* 1703; It's like ice itsen an it mays wun dither ageean, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1872) 52; Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] Hee's seea flouter'd—his teeth dithers, ii. 307; w.Yks.[34]; w.Yks.[5] Dither'd an' sheuk as if shoo wur tum'ling to bits. Lan. Aw dithert till meh teeth hackut imeh yed, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 23; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] Chs. Aw were all of a shiver an dithered as if awd an ague fit, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 10; (E.F.); Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Dhis kuwd man rnin mai·z wun didh ŭr [This cowd mornin' mays one dither]. s.Stf. Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Stf., Der. (J.K.). Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] Tha'rt starv'd till tha dithers agen. Not.[13] s.Not. Them linen shutts did use to mek me dither, fust puttin 'em on of a co'd mornin (J.P.K.). Lin. Vox Lincoln. agro familiaris,—praefrigore tremere, Skinner (1671); Ray (1691); Don't stan' dithering and crying theer like a school bairn, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 19. n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] See how it makes the man's arms dither. s.Lin. How the poor o'd creäter did dither and shaäk (T.H.R.). Rut.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp. Needy Labour dithering stands, Beats and blows his numbing hands, Clare *Rural Life* (1820) 47; Nhp.[12] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[123] w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] I'm starved till I dither, an' my tith chatter; Shr.[2] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf.[1] Glo. What do you stand dithering there for? (H.S.H.); Glo.[1] Hnt. (T.P.F., e.An.[1], Nrf. A.C., Nrf.[1] Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

Hence (1) **Dither-and-plop,** (2) **-a-wack,** (3) **-cum-plop,** *sb.* a trembling, shivering, shaking; (4) **-dodder,** *v.* to totter, walk in a trembling, shaking manner; (5) **Dithering,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a trembling or shivering fit; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* trembling, shivering, shaking; (6) **Ditherment,** *sb.* a fit of tremulousness from fear or cold; (7) **Dithersome,** see **Dithering** (*b*); (8) **Ditherums,** *sb. pl.* a fit of shaking; shaking palsy; (9) **Ditherum-shake,** see **Dither-cum-plop**; (10) **Dithery,** (11) **Dithery-doddery,** see **Dithering** (*b*).

(1) n.Lin.[1] (2) Chs.[1] He's stood'n i' th' lone beawt cooert till he's aw of a dither-a-wack. 'Aw of a dither-a-wack, loike a new-baked custhut,' seems almost a prov. expression. (3) n.Lin.[1] (4) Cum. He wad didder-dodder intil t'grave as his father's had dune afore him, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxiii. (5, *a*) Lan. Sitch a fit o ditherin that hoo could yer hur own booans rattling again one another, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 113. Lei.[1] When I touched it [a boa-constrictor] I felt such a dithering all over me. War.[23] Shr.[2] A trembling motion of the eye. (*b*) Wm. Her . . . diddering teeth melted my heart, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) I. 347. w.Yks. Soa a soart ov a dytherin' fit got amang 'em, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ii; w.Yks.[1] Lan. Aw feelt sich a jumpin, ditherin, beawncing feel goo o' thro mi body, Ferguson *Preston Eggsibishun* (1805) iii. War.[2] s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] He's a dithering ould man. Glo. (A.B.) (6) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] All in a didderment. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] (7) Lan. He's gettin' very dithersome an' wackery, owd Sam is, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 69. (8) n.Lin.[1] Nrf. (A.C.) (9) n.Lin.[1] I was all o' a ditherum-shak like a hot egg-puddin'. (10) e.Yks.[1] s.Chs.[1] Ahy went kweyt sik· ŭn didhŭri [I went queite sick an' dithery]. (11) Cum. A puir lile diddery doddery horphan, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxxii.

2. Of things: to tremble, shake, vibrate.

Lakel. He miad o t'pots on t'shelf didder when he bang'd deur tull wi' seck a clatter, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Yks. T'shaft's too leet, it fair dithers ageean (W.C.S.). e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. T'whoal stashun yard fair dither'd wi hoorays, Tom Tredolehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1891) 5; Shoo geed a coff wot made all t'crockera dither ageean, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 142; *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); w.Yks.[2] s.Yks. Joe suggested 'at it must ha' bin dither'd dahn, *The Blade* (1885) 804. Lan. Whenever I let my hammer dither on the anvil, instead of striking the iron, that'll be the signal for you to stop, Hocking *Our Joe*, ix; A dark spot ditherin' i' th' blue sky, Ramsbottom *Phases of Distress* (1864) 100. Not.[2] The prongs of a tuning fork dither. The ornaments on that lady's hat are dithering. Lin. Echo is said to dither (J.C.W.); 'I tie my hair to the aspen tree, Dither, and shake instead of me.' A charm to cure the ague, *Lin. N. & Q.* 168. n.Lin.[1] Look, muther, how that jelly dithers when I shak th' taable. Shr.[2] Dithers it out o' th' hopper into the jigging sieve. e.An.[1] A bog didders.

Hence (1) **Didder-grass,** (2) **Diddery-docks,** *sb.* the quaking grass, *Briza media*; (3) **Dithering,** *ppl. adj.* vibrating, shaking; (4) **Dithering-grass,** (5) **Dithery-dother,** see **Diddery-docks.**

(1) Lan. (B. & H.) (2) Dur. (*ib.*) (3) Cum. A'll tak some o' that ditherin' stuff [jelly] (M.P.). e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Th' ditherin' scrawkin' din ov a ovven bein' cleeaned aght. Hartley *Tales*, 1st S. 26. Nhp. And dithering echo starts, Clare *Poems* (1821) II. 22. (4) w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.); (J.R.); w.Yks.[2], ne Lan.[1] (5) Nhb.[1] Known also as dotherin dicks, ladies' hands, cow quakes, and quakin or tremlin grass.

3. *sb.* A tremble, shake, shiver, quiver.

Wm. He gat a didder ower t'lng. Ah war o' in a didder (B.K.). n.Yks. A run'd up t'stairs an' gat under t'bed, bigom ā w'z all ov a dither (W.H.); n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] Ah's yal on a didder. Lan. I'm aw on o' dither, if th' wynt ho sturs a twig, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 6; Aw wor aw ov a dither wi't loss o ma wint, Chapman *Widder Bagshaw*, 2. Chs.[1] When a person is so cold that his teeth chatter he is said to be 'aw of a dither'; Chs.[3], s.Chs.[1], Not. (W.H.S.) s.Not. I'm all of a didder with cold (J.P.K.). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] sw.Lin.[1] My back and all's all of a dither. Nhp.[1], Wor. (M.A.R.) se.Wor.[1] The wind was that piercin' it seemed to gŏŏ thraough un; it made me all uv a dither. s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[12]

4. *pl.* A shivering fit, the 'shivers,' 'horrors'; fright, excitement.

Not.[1] s.Not. Ah've got the dithers (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] Shaking palsy. s.Lin. Ye gi'e me the dithers to see yer (T.H.R.). Rut.[1] Those children keep me in the dithers, they do. Lei.[1] 'The horrors,' as applied to incipient *delirium tremens*. It is enough to give ye the dithers. War.[23]

5. A confused noise or bother; a suppressed outburst of laughter, &c.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Scarce. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) Hrf.[1]

6. Grass and other weeds in corn-fields, &c. w.Wor.[1]

[1. *Friller*, to shiver, chatter, or didder for cold, Cotgr.; My flesshe dyderis, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 240.]

DITHER, *v.*[2] Bdf. [di·ðə(r).] To guess. (J.W.B.)

DITHING, *vbl. sb.* Chs.[12a] [di·ðin.] A trembling or vibratory motion of the eye.

DITH'N, see **Do**, *v.*

DITING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A whispering. Grose (1790); (Hall.)

DITLESS, see **Dittle**.

DIT(T, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Nhp. [dit.] To close, stop, shut up the mouth of anything. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Sweeps away a' my gude thoughts, and dits up my gude words, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxx; Ditt your mouth with your meat, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 89. Bnff. Ye preachers, now dit a' your mou's, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 77. Abd. O'en [oven] wheat bread dits ilka mou' That stays the ben, *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 10; Nor Gadie's stream can dit the gleam That wraps his dwallin' noo, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 171. Rnf. Daft carle, dit your mouth, *Harp* (1819) 197. Lnk. They dit their lugs, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 20. Slk. They never ditt up their windows, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 362, ed. 1866; It maks a body dilde and ditted, *ib. Poems* (ed. 1865) 433. n.Cy. To dytte up an oven (K.). Cum., Wm. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 209. w.Yks.[1], Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Some folks say 'grufted,' and some say 'ditted.' Things soon get ditted up in a market town. Nhp.[1] When the wards of a lock are so filled with accumulated dust, as to prevent the key working freely, it is 'ditted up with dirt.' If a drain is obstructed by filth, it would be said, 'It must be cleaned out, for it is quite ditted up.' A fire that is chocked up with ashes, is 'so ditted up, it will not burn.' It was formerly used verbally, as 'to ditt up an oven'; but the improved method both of making, and heating ovens, has superseded the dittle, or block, and the use of the verb has disappeared with it, though the participle is still in common use.

[The vpcom (way up) wes then Dittit with slayn hors and men, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) vi. 163. OE. *dyttan*, to shut (*Luke* xi. 53); cp. Norw. dial. *dytta*, to stop an opening (Aasen).]

DITTANY, *sb. Obs.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Also in form **ditten**. The broad-leaved pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*.

[The Englishmen call this plant (*Lepidium*) Dittander, Dittany, and Pepperwort, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 242; Some cal Lepidium also Dittany, Turner *Herbes* (1548) 34. The form *ditten* repr. ME. and OFr. *ditayne* (*Alphita*, 50).]

DITTAY, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **ditty** Bnff. [di·tē, di·ti.] 1. An indictment, legal accusation.

Sc. It was one of the articles of dittay between us, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xxiii. Bnff. Her 'ditty' is for bewitching 'gentle and simple' at Inveresk, &c., Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 53. Ayr. Repent, and read out your own dittay: indict yourselves before God, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 87, ed. 1845; Gin it were set furth in your dittay that you cured folk o' the land ill, by graspin' them, Service *Notandums* (1890) 104. Gall. There was three coonts in the dittay against him, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 207. Keb. They are clerks to their own process, and doing nothing all their lives but gathering dittays against themselves, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 10.

2. Reprehension.

Rxb. Ye'll get your dittay (Jam.).

[A gret dyttay for Scottis thai ordand than, *Wallace* (1488) I. 274. A der. of OFr. *dicter* (*diter*), 'composer, rédiger' (Moisy); cp. Lat. *dictare actionem*, to bring an action (Suetonius).]

DITTEN, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Nhp. Also written **dittin** n.Yks. (K.) [di·tən, di·tin.] Mortar, soft clay, &c., used to stop up the crevices round the 'dittle' in an old-fashioned oven, to prevent the escape of heat. Cf. **dit(t.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], Yks. (K.) n.Yks. The ewn, for lack of dittin, hes slake'd all th' heet, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) I. 187. Nhp.[1] Now only preserved in the proverbial expression, 'as wet as ditten.'

DITTEN, see **Dittany**.

DITTER, *sb.* Wil. Dor. Also in forms **datter** Dor.; **detter** Wil. [di·tə(r), dæ·tə(r), de·tə(r).] A children's game of 'tig' or 'touch and run.'

n.Wil. (G.E.D.) Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

DITTER, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To confuse, bewilder.

Som. What are you dittering I for? (W.F.R.)

DITTLE, *sb.* Nhp. War. Also in form **ditless** War. [di·tl, di·tləs.] The block placed at the mouth of a large old-fashioned oven. See **Dit(t.**

Nhp.[1] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[123]

DITTY, *sb.* Chs. Lin. Shr. [di·ti.] A story, rigmarole; a form of words to be repeated.

s.Chs. Déeŭr mée, Saam'l yoa·teln sŭm kwéeŭr di·tiz [Dear me, Sam! yo tell'n some queer ditties]. Óo tuwd mi ŭ woa·fŭl di·ti [Hoo towd me a wofnl ditty] (T.D.). s.Lin. What a ditty he did gi'e us shewer-ly. None o' yah ditties to me: Ah'm too o'd a bod to be catch'd wi' that chaff (T.H.R.). Shr. I could not make out what their ditty was, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxiii.

Hence **Dittiment**, *sb.* talk, story; polite conversation.

e.Lin. Foaks maake a straange dittiment aboot it, *Lm. N. & Q.* II. 32; Whom he courted with much palaver and 'dittiment,' *ib.* 21.

DITTY, DIV, see **Dittay, Dive**, *v.*, **Do**, *v.*

DIVAN, *sb.*[1] Rnf. (Jam.) Also in form **devan**. A large 'divot,' or large piece of turf or sod.

DIVAN, *sb.*[2] Rnf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A small wild plum or sloe.

DIVE, *sb. Obs.*? Sc. Also written **dyve**. The putrid moisture which issues from the mouth, nostrils, &c., of a person after death.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Frf. With odours, an' the like, belyve They drown'd the dreadfu' smelling dyve, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 16.

Hence **Divie**, *adj.* having much 'dive.'

n.Sc. A divie corp (Jam.).

DIVE, *v.* Var. gram. forms and dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [daiv, dīv.] I. Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Deeve**, (2) **Deve**, (3) **Dieve**.

(1) Suf.[1] Deeve yar hand in. e.Suf. (F.H.), Sus.[1] (2) e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] (3) Suf. (C.T.)

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Dave**, (2) **Deave**, (3) **Deeved**, (4) **Div**, (5) **Divet**, (6) **Dove**, (7) **Doved**.

(1) w.Yks. Deav, Wright *Gram. Windhll.* (1892) 129. (2) m.Yks.[1] (3) Nrf. He deeved just as I got to him (M.C.H.B.). Suf. (F.H.) (4) Nrf. He div down and got it (M.C.H.B.). (5) Abd. (W.M.), Cum. (J.A.) (6) s.Lan. I will not say I never heard 'dove,' as 'he dove in for it,' but you would ten times oftener hear people say 'he dived in for it' (S.W.). s.Wor. 'E dove into the wauter (H.K.). Nrf. Still in use (M.C.H.B.). Ken. (W.G.), Wil. (G.E.D.) [Amer. Straight into the river Kwasind . . . Dove as if he were a beaver, Longfellow *Hiawatha*, c. vii; Bartlett.] (7) Wil. (G.E.D.), w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

3. *pp.*: (1) **Deeved**, (2) **Diven**, (3) **Divet**, (4) **Dove**, (5) **Doved**, (6) **Duv**.

(1) Nrf. He's deeved, don't [if not] I think so. He ha' deeved, I now [just now] see him (M.C.H.B.). e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) e.Yks. Now and then heard in North Holderness (R.S.). w.Yks. Divm, Wright *Gram. Windhll* (1892) 129. Sus. I'd a div'n furdther if I'd a know'd un (E.E.S.). (3) Abd. (W.M.), Cum. (J.A.) (4) s.Wor. Ahter a'd dove in, t'others follered 'im (H.K.). Wil. (G.E.D.) (5) Wil. (G.E.D.), w.Cor. (M.A.C.) (6) s.Wor. (H.K.)

II. Dial. uses. 1. To dip; to draw water out of a pond, &c., with a bucket or pail.

e.An.[1], Suf. (C.T.), Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Deeving**, (2) **Deving-place**, *sb.* a place made by and in a pond where water can be best obtained by dipping with a bucket, &c.; (3) **-pond**, *sb.* a pond from which water is drawn for domestic purposes, by dipping with a pail or bucket.

(1) Suf. You'll find right a good deeving there a little fudder along. A bad place for deeving (C.G.B.); (H.J.L.R.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (2) Suf. (C.T.) (3) e.An.[1], Nrf.[1]

2. To plunge, hurry forward.

Gall. He dived at once over the turf dyke, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) 257. w.Yks. Very common in Craven. He dived out o' t'gait (J.T.).

Hence (1) **Dive-an-dop**, (2) **Dive-dapper**, (3) **Divedop**, *sb.* the little grebe, *Trachybaptes fluviatilis*; (4) **Diver**, *sb.* (*a*) the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*; (*b*) the golden eye, *Clangula glaucion*; (5) **Divers**, *sb. pl.* the larger blocks of burr stone used for making river embankments; (6) **Divie-goo**, *sb.* the black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*; (7) **Diving-**

duck, see Diver; (8) **-pigeon**, *sb.* the black guillemot, *Uria Grylle*; (9) **Divy-duck**, see **Divedop**.

(1) Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 216; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1803) 50. (2) Lin. Swainson *ib.* Ken.[1] s.v. Didapper. (3) Lin. Swainson *ib.* (4) Rxb. Swainson *ib.* 160, 161. (5) Chs.[1] They are thrown in first, so as to make a solid foundation between which the smaller stones lodge. (6) Rxb. (Jam.) (7) Sh.I. Swainson *ib.* 160. (8) Nhb. Farn Islands, *ib.* 218. (9) Hrf.[1] Nrf. Swainson *ib.* 216. Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

[OE. *dȳfan*, to dip, submerge.]

DIVE, see **Deave**.

DIVE-DAPPERS, *int.* Lan. An exclamation.

Lan. Hey, Dive-dappers, Dive-dappers, what a Devil's here! Shadwell *Witches* (1718) III. 69.

DIVEN, see **Dive**, *v.*

DIVER, *v.* Dev. Also written **dyver**. [dai·və(r).] To wither, fade. Cf. **daver**, *v.*[2]

Dev. An pursintly tha vig tree dyver'd away, Baird *S. Matt.* (1863) xxi. 19; The flowers [in church] soon git diver'd, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); Theys vlowers be awl divered; chell I draw 'm away? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[2] The plants be diverin' for want 'a water.

Hence **Divered**, *ppl. adj.* withered, faded, dead.

Dev. Za yeller as ole dyver'd hay, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 11, ed. 1865.

DIVER, see **Dyvour**.

DIVERS, *sb. pl.* e.An.[2] [di·vəz.] Money troubles, embarrassments.

[Prop. moneys due; AFr. *devoirs*, see *Termes de la ley* (1671) s.v. *Devoire*.]

DIVERSOME, *adj.* Lan. [dai·vəsəm.] Fanciful, hard to please, fastidious; squeamish.

Lan. Sich diversome folk as thee, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 342; Ringers un musishoners ov o' soarts olez wur a bit diversum' i' ther ways, Ferguson *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) iv; Lan.[1] Thae'rt too diversome to live; tha eyts nowt. e.Lan.[1]

[Cp. ME. *diverse*, used in the sense of 'perverse, adverse.' Kinge Herode was diuerse, couettous, and right malicious, *La Tour-Landry* (c. 1450) 104.]

DIVERT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **divart** Nhb.[1] [divə·rt, diva·rt.] 1. *v.* To turn aside, go from the straight path; to separate, live apart.

Sc. Sir Richard Lee hath missed me here by the waye, because he diverted here to St. Alban's, Sadler *Papers* (1809) I. 439 (Jam.); Henry Hunter . . . granted a bond to pay to [his wife] yearly 400 merks, in case they should divert and live separately, Forbes *Suppl.* (Dec.) 60 (*ib.*).

2. To amuse.

n.Sc. To pou some o' the finest leaves, For to divert him wi', Buchan *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 223. s.Sc. But John's a queer chap, an' he will divert you if ance ye get there, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 92. Nhb.[1] A person is always said 'to be divarted,' never 'to be amused.'

3. *sb.* Amusement, diversion.

Sc. It's a kind o' divert to see the craturs, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1896) iv. Abd. Lat 'er see the horsie noo, to be some divert till 'er, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 66, ed. 1882. Frf. But what a bar; oh, what a divert! Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 242. Per. You're an auld farrant loon, an' a perfect divert, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 116. Lnk. I'm sure they twa are fair diverts, Aye in the fire as mony airns, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 98. Ewk. (Jam.)

DIVIDER, *sb.* Sc. [divai·dər.] A soup-ladle.

Sc. Common all over Scotland (A.W.). Ayr. (J.F.) Edb. A pair o' small dividers, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 44.

DIVIDUAL, *adj.* Sc. [divi·du-əl.] Particular, identical, precise, 'individual.'

Ayr. Juist at that 'dividual moment a terr'ble hullabaloo got up, Service *Notandums* (1890) 27. Edb. Seeing that they were the dividual stars above my head which I used to glour up at in wonder at Dalkeith, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi; My son Benjie was, at this dividual time, between four and five years old, *ib.* xiii.

DIVIL, see **Devil**.

DIVILIN, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] A brick-kiln. (Hall.); Lin.[1]

DIVINING-ROD, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Shr. A rod made of hazel or twigs of witch elm, used for purposes of divination. See **Dowse**, *v.*[1]

Sc. The agitation of the divining rod seemed to increase or diminish, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xvii. Ir. This is a forked twig of hazel, and it is still believed in by many as a means of finding mines or water, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 106. Shr. The divining rod . . . is a forked stick cut either from the witch elm or the hazel, . . . and supposed, in the hands of skilled persons, to bend in the direction of criminals, lost property, hidden treasures, veins or ore, or springs of water, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 175; Shr.[1] *Obsol.* [The divining rod has obtained great credit for its discovering where to dig for metals and springs of water. An ingenious gentleman says that hazel and willow rods he has by experience found will actually answer with all persons in a good state of health. . . . The hazel, willow and elm are all attracted by springs of water. . . . The rod is attracted by all metals, coals, amber and lime-stone. . . . A shoot that terminates equally forked is to be preferred about two feet and a half long, *Gent. Mag.* (Nov. 1751) xxi. 507, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 624.]

DIVISIVE, *adj.* Sc. [divī·siv.] Dividing, splitting, separating.

Sc. Do you promise that you shall follow no divisive courses from the present establishment of the Church? *Act Gen. Assembly Ch. Sc.* (1711) *Subscr. Form, Question* 6. Abd. Ye wud hae heard less o' sic divisive coorses, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii.

DIVNA, see **Do**, *v.*

DIVOT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **devit** Sc. (Jam.); **divet** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] N.Cy.[1]; **divit** Frf.; **dyvot** ne.Sc.; and in form **duffit** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [di·vət.]

1. *sb.* A sod, piece of turf, esp. a thin, flat oblong turf, used for covering cottages. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Roof . . . repaired in part by thatch and divot, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii. nw.Abd. The back divot was a large sod kept burning or smouldering at the back of the fire. In many farm kitchens there was no grate or range, but the fire burned on a broad open hearthstone, and pots, &c. were hung over it by a crook attached by a chain to a rectangular bar pivoted in a socket on the floor at the side (A.W.). ne.Sc. Across the couples were fixed the pans to the number of three or four on each side of the roof. On these and parallel to the couples were laid the kaibers. . . . Such a roof was called pan and kaiber. Over all were placed the dyvots. The whole was covered with thatch, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 50. Inv. (H.E.F.) Frf. The shower of stones and the flight of our divit in it, Barrie *Minister* (1891) vi. Abd. The wood work was quite visible and not less so the divots, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. Kcd. Divots, thack, an' timmer lums, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. Fif. Divots an' stumps o' trees for pews, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 24. e.Fif. I felt the rotten pins crackin' an' the divots beginnin' to gie wey [on the roof of a house], Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. s.Sc. Mony a sober Christian an mony a roy't callant lie thegither below yon grassy divot, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 91. Dmb. He cut the divots wi' a flaughter spade, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 91. Ayr. Hunger is a wet divot to the low o' love, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii; He was flaughterin' a wheen divots for the riggin' o' his hoose, Service *Notandums* (1890) 106. Edb. The brown, newly cast divots, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. Ewk. When a pane of his window happened to be broken, he . . . put in a divot or sod, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 86. Slk. A bullet struck up a divot of earth between my feet, Hogg *Tales* (ed. 1866) 249. Gall. Clodding him with divots of peat and sod, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxi. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Divot-cast**, a piece (of land) of a size that only one 'divot' could be 'cast' or cut from it; (2) **-dyke**, a turf dike or wall; (3) **-happit**, covered with sods or turf; (4) **-house** or **-hut**, a house or hut covered with turf; (5) **-seat**, a seat made of turf or sods; (6) **-theaked**, thatched with sods or turf.

(1) Sc. Seeing he hasna a divot cast of land in Scotland, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xii. (2) Per. Presently it reached the slap in the divot dyke, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1833) 238, ed. 1887. Lnk. The auld divot dyke at the head o' the muir, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 37. (3) Lnk. Thick an' strang the fouet grew A' roun' the divot-happit riggin', Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 89. (4) Frf. The wee divot hoose we had coft frae the laird, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 49. Nhb. Jamie Macfarlane, who, during summer, dwelt in a . . . divot-hut, on Belford Moor, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 158. (5) Frf. He may . . . sit a month wi'm on the divet seat, Morison *Poems* (1790) 129. Lnk. There you may see him lean, And to his divot seat invite his friend, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 39, ed. 1783. Lth. Auld Rid had gotten a divot sate for his ain individ'al use, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 207. Dmf. There were tents where On divet seats, . . . Auld birkies . . . were blithe,

Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 39. (6) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Wor canny hooses duffit-theek'd, Wilson *Dicky's Wig* (1843) 80; **Nhb.**[1]

3. A clumsy, ill-shapen mass. Also used *fig.* of persons.

Sc. Said to a gentleman cutting ham badly, 'O Mr. Divet, will you help Mrs. So and So?' Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1861) 91. **Sh.I.** Commonly used (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**[1] A thick unshapely piece of bread, meat, or the like. **Slk.** (Jam.)

4. *v.* To cut turf or cast 'divots' with a spade.

Sc. I have been divoting here since four o'clock this morning, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 239. **Cai.**[1], **Abd.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Divoted**, *ppl. adj.* made or covered with sods or 'divots'; (2) **Divoting**, *vbl. sb.* cutting turfs or divots.

(1) **Ayr.** They haurled her to a divoted bothy half buried in the sand, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 259. (2) **Sc.** Tired wi' divoting twa hours! Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 239.

DIVUS, *adj.* Nhb.[1] Also written **dyvous.** [dai·vəs.] Shy, retiring; moody, melancholy.

She's a varry divus bairn.

DIVVAL, DIVVENT, see **Devil, Do,** *v.*

DIVVISH, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **divvadge** S. & Ork.[1] To deck, polish or clean up; to arrange, put in order.

Sh.I. In common use here, but never heard without some modifying word, such as 'ill' or 'rightly.' 'This is no rightly divvished' (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**[1] *ib. MS. add.*

DIVVLING, see **Devilin(g.**

DIVVY, *v.* Irel. Lan. Amer. [di·vi.] To divide, share with.

N.I.[1] We divvid them as well as we cud. **Lan.** (F.R.C.) [**Amer.** *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

DIVY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [di·vi.] A dividend declared by the Co-operative Stores.

w.Yks. We're nooan short ov a paand or two, an' we'st ha th' divy throo the co-op' in another wick or two, Hartley *Seets i' Yks. and Lancs.* (1895) i; 'Eh, yo' sud ger yo'r new babbies at t'Co-op,' said a little lass Bradfurth way tul another, 'an' then yo'd ger divi wi' 'em,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 27, 1897). **Lan.** The usual toast of 'Here's luck,' or, 'Here's to th' divi,' Donaldson *A Queer Supper* (1886) 4. **m.Lan.**[1]

DIXIE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [di·ksi.] 1. *sb.* Sharp chiding, severe reprehension; also in *pl.* form **Dickies.**

Sc. A term probably formed from the self-importance of a pedagogue who, in former times when Latin was spoken in schools, might confirm his degrees by the use of the term *dixi*, 'I have said it,' as declaring that there could be no reply (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Cld.** (Jam. s.v. Dickies).

2. *v.* To scold vehemently. Hence **Dixiean,** *vbl. sb.* a vehement scolding. **Bnff.**[1]

DIXIE-FIXIE, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) A term used to denote a state of confinement, intimating that one is imprisoned.

DIXONARIES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Cum. Long, hard, 'dictionary' words.

Cum. Long hard words from dictionaries were so called by rusties who knew pretty well the Biblical words. 'Dunnut thou dictate!' was said by a stranger at a wrestling-match fifty years ago. 'Confound thy dictates!' was the answer; 'let's hae nin o' thy dixonaries here!' (M.P.)

DIZ, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [diz.] A small piece of horn pierced with a flattened hole, used by hand wool-combers, through which the 'sliver' is drawn. See **Pad.**

DIZ, see **Do,** *v.*

DIZE, *v.* n.Cy. Der. Also written **dise** n.Cy. (K.) To put tow on a distaff.

n.Cy. Coles (1677; K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **Der.**[1]

[This is a ghost-word due to an error of Ray's in his *N.Cy. Words* (1674), and uncritically copied by later glossarists. The proper word is *dizen* (see next word). I dysyn a dystaffe, I put the flaxe upon it to spynne, *Je charge la quenouille*, Palsgr. (1530).]

DIZEN, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Also in forms **dissen** Nhb.; **dizzen** Cum.[1] [dai·zən, di·zən.] 1. *v.* To dress showily; to adorn, dress out, bedizen. Also used *fig.* See **Dize.**

n.Cy. Coles (1677); Grose (1790). **Nhb.** An gets up frov hor silky loll is day dissens the sky, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 360; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Dizend fra head to foot, Hutton *Bran New Wark* 1785) I. 144. **n.Yks.** Thah cheeks are dizen'd wi' sets o' jewels, Robinson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 10; **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Fine ladies hev a lass to dizen and don 'em, ii. 355; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[4] She is a long while in dizenning herself; **w.Yks.**[5] Wah barn, tha'll hev hauf o' t'town at thee tāal, thah's 'dizened out so grand. **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.** Where shining ribbons dizen out the stall, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 34; Poverty . . . Dizens me out in such a figure I'm shamed being seen, *ib. Rur. Life* (1820) 91; **Nhp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dizened,** *ppl. adj.* dressed, bedizened; (2) **Dizening,** *vbl. sb., fig.* a 'dressing,' scolding.

(1) **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Shr.**[1] 'Er give 'im a fine dizenin' w'en 'e did come wham.

2. To put on appearances; to show off.

w.Yks. To be curious and look big, and sit in state as if great, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

3. *sb.* A contemptuous term or a woman who dresses in cheap finery. Also in form **Dizener.**

s.Chs.[1] Aa praat'i dahy·znŭr [A pratty dizener]. **n.Lin.**[1]

DIZENER, *sb.* Shr.[1] [dai·znə(r).] A heavy blow. Cf. **dizening,** s.v. **Dizen,** *v.* 1 (2).

Samuel Slater, deserving a fight in which he had taken part, said, 'An' as 'e [his antagonist] come up, I ketcht 'im sich a dizener.'

DIZENER, see **Dizen.**

DIZZARD, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [di·zərd.] A weak-minded person; a fool. See **Dizzy.**

[A dizzard or dotard, Kersey (1702).]

DIZZERWITCH, *sb.* Cor.[3] Also written **dizzewitch.** [di·zəwitʃ.] A cross-grained person.

DIZZY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Not. War. Shr. Also e.An. Cor. Also in forms **doosey** War.; **douzzy** Chs.[123]; **dussy** Not.[1]; **duzz-** Cor.; **duzzie** Chs.; **duzzy** Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf. [di·zi, dū·zi, du·zi, dᵾ·zi.] 1. *adj.* Foolish, stupid, half-witted; slow, heavy, dull.

Nhb. So cut off to bed, ye duzzy aud feul, Bagnall *Sngs.* (1850) 25; **Nhb.**[1] Ye duzzy beggor, what are ye decin? **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Chs.** (K.); As aw felt douzy, aw tried to faw asleep agen, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11; **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] **Not.**[1] Shay's getting old and dussy. **Shr.**[1] I'm mighty duzzy this mornin'. **e.An.**[1] Yew mucka duzzy fule. **Nrf.** 'Duzzy fule,' a bigger fool than common, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 30; 'A duzzy fule' is quite a common expression—politer than 'damned fool' (J.H.); (W.H.) **w.Nrf.** Yow duzzy fule! whatever be yer starin' an' gappin' at like a stuck pig? Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 7. **Suf.** 'Duzzy thing' is often used (M.E.R.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Dizzy-headed,** *ppl. adj.* stupid, 'addle-headed'; (2) **Doosy-head,** *sb.* a stupid, heavy, silly person.

(1) **e.Yks.** Yon dizzy-heeaded feeal's teean mah dikin-beeats, an cutten tops up ti mend bahfin wiv, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1883) 93; **e.Yks.**[1] Said of a blundering, infatuated fool, who stumbles almost unconsciously into peril. (2) **War.** He's a regulor doosy-head (J.B.).

2. Giddy, bemused, fuddled; having a sensation of dizziness, with a feeling of falling down.

Lnk. My joys arise While I'm haff dizzy, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 119, ed. 1783. **Peb.** When chiels wi' drink are something dizzy, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 90. **Slk.** Clearin chasms dizzy to look doun on, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 72. **Nhb.**[1] Me heed wis quite duzzy. **Dur.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **s.Chs.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** He turned faint and said 'I feel a bit duzzy,' Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 264.

Hence (1) **Dizzily,** *adv.* giddily; (2) **Duzzen,** *prp.* whirling; (3) **Duzziness,** *sb.* a condition of giddiness.

(1) **Slk.** His brain whirls dizzily roun', Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 153. (2) **Cor.** My head was duzzen round like a whirligig, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 5. (3) **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

3. Deaf, hard of hearing.

Shr.[1] E's lother duzzy; 'e doesna 'ear very well.

4. *sb.* A blockhead, fool, simpleton.

w.Yks.[5] It is confined entirely to juveniles. 'What a dizzy he is.' **e.An.**[2] A duzzy-pate. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

[1. ME. *dysy* (*dusi, desi*), foolish; OE. *dysig* (*Matt.* vii. 26). 2. Than waxes . . . his heved feble and dysy, Hampole *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 771.]

DJEL, see **Deal,** *sb.*[1]

DO, *v.* Var. gram. forms and dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. I. Gram. forms. [On the plural forms, when not used in combination with the personal pronouns, see Wright *Gram. Windhll.* (1892) 156-9.]

1. Indicative Mood, Present Tense. i. Simple Affirmative.

Sc. Aa dui; hey duis; wey, yee, thay dui, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219; Auxiliary—Aa dui *or* dyv; hey dyz; wey, yee, thay, dui *or* dyv, *ib.*; Dae. dee (A.W.). **Per.** Ye aye do the thing handsome when ye div do it, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 30. **Edb.** So what does I [do I do] but up I speels upon the stone, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v. **Slk.** Sae, sir, div I, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 278. **Nhb.** His reet han' diz cuddle me, ROBSON *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 6; What aw de is niver reet, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9; **Nhb.**[1] He diz nowt aall day. 'Div' is used when the word precedes a vowel or an *h* mute: before a consonant, *de* is used. 'D'ye hear us?'—'Aye, divaa.' **Dur.**[1] Diz. **Cum.** As tha dya at Whitehebben, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310; Ay, but it dis, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866 58; And sea dov I, GRAHAM *Gwordy and Will* (1778) l. 30; **Cum.**[1] Thou behaves badly, 'at dus'ta. **n.Yks.** It diz seeam hard, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes and Sketches* (1875) 32. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah deea *or* diz; thoo *or* he diz; we, you, they deea, 31. **e.Yks.**[1] 'Div' is only made use of in the 1st pers. *sing.* 'What div Ah knaw aboot it?' The 2nd and 3rd pers. *sing.* are Diz, and the three pers. *pl.* Dī. **m.Yks.**[1] Aa· di·h', di·h'z, diz·, duov·, div·; dhoo· di·h'z, diz·; ey· *or* ee· di·h'z, diz·; wey· *or* wee· di·h'; yey· *or* yee· di·h'; dhe·h' *or* dhim· di·h'. Duv [duov·] is also heard in connection with the 1st and 2nd pers. *pl.*, but only very occasionally, *Introd* 49. **w.Yks.** Ah dew love tha, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) 2; Ai, a, i diu; ðă, tă, tə duz; ĭ, ə duz; wĭ, wə diu; jĭ, jə diu; ðeə, ðe, ðə diu, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 165; **w.Yks.**[1] Don, not often used except on the borders of Lan.; **w.Yks.**[2] Yo dun talk. **Lan.** They dun pay license, CHAPMAN *Widder Bagshaw*, 8; Heaw mich better they could manage yo're affairs nor yo done, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 17. **e.Lan.**[1] We dun one thing, yo dun another. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy dóo; dhaay, ey dúz; wey, yai·, dhai· dún, 87. **s.Stf.** Hard words done no good, PINNOCK *Bik. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 10. **Lin.** 'Dost thou see yon espin tree?' ... 'Ay dif I,' *Monthly Pkt.* (April 1862) 377. **Shr.** People dune loike to set comftable, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxx; **Shr.**[1] I do, thee does, a. 'e *or* 'er does; we, yo', a *or* 'er dun, *Introd.* 60. **Glo.** Də, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 61. **Hrt.** Də *or* d', *ib.* 198. **Nrf.** My master say if I du what I oughter du, I shouldn't du as I du du, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 14. **Sur.** That do 'e, and a mighty big place it be, sure-ly, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv; History do tell as a high tide came up upon the hekinok, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 3; **Sur.**[1] Do, 3rd. pers. *sing.* **Hmp.** It sticks, it do (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**[1] 'He doos,' when not an auxiliary, as 'Who does the garden?' 'He doos it.' **Wil.** Dū, ELLIS, 47. **e.Dor.** Dɔ. ELLIS, 77. **w.Som.** Aay dŭ, dhee dŭs, unr dŭ; wee, yùe, dhai dŭ, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 72. **Dev.** Es rite han dith imbrace ma, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 6; Thow dist zo chearge es, *ib.* v. 7; Thervaur da tha vargins luv tha, *ib.* i. 3; It deth not vollow, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. ii. 157, ed. 1824. **n.Dev.** Et dith more good than kantchy vizzick, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 13.

ii. Simple Negative.

Sc. Aa dynna, hey dyzna, wey dynna, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Bnff.**[1] Divna. **Abd.** Sandy disna preten' to be claer, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Per.** Divna, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 10. **Rnf.** I dinna want tae fa' oot wi' my wife, GILMOUR *Pen Flk.* (1873) 37. **Gall.** It disna look bonny without the head, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. **N.Cy.**[1] Disna. **Nhb.** Ah divvent reetly mind, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong*; Aw dinnit leyke te gang, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12; **Nhb.**[1] He disn't knaa nowt. **Dur.**[1] Dinnot. **Cum.** I dunnet know who t'is, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 1st S. 12; **Cum.**[3] I divn't knā' a Philipson, 100. **s.Wm.** Ye dnnnet addle as mickle ta day, HUTTON *Dial. Stoth and Arnside* (1760) l. 28. **n.Yks.** Ā dūənt [dūət] h'līv thūz spiakin t'triuth (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[2] Dinnot, deeant. **e.Yks.**[1] Disn't. **m.Yks.**[1] Aa· di·h'nt, diz n'nt, duov·u'nt, div u'nt, din·ut *or* duon·ut; dhoo· diz·u'nt *or* dih'·zu'nt; ey· *or* ee· diz·u'nt *or* dih·zu'nt; wey· di·h'nt, dih'·zu'nt, duov·u'nt, div·u'nt, din·ut *or* duon·u·t; yey· di·h'nt, din·ut, duon·ut; dhe·h di·h'nt, duon·ut, din·ut, di·h'·zu'nt, duov u'nt *or* div·u'nt, *Introd.* 49. **w.Yks.** A pair o swallows dunnut mak a summer, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889); Dog chaps doesn't reckon that way, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 7; Ai duənt, ðă duznt, ĭ duznt, wĭ duənt, jĭ duənt, ðē duənt (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] Dunno; not common except in that part of Craven bordering on Lan. **Lan.** Aw dunnot like to think o' that, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 89; Aw dunna care, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xiii. **e.Lan.**[1] Dunnot, durnd. **Chs.**[1] Dunna, dunner, *or* dunnot; dusna, does not; **Chs.**[3] Dunna, sometimes dunnut. **s.Chs.**[1] In the 2nd and 3rd pers. *sing.* the termination 's' is often omitted: Dhaa duz'jnŭ *or* Dhaa du,nu [thou dost not]. The termination 'st' of the 2nd pers. *sing.* is more used with a negative than an affirmative verb: Dhaa düsjnŭ [thou dostna], 78. **Stf.**[1] You dow say so, dun yer? 27. **n.Stf.** I donna mind sayin', GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 7. **Der.** I dunna know (F.P.T.); **Der.**[1] Dün·ŭt (old), dün·ŭ, now used; **Der.**[2] Thie doo'nst throotch (s.v. Thrutch). **Nhp.**[1] Doo·an't, do not. **Wor.** Dunna not know how, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 17, 1888). **w.Wor.** I dunna kneow disackly, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 47. **Shr.**[1] I dunna, thee doesna *or* dunna, a, 'e *or* 'er dunna; we, yo', a *or* they dunna, *Introd.* 60. **Hrf.** I dənə, ELLIS, 72; **Hrf.**[2] Dunna. **Glo.** Dunt knaw, sir, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i. **Oxf.**[1] Thee doosn't. I, her, &c. dwun't. **Sur.** It dunna matter to me, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; I dun rightly know. *ib.* xii. **Wil.** I doənt, ELLIS, 44. **e.Dor.** I do'nt wont, *ib.* **Dev.** Et dith'n look zoshil abit! NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 48, ed. 1865; Our mops dant reach zo high, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. ii. 157, ed. 1824. **nw.Dev.**[1] Dud'n, does not. Not so common as dith'n or doth'n.

iii. Interrogative Affirmative.

Sc. Dui-aa *or* dyv-aa, dyz-hey, dui-wey *or* dyv-wey, dui-ye, dyv-ye, dui-thay *or* dyv-thay? MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Abd.** Dis lawvyers need muckle o' 't? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **e.Sc.** Wha div I see but Swankey? SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 241. **Ayr.** Whare div ye think ye'll gang when ye dee? GALT *Lands* (1826) xxvi. **Ir.** Div ye know him, Molly Magee? TENNYSON *To-morrow* (1885). **Nhb.** Whe dos thou tig on wee Thee sell aw wonder? BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12; **Nhb.**[1] Dista ken the heed o' the Side? Divaa, do I? D'ye hear us? **Cum.** How dosta, honest lad? GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) l. 1; What weage dus te ax, canny lad? ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 54; Dista think it'll stand? FARRALL *B. Wilson* (1886) 133; **Cum.**[1] Duv, *c.*, div, *n.* and *e.* Used chiefly in asking questions in 1st pers. *sing.* **Wm.** I loo dusta think thoo'd be yabble to tak ceear ov a thoosan pund? *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 37. **n.Yks.**[2] Div; used only in such *phr.* as 'Div I gan?' have I to go? **w.Yks.** Diu ai, a, i? duz ðă, dustă, dusta? duz ĭ, ə? də *or* di wĭ, wə? də *or* di jĭ, jə? də *or* di ðeə, ðe, ðə? WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 165; Dusta loike winter't best nah, thinks ta? *Shevvild Ann.* (1849) 4; Nah then missis, whot dun ye want? HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 48; **w.Yks.**[1] Dusto [dost thou]; **w.Yks.**[2] Dissha [does she] knaw he's there; **w.Yks.**[3] Dun yo think sooa? **Lan.** Dost year oi drop it deaun? KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 284; Dusta think Awsuk ull fit? LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 69; Dun yo' think th' little un's bin baptised? BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) 11, ed. 1881. **s.Lan.** Dunneh? do you? (S.B.) **Chs.**[1] 'Dusta hear? 'or as freq. 'dost' hear?' Dun yo? do you? **Stf.**[1] Yow dow say so, dun yer? 27. **Der.** Dost alleys Mister him, lad? CUSHING *Voe* (1888) II. vii; **Der.**[1] *pl.* What dün yo cō him? **nw.Der.**[1] 'Duv' before a vowel, as 'Duv I?' **Lin.** D'ya moïnd the waäste, my lass? TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 8; Do godamoighty knaw what a's doing a-taäkin' o' meä? *ib.* st. 12. **Shr.**[1] Do I? dost 'ee? does 'er? Dunna we? dun 'ee *or* dunna yo'? Dunnad-a *or* dunna they? *Introd.* 60. **Hrf.** Wot djjə think? Wot dəst ðī ðiŋk? ELLIS, 71. **Oxf.** Wot də jū þiŋk? *ib.* 117; Djə nō? [do you know?] *ib.* **Wil.** Z)dhū want d,nän? [dost thou want know?] *ib.* 44; What də [you] think of it? *ib.* 45. **e.Dor.** Wot)əz ·ðī ðiŋk? Wot də ·jū ðiŋk? *ib.* 78. **w.Som.** Du aay *or* d-aay? dus dhee? dùe ee· *or* dúth u? Du wee (*emph.* dùe· nus)? du yué *or* dùe· ẽe? du dhai? ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 72; **w.Som.**[1] Dis thee think I be gwain to put up way thy slack? **n.Dev.** Dest thee tell me o' Dick Vrogwill? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 35; Dist hire ma? *ib.* l. 31.

iv. Interrogative Negative.

Abd. Divnin ye hear 'er greetin? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 13, ed. 1882. **Dmb.** Divna ye? CROSS *Disruption* (1844) i. **Nhb.** Divent ye? ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 355. **w.Yks.** Ah doan't oft see yahr Jane; dush'n't goa to t'miln nah-a-days? (Æ.B.) **Lan.** Donna ye see the firelight? GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) v; Bu' dustno think it's odd? DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 19; What! durn't yo' know? WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) 105. **Lin.** What atta stannin' theer fur, an' doesn bring ma the aäle? TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 17. **Shr.**[1] Dunnad-I? doesna thee? dunnad a? Dunna we *or* yo'? dunnad-a *or* dunna they? *Introd.* 61. **Hrf.** Doo'nt əs? dun əs? dwənt əs? ELLIS, 69. **Glo.** Dū'nt əs? [don't we?] *ib.* 61; **Glo.**[2] D'wunty? [do ye not?] 10. **Brks.** Dɔ)nt wĭ? ELLIS, 95. **Bdf.** Doont wi? *ib.* 207. **Hrt.** Dûənt əs? *ib.* 198. **Sur.** Don'ut 'ee know as I'm a totaler? BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. **Hmp.** Dun'nt)əs? [don't we?] ELLIS, 97. **Wil.** Doən əz? *ib.* 48. **Som.** Why doosn'st get up astride on un? AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 38. **w.Som.** Doa·n aay or doa·n ees? dûs-n dhee? doa·n ee *or* dûth-n ee? doa·n nus, yùe, dhai *or* um? ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 73. **Dev.**[3] Dithen 'e mind what's zed tü 'n?

2. Past Tense. [In many dialects the *pp.* is used for this tense.] i. Simple Affirmative.

Sc. Dyd, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Ir.** The princess done as she was bid, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 81. **N.I.**[1] Done. **w.Ir.** When he done the ould king out iv his property, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 15. **Wxf.** It was all to take a rise out of you they done it, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 190. **Nhb.**[1] Deed. **Cum.** I hardly knew what I dud or sed, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* Feb. 1867) 311; **Cum.**[3] I'll tell ye what dŭd gā forret 'atween me an' t'jolly jest, 8. **Wm.** Aa doon't say ee dud, WARD *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. ii. **m.Yks.**[1] Aa', dhoo, ey' did' *or* didz'; wey', yey', dhe'h' did' *or* didz', *Introd.* 49. **w.Yks.** Did, used for all pers. *sing.* and *pl.*, WRIGHT *Gram. Windhll.* (1892) 164; **w.Yks.**[1] Dud is not very common in the interior of Craven. **e.Lan.**[1] Dud, dudn, didn. **Der.** I done or said nout, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 299. **s.Not.** Om sure 'e done it a-puppose (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] It wur 'im as doon it. **Nhp.**[1] I done it. **War.**[2] I done my washin' at th' beginnin' o' th' wik. **Shr.**[1] I did, thee did'st, 'er did; we, yo' *or* they didden, *Introd.* 60. **Hrf.**[1 2] I done it. **Glo.** Done (J.S.F.S.). **Brks.**[1] It wan't I as dun't I tell 'e. **Suf.** Done (F.A.A.). **Ess.**[1] Ded. **w.Mid.** While here on earth she done her part (W.P.M.). **Ken.** Yes, he dud, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 58, ed. 1824. **Sur.**[1] I went straight home and done it. **Sus.** I done the best I could, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 288. **Hmp.** I done it (H.C.M.B.). **I.W.**[1] Ded. **Som.** I knows very well who don'd it, ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* (1895) 4. **w.Som.**[1] We could'n do eens we was a mind to, zo we doned zo well's we could. **Dev.** Dud, WHITE *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 126. **Cor.** I'll tel ee wat mi faathur dun wonse, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 319, ed. 1896.

ii. Simple Negative.

Sc. Dydna, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219; She didna ken, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) ix. **Cum.** It duddent git varra far, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 31; Thoo duddn't think I'd leev'd sa lang, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 15. **n.Yks.** Tom diddent let out about mah, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 65. **w.Yks.** Didnt (J.W.). **s.Chs.**[1] Eé did'nŭ waan't kŭm [He didna want come], 73. **I.Ma.** They didn', BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 30. **Der.** I didna think I were the on'y mon, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) III. vi; Thou distna use to Mister thy other master, *ib.* II. vii. **Lei.**[1] I didn't *or* didna. Daint (War. side), 32. **War.**[2] I *or* you dain't black the boots. **m.Wor.** Daint (J.C.). **Shr.**[1] I didna, thee didsna *or* didna, 'er didna; we, yo' *or* they didna, *Introd.* 60. **Ess.** It now den't seem so wusser, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 39; **Ess.**[1] Dent. **Ken.** Dud'n (G.B.). **Dor.** She didden put in honeyzuck, BARNES *Poems* (1879) 59. **Som.** I've had his book a lend ma, but I didden rade un droo, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 1. **w.Som** Aay, dhee, ur daed-n; wee, yŭe, dhai daed-n, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 72. **Dev.** Hur didden ziem tu muve a ztap, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) viii.

iii. Interrogative Affirmative.

Dur. Hoo duddy [didst thou] git theer? EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 4. **Cum.**[1] Dud ta? [didst thou?] **w.Yks.** Did i? did tə? did ə? did wə? did jə? did ðə? (J.W.) **Lan.** Didto notice? WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 19, ed. 1879. **s.Lan.** Heaw didney [did you] do with 'r weet cloas? PICTON *Dial.* 1865). **Shr.**[1] Did I? did'st 'ee? did 'er? Didden we, yo', they? *Introd.* 60. **Oxf.**[1] Didst? [did you?] Didst thee? [did you also?] with emphasis on 'thee.' **Brks.**[1] Dedst *or* didst? [did you?] **I.W.**[1] Ded'st? [did you?] **w.Som.** Daed aay *or* ees? daeds dhee? daed uur? Daed uus, yŭe, um *or* dhai? ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 73. **Dev.** Who was it done it? Prob. imported from London, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 12.

iv. Interrogative Negative.

Abd. Didnin he tak' a gey fling? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iv. **w.Yks.**[1] Didn'to? [didst thou not?] **War.** D'aint you gie me one on the chops? *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Aug. 16, 1897). **Shr.**[1] Didnad-I? didsna thee? didnad-a *or* 'er? Didna we, yo'? didnad-a *or* didna they? *Introd.* 61. **Brks.**[1] Deddenst? [did you not?] **Sur.** Didna 'ee mean me to finish the bottle? BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890 I. i. **I.W.**[1] Deds'nt? [did you not?] **Wil.** Why didsen stop wi' Varmer Brown? SLOW *Rhymes* (1870) 14; Did'ner? [did he not?] SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** Didener [didn't he] gee [give] thee nery [ne'er a] quid, Bet? *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880 III. pt. i. 109; Dissen [didn't ye] see nobody at all there? *ib.* **w.Som.** Daed-n aay *or* ees? daeds dhee? daed-n ee? Daeden uus, yŭe, dhai? ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 73.

3. Subjunctive Mood. Affirmative and Negative.

w.Yks. If they dun, o think o shall come an hear em, *Shevvild Gift* (1847) 12; **w.Yks.**[1] We' s'al be vara . . . wicked an we dunnot, ii. 312. **Lan.** Whan mitch-go-deet o with um sed hoo, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 60. **Chs.**[1 2 3] Much good deet you [Much good may it do you]. **Stf.**[1] Then blest if I dow goo, 27. **Der.**[2] If thou doos'tna' moind. **w.Som.**[1] Nif dis-n stop thy gurt tatee-trap I'll kick thy ass out o' the shop. **n.Dev.** If he deth, *Exm. Crtshp.* 1746) l. 366; An' dithn't muve, I'll gie th' a clout, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 1.

4. Imperative Mood. Affirmative and Negative.

Sc. Dui! dynna! MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Ayr.** Dinnie gi'e a' the guid meat to the sow, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 95. **Dmf.** Dinna be hard wi' his faither, REID *Poems* (1894) 210. **Wxf.**[1] Dosth na. **N.Cy.**[1] Dinna ye speak on't. **Nhb.** Divent glower it us, ROBSON *New. Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 6; **Nhb.**[1] Dinna, dinnet, divent, div'nt. **Cum.** Divvent freet and whine, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 35; **Cum.**[1] Do thee gang to thy wark. **Yks.** 'Prithee dean,' pray doe (K.). **n.Yks.** Dinnet cry, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 68; **n.Yks.**[1] Dinnot, dinna, deeant'ee. Used entreatingly or warningly. **e.Yks.**[1] Deeant. **m.Yks.**[1] Di'h'nt, duon'ut, and din'ut. *Interrog.* Duov'n'nt Aa? duon'ut tu! *Introd.* 49. **w.Yks.** Diu, duənt (J.W.). **Lan.** Dunnot wait for me, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 3. **Chs.** Dunna do that (E.F.). **s.Chs.**[1] Dŭ nŭ yai' kŭm tŭ neyŭr. With an Imperative Negative the auxiliary is never dispensed with, 73. **Der.**[2] Dow it a' thissens (s.v. Thissens). **Nhp.**[1] Dunna do't. **Hrf.** Dənə, ELLIS, 72. **Glo.** Dō'nt, dwent, *ib.* 64; Dwunty be so damned purgy, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 116; **Glo.**[2] D'wye [do ye], used imploringly, 10. **w.Oxf.** Dwent, ELLIS, 93. **Brks.**[1] Dwo-ant *or* dwunt. **Ken.** Doənt, ELLIS, 138. **Sur.** Donna be afeared, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. **Hmp.** Duu'nt, ELLIS, 98. **Wil.** Hold thy bother, dooke, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Du'ən'i, ELLIS, 47; **Wil.**[1] Be quiet, dooke. *Obs.*, having been superseded by do 'ee. **Dor.** Do 'ee go hoam, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 109. **w.Som.** Dŭ dhee'; doa'n dhee; dhee dŭe; doa'n yŭe, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 73; Dŭe'ĕe and dŭe'ĕe naew are very freq. persuasive expletives, or rather forms of emphasis to a previous petition, as 'Truy wur ĕe kaa'n tack'u lee'dl bee't, kau'm dŭe'ĕe naew,' *ib.* **e.Dev.** Deue let ai year'n teue! PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 9. **Cor.** Aw! dusna titch me, *T. Towser* (1873) 70.

5. Infinitive Mood.

Sc. It's whiles no easy kennin' the richt thing to dae, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) vi. **Wxf.**[1] Shoo ya aam zim to doone [She gave them some to do], 90. **Nhb.** They'll hev eneuf to dee, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 6. **n.Yks.**[2] Deea. **m.Yks.**[1] Tu' di'h', *Introd.* 50. **w.Yks.** Diu (J.W.). **s.Oxf.** You'll 'ave nowt to doin' with 'im, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 150; 'Er 'usband to 'ave nothin' to doin' with it, *ib.* 176. **Cmb.** Dun, din, ELLIS. 249. **nw.Nrf.** Diu, *ib.* 262. **sw.Dev.** Dū, dœ̄, *ib.* 165. **Cor.** Dū, *ib.* 166.

6. Participles. i. Present.

Sc. Duian', MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Wm.** Slaekan ahoot dewan nowt, *Gooardy Jenkins.* **m.Yks.**[1] Di'in, *Introd.* 50. **w.Yks.** Diu-in, WRIGHT *Gram. Windhll.* (1892) 165.

ii. Past.

Sc. Duin, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219; I hae dune business, SCOTT *Midlothian* 1818) xviii. **Abd.** This pley [debate] sud seen be deen, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 14. **Frf.** Thae restless times hae dune for thee, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 133. **Nhb.**[1] Dyun, deen, deenn, denghn. **Dur.**[1] Dūne. **Cu n.** T'was deün ameast as seun as sed, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 96. **Wm.** Neea stars i' ther sooaber senses woda deean es thae dud, *Spec. Dial.* (1885 pt. iii. 2. **n.Yks.**[2] Deean. **e.Yks.** This job owt ti be deean, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89. **m.Yks.**[1] Di'h'n, *Introd.* 50. **w.Yks.** Duin, dun, WRIGHT *Gram. Windhll.* (1892) 165; Ah've doin me duty, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 9; The *pp.* is used to express the *pf.* tense where the auxiliary verb *have* (ev, e; əv, ə] has disappeared, thus—a dunt [I have done it], a funt [I have found it] J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] Doon. **Lan.** They have den, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 47. **Der.**[1] Doon. **Hrf.** Dən, ELLIS, 180. **Brks.** Dən, *ib.* 95. **Hmp.** ədə'n, *ib.* 97. **Wil.** ədœ̄'n and dœ̄n, *ib.* 48. **e.Dor.** ədə'n, *ib.* 77. **Som.** Doe, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] Plase, zir, the coal's all a doned. **Dev.** All sweared it clumzily wasdood, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) 156, ed. 1824; I've a düed awl my work, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 71; **Dev.**[3] A man being reproved for shooting a rare bird replied, 'Well, zir, ef I 'ad na dinned it, zome other vule wid.' **n.Dev.** Yer, Dame, us be! The job's a-doo, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 93; Lawks, good-now, naybors, hav 'e din? *ib.* st. 22; To be do, to be done, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434.

II. Idiomatic uses.

1. Used as an auxiliary in the present and past tense of verbs, to give additional emphasis.

Chs.[1] A man will say 'I did do' in reply to 'Why did you?' or 'Why did you not?' and in reply to 'Why do you never go to church?' he will even say 'Well! I do do sometimes.' The explanation is that 'do' is either an auxiliary verb, or it is an intransitive verb meaning to perform. The first 'do' is auxiliary, the

second intransitive. **Glo.** While they've a-got she to nuss 'um the poor little dears does do well. Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; **Glo.**[1] Almost invariably used in the present tense of verbs, 'I do like,' 'I do feel,' 'When you do come,' 'They do be fighting up yonder.' 'Did' is also used in the same way as 'I did go' for 'I went.' **Sur.** Poor chap, thee do look abon a bit hot, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; 'Ee doee nced it, *ib.* III. i; **Sur.**[1] Emphatic before *vb.* Mus'r ——, he do say that it's more nor three hundred year old. **w.Hmp., Dor.** I do do, I do go, I do eat (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.** I do tel, Ellis, 44. **s.Wil.** I do know what they be, *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114. **Dor.** Freq. used as an expletive. My head do ake [d'ake] (A.C.); He do look on each deceiver, Barnes *Poems* (1869–70) 70; My heart did kindle wi' the fleäme o't, Whenever I did zee a touchèn zight, *ib.* 49; The Dorset has a continuative or imperfect tense form. He beät the child; he did beät the child, *ib. Sng. Sol.* (1859 *Notes* iv. **Som.** Mrs. Laver do zay, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 46. **w.Som.**[1] Dhai du lèo·k maa·yn wee·sh [they look very sad]. **e.Dev.** Sheep da browse, Pulman *Sketches* (1853) 2. **Cor.** As fast as I do go to one, they do go to another, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 350, ed. 1896.

2. Cases in which 'do' is not used or *gen.* omitted.

w.Yks. The auxiliary verb 'diu' is never used in asking questions, except when it begins the sentence: Dijə dəjə) þiŋk il diut? do you think he will do it? but Wilə diut, þiŋk jə? will he do it, do you think? Wright *Gram. Windhll.* (1892) 72. **s.Chs.**[1] The auxiliary 'do' is *gen.* omitted in an affirmative command, but where employed is very emphatic, 73. **w.Mid.** Omitted in sentences such as—'If you ain't done it you ought to it.' From old natives of this part I have often heard 'I ought to it,' 'I meant to it,' &c. (W.P.M.) **w.Som.** Not often used except as an auxiliary. Such a phr. as 'what are you doing?' is never heard. 'Haut bee baewt?' is the common equivalent. . . . 'Kan ur dûe ut?' would have rather a technical sense. Merely to express action, we seldom use the verb 'do,' but usually a more definite verb signifying the specific work or action going on, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 71.

3. Used elliptically for 'if you do,' &c.

Cmb. Did you leave the gate open? Do, go back and shut it (C.A.M.F.); Don't go anigh that ditch, do [diū], you'll fall in (W.W.S.). **Nrf.** Don't you leave that old hare lying there, do the old crows will joll her, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170; Shet that gaate, bor, don't yar old sow 'll girr out, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27; **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.** Don't keep on a dewin o' that, dew you'll get inter' a mess (C.T.); Wrop up well, don't you'll git cowld (M.E.R.); We must have a fire; don't, we should be perished o' cowd, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 357. **e.Suf.** Don't come here again; du, I'll thrush yow (F.H.). **Ess.** Don't you sleep 'ithin that plaice, Do to-night you'll be a-larfin on the wrong side o' yer faice, Downes *Ballads* (1895) v. 17; I don't know as ever I knowed so much wet in July, do I don't recollect. I have to put it close agin m' eyes, do I can't see at all (S P.H.).

4. Var. contractions or elliptical phrases. (1) **Di'd**, (2) **Doot**, (3) **Du'at**, (4) **Du't**, do it; (5) **Dooat**, do not; (6) **Dunt**, done it; (7) **Dubbat** or **Dubbut**, do but; (8) **Dinnaw, Dunna**(w, or **Dunno**, I don't know; (9) **Dunnamany**, (10) **Dunnamuch**, I don't know how much or many.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Aa wis a fyul to di'd. Aa didn' di'd, did aa? (2) **Dev.** White *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 127. (3) **Wm.** Naw, ye'll not du'at! Ward *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. x. (4) **w.Yks.** If it wor possible to drive larning threw a deel board, Joe Wreet cud dut, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 32. **e.Suf.** I shan't du't (F.H.). (5) **Wm.** Tak ceear an dooat mecak sick a noddy on her as thoo mecad a me, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 20. (6) **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** If we'd but dubbut come to scratch, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 49; Dubbut looök at the waäste, Tennyson *N. Farmer. Old Style* 1864 st. 10. **n.Lin.**[1] Dubbut cum hoäme lass, an' all 'all be reightled. (8) **Wxf.** Now indeed I dunna what to do, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 163. **Cum.** She was a 'downo canna' [don't know, cannot], Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1866) xxv. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dev.** An' ramm'l'd out I dun-no how, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 48, ed. 1853; 'E be dead; and I dun naw wat ta du, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) ii. **n.Dev.** I dinnaw wher I'm gwain, Rock *Jim an' Nell* 1867) st. 28. **e.Dev.** Eef yeue dun-naw, yeue bes'-leukin' o' ummanvawk, goo volly th' vlock-pirnts, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 8 [Amer. I dunno but wut it's pooty, Lowell *Bigbow Papers* (1848) 46.] (9) **Ken.**[1] 'Tis no use what ye say to him, I've told him an't a dunnamany times. **Sus.**[1] There was a dunnamany people come to see that gurt hog of mine when she was took bad; **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1] (10) **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** So arter dun-a-much more talk, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831 st. 42; **Sus.**[1] She cost me a dunnamuch for sharps and pollard and one thing and t'other; **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1]

III. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* with *prep.*, &c.: (1) **to do about**, (*a*) to see after, attend to; (*b*) to go about and do odd jobs in a feeble way; (2) — **at**, to do to; (3) — **by**, to treat, look after, attend to; (4) — **down**, to over-cook; (5) — **for**, (*a*) to manage, look after, keep house for; (*b*) to work for an employer; (*c*) to manage the affairs of another as steward or agent; (6) — **out**, (*a*) to clean out, cleanse; to obliterate, rub out; (*b*) to wear out; (7) — **over**, to backbite, talk over; (8) — **to**, (*a*) to put, place; (*b*) to treat, look after; (*c*) to vex, trouble; (9) — **up**, (*a*) to fasten or tie up; (*b*) to tidy up, clean, make tidy, put in order; (*c*) of a horse: to give him his bed and prepare him for the night; (10) — **with**, (*a*) to put up with, tolerate, make the best of; (*b*) to consent to purchase or receive; (11) **do-na-better**, a substitute when one can find nothing better; (12) **-nae-gude** or **dinna-good**, a ne'er-do-well, scapegrace, good-for-nought; also used *attrib.*

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.** He'll deea about t'cows (I.W.). (*b*) **s.Not.** A'm not very well, but a can do about a bit. 'E een't fit for reg'lar work, but 'e does about—goes of arrands an' such like (J.P.K.). (2) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] What's a bin a-doin' at ye? **War.**[3] (3) **w.Yks.** Horses are better done by, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) vi. (4) **n.Lin.**[1] Them chickens is so dun doon thaay're not wo'th eätin'. (5, *a*) **Per.** Gin ye had sax bairns to tent an' skelp an' do for, Clelano *Inchbracken* (1883) 109, ed. 1887. **Slg.** Since my wife's death I have none to do for me, Bruce *Sermons* (c. 1631) 129, ed. 1843. **Lan.** You like me to do for you, don't you, father? Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 68. **s.Not.** Who does for Jack, now 'is wife's dead? (J P.K.); Mothers don't often do better for their own children than I've done for you, Prior *Renie* (1895) 34. **n.Lin.**[1] She duzn't keäp a lass, but ther's an ohd woman cums in an' duz for her two or three times a weäk. **Lei.**[1] A respectable single man taken in and done for. **Nhp.**[1] The children have nobody to do for them, now they have lost their mother. **War.**[2 3] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Mid.** And the old woman as he had to do for 'im was a very good cook, too (W.P.M.). **e.An.**[1] The children have lost their mother, but their aunt will do for them. **Ken.**[1] Now the old lady's dead, Miss Gamble she goos in and doos for him. **Sur.**[1] I can't justly remember whether I ast' her fust or she ast' me, but I know one day I says, 'Will you do for me?' and she says, 'Yes;' and then I says, 'Will you do for me allus?' and she says, 'Yes,' and so we got marr'd. **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] He do live all by his zul, but he'v a got a umman that do g'in and do vor'n. My darter do do vor me—her com'th in every morning, zo I baint a left no way scan'lous. **Dev.** My old aunt that lives out Torcombe way came and did vor me, Hartier *Evening with Hodge* in *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 259. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Theaze summat serias all at wunee fun aht agean em be them at they're doin' for, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 48. (*c*) **e.An.**[1] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. (6, *a*) **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay've niver been aable to do oot th' marks o' th' blood fra that daay to this. **Lei.**[1] Ye're ollus a-doin' out the house of a Saturday. **Nhp.**[1] Do out the stable. **War.**[2 3] (*b*) **Lan.** They're olez gettin' new things made To do ther owd uns cawt, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 28. (7) **w.Yks.** A war tung I nivver heeard e all my life—shoo's allus dewin fowk ower, *Weyver's Olm.* (1881) 23. (8, *a*) **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I can't tell wheäre th' bairn hes dun his hat to. **Lei.**[1] Wheer ivver ha' yo' doon the butes tew? **Nhp.**[1] Where have you done that to? **War.**[3] (*b*) **w.Yks.** Monny on 'em 'ud be varry different if they wor reyt done to, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 17. (*c*) **Yks.** His daughter is very much done to about his marriage (F.P.T.). (9, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] Do-up mi dress; aw connot catch th' hooks. **n.Lan.**[1] To 'do-up' a door is to fasten id. **n.Lin.**[1] Do up Nell, Sam, she'll be worrying them hens. **Brks.**[1] (*b*) **Lakel.** I'll deea-up aboot t'hearth, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **m.Lan.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Do up the hearth, there's a good wench (J.P.K.). **s.Lin.** Do up the fireplace (T.H.R.). **Lei.**[1] Theer weean't a roof o' the faa'm as did'n want doin' oop. **War.**[2 3] (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] Look sharp 'm do up your horses and come in to supper. (10, *a*) **Sc.** We canna be doing wi' sick folks, us that has a fine gentleman veesitor on our hands, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 166; He that has a good crop, may be doing with some thistles, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 150; I doot that treacle ale's no gaun to do wi' me, we'll need ti try an' get a wee drap milk to the parritch, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 232. **Lnk.** Wi' them [women] he could na dae, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 32. **Wgt.** 'Have you a wife?' 'Deed no, Sir: A'm juist daein' wi' mi fether's aul' yin!' Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 296. **s.Not.** A can't do with such beastliness. A can do with Mary Ann very well (J.P.K.). **War.**[3] 'I couldn't do with her ways'—said of an unsuitable servant. **Oxf.**[1] *MS add.* (*b*) **n.Stf.** Well, I could do wi't, if so be ye want to get rid on't, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859)

xxv. **Not.**[1] **Lei.** Can you do with three of us, if we come your way on Sunday? *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 187; **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2] (11) **Sc.** JAM.) (12) **Sc.** Leaving the basket where the first do-nae-gude might lay unlawful hands upon it, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 35. **Ayr.** I hope the do-na gude may get over his present danger, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlix; A dirty, duddy do-nae guid, that couldna even tak care o' his father's kye, *ib. Lairds* (1826) xviii. **Stk.** Saw ye naething o' our young dinnagood? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 296, ed. 1866; The bit prodigal, dinnagood lassie, *ib.* 74. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

2. Phr. (1) *to do be*, to do habitually, be accustomed or in the habit of doing; (2) *to do the cat*, to fall like a cat, feet first; (3) — *the door*, to fasten, shut; (4) — *the gun-trick*, to have a great success; (5) — *her mouth*, to kiss a girl; (6) — *a slope*, to slip away, escape; (7) — *our turn*, to serve our purpose; to have enough to live upon; (8) — *fine*, to do well enough, get on; (9) — *nothing*, (*a*) to eat nothing or very little; (*b*) lazy, indolent; (10) — *queer*, to behave in a foolish, stupid manner; (11) — *well*, goodness, well-doing; (12) — *that*, an emphatic form of assurance; (13) *how do?* how do you do? (14) *how do you?* how do you get on? (15) *can ye do anything?* a challenge to contribute for something to drink; (16) *what's to do?* what is the matter? (17) *do not forget-me's*, forget-me-nots; (18) *do not know*, a freq. commencement of an answer to a question; (19) — *not matter*, do not like; (20) — *not ought* or *ought to*, ought not; (21) — *not spare*, an expression of welcome to a friend invited to partake of a meal; (22) — *not think*, used affirmatively after a negative; (23) — *not want*, should not want.

(1) **Ir.** Your cow does be threspassin' an my fields, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 547; And ye do be always with the hounds, sir? LEVER *Jack Hinton* (1844) xl. **Myo.** I know this, that there does be plinty in me Lard's demesne beyant at Wistport, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) vii. **Wxf.** He does be shavin' de naybours dere every Sunday mornin', KENNEDY *Evenings in Duffrey* (1869) 291. **s.Oxf.** She do be so strict with us gals, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 18. **Sur.** Men and hosses don't be kept for nothing, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xii. **Sus.** They do be getting all their bad ways again, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) I. 281. **Cor.** The childer do be laffen at me, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 51. (2) **w.Yks.** Leeavin' me to oather do't cat an' leet o' my legs, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xvii. (3) **Dor.** She left the door unbarred and went to the stairs, after writing on the back of the door with chalk: Mind and do the door, HARDY *Wess. Flk.* in *Harper's Mag.* (Apr. 1891) 698. (4) **Lon.** I did the gun-trick, sir (had great success), MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 260. (5) **se.Wor.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.** Wod hev dun a slope, *Pudsey Olm.* (1894). (7) **Nhb.** We a'ways had te de wor torn, And somethin' for a time o' need, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 59; **Nhb.**[1] (8) **Sc.** She could be doing fine on a cup of tea, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 96. (9, *a*) **Lnk.** You're daein' naethin'. There's the hare that Rover catched, forbye a gigot of mutton, never touched yet, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 27. (*b*) **Sur.** Tnis young chap . . . lives mostly at Benchester with the bishop, being too do-nothing to get his own living, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. iv. (10) **Lon.** Some have been known to pawn their barrow on the road for drink. This they call 'doing queer,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 54. (11) **n.Yks.**[2] Say-weel is good, but deea-weel is better. (12) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah love thä my lass, weel; Ah deeah-that. **n.Lin.**[1] I'm very fond o' eggs an' baacon; I like 'em, I do that. (13) **ne.Wor.** In familiar speech 'how do you do?' is not used—it is always 'how do, Dick?' But to a stranger, or person of superior position, ''ow d'ye do?' or (by old people) ''ow be you?' are used (J.W.P.). (14) **Ayr.** How do you this blae eastlin wind? BURNS *Ep. J. Tennant*, l. 3. (15) **Shr.**[2] (s. v. Can.) (16) **w.Yks.** 'Hallo!' called aght Peter, 'wots ta do?' TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849). **Lan.** Th' other chaps wondhurt what ther wur to do, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 49. (17) **Som.** Wi' eyes in it blue as the dwoan't forget-me's to moor, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 51. (18) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] How many children have you?—Dunnot know, but I believe I have six. (19) **w.Yks.** I didn't matter makkin my awn breakfast, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 8. (20) **w.Yks.** Don't we owt to be abstainers? *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 8. **Chs.**[1a], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] You doän't ought to reäd newspaapers upo' Sunda's. **sw.Lin.**[1] People have relief who didn't ought. She does ought to help me. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2 3] **Oxf.**[1] Didn't ought ta a went. **s.Oxf.** You didn't ought to leave the rewks, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 22. **Brks.**[1] A didn't ought to tawk like that ther' avoor the childern. **Hrt.** He don't oughter to be a bad man (H.G.). **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 53. **Suf.** You don't ought to dew it C.T.; **Sus**[1] He don't ought to go. **Ess.** He sed that they Den't ote to maake it late! CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 174. **Som.** Allus ferretin' where you didn't ought, PALMER *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 142. **w.Som.**[1] Uur nuv·ur ded·n aut t-u-zad noa·urt tüe· un (she never ought to have said naught to him). Mary, you doa·n au·t vor to burn that there coal. (21) **War.**[2] **se.Wor.**[1] Come, 'ave a bit moore; don't spare. (22) **n.Lin.**[1] He'll niver do noä moore good to noäbody I doän't think. **Nhp.**[1] You aint a doing no good there, I don't think. (23) **n.Lin.**[1] You doän't want to weär yer Sunda' cloäs iv'ry daay.

3. Used in *imper.* as an acceptance of an invitation to drink. See **Come**, *v.*[1] **II. 5.**

Chs.[1] A man who asks another to drink uses the term 'Come,' the other one accepts by saying 'Do.'

4. To suffice, be sufficient.

Abd. Tak' jist ae ither gweed waucht o' 't, and syne we'se be deein for a day, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. **Lnk.** Ye're neither so young nor so bonnie as ye hae been, but ye'll hae to dae yet, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 9. **Cum.**[1] A smo' matter duz. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

5. To suit, agree with; to get on with.

Ir. A sweet purty ribbin that will do ye right well, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) II. 110. **s.Wor.** What a halteration i' th' weather, Sir; I likes this a lot better 'an thot t'other, ut wuz too shorp fur much, I couldn't don' it (H.K.). [**Aus.** I've got used to the life, and it does me as well as any other! BOLDREWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xxi.]

6. To get on, grow, thrive, flourish; to rear, bring to perfection.

n.Lin.[1] Them tonups hev a lot to do yet, squire, afoore thaay're a crop. **Glo.** Nobody can't be expected to do a flock on no vittles, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 72. **Wil.**[1] Used reflexively. 'He does hissel well, dwon't he?' said of an animal that does credit to its owner by the way in which it thrives. **w.Som.**[1] They can do very well in thick farm, nif they do stick to it. They zess how the young Jim Bond's doin capical up to Bristol. Aay luy·ks dhüsh yuur ee·njee mae·ul, muy paigz du düe· vuur·ee wuul buy· ut [I like this Indian meal, my pigs do do thrive) very well upon it]. **Dev.** Unless the hay be perfectly dry, a small matter of rain makes it done, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 11.

Hence **Doer**, *sb.* in phr. *a good* or *bad doer*, said of an animal that does or does not thrive well.

Oxf.[1] Bad doo·ur. **Brks.**[1] 'A good do-er' is an animal that thrives well and keeps in good condition even when not well fed. 'A bad do-er' is the reverse. **Wil.**[1] A pig that thrives well, even on poor food, is a 'good doer,' while a 'bad doer' refuses to fatten, give it what you will.

7. To put, place. *Gen.* used in *pp.* See **III. 1** (8, *a*).

n.Lin.[1] Wheäre hes ta dun it? I've been lookin' high an' low for it. **Lei.**[1] I wonder where he has done your pencils.

8. *Obs.* To cause, make, have the effect of.

Sc. The tidings will do his heart to break, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 56.

9. *Obs. Refl.* to go, betake oneself, hasten. See **Dow**, *v.*[2]

DO, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. and midl. counties to Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Also Sur. Som. Dev. Also written deea n.Yks.[2]; dew w.Yks.[5]; doo Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] s.Stf. Brks.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.; du(e w.Yks.[5] [dū, diu, dū, diə.]

1. Doing, dealing, treatment, *gen.* in *pl.*

e.Yks.[1] Let's hē fair dos and then we sal get on. **w.Yks.** Fea diuz əmeŋ meats (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[5] 'A shabby dew,' says a man who has had twopence given him for getting a waggon-load of coals in. 'A fairish dew,' says another who has got a shilling and a lot of victuals away with him for the same. **Lan.** I'll trust to thee for a fair doo, DONALDSON *Teeth Drawin'*, 11; Come, fair doo's amoon mates, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 257. **s.Stf.** He wanted more than his fair doos with me, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 320. **Oxf.**[1] All I wants is far dooes, and far dooes I'll 'a (s. v. Far). **Brks.** Only seemed to want what they called 'fair doos,' HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi; **Brks.**[1] Thess hev vaair doos an' not try to best one 'nother (s. v. Vaair). **w.Som.**[1] Purty doos way em last night, up to 'Valiant Soldier' Inn. **Dev.** He is quite blind, and I have hard doos with him. There was fine doos, sure 'nough, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 17.

2. An affair, occurrence, event, esp. in phr. *a grand, poor, queer*, &c., *do.*

w.Yks. It's a bonny do this, at you hevant a bit o' coil e all t'haase, BINNS *Vill. to Toun* (1882) 8; Some persons use the word

'do,' or sometimes 'doomen,' in an analogous sense to 'caution,' thus—'Well that's a do!' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890); w.Yks.[5] A bonny du thuh wor. Lan. It's a gradely quare do, Westall *Birch Dene* 1889 I. 291; Lan.[1] O' reet, keep still. This is a grand do, Waugh *Old Cronies* (1875) vii. n.Lin.[1] 'This is a poor do,' signifies that something has turned out much less successfully than was hoped for. 'A grand do' means that the success was great. War.[2] Little Joe had set Langley's rick afire: my! it was a do. Sur. This 'un's to be a big do, as I taäk 'im, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vii.

3. A great occasion, a festivity, entertainment, merry-making.

Cum. The Hon. Wm. Lowther, M.P., in replying, said he thought they had had a pleasant 'do.' He was told amongst the ladies the event was known as 'a stir,' *Penrith Obs.* (June 3, 1890) 2, col. 5; Cum.[1] We'd a grand doo tudder neet. Wm. They should have their feast (or 'do,' as it is called), Briggs *Remains* (1825) 243. n.Yks.[2] 'What kin o' deea hae ye had?' what were the proceedings like? w.Yks. This month last year aw did get an invite to a doo an' aw went, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 107; Th' mooin's ta have a bit ov a doo o'th furst o' May, Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1874) *Pref.*; w.Yks.[1] A fearful grand do; w.Yks.[2] When a master gives his workmen a dinner they call it a 'do'; w.Yks.[3] Lan. We wur detarmint to 'ave a good do ov it, Chapman *Widder Bagshaw's Visit* (187–) 2. I.Ma. Roast beef and plum-duff, not to speak of pipes and 'baccy, and forty old people of both sexes sitting down to 'the do,' Caine *Christian* (1897) bk. III. ix. s.Chs.[1] Wel, aan·yi aad· ŭ güd dóo? [Well, han ye had a good do?] asked of a party returning from a temperance meeting. Not. I see her at the do when the Squire come to age (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.) n.Lin.[1] Thaay tell me chech foäks hed a straange grand do at Gainsb'r when th' bishop cum'd fra Lincoln. sw.Lin.[1] They had only a poor do at the fair. They have their Church-do next week. w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr. The do at Miss ——'s wedding, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxi; Shr.[1] I s'pose as theer's to be a fine do at the Squire's w'en the weddin' comes off. Hrf.[2]

4. A commotion, stir, fuss; a contest, quarrel.

e.Yks. When he gat heeam there was a do. All docthers roond aboot was sent for, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 37. w.Yks. One doo mak's 'em think ov another, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 14, 1895); They wor just matchin' dogs for a rabbit killin' dew, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* 1884) 7; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] Goa farther off if ther's bown to be a du at t'end on't. 'Du' may either mean tumult, or it may mean a sad event. 'A reg'lar du thuh wor atween 'em'—a battle-royal, in words or deeds. Lan. He's fair in pins to have a bit ov a do, for he thinks he con raise some brass to get some moor ale wi, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 8; Lan.[1] sw.Lin.[1] They've had two or three bits of do's [quarrels] already. Nhp.[1] There was such a do. Hnt. T.P.F.)

5. A 'bout'; a fit of illness, drunkenness, &c.

w.Yks. All throo aar Bill—mi owdest son's Endless doos o' drinking, Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1875); Whoas appearance betokened in her een a druffen doo, *ib.* (1872) 26. Lan. Those fainting do's come on so sudden, Hocking *Our Joe*, i. Lin. I've had a bad bilious do (R.E.C.). sw.Lin.[1] She's just had a coughing-do [a fit of coughing].

6. An institution, something done or established.

s.Chs.[1] Dhi ,m góo·in aav· sim ky'eynd ŭv ŭ dóo ŭt Rem·bri—ŭ Lib·ŭrŭl klŭb ŭr sum·ŭt [They'm gooin' have some keind of a do at Wrenbury— a Liberal club, or summat].

7. A share, turn.

s.Chs.[1] Bin· yŭ goo·in aav· ŭnŭdhŭr dóo? [Bin yŏ gooin have another do?]

8. Phr. (1) *to do one's do*, to accomplish one's object; (2) — *one's doos*, to do one's work; (3) *to make a do*, to get along, to prosper; (4) — *a poor do*, to get on badly.

(1) Cum.[1] 'He's done his do,' accomplished his object. Lan. They'd done their do wi' him, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) ii. (2) Oxf. I was adoing of my morning doos, Blackmore *Cripps* (ed. 1895) xxii. (3) Oxf.[1] They finds it a 'ard matter to make a do an't, *MS. add.* (4) sw.Lin.[1] He made but a poor do on it. Sur.[1]

[4. To Gresham College, where a great deal of do and formality in choosing of the Council, Pepys *Diary* (April 11, 1666). 8. (1) No sooner does he peep into The world, but he has done his do, Butler *Hudibras* (1664) II. iii. 952.]

DOAB, see **Daub**.

DOABLE, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] [doə·bl.] Practicable.

It's like gooin' to th' moon, it's not doäble no how. If he's taa'en it under hand, he'll do it if it's doäble.

DOACH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **doagh**. [dōχ.] A salmon-weir or 'cruive.'

Gall. The doachs, or roaring linn, where the salmon sulk and leap, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvi. Kcb. But few of them [salmon] get above the works, termed Doachs, erected across the river, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 320 (Jam.); The number of salmon,—caught in the doaghs or cruives,—is almost incredible, *ib.* XI. 10.

DOAD, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **doady**. [doəd, doə·di.] A fool, simpleton, idiot; also used of things.

w.Yks. Sneer'd an snirted at by t'doads, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1873) 39; Wha they're ta sit on, fur sewer, doady, *ib.* (1874) 7; T'doads 'ad pull'd door tul after they'd gettan aht o't hahse, *Yksman.* (1879) 310; Well, if ivvir aw seed sich a doad of a pictur i' all my born days, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1876) 11.

DOAD, DOAF(Y, see **Dod**, *sb.*[1], **Dough(y.**

DOAGE, DOAGH, see **Doge, Doach.**

DOAGY, *adj.* e.Lan.[1] [dō·gi.] Sticky, like dough.

DOAK, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [dōk.] A stupid booby; a dullard. Cf. **dawkin**, *sb.*[2]

Never zeed no jish gurt [doa·k], never in all my born days.

DOAL(E, DOALD, see **Dole**, *sb.*[1], **Dawl**, *v.*[2]

DOAN, DOAT, see **Dawn**, *sb.*[2], **Dote**, *v.*[1 2 4]

DOAT FIG, *phr.* Cor. Also written **dote-**. [dōt fig.] A Turkey or dried fig. Cf. **dough-fig.**

Cor. Then haw fooch'd some great big doat figs in me lap, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 461, ed. 1896; The doat figs I boft, why I saved them away, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 193; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434; Cor.[1] And dabb'd a ge'at doat fig in Fan Trembaa's lap; Cor.[2]

DOATY, *v.* Som. Dev. Also written **doatee, doattie** n.Dev. [dō·ti, doə·ti.] To nod the head when dozing in a sitting position.

w.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* w.Som.[1] Uur d-au·vees doa·utee tu chuurch [she always nods at church]. Dev.[1] n.Dev. The wut . . . doatee in the chimley coander, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 143; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434.

DOAVE, see **Dove**, *v.*[1]

DOB, *sb.*[1] Not. Lin. War. Wor. Also Dor. Cor. [dob.] A small piece of anything; a lump, 'dollop.' See **Dab**, *sb.*[1] **14.**

s.Not. He'd got a gret dob o' putty in 'is 'and (J.P.K.). s.Lin. She's sich a dob of a thing, she looks nobut a bairn bi the side o' him (T.H.R.). War.[3] se.Wor.[1] A dob a fat. A dob a shuet. Dor.[1] Cor. A great dob of earth, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; (M.A.C.); Cor.[3]

DOB, *sb.*[2] Sc. [dob.] The razor-fish, *Solen ensis.*

Fif. This is often used as a bait by the fishermen (Jam.).

DOB, *sb.*[3] Wm. Yks. [dob.] The carrion crow, *Corvus corone.* Cf. **dowp.**

Wm., n.Yks. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 83.

DOB, *sb.*[4] Yks. [dob.] A small horse, a pony. See **Dobbin**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); w.Yks.[3]

DOB, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[5] Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Nhp. Bdf. Hrt. Mid. e.An. Ken. Cor. Also in form **dop** w.Cor. [dob.]

1. *v.* To put down any article heavily or clumsily; to throw down; to put down roughly in writing; also *intrans.* to fall upon suddenly and roughly; to bob down. Cf. **dab**, *v.*[1]

s.Not. I dobbed my cap on to the butterfly. I just dobbed on 'im i' time, afore 'e seed me. Just dob it down on a bit of paper, for fear yer should forget (J.P.K.). Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 130. w.Mid. He'd a' fetched me such a one-er if I 'adnt dobbed down my 'ead jest in time (W.P.M.). Hrt. The nag dobbed me off as I was crossing the ploughed field (H.G.). e.An.[2] I saw the squire, and I dob'd to him. Ken. Dob down the money (G.B.); So den I dobb'd him down de stuff, A plaguey sight to pay, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 82; Ken.[1]

2. To throw stones, &c., at a mark.

w.Yks. (D.L.) s.Chs.[1] To throw a piece of slate, or other flat missile, at marbles placed in a ring at a distance of about six or seven feet from the player. Nhp.[1] When one boy strikes another boy's marble, without his marble first touching the ground, he is said to dob on it. Cor. I dobbed un for more than haaf an hour, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 50; Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] He dobbed a great stone at me; Cor.[3] w.Cor. Common (M.A.C.).

Hence (1) **Dobbing-mark**, *sb.* an object thrown at; (2) **Dob-taw**, *sb.* a large marble, a 'lobber.'

(1) **Cor.**[3] Throwing small turves at a mark would be 'Dobbing tobs at a dobbing mark.' (2) **Not.** Held in the hand and thrown, and not propelled with the knuckle (L.C.M.).

3. To strike; to give a blow.

s.Not. I'll dob yer in the eye with my fist (J.P.K.).

4. To prick. Hence **Dobban**, *vbl. sb.* the act of pricking. Bnff.[1]

5. *sb.* A blow with anything.

s.Not. 'Dab' is confined to a slight blow with something soft, and esp. something wet, while a 'dob' may be struck with things of more resistance, though not properly with anything rigid. 'I'll give yer a dob in the eye with my fist.' 'He pulled 'is boot, an' it comed sich a dob on my nut' (J.P.K.). **Cor.**[3] I'll give 'ee a dob in the mouth.

6. A prick. Hence **Dobbie**, *adj.* prickly. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1]

7. An obeisance; a 'bob,' curtsy.

e.An.[2] I saw the squire, and I made him a dob.

DOB, *adj.*, *sb.*[6] and *v.*[2] Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [dob.]

1. *adj.* Equal, equidistant.

2. *sb. pl.* Things that are equal or equidistant.

When two persons playing at pitch-and-toss place their pitchers equidistant from the tee, they are said to be 'dobs,' and require to throw again.

3. *v.* To do or play over again, as when players are equal.

DOB, see **Dobby**, *sb.*[1]

DOBBER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Not. Amer. [do·bə(r).]

1. A lump; anything of an extraordinary size; also used *fig.* a 'wonder.'

Lan. Aw think they'n come to seven—gradely dobbers, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii; **Lan.**[1] **Not.** Also used as an expression when a person is not very well suited with anything that has been done or said to him. 'Well, it's a dobber if I canna ha' it' (L.C.M.).

2. A large, heavy taw or marble. See **Bobber**, *sb.*[2]

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 29, 1892). **Lan.** He's as numb as a clay dobber, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 116, ed. 1879; They'd want his yead for a dobber, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 245; Large marbles three or four inches in circumference, sometimes of iron—oftener of burnt clay like the ordinary marbles, and sometimes of stone. When of iron or stone they were called 'iron dobbers' or 'stone dobbers' respectively (S.W.); **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

3. The float of an angler's fishing-line.

Lan. Aw'll bet a milreis to a penny dobber, Clegg *Sketches* (1895). [**Amer.** He floated on the waves . . . like an angler's dobber, Irving *Knickerbocker* (1809) II. v. 113, ed. 1849.]

DOBBET, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **dubbut**. [do·bət.] A short, stumpy little person. See **Dob**, *sb.*[1]

Cor.[1] She's a regular little dobbet; **Cor.**[2]

DOBBETT, *sb.* Dor. [do·bət.] A dipping bucket. (C.V.G.)

DOBBIE, *sb.* Yks. [do·bi.] A worsted stuff.

w.Yks. Every description of goods, such as dobbies, calimancoes, camlets, plaids, &c., suitable for the Bradford market, were made, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 330.

DOBBIN, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Midl. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. [do·bin.] 1. A horse's name (an altered form of *Robin*); a familiar term for a horse; sometimes an old horse.

w.Yks.[2], **Lan.** (J.D.), **Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's worth noht in a waay o' speäkin', a real dobbin. **Lei.**[1] **War.**[3] He is a poor old dobbin. **Wor.** Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1852) 415.

2. *Obsol. Fig.* A machine for weaving figures.

s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854); 'Dobbins' were very useful for weaving satins and twills that took from 12 to 16 treadles. But as silk weaving died out so have the 'dobbins' (S.W.).

3. A heavy, stupid person. Cf. **dobby**, *sb.*[1] 2.

Midl. *N. & Q.* 1851) 1st S. iv. 272. **Nhp.**[2]

DOBBIN, *sb.*[2] Yks. Chs. Hrt. Also in form **dobby**. w.Yks. Chs.[1] [do·bin, do·bi.] 1. A small, three-wheeled cart, used in quarries; also, a timber-cart. Also in *comp.* **Dobbin-cart**.

w.Yks. (F.K.); **w.Yks.**[2] A cart which 'shoots up,' used by quarrymen. A three-wheeled cart drawn by horses in traces. **Chs.**[13], **Hrf.**[2] [A little fellow fell on the metals and had his elbow crushed by a truck or 'dobbin cart,' Barrett *Navvies* (1884) 86.]

2. *Comp.* **Dobbin-wheels**, the large hind wheels of a timber-cart. w.Yks. (S.K.C.), Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1]

DOBBIN, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lan. [do·bin.] A small thick glass tumbler, holding about a quarter of a pint; *gen.* used as a term for such a measure of liquor. See **Dubbin**.

w.Yks. So goin' ta me wark . . . Ah slipped into t'Mule an' ordered a dobbin, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* Oct. 29, 1892). **Lan.** I . . . wad'nt give a pin for a man's politics that can be blue, or yellow, or owt else for a dobbin a drink, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 111; Bring me another dobbin, missus, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 213; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** Efter he'd gitten a dobbin er two meear than he su'd ha'e deean, Morris *Lebby Beck Dobby* (1867) 4. **ne.Lan.**[1]

DOBBIN, *sb.*[4] Sus.[12] [do·bin.] Sea-gravel mixed with sand.

DOBBIN, *sb.*[5] Ken. [do·bin.] In phr. *he lowered his dobbin*, he lost his temper. (G.B.); Ken.[1]

DOBBLE, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. [do·bl.] 1. *v.* To daub, mess.

e.An.[1], **Nrf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Dobbled up—as one's boots with clay, or one's hands with dough (F.H.).

Hence **Dobbly**, *adj.* Of soil: wet and unworkable. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. Phr. *to dobble the soil*, to dig with a fork or spade in an ineffectual way. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. *sb.* Snow or earth which 'balls' or clogs on the feet. e.An.[1]

DOBBS, *sb.* Sus. [dobz.] A kind of brownie or house-fairy, who is supposed to do all sorts of work for the members of a family. Also called **Master Dobbs**. See **Dobby**, *sb.*[2]

Sus.[1] 'Master Dobbs has been helping you,' is a common expression to use to a person who has done more work than was expected.

DOBBY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also Nhp. Also written **dobbie** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1]; **dobie** Sc. (Jam.); **doby** Slk.; and in forms **dauby** Nhb. (K.); **doobie**, **doubie** Lth.; **dob** Nhp.[2] [do·bi.] 1. A familiar and usual pet name for 'Robert.'

s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Nhp.**[2]

2. A fool, simpleton, stupid fellow; a booby, dunce. Also used *attrib.*

Lth. Big Murray once mounted from the bottom of the class—'Doobie,' as this post was called—to the head for repeating a proverb from the Book of Ecclesiastes, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 20; Whiles the doubie o' the school tak's lead o' a' the rest, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 58. **Bwk.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** He's a country dobbie (*ib.*). **Slk.** He shook his doby head, Hogg *Queer Bk.* (1832) 44. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.** (K.), **Nhb.**[1] **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **Nhp.**[2]

DOBBY, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Amer. Also written **dobbie** N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Amer. [do·bi.] A sprite or apparition, with powers of either good or evil.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He needed not to care for ghaist or bar-ghaist, devil or dobbie, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** A spirit having the power to speak with mortals, and also able to perform various actions for their benefit or discomfiture. They have the power of taking upon them various forms,—some appear as a white bull, others as a sheeted figure, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 47; Ya mud a thowt et ote dobbies i Brigstecar . . . hed bin eftre im, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 24. **Yks.** Dobbies correspond to the Brownies in Sc.; demons attached to particular houses and farms. Though naturally lazy, they are said to make incredible exertions for the family in cases of trouble or difficulty, such as to stack all the hay, or house all the corn in one night. The farmer's horses are left to rest, and stags or other wild animals are supposed to fulfil the orders of the demon. They are believed to follow the person or family to one place or another on removal. One kind of them differs from the domestic Dobbies, by inhabiting bridges, old towers, &c., instead of the kitchen; and instead of working, doing only mischief, by frightening travellers, by jumping behind them on horseback, and squeezing them so as to impede their breathing, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); If the family should remove with the expectation of finding a more peaceable mansion, their hopes would be frustrated, [as] the dobby, being attached to the persons, not to place, would remove also, Willan *List Wds.* (1811) 81. **Lan.** Said to be haunted by a troubled spirit—a boggart or 'dobbie,' as they call it there, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 225; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**

Ghosts! eigh, me lad, . . . but we'd anudder neeam for 'em; we ol'as co'd 'em dobbies, Morris *Lebby Beck Dobby* (1867) 3; n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] [Amer. An ancient grange, . . . supposed . . . to be haunted by a dobbie, Irving *Bracebridge Hall* (1822) xvi.]

DOBBY-, see **Dobbin**, *sb.*[2]

DOBBY-HORSE, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Not. [do·bi-ə̄s.] 1. A hobby-horse; see below.

Chs.[1] An imitation horse which figures in the play performed by the 'Soulers' (q.v.). It is usually made up with a horse's skull fastened to the top of a staff. A man, in a stooping posture, holds the staff so that his legs form the horse's hind legs, his back the horse's back, and the staff serves for the horse's forelegs. The man is hidden under a rug or a skin; and there is an arrangement of strings or wires by which he can make the jaws open and shut. Most parishes possess a horse's skull, preserved from year to year for the occasion. The whole thing has a most unearthly appearance, and generally causes a good deal of consternation amongst the children, and even women, of a household where the play is performed.

2. *pl.* The wooden horses or roundabouts at fairs; the toy horses of children.

w.Yks. As aw could'nt join em, Aw went an' watched th' dobby horses, Hartley *Sts. Blackpool* (1883) 62; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 29, 1892). Chs. Theer were shows an . . . dobby horses, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 9. Not. (W.W.S.)

DOBCHICK, *sb.* Nhb. Lin. Nhp. Nrf. Cor. Also in form **dip-chick** Cor.; **dop-chicken** Lin.[1] The dabchick or little grebe, *Podiceps minor*. See also **Dap-chick**.

Nhb.[1] It is called dob-chick, from its habit of constantly 'dabbing' or bobbing under water. Also called doucher, dipper, or didapper. Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 324; Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. Cor. Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314. [(K.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 216.]

DOBE, DOBLER, DOBY, see **Daub, Doubler, Dobby**, *sb.*[1]

DOCAS, DOCCAN, see **Docus**, *sb.*[2], **Dashin**.

DOCE, see **Dossy**, *v.*

DOCH-AN-DORRIS, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **deuch-an-dorach, deuch-an-doris** Sc. (Jam.); **deuch-an-dorus** w.Sc.; **doch-an-dhoris, doch-an-dorrach** Sc.; **doch-an-dorrish** Irel.; **doch-an-dorroch, doch-an-dorus, doch-in-doris** Sc.; **duc-an-durras** Irel. [do·χ-ən-doris.] The stirrup-cup, parting glass. Cf. **dash-an-darras** and **deuch**.

Sc. This was a parting cup . . . and . . . fell under the exception of Doch an dorroch, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. ii; The domestics had drunk the doch-an-dorroch, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) xviii; I'm coming whenever I get my Doch an dorrach, Cobban *Andaman* 1895) x; He gae them his blessing, an' drank doch-an-dhoris, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 201. w.Sc. Deuch an dorus was then handed round, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 211. Lnk. Then doch and dorus wis proposed, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 14; Dochindoris we must hae, Just ae glass, na, we must hae mae, Watt *Poems* (1827) 88. Edb. To give Peter Farrel a dram by way of 'doch-an-dorris,' as the Gaelic folk say, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828 xxii. Ir. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) s.Ir. Tak a duc an durras before you go; you've a cold journey before you, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 203.

[Gael. *deoch-an-doruis*, a stirrup cup, a parting cup (M. & D.); *deoch*, a drink, *an doruis*, of the door. Ir. *deoch-an-dhoruis* (O'Reilly).]

DOCHER, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [do·χər.] 1. Injury. Rnf. 2. Deduction.

Rnf. A maiden's tocher Tholes nae docher, *Prov.*

3. Fatigue, stress. Abd.

[1. Gael. and Ir. *dochair* (*dochar*), hurt, damage (Macbain).]

DOCHLE, *sb.* Sc. A dull, heavy person.

Per. A dull scholar would be called a sweir dochle (G.W.).

DOCHLIN, *adj.* Sc. Soft, silly, foolish-looking.

Frf. He's a hoddel-dochlin, hungert lookin wisgan o' a eratur, Salmond *My Man Sandy* (1894) 95.

DOCHRAI, *sb.* Irel. A cruct.

N.I.[1] Ant. Fairly well known, although principally used by a fast-disappearing class of the community (W.J.K.).

DOCHT, DOCHTER, see **Dought, Dow**, *v.*[1], **Daughter**.

DOCIBLE, *adj.* Not. Lei. War. [dō·sibl, do·sibl.] Apt to learn, teachable.

Not.[1] Lei.[1] A's docible enew, but a doon't seem to have noo pluck in 'im. War.[3] He's very docible with his tools.

[Linnets . . . be very docible, Holland *Pliny* (1601) I. 293.]

DOCILISE, *adj.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Docile, teachable.

Suf.[1] The most docilisist bahds [birds].

[Cp. older E. *docilize*, vb. to make teachable (Blount, 1670).]

DOCION, see **Dashin**.

DOCIT, *adj.* Brks.[1] [do·sit.] Intelligent. Cf. **docity**.

DOCITY, *sb.* Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Mid. Hnt. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **dositi** Bdf.; **dosity** Not.; **dossety** Nhp.; **dossity** Not.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Nhp.[1 2] War.[3] Bdf. Bck. Hnt. Cor.[1 2] [do·siti, dō·siti.] Quick comprehension, ability, 'gumption'; spirit, animation. Cf. **dacity**.

Der. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* Not. (J.H.B.); Not.[1] sw.Lin.[1] She seems to have no mind, no dossity whatever. Rut.[1] Also 'odocity.' He had lost all his docity. I seems as if I hadn't the odocity to work, or to eat, or anything. Lei. M'appen he thought you had no docity, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 186; Lei.[1] The choild wook up, an' had losst all its docity. Nhp. She has no dossety (G.H.); She sat herself down, soon as got in the house, No dossity in her to stir, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 156; Nhp.[1] I believe it is restricted to females; Nhp.[2] War. She's plenty of docity (J.B.); War.[3] Glo. *Gl.* (1851); Grose (1790); Glo.[1] Oxf., Bck. She hadn't no dossity to do anything (J.W.B.). n.Bck. (A.C.) Bdf. Also dosit, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 131. Lon. Pegge *Anecdotes* (1803) 56, ed. 1844. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.[1] He idn no good to nobody, there idn no docity 'bout'n. n.Dev. Whare is voaks' docity a-go? Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 4; Tha hast no stroil nor docity, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 409. nw.Dev. Also 'idiocity' (R.P.C.); nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[1 2] w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300. [Amer. He has no docity, Farmer.]

[Were you a rascal of docity you would invent a way, Behn *Lucky Chance* (1687) II. i (N.E.D.).]

DOCK, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. [dok.] 1. In phr. (1) *In dock, out nettle*, (*a*) words used (three times) as a charm when a person has been stung by a nettle; (*b*) a prov. saying expressive of inconstancy; (2) *Dock go in, nettle come out*, (3) *Out 'ettle, in dock*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) w.Yks. *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). Chs.[1 2 3], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] A leaf of the dock, moistened with saliva, is applied to the part affected, repeating the above words till the pain is relieved. War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[1 2 3] (*b*) N.Cy.[1] (2) Chs.[1 2 3], War.[2] (3) Glo. Northall *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 132. Hmp.[1] When a child is stung he plucks a dock-leaf, and, laying it on the part affected, sings—'Out 'ettle, in dock, Dock shall ha' a new smock; 'Ettle zhant ha' narrun' [ne'er a one]. Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Dock-drawer**, (2) **-spitter**, a tool used to root up docks.

(1) w.Som.[1] (2) Dor. (C.V.G.); *Gl.* (1851); Barnes *Gl.* (1863); Dor.[1], w.Som.[1]

3. The common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*.

I.W.[1] Wil. The common mallow to which great medicinal virtues are attributed by the country people. A concoction of dock-root, called 'dock-root-tea,' is considered a great purifier of the blood, Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Now restricted to *Rumex*.

[1. (1, *b*) But canstow pleyen raket, to and fro, Netle in, dokke out, now this, now that, Pandare? Chaucer *T. & C.* IV. 461; see Skeat's note for many refls., and Nares.]

DOCK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. [dok.] 1. *sb.* The solid, fleshy part of an animal's tail.

Edb. Their ginger'd docks, which gart them cock, Wi' braw shangies on their tails, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 228. n.Lin. (E.P.), War.[3] Hrt. A strong thick dock or tail [of a ram], Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. Su.[1] 'A bung dock,' a horse's tail cut off and seared close to his haunches.

2. The crupper of a saddle or harness.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] Cor. That daay with ale and cakes, at three o'clock Thees stuff'd me so, I jist neen crack'd me dock, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 460, ed. 1896; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434; Cor.[1 2]

3. The nether end of the human body; of a felled tree.

Sc. The posteriors, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Bch. I must face mine enemies, or show my dock, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 30.

Abd. Say 'ha' to me, ye little brat! Gin I were at yer docky, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 123. Per. I'll whip yer dock to ye (G.W.). e.An.[1]

4. The peg of a top.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 415.

5. *v.* To flog, beat the posteriors.

Abd. And tell you that I sud be docket For what I do, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 346; Ye deserve to be docked, Ross *Sng., Wood and Married and a'* (Jam.).

6. With *up*: see below.

w.Som.[1] When a colt is first 'hampered' it is usual to dock him up, that is, to put a crupper and girth upon his body, and then to rein in his head tightly, making fast the bridle. nw.Dev.[1]

[1. Asses haue the said docke or rumpe longer than horses, Holland *Pliny* (1601) I. 352. 3. The docke, *clunis*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

DOCK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Written doak Frf. [dok.] 1. *v.* To shorten (the tail of a horse, lamb, dog, &c.).

Sc. It would be a hard task to follow a black dockit sow through a burnt muir this night, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) I. 322. Abd. The tailor docket the tails, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxix. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. His nag tail was dock't (B.K.). Yks. If old Moll's tail here were docked too short, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) I. vi. Not. (J.H.B.), n.Lin.[1], War.[3], se.Wor.[1] Shr. The barbarous practice which still prevails of docking cart horses, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 243; Shr.[1] That dog ŏŏd look better if 'is ears wun dockt, but we darna now. Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434.

Hence (1) **Dock me tail**, *phr.* cut it short, be brief; (2) **Docking**, *vbl. sb.* the process of cutting off the end of a horse's tail.

(1) Lan. Boh fort dock me tele o' bit, I'r aw covvurt weh grey geer, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 25. (2) n.Yks. They also undergo the operations of docking and nicking, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 487.

2. To clip the unclean wool from the hinder part of a sheep.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). e.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1], w.Som.[1]

Hence (1) **Docking**, *vbl. sb.* the operation of cleaning the hind-quarters of sheep; (2) **Dockings**, *sb. pl.* wool, clotted with dirt, cut from the hind-quarters of sheep.

(1) n.Yks. In this place, is to be noticed, the operation of docking, annually performed upon the long-woolled sheep, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 268. (2) n.Yks. These dockings, as they are called, are afterwards steeped in water, and being washed, and freed from the dirt, afford a considerable quantity of coarse wool, *ib.*; n.Yks.[2], e.Yks. (W.W.S.), e.Yks.[1] w.Som.[1] Called also daggings.

3. To cut off, shorten, esp. of a baby's clothes; to clip, trim. Also used *fig.*

Sc. I'll dock yer hair for ye (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Elg. When I was a young man void of understanding, I docked lines mighty neatly into lyrics, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) ii. Frf. Ye wudda [would have] thocht they'd kent ane anither sin' ever they were doakit, Salmond *My Man Sandy* (1894) 83. Lnk. When her elaes we dock, Will, Ye'll learn her to toddle, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 84. Edb. Our ancestors . . . War never subject to the yoke O' pouther'd heads, but ay did dock Their hair whan lang, *The Complaint* (1795) 8. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. (B.K.), Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1] Shr.[1] I dunna know whad folks wanten ŏŏth a yard o' stuff 'angin' at thar 'eels; I should like to tak' 'em to the choppin'-block an' dock 'em. We maun dock the child's clothes nex' wik. Brks.[1]

Hence (1) **Docking**, *vbl. sb.* the act of topping a clipped hedge; (2) **Dockit**, *ppl. adj.* shortened, clipt; (3) **Docketie**, *adj.* 'short, round, and jolly.'

(1) n.Lin.[1] (2) Ayr. Bailie Pirlet enlarged at great length, with all his well-dockit words, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxi. Dmf. Fat fowk and spare; Side coats and dockit, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 17. (3) Rxb. (Jam.)

4. *Fig.* To abridge, diminish; to reduce a man's wages, lower the price.

Or.I. She took the child to her cottage, docked some of her former finery, and clothed it like a little prince, Vedoer *Sketches* (1832) 45. Ayr. When Davie Miller has taigled a wee in the tellin' o' his story, Andro Cauk the schulemaister says, 'Ay! dock it noo, Davie, dock it!' Service *Notandums* (1890) 124. Gall. He could assuredly dock of him the half of it, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. w.Yks. I'll dock him sixpence (J.T.). Stf.[1] s.Lin. The gaffer not only dock'd my time, but wo'ss still, he dock'd mi' waäges an' all (T.H.R.). Rut.[1] Mr. A—— has docked his men as last Saturday, I suppose. Lei.[1] I expect the socks will be docked again. se.Wor.[1], Oxf.[1] w.Som.[1] They docked his wages a shillin a week, and told'n next time he'd lost his work. Mr. Ginlman's to big by half, 'tis time he was a-docked.

Hence *to dock off*, *phr.* to deduct from. w.Yks. (W.R.), Glo.[1]

5. Of clothes: to take off.

Shr.[1] It's no use, I mun dock this gownd off, it's swelterin' me to djeth.

6. At Winchester School: of a book, to tear out the leaves, deface; to scratch out in writing.

Slang. (A.D.H.); (E.F.); Cope *Gl.* (1883); Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859-1864).

7. To walk with short steps; to go about in a mincing, conceited manner.

Fif. Always applied to persons who are rather under the common size, while those above this are said to stage about (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Docker**, *v.* to strut, to walk with short steps; (2) **Docky** or **Doaky**, (*a*) *v.*, see **Docker**; (*b*) *adj.* strutting, applied to a person of small stature, who takes short steps.

(1) S. & Ork.[1] (2, *a*) Lnk. (Jam.) (*b*) Sc. (*ib.*)

8. *sb.* Of hair: a clipping, cutting. Sc. (Jam.)

[1. To dock, or cut off the tail, Kersey (1702).]

DOCKEN, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lin. Also written **dockan** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[12]; **dockin** n.Cy. Nhb. Dur.[1] Cum.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. n.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] n.Cy.; **dockon** w.Yks.; **doken** Frf. [do·kən.] 1. The dock, *Rumex obtusifolius* and *R. crispus*.

Sc. Wad ye compare yourself to me, A docken till a tansie? Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 21. ed. 1871. Mry. Skill can make an Eden smile where dockens wudna grow, Hay *Linne* (1851) 54. Abd. Smeird docken, the sovereign virtues of whose green leaves, Alexander *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 12. Frf. Now springs the docken by the dyke, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 110. Fif. He'd gat a yokin' . . . that wou'd hae . . . garr'd his head hing like a doken, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 8. Dmb. If there's ony chance o' your sodgers turning out dockens, the sooner ye ken what they are the better, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxii. Rnf. In his braid tail he bure a lance, Wad pierc'd thro' ony dockan, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 89. Ayr. Will ye compare a docken to a tansy? Galt *Entail* (1823) lxv. Lnk. I care't na for a rose mair than a docken, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 173. e.Lth. A man wha disna ken . . . dockens frae curly greens, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 87. Slk. The weeds—sic as dockens, nettles, aye the verra hemlock, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 57. Gall. It's maistly covered wi' dockens an' soorocks noo, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 102. N.I.[1] Nhb. Hor heed was dressed wi' docken leeves, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 356; Nhb.[1] The seeding stems are called 'Cushy-coos' by children, who strip off the ripe seeds in imitation of the milking of a cow. Dur.[1], Cum.[1], Yks. (K.) n.Yks. It's ə bad job ət wi'v gittən dokənz intə yon fild; dokənz iz bad tə git rəd on (W.H.). n.Yks[12], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. As the violet seems 'At peeps aght th' green dockens among, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 23; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[12345], n.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] The reeds they grew long i' the warp by the bank, An' the dockins an' mandraäkes an' humlocks soa rank, *Ralf Skinlaugh*, III. 240.

2. Phr. (1) *In docken, out nettle*, a charm used by children, when stung by a nettle; see **Dock**, *sb.*[1] 1; (2) *a day amang the dockens*, (*a*) a stormy day; (*b*) a day distinguished by a quarrel.

(1) N.I.[1] When a boy gets stung by a nettle he searches for a dock leaf, and rubs it on the wounded part, repeating the charm, 'Dockan, dockan, in. Nettle, nettle, out.' Nhb.[1] Children rub the sting with a docken leaf, repeating the words—'Nettle oot; docken in.' Dur.[1], Cum.[1], Yks. (K.) w.Yks. (J.T.); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Docken, docken, inward; Nettle, nettle, outward, *Fleksaw* (F.K.R.) *ib.*; w.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1] (2, *a*, *b* Rxb. Jam.)

3. *Comp.* **Docken-budie**, a basket made of dockens. S. & Ork.[1]

4. The marsh-mallow, *Malva sylvestris*. w.Yks. (J.T.)

5. *Fig.* Anything worthless or of little value.

Sc. I wo'd be very loth, and scant of cloth, to sole my hose with dockans, Kelly *Prov.* (1721). Per. It's nae worth a docken. It doesna maitter a docken wha's there. Dinna men' yer breeks wi'

a docken (G.W.). Lnk. What care they for the patron? No a dockan, *Crack aboot Kirk* (1843) 14. ne.Yks.[1] Ah deean't care a docken for't.

[Als like ȝe bene, as . . . doken to the fresche dayesye, *King's Quhair* (c. 1425) cix.]

DOCKENS, *sb. pl.* Sc. In phr. *as sure as dockens*, a disguised oath.

s.Sc. As sure 's dockens, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 106.

DOCKER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **dockar** (Jam.).

1. *sb.* Struggle. Cf. **dacker**, *sb.* **12.**

Abd. Mair stivvage and fer docker meet, If she a toumon be behadden yet, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 20, ed. 1812; For they great docker made and tulyied strang Ere they wad yield, *ib* 29; (Jam.)

2. *v.* To labour, toil as in job-work. e.Sc. (Jam.)

DOCKER, see **Docky.**

DOCKER ME, *phr.* War.[2] An exclamation.

Docker me if I do!

DOCKERY-STICK, *sb.* Som. Phosphorescent wood.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Known, but very rarely used; the usual name is 'touchwood' (G.S.).

DOCKET, *sb.*[1] Chs.[1] [do·kit.] A hatting term: the wage-ticket of workpeople.

[Docket is a little piece of paper or parchment written, that contains in it the effect of a greater writing, *Termes de la ley* (1671).]

DOCKET, *sb.*[2] Oxf. A light bill used to cut up furze, broom, &c. See **Ducket.**

Oxf. Still in use (M.W.); (K.)

DOCKIE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [do·ki.] In phr. *to be on dockie*, to be in a bad humour.

DOCKIN, DOCKON, see **Docken.**

DOCKING-IRE, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] A tool for rooting up docks.

DOCKSY, *sb.* e.An.[1] [do·ksi.] The broad nether end of the human body. See **Dock**, *sb.*[2] **3.**

DOCKSY, see **Doxy**, *sb.*[1]

DOCKY, *sb.* Lin. Hnt. e.An. Also written **dockey** Nrf.[1] Suf.; and in form **docker** Ess. [do·ki.] A slight meal, taken by farm labourers in the middle of the morning.

Lin. The 'spreeding' ploughboy . . . will take his 'docky' by the hedge at ten, *Cornh. Mag.* XLVI. 232. Hnt. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 212. e.An.[1] The labourer's dinner he carries with him. Nrf.[1] Suf. Bread and cheese taken by a ploughman in the morning, as he does not dine on old-fashioned farms until he leaves off ploughing at 3 o'clock (C.T.); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849. Ess. Now called 'levens (H.H.M.).

DOCKY DOWN, *phr.* Cor. [do·ki deun.] At once, ready money.

Cor.[3] Cash docky down—no credit here.

DOCTOR, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Doctor's man**, a medical man's assistant; (2) **-'s shop**, a surgery; (3) **-student**, a medical student; (4) **-'s stuff** (or **Doctoring-stuff**), (5) **-'s trade**, medicine.

(1 Shr.[1] I should think theer's somebody very bad at the shop; I sid the doctor theer this mornin', an' the doctor's mon this onder. (2) n.Lin.[1] A little girl being asked in what kind of a place the temple was, replied, 'A doctor's shop, pleäse m'm.' She had recently heard the narrative of our Lord being found 'in the temple,' sitting in the midst of the doctors, and had understood the doctors there mentioned to have been persons who practised medicine. (3) ne.Sc. A wheen young rascals o' doctor students wha's ongauns are often a scandal to a' Keckleton, Grant *Keckleton*, 34. (4) n.Yks. (I.W.) n.Lin.[1] I've taa'en as much doctor's stuff e' my time, what drink an' what pills, as wo'd fill Bill Summer's stoän-pit up levil by th' grund awaay. Wor. A bloods 'im, an' a cuts 'im, an' a gies 'im doctors' stuff, *Wor. Jrn. Wg. Mon.* Shr.[1] Common. Brks.[1] (5) Cor. Plaise God, an' wi' plenty o' doctor's trade, us'll pull 'un round, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xxiii.

2. Phr. *Doctor of skill*, a physician; an M.D. as distinguished from a D.D. or LL.D.

e.An.[12] w.Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

3. An apothecary; any person who practises medicine or surgery, whether legally qualified or not. n.Lin.[1], Glo.[1], e.An.[1]

4. An assistant-master in a school.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1896, 8th S. x. 295.

5. The seventh son of a family, born in succession without a girl.

w.Som.[1] Believed to be born with special aptness for the healing art. nw.Dev.[1]

6. A hymenopterous insect; the horse-fly or 'cleg'g' (q.v.).

Nhb. Children used to catch a 'cleg' and hold it on the back of the hand until it drew blood; in this they were probably imitating the practice of blood-letting. The term is common on the west Tyne (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] A hymenopterous insect that emits a dark brown fluid from its mouth when caught. This fluid is supposed by children to heal sores.

7. The sticklebaek, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* e.Dur.[1]

8. A disease amongst horses.

n.Som. Farriery is in the hands of men equally conceited and illiterate, and these useful animals frequently die of a disease called the doctor, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 524.

9. *v.* With *up*: to patch up, to cobble.

w.Som.[1] We was fo'ced to bide and doctor up th' old trap vore we could come on.

10. To kill, dispatch out of hand.

Cld. (Jam.) e.An.[2] In rat-hunting, a clown, seizing a cudgel, cries out, 'Here he comes! let me doctor him.' e.Suf. My dawg's a wonder to doctor a rat (F.H.).

DOCUMENTIZE, *v.* Dev. [do·kimentaiz.] To preach, moralize. Dev. *w. Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; Dev.[1]

Hence **Documentizing**, *vbl. sb.* preaching, instruction.

Dev.[1] Pray, Mrs. Tittle-goose, none of your documentizing, 19. n.Dev. *n.Dev. Hnd-bk.* (ed. 1877) 258.

[The Attorney General . . . desired the wife would not be so very busy, being as he said well documentised (instructed), North *Examen* (1740) 294 (Dav.).]

DOCUMENTY, *v.* Dev. [do·kimenti.] To lecture, advise.

n.Dev. How us did documenty, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 61.

Hence **Documenting**, *vbl. sb.* lecturing.

n.Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434.

DOCUS, *sb.*[1] Sc. (Jam.) Anything very short.

DOCUS, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **docas** Dmb. [dō·kəs.] A stupid fellow.

Sc. Eh man, but ye maun be an unco docus to mistake the youlin' o' a wheen dongs for the squeelin' o' ghaists an' deevils, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 242 (Jam.). Dmb. I'm not a man, I think, to be terrified for the face o' clay, far less for a docas like this, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxii. Ayr. (J.F.) Lth. There's mair sense in that dead calf's head than in yours, ye dooble docus, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 87.

DOCY, *adj.* Cor. [do·si.] Pretty, neat, charming.

Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] A docy little maid. She is very docy.

DOD, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Amer. Also in forms **doad** e.Yks.; **dood** Sc. [dod.] A perversion of the word God, used in exclamations of surprise, &c.

Fif. Dod, man, when a bodie thinks on't, the world is fu' o' lunatics, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 21. Rnf. 'What's the time?' 'Dod, I'll sune tell ye that,' Aitken *Lays of Line* (1883) 51. Ayr. Dod! the dyvour . . . thocht naething o' makin' a poem on the Lord's day, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 196. Lnk. What was the upshot o' that, think ye? dod, it brocht a' the gangrels o' the country aboot my lugs, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii; 'Man,' quo' Jock, 'is this you, Sandy? Dood, I'm tramlin' on my legs,' Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 113. e.Lth. We got a wheen new members . . . dod, man, we got them frae the Frees! Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 15. Dmf. But, dod, for a' that it's a wonderfu' toon, Reid *Poems* (1894) 47. Gall. 'Dod, d'ye ken,' said he, pleased-like, 'but I'm whiles o' that opeenion mysel',' Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xvi. Wgt. Dod! Sauners, it's gey guid, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 323. Nhb.[1] Dod! but yor a queer fellow! Yks. 'Dod dang,' says Jack, 'yan knocks an delves, digs, plews, sows, maws an what for?' Ingledew *Ballads* (1842) 273. e.Yks.[1] Doad rabbit it, bucket boddam's cumd oot, *MS. add.* (T.H.) [Amer. Dod-rot you, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 64, 330.]

Hence (1) **Dodrotten**, *adj.* God-forsaken; (2) **Dodsake**, *int.* an oath, God's sake.

(1) Cum. (J.Ar.) (2) Fif. Dodsake, though I had been a bomb-shell flung among them they couldna hae scampered faster awa, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 49.

DOD, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Nhp. Dev. [dod.] The reed-mace or cat's-tail, *Typha latifolia.* See **Dother**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. (B. & H.) Nhp. Dodford . . . so named I take it from a 'ford' over the river Avon, and 'dods,' waterweeds (commonly

called by children eats tales) growing thereabouts, FULLER *Worthies Nhp.* (1662) 290; **Nhp.²**, **Dev.⁴**

[Du. *dodde*, a reede or typh-wheate (HEXHAM); Flem. *dod* (*dodde*) (SCHUERMANS).]

DOD, *sb.*³ Nhp.¹ [dɒd.] A bog, quagmire.

This land is always all of a dod. They got into the dod, and could not get out again without my help.

Hence **Doddy**, *adj.* boggy, swampy.

DOD, *sb.*⁴ Dor. [dɒd.] A heap, bunch. Cf. **dodd**, *sb.*¹

Dor. My bonnet's like a wad, a-beät up to a dod, BARNES *Poems* (1869-70) 3rd S. 21.

[N.Fris. *dodd* (*dadde*), a heap, clump, bunch (OUTZEN).]

DOD, *sb.*⁵ Stf. [dɒd.] Pottery term: an iron plate with one or more holes through it; see below.

An iron plate at the bottom of a 'wad' box, containing one or more holes through which clay is pressed by the aid of a screw power, making long lengths of round clay 'wads' like ½in. rope. Sometimes the 'dods' are made of shapes so that when the wads come through they may be twisted into mug or jug handles after being cut into proper lengths. I suppose a pipe-dod is one through which drain-pipes for fields are pressed, in continuous lengths (R.A.B.).

DOD, *sb.*⁶ e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] [dɒd.] A sweet or sucker.

N. & Q. (1875) 5th S. iii. 166.

DOD, *sb.*⁷ and *v.* Sc. Nhb. [dɒd.] **1.** *sb.* A fit of ill-humour, a pet; *gen.* in phr. *to take the dods*, to turn sulky.

Sc. Miss Emma and Mr. Harry hae been ower lang acquainted to gie ower loving ane anither, because her father has ta'en the dods at him, CORBETT *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 250 (JAM.). **Ayr.** When she . . . takes the dods now and then, GALT *Entail* (1823) li.

Hence **Doddy**, *adj.* sulky.

Ayr. Collie is as doddy and crabbit wi Watty as if he were his adversary, GALT *Entail* (1823) xx.

2. *Comp.* **Dod-lip**, a pouting-lip; *gen.* in phr. *to hang a dod-lip.* Rxb. (JAM.), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

3. *v.* To sulk.

Pnf. You needna dod nor tak the drunt, Affecting shy wi' leuk asklent, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 149.

[**1.** Gael. *dod*, a tantrum, fret (MACBAIN).]

DOD, DODACKY, see **Dodman, Dud, Dodderky.**

DO-DANCE, *sb.* Yks. [dī-dans.] **1.** A roundabout way to a place or to the accomplishment of a purpose; a fool's errand, useless journey.

n.Yks.¹; **n.Yks.²** They led me a bonny do-dance about it. **m.Yks.¹**

2. A scene of hurry or commotion. **n.Yks.²**

DOD(D, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.; also Som. [dɒd.] **1.** *v.* To lop, poll, cut off; to clip the hair.

N.Cy.¹, **Nhb.¹** **e.Yks.** A goode ewe: let her be dodded, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 6. **m.Yks.¹** A child's hair is dodded, or 'cnded.'

Hence (1) **Dodded** or **Dodt**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) of sheep or cattle: hornless; also used *sbst.*; (*b*) of corn: without beard; (*c*) bare, cut short, truncated; (2) **Dodding**, *vbl. sb.* of wool: the process of disentangling or teasing wool; (3) **Doddy**, *sb.* a hornless cow; also used *attrib.*

(1, *a*) Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Slk.** A hunder pund i' honest hands, An' sax an' thretty doddit yowes, HOGG *Mountain Bard* (1807) 193 (JAM.). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790), **N.Cy.¹²**, **Nhb.¹**, **Cum.¹** **Wm.** May . . . persecution, that curst dodt cow, never maar plague this country, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 162. **n.Yks.¹**, **ne.Yks.¹**, **m.Yks.¹** **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); (F.P.T.); (R.H.H.); **w.Yks.¹** I'd aimed to a sent wi' 'em ower dodded seg, ii. 289. **ne.Lan.¹** **Som.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.). [An ox without horns is dodded or humbled, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 256.] (*b*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.¹** (*c*) **w.Yks.** That arch looks a bit dodded at t'top, it wants summat more on it (F.P.T.); A house dismantled of chimneys would be said to have a dodt appearance (R.H.H.). (2) **m.Yks.¹** (3) **Sc.** The puttin' cow should aye be a doddy, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 11; Their doddies black an broun, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 36. **Abd.** Had he not his croft, his doddie cow, his wonderful shaltie, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 61, ed. 1882. **Ags.** The black doddies of Angus obtain their name from the county they inhabit, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 719. **Per.** Didna ye get the Angus doddie, Drumsheugh? IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 100. **Cum.¹**, **ne.Lan.¹**

2. To cut away the dirty wool from the hind-quarters of sheep.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.¹**, **Nhb.¹**, **Dur.¹**, **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** To-morn 'ith ownder we mun dod our sheep, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 197; **n.Yks.¹** Also from the breasts of lambs. **m.Yks.¹**

Hence **Doddings** (or **Doddins**), *sb. pl.* (1) the wool cut from a sheep's tail; (2) the fore-part of a fleece of wool.

(1) **N.Cy.¹**, **Dur.¹**, **ne.Yks.¹**, **m.Yks.¹** (2) **Nhb.¹**

3. *sb.* A cow without horns. w.Yks. (R.H.H.)

[**1.** Ne ȝe shulen in rownde dodde heer, ne shaue beerde, WYCLIF (1382) *Lev.* xix. 27.]

DODD, *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. [dɒd.] A bare, round hill or fell. Cf. **dod**, *sb.*⁴

Sc. Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude; as Law, Pen, Kipp, Coom, Dod, PENNECUICK *Wks.* (1715-50, ed. 1815. **Nhb.¹** Sand and gravel dodds, LEBOUR *Geology of Nhb. and Dur.* 24; Pike, crag, law, head, know, dod, edge, rig, predominate in the nomenclature of the Redesdale eminences, HARDY *Hist. Bwk. Nat. Club*, IX. 452. **Cum.¹** **Wm.** GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 92; (J.H.)

DODD, *sb.*² *Obs.* Nhb. Wm. [dɒd.] A fox. Nhb.¹, Wm. (J.H.) Cf. **doodlings.** See **Tod.**

DODD, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To jolt in trotting, to jog.

DODDAR, see **Dother**, *v.*¹

DODDART, *sb.* n.Cy. Wm. Written **doddert** Wm. [do·dərt.] **1.** A game somewhat resembling hockey; see below.

n.Cy. The doddart of the northern counties corresponds to the hockey and bandy of the south; and the Scotch shinty would seem to be the same, PRIOR *Notes on Croquet* (1872) 16; **N.Cy.¹** A game . . . played in a large level field by two parties of nearly balanced powers, either as to numbers or dexterity, headed by two captains who are entitled to choose their followers by alternate votes. A piece of globular wood, called an 'orr' or 'coit,' is thrown down in the middle of the field, and the object of each side is to drive it to one of two opposite hedges assigned respectively before the game begins, as the 'alley,' 'hail,' 'goal,' or boundary. **Wm.** The object of the contending parties being to drive the orr, or wooden ball, to the elly or boundary wall (J.H.). [The same game as 'clubby,' 'hockey,' 'shinney,' 'shinneyhaw,' GOMME *Games* (1894) 98.]

2. The bent stick used in the game of 'doddart.' N.Cy.¹, Wm. (J.H.)

DODDEN, see **Dodman.**

DODDER, *sb.* Yks. [do·də(r).] Dirt.

w.Yks. We say of clothes that are splashed with dirt, that they are 'slahted wi dodder,' *Yks. Magazine* (1871) I. 29; Still in use (W.C.S.).

DODDER, see **Dother**, *v.*¹, *sb.*¹²

DODDER'D-, DODDE READ—, see **Dodred-wheat.**

DODDEREL, *sb.* Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Also written **dodderil** Rut.¹ Lei.¹; **dodderill** Nhp. [do·dəril.] A pollard tree; also used *attrib.* See **Dod(d**, *v.*; cf. **dotterel**, *sb.*²

Rut.¹ The boundary is by yon old dodderil oak. **Lei.¹** **Nhp.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Nhp.¹**, **War.¹²**, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

DODDERKY, *adj.* Wor. Glo. Also written **dodacky** s.Wor. [do·dəki.] Of wood: decayed, rotten.

s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.) **Glo.** The tree went hall dodderky (W.H.).

DODDERMENT, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) A recompense, deserts; often in phr. *to put one through his dodderments*, to interrogate sharply or severely.

DODDER-TREE, *sb.* n.Bdf. [do·də-trī.] A pollard tree. (J.W.B.)

DODDING, *prp.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Nodding, sleeping, dozing. Cf. **doddle**, *v.*¹ 3.

n.Dev. Be dodding, Will? Why, iss, 'e must, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 126.

DODDLE, *sb.* Nhp. e.An. [do·dl.] A pollard tree.

Nhp.¹ Not general. **e.An.¹** **Nrf.** Every field had its huge hedgerow, with the 'doddles' or pollards, which afforded firing for rich and poor, JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) ii.

[It groweth . . . in the head of doddle oaks, HOLLAND *Pliny* (1601) II. 251.]

DODDLE, *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Mid. Sur. Sus. Som. Dev. Also in form **dodel** n.Yks. w.Yks. Dev.[1]; **dodle** Cum.[1] w.Yks.[2] Nhp.[1] [do·dl.] **1.** To walk feebly or slowly, to stroll, saunter, idle; to dawdle. Cf. **daddle**, *v.*[1]

Sc. It did not seem to him the daft-like thing it was that he, an old failed man, should be doddling there, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 56. **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** The old couple went doddling on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); Noo, mi lass, what's ta dodeling like that for? (W.H.) **w.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] **w.Mid.** He was a very old man, and could only just doddle along (W.P.M.). **Sur.**[1] Towards night the policeman comes doddling back. **Sus.** (F.E.); An so I doddled down To see what 'twas about, LOWER *Jan Cladpole*; **Sus.**[1] **Dev.** *w.Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; **Dev.**[1] Don't stand dodeling whan thare's a book to be had. 1.

Hence (1) **Doddler**, *sb.* a small boy; (2) **Doddling**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* dodging; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* untidy, slow; (3) **Doddlish**, *adj.* infirm.

(1) **Wil.**[1] A bit of a doddler. (2, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.** What a dodeling mess thoo's macking on't. A niver sō sike dodeling wark as they'r macking on't; it's a sham ta bi seen (W.H.). **Som.** I don't think them doddling people ever make much of their children (W.F.R.). (3) **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] Old Master Packlebury begins to get very doddlish.

2. With *about*: to wag, move from side to side. Dmf. (JAM.)

3. To nod the head drowsily; to become sleepy, drowsy.

Dev.[3] In *gen.* use in n.Dev., but *gen.* used with 'nodding.'

DODDLE, *v.*[2] Som. Cor. [do·dl.] To fondle, pet, humour; to cocker children. Som. (W.F.R.), Cor.[3]

DODDLE, see **Dottle**, *sb.*[1]

DODDLE-GRASS, *sb.* Sus.[1] Wil.[1] Dev.[4] Quaking-grass, *Briza media.*

[Cp. obs. E. *doddle*, to shake. He got up on an old mule, and so, mumbling with his mouth, nodding and doddling his head, would go see a coney ferreted, URQUHART *Rabelais* (1653) I. xxii (DAV.).]

DODDRED-, see **Dodred-wheat.**

DODDY, *adj.*[1] and *sb.* e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also written **doddie** e.An.[1] Nrf. [do·di.] **1.** *adj.* Small, tiny, low in stature; also used as *adv.*

e.An. *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 166; **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.**[1] A doddy bit! Doddy-mite. **Suf.** Move it just a diddy doddy bit (M.E.R.); The more it is drawled the smaller the object is understood to be (H.J.L.R.); I ruttle wonnerful, and raise little doddy sprigs o' blood, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); I have also been told that such a man was 'doddy flimp' [he limped slightly] (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** A leetle doddy thing it was, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 158. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

2. *sb.* The wren, *Troglodytes vulgaris*; also in *comp.* **Doddy-wren.**

e.An. *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 166; **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44.

DODDY, *adj.*[2] Lin. Lei. Nrf. Som. Also written **dodi-** n.Lin.[1] w.Som.[1]; **doddi** Lei.[1] [do·di.] In *comp.* (1) **Doddy-pate**, (2) **-poll**, a dunce, blockhead.

(1) **Nrf.**[1] (2) **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nrf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Nif thee art'n a dodipoll, tell me! Get out the way, and let zomebody way zome zense come to it.

[(2) *Veau*, a dunce, doddipole, COTGR.]

DODDY-MITTEN, *sb.* Sc. [do·di-mitən.] A worsted glove having no separate divisions for the fingers.

Sc. I ha'e a fifty-sax, an' a fifty-sax, an' a twenty-aucht, an' a fourteen, twa doddie mittens. . . . Hoo muckle does that come till? *Jokes* (1889) 2nd S. 71. **Abd.** Well known (W.M.). **Kcd.** On his hands, instead o' glo'es, Large doddy mittens, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 20. **Frf.** The thumb o' Faustus doddy mitten, BEATTIE *Annha* (c. 1820) 37, ed. 1882. **e.Fif.** Their lugs were clothed in things like white doddie-mittens, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. **Rnf.** (JAM.)

DODE, *sb.* Cai.[1] A slow person.

DODEL, see **Doddle**, *v.*[1]

DODGE, *sb.*[1] Sc. e.An. [dodʒ.] **1.** A large cut or slice of food. Rxb., Lth. (JAM.) **2.** A small lump of something moist and thick. e.An.[1], Nrf.[1]

DODGE, *sb.*[2] s.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A squirrel's nest. (HALL.)

DODGE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Hnt. [dodʒ.] **1.** To go at a slow pace, to jog or trudge along; to follow in the track of a person or animal.

Sc. *Sibb. Gl.* (1802) (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Dadge). **n.Yks.** Dodgin' away efter t'foxhounds (I.W.). **ne.Lan.**[1] [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

Hence **Dodger**, *sb., fig.* a slow, easy-going person.

Per. He's a saft, easy-going dodger (G.W.).

2. With *on*: to get along, to make the best of bad circumstances.

e.Yks.[1] Hĕy! it's a bad job, but Ah mun dodge-on somehoo or other. **w.Yks.** He dodges on, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

3. To be busy about small jobs.

n.Yks. He just dodges about t'steeables (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[5] Awlus dodging at it. Dodging abart all t'dāy through. Dodged till am tired. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

4. To jog; to incite.

Lnk. Which compound imposition will . . . dodge the whole business-public to trust them any amount, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 61. **ne.Lan.**[1]

DODGE, see **Dadge**, *v.*

DODGE-HOLE, *sb.* Yks. [do·dʒ-oil.] A game at marbles. See **Chuck**, *sb.*[2] **3.**

w.Yks. (B.K.); Very common here [Dewsbury] (S.J.C.); Not known *now* here [Skipton]; 'chuck-hole' is the term in use (W.C.S.).

DODGEL, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** To walk infirmly, to hobble. Ags., Lth. **2.** To jog on, trudge along. Lnk.

DODGEL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **dodgil** Bnff.[1] [do·dʒl, do·dʒil.] **1.** A large piece or lump. Also used *fig.* of persons. Cf. **dodge**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

Bnff.[1] A dodgil o' a stick. A dodgil o' a neep. **Per.** He's a saft, easy-going dodgel (G.W.). **Rxb.** A dodgel o' bannock (JAM.).

DODGEL-HEM, *sb.* Lnk. (JAM.) That kind of hem which is also called a 'splay.'

DODGER, *sb.*[1] Ken. [do·dʒə(r).] A nightcap.

Ken. An old woman says it was common when she was a child, and can remember being bidden 'fetch me my dodger,' but she has not heard it of late years. Another old woman wrote lately to a friend for the pattern of a 'dodger' (E.R.O.); **Ken.**[1]

DODGER, *sb.*[2] Shr. [do·dʒə(r).] **1.** The field-madder, *Sherardia arvensis.* Shr.[1] **2.** The creeping plume-thistle, *Carduus arvensis.* (B. & H.)

DODGER, *sb.*[3] Chs.[1] [do·dʒə(r).] An instrument used in salt-making, see below; also called **Dodging-hammer.**

A long-headed hammer with a long handle, used for knocking off the scale or incrustations of lime or dirt on the pan bottoms when the pan is at work.

DODGIE, *adj.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Irritable, thin-skinned.

DODGILL REEPAN, *phr.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A herb supposed to have great potency in love affairs.

Sc. It's Meg he thinks to gie a drink o' the Dodgill Reepan to, is't? WALFORD *Dick Netherby* (1881) vii.

DODGING, *vbl. sb.* Chs.[1] [do·dʒin.] **1.** A salt-making term: the action of knocking 'scale' off the plates over the fire. **2.** *Comp.* **Dodging-hammer**, see **Dodger**, *sb.*[3]

DODGING, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. Moving irregularly up and down. See **Dodge**, *v.*

Nhp.[1] Just urging expectation's hopes, to stay To view the dodging cork, then slink away, CLARE *Village Minst.* II. 102.

DODI-, DODLE, see **Doddy**, *adj.*[2], **Doddle**, *v.*[1]

DODLIN, *sb.* Nrf. [do·dlin.] The ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula.*

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48.

DODMAN, *sb.* ? n.Cy. Nhp. e.An. s.Cy. Also in forms **dod** Nhp.[1]; **dodden** Nrf. [do·dmən.] A snail. See **Hodmandod.**

n.Cy. (P.R.) **Nhp.**[1] Not frequent. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** (G.E.D.); Dodman, dodman, put out your horns (W.R.E.); I say, bor, do you see that there mavis a-nappin' that there dodman on a stone? ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 276; RAY (1691); **Nrf.**[1] **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** (G.E.D.); Also a common name for the slowest horse. 'Woore Dodman,' *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **s.Cy.** COLES (1677); GROSE (1790). [I'm a reg'lar Dodman, I am, DICKENS *D. Copperfield* (1849) vii.]

[A sely dodman, BALE *K. Johan* (c. 1550) 7 (HALL.).]

DODMENT, *sb.* War. Wor. Glo. Also in form **dotment** s.Wor.[1] [do·d-, do·t-ment.] **1.** Grease from the axle of a wheel; grease from the gudgeons or axle of a church bell, supposed to be a cure for the shingles.

War.[3] Keep away from that wheel or you will get the dodment on your clothes. Put some dodment on that wheel and stop its squeaking. w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. I be come to ask you to let me have some dotment from the church bells (H K.). s.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] Called in the 'Low Country' bad or band.

Hence **Dodmented up**, *phr.* choked up with dodment. s.Wor. (H.K.)

2. A *gen.* term for any quack medicine.

War.[3] What is that man selling?—Oh! some dodment or another.

DODRAM, *sb.* *Obs.* Irel. Some substitute for tobacco formerly smoked by poor persons.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

DODRED-WHEAT, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **dodder'd-**, **doddred-** n.Cy.; **dodde read**— Yks. Red wheat, without beards.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[2] e.Yks. Beverley bakers will seldom buy any dodde read wheate for white bread, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 99.

DODRUM, *sb.* Sc. A whim, fancy.

Per. Very uncommon (G.W.). Ayr. Beenie, my leddy, ne'er fash your head wi' your father's dodrums, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxii.

DOE, *sb.*[1] Suf. Hmp. [dō.] The female of the stag-beetle.

Suf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 215. Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883); Hmp.[1]

DOE, *sb.*[2] Fif. (Jam.) The wooden ball used in the game of shinty.

DO(E, DOED, DOEKIN, see **Dow**, *v.*[1], **Dokin.**

DOER, *sb.* Sc. e.An. A steward, factor, agent; an attorney employed by a proprietor to manage his legal business.

Sc. I'm doer for Appin and for James of the Glens; and of course it's my duty to defend my kinsman for his life, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) ix; His brother lord Haltoun came in to be his great doer in Council, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 191, ed. 1828. Ayr. Your niece will have doers, and the doers will be constrained by law to do their duty as executioners [i.e. executors], Galt *Lairds* (1826) ix. Kcb. Those that were doers in the business have good hopes that it will yet go forward and prosper, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 58. Gall. Being, as he often said, proud to act as 'doer' for so fair an agent, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) v. e.An.[1] Nrf., Suf. (E.G.P.)

DOESOME, DOFART, see **Dow**, *v.*[1], **Dowfart.**

DOFE, see **Dowf(f.**

DOFF, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **daff** Sc. Wxf.[1]; **dowff** Sc. [dof.] **1.** Of clothes: to take off, strip; to undress. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Ane wha on Sundays doffed his sax-day face, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 74. w.Sc. Andrew doffed his Campsie grey broad brim, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 85. Fif. He had doffed the weaver's apron and adopted a gentlemanly calling, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 80. Ayr. We, in a twinklin', daff'd oor claes, White *Jottings* (1879) 241. Lnk. At their ain door-cheek I'll dowff my worsted bonnet, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 22. Gall. Doffing lightly his feathered hat, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) vi. Wxf.[1], N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] Lakel. Doff thi wet clias off, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Dur.[1] Cum. He's joos doffin hissen (J.Ar.); Her stocking doffed and flang't quite soft, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 14. Wm. Meead im git o his hallida things dofft off, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 28. n.Yks. Hah hae doffed mah cooat, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 3; n.Yks.[1] Doff t'bairn's wet cooats, wilt 'ee; n.Yks.[2] Doff that flaup [no more of your flattery]; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] Doff them an'd cleeas. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Turncooats, wheea can change an doff off your religion, as easily as ye doff off your cooats, ii. 321; w.Yks.[34]; w.Yks.[5] Doffen his coit off; he means wark ah see. Lan. Come thi ways in, an' doff tho, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) i; Lan.[1] He hed doft his clogs an stockin's, an was paddlin amang watter an soft sand, Barber *Forness Flk.* (1870) 39. n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan. Naa then, doff that coite, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 209. Chs. It would make a dog doff his doublet, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 239; Chs.[123] Der. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297; Der.[1]; Der.[2] Doff thy hat, mon, afore thy betters. s.Not. (J.P.K.), Nhp.[1] Shr. Doff off, doff off, thy silken gown, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxiv; Shr.[1] If yo' mainen work, doff that jacket. Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804). Glo. (J.S.F.S.); Doff your hat to the lady (A.B.); Glo.[12], Hmp.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). n.Wil. I've a doffed my ewoät; how shull I don un? Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 3. Som. (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Dev. D'off thee 'at when thee zees a leddy! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Doffed** (or **Doft**), *ppl. adj.* stripped, naked; (2) **Doffing**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the action of undressing; (*b*) *fig.* humiliation, 'come down.'

(1) Wxf.[1], n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3] The lads ran across the field doffed. (2, *a*) w.Yks.[5] Lan. They leet him go on wi' his doffin, Waugh *Heather*, II. 160. (*b*) n.Yks.[2] What a doffing there'll be.

2. Phr. *Doff and don*, having two suits of clothes, one off and one on. n.Lin.[1]

3. To throw off, get rid of.

w.Yks.[1] An he hedn't yark'd baath spurs into t'flank shoe'd a doft him efter aw, ii. 303. Lan. You should see Lung Yeh doff a pot'll o' drink off, Brierley *Weaver*, 18.

4. To remove a spool or bobbin when full of yarn from the spindle. N.I.[1] w.Yks. (S.P.U.); (F.R.)

Hence (1) **Doffer**, *sb.* (*a*) a boy or girl employed in a factory to remove the full bobbins from the throstle-frame and replace them by empty ones; (*b*) the last cylinder of a carding-engine; (2) **Doffing**, *vbl. sb.* the action of removing the full bobbins, and replacing them by empty ones; (3) **Doffing-seat**, *sb.* a seat for the 'doffers' when not at work.

(1, *a*) N.I.[1] The doffers are the youngest girls employed in flax spinning-mills. Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883). w.Yks. (F.R.); Cudworth *Worstedopolis* (1888) 50. Lan. Does old Nowell want me to begin as a doffer? Fothergill *Peril*, i; Set three cotton maisthers to judge a doffer, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 468. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (*b*) w.Yks. (S.P.U.); (J.M.) w.Som.[1] That which has to 'do off' or deliver the wool or cotton from the machine. (2) w.Yks. (J.M.); Thro' peggin to doffin, *Clayton's Ann.* (1878) 52. [I am certain that the clerks of the Education Department are not competent to advise as to the value to a child of ten of 'doffing,' *Standard* (Mar. 3, 1891) 3, col. 2.] (3) w.Yks. (F.R.)

5. To extinguish.

Dev. Do'ff the kannel an go tü beyd, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[1. To doffe, *exuere*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

DOFF, see **Dough.**

DOFFED OUT, *phr.* Sur. [do·ft eut.] Dressed.

Sur. I thinks you 'as, or 'ee would'na be doffed out so fine, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xii.

DOFFY, see **Doughy.**

DOG, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **dawg** Hmp.[1]; **doag** Nhb.[1]; **doog** Lei.[1]; **doug** Sc.; **dug** Wxf.[1] Lan. Chs.[123] [dog, dōg.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Dog's-blush**, a sore on the foot; (2) **-cat**, a he-cat; (3) **-chalk**, a soft, bluish, slaty substance found in the beds of streams; (4) **-checks**, small triangular-shaped pieces of earthenware used as substitutes for 'checks' (q.v.) by children; (5) **-crab**, (6) **-craner**, (7) **-crowler**, a small kind of shore-crab used by fishermen for bait; (8) **-day ducklings**, ducks hatched between June 24 and July 6; (9) **-dike**, a boundary without a fence, where dogs are used to keep out trespassers; (10) **-dirder**, a caretaker of dogs; (11) **-dirt**, (12) **-drave**, ruin, bankruptcy, 'to the dogs'; (13) **-draves**, sea-fish, prob. codfish; (14) **-drive**, (15) **-driving**, (16) **-drug**, in phr. *at the drug*, see **-drave**; (17) **-ducks**, see **-day ducklings**; (18) **-fall**, an undecided fall in wrestling; (19) **-foolie**, a sea-bird; (20) **-'s-hair hats**, see below; (21) **-hairs**, coarse wool; (22) **-hanging**, a social gathering or festival; (23) **-s'-helper**, a person of mean appearance; (24) **-hole**, an opening left in the foundation-wall of a house, &c., to give the dogs ready access; (25) **-horse**, a worn-out old horse, fit only for dog's-meat; (26) **-Latin**, any slangy or peculiar forms of speech; (27) **-'s-leave**, without permission; (28) **-ling**, a young ling or cod; (29) **-lip**, a projected lower lip, indicating a pout; (30) **-loup** or **-lowp**, a narrow slip of ground between two houses to allow for eaves-droppings; (31) **-'s-lug**, a dog's-ear or turned-down mark in a book; (32) **-lugged**, dog-eared; (33) **-'s-meat**, carrion; (34) **-men**, *obs.*, church beadles or officers appointed to turn dogs out of church; (35) **-nauper** or **-noper** (**knoper**), (*a*) see **-men**; (*b*) a short staff with a thong attached, used for self-defence; (36) **-noll**,

see below; (37) **-'s-nose**, a mixture of hot ale and gin; (38) **-pencil**, a soft slate pencil; see **Cam**, *sb.*[2]; (39) **-pig**, a eastrated male pig; (40) **-rapper**, see **-men**; (41) **-rogue**, a mischievous child; (42) **-roof**, a 'cement-stone,' composed of lime, silica, and alumina in var. proportions; also called **Curly-stone** (q.v.); (43) **-shelf**, (*a*) part of the sole, in the furrow, left in ploughing, between two lands; (*b*) *fig.* the floor; (44) **-skelpers**, see **-men**; (45) **-sleep**, a light sleep, like that of a dog; (46) **-sleeping**, pretending to be asleep; (47) **-soap**, soap-stone, soft black shale found in coal-measures; (48) **-stick**, the game of trap-ball; (49) **-'s stones**, gilt buttons; (50) **-sturds**, candied sweetmeats; (51) **-tail**, the long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus*; (52) **-teeth**, the eye-teeth; the large teeth of a horse; (53) **-trail**, a dog or hound race; (54) **-'s trick**, a mean trick; (55) **-trot**, a 'jog trot,' steady pace; (56) **-'s wages**, food only given as wages for service; (57) **-whipper**, see **-men**; (58) **-whipping-day**, St. Luke's Day, Oct. 18; (59) **-wilk**, a sea mollusc, *Purpurea lapillus*; (60) **-wright**, one who repairs old furniture.

(1) **s.Don.** Supposed to be caused by contact of the naked foot with the excrement of a dog, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (2) **n.Yks.** MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) *Gl.* (s. v. Carle-cat). (3) **w.Yks.**[2] (4) **w.Yks.** (F.K.); **w.Yks.**[5] Small triangular-shaped pieces of earthenware, with feet, upon the apex of several of which, vessels are placed to bake by the potter. (5) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (6, 7) **n.Yks.**[2] (8) **Som.** *Pulman's Wkly. News* July 23, 1889) 6, col. 2. (9) **Cum.**[1] (10) **Abd.** Fitter to be a dog-dirder . . . nor to gae to the college, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. (11) **Ayr.** Blaw them a' to dog-dirt at the dead hour o' nicht, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 190. (12) **Sc.** He's gane to the dog drave, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1776) 32 (JAM.). Ayr. He so ravelled the waft o' things . . . that he cam near npon makin' a dog-drave o' the estate, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 13. (13) **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Dur.** Item eidem in precio . . . dogdrafe xviii[s], RAINE *Charters* (1837 77. (14) **Sc.** (JAM.) (15) **Sc.** It is very hard that I cannot enjoy myself a few months in town . . . but every thing must go to the dog-driving at Dunlara, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 152 JAM.). (16) **Abd.** (JAM.) (17) **Som.** A resident of Middle Chinnock has a brood of five ducks that were hatched between the two Midsummers, and not one of them is able to walk. In fact, the whole brood are as often as not on their backs instead of in their normal position, and the belief is current here that all ducks hatched within the period named are similarly incapacitated from walking, and are commonly called 'dog ducks,' because they come to life about the time of the dog days. The birds invariably die very young, unless kept continually in water, where they are able to balance themselves properly, *Pulman's Wkly. News* (July 23, 1889) 6, col. 2. (18) **Cum.** (J.P.); **Cum.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 387.] (19) **Bnff.**[1] (20) **Sus.** One particular kind of hat, called dog's hair hats, had this further peculiarity, that if a man wished to reach something, say from a shelf, and found himself hardly tall enough, he had nothing to do but to put down his hat upon the ground and stand upon it; it would bear him without a sign of yielding. A man who used to wear one of these imperishable helmets told me that till it had got well sweated to the shape of the head wearing it was 'all one as if you had your head in the stocks,' EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 131. (21) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 5, 1892). (22) **Lin.** Used, contemptuously, for any occasion for a gathering. 'There's some folks will go to any kind of a dog-hanging' (R.E.C.). **e.Lin.** My mate and me got tight 'tother daay at the dog-hanging (J.C.W.). **Shr.**[1], **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (23) **Or.I.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (24) **ne.Sc.** In one corner at the foundation was a hole. It was the doghole—an opening to allow the dog to come and go at pleasure, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 52. (25) **w.Som.**[1] You widn own jish passle o' old dog-'osses—some o'm can't hardly scrawly out o' the way. [**Cant.** He invested in a couple of dog-horses at knackers' prices, CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) iv.] (26) **s.Chs.**[1] A man who knew I was collecting materials for this Glossary once told me he could give some information 'belungin' to this dog-Latin,' meaning the dialect. (27) **Shr.**[1] (28) **Bnff.**[1] Doggie-ling. (29) **Nhb.**[1] Dinna hang a dog lip that way. (30) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Only wide enough for a dog to pass. **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] (31) **Sc.** (JAM.) (32) **Elg.** He . . . thumb'd, and thumb'd, the dog-lug'd leaves, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 71. (33) **I.W.**[1] (34) **Shr.**[1] Countrymen coming into church were often followed by their dogs, which were driven out by the beadles, who thus acquired the name of dogmen. This office ceased to exist about 1830. (35, *a*) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Thearse t'chap wot thay call t'dog-nauper, . . . maks a praktis, az sooin az t'parson hez gotten agate a preichin, a goin an hevin a bit ov a nap, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 49; Th' dog nawper seized him bi th' collar, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1878) 9; **w.Yks.**[2a5] (*b*) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 76. **w.Yks.**[3] (36) **w.Yks.** A knot used by weavers, principally to join the worsted threads which formed the 'healds.' It is quite a common knot, formed by making a simple knot on the two threads to be joined, treating them as if one only (W.T.). (37) **Cum.**[1] **Yks.** Brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Yorkshire 'dogs-nose),' GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) 388, ed. 1874. **Chs.** The spiced ale, the 'dogs-nose,' and the wassail cup, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 4. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Lon.** The coal porters are very partial to 'dog's nose'—that is, half a pint of ale with a pennyworth of gin in it, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 255. **Colloq.** Dogs nose, which your committee find . . . to be composed of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg, DICKENS *Pickwick* (1837) xxxi. **Slang.** What a V. E. M. takes as a substitute for dogsnose, *Sat. Review* (1888) LXV. 93, col. 2. (38) **Der.** Schoolboys call it dog-pencil, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 45. (39) **Cum.**[1] (40) **Ess.** The parish beadle, or more frequently the sexton, who officiates in a similar capacity in village churches, bearing a long peeled willow wand, is in Essex, and probably in other parts of the country, vulgarly called the dog-rapper, *e.An.* (June 1865) 212; **Ess.**[1] (41) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[5] (42) **Shr.**[1] The miners give it this name from its fancied resemblance to the roof of a dog's mouth. (43, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Lan.** He didn't stop lung, heawever, uppo th'dugshelf, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 42; Freq. heard. A dog jumping on a chair or couch would be told to 'goo on th' dug-shelf' (S.W.). **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.) (44) **Nhb.** Lairds, loons, lubberdoons, dog-skelpers, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 26. (45) **w.Yks.** I wakened out of a dog sleep, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) ix. **War.**[3] (46) **s.Chs.**[1] Dogsley-pin. **Der.**[1] (47) **w.Yks.**[23] (48) **Shr.** At Newport the game of the season was dog-stick, or trib and nur, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxiii. (49) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) (50) **Nhb.** (*ib.*) (51) **Chs.**[123] (52) **n.Lin.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (53) **Cum.**[1] (54) **n.Lin.**[1] [**Aus.** I was always expecting him to play us some dog's trick yet, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. xi.] (55) **Lnk.** I trudged on wi' a' my might, At a dog trot, MUIR *Cld. Minstr.* (1816) 17. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.** (R.P.C.) (56) **Sc.** (JAM.) (57) **Lakel.** In old parish account books there is frequently an annual payment entered to the dog-whipper or for dog-whipping, ELLWOOD (1895). **n.Yks.**[1] The office was usually joined with that of sexton and pew-opener, &c. The short, stout dog-whip was a regular part of the dog-whipper's equipment; indeed, a quasi badge of office. In Danby Church the office has existed down to the year 1862, and had become almost hereditary in one family. **w.Yks.** Nivver wakand till t'dog-wipper cum an fetch't him a sizap, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1838) 16; **w.Yks.**[2], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] In a plan of the seats in Alkborough Church, made in 1781, a pew near the south door is marked 'the dog-wipper.' In Northorpe Church, until about seventy years ago, there was a small pew on the south side, just within the chancel arch, known as the Hall Dog-pew, in which the dogs that followed the author's grandfather and family to church were imprisoned during divine service. **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] (58) **w.Yks.**[2] Drake (*Eboracum*, 219) speaks of the practice of whipping all dogs found in the streets on this day, as if it was peculiar to York, and speaks of a tradition there that it originated in a dog having swallowed a consecrated wafer in the Minster. But I can speak of the existence of this barbarous practice in the towns of Sheffield and Rotherham, now, I believe, quite layed aside, *Hunter MS.* (59) **N.I.**[1] (60) **e.Lan.**[1]

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Dog-banner**, the wild camomile, prob. *Anthemis Cotula*; (2) **-barker**, the snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum majus*; (3) **-berry**, (*a*) the fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; (*b*) the fruit of the mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; (*c*) the guelder rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (*d*) the deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladona*; (4) **-berry-tree**, the cotton-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; (5) **-binder**, the camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*; (6) **-bobbins**, the wild arum, *Arum maculatum*; also called **Bobbin-Joan** (q.v.); (7) **-breer**, the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; (8) **-'s camovyne**, the feverfew, *Matricaria inodora*; (9) **-choops** or **-chowps**, see **-berry** (*a*); (10) **-clover**, the spotted medick, *Medicago maculata*; (11) **-cocks**, (12) **-'s-dibble**, see **-bobbins**; (13) **-'s-ears**, the fellon-herb, *Artemisia vulgaris*; (14) **-eller**, (*a*) see **-berry** (*c*); (*b*) the gout-weed, *Aegopodium Podagraria*; (15) **-fennel**, see **-binder**; (16) **-fingers**, the fox-

glove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (17) **-finkle**, (*a*) see **-binder**; (*b*) the corn camomile, *Anthemis arvensis*; (18) **-flower**, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (19) **-foot**, the rough cock's-foot grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; (20) **-gowan**, see **-'s camovyne**; (21) **-'s-grass**, (*a*) the common grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*; (*b*) the couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; (22) **-hippins**, (23) **-hips**, (24) **-job**, (25) **-jugs**, (26) **-jumps**, see **-berry** (*a*); (27) **-'s-lugs**, see **-fingers**; (28) **-mint**, the cat-mint or **-nip**, *Nepeta Cataria* and *Calamintha officinalis*; (29) **-('s-)mouth**, (*a*) see **-barker**; (*b*) the yellow toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (30) **-nashicks**, a species of gall-nut, produced by an insect depositing its ova on the leaves of the trailing willow, *Salix repens*; (31) **-nettle**, the common red dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum*; (32) **-oak**, the common maple, *Acer campestre*; (33) **-'s-paise**, the lady's fingers, *Anthyllis vulneraria*; (34) **-parsley**, the cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (35) **-posy**, the flower of the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*; (36) **-rowans**, the berries of the red elder, *Sambucus pubens*; (37) **-rowan-tree**, the red elder, *Sambucus pubens*; (38) **-'s-siller**, the seed-vessels of the cock's-comb, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*; (39) **-snout**, see **-barker**; (40) **-spear**, see **-bobbins**; (41) **-stalk**, (42) **-standard**, (43) **-stander(s**, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (44) **-stemmer's berries**, see **-berry** (*a*); (45) **-stinkers**, see **-binder**; (46) **-tail grass**, see **-'s-grass** (*a*); (47) **-tansy**, the silver-weed, *Potentilla anserina*; (48) **-'s tassel** or **tausle**, see **-bobbins**; (49) **-timber**, (*a*) the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*; (*b*) see **-berry-tree**; (50) **-tinkel** (? misprint for 'finkle'), see **-finkle** (*b*); (51) **-'s-toe**, the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (52) **-tooth berry**, the spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus*; (53) **-tree**, (*a*) the common elder, *Sambucus nigra*; (*b*) the alder, *Alnus glutinosa*; (*c*) see **-timber** (*a*); (*d*) see **-berry** (*c*); (*e*) see **-tooth berry**; (54) **-wood**, (*a*) the black alder, *Rhamnus Frangula*; (*b*) see **-timber** (*a*); (*c*) see **-berry** (*c*); (*d*) the woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*.

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (3, *a*) **n.Yks.** **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] (*b*) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.** (M.P.) (*c*) **Cum**, **Chs.** (*d*) **Dur.** At Derwenthaugh, *Newc. Wkly. Chron. Suppl.* (4) **Lin.** (I.W.) (5) **n.Yks.** (6) **Nhp.**[1] (7) **n.Yks.** (8) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (9) **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] (10) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (11) **Wil.**[1] (12) **n.Dev.** Dog's Dibble, Thick in the middle, *Barnstaple Rhyme.* (13) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (14, *a*) **Lan.**, **Chs.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 30. **Chs**[13] (*b*) **Chs.**[1] About Frodsham *Aegopodium Podagraria* is also called dog eller. (15) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **War.** (Hall.) (16) **Wal.**, **Som.** (17, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (*b*) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 287. (18) **Cum.**[1] (19) **Der.** (20) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (21, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2], **e.An.**[1] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** So called because dogs eat the tops of it to act as a vomit, Holloway. **Hmp.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.** (22) **Abd.** (Jam.) (23) **Sc.** (*ib.*); Atkinson *Gl.* (1868). **Nhb.**[1] Dog-hips and cat-haws are commonly associated by children. (24) **e.Yks.**[1] (25) **n.Yks.** (26) **n.Yks.**[12] (27) **Fif.** So denominated from the resemblance of the leaves to the ears of a dog (Jam.). (28) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (29, *a*) **w.Yks.** (W.M.E.F.) **Lin.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 311. **n.Lin.**[1] 'Can you tell me anything else that God made?' *Boy, aged six*: 'Yes sir, Marygohds, Dogmooths, an' Lad-luv-lass.' **Oxf.** **Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 235. (*b*) **Wil.**[1] (30) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (31) **Chs.**[1] (32) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890 123. **w.Yks.** (F.K.) **Not.** The 29th of May is observed by the Notts juveniles not only by wearing the usual piece of oak-twig, but each young loyalist is armed with a nettle, . . . with which instrument of torture are coerced those unfortunates who are unprovided with 'royal oak.' . . . Some who are unable to procure it endeavour to avoid the penalty by wearing 'dog-oak' (maple), *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 490. (33) **Bnff.**[1] (34) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. (35) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 5, 1892). **e.Lan.**[1] (36, 37) **Lnk.** (Jam.) (38) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (39) **Nrf.** (40) **Som.** Very common. **w.Som.**[1] They'v a-got differ'nt names like, but we most times calls 'em dog-spears. (41) **w.Yks.**[3] (42) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** You see them yeller flowers; them's wot we used to call dog's standards (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[13] (43) **n.Cy.** **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 292. **Wor.** (44) **Som.** The hedges 'ud be rhipe wi' black jewberries an' 'urd wi' the dogstemmer's berries, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 86. (45) **w.Yks.**[5] (46) **Stf.** The grasses one of the common sort, but the foxtail, the dogstail, . . . predominate, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 45. **Hrt.** White clover abounded with the dog-tail grass and rye-grass, *ib.* (1818) II. 347. **Cmb.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 100. **Suf.** **Sus.** Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 489. (47) **Sc.** (Jam.) (48) **Som.** Very common. **w.Som.**[1] (49, *a*) **Dor.** (C.V.G.) **w.Som.**[1] Butchers all say, 'Dog-timber stinks wo'se-n a dog—tidn fit vor skivers: t'll spwoil the mate.' **Dev.** (*b*) **Dev.**[4] (50) **n.Cy.** Holloway. (51) **Don.** (52) **Sur.** (53, *a*) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). (*b*) **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.**[4], **ne.Lan.**[1] (*c*) **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165; (G.E.D.) (*d*) **w.Yks.**[2] (*e*) **War.** (54, *a*) **Hmp.** The 'dogwood' used in the manufacture of gunpowder comes from this shrub; **Hmp.**[1] (*b*) **War.**[3] **Wil.** Under pretence of cutting skewer-wood, often called dog-wood, which they split and sharpen for butchers, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1887) 173. (*c*) **Lan.** At Ormskirk so called by watchmakers, who use small twigs in cleaning watches. (*d*) **Lan.**

3. Used *attrib.* in comb. with *adj.* (1) **Dog-cheap**, excessively cheap, 'dirt-cheap'; (2) **-lame**, used of horses so lame as to be almost obliged to go on three legs like a dog; (3) **-poor**, extremely poor; (4) **-thick**, very intimate, friendly; (5) **-tired**, quite done up or exhausted.

(1) **Edb.** It was dog cheap to him, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **s.Sc.** Things were going dog-cheap. Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 47. **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2a] **Lan.**[1] Buy it, Mally, it's dog-cheap. **n.Lin.**[1] He boht Greenhoe dog cheäp, not moore then tho'teen poond an aacre. **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) [**Amer.** Oh, how dog-cheap we'd ha' gut Reccognition, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1866) 309.] (2) **w.Som.**[1] Hot ailth the mare! why, her's proper dog-lame! (3) **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The horse was that dog-poor it could not get up. (4) **Sc.** If thou on earth wouldst live respecket, . . . Get dog-thick wi' the parish priest, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 141 (Jam.). (5) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah sall sleep weel tĭ neet, for Ah's dog-tired. **n.Lin.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Aay wuz rig-lur duug-tny-urd [I was completely tired out]. **Colloq.** Tom is carried away by old Benjy, dog-tired and surfeited with pleasure, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) ii.

4. Phr. (1) *Dog afore his master*, the swell of the sea before a storm; (2) — *ahin his master*, the swell of the sea after a storm; (3) — *in a blanket*, a jam 'roly-poly' pudding; (4) *one dog, one bull*, fair play; (5) *it's a sorry dog that is not worth a whistle*, see below; (6) *as thick as dogs' heads*, very intimate, friendly; (7) *not worth a dog-louse*, of no value; (8) *as easy to get butter out of a dog's mouth as money out of a lawyer*, prov.; (9) *to talk a dog's leg off*, to be very talkative or garrulous; (10) *dog, how beest?* (11) *sit down, dog*, see below; (12) used as a form of comparison; see below.

(1) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **ne.Sc.** Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 155. (2) *ib.* (3) **Der.**[2], **Wil.**[1] **Colloq.** (A.S.-P.); (F.R.C.) (4) **Shr.** The last bull-baiting . . . took place in 1833. . . . Only one dog was allowed to be 'loosed' on the bull at a time; hence arose a proverbial saying, 'One dog, one bull,' i.e. fair play; now applied in the collieries to any kind of fight or fray, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 447. (5) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'It's a surry doog as een't woo'th a whistle,' used by an old man, who, though infirm, would have helped a neighbour in getting in his corn if he had been applied to. (6) **Sc.** It is often understood as conveying an insinuation that the intimacy will not be of long continuance and that it may be succeeded by a violent quarrel, like that of dogs when they fall by the ears (Jam.). (7) **w.Yks.**[1] (8) **w.Som.**[1] Mûd zu wuul git buad'r aewt uv u daug'z maewf-s muun'ee aewt uv u tuur'nee. (9) **w.Yks.**[2] (10) **Wil.**[1] A person complaining of loneliness, or the want of sociability or kindness amongst the neighbours, will say, 'There isn't one as'll so much as look in and say, "Dog, how beest?"' (11) **Oxf.**[1] A person complaining of want of sociality or kindness will say, 'Er didn't say as much as "set down, dog,"' *MS. add.* (12) **n.Lin.**[1] As stalled as a dog. As mucky as a dog. As howerly as a dog. As pleased as a dog with two tails. As mad as a dog. **Shr.** As busy as a dog in dough, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 594. **w.Som.**[1] As lame as a dog.

5. In exclamations or mild oaths. (1) *Dog a bit*, (2) *Dog on it*, (3) *Dogs on it.*

(1) **Wgt.** When Johnny Muir was crossing the threshold of any house in which he had to perform anything disagreeable to the occupants and himself, he was heard saying, 'Dog-a-bit! it's no my fau't; dinna blame me,' Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 84. (2) **Cai.**[1] **Dmb.** Dog on't! I dinna mean in the veterinary line, man, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xi. **Ayr.** Dog-on't, but this is dreadfu'. Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxvi. **Edb.** It was an awful business; dog on it, I ay wonder yet how I got through with it, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828 vi. (3) **Abd.** Dogs on't, that this glaring day has spoilt a' the sport, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 59, ed. 1889.

6. A dog used for hunting, a hound.

Chs. A day wi' the Cheshire Fox Dugs, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 170.

7. *pl.* The dog-fish. Nhb.[1]

8. A name given to var. atmospheric appearances; see below.

Sc. A name given to a meteor, immediately above the horizon; viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather. If this be seen before sunrise it is believed that it will bark before night; if after sunset, that it will bark before morning; if while the sun is up, the prognostic is less attended to. . . . The term, though sometimes used as synon. with 'Weather-gaw,' properly denotes a luminous appearance of a different kind. For while the 'weather-gaw' seems a detached section of a rainbow, the 'dog' has no variety of colours, but is of a dusky white (Jam.). Bnff.[1] A mock sun, more freq. called sin-dog. N.I.[1] The end of a rainbow. It generally precedes or accompanies a squall at sea. Same as Weather gall. w.Yks. It'll mebbe be fine i' t'efternoon if t'thunner keeps off, but there's too many little dogs about (F.P.T. . n.Lan.[1] When a portion only of a rainbow can be seen it is called a dog. The following is a proverbial saying in Furness—'A rainbow in the morning Is the shepherd's warning; A dog in the night Is the sailor's delight.' ne.Lan.[1]

9. A name applied to var. instruments used to hold anything in its place; see below.

Nhb.[1] A chock or block; anything used to hold back. Dogs, pieces of wood at the bottom of an air door. The part of the chain which is fastened to the rope. The nails with a hooked head used for holding down tram rails. n.Yks. A metal pin, about three inches long, with the thicker end bent at right angles, for fastening the rails for the 'tubs' in the Whinstone quarries (C.V.C.). w.Yks. Woollen-trade term. Flat strips of sheet-iron, bent in the form of an L, one limb of which was wound with the first wraps of the warp, when beamed, and the other limb kept up the warp at the edge, so as to give equal tension when unwound. When the end of a web was near, the dogs fell out, so that it was a common proof of an early 'fell' or finish when 't'dogs began to bark' (W.T.). m Lan.[1] Dog (a technical term used by winders and loomers at the mill). Chs.[1] Irons fixed to the inner sides of a pan, to place the tubs or barrows on when the salt is being drained. Stf. A man is strong enough to make 4,752 'dogs or brods' a week, *Sat. Review* (1888) LXVI. 677, col. 2. Lin. Staples called 'dogs' by which the bar on which the 'reeking-hook' hangs is secured to the chimney wall (J.C.W.). n.Lin.[1] An iron tie in a building. Shr.[1] The link at the end of the chain fastening it round the cow's neck.

Hence (1) **Dog-nail**, *sb.* a spike with the head on one side flattened and hooked, to hold down flat-bottomed rails; (2) **-rung**, *sb.* one of the spars which connect the stilts of a plough; (3) **-shores**, *sb. pl.* in ship launching, the last shores to be knocked away.

(1) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (2) Cld. (Jam.) (3) Nhb.[1] They hold back the vessel on the ways.

10. *pl.* Andirons, two pieces of iron placed at the ends of a fire, made on the hearth, to keep the fuel together. Also in *comp.* **Dog-irons.**

N.Cy.[1] A dog's head was the usual ornament at the top of the handle; N.Cy.[2], Dur.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] Brks.[1] Upright irons on each side of an open fireplace, with a bar laid across them, whereon may rest chumps of wood in such way that the air gets freely underneath to feed the fire. e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] Prob. they were formerly made in the form of a dog sitting. Used where wood only is burned for fuel. Sus.[1] Small rests for the logs in the old open hearths, the top or ornamental part of which very often had the head of a dog on it. w.Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Dor. Once common, Barnes *Gl.* (1863); Dor.[1] We'll put um up adirt the dogs And miake a vier, 223. w.Som.[1] In large hearth-fire places it was usual to have two pairs of irons, particularly in kitchens where great fires were needed for roasting. One of these pairs were dogs, the other andirons. The former were mere plain bars of iron with three short legs, used for the actual work of supporting the burning logs at all times, and therefore kept near the centre of the hearth.

11. The movable part of a grate used for contracting or enlarging the fire. Also in *comp.* **Dog-iron.**

n.Yks. In Cleveland we burn coals, and a dog is a simple removable iron plate to hinder the fire from going under the oven, or to contract the fireplace (I.W.). Nhp.[1], War.[3]

12. An instrument used by sawyers to hold timber together; see below. Cf. 9.

Sc. (A.W.), Bwk. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] It is an iron bolt, made up to about a foot in length, with pointed ends. These ends are bent at right angles to the bolt, and are driven into the timber which they are required to hold together. Chs.[1] It is a short bar of iron, with the ends turned up and sharpened, used to hold a piece of timber steady for sawing. One end of the dog is driven into the timber, the other into the frame of the sawpit. I have heard the name explained 'because it holds it fast,' like a dog when it bites anyone. se.Wor.[1] Brks.[1] Dogs also serve to increase the splitting power of the wedges. e.An.[1] Carpenters also use dogs to support some of their heavy work.

Hence (1) **Dog-hook**, *sb.* a hook used by sawyers, &c., in rolling or moving heavy trees or logs of wood; (2) **-leg**, *sb.* a carpenter's tool; see below; (3) **-leg-staircase**, *sb.* a stair with angular turns in it.

(1) Sc. (A.W.), se.Wor.[1] (2) n.Lin.[1] A kind of claw used for holding a piece of wood firmly on a bench. 'As crookled as a dog-leg,' is a common form of comparison. It prob. refers to this instrument, not to the leg of the animal. (3) *ib.*

13. An instrument made either of wood or iron, used for toasting bread.

N.Cy.[1] In the rude form of a dog with iron teeth. Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], w.Yks.[1]

14. An iron or steel hook-shaped implement, used for lifting stones, &c.; an iron rod with hooked end used as a lever. Also in *comb.* **Dog-and-chain.**

Rxb. A lever used by blacksmiths in 'shoeing,' i.e. hooping cart-wheels, &c. (Jam.) w.Yks. Two are often used, fastened together by a chain (W.H.V.); A piece of iron made as a lever, with a jaw at one end to fit on the punshons or prop, to be used with a chain to draw out the timber in worked-out works (D.T.); (T.T.); Heavy iron pincers, with chain attached, to pull tight the iron hoops round bales (R.H.R.). Nrf. An instrument for lifting a carriage in order to grease the wheels, *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169.

15. A toothed lever or implement used in hop-gardens to pull up the poles.

Ken. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Ken.[1], e.Hmp. (W.M.E.F.)

Hence **Dog-spitter**, *sb.* a tool for uprooting docks and 'boar thistles.' Glo.[1]

16. An instrument used by thatchers; see below.

Ken.[1] Two pieces of wood connected by a piece of string, and used by thatchers for carrying up the straw to its place on the roof, when arranged for thatching. Sus.[1]

17. The trigger or hammer of a gunlock. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Dog-head.**

Sc. Staving a cocked pistol in his face, keeping his thumb on the dog, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 250, ed. 1828; Ye stand there hammering dog-heads for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xiii. Nhb.[1]

18. A small pitcher. w.Yks. (Hall.)

DOG, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Also Wil. Cor. [dog, dǭg.] 1. To chase cattle or sheep with dogs; to pursue, follow closely, chase.

Bnff. Lassies doggin like a flunkey, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 140. Frf. Daily dogg'd, an' dunn'd, an' deaved, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 8. n.Yks. For dogging the cattle—sheep, cows, horses, heifers—of divers inhabitants, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (1609) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 162; n.Yks.[12] n.Lin.[1] If mares an' foäls was well dogged when thaay get into toon streäts ther wodn't be soä many bairns kick'd to deäd as ther is. Nhp.[1] He dogged him up one street and down another all through the town. Wit.[1]

Hence **Dogged-out**, *adj.* tired out with exertion, 'dog-tired' (q.v.). e.Yks.[1]

2. *Fig.* To harass, worry, importune.

Dmb. How aft the independent mind By poortith sair is dogged, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 10. e.Yks.[1] He didn't want ti gĭ mä't, bud Ah dog'd it oot'n him. Lan. Loud as they dog at Lijah they weel know, Clegg *Sketches* (1895). Der. I canna be doggin' and callin' at thee all day (S.O.A.). n.Lin.[1] I'm omust dogg'd to deäd wi' him, he cums clartin' about ivery day as ther' is.

Hence *to dog about*, *phr.* to ill-treat, 'drive from pillar to post'; to order about offensively.

n.Yks. He dogged them about sair (I.W.). n.Lin.[1]

3. To drag on the ground, as opposed to carrying.

Cor.[1] And timber had to be dogged many miles; Cor.[2]; Cor.[3] He'd his Sunday clothes up, so he dogged the timber all the way home.

4. To turn.

Chs.[1] Dog it o'er.

DOG-DAISY, *sb.* (1) The white ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Ant. Dwn. Nhb.[1] Dur. Cum.[1] w.Yks. Lan.[1] Chs.[1a] Lin. Lei. w.Wor.[1] Bck. Hrt. Wil.[1]

w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]); (2) the common field-daisy, *Bellis perennis* (n.Cy. Cum. n.Yks.[2a] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1]); (3) the May-weed or stinking camomile, *Anthemis Cotula* (w.Yks.[3] Shr.[1] Ken.[1] Dev.); (4) the corn feverfew, *Matricaria inodora* (Don.).

(1) w.Yks. (F.K.); (H.L.); *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 113. n Lin. In some places in the more northern part of the Wapentake of Manley it signifies the ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Oct. 1891) 249. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) (2) Lin. This certainly means the common daisy at Willoughton, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Bottesford, and many other places, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Oct. 1891) 249. (3) Ken.[1] So called, ''Cause it blows in the dog-days, ma'am.' nw.Dev. (R.P.C.)

DOGE, *adj.* and *sb. Obs.*? n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **doage** N.Cy.[1] Lan.[1] **1.** *adj.* Wettish, damp, moist. Cf. dag, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Lan. Aw doft . . . meh doge clooas, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 28; Meh shurt wur doge, weh nawt bo fere swat, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 11; Lan.[1] s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). Chs.[1] It would be said of mortar, 'It works nice and doge, noather too weet nor too dreigh.' Or of a piece of leather for a shoe sole, that has been soaked till it is nice and soft for working.

Hence **Dogeous**, *adj.* wringing wet. Chs.[13]

2. *sb.* Wet weather. w.Yks. (D.L.)

DOGGA, *sb.* Cor.[12] [do·gə.] The picked dog-fish, *Acanthias vulgaris.*

DOGGED, *adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Also e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Written **dorged** e.Suf. [dogd.] **1.** *adj.* Excessive, in phr. *a dogged way*, an extremely long distance.

Nrf.[1] Ess. We've gut To goo a dogged way, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 171; Ess.[1]

2. *adv.* Very, excessively.

w.Yks. We swagger so dogged mich abaht wer improvements, *Yksman.* (1879) VIII. 119. e.Suf. He is a dorged mean fellow (F.H.). Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] He's dogged sulky; I.W.[2] Wil.[1] 'Ah! yer dogged 'cute,' rejoined the conceited rustic, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 64; Master Lake, you be dogged cute, but Gearge beant quite such a vool as a looks, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) v; Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] n.Wil. This 'ere hay's dogged bad (E.H.G.).

DOGGEDLY, *adv. Obs.* Nrf. Badly, shamefully done.

Nrf. Grose (1790); Nrf.[1] e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

[And þou so doggetly has done in þi derfe hate, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 1398.]

DOGGENEL, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] An eagle.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 301; *Gl.* (1851).

DOGGER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Written **doggar** Sc. (Jam.) [do·gər.] **1.** A coarse ironstone.

Sc. The most uncommon variety of till . . . is ineumbent on a coarse iron-stone, or doggar, Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 286 (Jam.).

2. *pl.* Globular concretions or nodules applied to the manufacture of Roman cement; siliceous concretionary masses in the Forest marble-beds of Yks.

Yks. This formation is remarkable for the quantity of hard siliceous rock which is bedded with it, and sometimes occurs in enormous concretions or 'Doggers,' Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 193; It is not certain whether the Dogger (sometimes termed the Scar of Whitby) has received its name from the lines of nodules, so characteristic of it, or from the peculiar appearance which the rock assumes owing to the rounding off of the huge oblong blocks produced by the arrangement of the jointing, *ib.* 178. n.Yks. Among 'doggers' of limestone, put aside for the makers of cement, Linskill *Haven under Hill* (1886) xiv; n.Yks.[12]

DOGGER, *sb.*[2] War. Sus. [do·gə(r).] **1.** A mallet or bat used in a game; see below.

War.[2] A mallet or bat, comprising a flexible handle fitted to a heavy cylindrical end, used in a game differing from knur and spell, in that a one-nosed tipcat is used instead of a ball.

2. A support for the shafts of a cart. Sus.[1]

DOGGERED, *pp.* Cum.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Beggared.

DOGGERY, *sb.* Dor. Som. [do·gəri.] Trickery, knavery.

Dor. Such doggery as there was in them ancient days to be sure, Hardy *Mayor of Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 101. w.Som.[1] Aay-v u-ynur'd um zai· úz daug·uree-n úv·uree trac·ud súps drai·veen u baa·ru gún dh-ee·ul [I have heard (there) is triekery in every trade, except driving a barrow against the hill].

DOGGERY-BAW, *sb.* Lin. [do·gəri-bō̜.] Nonsense.

Lin.[1] Don't argle with him, he talks such doggery-baw.

[Cp. Cotgr. (s. v. *Cagnasque*); *Parler cagnasque*, to speak doggery.]

DOGGETING ALONG, *phr.* Cor.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Plodding along in walking.

DOGGIE, *sb.* War. Amer. [do·gi.] The commonest kind of boys' marbles, made of unglazed earthenware.

War. (J.R.W.) [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 387.]

DOGGINDALES, *sb. pl.* Bnff.[1] Clouds of mist lying on the hill-sides, looked upon as a sign of southerly winds.

DOGGLE, *v.* Cor.[2] [do·gl.] To totter in walking, as a child does.

DOGGREL, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] [Not known to our correspondents.] [do·gril.] A mischievous boy.

[*Dog* + *e-rel*, dim. suff.; cp. *cockerel.*]

DOGGY, *sb.*[1] Stf. Shr. [do·gi.] The overlooker or manager at the pit's mouth. Cf. butty.

s.Stf. Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Shr. He [the 'butty'] employs a subordinate whose title is 'doggy,' White *Wrekin* (1860) xxv; Shr.[1]

DOGGY, *sb.*[2] Suf. 'Elevens,' a snack or drink taken by harvesters, &c., between meals. e.Suf. (F.H.)

DOGHY, *adj. Obs.*? Chs. Dark, cloudy, reserved.

Chs. A man looks doghy (K.); Chs.[13]

DOGLE, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Written **doggle** Sc. [dō·gl.] A boys' common marble or taw; see below.

Sc. The doggle is a hard marble, well glazed and browned (A.W.). Lth. Marbles, stanies, frenchies, moral-leggers, doggles, &c., Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33. s.Chs.[1] When two or three games of marbles are going on in the same playground, there is freq. an opportunity for those engaged in one game to take marbles belonging to the others. The latter will then claim back their lost property as 'deegles,' while the former may insist that the particular marbles identified by the claimants are not 'deegles' but 'dogles,' i. e. their own marbles pure and simple (s. v. Deegle). Steek yur dogles in (s. v. Steek).

DOGS, *sb. pl.* Ess. [dogz.] Dew. Cf. dag, *sb.*[1]

Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

DOIBLES, DOICHLE, see **Dibles, Doychle.**

DOID, *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) A fool, sot, *gen.* in phr. *drucken doid*, a drunken fellow. Cf. doit, *sb.*[3]

DOIDY, *sb.* Yks. [doi·di.] A careless, shiftless person; a badly-dressed woman, a dowdy.

w.Yks. Shoo does lewk a doidy i' yond hat. Ah nivver seed sitch a doidy afore i' all my life; he's same 's if he hes noa sense at all (Æ.B.); This doidy of a wife dawls a dollop o' yeast on tut top o' every cake as clever as yo pleease, *Dewsbre Obsn.* (1880) 4; Some call her a doidy, bud I think shoo's grand, *Yksman.* (Apr. 28, 1887) 266.

DOIDY-PINK, *sb.* Yks. A term of endearment applied to a mischievous or troublesome child.

w.Yks. Tha'rt a doidy-pink, at ar'ta (B.K.).

DOIGHLIN, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) A drubbing, thrashing.

DOIL, *sb.* and *v.* w.Cy. Dev. Also written **doyl** n.Dev. [doil.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to tell doil*, to talk as in a delirium, wildly, inconsistently. Cf. **doiled.**

w.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434. n.Dev. Ha wull tell doil, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 511; But there, I be a-telling doil, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 82.

2. *v.* To talk foolishly, distractedly. Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence (1) **Doiling**, (2) **Doilish**, *adj.* light-headed; silly, doting; (3) **Doily**, *adj.* incoherent, rambling.

(1) Dev. Hare sher cumes at learst. . . . Th' little doiling crock! Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) II. v. (2) n.Dev. Tha cockered cheeld, tha doylish chun, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 100. nw.Dev.[1] Poor oal' zaul, her's gittin' doilish, I zim. (3) Dev. An old woman, about eighty, complained of suffering from 'doily dreams,' *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

DOIL, see **Dole**, *sb.*[1]

DOILED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Oxf. Dev. Also written **doilt** Sc.; **doylt** Sc. N.I.[1] Cum.; and in forms **deyled, deylt** Cum.; **dilde** Slk.; **dyld** Sc.; **dyllt** Cum.;

dylt Bnff.[1] [doild, doilt.] Stupefied, confused, spiritless; silly. See **Doil**, *sb.*

Sc. There . . . Sat blawing in the dyl'd Laird's ear, That imp o' Satan, Rab M'Claw, THOM *Jock* (1878) 21; 'And you, ye doil'd dotard,' replied his gentle helpmate, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxx. **Bnff.**[1] She's a poor dylt thing. **Per.** Haith I'm doil'd, because 'tis so That she is high and I am mean, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 34. **Rnf.** I'm turnin' doitit, An' doilt, an' dowre, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 126. **Ayr.** Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! . . . Twins monie a poor, doylt, drucken hash O' hauf his days, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 15. **Lnk.** But trowth I was e'en doilt to seek the deil, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 113, ed. 1783. **Edb.** He was a chield . . . Was ne'er dung doil'd wi' warl's care, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 57. **Slk.** It maks a body dilde and ditted, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 433. **Rxb.** Broathing in sweat till doilt and dizzy, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 42. **Gall.** The chiel's gane nearly doylt, HARPER *Bards* (ed. 1889) 238. **N.I.**[1] **Cum.** I'm doylt and like to fa', GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 3rd S. 205; Wheyte daiz'd an' deylt, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) 17, ed. 1807; The lads' dyll't out—fair beat I tell thee, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 214; *Gl.* (1851). **w.Yks.** *Robinson's Gl.* in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884). **Oxf.** I am doiled, a do believe, sometimes, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (ed. 1895) ii. **Dev.** We met . . . old Clerk Channing . . . looking doiled as bad as we were, *ib. Perlycross* (1894) xi; Thee'rt agoed doiled tü-day by tha lükes o't! Whot iver 'ast abin adüing wi' theezel? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[As thir beistis or the doillit as, Thair fuid of treis did in woddis fet, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 173.]

DOING, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Brks. Suf. Ken. Som. Also in form **daing** n.Yks.[2] **1.** *pl.* Proceedings of an exciting nature; festivities. Cf. **do**, *sb.* **3.**

n.Yks.[2] Grand daings. **n.Lin.**[1] It was a shabby funeral, ther' was straange poor doins'. **Brks.**[1]

2. *pl.* Odd jobs.

Ken.[1] When a person keeps a small farm, and works with his team for hire, he is said to do doings for people; **Ken.**[2]

3. A helping, a supply of anything.

Snf. He gonned me a good tidy dewin [doing] on it (C.T.).

4. Phr. (1) *a doing off*, a scolding; (2) *to take to doing*, to take to task.

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **Som.** They took 'im to doin' nex' mornin' for cause 'e 'adn't a-put out the 'oss, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 152.

DOISH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **doisht**. A thump, heavy blow. Also used *advb.*

Per. (G.W.) **Frf.** The train gae a shoag an' brocht a tin box doish doon on his head, SALMOND *My Man Sandy* (1894) 121; I took Sandy a doish i' the back wi' my umbrella, *ib.* 122.

DOISTER, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **deaister** Per.; **dystar** (JAM.). A hurricane, storm from the sea; a strong, steady breeze.

Ags. Contradistinguished from the 'ban-gull,' which denotes a breeze from the sea during summer. Used by fishermen (JAM.). **Per.** I was oot last nicht an' comin' hame the win' was a perfect deaister an' nearly beat me (G.W.).

DOISTERT, *ppl. adj.* Ayr. (JAM.) Confused, overpowered with surprise.

DOIT, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **dout** Fif. [doit.] **1.** A small copper coin, worth one penny Scots, or $\frac{1}{12}$ of a penny sterling; any small coin, money.

Sc. To laive their price they will be sorry, Ae single doit, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 338; I could not prevail on them to accept one stiver, doit, or maravedi, for the trouble and expenses, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xvi. **Mry.** While we've a doit We'll gie our mite To help the poor o' Moray, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 28. **Abd.** Finta doit ye's ha'e to pay 's, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 81. **s.Sc.** As for me, they'll no gie a doit; I'm no wha they seek, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 374. **Rnf.** What like is thae beans? . . . Gie's a doit's worth, ony way, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 63. **Ayr.** He had ne'er a doit that didna burn a hole in his pouch, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xii. **Lnk.** I'll wad a doit and mair, That neither o' you has a bible there, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 166. **Slk.** I wouldna gie a doit for a dizzen, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 36. **Dmf.** The two Lords here . . . neither of whom is worth a doit to me, CARLYLE *Lett.* (Sept. 2, 1849). **Gall.** There's a guid steeve purse . . . that is at your service, every doit and boddle, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvi. **Nhb.** They'll risk the last-remaining doit, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 6. **Yks.** I would not take his word for a doit! TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xxvii. **Lan.** Thou hast not earned a doit, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 355, ed. 1872; **Lan.**[1] He's not worth a doit. He hasn't a doit in his pocket. **Lin.** He didn't win a single doit, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 50; **Lin.**[1] I'll chop my dobbin for your dacky, and give you some doits to boot. If I spend all my doits, I'll have my rights. **Nrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hf.* (1804). **Suf.** (E.G.P.)

2. *Fig.* A small share, piece; a mite; a trifle, jot, tittle, esp. in phr. *not to care a doit.*

Cai.[1] **Bnff.** Their spite a doit thou maun'st na prize, They're war than asses, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 191. **Bch.** The famous Hector did na care A doit for a' your dird, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 19. **Fif.** His faes they did na care a dout For a' that he did yell and yout, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 181. **Rnf.** The rest, aff scourin fair an' clean, Car'dna ae doit about their frien', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 67. **Gall.** Putting a red doit of peat into his pipe, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 206. **n.Yks.**[1] Ah deean't care a doit aboot 't; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.**[1] What a laatle doit of a fella he is. **m.Yks.**[1] What a doit on a bairn! **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] Give me my doit. What a doit! **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 324. **n.Lin.**[1] I doänt care a doit for him. **Som.** I was such a little doit (S.K.L.). **Cor.** 'Tes gone, every doit, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 83.

[**1.** When they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian, SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 33. Du. *duyt*, a doit, or a little more than the sixth part of an English penny (HEXHAM).]

DOIT, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. [doit.] A species of rye-grass, *Lolium arvense.*

Ayr. Besides the common there are two other species of rye-grass, viz. *Lolium temulentum*, which has a beard; and *Lolium arvense*, which has no beard; sometimes called darnel or doit, *Agric. Surv.* 287 (JAM.). **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

DOIT, *v.*, *sb.*[3] and *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Rut. War. Hrf. Also Dev. Written **doyte** Dmf. Ayr. Lth. Also in forms **dooat-**, **dott-** Lnk.; **dowat-** Wm. [doit.] **1.** *v.* To be in one's dotage, to dote, to be crazy.

w.Yks. He's fair doitin (J.R.); (J.T.F.); He's doitin, poor owd chap, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

Hence (1) **Doited**, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* enfeebled in intellect, foolish, silly, childish; (2) **Doity**, (3) **Dooatly**, *adj.* feeble, childish.

(1) **Sc.** 'Here, ye auld doited deevil,' said Caleb, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xi; The doitit ald carl cam' o'er the craft, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 347. **Elg.** 'Och, och!' thocht Meg, 'the doitit carl!' TESTER *Poems* (1865) 152. **Kcd.** The parish priest Was just a simple doited chiel, BURNESS *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) I. 282. **Frf.** 'The doited fule,' said Jess, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xiii. **Per.** Ye're a doited body, Hillocks, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 65. **w.Sc.** O ye donnert, doitit idiot, to mak' a bogle o' yer minister, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 160. **Fif.** If ye gang on . . . Wi' sic deep wark ye'll soon be doitit, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 37. **Rnf.** For I grew bleert an' doited, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 12. **Ayr.** Fit only for a doited monkish race, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) I. 144. **Lnk.** My mither jist lauch't at the auld dottet bodie, M'LACHLAN *Thoughts in Rhyme* (1884) 39. **Lth.** Ye auld spavined, stoiterin', cantankerous, doited rascal, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 287. **e.Lth.** D'ye think I fash my heid for what an auld doitit carle like yon says? HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 195. **Edb.** The folk, doitit bodies, put less confidence than became them in what our volunteer regiments were able and willing to do, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Peb.** Now ye're doitet, dais'd, an' haizie; Oh how drink degrades the man, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 132. **Slk.** Whan the doited auld body gets haverin about himsel, he's deaf to a' else, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 54. **Gall.** The brither o' yer doitit auld betheral, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) xvi. **Kcb.** Ye'll aiblins be thinkin' me donnert an' doited, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 72. **N.Cy.**[1] **Yks.** I's a fool, a doited idiot, MACQUOID *D. Barugh* (1877) xxiii. **e.Yks.**[1] He must be doited te gan on seeah. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] He's doited; ne'er mind him. **Der.**[2], **Rut.**[1], **Hrf.**[1] (2) **Wm.** His mudder was gitten rader ald en dowaty, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 3; Naa wonder he's gitten dowaty an wants us ta tell him hoo ta dea, *ib.* 17. **Dev.** But there, he's going on to his eighty, and a bit doity like at times, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 16. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] Oor aud woman's gitting varry dooatly.

2. To walk stupidly, blunder along; to lounge.

Sc. Where in the world micht ye gang, doitin' in a dark nicht like this? OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) iii. **Rnf.** Wi' awkward

step she onward doited Hooly enough, WENSIER *Rhymes* (1835) 88. Ayr. Hughoc he cam doytin by, BURNS *Death of Poor Mailie*, l. 6; Peter misca'd her for a dooble cutty and gaed doitin' awa up the road, theevelessly, by himsel, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 11. Lnk. Sad misluck! without my hat, I doiting cam' awa', RODGER *Poems* (1838) 24, ed. 1897. Slk. What are you coming doiting up that gate for? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 302, ed. 1866. Yks. He doits abaght all day and does nowt, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 15, 1884) 8.

3. To make stupid; to puzzle.

Frf. That was what doited me, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) x.

Hence **Doited**, *pp.* stupefied.

Bch. He look'd as he'd been doited, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 8. Abd. Drink soon wad . . . mak' him daz'd and doited Ere ha'f auld, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 42. Dmf. Doited wi' dozing on a chair, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 13. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

4. *sb.* A fool, idiot; a careless, heedless person.

Per. Well known (G.W.). Dmf. Dowie and dazed wi' a sair heid-hing, Mair like a doyte than a mortal thing, REID *Poems* (1894) 77. Ant. A heedless youngster who would perhaps mismanage a message, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Cum. A maffling feckless auld doit as was fairly bet and dune for, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxiii.

Hence (1) **Doitard**, (2) **Doity**, *sb.* a simpleton, fool, idiot.

(1) Lan. Let alone a poor crazed owd doitard liken mysel', KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 35. (2) e.Yks.[1] What a doity thoo must be tĭ let him get thĭ brass fre thă i' that way!

5. *adj.* Stupid, mazed.

Lth. Your feckless, thowless, Southlan' brats, Dang doyte wi' licks an' lair, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 284.

DOIT, see **Dote**, *v.*[4]

DOITCH, *adj.* Lan. Written **doych** Lan.[1] [doitʃ.] Damp.

Lan.[1] Where he weyves is doych an' he's getten t'rheumatiz. s.Lan. It's very doitch (W.H.T.).

DOITELT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [doi·tlt.] Enfeebled. See **Doit**, *v.*

Sc. I'm a failed body turned, bowed and doitelt, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxi.

DOITER, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **doither** N.I.[1] [doi·tər.] To walk unsteadily, totter; to potter about, meander in speech. See **Doit**, *v.* 2.

Sc. I wan up wi' a warsle an' fan' I could doiter o'er the stenners ne'erbetheless, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 166 (JAM.); (H.W.) Cai.[1] Lnk. Ye doitered aboot, wi' yer lang, m'urnfu' face, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 112. Nhb.[1] He doitered on aboot it. Cum. (H.W.)

Hence **Doitered**, *ppl. adj.* confused, stupid, imbecile.

e.Fif. I gaed aboot the hoose like ane daivert an' doitert, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. Gall. Ye doitered auld body! CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 201. Ir. Och, me head's gittin' doitered an' quare, BARLOW *Bogland* (1893) 148. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Yor like a doitered aad fule.

DOITRIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also written **dotrified**. [doi·trifĭd, ·faid.] Stupefied, dazed. See **Doit**, *v.* 3.

Fif. Th' earnest people, all and some, Sat tremblin', doitrified, and dumb, To see what awfu' end mith come, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 144. e.Fif. Their senses becam' sae doitrifeed an' bumbazed by reason o' the drift an' the darkness, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. Ayr. Govin' aboot amang the thrugh-stanes at twull oors, in a very dotrified and melancholious condition, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 10; He had ta'en a stroke, and lay for some days in a dotrified and unconscious condition, *ib. Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 42. Slk. But ben doitrifyed with thilke drynke, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866.

DOKE, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. s.Cy. Ken. Also written **dook(e** e.An.[1 2] [dōk, dœ̄k.] 1. *sb.* A hollow, depression, the impression of a body in a bed, &c.; the indentation from a blow upon anything soft; a dimple.

e.An. COLES (1677); WORLIDGE (1681); e.An.[1 2] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 24; Nrf.[1] Suf. A doke in your hat (C.T.); Doke of the stomach, *e An. Dy. Times* (1892); Suf.[1], e.Suf. F.H.) Ess. A person kneading dough tests its lightness by making a doke in it; a person putting a child to bed makes a doke in the pillow for its head (W.W.S.); RAY (1691); A small hollow in a level board, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Make a nice doke in the bed to lay baby in (H.H.M.); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1] s.Cy. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695). Ken. (K.)

2. A bruise. Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; Ess.[1]

3. A flaw in a boy's marble.

Nrf. GROSE (1790). Suf. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813).

4. A small brook, stream.

Ess. *Gl.* (1851); KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); Ess.[1]

5. *v.* Of soft or puffy flesh: to be in a condition in which the finger leaves an impression for a short time; freq. with *in*.

Suf. My leg fare all of a pummace and that doke in good tidily, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); In constant use here (F.H.).

[1. The doke or dimple in the middest of the chin, CROOKE *Body of Man* (1615) 621 (N.E.D.).]

DOKEN, see **Docken**.

DOKER, *sb.* e.An. [dō·kə(r), dœ̄·kə(r).] A diminutive used with respect to young animals.

e.An.[1] Nrf. My new calf is a neat little doker, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169.

DOKIN, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also written **doekin** Lan. s.Lan. [dō·kin.] A soft fellow.

Lan. When I geet up to seventeen They caw'd me quite a dokin, GASKEL *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 11; Regerded by the doekins un dumplinyeds uv society as rail inscrootable mysteries, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 75. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). Chs.[1] He's nowt bur a dokin of a lad, he's noo sharpness in him.

DOKKIR, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sh.I. 1. *v.* To toil, labour.

Sh.I. I man just dokkir on (K.I.).

2. *sb.* Labour, fatigue. S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*

3. *adj.* Hardy, capable of enduring labour or fatigue. S. & Ork.[1]

DOL, see **Dole**, *sb.*[1], **Doll**, *sb.*[3]

DOLACHAN, *sb.* Irel. Also written **dolaghan** s.Don. A large lake trout, the *Salmo ferox*.

N.I.[1] Not so large as the 'buddagh,' but same species. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). [SATCHELL (1879).]

[Ir. *duileachán*, a trout (FOLEY).]

DOLARD, *sb.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pollard. (HALL.)

DOLATE, *v.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To permit, allow.

Lin.[1] Pull his lug, he'll dolate it.

DOLBERT, see **Dulbard**.

DOLDRUM, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Pem. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **doldram** N.I.[1] Dev. [do·ldrəm.] 1. *sb.* Mental disturbance, an excited condition of mind. Cf. **dildrams**, 3.

Wm. Ah was i' seek a doldrum ower't when Ah fun' oot Ah hed lost mi purse (B.K.). e.Lin. I was in sichna doldrum (G.G.W.).

2. *pl.* Low spirits combined with ill-humour.

Bnff.[1] The peer man's i' the doldrums. Cum. What fettle's he in—doldrums, I reckon, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 103. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] A fit of the doldrums. Not.[3] She is in 'er doldrums, as usual. Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. 36. Cor.[1] I'm down in the doldrums; Cor.[2]

3. *pl.* Giddiness in the head. Pem. (W.H.Y.)

4. *pl.* The death-pang.

Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. 36.

5. Anything of a large size.

Bnff.[1] A doldrum o' a steen. A doldrum o' a tatie.

6. Phr. *to tell doldrums*, to tell improbable stories. Cf. **dildrams**, 1.

Dev. He told us zom ov his doldrams, *w.Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; Dev.[1]

7. *adj.* Confused, stupid. N.I.[1]

Hence **Doldrumish**, *adj.* Of an old house: rambling. Som. (W.F.R.)

DOLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **doal** n.Cy. Yks. w.Yks.[4]; **doale** Chs.[2 3]; **doil** Sc. (JAM.); **dol** Som.; **doll** Bnff.[1] Abd.; **dooal** n.Yks.[2]; **dool** Sc. Yks. w.Yks.[4]; **doul** Nhb.; **dowl** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **dale** Nhb.[1] n.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **deail** N.Cy.[1] Cum.; **deal** N.Cy.[1] Wm.; **deall** Cum.[1]; **deeal** Lakel.; **dow** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] [dōl, doəl, dūl, dou; dēl, deəl, diəl.]

1. *sb.* A share, portion, a large piece; a bundle.

Bnff.[1] Abd. Anything large is a 'doll.' Eh, sic a doll o' cheese ye hae! (G.W.); SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Ags., Fif. Dowls of cheese (JAM.). Rnf. I hae, forby, a dool o' cheese, PICKEN

Poems (1813) I. 64. **Wxf.**[1] A big dole. **ne.Lan.**[1] **sw Lin.**[1] Gie me a dole of paste. Let me have another dole of worsted [i. e. a skein of 8 ounces]. **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] Sich a dole of folks going to the walk. **Nrf.** We git paid in proportion to our takes [of herrings], yer know. So much on the last, or otherwise by the dole, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 127; **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.** One part of any numbers of fish divided amongst fishermen, &c., GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* (1754). **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498. **Ken.** 60 awlns make a dole of shot-nets, and 20 awlns make a dole of herring-nets, LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736) 24; **Ken.**[1] **Cor.** A great dole, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[1] A parcel of copper ore, a share in a mine. **w.Cor.** She put the wet sheets in the mangle in a large dole and 'broked' it (M.A.C.).

2. A distribution of alms, money, or food, to the poor; a donation, gift.

N.Cy.[1] **Dur.** GIBSON *Up Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[2] A yah-sided dooal [an unfair distribution]. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[4]; **w.Yks.**[5] In some of the rural churches, as that of Addle, there is the 'dole' of bread to the poor of the parish after the morning's service, provided by the interest of monies left for the purpose by some good old church-going Christian of yore. **Lan.** The slothful . . . demanded his 'Pace-egg' as a privileged 'dow,' THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 92; To get this dow aw still con goo, RAMSBOTTOM *Phases of Distress* (1864) 53; **Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] A dole of dough. This particular meaning was coined in the cotton famine, 1862-4, to express the food which was distributed to the distressed operatives by the various charitable organisations. **m.Lan.**[1] Aw'll bet there's a lot i' Blegburn as remembers dow times. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** The dole is to be given away next Sunday (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**[1] **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851). **Ken.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Sus.**[1] Alms distributed on St. Thomas' day.

Hence (1) **Dole-bread**, *sb.* bread given as a dole; (2) **-ments**, *sb. pl.* a set portion for distributing as a dole; (3) **-money**, *sb.* a sum of money distributed annually among certain of the poor; (4) **-stone**, *sb.* a stone at which certain charitable bequests are distributed; (5) **-table**, *sb.*, see below; (6) **Doller**, *sb.* one who receives doles.

(1) **Per.** Sandwiching her dole-bread with rich and succulent slices of good advice, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 108, ed. 1887. **Nhp.**[1] **Mon.** A custom prevails among the lower classes, of begging bread for the souls of the departed on the 1st Nov., All Saints day; the bread so distributed is called Dole-bread, *Hone's Year-bk.* (1832) col. 1288; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **w.Yks.** In West Haddlesey sometime in the past some money on a certain field was left to the widowers and widows resident in the village which is called the dole-money, and is doled out annually (generally) by the rector about Christmas (W.H.). (4) **n.Yks.**[2] In known instances, the gravestone of the donor, according to his will. (5) **Suf.** Dole tables were frequently appointed places at which debts were paid, as appears by old wills; and also for the payment of tithes and church dues to the incumbent, which accounts for their being erected in the porches of churches, *Proceedings Suf. Institute of Arch.* (1855) II. 129, in *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. xi. 206. (6) **Sus.** 1749 Dec. 21st St. Thomas Day. Master Kent who ordered Stephen Parker the sexton to let some of the dollers in which being done he distributed the cash I taking the account of receivers, *Diary W. Gale* in *Arch. Coll.* (1848) IX. 189; **Sus.**[1]

3. A distribution of money or food among the poor of a parish at a funeral.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); Still rightly called a deal (K.). **n.Yks.**[1] Sometimes applied in reference to the entire preparation of food, &c., which is partaken of by—in a sense, therefore, distributed among—the assembled throng. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4] **Chs.**[1] I am not aware that such a distribution is ever made now; but it was the custom formerly when anyone of importance died; **Chs.**[2a], **Lei.**[1] [Doles were used at funerals, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 36.]

Hence **Dole-meats**, *sb. pl.* funeral provisions, the food distributed as alms at a funeral. **n.Yks.**[2]

4. Of medicine: a dose. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

5. A division or share of land held in a common field; an allotment, marked off only by boundary stones.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Laket.** A division or share, as of a town or common field which, though unenclosed, has its produce divided or parcelled out into separate portions, the ownership of which changes annually in succession, ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Ya time I wur plooin ith lang deal, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 28, ed. 1821. **s.Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** Half a piece of land called five-rood-dale lying in the meadow called the Ynge, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 149; (J.S.D.) **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[2] A dole of meadow; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** I pitched on a mop dale, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 15; **Lan.**[1] A dale of about a quarter of an acre on Black Moss belongs to this farm. **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 312. **n.Lin.**[1] In the parish of Messingham, before the enclosure, 'When any person had six lands altogether it was called a dale,' MACKINNON *Acc. of Messingham* (1880) 18. **Nhp.**[1] When a large meadow belongs to a number of proprietors it is called meadow dole, and each portion is designated by the specific name of the owner; **Nhp.**[2] **Nrf.**[1] Applied in e.An. to the divisions of parochial lands . . . or of common right of pasturage.

Hence (1) **Dole-head**, *sb.* the head or top of the dole; (2) **-moors**, *sb. pl.* certain lands at Puxton, formerly unenclosed common lands, annually allotted to those who possessed rights of common.

(1) **Cum.** Blyth on this trod the smurker tripp'd, and theer, At the deail-head, unluckily we sheav, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1743) 4. (2) **Som.** The allotment used, I think, formerly to be made by apples being drawn by each commoner from a bag—each apple being marked in a manner corresponding to a mark made on the land: one apple would have a cross cut on it, another a circle, a third a triangle, &c., corresponding marks being cut on each dole or portion of land. On the Saturday after Midsummer Day, an ancient and remarkable custom was formerly observed at Puxton village, in reference to the allotment of two large pieces of common-land, called the East and West Dolmoors, which lie in the parishes of Congresbury, Wick St. Lawrence, and Puxton. The several proprietors having any right to these moors, or their tenants, were summoned at a certain hour, by the ringing of a bell of Puxton Church, to repair to the sacred edifice in order to see the chain kept for the purpose of laying out Dolmoors measured (W.F.R.); BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) I. 336.

6. Land on a heath or common on which one person only has the right to cut fuel; grass, which is the perquisite of the man hired to mow it.

Nrf.[1] **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **e Ess.** Doole is here used for the grass mown by the side of a field or churchpath, which is the perquisite of the man set to mow it (H.H.M.).

7. Mine dues.

Cor.[1] What dole do you pay? **Cor.**[2]

8. *v.* To divide, allot, portion out.

N.Cy.[1], **Nbb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.)

9. Of alms, &c.: to distribute.

n.Yks.[2], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498.

Hence (1) **Doling**, *vbl. sb.* almsgiving, the act of distributing doles; (2) **Doling-day**, *sb.* the Sunday nearest to St. Thomas' Day, when a dole is distributed among the poor; (3) **-money**, *sb.* parochial relief.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2], **Ken.**[1] (2) **Stf.** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 246, ed. 1870. (3) **Hnt.** *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 438.

[1. Happy man be's dole! (i.e. may happiness be his portion), SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 163. OE. (*ge*)*dǽl*, division.]

DOLE, *sb.*[2], *v.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Stf. Der. Also Dor. Cor. Also in forms **deul** Nhb.[1]; **deull** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **dool** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Cum. Wm.; **doole** Sc. Stf.[1]; **docal** n.Yks.[2]; **duil** Lnk.; **dule** Sc. n.Cy. Yks. w.Yks. [dōl, dœ̄l, dūl.] **1.** *sb.* Sorrow, grief, misfortune.

Sc. Muckle was the dool and care that came o't, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; It was my dimpling rosy cheeks That's been the dule o' me, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 254. **n.Sc.** For if I be the same woman My ain sell drees the dool, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 127, ed. 1875. **Elg.** But mark ye this—yer sins will hunt Ye a' to dool an' sorrow, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 164. **Bch.** Then dool and sorrow interveen'd, For Jack no longer could be screen'd, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 36. **Abd.** But dool yet hadna latten her feel her want, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 59, ed. 1812. **Frf.** Your deeds Shall cost ye muckle dool an' sorrow, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 21, ed. 1882. **Per.** Dool fell the swain that's mang'd wi' love! NICOL *Poems* (1766) 19. **Fif.** He, too, might ha'e his share o' dool, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 35. **Slg.** Some dreadfu' dool shall happen us, Or Mary Dhu, our pet, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 56. **Rnf.** An a' will gae to dool an' wreck, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 145. **Ayr.** May dool and sorrow be his lot, BURNS *El. on Capt. Henderson*, st. 24. **Lnk.** Round went the

punch, and every glass Made duil and sorrow seem the less, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 48. **Lth.** But hence wi' dule this waddin' nicht, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 15. **Edb.** The lady heard the guiltfou tale Wi' mickle dole an' dread, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 15. **Peb.** Disappointment, dool, and care, Prove fortune but a taupie, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 82. **Slk.** Your grief will cause baithe dule and shame, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 79. **Rxb.** Then, think, what dool an' muckle strife, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 197. **Dmf.** An eerie soun' o' dule an' dreid Like cries o' ane in pain, REID *Poems* (1894) 88. **Gall.** After the great day of dule, when Cameron was put down at Ayrsmoss, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvi. **Kcb.** We've baith seen the dark days o' sorrow an' dool, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 69. **Wgt.** Jock, o' second sight, was look't, An' dule was in his ee, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 210. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Were turned to dole, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 95; **Nhb.**[1] 'O dool,' quo he, 'how can I thrive!' PROUDLOCK *Cuddie and his Crawin' Hen.* **Cum., Wm.** Dool and wae fa' the order—sent our lads to the Border, NICHOLSON & BURN *Hist. Antiq. Wm. and Cum.* (1777) II. 356. **Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Stf.**[1]

Hence (1) **Doolanee**, *int.* alas! an exclamation of sorrow; (2, *a*) **Doleful**, *adj.* sad, sorrowful; (*b*) annoying, vexatious; (3) **Doleful-bells**, *sb. pl.* the name given to some kind of plant; (4) **Dolements**, *sb. pl.* melancholy stories, dismal tales; (5) **Dolesome**, (*a*) *adj.* sad, mournful, sorrowful; (*b*) *adv.* sadly, dismally.

(1) **Rnf.** But, doolanee! or I was wattin', They had secur'd your servant Rattan, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 59. (2, *a*) **Sc.** And heavy and dulefu' was the sang, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 56. **Frf.** This doolfu' ditty he wad drone, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 56. **Rnf.** While I'm blest wi' health, poortith wi' doolfu' c'c . . . would never come near me, CLERK *Poet. Pieces* (1836) 9. **Ayr.** May mourn their loss wi' doolfu' clamour, BURNS *Verses at Selkirk* (1787) st. 5. **Lth.** It was their doolfu' fate, man, The horrors o' this place to thole, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 19. **Kcb.** Ae doolfu' day ruthless death cam' the way, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 222. **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) Fash'd wi' dolefu' guagers or excise, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 184, ed. 1785. (3) **Dor.** The enchanter's nightshade, and the black-petalled doleful-bells, were among the quainter objects of the vegetable world in and about Weatherbury at this teeming time, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii. (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5, *a*) **Sc.** The noise and dulesome harmonie, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 65. **Fif.** A congregation wode wi' fear, Though fat, in dulesome dreiry cheir, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 98. **n.Yks.**[2] Here's dooalsome deed. **Der.** She never could ha' beared to think ye was turned adrift; it's a dolesome thing, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868 xxi. **Cor.** (J.W.) (*b*) **Elg.** The clods are dowfin' doo'some on her little coffin lid, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 175.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Dool-charged**, sorrow-charged; (2) **-cross**, a churchyard cross; (3) **-string**, a long string worn on the hat at funerals, as a token of mourning; (4) **-tree**, the gallows-tree, a tree or post upon which evil-doers were hung in the exercise of the power of 'pit and gallows'; (5) **-weeds**, mourning apparel, funeral equipments.

(1) **Sc.** Thro' dark clouds low drivin', dool-charged an' forebodin', ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 79. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] At [the dooal cross] part of the 'olden tyme' burial-rites were performed;—hence doubtless the designation 'a weeping cross.' (3) **Gall.** The dool-string I should soon get rid on, And dance and sing, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 156, ed. 1897; O! Glasserton and Whithorn, you may wear The doole-string now, and drop the mournful tear, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 55. **Wgt.** The hilarious widower . . . began to dance vigorously, the while the long dool-strings, pendant from his hat down to his haunch buttons, danced and diddled together, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 289. (4) **Sc.** SCOTT *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1830) XI. 237. **Fif.** Make him a tassel on the dule-tree there without, GRANT *Six Hundred*, ix. **Gall.** End all his misery on the dule tree, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xx. (5) **Sc.** It is but three days syne that we had weel-nigh lost our life, and put three kingdoms into dule-weeds, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) ix. **n.Yks.**[2]

3. Phr. (1) *To cry or sing dool*, to lament, mourn; (2) *to thole the dool*, to bear the consequences of anything, endure the punishment.

(1) **Rnf.** I'll . . . fright ye till ye sneak and snool, Cry, hooly, will ye, and sing dool, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 167. **Ayr.** Let him draw near, And owre this grassy heap sing dool, And drap a tear, BURNS *Bard's Epitaph*, st. 1. **Lnk.** 'Tis eneuch to gar ony callant Cry dule on the day he was born, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 149. **Kcb.** Her foes . . . shall sing dool and sorrow for evermore, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 276. (2) **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Ags.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** But meek and contented withal, tholing the dule, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) ii.

4. *v.* To lament, grieve.

n.Yks.[2] Decant dooal ower't seea.

5. *adj.* Sorrowful, mournful, sad.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Rxb.** A doul murk nicht an' new moon, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 714. **Kcb.** Tears of poor and friendless Zion, now going dool-like in sackcloth, are up in heaven before our Lord, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) I. No. 63 (JAM.).

6. Confused, stupefied.

Cor.[1] **w.Cor.** Differs much in meaning from dull, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300.

[1. What it . . . He now be dealing dole among his foes, MILTON *S. A.* (1671) 1529; Doole, sorrow, *dolor*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); With him deit (died) all my dule, DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wem.* (1508) 411. OFr. *dol, dul, deul* (mod. *deuil*), sorrow. 4. I went dolynge on the heeth, CAXTON *Reynard* (1481) 68.]

DOLE, *v.*[3] **Brks.**[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To entice. See **Toll**, *v.*

'Tole' is also used in the same sense.

DOLE, see **Dawl**, *v.*[2], **Doll**, *sb.*[3], *v.*[2]

DOLE-AXE, *sb.* Ken. The tool used by gate-menders for splitting 'usepoles.' (W.F.S.)

[Cp. Fr. *doler*, to chip, to plane, to make plain with an ax (COTGR.).]

DOLES, *sb. pl.* Mid. (W.P.M.), Ken.[1] Sur.[1] Sus.[1] [dōlz.] The short handles which project from the staff of a scythe, by which the mower holds it.

DOLESS, *adj.* Or.I. Irel. I.Ma. Amer. [dū·ləs.] Idle, thriftless; helpless. Cf. **dowless**.

Or.I. 'Doless' refers to constitutional and habitual inactivity. 'A dō·less body' is lit. one without any 'do' or action in him (J.G.). **n.Ir.** Och, it's the poor do-less pair we'd be only for our Ailsie, that's han's an' feet to us both, MULHOLLAND *Ailsie's Shoe*, 229. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **I.Ma.** A doeless sort of a woman, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 23. [**Amer.** He's a doless sort of a fellow, BARTLETT (1877); *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 61.]

DOLESS, see **Dowless**.

DOLEY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lin. Also written **doolie** Sc.; **dooly** Cum. [dō·li, dœ̄·li.] 1. Sorrowful, gloomy, solitary. See **Dole**, *sb.*[2]

Ayr. Sic a doolie doomster, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxviii. **Cum.** What ca' for a' this dooly dourness? LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxix. **Nhb.** (HALL.)

2. Wanting energy, vigour. Lin. (HALL.); Lin.[1]

3. Soft and open, muggy, applied to the weather. *ib.*

[Doly, dooly, *tristis, moestus*, COLES (1679).]

DOLF, DOLFER, see **Dowf(f, Dolver**, *sb.*[2]

DOLGE, *sb.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] A large slice, a 'hunk' of cake, &c. (A.F.S.)

DOLING, *sb.* Ken. Sus. [dō·lin.] A fishing-boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail.

Ken.[1] Boys, in his *History of Sandwich*, speaks of them as 'ships for the King's use, furnished by the Cinque Ports.' **Ken., e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**[1 2]

DOLL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **dahl-** Ayr.; **dall-** Sc. [dol, dal.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Doll-cheeses**, the dwarf-mallow, *Malva rotundifolia*; (2) **-'s-christening**, a 'hen'-party, a party consisting entirely of ladies; (3) **-rags**, shreds, fragments, scraps of ribbon, &c.; finery; (4) **-wean**, a doll.

(1) **Yks.** (B. & H.) (2) **Nhp.**[1] (3) **Lan.** Dressed in all the tinsel-coloured paper, ribbons, and 'doll rags' which they can command, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 230. **War.**[3] The meat is boiled to doll-rags. A woman dressed in clothes of many adornments would be said to be 'dressed in doll-rags.' (4) **Lnk.** Oor doll-weans dinna greet, An' they leeve a' day lang without meat, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 19.

2. Phr. (1) *he is neither dim nor doll*, he is undecided; (2) *to lick t'doll*, to surpass everything, to pass comprehension.

(1) **Cor.** HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 425, ed. 1896. (2) **w.Yks.** Hah ivver hes that chap climbed up theear?—Nay, lad, that licks t'doll. What a lot o' bonny hats!—Ay, but ther's one i' yond corner 'at licks t'doll! (Æ.B.)

3. An image of any description.

w.Yks. Pot dolls [pot dogs] (J.T.).

Hence **Dally**, *sb.* a painted image.

Sc. (Jam.) Frf. Like a dally drawn on delf Or china ware, Morison *Poems* (1790) 82.

4. A term of affection; a smartly-dressed young woman.

Abd. I trow they thought themsel's nae muck, Nor yet their dolls, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 214.

Hence **Dolly**, *sb.* a silly, 'dressy' woman; also used *attrib.*

Ayr. Galt *Provost* (ed. 1896) *Gl.* Lth. Nae prim-faced, dwarfish, dolly jades, That cankered guidmen bothers, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 51.

5. *v.* With *up*: to pet, indulge.

w.Som.[1] Wuul, ee wuz dh-aun'lee chee'ul aay-d u-gau't, un aay spoo'uz u wuz u dau'ld aup' u beet [Well, he was my only child, and I suppose he was a little indulged]. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 12.

DOLL, *sb.*[2] Oxf. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **dall** Oxf. Brks. [dɒl, dæl.] The smallest pig of a litter.

Brks. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 288; Hmp.[1]

Hence (1) **Dall-dally**, *phr.* a call to little pigs; (2) **Dalling**, *sb.* the smallest or youngest pig of a litter; an unhealthy child.

(1) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (2) Sus.[2]

DOLL, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written **dol** Der.[1]; and in forms **dall**, **dawl**, **dole** w.Yks. [dɒl, dɒ̄l, dɒəl.] The hand, chiefly used of a child's hand.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) w.Yks. (S.P.U.); Keep thi dalls off me (J.T.); Keep thy dawls eawt o' that. We want nooan o' his dawls i' this deeal, Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 26; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 26, 1884) 8. Der.[1]

[Ye doll of the hand, *vola*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Put furthe thy dalle, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1460) 118.]

DOLL, *sb.*[4] Sc. Dung.

Bnff. Applied exclusively to that of pigeons called dow's-doll (Jam.). Bnff., Abd. Pretty *gen.* applied (G.W.).

DOLL, *v.*[2] Nhp. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **dole** Nhp.[2] s.Dev.; **dool(e** Cor.[12]; **dolley** Cor.[12]; **dowl** Cor.[2] [dɒl, dɒ̄l.] To toll a bell.

Nhp.[1] They're dolling the bell for somebody; Nhp.[2] n.Dev. Tha bell won't always doll, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 99. s.Dev. The usual term (G.E.D.). Cor. The bell dolls, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434; Cor.[12]

DOLL, see **Dole**, *sb.*[1]

DOLLAR, *sb.* Sc. War. Hmp. Slang. A five-shilling piece.

Edb. Learn the nack to catch the dollars, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 172. War.[3] Half-a-dollar, the half-crown. Hmp. (H.E.) Slang. Chris, are you going to do me out of a dollar? *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7.

DOLLEDGE, *v.* War.[2] [dɒ'lidʒ.] To beat, buffet.

Hence **Dolledger**, *sb.* a large, heavy marble or alley, used to drive an opponent's marble to a considerable distance.

DOLLEM, DOLLEY, see **Dollum, Doll**, *v.*[2]

DOLLICKS, *sb.* Cor. [dɒ'liks.] A little woman.

Cor.[3] w.Cor. I never saw such a little woman, she is a reg'lar dollicks (M.A.C.).

DOLL IN, *phr.* Bnff.[1] A call used by children to enter school.

DOLLIN, *sb.* Pem. [dɒ'lin.] A small pitcher with a narrow neck.

Pem. (W.H.Y.); 'Dollin' was not an uncommon word when I was a boy. I knew 'dollins' which held much more than a pint; they were all of common oldish brown ware (H.O.). s.Pem. Fetch soom waâter in the dollin (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

DOLLOCK, see **Dallack.**

DOLLOP, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **dollap** e.Yks.[1]; **dollip** Nhb.; **dollup** Nhb.[1] e.Yks. w.Yks. Not. sw.Lin.[1] w.Wor. se.Wor.[1] Hrf.[1] Mid. Ken. Cor.; and in form **dallop** Shr.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] Ess.[1] Sur.[1] Sus.[12] Dev. [dɒ'lɒp, da'lɒp, dæ'lɒp.]

1. *sb.* A lump, heap; a large piece or quantity; the whole number.

Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Ant. An objectionable mixture (W.H.P.). Nhb. Aw red the yel dollip, *Keelman's Ann.* 1869 18; Nhb.[1] Cum. Ah wadn't gie t'snap o' my finnger for a' t'dollop o' them (J.D.); Cum.[1] Yks. And I sent a great dollop of water into the face of the poor lieutenant, Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1880) bk. II. xviii. n.Yks.[1] Yon troot's biggest o' t'dollop by owght. ne.Yks.[1] It did ma a dollop o' good. e.Yks. Ay! what a dollup o' dumplin! Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 60; e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Whatten price fur t'ole dollop? (F.P.T.); At a Co-op near Batley they hed a dollop o' Jarman yeast at wor noan fit for sale, *Dewsbie Obsn.* (1880) 4; w.Yks.[25] Lan. What sayn yo' to a dollop o' pig's cheek i'stead o' cheese? Brierley *Out of Work*, i; Lan.[1] Heaw mich? Tuppence! What a dollop thae's getten! e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] An she got any brass? Ay, dollops. s.Chs.[1], Stf.[1] s.Stf. I gied her the brimstone in a dollop o' traicle, Pinnock *Bik. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[2] Not. (L.C.M.); Not.[1]; Not.[2] He give me a dollup o' beeans; Not.[3] s.Not. 'E did uster eut uz dollups o' bread an' cheeze (J.P.K.). Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; Brooks *Tracts Gl.* n.Lin.[1] Ther's a huge dollop o' soot eum'd doon th' hoose chimla'. sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Oi sa', fayther, gie us a dollop o' flip-flop. Nhp.[1] Used in playing at any game where there are two parties. 'You and I will stand the dollop'; Nhp.[2], War.[23] w.Wor. Thur be a dollup o' waite about this turn, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 30. se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Hrf.[2] Glo. Put your foot again on these stones, and I'll thrash ye into a dollop, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) II. 212; Glo.[12], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1] n.Bck. A gret dollop of fat meat (A.C.). w.Mid. What a dollup of rain we have had in the night (W.P.M.). Lon. And dollops of Yorkshire pudding, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 248. Cmb.[1] You'll make a splether with all that dollop on your plate. e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] A dollop of dough to make a dumpling with. Nrf. I've got a nice little dollop of barley off that there piece (W.R.E.); Nrf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ken. (G.B.); Ken.[1] Shall I gie ye some? —Thankee, not too big a dollop. e.Ken. (G.G.), Sur.[1], Sus. (F.W.L.), Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] Them 'taters are dollops of flour. Som. And the dollops o pudden as vollied tha mate, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 107; (F.W.L.) Dev. What a dollop of fat you have given me! *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 65; Whot iver didee put zich gert dollops ov suet intü the pudden vur, Lizzie? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1] Cor. Me as wald car' me two gallons o' sperrits and a dollup o' tay, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 134; Cor.[1] Don't eut such a dollop; Cor.[2]

2. Phr. *O' the dollop*, heavily.

w.Wor. He went down o' the dollup and he didna foight not no more, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 242.

3. *Obs.* A packet of tea, of varying weight, sewn up in canvas for the convenience of smuggling.

e.An.[1], Nrf.[1], Ken.[1] Sus.[1] He made no enquiry as to the dallops of tea . . . deposited on his doorstep (s.v. Darks). Sus.[2] Weighing from 6 to 16 pounds. Hmp.[1] A dollop of tea was a certain weight, equal to twenty-eight pounds.

4. A patch of ground among growing corn where the plough has missed; rank tufts of growing corn where heaps of manure have lain.

e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] Nrf., Ess. Grose (1790). Ess. (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1] s.Cy. Ray (1691). [Dallops, a term used in some places for patches or corners of grass or weeds among corn, Worlidge (1681).]

5. A slattern, an untidy, dirty woman.

Ant. (W.H.P.) Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. She's a gurt idle dollop (B.K.). n.Lin.[1] She's as offil a dollups as ony man could leet on atweän Tindaale Bank an' Garthrup Shore. e.An.[1] Nrf. (E.G.P.); (M.C.H.B.); For Sairey is none o' your dollops, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 69; Nrf.[1]

6. *v.* To handle awkwardly; to paw, toss about carelessly.

e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] e.Suf. How you dollop that dough about (F.H.). [It looks so dalloped (W.W.S.).]

Hence (1) **Dolloped**, *ppl. adj.* badly or over-nursed; (2) **Dolloper**, *sb.* a bungler, clumsy person; (3) **Dolloping**, *ppl. adj.* awkward, clumsy.

(1) Nrf.[1], Suf.[1] (2) e.Suf. (F.H.) (3) nw.Dev.[1] A gurt dollopin' turmut.

[4. Dallop, *locus in segete noxiarum herbarum plenus*, Coles (1679).]

DOLLOR, DOLLOUR, see **Dolour.**

DOLLOT, *sb.* Som. (F.H.) [Not known to our other correspondents.] A quantity. See **Dollop, I.**

DOLLPOPPER, *sb.* Lin. [dɒ'lpopə(r).] The water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus.* Lin. (E.P.), n.Lin.[1]

DOLLUM, *v.* Yks. Also written **dollem.** [dɒ'ləm.] To soil, spoil a thing with too much handling.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 26, 1884) 8; w.Yks.[3]

Hence **Dollums**, *sb.* a slattern. w.Yks.[3]

DOLLY, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. [do·li.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Dolly-clouts**, doll's clothes; (2) **-doucey**, a child's doll.

(1) **w.Yks.**[5] (2) **War.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1]

2. A woman's name, in phr. (1) *that cobs Dolly and Dolly cobbed the devil*, that surpasses everything, beats all; (2) *that flogs Dolly*, that is carrying one's rage too far.

(1) **War.**[2] (2) **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887).

3. An untidy, idle woman, a slut; a term of contempt for a woman.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** She's a gurt dolly (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Then, thowt I, that poor fellow 'll hev a queer life, Who hes sich a dolly as thee for his wife, Twisleton *Poems* (c. 1876) iv. 8; It wor Sunday at neet, just after ten o'clock, when my lord an his dolly coom walking up past a lot o' blades at wor in for a spree, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1875) 8; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] He's got a maungy dolly for a wife. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dolly-catch**, *sb.* a 'soft' catch? (2) **-mawkin**, *sb.* a tawdrily-dressed woman, a giddy girl; (3) **-tripe**, a slut.

(1) **War.**[3] Such a dolly-catch, *Free Foresters* (1895). (2) **w.Yks.**[5], **s.Chs.**[1] (3) War. Holloway.

4. A wooden instrument, used in washing clothes. See below.

Nhb.[1] A clothes washing stick, made with feet, but otherwise like a poss-stick. **Cum.** In winter he assisted and handled the 'dolly' at the washing days of his acquaintances, Dickinson *Reminiscences*, 40; **Cum.**[1] **Yks.** Deeam took oop the dolly to bang at her, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 5. **n.Yks.**[1] A washing-tub in the form of a barrel, fitted up with an interior cross-headed shaft, terminating at its lower end in an object which is not unlike a small four- or six-legged wooden foot-stool. Used for washing blankets and other large and heavy articles, the shaft having a kind of semi-rotatory motion communicated to it by means of the cross-bar at the top. **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), **w.Yks.**[123] **Lan.** Whirling round the 'dolly' most vigorously, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) iii; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Also called a Peggy. **Der.** To her stirring of the wash-tub, by means of a sort of churn called a 'dolly,' Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) i. **Not.**[12], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** I can wesh wi' any one, but as for them dollies (R.E.C.); Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 324. **n Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'Wan o' them theer paytent dollies' is now called so. **Nhp.**[2] **War.**[3] Prisoner struck his wife with a washing 'maid' or 'dolly,' *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Oct. 6, 1896). **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The lower part of the dolly is made of a solid block of wood, 8 inches deep and 6½ inches wide; it is of circular shape, and so cut through at the two opposite diameters as to form four wedge-shaped feet 4½ inches in depth. Into the centre of this block is fitted an upright handle 2 feet long, having a cross-bar at the top 15 inches long; held by this, the dolly is worked with an up and down motion which pounds dirt out of the clothes; **Shr.**[2] **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[2], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cmb.**[1] Down at Smith's furniture shop they've got a washing dolly for sale. **e.Suf.** Now going out of use (F.H.). **Som.** (W.F.R.)

Hence (1) **Dolly-legs**, *sb. pl.* the feet affixed to the circular bottom-piece of the dolly; (2) **-peg**, *sb.* a washing implement, somewhat similar to the dolly; see below; (3) **-pot**, *sb.* a wash-tub; (4) **-stick**, *sb.* the shaft of the dolly, the stick used to turn the clothes round in the tub; (5) **-tub**, *sb.* the large tub in which the dolly is used.

(1) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **w.Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 113. **m Lan.**[1] (2) **Der.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] A circular piece of wood 1½ inches thick and 8 inches in diameter has inserted into it six stout pegs about 7 inches in length; on the upper side of it is an upright handle 2 feet 2 inches long, having a cross-bar 7 inches long, about 4 inches below the top; the operator holds the dolly-peg by this, and with a strong twisting motion shakes and rubs the clothes in the water, so as to cleanse them very effectually. (3) **Der.** Her's done 't washin' in 't dolly-pot ivery Monday, *Wkly. Telegraph* (Dec. 22, 1894) 12, col. 1. (4) **Cum.** (J.D.) **Yks.** With the dolly stick, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 13. **n.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] (5) **Cum.** (J.D.) **Wm.** *Penrith Obs.* (April 20, 1897). **n.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **Not.**[13], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** He saw his mother on her knees by the side of the dolly-tub (R.E.C.). **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1]

5. A beetle used in 'bunching hemp.' **e.An.**[12]

6. Bolsters of straw, put under the eaves of a stack to make them project and throw off the water better. **Shr.**[1]

7. A wounded finger, bound up with rag and carried carefully. **Brks.**[1], **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.)

8. A wheel covered with rags, used by cutlers in polishing their wares. **w.Yks.**[2]

9. A rag; an article of clothing.

N.I.[1] He had hardly a dolly on him.

10. A contrivance attached to a chainmaker's anvil for pressing the link after it is welded; a machine for punching iron.

Nhb.[1] A punching dolley, 16½ cwts., *Inventory of Wallsend Colliery* (1848).

11. A length of wood placed in a grinder's trough to raise the water-level.

w.Yks. This saves adding water to that in the trough (H.W.B.).

12. *v.* To wash clothes with a dolly.

Lakel. Ta wesh clias is ta dolly them in a dolly-tub, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **ne.Yks.**[1] Be shahp, lass, an' git them cleeas dollied. **Lan.** He might dolly for her, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) iii; Tha'd a been th' Lady Mayoress . . . sortin' out thy clothes fur th' weshwoman i'stead o' dollyin' out thy bits o' duds fur thysen, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) viii. **Chs.**[1] Oo allus may's him dolly th' clothes. **s.Not.** Mary always dollies her clothes, I never do (J.P.K.). **Lin.** They're forced to dolly out o' doors; there's not room to wash and dolly in the house (R.E.C.). **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Dollying**, *vbl. sb.* the process of washing clothes with a dolly.

Lan. He had been engaged in 'dollying' and a few other mischievous feats in the washing line, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) xxvii. **n.Lin.**[1]

13. With *about*: to do women's work. **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.)

DOLLY, *sb.*[2] Sc. An old-fashioned iron oil-lamp; *gen.* in *comb.* **Eely dolly.** Cf. **crusie.**

n.Sc. A bunch or two of the pith of the rush to serve as wicks for the lamp (the eely dolly) during winter, Gregor *Olden Time* (1874) 16; A third kind of lighting was by an iron oil lamp that bore the name of the eely dolly, *ib.* 21. **Per.** Quite familiar. Licht the dolly, Jane, and see if you can get my spectacles. Licht the dolly and see and get the cat oot (G.W.).

Hence **Dolly-oil**, *sb.* oil used to burn in a 'dolly.' Also called **Eel-dolly.** Abd. (Jam.)

DOLLY, see **Dally**, *v.* **Dowie.**

DOLLY-BONES, see **Dally-bones.**

DOLLY-LAW, see **Dally**, *v.* **2.**

DOLLY-MOP, *sb.* and *v.* Dev. Cor. [do·li-mop.]

1. *sb.* A flirt. **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Dolly-moppin**, (1) *sb.* a lazy, idle fellow; (2) *vbl. sb.* flirtation.

(1) **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). (2) **Cor.**[2]

2. *v.* To trick, treat unfairly.

Cor. He wadden going to be dollymopped, Thomas *Aunt Kezziah's Visit*, xiii.

DOLLYMOSH, *v.* Ken.[1] [do·limoʃ.] To demolish, destroy.

DOLOUR, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. Ken. I.W. Also written **dollor** e.An.[1]; **dollour** Ken.; **dollur** I.W.[1] [do·lə(r).]

1. *sb. pl.* Lowness of spirits. I.W.[1]

2. *v.* To moan, used of the moaning of the wind when blowing up for rain. See **Dullor**, *sb.*

e.An.[1] **Ken.** Grose (1790); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) 51; **Ken.**[12]

Hence **Dolouring**, *sb.* a mournful noise.

Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

[1. Fr. *doleur*, grief (Cotgr.).]

DOLPHIN, *sb.* Hrt. Ken. Sur. Sus. [do·lfin.] A small fly or blight, especially destructive to beans, &c., *Aphis fabae.* Also in *comp.* **Dolphin-fly.**

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. **Ken.** The wheat will be 'often black, what we call dolphins, with the scent of a lobster.' [This would mean infected with bunt *Tilletia caries*, which has a disagreeable fishy smell], Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) III. 444; **Ken.**[1] It is sometimes black, as on beans and honeysuckles; and sometimes green, as on roses and cinerarias; **Ken.**[2], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] [The young stalks and leaves of the bean are attacked by the *Aphis fabae*, commonly called the black dolphin, and collier, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 217.]

DOLT, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. [dolt.] 1. *sb.* A lump, mass, especially of a soft, sticky substance.

w.Yks. We'll knock one daan bang into th' dolt An' let him roll

reight throo it, HARTLEY *Dilt.* (1868) 92; Yee've seen that dolt o' mucky tlay O't face o' Pudsay Doas, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 3.

2. *pl.* The leavings of food.

w.Yks. I'll not eat thy dolts. *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); (J.T.)

3. *v.* To pick at one's food, to eat part only; to mix up remnants. w.Yks. (J.T.)

DOLTARD, *sb.* Sc. A dull, stupid fellow, a dolt.

Lth. Hoot awa, hoot awa, doltard carlie . . . Young Jamie's the laddie I'm wantin', M'NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 102.

DOLUS, *adj.* S. & Ork.[1] Procrastinating, wanting in energy.

[Norw. dial. *duglaus*, wanting in energy, incapable (AASEN).]

DOLVER, *sb.*[1] Nrf. Suf. Reclaimed fen-land; a piece of bog or peat ground, where peat is cut for fuel.

Nrf.[1] Suf. The Rev. James Davies by his will, dated May 20, 1691, left to the poor of Barton Mills, a dolver laying [lying] in Mildenhall Fen (W.W.S.).

DOLVER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Also in forms **dolfer** N.I.[1]; **doeler, dol'er** Per. [dō·lvər, dō·lfər.] Anything of large size; a large marble.

Per. A marble about twice as large as those of the ordinary size was not uncommon in my schoolboy days and was called a 'dol'er' or 'doeler' (G.W.). Fif. A great dolver of an apple (JAM.). N.I.[1]

DOM, DOMALESS, see **Dome**, *sb.*[1], **Domless**.

DOMBER, *v.* Nhp. War. Wor. [dɒ·mbə(r), dɒ̄·mbə(r).] To smoulder, burn slowly without flame.

Wor. This coal is not so good as the last, it dombers (E.S.). se.Wor.[1] I 'anged my bwoy's wet things afore the fire to dry, an' in the marnin' I fund 'em dombered an' dombered all away. s.Wor. (H.K.)

Hence **Dombering**, *ppl. adj.* smouldering.

Nhp.[1] The fire lies so dombering to-day. Oftener applied to wood than to coal. War.[3]

DOME, *sb.*[1] e.An. Also in forms **dom** Nrf. Suf.; **doom** e.An.[1] Nrf.[1]; **dum** e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] Suf.; **dumm** Suf.[1] [dōm, dœ̄m, dʉm.] Down, soft fur, as of a rabbit or hare, or young fowl; soft wool.

e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] Nrf., Suf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Suf. I see some dum caught on the brumbles, where th'owd hare went throu (M.E.R.). e.Suf. Also the sweepings of a bedroom (F.H.); Suf.[1]

Hence **Dumming**, *vbl. sb.* the action of a goose or duck, when beginning to sit, in plucking off her plumage to line the nest. Nrf.[1]

[Dowme, federys, *pluma, plumula, Prompt.* OFr. *dum*, down, whence *dumet* (mod. *duvet*), MLat. *duma*; see HATZFELD (s.v. *Duvet*), and MOISY (s.v. *Dum*).]

DOME, *sb.*[2] Sc. [dōm.] A house, dwelling, abode of any description.

Bnff. Think o' yonder dome, Where Lazarus, to cool a tongue, Frae Abie [Abraham] winna come, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 33. Per. You scarce would hope to find amid The grass, a feathered fairy's home: Yet there it lies securely hid, Save only for its foggy dome, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 106. Slg. Begone! and instant leave my dome, Nor tempt my vengeance dread, *Elcho Castle* (1796) 6. Lth. The sun wi' gowden ray, illumes Auld Roslin's weather-beaten domes, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 51. Gall. The loud hoarse bark from scatter'd domes Proclaim'd who watch'd the farmers' homes, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 121.

DOMEL, see **Dummel(l**.

DOMELOUS, *adj.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Wicked, profligate. Cf. **domless**.

DOMENT, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Som. Also written **dooment** e.Yks. w.Yks. Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Der. Nhp.[2]; **dowment** m.Yks.[1]; and in form **doomot** Nhp.[2] [dū·ment, -mənt, w.Som. dū·mənt.] 1. An affair, event, proceeding; a commotion, disturbance; a feast, entertainment, merrymaking. Cf. do, *sb.*

Wm. They ca'd him rebellious [Monmouth] and a doment in Ireland, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* 1884) VI. 170. Yks. Al begin an tell yoh abaat a dooment wi hed a tothree weeks sin at Burstal, BINNS *Tom Wallop* (1861) 8. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Ah say, Jim! hez tha heea'd tell what a dooment Navvy Bob had wi' that deead chap, at they gat oot ov oor scawdin tub? NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34; e.Yks.[1] Was there mitch do ment at fair? *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] A table crowded with crockery, out of place, will occasion the remark, 'What a dowment there is here!' w.Yks. We hed sitch a dooment at ahr wedding, fowk couldn't sit dahn, t'rahm wor that theear crahded (Æ.B.); After that dooment he cum aht o' t' 'Sylum, *Yksman.* (1875) 28, col. 1; w.Yks.[1] Lan. An' she gies it wi'out makin' a doment, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) xxxvii; Has th'owd sinner sent his soul to wheere ther's no frosty weather by sich an unnatural doment as that? BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 205; Lan.[1] When he started a readin' o'er Jinny's dooment, aw ne'er yerd sich laughin', LAHEE *Betty o' Yep's* (1865) 15. e.Lan.[1] Chs. Theaw's bin in at mony a queer dooment an i' aw maks o' places, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11; Chs.[1] We're goin to have a grand dooment at ahr shop [factory] next wik; th' mester's goin get wed; Chs.[3] Mee-leddy, a pratty dooment there was when Lord Grosvenor cum of age! s.Chs.[1] Let us chapelfolks come to the dooment, 64. Der. The old woman was buried. . . . 'Twere a gran' dooment anyhow, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xii. n.Lin.[1] Thaay kicked up no end on a dooment 'cos thaay thoht as——was lost, when he'd nobut missed his traain. sw.Lin.[1] If it wasn't for the School Board, we shouldn't ha' had all this do-ment. e.Lin. A very common word (G.G.W.). Nhp.[1] We had a rare doment; Nhp.[2], War.[3] Shr.[1] It's moi bŏorthd'y to-dee, so we'n 'ävin a bit on a dooment. Theer were a foine dooment w'en the Missis lost 'er kays. w.Som.[1] Dhur wuz u puur·dee dŭe·munt wai um [There was a pretty disturbance with them].

Henee **Doomentation**, *sb.* commotion, fuss, disturbance.

Lan. It caused sich a doomentation amung his brothers, BRIERLEY *Ickdale* (1865) 49, ed. 1868.

2. A gorgeous article of wearing apparel, a striking ornament, or finery.

Yks. An old countrywoman, finding a modern lady's bustle, would inquire, 'What's this dooment for?' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890). w.Yks. Hesteh seen Jane Cawthra what a dooment shoo hes on her heead? (Æ.B.)

DOMEROR, *sb. Obs.?* Rxb. (JAM.) A madman.

[Dommerar, a madman, HEAD *Eng. Rogue* (1671), ed. 1874, 49 (FARMER). The same word as obs. E. *dommerar* or *dummerer*, 'in the old cant of beggars one who pretended to be dumb' (NARES). It compels some miserable wretches to counterfeit several diseases, make themselves blind, lame, to have a more plausible cause to beg, . . . we have dummerers, Abraham men, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, I. 409.]

DOMERY-KIST, *sb.* Yks. A large old-fashioned oak chest.

n.Yks. Real old oak furniture.—Domery kist, side-table, corner cupboard, and grandfather's clock (brass face), all elaborately carved, *St. James's Gaz.* (April 22, 1896); I remember it well as a boy, although not known to me now (R.B.).

DOMETT, *sb.* Yks. [dɒ·mət.] 1. Flannel with a cotton warp and woollen weft.

w.Yks. We have lately [1828] introduced a great deal of cotton into woollens in my neighbourhood, making an article called domett, BISCHOFF *Hist. Woollen Manufacture* in *Bfd. Dy. Tel.* (Oct. 16, 1896).

2. *Comp.* **Domett-baize**, a baize with a cotton warp.

w.Yks. An article called domett baize which has superseded woollen baize, *ib.*

DOMICILE, *v.* Sc. To settle down, reside.

Ayr. After the campaign in England my three brothers never domiciled themselves at any civil calling, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xv.

DOMINIE, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. [dɒ·mini.] A schoolmaster.

Or.I. He fairly dumfoundered the dominie, and had even the audacity to attack the minister himsel', VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 18. n.Sc. Of this eadger's dozen the dominie was easily the chief, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 4. Bnff. The truant was searched for by willing hands, and led in triumph to the dominie, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 66. Bch. Some dominies are so biass'd, That o'er the dyke themselves they cast, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 25. Abd. The dominie's nae gryte deykn at the common coontin 'imsel, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix. Kcd. Mr. Tawse, the pairis' teacher, Borrowed Kirkton's shawlt to come; . . . Clean forgot a kettle corner, Dobbin took it like the win', But, alas! he left the saiddle, Dominie, an' a' ahin, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 75. Frf. I was there too—the dominie of Glen Quharity, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) i. Per. That sticket dominie that fills good old Dr. Brown's pulpit, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 38, ed. 1887. Slg. He looks as proud's a dominie Presidin' ower his classes, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 161. s.Sc. She had twined the dominie o' the ket On whelk he had thrie times

dyned, Watson *Bards* (1859) 105. **Dmb.** Na, na, Jamie lad, it wasna to mak' ye a dominie that I spent mony a pound, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Rnf.** Nor does it say their dominies Shouldna dae something for their fees, Young *Pictures* (1865) 143. **Ayr.** The imagination of the ingenious dominie was mounted in his cloudy car, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xiii. **Lnk.** Even Tavish M'Donnell can scarce haud the ean'le To him, though a dominie bred sin' a bairn, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 23. **Lth.** The dominie paps in, to read her the news aye, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 47. **Gall.** It's easy for the dominie to get a laugh in the school, standing with the taws in his hand, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxvii. **Kcb.** I'm the daddy o' four bonnie bairns, An' they hae for their mither the dominie's dochter, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 150. **Wgt.** The question of whether they would present the dominie's wife with an old black cutty pipe which had come into their possession—the good lady being fond of a whiff, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 361.

DOMINO, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **domny** w.Yks. [do·minō, w.Yks. also do·mni.] **1.** In phr. *to be domino*, to be dispatched, finished, to be all up with something.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** The metaphor is taken from the word 'domino,' which the winner of a game of dominoes calls as he plays his last piece (J.B.S.); It'll be domino for me neaw, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xxi; What dost think abeawt Sebastypol bein' takken? . . . Aw'll bet thi a quart o' ale ut it's domino wi' it neaw, Brierley *Tales* (1854) 26; 'Theere, neaw!' he ejaculated, after he had delivered the last letter; 'that's domino at any rate,' *ib. Irkdale* (1865) 254, ed. 1868. [Domino, an ejaculation of completion: e.g. for sailors and soldiers at the last lash of a flogging: also, by implication, a knock-down blow, or the last of a series, Farmer.]

2. The notes of a piano.

Lan. Aw con play 'God save the Queen,' iv aw happen to catch th' reet dommoes to start off, Clegg *Sketches* (1895).

3. A workman's ticket.

w.Yks. An iron ticket with a figure or figures which is attached to each corf indicating the number of the miner who has sent the coal out (D.T.).

DOMLESS, *adj.* Or.I. Also written **domaless**, **domalus**. Inactive, in a state of lassitude; impotent. Cf. **domelous**.

Or.I. It is transferred to grain, when it has been so much injured by rain that the stalk is unable to sustain the weight of the ear (Jam.); (S.A.S.); In common use in the sense of impotent, wanting in natural vigour; it is also used in referring to a temporary or accidental impotence, e.g. the hands might be domaless with cold; or a fowl might be rendered domaless (chilled and powerless) (J.G.). **S. & Ork.**[1] Applied to both man and beast.

[Norw. dial. *dom*, judgement, wisdom, capacity + *-laus*, neg. suff. (Aasen).]

DOMMEL, see **Dummel(l.**

DOMMOCK, *v.* Hrf. Also in form **dammock**. [do·mək, dæ·mək.] To dirty clothes.

Hrf. Still in use (J.B.); **Hrf.**[2] Her aint one to dammock her clothes.

DOMMOCK, DOMNY, see **Dummock**, *sb.*[2], **Domino**.

DOMP, *adj.* I.W.[1] Also in form **dompy**. [do·mp, do·mpi.] Short, stunted, 'dumpy.'

DOMP, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To fall, tumble. (Hall.)

DON, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. [don.]

1. A distinguished man; an adept, a clever fellow; also used *attrib.* grand, superior; clever.

Lnk. Tho' I'm nae don at the singin' I'll gie ye a swatch o' my skill, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 24. **Nhb.** Come listen, ye dons, that keep cows on the moor, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 11. **Wm.** We quite beat these ald dons at invention, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 83. **s.Chs.**[1] Don folk. **s.Stf.** He's a don at foreign tongues, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 80. **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**[1] This is the don place in the village.

Hence **Donner**, *sb.* anything done in a superior way. Nhp.[2]

2. *Comb.* **Don hand**, *gen.* in phr. *to be a don hand at anything*, to be an adept, expert.

Yks. He is a don hand, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883). **n.Yks.**[1] Ay, he's a don hand, yon chap; he's welly oop tiv owght. **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's a don hand at it, is t'au'd woman. **Lan.** He's a don hand at his work (J.L.). **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **s.Lin.** He's a don hand at it, is Bill (T.H.R.). **s.Not.** 'E's a don 'and at draughts (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] He is a don hand at his business; **Nhp.**[2] He's a don hand at shootin. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Tummas, they tellen me as yo' bin a don-'and at stack-makin' an' thetchin'; can 'ee spar' us a wik? **n.Bck.** He's a don hand at cricket (A.C.). **Lon.** Another had been a gun-smith, and . . . was considered a 'don hand at hair triggers,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 289. **Dev.** They are don hands at the work, *w. Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2.

3. A gay young fellow, a beau. m.Lan.[1], Lin. (Hall.)

4. A favourite, an intimate friend.

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** Used at school of a boy who is a leading spirit, or great favourite. 'Our Tom's jist the rarest don ye ever saw' (G.W.).

DON, *sb.*[2] Sc. A gift, donation.

Per. I gae them my usual don (G.W.). **Ayr.** (Jam.)

[Fr. *don*, a gift.]

DON, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **donn** w.Yks.[1] [don.] **1.** To put on something, esp. an article of raiment.

Frf. The people, having tranquilly supped and soused their faces in their waterpails, slowly donned their Sunday clothes, Barrie *Licht* (1893) iv. **e.Sc.** He had not yet donned his frock-coat and hat, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iv. **Fif.** Sic . . . audacity! It's a wunner to me that the Post Office authorities didna put a detective on the sender's track, and gar him don a straicht jacket, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 40. **Gall.** Wat's attire was not now such as that he had donned to visit my Lady Wellwood, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlii. **Ir.** Mrs. Brophy, donning her cloak and big bonnet, . . . went to call on Father Shehan, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 9. **Wxf.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Sae don your plaid an' tak your gad. *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 50; **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.** Ah'll don mi Sunday clias an' gah wi' ye, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897); Ellwood (1895). **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** I'le into th' loft, and don my clathes, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 443; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Don thy bonnet; **n.Yks.**[3] **ne.Yks.**[1] Don thi bonnet, bairn. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3,4] **Lan.** So don yore ribbins on yore sleäves, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 229; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.** Aw donned my Sunday best, Mather *Idylls* (1805) 319. **Der.**[1] Come, wench, don' thy bonnet. **Nhp.**[2], **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.); *Gl.* (1851); Grose (1790); **Glo.**[1,2], **Hmp.**[1] **Som.** I ain't a-doffed or a-donned mi clo'es this year by meself (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dev.** We donned our cotton frocks true to the season of May as the coming of the cuckoo, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 2.

2. To dress, clothe, esp. to dress finely, smartly; also used *fig.*

Nhb. Then off ageyn te don her skin wi' plaister, paint, an' puff, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 360; **Nhb.**[1] She's ready donned, like Willy Ho's [Hall's] dog, *Old Saying*. **Cum.** I've hard me ganny Tell hoo fwok don'd i' her young days, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 54, ed. 1876. **m.Yks.**[1] I'm all donned now, except my bonnet. **w.Yks.** Tha'll be able to get weshed and donned like other winnmen, Hartley *Sts. i' Yks. and Lan.* (1895) i; **w.Yks.**[1] As to drissin, nabody could ivver donn plainer. It's naa wonder i' thur times, an young lasses sud now and then donn out o' t'way a bit, ii. 298. **Lan.** Tha drunken scamp, tha'll be part donned when tha gets up, Donaldson *Queer Supper* (1886) 13; He's happen not so fine donned, *ib. Neddy's Crtship.* (1888) 7. **Chs.**[1,2a] **Som.** And when a don'd in Zunday claws, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 85.

Hence (1) **Donned**, *ppl. adj.* dressed, esp. smartly dressed; (2) **Donning**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the action of dressing; (*b*) *sb. pl.* dress, clothing, fine clothes, finery.

(1) **Cum.** The lads weel-don'd, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 65. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Two young ladies, very nicely donned, Waugh *Tattlin' Matty*, 24. (2,*a*) **w.Yks.** You'll need half-an-hour's donning, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) vii; **w.Yks.**[5] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* Sally Price 'as got on all 'er donnin's I should think; w'y 'er's 'anged ööth ribbints like a pedlar's basket. **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804). **Hmp.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Aay zeed ur, u-rig'd aew't een au'l ur duun'eenz [I saw her rigged out in all her finery].

3. *Reflex.* To dress oneself.

Cum. (J.Ar.); She donn't hersel sharper nor ivver ah saw her afooar, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 11. **Wm.** Up I gat [and] dond me sel, Close *Satirist* (1833) 158. **Yks.** Robin, you've donn'd yoursen reeght seean, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 12. **n.Yks.** Don thee seaun (K.). **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Get up, an' don thisel, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) vii; **Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] Don thisel up.

4. With *on*: to put on.

Elg. Don'd on her hat and scarlet petticoat, Tester *Poems* (1865) 33. **w.Yks.** Seea don on the' bonnet, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 17;

Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; He signed the pledge, an' donned on the blue ribbon (F.P.T.); (S.P.U.) **Chs.** An dont on meh shoon, Stoyls *Roid* (1840) st. 1, in *Chs. N. & Q.* No. 625, I. 182.

5. With *off, out, up*: to dress up, put on fine attire, decorate.

Lakel. They're gian doon t'toon i' ther bettermer duddins. Donned-up fer a weddin' er summat, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897); It's a monkey, I's warrent it; they dew don them up in that way, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 36, ed. 1876. **Wm.** Yee er sae dond awt ith check happron, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 11, ed. 1821. **Yks.** Another chap coom up an' ah wor led agean me mind, baht t'choice o' saying a word, inta a cab donn'd up e blue papers, Toddles *Comic Alm.* (1875) 9. **w.Yks.** Tho yo wodn't think it to see me when awm donned up, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 38; When shoo'd donned hersen up fer th' neet, Bickerdike *Beven's Ann.* (1872) 5; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Aw know awm noan donn'd up so smart, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 4. **Chs.** 'Donned up,' as he would phrase it, Yates *Owd Peter*, ii. **Der.** She wur donned oot fine, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 142. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* Did'n'ee see Bessy Leach at the club? wunna-d-'er donned off?

6. To put one thing over another; to put a bobbin on to a spindle. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

Hence **Donning-on**, *vbl. sb.* the act of throwing the wool after 'making up' upon the comb by the right hand. w.Yks. (E.W.)

7. With *on*: to answer back, to give a cutting reply.

w.Yks. Thah can say nowt, but he'll don on to thah, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 19, 1892).

DONALD, *sb.* Sc. **I.** A slang term for a glass of whisky, or of other spirit.

Sc. They wandered about in search of the bar, and at last went back to the room where they had left the others and asked for 'twa donalds,' *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 39. **Frf.** We'll gie ye a 'Donald' some nicht, though we borrit [borrow it], Johnston *Poems* (1869) 128.

2. *Comp.* **Donal'-blue**, the jelly-fish. **Bnff.**[1]

DONAR, see **Donner.**

DONCASS, *v.* Chs. Shr. Hrf. Also in form **dongaz** s.Chs.[1] [do·ŋkəs, do·ŋgəs.] To saunter, wander about.

s.Chs.[1] Dongg·ŭzin ŭbuw·t dhŭ lai·nz ŭv ŭ neyt [Dongazin about the lanes of a neight']. **Shr.**[1] W'eer bin yo' off doncassin' to now? **Hrf.**[2] Her was doncassing after him.

Hence **Dongazin**, *ppl. adj.* out of sorts, limp, fatigued.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy feyl ver·i dongg·ŭzin [I feil very dongazin].

DONCH, DONCIE, see **Donsh, Donsie**, *adj.*[2]

DONDER, DON-DINNER, see **Dander**, *v.*[2], **Down-dinner.**

DON(E)D, see **Do**, *v.*

DONDLE, *v.* s.Chs.[1] [do·ndl.] To lead, guide.

s.Chs.[1] Ey don·dld iz os·iz on ŭ bit [He dondled his hosses on a bit].

DONDY, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] [do·ndi.] An over-dressed, vulgar woman.

DONE, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **deun** Nhb.[1] Cum.[3]; **dune** Sc. [dun, dən, duin, dēn.] See **Do**, *v.* **I. 6.** ii. **I.** *pp.* In phr. (1) *be done*, (2) *have done*, be quiet.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.**[3] I tell the', be deün, 41. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.**[1] Hev done wi ye.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Done for**, (*a*) worn out, finished; exhausted, tired; (*b*) *fig.* ruined, insolvent; (2) **— growing**, stunted in growth, short of stature; (3) **— out**, see **— for** (*a*); (4) **— over**, (*a*) worn out with grief, fatigue, &c.; (*b*) intoxicated, drunk; (*c*) see **— for** (*b*); (5) **— up**, (*a, b*) see **— for** (*a, b*).

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lin.** The milk paäl's dune for (T.H.R.). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] My gown's almost done for. (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **s.Lin.** He struggled hard, but he's hed to give in at last, and now he's thoroughly done for (T.H.R.). **War.**[3] 'My word, mate, you're done for!' was the consoling exclamation of a workman who lifted up a friend who had fallen on the slippery pavement, and who was both breathless and dazed, and whom the workman believed to be dying. (2) **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1] (3) **Cum.**[1] (4, *a*) **Nhb.** Geordey did caper till myestly deun ower, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 68; **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Poor fella, he waz dewn ower, when he gat to kno at hiz mudder waz deead (W.H.). **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sus.**[1] (*b*) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. **I.W.**[1] (*c*) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] (5, *a*) **w.Yks.** Ah spied a fox pop into a suff . . . done up nearly, Tom Treddlehoyle *Barnsla Ann.* 1858) 35. **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'd hed noht to eät all daay, an' was fairly dun up when I got into th' kitchen. **s.Lin.** The poor o'd chap wer compleätly done up (T.H.R.). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **w.Yks.** 'Jim Smith's benked.' 'What is he paying?' 'Nowt, he's reight done up' (S.K.C.). **Nhp.**[1] They can't go on much longer, they're quite done up. **War.**[3]

3. Nonplussed, outwitted.

Sc. (A.W.), **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Hrf.**[2] You have done me. **Brks.**[1] **Suf.** (C.G.B.); I'm wholly done now, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

4. Of rain: fallen.

I.Ma. There's a deal of rain done (S.A.P.K.).

5. *ppl. adj.* Exhausted, tired, worn out with fatigue, &c.

Frf. Some auld servant, crazed an' dune, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 134; It was just a gey done auld woman, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 178. **Per.** A dune body o' eighty, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 190; Ye maun be nearly dune wi' tire, *ib.* 142. **Fif.** 'I feel awfu' dune whiles, jist here,' placing her hand on her breast, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 170. **Ayr.** Robin's unco done, the body. He has a croichlin' bit hoast that I dinna like ava, Service *Notandums* (1890) 96. **Lnk.** Such was the maister when I went to school —'a dune man,' the villagers said, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) ii. **e.Lth.** He was an auld dune body, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 10. **Slg.** Fairly done, and out o' breath, I reached the farmost heicht, Towers *Poems* (1885) 54. **Dmf.** This puir dune body maun sune be dust, Reid *Poems* (1894) 1. **Kcb.** I'm unco dune the nicht, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 139. **N.I.**[1] Done man, a worn-out old man. **Cum.** Aye, poor falla, he's done (J.Ar.). **w.Yks.** Ye men is all alike; yes, all. If ye've a scratch ye're done, *Yksman.* (Apr. 21, 1889) 235/1; **w.Yks.**[1] I's done to t'bone. **n.Lin.**[1] 'Go at it, chaps, I'm dun,' said by a wounded man in a row. **Cor.** I heard your breath alter its pace, an' felt the strength tricklin' out of you an' knew 'ee for a done man, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 108.

Hence **Doner** or **Dunner**, *sb.* a man, animal, &c., 'done for' and past hope.

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] Thuck old sow be a dunner; her'll be dead afore night.

DONEGAL RED, *phr.* Irel. A red-headed girl.

Don. Red-headed, that is fiery red girls, seem to be a speciality of the Co. Donegal, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 63.

DONEL, *sb.* Wxf.[1] Also written **dhonal.** A dunce. Cf. **dunny.**

Ch'am a stoak, an a donel [I am a fool and a dunce], 84.

DONETLES, see **Dontles.**

DONEY, *sb.*[1] Lan. Nhp. [dō·ni.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

Lan. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 29. **Nhp.**[1] Also called Hedge Chat.

DONEY, *sb.*[2] e.An.[1] Also written **downy.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A shepherd.

DONEY-WAGON, *sb.* Shr.[1] [dō·ni-wæ·gən.] A wagon with skeleton sides.

DONFRON, *sb.* n.Yks.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] A labourer's tea, afternoon 'drinking.'

DONGAZ, see **Doncass.**

DONGLE, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [do·ŋgl.] An idle or listless way of going about.

Ahy daayt yŭ bin ŭ bit lin·ti, Mae·ri; yoa·· séemn tŭ aav·· sich ŭ donggl—mai·z mi thingk [I dait yŏ bin a bit linty, Mary; yo seemn to have sich a dongle—mays me think].

DONGON, *sb.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] One who is cleverer than he looks. (Hall.)

DONICK, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. (K.) A boy's 'play' with a 'bandy' staff and round ball of wood. Hence **Donick-staff**, *sb.* the stick used in the game of 'donick.'

DONIE, *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A hare.

DONK, *adj., sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Midl. Nhp. War. Glo. Also in form **dunk** Sc. Nhb.[1] n.Yks. [doŋk, duŋk, Sc. dʉŋk.] **1.** *adj.* Damp, moist, wet. Cf. **dank**, *adj.*

Rnf. (Jam.) **Edb.** On auld worm-eaten shelf, in cellar dunk, Whare hearty benders synd their drouthy trunk, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 179, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[12] As donk as a dungeon. **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[18] **Lan.** Aw doft meh donk shoon an hoyse, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 28; It feels donk uppo the shilder, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 39; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.*

Hence (1) **Dunker**, *sb.* a close mist; (2) **Dunkin**, *adj.* wet and dreary; (3) **Donkish**, *adj.* somewhat damp; (4) **Donky** (or **Donkey**), wet, damp, misty.

(1) S. & Ork.[1] (2) n.Yks. A dunkin day (R.H.H.). (3) Rnf. (Jam.) (4) Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. It's donky weather, this, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 211; Cum.[3] Yā donky neet last summer, 9. Yks. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). ne.Yks.[1] Thaay's quiet donky tonnd. w.Yks. It's a donky efternoon, (F.P.T.); When wool is damp and fusty it is called donky or thonky, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 348; w.Yks.[1] A donky, mislin, deggy mornin, ii. 285; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Nhp.[2]

2. *sb.* A thick mist.

Lakel. Thick mist 'at sticks tull, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897).

Hence **Donk-in-dale**, *sb.* a raw mist on water; humidity rising in the evening in the hollow parts of meadows.

Nhb.[1] Donkindale, dank-in-dale, duncan-dyel.

3. A soft, clayey substance found in lead veins.

Nhb. The rake veins . . . frequently [carry] a soft clayey substance, commonly called, by miners, douk or donk of the vein, Forster *Section Strata* (1821) 190; Nhb.[1]

4. *v.* To moisten, damp; to drizzle, rain slightly.

Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. Does it ever rain here?—Why it dizzles, and donks, and dozzles, and duz, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Oct. 1866) 150; Cum.[3] It donks an' dozzles an' does, but niver cūms iv any girt pell, 198. n.Lan. When it is rather foggy and there is a warm moist wind we often say: 'It donks and dries lile' [little] (G.W.).

[1. And ewiry blome on branch, and eke on bonk Opnyt and spred thair balmy leuis donk, Dunbar, *Goldyn Targe* (1508) 97. 2. Ye donk, *nebulae*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). Cp. Sw. dial. *dank*, a moist, damp field (Rietz).]

DONKEY, *sb.* Sc. War. Oxf. Dev. Guer. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Donkey-beast**, a donkey; (2) **-bite**, a small tract of rough grazing-ground; (3) **-bred**, low-bred; (4) **-'s-ear**, the woolly woundwort or mouse-ear, *Stachys lanata*; (5) **-'s 'ears**, a long, indefinite period of time; (6) **-'s oats**, the flowers and seeds of the common sorrel or dock, *Rumex acetosa*.

(1) Ayr. See if he could get a quiet donkey-beast to run in a small chaise with his children, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 92. (2) War.[2] (3) Oxf.[1] (4) Dev.[4] (5) War.[2] Oxf. For years, long years, and to use a well-known local expression, 'Donkey's 'ears,' *Dorchester Prsh. Mag.* (April 1896). (6) Dev.[4]

2. A name given to a four-square block of wood, used in various games of marbles.

War.[2] A foursquare block on which marbles are placed to be shot at. The term is also applied to a board pierced at intervals—each hole having a number above it—at which marbles are discharged, in the hope of their passing through some hole of high value. The numbers represent the marbles that the holder of the donkey must pay if the shooter be successful. The shooter loses his marbles that strike the donkey without passing through a hole.

DONKS, *sb.* Suf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [doŋks.] Winning back one's venture at pitch-halfpenny or hussel-cap.

DONNA(E, see **Do**, *v.*

DONNARG, DONNAUGHT, see **Downarg, Donnot.**

DONN'D, *ppl. adj.* Rnf. (Jam.) Fond, greatly attached. That cow's a donn'd brute [very fond of its owner].

DONNER, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **donar, donnar** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.; **donnor** Sc. [do·nər.] To stupefy, stun.

Sc. I got the lick that donnerit me from a left-handed lighterman, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ii; I'm either gaun daft, or I'm donnert wi' drink, My head is a' singin'—I'm deein', I think, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 177. Fif. Tak a horn O' my rare highland whisky. 'Tis no the damag'd heady gear That donnar, dose, or daver, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 141.

Hence (1) **Donnerd** (or **Donnert**), (*a*) *ppl. adj.* stupid, dazed; (*b*) *sb.* a fool, blockhead; (2) **Donnering**, *ppl. adj.* stupefied, walking stupidly; (3) **Donnertness**, *sb.* stupidity.

(1, *a*) Sc. Ye donnard auld crippled idiot, what have I to do with the session? Scott *Antiquary* (1816) ii. Abd. O'er muckle wark, withoot some little ploy, Mak's auld or young a thowless donnart boy, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 28. Frf. Yon donnert fule, John Robbie, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xi. Per. Ye donnerd idiot, are ye ettlin tae follow Drums afore yir time? Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1894) 233. w.Sc. O ye donnert doitit idiot to mak a bogle o' yer minister, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 160. Fif. Tam . . . littin' the feegure to its feet explained . . . that the captain was only wax. 'Wax! ye donnert fool, what way did ye no tell me sae at first?' McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 32. s.Sc. Nocht dings ane donnart sunner than study, Watson *Border Bards* (1859) 193. Rnf. I'm countit either daft or donnert, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 125. Ayr. The auld donnart Highlan' Watch was a real sport to the students, Service *Notandums* (1890) 71. Lnk. I was fair donnert wi' fear, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. Lth. Ye donnert craters, d'ye no' see the tea bilin' like kail in the pat? Swan *Carlowrie* (1895) i. e.Lth. Speak oot, ye donnert eejit! Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 27. Edb. Deil speed ye! Jock, ye'd ding me donnor, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 59. Peb. You are a donnert fellow (A.C.). Slk. Auld dementit, donnart creature, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 92. Dmf. The donnort bodie croon'd right lowne, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 88. Gall. Ye donnert U. P., come on wi' your auld blue steam-roller, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xxviii. Kcb. Ye'll aiblins be thinkin' me donnert an' doited, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 72. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. A colly dandered at his heels, Gey donnart an' maist blin', Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 74; Noo the donnert loons reel, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 193; Nhb.[1] She's a poor, silly, donnert body. She's as donnert as a cuckoo. (*b*) Lnk. If you're no a donart, ye micht easy ken that Johnnie an' Kirsty are ower yonder tae, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 33. (2) Edb. Wha ay gang donarin' nidy noy To houses flisky, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 173. (3) Sc. (Jam.)

DONNER, see **Don**, *sb.*[1]

DONNER-BEE, *sb.* Sc. A bumble-bee, drum-bee. Gall. (W.G.) See **Donner**, *v.*

DONNICK, DONNOR, see **Dunnekin, Donner.**

DONNOT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **donnat** Sc. (Jam.) Dur.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **donnaught** Yks.; **donnet** Wm. n.Yks.[1]; **donnit** Nhb.[1]; **donot** Sc. Nhb.[1]; and in forms **dannat** n.Cy. (Grose) Cum.[1] w.Yks.; **dannet** Wm. Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **dannot** w.Yks.[1]; **deeah-nowt** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **do-noht** n.Lin.[1]; **do-nowt** Lan.[1]; **downot** n.Yks.[2]; **dunnot** m.Yks.[1] [do·nət, da·nət.] 1. An idle, good-for-nothing, worthless person or animal.

Sc. Janet, thou donot. Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 89, ed. 1848. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] That at t'donnat. Lakel. There's many a good-looking donnet, *Prov.*, Ellwood (1895). Yks. Grose (1790); (K.); Bailey (1721); Ray (1691). n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] He's a donnot at it. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. (M.C.F.M.); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan.[1] He's a do-nowt an' maks his mother keep him. n.Lin.[1] She's a real idled do noht; like a fine laady, can't dress hersen wi'oot helpin'.

Hence (1) **Dannot**, *adj.* idle, bad, good for nothing; (2) **Donnatful**, *adj.* worthless, good for nothing, vicious, depraved.

(1) e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (2) Cum. Only heard as applied to animals.' 'If iver ther's a thing 'at's rayder donnotful, our maister's suer to hev' summat to say for't' (M.P.).

2. An idle, mischievous child, an imp.

Nhb. An' wor awdist lass Jinny, the slee witchin donnit! Had coaxed her aud minnie te buy her new stays, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 485. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). s.Dur. He's a fair donnat, Aw can mak nowt ow him (J.E.D.). Cum. Thou laal donnet (M.P.); Lile donnet, thou kens nowt ava! Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv. Wm. He's a nasty lahl donnet (B.K.). n.Yks. Thou'll break thy oan yed next, thou gaumless donnat, Fetherston *Smuggins Family*, 20.

3. A worthless, bad woman.

n.Cy. What's brought thee back again, thou silly donnot? . . . hast thou brought any more bastards wi' thee to lay to honest men's doors? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxxii. Cum. On his back he may tie her, a donnet is she, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 63. Wm. Thear is not a dannet ith cuntry but he knaas her, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 17. n.Yks. Ah was tell'd afooarhand . . . at sha was a mere donnat, *Spec. Dial.* (1887) 6; n.Yks.[3], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] A lile, threapin, complin dannot, ii. 288. n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

4. The devil.

Dur. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 110. Cum. Dunnet be keen o' gangin abroad for fear th' donnet git tha, Ritson *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787) 7, ed. 1866; Cum.[1] She's that o' t'donnat. Wm. Thar's summit et donnet in her, she's sea wicked, Close *Satirist* (1833) 158; This minute I feel mysell a saint, the next a dannet, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) I. 359; She declared the thing she saw Belonged to that a'uld] donnet, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859 43, ed. 1896. Wm. & Cum.[1] Tha thout that oth donnot was imma [in me], 131. n.Yks. He's nowght sae bad for a limb o' t'au'd donnot, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxv; n.Yks.[1] 'That au'd donnot,' or 'T'au'd

donnot.' Satan himself; n.Yks.[2] 'That o' t'donnot's nivver i' danger,' an allusion to the prosperity of the wicked, as the Evil one is said to befriend his own; n.Yks.[3] m.Yks.[1] The dunnot mud be aback o' t'dear—Ah can't oppen 't. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. That 'at dannot, Willan *List Wds.* (1811); (M.C.F.M.)

[In most cases repr. an earlier *do nought*, but some forms point rather to an original *dow not*; see Dow, *v.*[1]]

DONNY, *sb.* Lin. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] [do·ni.] A small net used for fishing.

Lin.[1] Dev. *w. Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2.

DONNY, DONOT, see **Danny, Donnot.**

DONSH, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. Also written **donch** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks. n.Yks. [donʃ.] Fastidious, nice, dainty of appetite. See **Densh**; cf. **dauneh.**

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.*; Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; Piper *Dial. Sheffield* (1824) 23; *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 113.

DONSIE, *adj.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Also written **doncy** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] (Hall.) [do·nsi.] 1. *adj.* Neat, trim; affectedly neat, self-important.

Sc. Better rough and sonsie, than bare and donsie [Better a plentiful condition, though not so neat and nice, than too much cleanliness with penury], Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 68. Lnk. She was a donsie wife and clean, Ramsay *Lucky Wood* (1717) 23, in *Poems* (ed. 1733) 19. Lth. Ye'll nod to your mither, Watchin' ilka stap o' your wee donsy brither, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 63. Per. A donsy auld carline is Janet Dunbar, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 91. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Scarce. That donsie laddie, Billie Brown, Donaldson *Poems*, 4.

2. Saucy, restive; testy.

w.Sc. Sic an unco wastrie in the way of claiths . . . made me a thocht donsy, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 273. Ayr. Tho' ye was trickie, slee, an' funnie, Ye ne'er was donsie, Burns *To his Auld Mare*, st. 5; With reference to light behaviour in a woman, Galt *Provost*, *Gl.* (1896). Gall. (Jam.) Keb. Come Muse! thou donsy limmer, who dost laugh, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 56 (Jam.).

3. *sb.* Dandyism. n.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

DONSIE, *adj.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Amer. Also written **dauncey** N.I.[1]; **doncie** Sc. Ant. Nhb.[1] Amer. [do·nsi.] 1. *adj.* Unfortunate, unlucky; in straitened circumstances.

Ayr. I promised that donsie body, Galt *Legatees* (1820) iv. Lnk. He lookit as donsie an' dowie as ever, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 67. Gall. My spouse is no sae frank wi' doncie John, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 18. Keb. For fear o' donsy whirl into the stream, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 28. Nhb. That donsie laddie, Billie Brown, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 253; I fear auld Nick will glamor cast An' net you a'thegither some donsie day! Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 33; Nhb.[1] Scarce. [Amer. 'Under the weather,' *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

2. Weak, sickly, delicate in health.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) N.I.[1] Uls. Poor crather, She's gettin' more donsy nor ever, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 46. Ant. A hae been very doncy a' winter, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dwn. Knox *Hist. Down* (1875). s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 387.]

Hence **Donsielie**, *adj.* poorly, indifferent in health.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

3. Dull, stupid.

Rxb. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (Jam.).

4. *sb.* A stupid, lubberly fellow.

Rnf. Thou art nae steehie sonsie, . . . Nae dull, dreamy doncie, . . . But frae mornin' till nicht, Like a glad beam o' licht, Thou art aye on the flicht, Young *Pictures* (1865) 55. Slk., Rxb. (Jam.)

DONTLES, *sb. pl.* Lan. Also in form **donetles.** [do·ntlz.] Clothes, articles to be donned.

Lan. I ha' o bit o' bacco nt I mede bow'd to take fur meh hone, ewt o' meh deme's drawer e th' dresser, wheenr hoo puts hur donetles, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 32. Lan.[1], s.Lan. (F.E.T.)

Hence **Donetlement**, *sb.* (1) ? contents. [Not known to our correspondents.] (2) *pl.* holiday dress, fine clothes.

(1) Lan. Dewn wawted th' owd black pot weh aw th' sweet donetlement int', Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 40. (2) s.Lan. (F.E.T.)

DONY, see **Dawny**, *adj.*

DOO, *sb.* Bnff.[1] An infant; a child's doll.

DOO, DOOAL, see **Dove**, *sb.*, **Dole**, *sb.*[1]

DOOATLY, DOOBIE, see **Doit**, *v.*, **Dobby**, *sb.*[1]

DOOBLUS, *adj.* e.An. Doubtful, suspicious. e.An.[1], Nrf. (M.C.H.B.)

DOOD, see **Dod**, *sb.*[1]

DOODA, *sb.* Cor. [dū·də, dœ̄·də.] A fool, stupid person.

Cor.[1 2]; Cor.[3] A favourite word for interrupting a speaker.

DOODEEN, see **Dudeen.**

DOODLE, *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Also written **doudle** Sc. [dœ̄·dl, dū·dl.] 1. To dandle, to hush an infant to sleep. Cf. **deedle**, *v.*

n.Sc. If that she be now wi' bairn, . . . I have an auld wife to my mither, Will doudle it on her knee, Hero *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 203 (Jam.). Ayr. Aft has he doudled me upon his knee, Burns *O, whar did ye get.* Lnk. An' he was tane to Craignethan's hall, An' doudlit on his knee, *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 526 (Jam.).

2. To prepare or make ready a temporary or make-shift bed.

n.Yks. Rare now, although I heard an old person not long since say to some one who had come unexpectedly when the house was full, 'Whya wa mun doodle tha summat up ti lig on' (R.B.); Doodle up t'squab (I.W.).

DOODLE, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Also Ken. Also written **doudle** Sc. [dū·dl.] 1. To drone on the bagpipes. Cf. **diddle**, *v.*[3]

Sc. (Jam.); I am wearied wi' doudling the bag o' wind a' day, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) iii.

Hence **Doodle-sack**, *sb.* a bagpipe.

Ken. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 153; Ken.[1]

2. To repeat a melody by playing it in short phrases in order to teach the air. Cf. **diddle**, *v.*[4]

Nhb. A friend, a fiddler, told me the other day he had learnt a certain tune by an old man 'doodling' it over to him. That was by singing or humming it bit by bit until he learnt the whole (R.O.H.).

[1. G. *dudeln*, to play on the bagpipe; *Dudelsack*, a bagpipe.]

DOODLE, *v.*[3] Yks. Nhp. Also Dor. Dev. Cor. Slang. [dū·dl.] 1. To cheat, deceive, trick. See **Diddle**, *v.*[1]

w.Yks. Tom worn't to be doodled that way, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 31. Cor.[1 2] Slang. I have been dished and doodled out of forty pounds to-day, Moncrieff *Tom an' Jerry* (1823) I. 7 (Farmer).

2. To trifle, fritter away time, &c.; to dawdle, linger.

Nhp.[2] What are ye doodlin for? w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). n.Dev. She doodles it away, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cor.[1]

Hence **Doodling**, *vbl. sb.* trifling.

Cor. Anan! says I, none of thy doodling, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 55.

[1. Lit. to befool, to make a 'doodle' of. Cp. LG. *dudel*, in *dudel-dopp*, 'ein einfältiger Mensch' (Berghaus).]

DOODLIE, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *crannie doodlie*, a nursery name for the little finger. Cf. **crannie-wannie.**

ne.Sc. In the rhymes connected with the hand, . . . in three versions . . . the little finger seems to have been the luckless victim, . . . in two under the name of 'creenie-crannie,' in the third under that of 'crannie doodlie.' 'An puir wee crannie doodlie paid for a',' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 14, 15.

DOODLINGS, *sb. pl.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] [dū·dlinz.] Young foxes. See **Dodd**, *sb.*[2]

n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881).

DOODYKYE, *sb. pl.* Nhb. A name given to var. species of *Rumex*. (B. & H.)

DOOEL, DOOF, see **Dowel, Dough, Dowf(f.**

DOOF(F, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Written **douff** Abd. Lnk. (Jam.); **dowff** Elg. [dūf.] 1. *sb.* A blow with a soft body; a dull, heavy blow.

Abd. (Jam.) Slk. Were the bodies cut?—No, . . . but they had gotten some sair doofs, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866.

2. A hollow-sounding fall, like that of a loaded sack coming to the ground.

Slk. That I muchtna gie a dooffe I hurklit litherlye down, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866.

3. *v.* To strike forcibly; to fall heavily.

Elg. Upon the fleer to Tulloehgorum, [he] Dowffed his bannet

i' the neuk, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 146; The clods are dowfin' doo'some on her little coffin lid, *ib.* 175. **Lth.** Ye've douff't your ba' o'er the dike (JAM.).

DOOFFARD, see **Dowfart.**

DOOGS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Suf. A term in the game of marbles; see below.

Suf.[1] At marbles he who knocks out the number of marbles he put in is said to have 'got his doogs.' 'I a' lost tew.' 'I a' won tew.' 'I a' got my doogs' [neither lost nor won]. A Bury word.

DOOINEY MOLLA, *phr.* I.Ma. See below.

I.Ma. They call him the Dooiney Molla—literally the manpraiser. His primary function is that of an informal, unmercenary, purely friendly and philanthropic matchmaker introduced by the young man to persuade the parents of the young woman that he is a splendid fellow with substantial possessions or magnificent prospects, and entirely fit to marry her. But he has a secondary function less frequent though scarcely less familiar, and it is that of lover by proxy, or intended husband by deputy, with duties of moral guardianship over the girl while the man himself is off at the herrings, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. vii.

DOOISH, *adj.* Lei. War. [dū·iʃ.] Active, handy.

Lei.[1] My new gal seems very dooish. **War.**[3]

DOOK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. [dūk.] 1. *sb.* A peg, small piece of wood driven into a lime wall, for holding a nail. (JAM.), Cai.[1] 2. The bung of a cask. Bnff.[1] 3. *v.* To bung a cask. *ib.*

DOOK, *sb.*[2] Lin. [dūk.] A handful, used only of thatch, straw, stubble, &c.

n.Lin.[1] If ther's a witch ony wheäre aboot an' ye'r scar'd 'at she'll oherlook yĕ, you mun goä an' pull a dook o' thack oot 'n her hoose eävins, an' bo'n it, then she can't do noht to yĕ.

DOOK, *sb.*[3] Sc. [dūk.] Mining term: an inclined roadway or 'dip.'

Lnk. I heerd a queer chappin' soond no hauf-an-hour ago doon the dook, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 233; They walked boldly down the inclined roadway, known in Scotch mining parlance as the 'dook,' properly the dip, *ib.* 234.

DOOK, see **Duck**, *v.*, **Sour-dook.**

DOOKE, see **Do**, *v.*, **Doke.**

DOOL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *sb.* A blow or stroke, given with a flat surface.

2. *v.* To beat, strike, thrash.

I'll dool you.

DOOL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Der. e.An. Ken. Sus. Dev. Also written **dole** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Der.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] e.Suf. Ess.[1] Ken.[1] Dev.[2]; **doole** Sus.[12]; **dow(a)l** Ken.[1]; **dowle** Ken.; **dual** Suf.; **dule** Sc. [dūl, dœ̄l, dūl.] 1. *sb.* A boundary mark in an unenclosed field; a low post, stone, mound of earth, &c.

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Fif., Lth.** Where ground is let for sowing flax or planting potatoes, a small portion of grain is thrown in to mark the limits on either side; sometimes a stake is put in or a few stones (JAM.). **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849; In woodcraft, a mark on a stump to show where the 'fell' for the year begins (C.T.). **nw.Suf.** The boundaries of the different parishes are marked by earthen mounds, from three to six feet high, which are known in the neighbourhood as dools, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 162. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1] **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] A conical lump of earth, about three feet in diameter at the base, and about two feet in height, raised to show the bounds of parishes or farms on the downs. **Dev.**[2] I have been jumping over the doles up in the moor.

Hence (1) **Dole-post**, *sb.* a post used as a boundary mark; (2) **-stone**, *sb.* a boundary stone, landmark.

(1) **Nrf.**[1] (2) **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Ken.** (K.); **Ken.**[1]

2. A balk or strip of pasture left between furrows of ploughed land; the grass border round arable fields.

n.Cy. (P.R.); (K.) **Nhb**[1] **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); *Gl.* (1851); A church path wide enough to admit of the passage of a walking funeral (G.E.D.); **Ess.**[1] [GROSE (1790); RAY (1691).]

3. The goal in a game; a boys' game.

Sc. HONE *Table-bk.* (1827) I. 40; A school game. The dools are places marked with stones where the players always remain in safety. MACTAGGART *Gallov. Encyclo.* in GOMME *Games* (1894) 99. **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Per.** The object of the married men was to hang it [the ball], i.e. to put it three times into a small hole in the moor, the dool or limit on the one hand, *Statist. Acc.* XVIII. 88 (JAM.). **Dmf.** It [a much-respected old tree] never was the 'dools,' nor the 'butt,' CROMEK *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 8; The Outs and the Ins—a game peculiar to the low countries of Scotland, and very common in Nithsdale and Galloway. A circle is drawn and neatly divided into six parts; on one of these is cut another circle of ten feet diameter,—this is called the 'Ins,' and the large circle is called the 'Outs.' A stone, or branch of a tree, is set up at these marks in the large circle;—these are termed 'Dools,' *ib.* 204. [A small hole on the moor, which was the dool, or limit, CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* (1869) I. 238.]

Hence *to hail the dool*, *phr.* an expression of victory; see below.

Sc. In the game of golf as anciently played, when the ball reached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory called 'Hail dule!' *Chron. S. P.* II. 370, *n.* (JAM.); When the ball touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out 'Hail!' or it has hail'd the dule, TYTLER *Poet. Remains* (1783) 187 (JAM.). **Lnk.** Gar the kirk-boxie hale the dools, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 35. **Ayr.** For sic as hail Apollo's dool, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 97. **Edb.** He taught auld Tam to hale the dules, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 190, ed. 1785.

4. *v.* With *off*: to mark out the limits, to fix the boundaries. Fif., Lth. (JAM.)

[1. Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbours' doles and marks, *Homilies* (1563) ii, Rogation Week; Dole, merke, *meta*, *Prompt.* EFris. *dôle* (*dol*), boundary-mark; a stake, stone, furrow, &c., used to mark boundaries (KOOLMAN). 2. Dool, a green balk or mound between the ploughed lands in common fields, WORLIDGE (1681). 3. Fresh men came in and hail'd the dulis, *Chrysts-Kirk* (c. 1550) xxi, in Ramsay's *Evergreen* (1761) I. 14.]

DOOL, see **Dole**, *sb.*[1 2], **Doll**, *v.*[2], **Dowel, Dule.**

DOOLESS, see **Dowless.**

DOOLIE, *sb.* Sc. Written **doulie**. Fif. [dū·li.] 1. A hobgoblin, spectre; a scarecrow.

Kcd. The doolie, however, is said to have been sometimes seen. This malign spirit . . . was wont to haunt the fords and decayed bridges, where he was particularly officious in inveigling the unwary traveller, to take the most perilous tract. It is long since he has ceased to be mischievous; and having of course lost all credit, he has now dwindled down into a mere scarecrow, *Agric. Surv.* 428 (JAM.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Doolie-doomster**, a spectre; (2) **-yates**, ghost-haunted gates.

(1) **Sc.** Alangside cairds and dooley-doomsters like you, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) iii. (2) **Frf.** Sometimes on dark nights the inventor had to make his courage good by seeing the farmer past the doulie yates, BARRIE *Licht* (1891) xii.

DOOLIE, see **Doley.**

DOOLZIE, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) A frolicsome, thoughtless woman.

DOOM, *sb.* and *v.* n.Lin.[1] 1. *sb.* A dome.

2. *v.* To make a dome.

A well is best to be doom'd oher with brick, leävin' a man-hoäle wi' a flag oher it.

DOOM, DOOMBLE, see **Dome**, *sb.*[1], **Dumb, Dumble.**

DOOMENT, see **Doment.**

DOOM-HOUR, *sb.* Sc. The last hour, the hour of doom.

Ayr. Afraid the great clock of time would strike the doom-hour before their tasks were done, GALT *Legatees* (1820) ii.

DOOMING, *sb.* Sc. A sentence, judgement; fate.

Sc. Were I myself recognised and identified, iron to the heels and hemp to the craig would be my brief dooming, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxi.

DOOMING, *vbl. sb.* Dev.[3] [dū·min.] The falling of the mist.

Make 'aste an' take tha cloase in vrom the line, Betty, vor I zees tha dooming coming down vast. Tez dooming, us chell 'ave 'eavy rain purty zūne.

DOOMLE, see **Dummel(l.**

DOOMS, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **deums** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **deemas** Abd.; **deemis** Knr. (JAM.); **demous** Sc. [dœ̄mz, dī·məs.] 1. *adj.* Great, in phr. *a deemis expense*, great cost. Knr. (JAM.)

2. *adv.* Very, extremely, exceedingly, used as an intensitive or mild imprecation. Also used as *adj.*

Sc. 'It's dooms truth though,' said Saddletree, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv; He whistelt demous sma', Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxix. Abd. He seems to be a kittle brute, and deemas ill to meddle wi', Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 132, ed. 1889; The warl' wadna be sae dooms like hell, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxxvi. e.Fif. There maun be a dooms heavy wecht o' snaw on the roof, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii. s.Sc. He's a dooms bad haun at baith cap and trencher, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 234. Dmb. I'm dull eneuch in the head, but I'm no sic a dooms idiot as no to ken that, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxi. Lth. I'm dooms sureye hae married a lass that will loup poortith and misfortune like a red deer, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 260. Slk. Ye hae surely been dooms sair left to yoursel, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 334, ed. 1866. Nhb.[1] 'Deums slaw,' or 'dry,' or any other action that requires 'deums' to give it great effect, is very commonly used.

3. *sb.* In phr. *a deemis of money*, a great sum. Knr. (Jam.)

[*Doom*, sb. + *-ous*; ep. use of *parlous* in Shaks.]

DOOMSTER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The official who formerly read the death-sentence in a law-court; a judge, 'deemster' (q.v.).

Sc. 'And this,' said the Doomster, 'I pronounce for doom,' Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv; The sentence is now read over by the clerk of court, and the formality of pronouncing doom is altogether omitted. *ib. Note.* e.Lth. As the doomster read the accursed sentence, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 101. Kcb. The law shall never be my doomster, by Christ's grace, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 229.

DOON, *sb.*[1] Sc. 1. The goal in a game. Cf. **dool**, *sb.*[2] 3.

Sc. It is only when they leave these places of refuge that those out of the doons have any chance to gain the game and get in; and leave the doons they frequently must, Mactaggart *Gallov. Encyclo.* in Gomme *Games* (1894) 99. Dmf., Gall. (Jam.) Kcb. Some . . . on the padder'd green Frae doon to doon, shoot forth the penny-stane, Davidson *Seasons* (1809) 87 (*ib.*).

2. The place where a game is played.

Dmf. The Barley Doons, the place for playing at Barley-break (Jam.).

DOON, *sb.*[2] Lin.[1] [dūn.] A place of confinement for prisoners in a village.

DOON, *adv.* Sc. Also written **doun** Lth.; **dune** Per.; and in forms **deen**, **dein** Abd. (Jam.); **doonlins** n.Sc. (Jam.); **doons** Fif.; **doonsin** Rxb.; **dunze** n.Sc. (Jam.) [dœ̄n, dūn, dīn.] Very, extremely, exceedingly, used as an intensitive. Cf. **dooms**.

n.Sc. 'Doon weil' or 'dunze weil,' very well. It is most freq. used with a negative prefixed, as 'no that dunze strong,' 'nae that dunze meikle.' 'Ye're no that doonlins ill,' you are not very bad (Jam.). Abd. What tho' fowk says that I can preach Nae that dein ill, Skinner *Poems* (1809 44, ed. 1859; I was never that deen ill at the readin', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. Per. We're no sae dune mean as that in Drumtochty, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) i. Fif. He bangit up sae doons affrichtet, Tennant *Papistry* (1827 67. e.Lth. In doun sooth, hae ye? Answer strecht, na, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 236. Rxb. But scarce sae doonsin white as his, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 55.

[I wait it is for me provydit, Bot sa done tyrsum it is to byd it, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 229.]

DOON, see **Down**, *adv.*

DOONDIE, *sb.* Or.I. A large, lean cod-fish.

Or.I. (S.A.S.); Commonly used still for a diseased cod-fish (J.G.).

DOONDLE, *v.* w.Som.[1] [dœ̄·n(d)l.] To dwindle.

There used to be a good lot o' boys there, but now they be a doondled down to vive or zix.

DOONLINS, **DOONSIN**, **DOOP**, see **Doon**, *adv.*, **Doup**.

DOOR, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **deear** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **deer** w.Yks.; **dewer** Wm.; **dore** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1]; **duir** Cum.; **dur** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **dure** Fif. N.I.[1] Wm. [dūr, duə(r), diər, diuər.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Door-bands**, the door-hinges; (2) **-cheek**, (*a*) a door-post, jamb; (*b*) the threshold, door-step; doorway; (3) **-crook**, the hinge of a door; (4) **-darn** or **-dern**, a door-frame, door-post; (5) **-deaf**, very deaf, as deaf as a door-nail; (6) **-drapper**, the piece of wood fastened to the bottom of cottage doors to shoot the water off the threshold; (7) **-ganging**, a doorway; (8) **-head**, the lintel of a door; (9) **-hole**, see **-ganging**; (10) **-jaw** or **-jawm**, see **-cheek** (*a*); (11) **-latch**, an eavesdropper; (12) **-nail deafness**, stone deafness; (13) **-('s-neighbour**, a next-door neighbour; (14) **-sill**, see **-cheek** (*b*); (15) **-slot**, a bar of iron which, when not in use, slips into a horizontal hole in the wall; (16) **-snack**, (17) **-sneck**, a door-latch; (18) **-staingels**, door-frames; (19) **-stall**, see **-cheek** (*a*); (20) **-staple**, the iron hook, driven into the door-post, which secures the bar or bolt which fastens the door on the inside; (21) **-stead**, (*a*, *b*) see **-cheek** (*a*, *b*); (22) **-step**, (*a*) see **-cheek** (*b*); (*b*) the landing-place at a door; (23) **-stone**, (*a*) the large flag-stone, *gen.* placed at the entrance of an outer door; (*b*) see **-cheek** (*b*); (24) **-stones**, the flags or pavement along the entire house-front; (25) **-stoop**, the side of a doorway; (26) **-ward**, towards the door.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2, *a*) Sc. To his dore-cheik I kept the cleik, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 346, ed. 1848; Twa crossed-legged figures, . . . ane on ilka door-cheek, *ib. Antiquary* (1816) xvi. Cai.[1] Ayr. Leaning his shoulder against the door-cheek, Galt *Lairds* (1826) i. Slk. The hame within his ain door-cheeks, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 233. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nbb.[1], Dur.[1], n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Just as he put his heeade by t'deer-cheek a pistil wer fired off, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 220; w.Yks.[1234] Lan. Pinn'd him bi th' throat again th' dur-cheek, Brierley *Daisy Nook* (1859) 44; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nbp.[1], Shr.[1] (*b*) Sc. It was at the Advocate's door-cheek that ye met her first, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) vii. Rnf. Ilk door-cheek and close was packit Wi' draigletail and dreepin' jacket, Young *Pictures* (1865) 127. Edb. Sitting at our door-cheek, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. Dmf. She laid down her powks at anither door-cheek, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 51. Gall. I grippet by the collars Andrew Rab an' Rough Roger . . . at Jamie Guthrie's door-cheek at the Abbey-burn, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 105. (3) Abd. (Jam.) (4) n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881). sw.Lin.[1] They even took down the door-derns, and burnt them. I.W.[2] (5) Edb. My greatest fear Is, that door-deaf, Pride canna hear, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811 57. (6) Wil.[1] (7) n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] (8) Bnff.[1] Gall. (A.W.) (9) w.Yks. Folk standing in the door-hole, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 40; He wor standin' i' t'doorhoil o' t'topmost hahse, *Yksman. Xmas No.* (1878) 9; w.Yks.[3] Lan. Owd Mally stoode i' th' dur-hole, watchin 'em, Waugh *Besom Ben* (1865) iv; Lan.[1], Chs.[1] (10) n.Lin.[1] I fetch'd my heäd . . . such an a clink up o' th' door-jaw it aached for a munth efter. Shr.[1] (11) e.Suf. (F.H.) (12) Rnf. Door-nail deafness fled before him, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 118. (13) Abd. I saw the limmers, . . . doors neighbours o' my ain, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 94, ed. 1889. Rnf. A newly married pair having become 'door-neighbours' to William Gilmour, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 32. Edb. Captain Inglis, just our ain door-neighbour, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 101; My door-neighbour, Thomas Burlings, popped in, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. (14) n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], s.Chs.[1], Not.[2], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] (15) n Lin. He trapp'd his finger wi' th' door-slot (M.P.); n.Lin.[1] (16) Nrf. E. Alden . . . was summoned . . . for wilfully damaging a gas-burner and door-snack, *Nrf. Dy. Standard* (Apr. 6, 1895) 3, col. 3. (17) n.Yks.[2] 'At thy parril thoo ivver lifts mah deear-sneck agcean,' at your peril you enter my dwelling any more. w.Yks. (E.G.) Lan. Th' owd reausty dur-sneck, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 459. (18) e.Dur.[1] (19) e.An.[1] Cmb.[1] Come in wi' yr'—allus a-leaning agin the door-stall. Nrf.[1] (20) Bnff.[1] (21, *a*) Cum. Stannin like a duir steed, Borrowdale *Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 311. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Slap-bang went ball, An in flew awd deear an deear-steead an' all, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 42. w.Yks. Ah teed him agean t'door-steid an went inside, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1892) 38. (*b*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Set the skeel i' the door-steed. Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1] Wm. A cuddant find oor aan dewersteead intet hoose, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] There they war, three o' fower on em stannin gossapin i' deear steed. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Pops his noaze end inta wun's door-steid, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1870) 3; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks[2] Another fell dahn it dooar-stead; w.Yks.[34], Chs.[1] s Not. She stood i' the door-stead an' wouldn't let me goo in (J.P.K.). n Lin. Peater cums bang thrif door-steäd, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1880) 131; n Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] The doorstead is so low, one is fit to knock one's head. s.Lin. You'l nivver cross your faëther's doorstead agen (T.H.R.). (22, *a*) Sc. (Jam.), Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1] (*b*) Slk. Standing at the landing place, or door-step as they call it there, Hogg *Tales* (1820) I. 243 (Jam.). (23, *a*) n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lig it dun o' t'door-stun (W.M.E.F.); w.Yks.[3] n.Lin.[1] Often the whole, or a part of an old mill-stone. It was the custom to leave hollow spaces under door-stones which were filled with broken bits of iron for the sake of keeping off witches. (*b*) Sc. Ganging ower the door-stane, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xvi.

Fif. He paus'd a wee on the dure-stane, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 192. Lth. When ower the doorstane they set their snout BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 23. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] She's nivver crossed wor door-styen sin a twelmonth past. Cum.[1] w.Yks. He noa sooiner passed hiz oan doorstan than his shins cum e contackt wi t'sharp edge a t'kitchen fender, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann.* (1893) 26. Lan.[1] He wur stondin' on th' durstone, an' would no goo inside. Chs.[1] (24) Dur.[1], n.Yks.[12] w.Yks. (J.T.); To fling or turn one 'on to t'doarst'ns' is to throw or turn him out of doors, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1] He'd naa sooner come to t'doorstans, ii. 305. e Lan.[1] (25) w.Yks. Rearin' herseln agean t'deur stoop, sho ranneled on. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 24, 1896). (26) Slk. Robin heaved his staff the doorward, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 94.

2. Phr. (1) *to get to the door*, (2) *to get across the doors*, to be able to get out of doors after illness, &c.; (3) *to give them the door*, to turn out of doors; (4) *to go by the door*, to withdraw custom, go past the door; (5) *to keep the door open*, to pay the expenses of a house, &c.; (6) *to put out of the door*, see *give them the door*; (7) *to put to the door*, (*a*) to ruin; (*b*) to reject, refuse; (8) *to swing the door*, see *keep the door open*; (9) *to take the door on one's back* or *with one*, to pack off, be gone; (10) *down the doors*, down the street; (11) *in a doors*, in the house; (12) *out of doors*, (*a*) see below; (*b*) out of fashion; (13) *to the door*, to the uttermost, completely; (14) *up to the door*, well done, 'up to dick'; (15) *the man of one's next door*, a next-door neighbour; (16) *a foot over every door-step*, free access to every one's house.

(1) n.Yks.[1] (2) e.Dur.[1] I haven't been across the doors. (3) Sc. Janet would gie them the door, CROCKETT *Clog Kelly* (1896) 176. (4) Abd. Those who were his friends before, He hopes they'll no gae by his door, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 251. (5) w.Yks.[3] (6) Lan. Like a child, fleyed o' bein' put out o' th' dur, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 23, ed. 1879. (7, *a*) Sc. Early rising is the first thing that puts a man to the door, *Prov.* (JAM.) (*b*) Ir. The boys wor about her agin,...An' Shamus along wid the rest, but she put thim all to the door, TENNYSON *To-morrow* (1885). (8) w.Yks.[3] (9) Cai.[1] Rnf. Your gods an' your graces maun pack, Sae, friend be advis'd, tak' the door on your back, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 136. Ayr. Come out, and tak' the door on your back, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xx. Wgt. There's nae fear o' yer bawbees: tak' the door wi' ya, an' be aff, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 313. (10) Frf. Grim auld earlins doon the doors Sud scauld, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 63. (11) Oxf.[1] My Missis yent in-a-doors jest now (s.v. In a doors). (12, *a*) Sur.[1] There's not a better field lies out-o'-doors than that 'ere one. There'll never be standing still again on this here farm as long as ever it lies out-o' doors, *Chron. Clay Farm*, 90. (*b*) Sur.[1] Farming's gone out o' doors now-a days. I don't know many of these plants about here, they be out o' doors now. (13) s.Sc. He'll roup us to the door, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 316. Lnk. He was determined to roup them to the door, although it shouldna put a penny in his pouch, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 16. (14) e.An.[1] (15) Wm. Soa far fra loving the man of his next dure, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 421. (16) Sc. I'm here ... to ask if you, that's got your foot over every door-step, can hear tell of another lass to take her place, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 66.

3. *pl.* Coal-mining term; see below.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Used underground, where, unless a passage were occasionally required, stoppings would be neeessary. They are usually placed in pairs, one being at a few yards distance from the other, so that when one is open, the other may be closed. Several different descriptions of doors are employed, of which are the following:—Frame-doors, man-doors, fly-doors or swing-doors, ... sheth-doors, &c.. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

4. The fold-yard before the door. Cum.[1]

DOOR, see **Dour.**

DOORAGH, *sb.* Irel. Also written **doorogh, douragh** Ant. [dū·rəχ.] Something added to the weight or measure of an article sold, for good luck; a little extra.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). s.Ir. Used in a somewhat different sense. When you pay great attention to a person, pet him, feed him with goodies, take care of him in every way, this is called 'dhooracth,' *ib.* [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

[Ir. *dúirachd*, good-will, a luck-penny; cp. *dubhrachd*, care, attention (O'REILLY); Gael. *durachd*, good-will, luck-penny (M. & D.).]

DOORER, *sb.* Lon. See below.

Lon. I'm what's called a 'doorer,' and I go what our people call 'a-doorin'.' A doorer is a man who stands outside an auction sale, and shouts 'Sale now going on; step inside,' and that kind of thing, *Answers* (Dec. 12, 1891) 49, col. 2.

DOORIE, *sb.* Sc. A game of marbles.

ne.Abd. Besides the ordinary game of marbles called 'bools' there are several varieties, 'Langie-spangie,' played straight out along a road, 'Doorie,' played against a wooden door, &c., &c. (W.M.)

DOOR-LAND, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A plot of ground near a door.

Sc. FORSYTH *Beauties of Sc.* IV. 254. Per. Known 50 years ago, but now out of use (G.W.).

DOORN, see **Durn.**

DOORNEY, *sb.* Ant. (W.H.P.) The wood-sage, *Prunella vulgaris.*

DOORY, *adj.* Yks. Also in forms **derry** GROSE; **doury** n.Yks.[2] [dū·ri.] Very small, diminutive, puny. Cf. **deary**, *adj.* **2.**

Yks. A little doory thing, GROSE (1790). n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ* (1788).

[The same word as ME. *dwery*, a dwarf. Now as a crepil lowe coorbed doun, Now a duery and now a champioun, *Bochas* (c. 1440) vi. i. viii. (N.E.D.) ME. *dwery, dwerghe*, an inflected form fr. OE. *dweorh*, a dwarf.]

DOOSE, see **Douce**, *adj.*, **Douse**, *v.*[12]

DOOSEY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Written **dowsey** N.Cy.[1] [dū·si.] A punishment among boys or young men; see below. Also in *comp.* **Doosey-cap.**

Fif. A young man was noticed approaching a field where several women were working. One of them said, 'We'll gie him doosy.' Accordingly they threw him on his back and each of four seized a limb and gave him several (duschts) heavy falls playfully (G.W.). N.Cy.[1] (s.v. Dowse). Nhb.[1] The punishment inflicted in a boys' game, where the victim is compelled to run the gauntlet through two ranks, each boy in which stands ready, cap in hand, to give a 'bat' with it as the object of the game runs past.

DOOSHT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **dousht** Abd. [dūʃt.] **1.** *v.* To strike with a soft, heavy blow; to throw in a violent, careless manner.

Bnff.[1] She dooshtit's back weel till him. The bit bodie took the bung, and dooshtit the beuck fae the tae side o' the room t' the tither. Abd. It dooshtet aff the table to the grun'. I'll doosht yer riggin' to ye, my man (G.W.).

2. *sb.* A soft, heavy blow; a heavy fall or throw down.

Bnff.[1] She ga' 'im a doosht o' the back. The wife ga' the loon a great doosht in o' the middle o' the fleer. Abd. The doosht of the two persons falling, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii; It fell with a doosht. Gie that carpet a doosht on the wall (G.W.); There was like to be doushts at the tail on the toolye, when twa met 'at hed ony grum'le at other [in a football scrimmage], ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 772.

DOOSIL, *v.* and *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To beat, thump. **2.** *sb.* A stroke, thump.

DOOT, see **Dote**, *v.*[4] **Doubt,**

DOOTLE, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A notch made in the pan or 'raisin' on the top of a wall, in which the 'bawk' or beam is let in and fastened. (K.), N.Cy.[2]

DOOVEL, see **Devil.**

DOOZIL, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** An uncomely woman. **2.** A lusty child.

DOOZY, *adj.* Sc. Uncomely, unpleasant, disagreeable.

Ayr. He was a breathing lump of mortality, groosy, and oozy, and doozy, his faculties being shut up and locked in by a dumb palsy, GALT *Provost* (1822) viii.

DOP, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. [dop.] **1.** *sb.* A short, quick curtsy. e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] **2.** *v.* To curtsy. Suf.[1]

[1. The Venetian dop, this, JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (1616) v. ii, ed. Cunningham, I. 190.]

DOP, see **Dap**, *v.*, **Dob**, *v.*[1]

DOP-A-LOW, *adj.* e.An. Short in stature, esp. applied to females. e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] Hence **Dopper-lowly**, *adj.* short in stature. e.An.[1]

DOP-CHICKEN, see **Dobchick.**

DOPE, *sb.* Cum. Also in form **dopy** Cum. [dōp, dō·pi.] A simpleton.

Cum. She was ... 'a dozened lile dope,' LINTON *Lizzie Loxton* (1867) xxv; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1]

DOPE, see **Dowp.**

DOPLER, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **dopper.** A thick woollen jersey for outside wear.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Still in constant use (M.C.H.B.).

DOPPET, *v.* Glo.[1] [do·pit.] To play a musical instrument jerkily.

DOPPLE-GANGER, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. The apparition of a living person, a 'double,' a wraith. Cf. double-ganger, s.v. **Double**, 1. (16).

n.Cy. Hell-hounds, dopple-gangers, boggleboe, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 79.

[Cp. G. *doppel-gänger*, 'jemand von dem man wähnt er konne sich zu gleicher zeit an zwei verschiedenen orten zeigen' (GRIMM).]

DOPT, *v.* w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] [dopt.] To adopt.

DOPY, see **Dope.**

DOR, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Also s.Cy. Som. [dor, dǫə(r).]

1. *v.* To confound, stupefy, frighten.

s.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *sb.* In phr. *to be in a dor*, to be in a state of trepidation.

Nhb.[1] Aw was iv a parfit dor at the time. Som. I was in a dor, HALLIWELL *Zummerzet Pieces* (1843) 4.

[1. To dorr, *confundere, obstupefacere*, SKINNER (1671).]

DOR, see **Dare**, *v.*[1]

DORBEL, *sb. Obs.*? Sc. Lin. Nrf. Anything of an unseemly appearance. Ayr. (JAM.)

Hence **Dorbel(l)ish**, *adj.* extremely awkward, clumsy.

Lin.[1] They got farish on, and then turned up dorbelish. Nrf.[1]

[The same word as *Dorbel*, Lat. *Dorbellus*, i.e. Nicholas de Orbellis (died 1455), a supporter of Duns Scotus; hence, a pedant, a dull-witted person, a dunce. Then asse . . . and foole and dolt and idiot, and Dunse and Dorbell and dodipoul . . . and all the rusty-dusty jestes in a country, HARVEY *Pierce* (1592) 158 (N.E.D.).]

DORBIE, *sb.* Sc. [do·rbi.] 1. A stonemason, a hewer or builder.

Per. Several years ago I heard one stonemason say to another, 'Ye'll draw the hugger for this?' (tip me). 'What!' was the reply, 'Draw the hugger to a dorbie like you!' (G.W.) Lnk. I'll get ye the len' o' a trowan Frae the dorbie that bides up the stair, PENMAN *Echoes* (1878) 26; The stane was laid wi' muckle care, . . . The speeches a' were duly made, Syne aff the dorbies gleefu' gaed . . . Doon to the 'Curlers'' weel-kent inn, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 82.

Hence phr. *the dorbies' knock*, a peculiar rap given by freemasons as a signal amongst themselves. Sc. (FARMER.)

2. *Comp.* **Dorbie-brother**, a fellow stonemason.

Lnk. To guard them a' suld be your law, My dorbie-brither, COGHILL *Poems* (1890 100.

3. The red-backed sandpiper, the dunlin, *Tringa alpina.*

Bnff. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 193. [JOHNS *Birds* (1862).]

DORBIE, *adj.* Sc. [do·rbi.] Sickly, of a weak constitution; soft, lazy, sleepy.

Bnff.[1] Abd. Ye're unco dorbie, stir up an' ca' awa' (G.W.).

DORCAS, *sb.*[1] Cor. [dɔ̄·kəs.] The name of a spirit supposed to frequent Polbreen Mine.

Cor. A woman called Dorcas . . . flung herself into one of the deep shafts of Polbreen Mine. . . . Her presence . . . remained in the mine. She appears ordinarily to take a malicious delight in tormenting the industrious miner, calling him by name, and alluring him from his tasks. . . . When a 'tributer' had made a poor month, he was asked if he had 'been chasing Dorcas.' Dorcas was usually only a voice, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 354, ed. 1896.

DORCAS, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Lin. 1. *sb.* A smart, overdressed person.

Lin. Often combined with Moggy (W.W.S.).

2. *v.* To dress smartly or vulgarly.

Lin. (W.W.S.) n.Lin.[1] She was dorcassed oot last Brigg Stattus just for all th' warld like a Hull street-walker. sw.Lin.[1] No doubt derived, ironically, from the so called Dorcas Societies for making clothes for the poor.

DORCHESTER BUTT, *phr.* Dor. In phr. *As big as a Dorchester butt*, very fat. *Gl.* (1851).

DORDER-MEAT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A bannock or cake given to farm-servants after loosing the plough, between dinner and supper.

Ags. The ha' stood just i' the mids o' the floor an the sin came in at the wast winnock fan the lads got their dorder-meat, *Henry Blyd's Contract*, 5 (JAM.).

[With *dorder* we may perhaps compare NFris. *daagerd* (*daaerd, dogwerd*), the morning meal (OUTZEN); Sw. dial. *dagvard*, breakfast (RIETZ); Norw. dial. *dagverd* (AASEN), Dan. *davre*; ON. *dagverðr* (*dǫgurðr*), a daymeal, the chief meal of the old Scandinavians (C.V.); *dag*, day + *verðr*, a meal.]

DORDSHAM, *int.* S. & Ork.[1] An oath.

DORDUM, see **Dirdum.**

DORE, *v.* Sh. & Or.I. To deafen with noise; to worry, tease.

Or.I. Common. Dinna dore me (J.G.). S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Doring**, *sb.* confusion, noise. Or.I. (S.A.S.)

DORE-APPLE, *sb.* e.An. Sus. A particular species of apple.

e.An.[1] A firm winter apple of a bright yellow colour. Nrf.[1] Sus. I think it is applied not to a real apple, but to one of the galls or insect-made excrescences. Common enough (E.E.S.). w.Sus. HOLLOWAY.

DOREN, *sb.* Or.I. [do·rən.] A term used in imprecations.

Or.I. Doren upon you (JAM.): Quite common as a mild malison. 'Dorin' on thee' (J.G.). S. & Ork.[1] Doren, or 'deil tak you.'

DORENEED, *sb.* Bnff.[1] The youngest, usually applied to pigs.

DORFER, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] An impudent fellow. (HALL.)

DORG, see **Darg**, *sb.*

DOR-HAWK, *sb.* Suf. Cor. [dɔ·rɔ̄k.] The nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus.*

e.Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). e.Suf., Cor. From its fondness for moths and beetles, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 97. Cor. RODD *Birds* (1880) 314.

DORICK, *sb.* Ken. [dɔ̄·rik.] A trick, practical joke, frolic.

Ken. Up to his dorricks again. Had a dorrick with him (D.W.L.); (G.B.); Ken.[1] Now then, none o' your doricks.

DORISHMENT, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Hardship.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

DORL, see **Dawl**, *v.*[3]

DORLACH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **darloch, dourlach.** A bundle, truss, package; a portmanteau, valise; a sheaf of arrows, a quiver.

Sc. These supple fellows [the Highlanders] with their plaids, targes and dorlachs, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 175 (JAM.); There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii; There they are wi' gun and pistol, dirk and dourlach, *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Ayr. Darlochs there were, for distant fray, For battlement or turret gray, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1811) 82, ed. 1871.

[In the hielandis, haberschonis, steil bonnettis, hektonis, swerdis bows and dorlochis or culueringis, *Acts Jas. VI* (1574) (JAM.). Gael. *dorlach*, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver (M. & D.).]

DORLE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **darle.** [dorl, darl.] A portion, piece of anything of varying size, *gen.* applied to eatables.

Bnff.[1] A large piece of anything. A dorle o' cheese. Rnf. Yet Fortune has gien him a darle O' haimart rhime, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 39. Ayr. A small piece, properly applied to bread (JAM.).

Hence **Dorlack**, *sb.* a large piece of anything solid. Bnff.[1]

DOR-LINE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [do·rlain.] The line used for catching mackerel.

[Norw. dial. *dorg*, a fine fishing line which the fisherman draws after him while rowing (AASEN); ON. *dorg* (in comp. *dor*), an angler's tackle, rod and line, &c., for trout or small fish.]

DORLING, see **Darling.**

DORM, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. [dorm, dɔ̄m.] 1. *v.* To doze, sleep lightly.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) w.Yks. (W.F.S); HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 333; w.Yks.[2] Old folks mostly dorms their time away; w.Yks.[3] Der.[1] *Obs.*

Hence (1) **Dormed**, *ppl. adj.* absent-minded, dazed; (2) **Dormy**, *adj.*, in phr. *dormy sweat*, a night-sweat.

(1) w.Yks. Hez tu seen my pipe, Jim?—Thah dormed fooil, tha hez it i' thi maath. Tha must a bin dormed to go an do that (M G.). (2) Wor. A be all of a dormy sweat, Outis *Vig. Mon.* s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 19.

2. *sb.* A doze, light sleep.

w.Yks.[3] Last neet he fell into a dorm, and then he wakken'd and said his prayers, and Au thowt it were varry gooid.

[1. Norw. dial. and ON. *dorma*, to doze. 2. Not a calm soft sleep like that which our God giveth his beloved ones; but as the slumbering dorms of a sick man; short and interrupted, Sanderson *Serm.* (ed. 1681) II. 79 (N.E.D.). Norw. dial. *dorm*, a doze, a snatch of sleep (Aasen).]

DORMANT, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Hrf. Cor. Written **durmant** n.Lin.[1] Also in forms **dorman** e.Yks.; **dormon** n.Yks.[3] [dɔ·rmənt, dɔ rmən, dɔ̄·mənt, dɔ̄·mənt.]

1. *adj.* Confined to bed. Hrf.[2]

2. Inactive.

n.Lin.[1] It's my opinion that Miss —— was niver cutten oot fer to be durmant, she must be a doin'. An old man after he became blind remarked sadly of his old bass-fiddle, 'She's durmant noo.'

3. Sad, gloomy, melancholy.

Cor.[2] A dormant house. Feeling dormant.

4. *sb.* A main cross-beam or joist of a house, on which the boards are laid.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[3] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 317.

[1. Fr. *dormant*, sleeping (Cotgr.). 4. A dorman (great beam), *tignum*, Coles (1679); As for the laying of the seyd dormants they shall be leyd this next weke, *Paston Letters* (1453) I. 250.]

DORMEDORY, see **Dromedary**.

DORMER, *sb.* e.An. [dɔ̄·mɪə(r).] A large beam. Cf. **dormant**, 4.

e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] Suf. In a parlour belonging to a farm-house ... there was a remarkably large dormer of chesnut, Clubbe *Wheatfield* (1758) 71.

DORMIT, *sb.* Hrf. [dɔ̄·mɪt.] A small attic window projecting from the roof, a dormer window.

Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.[1]

DORMON, see **Dormant**.

DORMOUSE, *sb.* Glo. [dɔ̄·meus.] The bat, so called because it sleeps in winter.

Glo. *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 413; Glo.[1]

DORMY, *adj.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A golfing term: applied to a player when he is as many holes ahead of his opponent as there are holes still to play.

DORN, *sb.* N.I.[1] [dorn.] A narrow neck of water (not fordable) between two islands and the mainland.

DORN, see **Dawn**, *sb.*[1] and *adj.*, **Durn**, *sb.*

DORNEL, *sb.* s.Sc. (Jam.) The fundament of a horse, a horse-dealing term.

DORNET, see **Dare**, *v.*[1]

DORNICLE, *sb.* Sc. The fish, Viviparous Blenny, *Zoarcus viviparus*. s.Sc. (Jam.)

DORNOCH LAW, *phr.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Summary justice, execution before trial.

DORNOCK, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **dornick** (Jam.). A kind of cloth. See **Darnick**.

Sc. It is properly linen cloth, having certain figures raised in the weaving, diaper (Jam.). Per. Three dornick huird-cloathes, Beveridge *Culross* (1885) II. 168. s.Sc. I'll send yer wife a piece o' dornock for that, as weel as a screed o' huckaback and harn, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 114.

DOROTY, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [dɔ·rətɪ.] A doll, puppet; a female of a very small size.

[The same as the name *Dorothy*.]

DOR(R, *sb.* Hrt. e.An. Hmp. Also written **dar** Hrt.; **daw** Suf.[1]; **dorre** Ess. [dɔ̄·(r).] 1. The humble-bee; the drone-bee.

Ess. (K.) Hmp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

2. The cockchafer, *Melolontha solstitialis*.

e.An.[1] The larva of which does so much mischief to our meadows and pastures, and the perfect insect is so great an annoyance in summer evenings. Nrf.[1], Suf. (G.E.D.) Hmp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) e.Hmp. To hear the drowsy dor come brushing by, White *Selborne* (1788) 58, ed. 1853.

3. A beetle; the common blackbeetle.

Hrt. Worms, grubs, dars, and slugs, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. Suf.[1], Ess. (K.) s.Cy. Ray (1691).

[1. *Abeillaud*, a dorre or drone-bee, Cotgr.; Drane or dorre . . . a humble bee, Huloet (1572). OE. *dora*, 'feldbēo,' *Cleop. Gl.* (c. 1050) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 351.]

DORR, see **Dar(r**, *sb.*

DORRA, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) A net fixed to a hoop of wood or iron, used for catching crabs. See **Dor-line**.

The garbage of fish, &c., is thrown into the bottom of it for attracting them.

DORREL, *sb.* War. Also written **dorril**. [dɔ·rɪl.] A pollard.

War. A dorrel makes nice firing (J.B.); (Hall.)

DORROW, *v.* S. & Ork.[1] To fish with a floating hand-line.

[Norw. dial. *dorga*, to fish with a 'dorg' (Aasen); ON. *dorga*. See **Dor-line**.]

DORRY, *adj.* Suf. [dɔ·rɪ.] Small, tiny.

Suf. A poor little dorry mite o' booey [boy] (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

DORSEL, *sb.* Sus. Som. Cor. Also written **dorsal** Cor.; **dossel** Som. [dɔ̄·sl, dɔ·sl.] A pannier, basket, &c., borne on the back of a beast of burden. Cf. **dosser**, *sb.*[1]

Sus.[1] Som. The manure is carried [at Porlock] in wooden pots called dossels, Collinson *Som.* (1791) II. 34. Cor. For drays, dorsals, and crooks were the common modes of conveyance, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 30.

[Dorsel, a pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden; it is often spoken *dossel*, Johnson (1755).]

DORSER, see **Dosser**, *sb.*[1]

DORSEY, *adj.* Not.[1] [dɔ̄·sɪ.] Idle, lazy.

A dorsey wench.

DORSIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Suf. Stupefied, stunned.

Suf. Still in use (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

DORSLE, see **Dawzle**.

DORT, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. [dɔrt.]

1. *sb.* Ill-humour, a pet; *gen.* in *pl.* 'the sulks'; esp. in phr. *to take the dorts*, to turn sulky; freq. used after the Christian names of women.

Sc. There are the keys then, Mysie dorts, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxviii; Meg Dorts, as she was termed on account of her refractory humours, *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) i. Sh.I. In the dorts, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 697. S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Bnff. I said, my Meg, an' fu' are ye? She thank't me, an' nae dorts took she, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 58. Abd. Scotland else has ta'en the dort, I'm very sear, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 215. s.Sc. She daurna say a word unless she maybe tak' the dorts an' misca' him, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 58. Ayr. I said, 'E'en's ye like, Meg Dorts,' and with a flourish on my heel I left her to tune her pipes alane, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vii. Lnk. My father says I'm in a pet, my mither jeers at me, And bans me for a dautit wean, in dorts for aye to be, Motherwell *Poems* (1827). Edb. Gif that ane soud tak the dorts They'll get their wale o' twenty, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 310. Kcb. Let your soul, like a tarrowing and mislearned child, take the dorts, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 18. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. *adj.* Sulky, pettish.

Sc. Fleming *Scriptures* (1726). Rnf. Awake, and dinna be sae dort, What tho' ye get nae siller for't, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 71.

3. *v.* To sulk, be offended.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cai.[1] Abd. They maun be toyed wi' and sported, Or else ye're sure to find them dorted. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 333. Fif. Like harmless lambs about their dams, They dinna dort nor weary, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 33. e.Fif. Willy, my man, it's useless to dort and thraw wi' us for oot ye maun come, an' be stickit, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv.

Hence (1) **Dorted**, *ppl. adj.* stupefied; (2) **Dorting**, *sb.* sulkiness, ill-humour.

(1) Cum. Linton *Lake Cy* (1864) 301; *Gl.* (1851). (2) Fif. Dancin' on the flow'ry mead, They hae nae spleen nor dortin', Douglas *Poems* (1806) 87.

4. With *at* or *with*: to over-nurse.

Bnff.[1] She dorts awa at that geet o' hirs, an's eye geein' 't physic.

DORT, **DORTON**, see **Dirt**, **Dortor**.

DORTOR, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Sc. Also in forms **dornton**, **dorntor**, **dort(s**, **dorton**. A slight repast, refreshment; food taken between meals. See **Dorder-meat**.

w.Sc. A herd in the parish of Beith complained that other herds got a dortor like a dortor, but he got a dochtless dortor [a miserably small one], Carrick *Laird of Logan, Gl.*; (Jam. *Suppl.*)

DORTOUR, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **dertor** (Jam. *Suppl.*). 1. A sleeping-room, bedchamber, dormitory.

Sc. Move towards the dortour, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xv. Fif. Methinks it's richt, my learnit billie, . . . To think o' dortours and o' beds, Whairon to rest our legs and heads, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 124.

2. A posset or sleeping-draught taken at bedtime. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

[1. His deeth saugh I . . . at hoom in our dortour, Chaucer *C. T.* D. 1855. OFr. *dortour*, a sleeping-room (La Curne).]

DORT(S, see **Dortor.**

DORTY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. [do·rti.] 1. Spoilt, pettish, saucy, contemptuous, proud, haughty, conceited. See **Dort**, *sb.*

Sc. She was sae dorty and nice, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 297; Let dorty dames say Na, As long as e'er they please, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 273. Cai.[1] Abd. As dram and dorty as young miss wad be, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 89, ed. 1812. Kcd. My Muse will nae assist me langer, The dorty jade sometimes does anger, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 430. Fif. 'A dorty deevil,' she said, with a toss of her head. 'Banged his window when he saw me looking at him,' Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 201. Rnf. It e'en might melt the dortiest she, That ever sklinted scornfu' e'e, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 268, ed. 1817. Ayr. Then, though a Minister grow dorty, An' kick your place, Ye'll snap your fingers, poor an' hearty, Before his face, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 23; Poor leddies, he needna be nice, and neither o' them has any cause to be dorty, Galt *Lairds* (1826) ix. Lnk. Ye hide Your well-seen love and dorty Jenny's pride, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 22, ed. 1783. Lth. The City Guard sae proud an' dorty, Brave remnant o' the twa-and-forty, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 9. Edb. The dorty Embrugh crew, Declare they've got o' claes too few, *Har'st Rig* (1801) 34. Gall. Choosing here and there like a dorty child, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) i. Kcb. Scepter'd hands may a' their power display, And dorty minds may luxury admire, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 9. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1]

Hence **Dorty-pouch**, *sb.* a saucy person.

e.Fif. To gie the cauld shoother to the twa dorty-pouches we had passed wi' sae little ceremony i' the Loan, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv.

2. Of plants: so delicate as not to grow but in certain soils or exposures.

Sc. Flowers are dorty things, and where one least expects it they flourish, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 11. n.Sc. A very dorty flower (Jam.).

[1. And am right dortie to come ouir the dur, Montgomerie *Sonnets* (c. 1600) lxv, ed. Cranstoun, 121.]

DORUM, *sb.* Not. A fancier, dealer.

Not.[2] s.Not. Yer might try Jack; 'e's a bit of a dorum in fowls an' pigeons (J.P.K.).

DORYMOUSE, *sb.* Hmp. Cor. [do·rimeus.] The dormouse.

Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.[1] Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[12]

DORZE, DORZLE, see **Durze, Dozzle**, *v.*[2]

DOSE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Dev. Also in form **doss** Dev. [dōs, doəs, Dev. dos.] 1. *v.* To drug, stupefy.

Fif. Tak' a horn O' my rare highland whisky, 'Tis no the damag'd heady gear That donnar, dose, or daver, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 141.

2. To give a thorough beating.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884) 8.

3. *sb.* A large quantity.

Per. 'I bought a dose o' yarn, when I was in Stirling'—meaning I bought a large quantity (G.W.). Dev. 'Twas a beautiful rain; but we shall very soon lack another such doss, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 11.

DOSE, DOSEN, see **Doze**, *v.*, **Dozen**, *v.*

DOSH, DOSHUN, see **Doss**, *v.*, **Dashin.**

DOSIL, DOSITI, DOSITY, see **Dozzle**, *v.*[1], **Docity.**

DOSK, DOSKY, see **Dusk, Dusky, Doxy.**

DOSOME, see **Dow**, *v.*[1]

DOSS, *sb.*[1] e.An. Also in forms **dossett, dossick** Nrf.; **dossit** e.Suf.; **dossock** Suf. [dos.] 1. A hassock, footstool for kneeling upon in church.

e.An.[12] Nrf. Yow can kneel at our chutch—our parson ha' put in a lot of new dosses (W.R.E.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84; There was a dossick to kneel on (W.H.); Grose (1790); N f.[1] Suf. Pass me a doss (M.E.R.); Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.), Ess. (H.H.M.)

2. A tussock or knot of sour rushy grass in marsh land. Nrf.[1], Suf.[1]

[1. Item paid for a dosse for the deske, o. o. 6, *Churchw. Accts., St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich* (1634), in *Nrf. Antiq. Misc.* II. pt. ii. 341.]

DOSS, *sb.*[2] Sc. [dos.] A tobacco-pouch.

Abd. A sneeshin' mull an' 'bacco doss, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 18; His stick aneath his oxter ristet, As frae the doss the chew he twistet, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 238. Frf. Rob, kiss ye your tobacco doss, O' compliments he sparin', Morison *Poems* (1790) 27.

[G. *dose*, a tobacco-box; MDu. *dose*, a box (*Teuthonista*).]

DOSS, *sb.*[3] Yks. [dos.] A large pincher-like arrangement for tightening poops before securing with rivets, in bale packing. w.Yks. (J.M.)

DOSS, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Yks. e.An. Ken. Also in form **dosh** e.An. [dos, doʃ.] 1. *v.* To butt with the horns, to toss the head. Cf. **dossick**, *v.*

e.An. *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 166; e.An.[1] No more ear for music than Farmer Ball's bull, as dossed the fiddler over the bridge. Nrf. Grose (1790); (M.C.H.B.); Nrf.[1] e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. They didn't use their fists but dossed one another [said of two men fighting] (C.G.B.); (E.G.P.); Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. With *down*: to throw oneself down, to sit down with violence.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. The pensy blades doss'd down on stones, Skinner *Amusements* (1809) 52. Ken. (K.); Ken.[1]

3. To frighten. m.Yks.[1]

4. *sb.* A fright.

m.Yks.[1] It put me in such a doss.

[1. These doe dosse with their hornes like madde bulles, Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xx (1583) (N.E.D.). MDu. *dossen*, to smite, strike (Verdam).]

DOSS, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[5] Nhb. Glo. Suf. Ess. Aus. Slang. Also written **dorse, dos** Slang. [dos.] 1. *v.* To sleep, lie down.

Suf. (F.H.) Ess. I dossed under a haystack last night (H.H.M.). Lon. Where do you dos? Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 248. Slang. Grose *Cl. Dict.* (1823). [Aus. I've nussed him as well as I could, an' I haven't been to doss much these two nights, *Kara Yerta Tragedy*, x.]

2. To have meals, lodge temporarily at a place.

Glo. They come in to dinner; they was kind o' dossing together thur [in an empty house] (S.S.B.).

3. *sb.* A sleep.

Suf. (F.H.) Slang. To tell you the truth, we were having a 'doss' in the cabin, *Standard* (Sept. 29, 1887) 3. [Aus. Telling Billy to have a 'doss,' while his namesake, the billy, is boiling, Vogan *Blk. Police* (1890) xii.]

4. A bed, lodging.

Nhb.[1] Lon. Ain't it a stunning dos? Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 356.

Hence **Dossor**, *sb.* a bed.

Nhb. The bonny dossor that's ma feathor bed, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 32.

DOSS, *v.*[3], *sb.*[6] and *adj.* Sc. Yks. [dos.] 1. *v.* With *about*: to go about one's business in a proper manner; to do something exactly, neatly. Fif. (Jam.)

2. With *up, off*: to trim, adorn, decorate; to make neat.

Cai.[1], Lnk. (Jam.) n.Yks. He dosses t'coffin off (I.W.).

3. *sb.* An ornament of any description. Cai.[1], Nai. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

4. *adj.* Neat, spruce. Cld. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Dossie**, (*a*) *sb.* a neat, well-dressed person, of small size; (*b*) *adj.* neat, well-dressed; (2) **Dosslie**, *adv.* neatly, simply; (3) **Dossness**, *sb.* neatness.

(1, *a*) Lnk., Rxb. (Jam.) (*b*) Lnk. (*ib.*) Slang. We are dossy and neat From head to our feet, Gilbert *Brigands* in *Standard* (Nov. 9, 1889) 3. (2, 3) Lnk., Rxb. (Jam.)

DOSS, see **Dose, Dossy**, *v.*, **Doz**, *v.*

DOSSACH, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [do·səχ.] 1. *v.* With *with*: to treat, nurse tenderly; to over-nurse.

His mither dossachs on wee that blaadit brat o' a bairn o' her's.

2. *sb.* Over-tender nursing.

DOSSEL, DOSSIL, see **Dorsel, Dozzle,** *sb.*

DOSSER, *sb.*[1] Nrf. Suf. Sus. Dor. Cor. Also written **dorsar** Cor.[12]; **dorser** Nrf.[1] Dor. In form **dosses** (*pl.*) Sus.[1] e.Sus. [dɒ·sə(r).] **1.** A pannier slung over a horse's back for carrying light articles. Cf. **dorsel.**

Nrf.[1], Suf.[1], Sus.[12] e.Sus. Holloway. Dor. Ray *Prov.* (1678) 306.

2. A cushion for the back of a seat. Cor.[12] (s. v. Bankers). See **Banker,** *sb.*[3]

[**1.** Dorser or dosser, a sort of pannier or great basket to carry things on horse-back, Phillips (1706); Men . . . maken of these paniers, Orelles hottes or dossers, Chaucer *Hous F.* 1940. Fr. *dossier*, 'partie d'une hotte qui s'appuie sur le dos de celui qui la porte' (Hatzfeld). **2.** Fr. *dossier*, the back of a chair, &c. (Cotgr.).]

DOSSER, *sb.*[2] Nrf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A motion of the head in children, caused by affections of the brain.

DOSSET, *sb.* Ken. [dɒ·sit.] A very small quantity of anything; a tit-bit. (G.B.); (H.M.); Ken.[1]

DOSSETT, DOSSITY, see **Doss,** *sb.*[1], **Docity.**

DOSSETY, see **Dossity.**

DOSSICK, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [dɒ·sik.] A small truss or bundle. Cf. **dossie.**

DOSSICK, *v.* e.An. Also written **dossock** e.Suf. [dɒ·sik.] **1.** To drop a curtsy; used also vaguely of any idle, purposeless movement of the body. See **Doss,** *v.*[1]

e.An.[1] Suf. An old nurse in scolding the nursemaids accused them of 'Dossicking and dromedarying about instead of minding their work' (H.J.L.R.). e.Suf. Don't keep dossocking against me (F.H.).

2. To drop or let fall in a heap.

e.Suf. He dossocked down his tools and walked off (F.H.).

DOSSICK, see **Doss,** *sb.*[1]

DOSSIE, *sb.* Sc. [dɒ·si.] A small heap. Cf. **dossick,** *sb.*

Abd. A braw dossie o' broon sugar i' the middle, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl.

DOSSIE, DOSSIL, see **Dossy,** *v.* and *sb.*, **Dozzle,** *sb.*

DOSSINS, *sb. pl.* Cld. (Jam.) Human excrement.

DOSSITY, *adj.* Lei. Glo. Also written **dossety** Glo.[1] [dɒ·siti.] **1.** Ailing, infirm.

Lei.[1] He's so very dossity.

2. Of apples or pears: sleepy, or going rotten. Glo.[1]

DOSSOCK, see **Doss,** *sb.*[1], **Dossick,** *v.*

DOSSY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **dossie** Chs.[3]; and in form **dossuck** Lan.[1] [dɒ·si, dɒ·sek.] A slovenly woman, a slattern.

w.Yks. They never do ne work i' yon kitchen; shoe is a dossy (F.P.T.); (W.C.S.); What a dossy she is! *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 113. Lan. Judge whether any yung mon could faw i' love wi hur—a skennin, pockmerkt dossuck, Staton *Loomінary* (c. 1861) 61; Davies *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 230; Lan.[1] Hoo's a regular dossuck, and lies i' bed till noon. e Lan.[1]. Chs.[3]

DOSSY, *v.* Sc. Also written **dossie** Mry.; and in form **dece** Abd.; **doss** (Jam.). [dɒ·si, dɒs.] With *down*: to pay down; to toss, put down.

Mry. Mind ye, Sirs, it did doun dossie Frae Borough's-toun beside the Lossie, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 26. Bnff. My friend than dossied down the lawin, Fu' crousely o' his cater crawin, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 177. Abd. Rob and I sall dossy down Your dinner-lawin, *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 52; Or make old Phoebus . . . To doce down good ready money, Meston *Poet Wks.* (1723) 127, 6th ed.; On the totums with which boys played for preens at Christmas-time were the letters N, nickle, naething [nihil]; A, a'; T, take ane [tolle?]; and D, dossie doun. When A turned up the lad cleared out the pool, T one taken up, N nothing, and when D a pin was put in the pool (G.W.). Edb. Weel does he loe the Lawen coin Whan dossied down For whisky gills or dribbs o' wine, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 148, ed. 1785.

DOSSY, *adj.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [dɒ·si.] Dull, soft, not crisp; applied to seeds.

DOST, see **Dare,** *v.*[1]

DOSTED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[12] Dimmed, having lost its polish; dirtied. Cf. **derse,** *v.* **3.**

DOT, *sb.* and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [dɒt.] **1.** *sb.* A diminutive person or thing; a small lump; a nap, short sleep.

Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Noa dots for me to-day, for Molly'd witch em, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 8. ne.Lan.[1] I Ma. Knowin ivry dot of a man, Browne *Doctor* (1887) 11. n.Lin.[1] It's a dear little dot, it is. Nhp.[1] 'What a little dot!' is a common redundant expression. Hnt. (F.P.F.) Dev. He's a little dot, *w. Times* (Apr. 22, 1880) 2.

Hence **Dotty,** *adj.* small.

Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. Phr. (1) *A dot and a don*, a change of clothes; (2) *off one's dot*, out of one's senses; (3) *to a dot*, exactly, to a T.

(1) Wil. 'Dot' seems to be a corruption of 'doff' (G.E.D.). (2) w.Yks. I have gone Completely off my dot, *Yksman.* (1890) 35. (3) I.Ma. The lad's cut to a dot for a grocer, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. iv.

3. A laughing-stock.

w.Yks. (J.W.); He wor sooin t'dot for all t'lot, *Pudsey Alm.* (1894).

4. The act of walking with short, quick steps. Bnff.[1]

5. *sb. pl.* Gingerbread nuts.

e.An. (Hall.) Nrf., Suf. Common still (E.G.P.).

6. *v.* To walk with short steps. Bnff.[1]

Hence (1) **Dottan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of walking with short steps; (2) **Dotting,** *ppl. adj.* walking with short, quick steps; (3) **Dotty,** *adj.* limping, lame.

(1, 2) Bnff.[1] (3) e.Suf. (F.H.) Cant. A 'beany' horse is when they goes dotty on one 'peero,' Carew *No.* 747 (1891) x.

7. Phr. *Dot and go one*, (1) expressive of the walk of a lame person; (2) an epithet applied to a lame person.

(1) Sc. I wish ye had seen him stoiting about aff ae leg on to the other, wi' a kind o' dot-and-go one sort o' motion as if ilk ane o' his legs had belonged to sindry folk, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) III. 137 (Jam.). w.Som.[1] Colloq. Whenever East comes in, you should see him hop off the window, dot and go one; though Harry wouldn't touch a feather of him now, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) 306; He rose with the sun, limping 'dot and go one,' Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Lay of St. Nicholas.* (2) n.Lin.[1], w.Som.[1] Cor.[2] Craming, and clopping, like a clouching ould tòtle, goes thickky-there poor ould 'dot-and-go-one.'

8. To fall into a short sleep or nap. Cai.[1]

9. To hit, strike, beat.

War.[3] I'll dot you one, when I catch you. He dotted me on the mouth.

DOT, *v.*[2] Pem. To confuse.

s.Pem. Ged away, man, yea be dottin me in my reckonin (W.M.M.).

DOTARD, *adj.* N.I.[1] Doting.

DOTCH, *v.* Sc. To dangle.

Abd. She came wi' a basket dotchin' at her side (G.W.). Cld. (Jam.)

DOTCHELL, *sb.* Hmp.[1] [dɒ·tʃl.] A small animal of its kind.

DOTE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Cum. Wm. Also written **doat** Wm. [dōt, doat.] **1.** *sb.* A portion; a specified share in an open field, road, &c. See **Dalt,** *sb.*[2]

Cum.[1] A peat dote, a hay dote, a dyke dote, a road dote. Wm. (A.C.); It wassant far frae thaer peeat dote, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 8.

2. A stone fence or railing made and repaired by var. persons with common rights. Cum., Wm. (B.K.)

3. *v.* To take or give out a portion of work or food to be going on with. Wm. (J.M.)

DOTE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Written **doat** Lnk. [dōt.]

1. *v.* To endow.

Lnk. Wi' hauchty pride he ne'er was doated, Hunter *Poems* (1884) 12.

2. *sb.* A dowry, marriage portion.

Abd. (Jam.) Per. John's nae rough, but the dote he'll get alang wi' Mary 'll help him (G.W.).

[**1.** Doted, endowed, Cockeram (1637); Pepil that ar dotit vitht rason, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 141.]

DOTE, *v.*[3] Lei. War. [dōt.] To set one's hopes upon something, to be over-sanguine. Cf. **doit,** *v.*

Lei.[1] Shay 'oped my 'usband 'ud succeed, but as I mutn't dote upof it. War.[3]

DOTE, *v.*[4] In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **doat** Hrf. Hrt. w.Mid. e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] Ken.[1] Sur.[1] Hmp.[1]; **doit** Ken.[1]; **doot** Suf.[1] [dōt, doit, e.An. also dɑ̄t.] To decay, rot; esp. of wood.

Rut.[1] **Hrt.** If any [elm] begin to doat, pick out such for the axe, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii.

Hence (1) **Doted**, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* decayed, rotten, esp. of timber; (2) **Doty**, decayed, mouldy, rotten.

(1) **Lin.** A doted cheese, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 704; **Lin.**[1] These oranges are doted. **Rut.** The wood is doted (A.S.P.); **Rut.**[1] The wood in the belfry's all doted. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) **Hrt.** Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320. **w.Mid.** A handle of a fork, &c., if made of a 'doated' piece of ash, will be liable to break short off. They'd call a doated bit of wood 'deddiky' down in Dorset (W.P.M.). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** (A.G.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 92; **Nrf.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.**[1] That thurruck is all out-o'-tilter; the helers are all doated. That 'ere old eelm is reglar doited, and fit for nothin only cord-wood. **Sur.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854); **Sur.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 378.] (2) **Hrf.** The potatoes are got doaty (W.W.S.). **Sur.** (T.S.C.); The wood is so doty, the pruning knife cannot be used, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 83; **Sur.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 378.]

[A doting tree, a tree almost worn out with age, Kersey (1702).]

DOTEY, *sb.* Irel. Also written **doaty**. [dō·ti.] A term of endearment, esp. for a child.

Ir. Come here, doaty, and give me a kiss (A.S.P.). **w.Ir.** Arrah, hush, my dotey! Be easy, now, there's a good child, Lawless *Grania* (1892) II. pt. III. iii.

DOTHER, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Mid. Dev. Also in form **dodder** Cum.[1] Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Nhp.[2] Mid. Dev. [do·ðər, do·ðə(r), do·dər, do·də(r).] **1.** The yarrel or corn-spurrey, *Spergula arvensis.*

Nhb.[1] Called also Yawr. **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] Farmers have sometimes been obliged to leave their farms on account of the prevalence of this weed. **s.Lan., Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Also called Tooads'-grass and Beggars'-needle. **sw.Lin.**[1] The sheep ate out the dother, and left the wheat in drills. There was more dother than barley. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Dev.** Dodder with its rosy fingers, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 12.

2. Var. straggling plants, esp. the bindweed, *Polygonum convolvulus* and *Vicia hirsuta.* Chs.[123]

3. Certain water-weeds, called by children 'cat's-tails.'

Rut.[1] Coarse reeds and rushes in swampy land. **Nhp.**[2]

DOTHER, *v.*[1], *sb.*[2] and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Se. Irel. and Eng. Also written **dodher** e.Yks.[1]; **dothor** Nhb.; **dotther** N.I.[1] Dwn.; and in form **doddar** Se.; **dodder** Se. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. n.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Der.[1] Ken.[12] Wil.[1] Som. Dev. [do·ðər, do·ðə(r), do·dər, do·də(r).] **1.** *v.* To shake, tremble; to totter, stagger. Cf. **dather, dither.**

Ayr. The staff doddered in my haun' and my tongue would hardly gang, Service *Notandums* (1890) 108. **N.I.**[1] **Dwn.** Patterson *Dial.*, 23. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** My hands fairly dother, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 44; Ham's mother dothered like a duck, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 355; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** Aw fairly dothered wi cauld (J.E.D.). **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** There warr we, stanning doddering, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 561; The gude man dodder'd i' th' neuk, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 14, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.** He were fair doddering (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[1] Puir au'd carl! He dothers mair an' mair; **n.Yks.**[2] He dodders like an aspin leaf. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Ommast dodhered hissen ti bits, when a awd coo beealed ower hedge at him, great bawmy 'at he is, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 32; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (T.T.); Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** Eh, it ma'es me dother neaw, when aw think of a pickin-peg, Waugh *Sneck-Baut* (1868) ii; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Th' steeaple dodders, Clough *B. Bresskuttle* (1879) 15; **Chs.**[1], **s.Stf.** (E.F.), **Dor.**[1], **Ken.**[12]

Hence (1) **Dothered**, *ppl. adj.* old, decayed, stupid with age, infirm; (2) **Dothering**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a trembling, quivering; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* tottering, trembling; (3) **Dothering-Diek**, (4) **-Diekies**, (5) **-Dillies**, (6) **-Docks**, (7) **-Dueks**, (8) **-grass**, (9) **-Jockies**, (10) **-Nancy**, *sb.* the quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (11) **Dotherums** (or **Dothrums**), *sb. pl.* a shivering fit of any description, tremulousness, trembling; (12) **Dothery**, (*a*) *adj.* shaky, trembling; (*b*) *sb.*, see **Dothering-Naney.**

(1) **Sc.** Auld, feckless, doddered men, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xv. **Ayr.** Aweel Davie, and what says that auld doddard Argyle? Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i; The growth of the ivy on a doddered stem, *ib. Entail* (1823) xliii. **N.Cy.**[1] An aud dothered karl, **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (2, *a*) **e.Yks.**[1] Thoresby, the Leeds antiquarian, complains of having a quivering and dothering in his body. (*b*) **Sc.** Doddering creature o' a foreigner, Cobban *King of Andaman* (1895) xiv. **Galt.** Doddering fool body that he is, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxvi. **e.Dur.**[1] **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.** Ye auld dodderin' idiot (J.Ar.); An auld blin' doddering man, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxiii. **n.Yks.** Ah went te see a bonny lass dodtherin, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 40. **e.Yks.** Her dodderin' fayther wunthers what's matter wiv 'er, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 84; **e.Yks.**[1] Thoo dodderin' awd thing. **Not.** A doddering old man (L.C.M.). **Nhp.**[1] A poor, doddering old thing. **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1] (3) **n.Cy.** Friend *Plant-Names* (1881) 11. **Nhb.** (F.K.), **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.** (4) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**, **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (5) **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) (6) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (7) **e.Dur.**[1] (8) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cu'n.**[1], **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **e.Yks.** (Miss A.), **w.Yks.**, **n.Lan.**[1] (9) **Yks.** (10) **Cum.** (11) **n.Yks.**[1] Ah thinks he's allays i' t'dothrums, noo. He tuik a fit o' t'dothrums, afore Ah'd fairlings getten him tell'd; **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah's all i' t'ditherums dodthrums. **m.Yks.**[1] One recovering from a drunken state, and visibly nervous, has got the dotherums. (12, *a*) **Nhb.** Eh, man, but Ah fear thoo wilt, efther a', thoo's that dothery to-neet, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Armstrong's Wraith*; **Nhb.**[1] Aa canna write; me hand's se dothery thi day. **Dur.** Excuse bad writ'n' fer mi hand's dodthery, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 15. **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **s.Wor.** Us be sich poor critters got an' so dothery, *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). (*b*) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897).

2. *Comp.* **Dother-grass**, (1) the quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (2) a species of meadow-grass, *Poa subcaerulea.*

(1) **Cum.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Ken.**[12], **Sur.**[1] (2) **Oxf.**

3. To potter about, dawdle; to wander in speech.

Per. Ye needna gang dodderin' aboot here and there lookin' for yir glasses, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 198. **Gall.** He cam' oot in the mornin' an' gaed dodderin' about the oothooses, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. **n.Yks.** (F.K.); **n.Yks.**[2] Doddering along. **Lan.** Doddherin after an old chap, Clegg *Sketches* (1895). **War.**[3] He is very bad, he was doddering in his talk last night. **Ken.**[1]

Hence **Doddering**, *vbl. sb.* dawdling. Sur. (T.S.C.)

4. To bewilder, deafen with noise; to make a buzzing noise.

War.[3] My head is dothering. **Wil.**[1] I be vinny doddered, they childern do yop so.

Hence (1) **Dothered**, *ppl. adj.* confused, astonished, bewildered; (2) **Dothering**, *sb.* a buzzing noise in the head, a din, confusion.

(1) **Som.** I've a got regular doddered over this 'ere sum, Cis (W.F.R.). (2) **War.**[3] I have a dothering in the head. **w.Wor.**[1] No, mum, I don't go to Church now, mum; them orgins do make such a dotherin' in my poor yud.

5. To deaden, soothe pain, &c. Wil.[1]

6. *sb.* A fit of trembling, shaking.

Nhb. Aw hae the dothors—oh! aw's badly, Chater *Tyneside Ann.* (1869) 9. **Cum.** Aye, he's sair failed, poor auld faller; his han's are au of a dodder (J.Ar.). **Wm.** He is all over in a dodder through fear (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[3] **e.Yks.** It's plaguey cawd; Ah's all ov a dodher, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 60; **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] He's all of a dodder—look at him! **w.Yks.** Ah wor all in a dodder (W.C.S.).

7. Noise, confusion. Hrf.[2], Wil.[1]

8. *adj.* Trembling. n.Yks.[3]

[**2.** Dodder or dodder grasse, . . . so called beeause with the least puff or blast of wind it is easily shaken, . . . and doth as it were dodder & tremble, Minsheu *Ductor* (1617).]

DOTHER, *v.*[2] Nhb. Yks. In form **dodder** Yks. [do·ðər, do·dər.] To clean away the dirty wool from the hind-quarters of sheep. Nhb.[1] Cf. **dod(d.**

Henee **Dothering**, *vbl. sb.* the process of trimming the hind-quarters of sheep.

Yks. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

DOTHERUM, *sb.* Chs.[1] [do·ðərəm.] The ivy-leaved speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia.*

DOTION, DOTLE, see **Dashin, Dottle**, *v.*

DOT-PLOVER, *sb.* Nrf. The dotterel, *Eudromias morinellus.*

Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 183.

DOTRIFIED, see **Doitrified.**

DOTTED, *adj.* Gmg. Nrf. [do·tid.] Of sheep: giddy.

Gmg. Collins *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (Mar. 8, 1850) IV. 222. **Nrf.**[1] Said of sheep that have hydatids on the brain.

DOTTEEN, *sb.* Irel. A person of very small stature.

w.Ir. There came a young fellow from Gort — a little dotteen he was, not up to my shoulder, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. ii.

DOTTEL, see **Dottle**, *sb.*[1]

DOTTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Hrt. Also written **dottar**; and in forms **doiter** Per.; **dottie** Sc. [do·tər, do·tə(r), do·ti.] 1. *v.* To stagger, walk unsteadily, totter; to shake as if palsied. Cf. **dother**, *v.*[1]

Per. Auld Jock Tamson's gettin frail an' dotters at every other step. There's a drunk bodie doiterin down the gate (G.W.). Gall. When that I come to the bank, Or dottren owre yon dirty stank, Ye wi 'yer tail are like to fank, An' ding me down, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 18. Kcb. Willy dottart by himsel Among the hens, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 113. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). e.Lan.[1]

Hence **Dottard**, *ppl. adj.* decayed, rotten.

Hrt. The white and rotten dottard-part [of the ash], ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii.

2. To become stupid.

Sc. (JAM.); In brief there, with grief there, I dotter'd owre on sleep, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 385.

Hence **Dottered**, *ppl. adj.* stupid with age.

Cai.[1] Fif. We'd be a bonnie spectacle on the tap o' Arthur's Seat. Twa auld dottered fules like us, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 89.

3. *sb.* A totter, stagger.

Per. Tam Sinclair's taen sic a tout that he canna gang without a dotter (G.W.).

[1. The duk dotered to the ground, *Sir Degrevant* (c. 1400) 1109.]

DOTTEREL, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nrf. Wil. Also written **dotteril**(l n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **dottrel**(l Sc. Cum. [do·trəl, do·tril.] 1. A silly person, one whose intellect is decayed, a dotard.

Frf. Nobody wants to hear what you said, you dotterel, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xxxiii. N.Cy.[1] Cum. Worn-out daft dottrels sud ay beware ov beauty, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 104, ed. 1840. Yks. If I geeas that fond dotteril . . . taks mah pleeace, an ivvery thing gans te rewin, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xix. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[13] Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 324. n.Lin.[1]

2. A very small person or thing.

sw.Lin.[1] Oh, what a little dotterel it is! Some is little dotterels, and some is good big bairns.

3. A bird of the plover genus, *Eudromias morinellus*.

Frf. Dottrels, weary of their flight, From forcign shores see here alight, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 46. N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[3] Said to be easily caught. Wil. 'When dotterel do first appear, it shows that frost is very near; But when that dotterel do go, then you may look for heavy snow.' Common amongst the shepherds of Salisbury Plain, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1843) III. 218, ed. Ellis. [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 182.]

4. The ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula*.

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48.

[1. *Sotart*, a noddy, peak, wittal, dotterel, COTGR.; Dotrelle . . . *idem quod* dotarde, *Prompt.* 3. The dotterel . . . acting every thing, doth never mark the net, DRAYTON *Polyolb.* (1613) Song 25 (NARES); Dotrelle, byrde, *Prompt.*]

DOTTEREL, *sb.*[2] Lei. Nhp. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Also written **dotteril** Nhp.[2]; **dottrel** Bdf.; and in form **dottle-** Bdf. [do·trəl, do·tril.] 1. A pollard tree; also in *comp.* **Dotterel-tree**. See **Dodderel**.

Nbp. Two dottrell trees, an oak and asb, CLARE *Rur. Muse* (1835) 134; Nhp.[12] Oxf., Bdf. (J.W.B.)

2. A young tree, that branches out and forms a head before the stem has attained any considerable height. Lei.[1]

DOTTET, **DOTTIE**, see **Doit**, *v.*, **Dotter**.

DOTTLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also Cor. Also written **dottal** Sc.; **dottel** Sc. Lakel. Cor.; **dottul** Wm.; and in form **doddle** n.Yks. [do·tl, do·dl.]

1. A plug, a stopper. Cf. **dozzle**, *sb.* 2.

Sc. Have a tub, with a small hole in the bottom of it, wherein put a cork or dottle in the under end, MAXWELL *Trans. Soc. Agric.* (1743) 284 (JAM.).

2. The plug of tobacco cinder or ash remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking. Cf. **dozzle**, *sb.* 5.

Sc. (A.W.), Cai.[1] e.Sc. Lifting his pipe and raking out the old 'dottle,' SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 185. Abd. He knocked the half-burnt 'dottal' of tobacco out of his pipe into the palm of his hand, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 224, ed. 1882. Frf. Nor did she count the treasured dottels on the mantelpiece to discover how many pipes he had smoked, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xxxiii. Fif. Knocking the dottle out of the old pipe, he placed it with great care in the new one, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 18. Ayr. Robin rypit the dottle oot o' his pipe, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 73. Lnk. Rob ye o' your dram an' dottle By force o' law, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 97. Lth. He took out his pipe—generally a short black one—knocked out the 'dottle,' STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 81. e.Lth. He took his pipe, an' begoud to rummil it oot, an' syne filled it, an' put back the dottle, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 249. Edb. Woman, ye're sookin the pipe doon to the very dottle, SMITH *Hum. Stories* (ed. 1882) 19. Gall. Said Tammock, thumbing the dottle down, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 204. Ir. Still common among labouring men (R.M.Y.). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] In refilling a pipe, where twist is smoked, a common practice is to save the dottle and put it on the top of the new-filled pipe. 'Aw like a baccy dottle to leet wiv.' Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum.[1] Wm. Ah'll hev a reek wi t'auld dottul (B.K.). n.Yks. (R.H.H.) Cor. The red dottel of his clay pipe gave a ruby tint to his nose, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 264. [A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, 'pipe dottles,' as he called them, KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* (1850) vi (DAV.).]

3. A small particle, lump.

Sc. (JAM.) Ant. The dropping of some of the smaller domestic animals would be called a dottle, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[1. Dotelle, stoppynge of a vesselle, *ducillus*, *ductilulus*, *Prompt.*]

DOTTLE, *sb.*[2], *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Also Lin. Also written **dotle** Sc. [do·tl.] 1. *sb.* A fool, idiot; a dotard.

Sc. Your veesits to the auld dottle, MENZIES *Our Town* (1894) viii; Johnnie's but a dottle an' nae yise ava tae any capable wumman, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 206.

2. *adj.* Silly, crazy, in a state of dotage.

Frf. Did I no tell you? I'm ga'en dottle, I think, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xix. Per. Mactavish wud hae driven me dottle, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 226; Them 'at's t'ey fore yet's ower dottle to travel that far, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 238, ed. 1887. e.Fif. An' there they sat an' there they drank Till baith o' them were dottle, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii.

3. *v.* To be in a state of dotage; to become crazy, stupid.

Mry. (JAM.) Abd. Ye're dottlin a' thegither, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli; It's gien me pain to think That Scotlan' was dotlin', STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 165.

Hence **Dottled**, *ppl. adj.* silly, confused, weak in intellect.

Sc. Her mother was sair dottled, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1859) 101. Cai.[1] Abd. I'm seerly dottl't or I wad 'a thocht o' that, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii; Fat for wud he gar creaturs gae on wi' nae deval till they war blin' and dottl't w' leernin? *ib. Ain Flk.* (1875) 88, ed. 1882. Kcd. Francie lived but just a year, A fitless, dottled man, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 31. Ayr. Jamie was rather dottled according to his wife's account, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 26. s.Lin. Poor lass, it's greäv'us to see her, she's gone dottled (T.H.R.).

4. To be foolishly fond of, dote upon.

s.Lin. She dottles o' the boy: she keänt abeär him out o' her sight (T.H.R.).

5. To hobble, walk infirmly. Lth. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Dottle-trot**, *sb.* the quick, short step of an old man; also called 'the old man's walk'; (2) **Dottling**, *ppl. adj.* hobbling, taking short, quick steps.

(1) Frf., Per. (JAM. *Suppl.*) (2) Lth. A small pony that takes very short steps is said to be a dottling creature (JAM.).

[1. A dottel, *delirus*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); Penne þe dotel on dece drank, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1517, in *Allit. P.* 80.]

DOTTLE, DOTTREL(L, see **Dotterel**, *sb.*[12]

DOTTS, *sb.* e.An. The roe of a female herring, the male being called **Milts**.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Not common (M.C.H.B.).

DOTTY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in midl. and s. counties. [do·ti.] Crazed, imbecile, half-witted.

s.Not. You mustn't take any notice of what he says; he's dotty, poor chap (J.P.K.). War.[3] He is quite dotty now. Wor., Glo. Say the Council hardly knows if he has not gone 'dotty,' *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 28, 1896) (E.S.). s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Hrt. *Hrt. Merc.* (May 19, 1888). Suf. Ale mak many a mane to have a doty poll, *New Suf. Garl.* (1866) 213.

e.Suf. (F.H.) **Suf., Ess.** He was quite dotty till the doctor took off the top of his head (A.S.P.). **Ken.** (W.F.S.) **Hmp.** He must have been dotty (J.R.W.); (T.L.O.D.) **Dev.** *MS. Prov.*; Poor old Mrs. Fangdin is getting dotty, th'of 'er 've a knaw'd a theng or tü in 'er life-time za well's Dr. Budd, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

DOUB, DOUBIE, see **Daub, Dobby,** *sb.*[1]

DOUBLAGHT, *sb.* Irel. Also in form doublings. Strong poteen of double distillation.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

DOUBLE, *adj., sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [du·bl, dʉ·bl.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Double-ale** or **-beer,** very strong beer; (2) **-belly-skinned,** pregnant; (3) **-brake,** a piece of ground lying between two hedges; (4) **-brother,** a twin brother; (5) **-cake,** a cake made of two layers of pastry with currants or jam between; (6) **-chuckers, twins**; (7) **-coal,** a good coal, much used for manufacturing purposes; (8) **-couple,** (*a*) twin lambs; (*b*) a ewe with two lambs; (9) **-cunning,** crafty, over-reaching; (10) **-double,** a double hedge with a ditch on each side; a long narrow plantation of a few yards in width; (11) **-down-come,** a mode of measuring yarn; see below; (12) **-down truth,** a vehement affirmation; (13) **-dumb-nettle,** the black horehound, *Ballota nigra*; (14) **-Dutch,** in phr. *to talk double-Dutch, coiled against the sun,* said of a child or any one speaking indistinctly; (15) **-dweller,** a semi-detached house; (16) **-ganger,** a piece of machinery which answers a double purpose; (17) **-gate,** a 'cuckoo' or 'kissing-gate,' a gate through which only one person can pass at a time; (18) — **Gloucester,** an especially good brand of cheese; (19) **-handed,** see below; (20) **-handed gear,** heavy drilling tools which require two men to use them; (21) **-hatched,** of hay: put into large cocks after a second shaking; (22) **-horse,** two people on one horse, a woman riding on a pillion behind a man; (23) **-jointed,** extra strong; (24) **-jumps,** an increased payment; (25) **-ladies'-fingers-and-thumbs,** the kidney vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*; (26) **-leads** or **-leaps,** see **-jumps**; (27) **-letter,** a capital letter; (28) **-mound,** a double hedge; (29) — **over,** twice over, twice as much; (30) **-pincushion,** see **-ladies'-fingers-and-thumbs**; (31) **-plough,** to plough with two horses; (32) **-reisted,** of a drill-plough: having two wings or shell-boards; (33) **-ribbed,** pregnant, with child; (34) **-rose,** the common tea-rose, *Rosa indica*; (35) **-saxifer,** the double-flowered variety of the white meadow saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata*; (36) **-shuffle,** a step-dance, in which the action of toe and heel on the floor is doubled; (37) **-sib,** related both by father and mother; (38) **-sister,** a twin sister; (39) **-snipe,** the great snipe, *Gallinago major*; (40) **-spronged,** of potatoes: throwing out fresh tubers when lying in the ground; (41) — **steps and rattles,** a dance; see below; (42) **-swath,** marsh-grass cut once in two years only; (43) — **Tom** or **Tommy,** (44) — **Tom-plough,** a double-breasted plough; (45) **-tongued,** lying, deceitful; (46) **-tram,** a tram in a pit worked by more than a single 'putter'; (47) **-turn,** a system of working part of a colliery by day and part by night with two sets of hewers; (48) **-ugly,** hideously ugly, extra ugly; (49) **-working,** more than one man put to work in any one working place.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **n.Wm.** She may well look stout, she's double-belly-skinned. Rare (B.K.). (3) **Oxf.** (A.P.) (4) **Chs.**[1 3] (5) **e.Yks.**[1] (6) **Nhb.** This rough beginnin', Wi' double-chuckers, freightens me, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; **Nhb.**[1] (7) **Shr.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 199; **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] Freq. 5 feet in thickness. (8, *a*) **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[3], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Reduplication of this kind is very *gen.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] I a got ten double couples, *MS. add.* **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Som.** Very *gen.* used (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Lat dhu duub'l kuup'lz ae'u dhu fuus buy't u dhu graa's [Let the ewes with twin lambs have the first bite of the grass]. (9) **n.Lin.**[1] (10) **Nhp.**[1] (11) **Frf.** [They] Tell'd ilka cut [of yarn] that they ty'd up, By double-down comes, jig, and whup, An' scores, an so forth, as exact As reels can count, *Piper of Peebles* (1791) 7. (12) **s.Not.** 'Did you do it?' 'Yes.' 'Double down truth?' 'Yes.' The only stronger addition we could give to our bare word was by making the sign of a cross upon our throats, implying 'May my throat be thus cut if it be not true' (J.P.K.). (13) **Wil.**[1] (14) **Nhb.**[1] (15) **e.An.**[1] (16) **n.Yks.**[2] Also when a man walks alongside his own shadow on the wall, he is said to be a double-ganger. (17) **Sus.** Past the house, the road leads to a gate locally called 'double gate,' JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 90. (18) **n.Som.** The cheese of this district is much admired, particularly that made in the parishes of Mear and Cheddar. . . . It is sold under the name of double Gloucester, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 528. (19) **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). **Der.** A large number of men . . . who wander from town to town, seeking only for a few days' work at the most, are clever workmen, and almost without exception fond of drink. Of these there is a common saying, 'Double honded, an' treble throited,' which means that these wanderers are not only capable of turning out more and better work than many, but also that they have a drinking capacity equal to three ordinary men, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 305. (20) **Nhb.**[1] (21) **Glo.** After being 'hatched in' or raked into small rows . . . it is again shaken about and 'double-hatched,' or raked by two persons into larger rows, and put into larger cocks, LEWIS *Gl.* (1839) 50. (22) **Cor.** Some ladies and gentlemen of the county came to the ball last night in what they call a double horse, i. e. the lady riding on a pillion behind the gentleman, JENNINGS *Croker Papers* (ed. 1884) I. vi. (23) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). (24) **Dur.** In the Durham sliding scale an extra 1¼ per cent. was given on the wages of coal-getters for each *2d.* per ton rise in the selling price of coal. If, however, the price rose to a certain point, the workmen then got 2½ per cent. instead of 1¼ per cent. for each *2d.* rise in the selling price of coal. This is called the double jumps, or leaps, or leads, *Gl. Lab.* (1894). (25) **Wil.**[1] (26) **Dur.** *Gl. Lab.* (1894). (27) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Twa double letters, T and L, BEATTIE *Poems* (JAM.). (28) **Wil.**[1] (29) **n.Yks.** He gained it double ower (I.W.). (30) **Wil.**[1] (31) **Oxf.**[1] This yer bwoy o' mine goos to double plough and 'e can turn at land's ind as well as I can, *MS. add.* (32) **s.Cus.**[1] Dŭb'l-rey'stid. (33) **n.Yks.** That lass is double-ribbed (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] *Obsol.* (34) **Dev.**[4] (35) **Oxf.** (B. & H.) 415. (36) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (37) **Sc.** (JAM.) (38) **Chs.**[13] (39) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Oxf.** APLIN *Birds* (1889) 153. **Wil.** It is also called the 'Double Snipe' from its size, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 429. (40) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (41) **Lon.** Next comes the double steps and rattles, that is, when the heels makes a rattle coming down; and I finishes with the square step, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 203, ed. 1861. (42) **e.An.**[1] (43) **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (44) **e.An.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** Used in drawing water furrows, landing up potatoes, turnips, &c. in drills or ridges, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849. (45) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1], **Brks.**[1] (46) **Nhb.**[1] A tram in a pit when worked by a 'heed's-man and foaleys.' **Nhb., Dur.** Two boys, either of whom are too light to 'put' by themselves, work together and do the work of a hand-putter, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (47) [If a colliery is opened out north and south, and the north side worked by day only, and the south side by night only, that colliery is working a double-turn, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (48) **Lei.**[1] An epithet *gen.* used as a dog's name, particularly to the brindled bull-dog breed. Hence, *fig.* any specially ugly person of either sex. 'A's wan o' Dooble-oogly's poops, a is, thorough-bred.' (49) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

2. *sb.* A duplicate, copy. Also used *fig.*

Sc. I have a double of this paper before me, signed WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 227, ed. 1828. **Bnff.** The double of which commissione is here insert [1694], GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 80. **Lnk.** I maun shortly . . . Jist whussle my mind in her lug—'deed, I will, . . . I'll gang in for a double, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 98. **n.Lin.**[1] She's the very duble o' her sister. Here's my leäse, an' th' Squire hes th' dubble on it.

3. *pl.* Twin lambs. See **Double-couple.** **Sur.** (T.S.C.)

4. *pl.* A bent state of the body; see below.

w.Wor.[1] To go on one's two doubles is to walk with two sticks. **Hrf.**[2] Down in my doubles, i. e. bent down. Bent two double.

5. A baby's body-cloth, a body-napkin.

w.Yks. (J.T.); *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 27, 1897). **m.Lan.**[1], **Wnr.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1]

6. *v.* To copy, make a duplicate of. *Fig.* to reiterate, repeat.

Sc. Some of the advertisement I have caused double, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1776) I. 174 (JAM.). **Ayr.** He doubles the same purpose, and says over again, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 181, ed. 1845.

7. To fold, clench the fists, &c.; to shut, fold up.

n.Yks. He doubled his hand. He doubled t'paper (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Wiv getən wesht ən draid bəd wi evnt dubld t' tluəz jət

(J.W.); w.Yks.[1] He doubled his kneaf; w.Yks.[4] Shr.[2] Double up your knife. Sus, Hmp. He doubled his fist, HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) **Double-fold**, *adv.* doubled up, bent, folded; (2) **—man**, *phr.* a man bent or doubled up with age or infirmity.

(1) w.Yks. I could just get into it doublefowld, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xiv; w.Yks.[2] Gooas grunting o'er t'flooar ommast dubble-foud. (2) Wil.[1] He is a double man.

8. To avoid or escape by doubling (as a hare); to give the slip to. *Fig.* to prevaricate.

Or.I. At length he has turned a corner and fairly doubled me, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 32. n.Lin.[1] Slang. To double a person, or tip him the Dublin packet, signifies either to run away from him openly, and elude his attempts to overtake you, or to give him the slip in the streets, GROSE *Cl. Dict.* (1823).

[8. I double, I varye in tellyng of my tale, *Je me double*, PALSGR. (1530).]

DOUBLE-BAKES, *sb. pl.* Dev. Slices of stale bread, which are buttered and baked in an oven to render them more palatable.

Dev. I love a little shop because it looks like double-bakes, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) xxvi; (R.P.C.)

DOUBLER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **dobler** e.Yks.; **dubbler** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[1 2 8] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[4] Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **dublar** Rnf.; **dubler** n.Yks.[1] [dʉ·blər, dʉ·blə(r).] A large dish or bowl made either of wood, pewter, or earthenware. Cf. **dibbler**.

Rnf. Dischis and dublaris nyne or ten, *Harp* (1819) 100. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The dishes and dublers went flying liken fury. RITSON *N. Garl.* (1810) 69; Nhb.[1] *Obs.* Dur.[1] An earthenware dish of a round shape, glazed only in the inside. Cum. GROSE (1790); And broken pots for dublers mens'd the waws, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1743) 14; *Gl.* (1851). s.Cum., Wm. It was the dish between the depth of a soup-plate and a punch bowl, into which it was usual to dip for the liquid, whatever its nature, which accompanied the solid victuals (M.P.). Wm. A dubbler of haver-meal, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 403; Wm.[1] Ale-possets . . . were served up in bowls, called doublers, into which the company dipped their spoons promiscuously, *Kendal Chron.* (1812). n.Yks. Jane Haies for stealing fower dublers, *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* (1885) III. pt. ii. 172; Tack up th' beefe, Tibb; ist dubler ready? MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 49; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Nought nowther i' dish nor dubbler,' nothing wherewith to furnish a meal; n Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] The word is now scarcely heard save in the expression 'Sold up, dish, pan, and doubler,' implying utter bankruptcy. 'Au'd Joe's selled up dish and dubler.' e.Yks. In ye hulle and butterye 27 pouther doblers, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 172; e.Yks[1] m.Yks.[1] He'd neither dish, doubler, nor spoon [had no effects whatever]. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] I . . . tacks up t'saap an brush fra' behint pewter doubler, ii 293; w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[3] A shoal doubler = a shallow dish; w.Yks.[5] Used for making flesh pies or 'family pies.' Lan.[1] Lin. Vel potius, ut nos in agro Lin. efferimus, Doubler: Significat autem Patinam Ligneam ampliorem, q. d. Duplex patina, SKINNER (1671). n.Lin.[1]

[Þaȝ hit be bot a bassyn, a bolle, oþer a scole, A dysche oþer a dobler, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1146, in *Allit. P.* 69. OFr. *doublier*, 'plat, assiette' (LA CURNE).]

DOUBLET, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. [dʉ·blit, dʉ·blit.]

1. A sleeved jacket or waistcoat. *Pl.* clothes in *gen.*

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. By this time I'm as warm's a pye, An' a' my doublets reeslin' dry, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 5. Rnf. I am but a poor wark bodie, Delving wi' doublets thin and duddie, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 110. n.Cy. (K.) w.Yks.[1] They war varra plainly donn'd, i' short doublets, ii. 296. [He'll not put off his doublet before he goes to bed, i. e. part with his estate before he die, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 239.]

2. Phr. *to dress one's doublet*, to give one a sound beating or drubbing.

Sc. Best, Lest that his doublet should be drest, To fly from face of such a rabble, MESTON *Poems* (1767) 211 (JAM.).

DOUBLETS, *sb. pl.* Wil. [dʉ·blits.] Twin lambs. Cf. **double**, *sb.* 3.

Wil. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XXXVIII. 42; Wil.[1]

DOUBLING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. Der. Ess. [dʉ·blin, dʉ·blin.]

1. The process of putting or twisting together two or more threads of yarn, to produce fancy effects in spinning or weaving.

w.Yks. (J.M.) [Persons employed at doubling (otherwise known as 'twisting') frames, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

2. The second skimming of cream from the same milk.

Ess. The skimmed milk is drawn off from the leads, into vessels of an increased depth; this is called doubling, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 164.

3. *Obs.* Hitting twice in the game of trip (q.v.) or trap-ball. Der.[1]

DOUBLINGS, see **Doublaght**.

DOUBT, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **daat** Lan.; **daht** w.Yks.; **deawt** Lan.; **doot** Sc. Nhb. n.Yks. n.Lin.[1]; **dout** Bnff. [Sc. n.Cy. dūt, w.Yks. dāt, Lan. dēt, s.Cy. deut.] 1. *v.* To look forward to the occurrence of anything painful, with a feeling of certainty implied; to apprehend, expect; also, to fear, suspect a person or thing.

Sc. I doot we'll hae to shift oot o' this, *Jokes* (1889) 1st S. 32. Abd. Aw'm dootin' ye winna fin' 'im there, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. s.Sc. It's owre true, I doot, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 85. Rnf. The miller ne'er doubted his neebour of evil, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 129. Ayr. That date, I doubt, ye'll never see, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st. 5. Ant. I doubt it's going to rain (W.H.P.). Nhb. He'd hed a finger in a pie that was spiled in the bakin', Ah doot, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) l. 79. e.Dur.[1] Yks. I doubt Tom won't be able to get there, with Mr. E. away (F.P.T.). n.Yks. Ah doot . . . Ah sahnt be yabble te git ower te see yah te yeer, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36; n.Yks.[1] 'If your father does not leave off drinking, he'll kill himself.' 'Ah doo'ts it, Ah's seear.' ne.Yks.[1] Ah doot sha's boun' ti be badly. e.Yks. (Miss A.) w.Yks. Thah't rather saucy o daht, *Shevvild Ann.* (1856) 1; w.Yks.[2 3]; w.Yks.[5] 'He's kill'd hizselwi' tat t'lasthahivver' [alluding to an intemperate man]. 'Aye, av offuns doubted it.' Lan. Tha'rt on t'penitent form bi this time, I daat, BOWKER *Tales* (1882) 150; Aw deawt that would sarve yo're turn but little, WAUGH *Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) v. Stf.[1] s.Stf. I doubt yo'n be sorry some day for what yo'n just done (T.P.). Not.[1] I doubt he'll do it. s.Not. I doubt the lad 'll come to no good (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] I doot I shan't find it ony moore. I doot that bull very much, he'll be stickin' sumbody afoore thaay'll tak him oot o' th' Beaucliff cloäse. sw.Lin.[1] I doubt we're wrong. s.Lin. It'll rain soon, a doubt (F.H.W.). War. He'll want the more pay, I doubt, GEO. ELIOT *Floss* (1860) 61. s.Wor. It ll be too wet for digging, I doubt (H.K.). Hrf.[2] There'll be more wet, I doubt. Rdn.[1], Glo.[1] Brks.[1] I doubt the craps 'ooll be but thin athout us gets zome wet zoon. Sur. I doubt you've given me a bad nightcap, though, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 193, ed. 1857; Sur.[1] In constant use. 'I doubt we sha'n't get much rain.' To such a question as 'Will there be much grass this year?' the answer would be, 'I doubt not,' meaning there would not be much.

Hence (1) **Dootious**, (2) **Doubtful**, *adj.* entertaining an apprehension or unpleasant conviction.

(1) Dmb. I'm dootious ye may lose your place as his secretary, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiv. Twd. (JAM.) (2) n.Yks.[1] 'It will rain before night, Peter.' 'Ah's doo'tful it will.' 'He'll certainly be convicted, and hung.' 'It's doo'tful, for seear.'

2. *sb.* Fear, dread, alarm.

Cor.[3] I aint no doubt of 'ee, big as thee art. I'll wrastle with 'ee anywheres.

[1. All which things I doubt you want, BUNYAN *P. P.* (1678) 41.]

DOUBT, see **Dout**.

DOUBTSOME, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Som. Also written **dootsome** Gall. Cum.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **doutsome** N.Cy.[1] Doubtful, uncertain.

Gall. I'm some dootsome that'll be the Skyreburn coming doon aff o' Cairnsmuir, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 72. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] She may pull through; but aa's varry dootsome. Cum.[1], n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] I'm not clear sewer, but I'm very dootsum aboot it. w.Som.[1] Tez u daew-tsum kee-uz, wuur uur-l git oa-vur-t [It is a doubtful case whether she will get over it].

[Thochtfull in mynd, ne doutsum by na way, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 58.]

DOUCE, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] The back of the hand. (HALL.)

DOUCE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written **doose** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Lin.[1]; **douse** Sc. (JAM.) s.Don. Nhb.[1] Wm. & Cum.[1] [dūs.]

1. Gentle, kind, pleasant; cheerful, jolly, hospitable, open-handed; also used as *adv.*

Sc. She . . . comes back douce and quiet to the byre, *Scotch Haggis*, 50. Frf. The rude norlin' blast . . . Was douce as the westlin' breeze, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 68. s.Sc. I tell ye he's an unco douce gentleman, SNAITH *Fiercehearl* (1897) 133. Lnk. She aye was douce an' quate, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 34. Gall. The douse folk that ha'e aften afforded me bield frae the doure blast, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 128. Cum. The douse dapper landlady cried 'Eat and be welcome,' ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 67. Wm. & Cum.[1] She whea leate sae douse and jolly, 151.

Hence **Doucely**, *adv.* sweetly, gently, kindly.

Frf. Hco doucely she looks in her auld hamely claes, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880 88.

2. Gently sedate, quiet, steady, grave; respectable; also used as *adv.*

Sc. Wanton kittens mak douce cats, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 93, ed. 1881; Fought it out like douce honest men, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv. Or.I. Their sober, douce, and frugal habits, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 112. Cai.[1] Mry. His manners are sedate and douce, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 19. Elg. To read a verse, or gie a douce oration, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 112. Bnff. A scheme To mak them doucer, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 11. Abd. Fan they've marriet . . . an' grow douce el'yers, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii; He begins to think that now I'm douse, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 40, ed. 1812. Kcd. I'm a man correct an' douce, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 87. Frf. It was time for douce Auld Lichts to go home, BARRIE *Licht* (1888). Per. The dowser sort began to say, I trow we've o'er lang joked, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 49. Fif. The douce professors in their gowns, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 109. e.Fif. Dignified wi' the douce patriarchal cognomen o' Tammas, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. Slg. The auld, auld man, That dressed sae douce and plain, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 90. Dmb. Mayna I be proud and croose! How can I be dull or douce? CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxix. Rnf. [She] lang'd for some douce decent man, BARR *Poems* (1801) 162. Ayr. I had all the douce demeanour and sagacity which it behoved a magistrate to possess, GALT *Provost* (1822) ii; Ye douce folk I've borne aboon the broo, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st. 9. Lnk. Ye'll hae a douce an' sober horse and cow, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 107. Lth. Settle down as a douce and canny agriculturist for life, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 18. e.Lth. A raal douce, obleegin chiel, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 37. Edb. Douce folk, finding how they were transgressing over their usual bounds, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. Dmf. Doose spectators Were a' involv'd in this deray, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 73. Gall. As douce and civil a man as there is in the parish, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 254. Kcb. A douce sober body, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 177. Wgt. They hae a douse Provost to keep them richt, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 185. N.Cy.[1] Cum.[3] Weddin' meäd him douce, careful, an' stiddy, 45. n.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Douce-gaun**, *adj.* prudent, circumspect; (2) **-like**, (3) **-looking**, *adj.* quiet, respectable, grave-looking; (4) **Doucely**, *adv.* quietly, gravely, sedately, soberly; (5) **Douceness**, *sb.* quietness, sedateness, sobriety of demeanour.

(1) Bch. O happy is that douce-gaun wight, Whase saul ne'er mints a swervin, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 47 (JAM.). (2) Frf. When douce-like an' decent, the weary wayfarin' Get their wallets weel stow'd, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 65. (3) Abd. Douce-lookin' elders, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 41. Lnk. They seemed a' canny, douce-lookin' bodies, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. Slk. A douse-looking man, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 24, ed. 1866. (4) Sc. They sate dousely down and made laws for a haill country, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. Cai.[1] Fif. I'm no gaunna rushie them, but sell them doucely for sixpence each, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 108. Rnf. Young fowks gaed doucely on their feet, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 127. Ayr. Doucely manage our affairs, BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 1; The cats that were so doucely sitting on the window-soles, GALT *Legatees* (1820) x. Lth. Putting to rights the old 'but and ben' of the schoolhouse as doucely and demurely, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 257. Edb. James Batter used doucely to observe, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. Gall. Stuff hung bed, fu' doucely braw, Fring'd featly roun' the border, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 123, ed. 1897. (5) Sc. A sky-blue silk dress . . . was surely not in any thing like a becoming accordance with the natural douceness of my character, *Steam boat* (1822) 191 (JAM.). Cai.[1] Ayr. A douceness, not to say a blateness, seemed to have spread the mantle of its silence owre us a', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 25.

3. Modest, virtuous.

Sc. Peggy is sae douse, we may maist leave her to her ain guidance, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 208 (JAM.). n.Sc. 'There war na douce ongains betweesh them,' their conduct was not consistent with modesty (JAM.). Lnk. Puir May was packit frae the hoose By Rabbie's mither snell an' douce, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 36.

4. Tidy, neat, comfortable, applied both to persons and things.

Rxb. My wee bit house is clean and douce, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 90. N.I.[1] Ant. Applied to elderly housewives, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. Thriving, prosperous, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). n.Cy. Cleanly, though coarsely clothed, GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Shem bin ye! says aw, ye shou'd keep the king douse, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 69; Nhb.[1] Cum. Seldom applied to persons now; more to garments, as a brave, douse cloak, or gown (M.P.); A douce supper pangs them feyne, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 65; Also and more often used in the same way as 'lucky,' ample, too large. 'Her goon's raydher doose for her' (E.W.P.). n.Yks.[2]

5. Soft, velvet-like, ductile. Lin.[1]

[1. Sa douse in exhortatione, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 251. Fr. *douce*, sweet, pleasant, *f.* of *doux*.]

DOUCE, see **Douse**, *v.*[1]

DOUCET-PIE, *sb.* Dev. A sweet herb-pie.

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Dev. Till un a trauchard . . . Wi' zum nice doucet-pie, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 18.

[ME. *doucette*, the name of a sweet dish, see *Cookery Books* (c. 1450) *Gl.*]

DOUCEUR, *sb.* Lon. w.Cy. Also written **doucer** w.Cy.; **dowzer** Lon. 1. A sugar-plum. w.Cy. (HALL.) 2. A fee, gratuity, tip.

Lon. Nobody is allowed to take dowzers, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 47.

3. *Comp.* **Douceur-man**, see below.

Lon. Douceur-men, who cheat by pretending to get government situations, or provide servants with places, or to tell persons of something to their advantage, MAYHEW *Prisons of Lond.* (1862) 46.

[Fr. *douceur*, sweetness, also, a gratuity, see LITTRÉ (s.v.).]

DOUCH, *v.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Som. (HALL.) [dauʃ, Som. deuʃ.] To bathe. See **Doush**.

DOUCHER, *sb.* and *adj.* Lin. Written **dowsher** (HALL.). [dū·ʃə(r).] 1. *sb.* An inconsiderate, rash person; a madman. (HALL.) 2. *adj.* Rash, foolhardy, careless of consequences. Lin.[1]

DOUCHT, see **Dought, Dow**, *v.*[1]

DOUD, DOUDLE, see **Dowd, Doodle**, *v.*[2]

DOUDLE, *sb.* Sc. The root of the common reed-grass, *Arundo phragmites*. See **Doodle**, *v.*[2]

Rxb. Found partially decayed in morasses; of which the children make a sort of musical instrument similar to the oaten pipe of the ancients (JAM.).

DOUDY, DOUFF, see **Dowdy, Doof(f, Dowf(f.**

DOUFFERT, *sb.* Sc. A blow. See **Doof(f.**

e.Fif. Wi' the ae han' he lent Andra a douffert i' the haffets, an' sent him whirlin' ower a furm, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii.

DOUGH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [dēχ, dōf, dɔəf, duf, dō, dū.]

I. Dial. forms. (1) **Da'afe**, (2) **Daigh**, (3) **Dayegh**, (4) **Deagh**, (5) **Deawh**, (6) **Doaf**, (7) **Dofe**, (8) **Doff**, (9) **Doo**, (10) **Dooaf**, (11) **Doof**, (12) **Dow**, (13) **Dowf**, (14) **Duff**. [For further examples see II below.]

(1) w.Yks. His face all covered wi' da'afe, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1879). (2) Sc. His meal is a' daigh, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 120, ed. 1881; (JAM.) (3) Yks. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 152; (K.); (HALL.) (4) Sc. (5) Yks. (K.) (6) w.Yks. Shoo'd stuff her gooms wi parkin doaf, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 19; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks[5]. 34. Lan. Left it coolin in a doaf mug, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 278. (7) w.Yks.[3] First get your nakit, a sort of small tub, to mix the dofe in. Chs. (E.F.) (8) Cum.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] (9) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (10) w.Yks. Mi coit-laps stuck fast i' th' dooaf, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1878) 27. m.Lan.[1] (11) w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* (12) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] (13) Lan. A little patty cake eawt o' th' same sort o' dowf ut hoo put i' th' pie crust, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 91. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). (14) Rnf., Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Parkin, an currant duff, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1888) 39. Chs.[1] s Stf. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Anm.* (1895). War.[2], Shr.[12]

II. Dial. uses. 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Dough-bake**, a simpleton, fool, 'half-bake'; (2) **-baked**, silly, half-witted, soft, stupid; (3) **-bits**, flat cakes of dough baked in the oven or on the hearth; (4) **-boy**, a dumpling, dough made

into a pudding without fruit; (5) **-cake,** (*a*) a cake made of dough; (*b*) see **-bake**; (6) **-cock,** (7) **-head,** see **-bake**; (8) **-kiver,** the trough in which dough is made; (9) **-liven,** a lump of leaven kept for making leavened bread; (10) **-nut,** a round cake boiled in lard instead of being baked; (11) **-nut day,** Shrove Tuesday; see below; (12) **-pear,** a pear which ripens just before Christmas; (13) **-skeel,** see **-kiver.**

(1) **Cor.**[3] (2) **I.W.**[2] He's a kind of dough-baked sort o' feller. **Dor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Very common. He's a poor tool, he, sure 'nough—lookth doa·bae·ukt like, s'off a was a-put in way the bread and a-tookt out way the cakes. (3) **Glo.** Esp. flat cakes of dough put into be baked quickly before the regular batch of bread is ready (S S.B.); In freq. use (H.S.H.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (4) **Cum.**[1] **Dev.** Make it into twelve doughboys, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 55; Little dumplings made of flour, milk, eggs, and suet. When well boiled they are eaten with sugar or cream and jam, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 70. (5, *a*) **Chs.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] A cake made on Christmas eve, and placed on the coals to bake. The maker must sit in absolute silence with the door open till the clock strikes 12, when her future husband will come in and turn it over and go out again, *MS. add.* (*b*) **Dev.**[1] How unvitty and cat-handed you go about it, you dough-cake, 33. (6) **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (7) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct 29, 1892). (8) **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3], **Glo.**[1] (9) **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (10) **Bdf.** Tough little cakes eaten on Shrove Tuesday (J.W.B.). **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **I.W.**[1] [**Amer.** *Gen.* name for var. kinds of cake fried in a deep vessel of hot fat. There are several varieties, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 387.] (11) **Hrt.** At Baldock Shrove Tuesday is known as Dough-nut Day, it being usual for the 'mothers' to make good store of small cakes fried in hog's lard, placed over the fire in a brass kettle or skillet, called 'dough-nuts,' wherewith the 'younger fry' are plenteously regaled, Hone *Year Bk.* (1832) col. 1592, ed. 1841. (12) **w.Yks.**[2] (13) **War.**[3]

2. Phr. (1) *as busy as a dog in dough,* proverbial saying; (2) *your cake is all dough,* (3) *your meal is all dough,* your purpose fails, comes to nought; (4) *to be down on one's dough,* to be down on one's luck, unfortunate.

(1) **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ŭz biz·i üz ŭ dog i dof. Common. **Shr.**[1] (2) **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (3) **Sc.** Your meal's a' deagh, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). (4) **War.**[2]

3. A little cake made of dough; anything made of dough.

Rnf. Your pease and barley, flour and rice, Coarse meal, and fozy duffs, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 336. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Often made in shape like a child. A yull doo. Corney doos. A cruppy-dow. **e.Dur.**[1] 'Yule doo' is a kind of currant cake made in shape of a baby and given to children at Christmas. Not so many years ago the 'putter lad' expected his 'hewer' to bring him the 'yule-doo.' If the hewer failed to bring one, the putter would take the hewer's clothes, put them into a 'tub,' fill it up with rubbish, and send it 'to bank'; or if the 'doo' was not well made, the putter nailed it to a tub and wrote the hewer's name underneath. [The Yule-dough or Dow was a kind of baby, or little image of paste, which our bakers used formerly to bake at this season and present to their customers, in the same manner as chandlers give Christmas candles, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 410.]

4. A thick clay soil. Ken.[12] **5.** A dirty, useless, untidy, ill-dressed person. Rxb. (Jam.)

6. The stomach.

Shr. Often used by rustics, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Shr.**[1] 'E tŏŏk me duff,' said a man in evidence at a police court. On being asked to explain, he said, 'E 'it me i' the stomach'; **Shr.**[2] Peg him in the duff.

7. *v.* With *up*: to stick together, as if with paste. **e.An.**[1]

DOUGH-FIG, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. [dō·fig.] A Turkey fig. Cf. **doat fig.**

Glo. (J.S.F.S.), **Wil.**[1] **Som.** For ear-ache; bake a bit o' dough-fig an' put un in, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869; (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (F.A.A.) **w.Som.**[1] Doa·feeg. **Dev.**[34] **Cor.** *Jrn. R. Inst. Cor.* (1886) IX.

DOUGHT, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **docht-** Abd.; **doucht** Sc. (Jam.) [dɔxt, dout.] Strength, might, ability, power.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* C.) **Rnf.** The freekest, whiles, hae own'd her dought, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 147.

Hence (1) **Douchtless,** *adj.* weak, powerless, worthless; (2) **Doughtily,** *adv.* strongly, powerfully, ably, efficiently; (3) **Doughty,** *adj.* (*a*) strong, powerful, stout, valiant; also used *fig.*; (*b*) saucy, malapert.

(1) **Sc.** Awa wi a' y'er douchtless strains, Donald *Poems* (1867) 255; A dochtless dawtie gets a beggar's dower, *Prov.* (Jam. *Suppl.*) **w.Sc.** He got a dochtless dortor, i.e. a miserably small repast (*ib.* s.v. Dortor). (2) **Sc.** It has doughtily vowed to be its pillow, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 11. **Abd.** Nature, unhurt by thrawart man, . . . fu' doughtily she can Shaw reason's power, *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 57. (3, *a*) **Sc.** Now almost entirely confined to bodily strength. Also used ironically, 'That's a dughtie bird indeed,' esp. if one, who after promising much, performs little (Jam.). **Bch.** The fates . . . ken best fa's fit to bruik Achilles' doughty gear, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 14. **Abd.** I'll fit you weel wi' doughty geer, Forbes *Shop Bill* (1785) 11; O wae betide the dochty tricks O' ilka sly curmudgeon, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 174. **Lnk.** Men an' maids o' doughty years, Watson *Poems* (1853) 23. **Edb.** Your back's best fitted for the burden, . . . Ye're doughtier by far than I, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 176, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** Puir Sandie, frae his doughty wark, Came hame, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 172. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.)

[Thei haue reson yef thei knewe the dought of my brother Agravain, *Merlin* (c. 1450), ed. Wheatley, 555.]

DOUGHT, see **Dout, Dow,** *v.*[1]

DOUGHY, *adj.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Also Dev. Also in forms **daichy, daighy** Sc. (Jam.); **dawy** Dev.; **deighy** Per.; **doafy** w.Yks.[5] e.Lan.[1] Not.[3]; **doffy** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **doghy** Chs.[1]; **dowey** Lan.; **duffy** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks. **1.** Of bread: half-baked, under-cooked.

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** Deighy bread (G.W.). **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **w.Yks.** Bakin' i' t'neet maks doafy breead, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); Ah can't abide bread that's duffy (F.P.T.); T'oven's been too hot, this bread's right doughy in the middle (H.L.). **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[3]

Hence **Daighiness,** *sb.* the state of being doughy. Sc. (Jam.)

2. Soft, sticky, spongy, like dough. Of soil: rich, fertile.

Sc. 'A duffie neep,' a spongy turnip (Jam.). **Bnff.** A dry mellowy soil, made up of a due mixture of clay and sand, very deep—passes under the name of daichy haughs, *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) **Per.** That grease is unco deighy (G.W.). **Fif.** Also applied to coals which crumble down when struck by the fire-irons (Jam.). **Lan.** Ground's dowey, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 217.

3. Pasty, pale, of the colour of dough.

w.Yks.[5] Yuhr fäace hed need be so doafy-luking fur the divvil's dōaf ye are, 34. **Nhp.**[1] How doughy she looks.

4. *Fig.* 'Soft,' foolish, silly, childish.

Sc. A duffie chield, a simpleton (Jam.). **w.Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 113; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **e.Lan.**[1] **Dev.** I can't taych thews chillern very much. They zim tŭ be dawy. Put in wi' tha loaves and tŭked out wi' tha cäakes! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

5. Cowardly, wanting in courage.

Sc. (Jam.) **w.Yks.** If he heddant been doafy an' flayd, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1878) 10; (J.W.) **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 87; **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dof·i.

6. Wet, rainy.

Lan. It did turn eawt sum ov o doughy neete, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) v.

DOUGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. **1.** *v.* To wash thoroughly.

Yks. (Hall.) **n.Yks.** Rarely heard now (R.B.).

2. *sb.* A thorough washing.

n.Yks. Ah'll gi'e 'em another dougle an' then they'll deea. Rare now (R.B.).

DOUK, see **Duck,** *v.*

DOUKY, *adj.* n.Cy. Wm. In form **dowky** Wm. [dū·ki.] Of the weather: wet, damp, misty.

N.Cy.[1] A douky morning. **Wm.** It's a dowky neet (J.M.).

DOUL, see **Devil, Dole,** *sb.*[1], **Dowel, Dowl,** *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

DOULIE, see **Doolie.**

DOUMINEER, *v.* Bnff.[1] [dū·minīr.] To stupefy, pester with much talking.

That bodie wud doumineer ony ane wee's tung. He's eye laig laigin' on aboot sumthing.

Hence **Doumineering,** *ppl. adj.* stupefying, wearying, pestering with talk.

He's a doumineerin' cretur: he wud rive the heid o' a stehn wee's lang tung.

DOUNA, DOUNDRIN, see **Dow,** *v.*[1], **Downdrins.**

DOUNNINS, *adv.* Slg. (Jam.) A little way downward.

DOUNT, *v.* Hmp. [**deunt.**] To dent, dint, imprint, make an impress on. Cf. **dunt.**

Hmp. Her [the hare's] footsteps deep downted in snow, *Time to remember the poor,* in Wise *New Forest* (1883) 282; Hmp.[1]

DOUP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **dolp** Slk.; **doop** Sc. Wm.; **dowp** Sc. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[12] [**daup, dūp.**] 1. *sb.* The end of an egg.

Sc. Better half egg than toom doup, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 155. ne.Sc. That all the birds might be hatched much about the same time the eggs were put below the hen all at once and with the words, 'Doups an shalls gang ower the sea, Cocks and hens come hame t' me,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 141; (J.Ar.) Edb. Eggs . . . might have found resting-places for their doups in a row, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii.

2. The posterior extremity of the body, the seat.

Cai.[1] Bnff. Their ain doups rather should be kickit, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 9. Bch. He lik'd still sitting on his doup To view the pint or cutty stoup, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 27. Abd. Naething o' the breeks but the doup, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie,* iv. Fif. Ri'en breeks upo' their doup, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 49. Rnf. Down he fell clash on his doup, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 83. Ayr. I wish a heckle Were in their doup, Burns *Toothache,* st. 3; They tak him by the cuff o' the neck and the dowp o' the breeks, Service *Notandums* (1890) 37. Lnk. Some before they gained their end, Sair on their doup did fa', Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 93; The wee ane's breeks had lost the doup, *ib.* 27. Edb. It has left me nought ava, Stool to my doup, nor cock to cra, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 88. Slk. Stuffed as fu's he can haud frae doup to neck wi' yerbs, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 82; Skelping your dolp, James, with storm, sleet, &c., *ib.* 38. Dmf. I'd sooner hae . . . My doup weel skelpit, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 43. Gall. There were sore dowps and torn breeks among the Orraland callants that night, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vi. Kcb. Then on my doup I straightway cloited, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 4. N.I.[1] A child's 'bundie.' n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Aw wad tyek a rope an' skelp yor dowp, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 6; Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[12]

Hence phr. *to land on the doup, fig.* to be brought low, be in a state of poverty.

Sc. The factor treasures riches up, And leaves the laird to sell; And when they land them on their dowp, Gude morning, fare ye well, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 38 (Jam.).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Doup-scour,** a fall on the buttocks; (2) **-skelper,** one who strikes or beats on the buttocks; used contemptuously of a schoolmaster.

(1) Abd. I'll gi'e ye a doup-scour (Jam.). (2) Abd. By no ither name shall I be called, you doup-skelper, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828 37, ed. 1889. Ayr. That vile doup-skelper, Emperor Joseph, Burns *Poem to a Gentleman* (1790) l. 7; Some dowp-skelper o' a dominie that Willie Nandsense couldna thole, Service *Notandums* (1890 89.

4. *Fig.* A lazy, indolent person; a lump.

n Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A great fat doup. Doups, lumps of fat. m.Yks.[1]

5. The end of a candle.

Sc. A servant-lass that dressed it [a wig] herself wi' the doup o' a candle and a drudging box, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) v. Cai.[1] e.Fif. An auld horn lantrin, wi' a bit cawnel doup stuck intil't, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. Ayr. With a score of candle doups placed in the windows, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxi; We had brocht home cannle-dowps and a box of spunks with us, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 59. Edb. Do ye think the doup of that candle wad carry i' my cap? Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. Gall. The smooth candle dowp, Crockett *Sunbonnet* 1895) ix. N.I.[1] Ant. The end of a candle when burned level with the socket of the candlestick. It is then put in the clip to burn out, or if used by a weaver it is put in an article called save-all, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

Hence **Doup-end,** *sb.* the socket-end of a candle. n.Yks.[2]

6. The bottom or end of anything; the close, finish, used esp. of the close of day.

Sc. Syne lay her head up' her dish doup, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 22; I at the doup o' e'en, Slide cannie our the heugh alane, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 319. Rnf. Or [before] the dowp o' things, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 153. Lnk. I' the doup o' the day, Ramsay *Christ's Kirk* (ed. 1733) III. st. 10. Lth. Nor budge we till the last year's doup Is kicked out by its brither, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 17; He wad gie awa the doup half o' his estate, Lumsden *Sheephead* (1892) 259. Edb. Brushing the sawdust off the doup of one of them [the bottles], Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv; Baith squadrons brangl'd owr the fell Till doup o' e'en, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 166.

Hence **Doupwark,** *sb.* work at the bottom of a weaving machine.

Rnf. There's A—m sae active at our shop wark, In doctering our draughts and doupwark. . . . Making our mounting, tail and tapwark To operate weel, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 152.

7. The nose.

Ant. 'Dight your dowp,' wipe your nose, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

8. A bay in a lake; a recess. Cum.[12]

9. Phr. *in a doup,* in a moment.

Lnk. And, in a doup, They snapt her up baith stoup and roup, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 527 (Jam.).

10. *v.* To dump, thump, esp. on the hinder part.

Sc. In some towns . . . there is a periodic ceremony of 'riding the marches' in formal cavalcade, in which the 'march' or 'boundary' stones are inspected in a circuit. Sometimes persons are admitted to civic privileges on these occasions, and their initiation takes the form of their being caught by feet and arms and lifted up and dropped carefully but smartly on the boundary stone, so that it strikes the breech or buttocks. This is called 'douping' them (A.W.). Nhb.[1] Here, lads, let's doup him.

Hence **Douping,** *vbl. sb.* a thrashing.

Nhb.[1] Aall gi' ye a good doupin.

11. To stoop, duck, incline the head or body downwards. Also used *fig.*

Sc. The *v.* to 'lout,' while it denotes the depression of the body, suggests the idea of a deliberate act; while 'douping' *gen.* supposes quickness of motion or a sudden jerk downwards as when one wishes to avoid a blow (Jam.); Death doops on the langest liver, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 23. Lnk. Doups down to visit ilka lawland ghaist, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 1 (Jam.). Lakel. Doop doon wi' thi' heed, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. Ah doop'd doon mi heed an it mist mi (B.K.).

12. *Fig.* Of darkness, nightfall, &c.: to descend, come down.

Lnk. The day is douping down (Jam.). Edb. When it doupeth dark, I'll kilt my coats, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 331; Whan gloamin' doupit he was eager, *ib.* 57.

[1. Castor and Pollux (born) of the doupe of that egge which was laid . . . by Leda, Urquhart *Rabelais* (1653) I. vi (Dav.). ON. *daup,* a rounded cavity or hollow bottom (Fritzner). 2. *Au cul sallé,* at the salt doup, Urquhart *ib.* I. xxii (Jam.).]

DOUP, see **Dowp.**

DOUR, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Also written **door** Ant.; **doure** Sc. Nhb.; **dowre** Rnf. Edb.; **dure** Sc. [**dūr, duə(r).**] 1. Hard, stern, severe, stiff. Also used *advb.* and *fig.*

Sc. He's snell and dure eneugh in casting up their nonsense to them, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi; For auld cauld dour deidly courage I am not fit to hold a candle to yourself, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xiii. Cai.[1] Elg. Ilka chiel look'd sad an' dour, Wi' hangin' head, Tester *Poems* (1865) 93. Kcd. The lot o' luckless Tam Was cauldrife, crabbit, an' dour, Grant *Lays* (1884) 118. Frf. In dour conflict the parties closed, Beattie *Arnha'* (c.1820) 32, ed. 1882. Fif. His drone did gruntch sae dour a sound, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 55. Rnf. They thought him a dour man, wi' an extraordinar' grip o' Gospel truth, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 19. Ayr. In judgment dour, but no owre dreich, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 72. Lnk. Wi' yer dour looks an' braith like the sna', Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 112. Edb. Auld age maist feckly glowrs right dour Upo' the ailings o' the poor, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 136, ed. 1785. Slk. My hair, though a gey dour broon, was yieldin' to the grey, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 63; I had a gay steeve dour aik stick in my hand, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. Nhb. I look fu' hatefully and doure On thy grim teeth, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 141.

2. Sullen, sulky, gloomy, sour-looking; unsociable.

Frf. All his life children ran from him. He was the dourest, the most unlovable man in Thrums, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xlii. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1] A dour countenance. Nhb. Her buffets sair gar him look dark, And unco dour, Strang *Earth Fiend*

(1892) pt. i. st. 10; Dinnet leuk dour it us, 'caws aw's black, ROUSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 6; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Dour an dirty—house aw clarty, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 137; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He looked as dour as thunner. **n.Lin.** She's strange and dour. I wonder you're not scared to be with her by your sen at darklins, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 282.

Hence (1) **Dourness**, *sb.* melancholy, gloominess; severity; (2) **Doury**, *adj.* dismal, gloomy.

(1) **Cum.** What ca' for a' this dooly dourness? LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxix. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] A doury countenance.

3. Stubborn, obstinate, unyielding. Also used *advb.*

Sc. The Whigs were as dour as the Cavaliers were fierce, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Or.I.** He was 'a dour deevil, an' no that canny,' VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 22. **Elg.** Doure thought in linsey-woosey dicht, Blink't frae his drumly ee, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 80. **Bnff.** Some were loveable and obliging, others were the reverse—innately dour, mischief-making, and selfish, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 65. **Abd.** The 'dour' obstinacy now exhibited by him took even his own wife aback, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 20, ed. 1882. **Kcd.** Out wi' the Duke at Shirramuir, An' there did fight, baith fierce and dour, BURNESS *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 62. **Frf.** Ye look sae dark an' doure, Wi' angry e'e an' crabbit mou, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 207. **Per.** He gave over when he ceased to write with facility, when, as he said, he found his muse beginning to be dour and dorty, HALIBURTON *Puir Auld Scott.* (1887) 72. **Fif.** For a' that stour They stand unmoveable and dowr, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 171. **Rnf.** Some dour religious thraw, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 9; I'm turnin' doitit, An' doilt, an' dowre, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 126. **Ayr.** I am wae . . . that your father is so dure as to stand against your marriage, GALT *Entail* (1823) xvi; He seem'd as he wi' Time had warstl'd lang, Yet, teughly doure, he bade an unco bang, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 80. **Lnk.** I was na owre proud, but owre dour to say—Aye! NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 50. **Lth.** We knew that he was a dour determined body, *Kittlegairy Vacancy* (1885) 25. **e.Lth.** The drink was in his heid, an' it made him unco dour, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 238. **Edb.** Got at length my ain dour way, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 17. **Slk.** Ye hae a dour stiff unbowsome kind o' nature in ye, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 3, ed. 1866; A' distinctions o' sex, age, and pairty—the last the stubbornest and dourest o' a', CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 18. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** You'll find him stupid, doure and dull, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 114. **n.Yks.**[1] He's nobbut a dour 'n t'dee wiv; baith stiff an' hard. **Der.** Joshuay, as is as dour as a stone? VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) viii.

Hence (1) **Dourness**, *sb.* obstinacy, stubbornness; (2) **Dourly**, *adv.* obstinately, pertinaciously, stubbornly.

(1) **Sc.** Willie, my love, ye maun answer. Oh, dinna wi' dourness be dumb, *Ballads* (1885) 110. **Abd.** His resolution once taken, he had dourness enough in his composition to make him stick to it, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 4, ed. 1882. **Per.** Stood two minutes longer from sheer native dourness, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 229. **Rnf.** Man, sic dourness is oppressin', NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 29. **Ayr.** I hear of folk possessed wi' a Highland dureness of temper, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lii. **Gall.** It was indeed dourness and not courage which took me there, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. (2) **Frf.** I 'do' it dourly with my teeth clenched, BARRIE *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 124. **Fif.** 'It's private,' said Marg'et dourly, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 218. **Ayr.** 'This book will be costing ye a hantle o' siller,' he remarked dourly, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 144. **Gall.** Kept dourly to our work, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 30.

4. Of the weather, elements, &c.: severe, hard.

Frf. The nicht withoot was dour an' black, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 100. **Per.** The hill-taps a' are white wi' snaw, An' dull an' dour's the day, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 43. **Ayr.** Biting Boreas fell and doure, BURNS *Winter Night* (1785) 55; It's gaun to be a dreigh dour winter, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 118. **Lnk.** The wintry winds blaw keen and dour, TENNANT *Musings* (1872) 88. **Lth.** Scotch skies are dour, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 24. **Dmf.** Gloamin' fa's at last On the dour, dreich, dinsome day, REID *Poems* (1894) 2. **Gall.** Bield from the doure blast, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 128.

5. Of soil; unfruitful, barren, unfertile. Of vegetation: slow-growing, not luxuriant.

Sc. He had got one of the dourest and most untractable farms in the Mearns, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) iv. **Lth.** (JAM.) **e.Lth.** Yon's the dourest land that ever I was on; it's a' till thegither, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 45.

Hence **Dour-seed**, *sb.* a late species of oats, slow in ripening. **Lth.** A third kind, Halkerton; or Angus oats, these are emphatically called dour-seed (i.e. late seed) in distinction from the others which are called ear-seed or early seed, *Agric. Surv.* 103 (JAM.).

6. Of ice: rough.

Cld., Lth. Applied to ice that is not smooth and slippery; as signifying that one moves on it with difficulty (JAM.).

7. Of a task, undertaking, &c.: hard, difficult to accomplish.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 28. **w.Sc.** He mak's a dure hargain, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 64, ed. 1877. **Frf.** It was a dour job to get the pain to flit, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1880) 79, ed. 1889. **Per.** It's a wee dour tae manage, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 289. **Fif.** Next there began a doure debate, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 126. **Edb.** Ilka chiel that's dowre to lead, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 191. **Kcb.** He grasp'd the bill but con'dna bend it, It was sae dour, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 40. **Wgt.** A'll hae tae ride the cuddy for three days efter this, an' that's dour wark, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 315.

8. Slow in learning, backward, hard to teach.

Fif. He's very dour at his lare (JAM.); As dure a scholar as ever was at St. Leonards, TENNANT *Card. Beaton* (1823) 9 (JAM.). **Edb.** Unless unco doure indeed to learn, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) Pref. 2.

[1. He wes a stout carle and a sture, And of him-self dour and hardy, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) x. 159.]

DOUR, DOURAGH, see **Dover**, *v.*, **Dooragh**.

DOURDON, *sb.* Sc. Appearance.

Rnf., Ayr. Commonly used (JAM.).

DOURGY, DOURLACH, see **Durgey, Dorlach**.

DOURY, see **Doory**.

DOUSE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **doose** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **douce** Fif. Hrf.[2] Dev. Cor.[1]; **dooss** Cai.[1]; **douss** Lth. (JAM.) Slk.; **dowse** N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1 2] Nhp.[1] s.Wor.[1] Suf.[1] Hmp.[1] I.W.[1 2] Wil.[1] Dor. Cor.[1 3]; and in forms **doust** Hrf.[2]; **doyce** Ags. (JAM.) [Sc. n.Cy. dūs, midl. daus, s.Cy. deus.]

1. *v.* To strike, knock, beat, slap. See **Dust**, *v.* 9.

Or.I. To butt at with head and horns, and hence gore like a bull. 'The de'il did ne'er a sinner douss Sae sickerly,' *Pacty Toral* (1880) in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 792, 799. **Fif** They douce her hurdies trimly Upo' the stibble-rig, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 128. **Rnf.** The unca guid bodies . . . Hae dous't him wi' doctrines, and foucht him wi' zeal, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 112. **Gall.** This impish Mercury of Hunker Court dowsed the prostrate one with his own hand grenade, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 163. **Nhb.** The maistor-man thumpt us, he doost an' he dumpt us, ROUSON *Evangeline* (1870) 346; **Nhb.**[1] 'Aa'll doose yor jacket for ye'—I will thrash you soundly. **Cum.** The lance-corpler douc'd my chops, fer speakin, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 76; **Cum.**[1] **s.Not.** A'll douze yer, if yer coom 'ere (J.P.K.). **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1] I'll dowse thee in noo time. **Cor.**[2]

Hence (1) *to douse a ball, phr.* to throw it away as useless by striking it from off the course; (2) **Douse-the-odd-un**, *sb.* the game of French tag; (3) **Dousing**, *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing.

(1) **Lth.** (JAM.) (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **N.I.**[1] A good dousing. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] She gav him a reglur doosin. **I.W.**[2]

2. To extinguish, put out a fire, light, &c., esp. in phr. *douse the glim.*

w.Sc. Having clapped his red worsted extinguisher on his head, he 'dowsed the glim,' and proceeded to bed, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 224. **Frf.** I . . . sav'd the auld man lith and limb, And made his murderer douce the glim, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 121. **N.I.**[1] **I.Ma.** Just douse that glim, BROWN *Manx Witch* (1889) 147. **m.Yks.**[1] To a child caught extinguishing a lighted candle by turning it upside down in the stick, a mother will say: 'I'll bray thy back for thee if thou doesn't use the capper [extinguisher] to douse the candle with.' **Chs.**[3] **Hrf.**[2] When you're finished in the stable, mind you doust the dip. **Dev.** This rain will dowse the fires on the moor, BARING-GOULD *Urith* (1891) I. vii. **Cor.** Hold your jaw, and dowse the glim, FORFAR *Kynance* (1865) 23. **Cant.** *Monthly Mag.* (1799) I. 22.

3. *Fig.* To spoil, demolish; to put an end to, kill.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Dows'd of her feathers,' shorn of her finery. **m.Yks.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] Him hit Jack on his head, it nearly dousted him.

4. To throw a thing down violently on the ground, &c.; also *fig.* to pay down money.

e.Fif. Doon he doused a couple o' letters in my loof, LAITO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xx; Gin I canna mak' him dowse doon the siller, I'se gar him tak' a red face aboot it, at onyrate, *ib.* xvi. **Rxb.**

Some down were dous'd amang the shoas, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808 122. Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] Come douse out your money; Cor.[3]

Hence **Douse**! *int.* the flat sound caused by the fall of a heavy body.

Ags. (Jam.) Fif. Douse! drops a second down, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 75, ed. 1871.

5. *sb.* A blow, stroke; a dull, heavy blow, *gen.* on the head or face.

Cai.[1], Ags. (Jam.) Fif. As law then, they a' then, To tak' a douce maun yield, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 128. Slk. That's a douss on the chops, Mr. Tickler, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 118. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Cum.[1] n.Yks.[1] Gie him a douse in's chops. w.Yks.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1 2], War. (J.B.), Hrf.[2] s.Wor. I gan 'im [the door] a dowse of a hammer, *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896); s.Wor.[1], Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf.[1] I'll gi ye a dowse i' th' chops. Hmp.[1] s.Hmp. A pretty douse o' the ear I'll give him once I catches him! Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x. I.W.[1 2] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev., Cor. A douce on the chucks or chacks, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434. Cor.[1 2] Slang. While Sandy's long arms – long enough for a douse, *Tom Crib's Mem.* (1819) 16; Joseph Washford lifted his hand; . . . it now descended on her devoted head in one tremendous 'dowse,' Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Jerry Jarvis's Wig.*

[1. Cp. EFris. *dössen*, 'schlagen, stossen, knuffen' (Koolman).]

DOUSE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Brks. Hrt. Mid. Sus. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **dause** w.Yks.; **dawse** Wm.; **deawse** Lan.; **doose** e.Yks.[1]; **dowse** Ir. n.Yks.[1 2] n.Lin.[1] Brks.[1] I.W.[1 2]; and in forms **daast** w.Yks.[3]; **dowselt** Glo.; **dowst** w.Yks.[3] Hmp. [n.Cy. dūs, w.Yks. dās, Lan. dēs, midl. **daus**, s.Cy. **deus**.] 1. *v.* To drench, soak, saturate with moisture either by plunging anything into liquid or by dashing liquid over or against it. Also used *fig.*

Ir. You'd better just dowse a pail of water over him, Barlow *Idylls* 1892) 123. Wm. Daws'd in sin and concupiscence, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 212. n.Yks.[1] Thou's getten sair doused, Mally. Wheeah, thou's 'a' bin thruff t'beck, Ah lay; n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] To drench by hand, as when water is thrown upon a person. They doused him from head to foot. w.Yks. Shoo set too a dausin' em all saandly wi' watter, Tom Treddlehoyle *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 10; w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[3] He'll get weel daasted [with rain] before he gets back. Lan. Give us a hond an' we'n deawse him i' th' hoss-trough, Brierley *Cotters*, v. n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan. Doused it with scalding water, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 79. Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[1], n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. She's doused from head to foot as if she hed come out o' a pond (T.H.R.). Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War.[2]; War.[3] You hav'nt washed these clothes—you've only doused 'em. Glo. I dowselt them with cold water every morning (A.B.). Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] w.Mid. The parson doused such a lot of water over the baby that it caught cold and died (W.P.M.). Sus. Holloway. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), I.W.[1 2] Som. 'Twarn't no use my pertenden' I'd a smut on my chake, an' dousen' my veace in cold spring watt'r, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 88. n.Dev. Scummerd wi' blid, es clathers doused, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 102. Cor.[2]

Hence **Dousing**, *vbl. sb.* a drenching, soaking; a ducking or immersion in water.

n.Yks.[1 2] w.Yks. A man falling into water, or out in a pitiless rain, would be said to 'get a good dowsing.' *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); Gie it a good dowsin, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Lan. They geet a good dowsin', Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, viii. Lin. 'I're feared as tha's get a dowsin' in a bit, mate.' . . . 'Wheer?' . . . 'In hoss-pond,' Murray *Nov. Note-bk.* (1887) 249. Nhp.[1] To splash the water over the face with violence when washing, is called having a good dousing. Nearly akin to 'souse,' but the latter word is also applied to complete accidental immersion. 'Dousing' is limited to the head and face. Brks.[1] Dev. Take an' heft tha bagger intü tha river. A güde dowsing 'nll take tha liquor out o' 'n, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 87; 'Vamping' was understood to mean sprinkling, just as 'dousing' means the application of a more copious supply of water, *ib.* 141. Cor.[2]

2. *sb.* A drenching, soaking; a heavy downpour of rain.

Ir. It's apter I'd he to let it have its chanst . . . to ripen itself the best way it could, than go for to shnice the great dowses of rain on top of it, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 96. Lan. Getten a deawse then, Brierley *Blackpool* (1881) 59. Not. I got a good douse (J.H.B.).

3. *Fig.* An idle, drunken fellow.

Hrt. Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320.

DOUSE, *v.*[3] w.Som.[1] [deuz.] Used imprecatively.

Very common. Daew·z-nae·ushun sai·z ut au·l! Daew·z yur ai·d! Daew·z ut au·l!

DOUSE, see **Douce**, *adj.*

DOUSH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Brks. [dūʃ, Brks. deuʃ.]

1. *sb.* A 'douche,' a quantity of liquid, dash of water. Cf. **douch.**

Frf. That would be a doush of water in Esther's face, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 72.

2. *v.* To throw water over.

Brks.[1] A doushed water awver her to bring her to.

[1. Fr. *douche*, jet d'eau dirigé sur telle ou telle partie du corps, pour produire une action médicale (Hatzfeld).]

DOUSHT, DOUSSE, see **Doosht, Douse**, *v.*[1]

DOUST, see **Dust.**

DOUT, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. and midl. and s. counties. Also written **doubt, dought** Dev.; **dowt** Wil. Dev.; and in forms **dait** s.Chs.[1]; **dight** Chs.[1] [n.Cy. dūt, midl. and s.Cy. **deut.**] 1. *v.* To extinguish, put out a candle, fire, &c. Lit. *do out.*

n.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] D'out that candle, my lass. Never burn daylight. w.Yks. The fire she lit was fanned rather than douted, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1894) ix. Chs.[1] Nah then! dout that cangle; its toime yo wern aw asleep; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Snüf·)th ky'aan·dl, wüt·)i? ün mahynd dhaa düz·nü daayt it [Snuff th' candle, wut'ee? an' mind tha' doesna daït it]. s.St. Last in bed has to dout the candle, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297; Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei[1], Nhp.[1], War.[2 3], s.War.[1], m.Wor. (J.C.), w.Wor.[1] se Wor.[1] Mind as you dowts the candle safe, w'en yü be got into bed. s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Dout them candles, Sally; theer'll be light enough to talk by then, if that's all yo'n got to do. Hrf.[1 2] Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Grose (1790); Glo.[1 2], Oxf.[1] Brks. In common use (M.J.B.); *Gl.* (1852). Bck. (G.A.C.), n.Bck. (A.C.), Bdf. (J.W.B.), Hrt. (H.G.), w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Sur.[1], Sus.[1] e.Sus. Holloway. Hmp. (H.E.); (W.H.E.); Hmp.[1] s.Hmp. Your light isn't dowted most part of the night, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x. I.W.[1] Wil. (K.M.G.); Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] An extinguisher 'douts' a candle; the heel of a boot 'douts' a match thrown down. But the exact definition of 'dout' is to smother, or extinguish by beating. Dor.[1] Som. I veared as how the wind 'twould a douted the can'le, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 171. w.Som.[1] Daewt dhu kan·l-n km au·n [Put out the candle and come on]. Dev. Bit Jan an Mariar . . . Way tha ale in tha kwart, ad a manijed ta doubt et, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 52, ed. 1858; Applied to fire or lights only, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); Dev.[1] n.Dev. Nell, dout the light, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 129. e.Dev. Th' blacksmith 've . . . doughted out ez vire-place, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 23, ed. 1853.

Hence (1) **Douter**, *sb.* an extinguisher; (2) **Douting**, *vbl. sb.* the act of extinguishing or putting out; (3) **Douters**, *sb. pl.* snuffers.

(1) w.Yks.[1] Common. n.Lin.[1], Nhp[1], War. (W.H.), War.[3], Shr.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.), Sus. (K.) (2) s.Wor. I had three miles of lighting and three miles of douting the lamps (H.K.). (3) n.Cy. Instruments like snuffers, for extinguishing the candle without cutting the wick, Grose (1790). Chs.[1] Small tongs with flat, rounded ends, for putting a candle out by pinching the wick. They have rings for the thumb and finger-like snuffers. Lei.[1] A small pair of metal tongs with flat ends for extinguishing candles by pinching the wick. Glo.[1], Sus.[1] e.Sus. Holloway. I.W.[1] Som. I can remember quite well seeing the 'douters' on the tray with the snuffers (G.A.W.).

2. Phr. *to dout the sun, fig.* to grow disheartened, dispirited.

Som. I'd 'dout the zon' by thinken', 'Mabbee, thee be lyen' stiff an' cold under the green Atlantic waves,' Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 150.

3. *Fig.* To die.

Hrf. Her douted (C.J.R.); Hrf.[1] He is just douted; Hrf.[2] Ha drawed a sike [sigh] and then ha douted.

4. Hunting term: to obliterate, cover up a trail, scent, &c.

n.Dev. He then considers the condition of the slot, and if the ground is dry, 'douts' it by drawing his foot over it, that is he obliterates it, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) vi.

5. *sb.* An extinguisher. n.Yks.[1 2], Glo.[1]

[1. First, in the intellect it douts the light, Sylvester *Tobacco batter'd* (1672) 106.]

DOUT, see **Doit**, *sb.*[1], **Doubt.**

DOUTH, *adj.*[1] *Obs.?* Sc. Dull, dispirited, melancholy.

Slk. What gars ye look sae douth and wae? Hogg *Mount. Bard* (1807) 183; I never saw a douther creature, *ib. Pastorals* (1801) 10 (Jam.).

2. Gloomy, causing melancholy.

Slk. That's a douth and an awsome looking bigging, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 2 (Jam.).

DOUTH, *adj.*[2] Lth. (Jam.) Snug, comfortable, in easy circumstances.

[Cp. OE. *duguð*, worth, excellence, power, riches, cogn. w. G. *tugend*, virtue.]

DOUTY, *adj.* Glo.[1] Of pears: 'sleepy,' over-ripe. See **Dote**, *v.*[4]

DOUVE, *v.* w.Yks.[1] [dāv.] To sink, lower, dip. See **Dive**, *v.*

Let staan douve a bit.

[OE. *dūfan*, to dive, sink.]

DOUVEN, see **Doven**.

DOUZIE, *sb.* Sc. A light of any kind.

s.Sc. Nor kinlin' whins, wi' lowin' douzies, To mak' a light, Watson *Bards* (1859) 52. Ayr. Commonly used (J.F.).

DOUZZY, DOV, see **Dizzy, Do**, *v.*

DOVE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Chs. Not. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrt. Hnt. e.An. Dev. Written **deuve** Dev.; and in forms **doo** Sc.; **ċou-** Rnf.; **dow** Sc. Nhb.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] Suf.[1]; **duf(f-** Not. Nhp.[12] Hnt. e.An.[1] [duv, dɐv, dū.]

1. Applied to var. species of *Columbidae*, esp. (1) the common pigeon or rock-dove, *Columba livia*; (2) the stock-dove, *C. oenas*; (3) the ring-dove, *C. palumbus*.

(1) Sc. 'A doo's cleckin' [brood], *prov.*; spoken of a family of only two children, a boy and and a girl, as the pigeon only lays two eggs, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 169. n.Sc. *ib.* 168. Abd. Daddy-da; that doo's greetin''cause his wife bids him sing, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 72, ed. 1882. Frf. Doos bobbin' an' beckin' to anc anither, cureckity-cooin', Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 182, ed. 1889; My carrier doo As quick as thought at my hand flew, Sands *Poems* (1833) 129. Fif. The dows and daws . . . Out whirr'd and whitter't at the sound o't, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 6. s.Sc. The doos, in a fright, flew frae the tower, Watson *Bards* (1859) 32. Ayr. I've fan' a bit doo i' the redd o' my plate, and I would like to pyke it, Service *Notandums* (1890) 30. Nrf. Yinder go a 'dow,' Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43; When a pigeon was unexpectedly extracted from some apparently impossible place, a country lad exclaimed 'My eyes and limbs, Tom, if there baint a dow' (W.R.E.); (W.H.) (2) Suf. (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (3) Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 165. Suf. (C.T.); Suf.[1]

Hence (1) **Duffy**, *sb.* (*a*) a pigeon or dove; (*b*) a dove-cot, pigeon-house. e.Suf. (F.H.); (2) **Duffy-dows**, *sb. pl.* the unfledged young of pigeons or doves. Nrf.[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Dove-cot(e (doocot, dooket, dow-cot, duccot, ducket)**, a dove-house or pigeon-cote; (2) **-dock**, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (3) **-dung**, a variety of marl; (4) **-felfar, -felfeet, -fulfer** or **-fulter**, (*a*) the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (*b*) the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (5) **-house (dufflhus)**, see **-cot(e**; (6) **-pigeon**, the wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus*; (7) **-pollar**, see **-cot(e**; (8) **-tailed**, *fig.* united, married.

(1) Sc. We were fain to send sax of the blue-banders to harry the Lady of Loganhouse's dow-cot and poultry yard, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v; They lie as thick as doos in a dooket, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) xxii. Kcd. Faur's the doo, for here's the doocot? Grant *Lays* (1884) 79. Frf. Schule-laddies, wha keepit doo-cots in their faithers' back-yairds, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 181, ed. 1889. Fif. Some gentle cushie-dows . . . Aff frae their dow-cot whirr'd, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 62. e.Fif. An auld-time Fife lairdship has been weel describit as consistin' o' 'a wee puckle lan', a big puckle debt, an' a doocot,' Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. Rnf. Frae fauld or doucote may my Susan dine, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 69; I visited the dookets and examined our fantails, Gilmour *Paisley Weavers* (1876) i. Ayr. I can mind . . . seeing the roof of a doocot like a wreck abune the waves, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 252. Lnk. The dookit an' yard, Parker *Poems* (1859) 19. N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (W.G.), Nhb.[1], Der.[1], War.[3], Wor. (E.S.) (2) Cai. The arable land was much infested with various weeds, as the thistle, the mugwort, dove-dock, *Agric. Surv.* 84 (Jam.); Cai.[1] (3) Chs. There is an excellent kind of marl sometimes met with which is vulgarly called dove dung, from its resemblance in appearance to the dung of pigeons, Holland *View Agric.* (1808) 222; Chs.[1] (4, *a*) e.An. The names of the missel thrush and fieldfare are often interchangeable, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 2; e.An.[1], Nrf. (A.G.F.) Suf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 215; (M.E.R.) e.Suf. (F.H.) (*b*) e.An.[1] Nrf. *Nature Notes*, No. 10. (5) Not. There's a lot of starnels lays in the dufflus now (L.C.M.). Nhp.[12], War.[3], Wor. (E.S.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1], Nrf.[1], Suf.[1] (6) Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. (7) e.An.[1] (8) Ir. This . . . is the purty crature I was mentionin' . . . that intends to get dovetailed wid myself, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) i.

3. Phr. (1) *to shoot among the dows*, to invent stories, exaggerate, 'draw the long bow'; (2) *a shot among the dows*, anything done at random.

(1) Ags. A lady . . . had heard her husband mention . . . that such a gentleman . . . was thought to shoot amang the dows. She immediately took the alarm and said to him with great eagerness, . . . 'My husband says ye shoot amang the dows. Now as I am very fond of my pigeons, I beg you winna meddle wi' them' (Jam.). (2) e.Lth. (*ib.*)

4. A term of affection or endearment.

Sc. 'O Peter, this was a nicht!' 'Deeds I [aye], my doo,' *Scotch Haggis*, 162; Is not that worth waiting for, my dow? Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) v. Cai.[1] Elg. Ye're a' my ain, my bonny dow, Couper *Tomifications* (1803) l. 121. Abd. Come awa to your beddie, my dawtie an' doo, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 87; Lasses, I'm here a wooer to woo, Will anc o' ye come an' be my doo? *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 39. Rnf. My ne'er-forgotten, ever true, Enchanting, charming, dainty dow, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 104. Ayr. Her dove had been a Highland laddie, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 131. Lnk. My bonnie hen, my darlin' lamb, my ain wee cushie doo, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 12. Slk. Katie Cheyne, my dow, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 280, ed. 1866. Keb. He cuddled an' kissed her an' ca'd her his doo, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 217. Nhb.[1] *Obs.* e.Dev. Mai leuve, mai deuve, mai peur wan, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 2.

[1. Columban . . . decored wt the simplicitie of a dowe, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) l. 226.]

DOVE, *v.*[1] Sc. Dur. Yks. Written **doave** n.Yks.[2] [dōv, ċoəv.] 1. To sleep or slumber lightly; to doze. See **Doven**, *v.*

e.Dur.[1] n.Yks.[1] 'You've been asleep, Joseph.' 'Naa, nobbut doävin' a bit'; n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

Hence **Doving**, *ppl. adj.* sleeping, soothing, quieting.

n.Yks.[1] Doving drink, a sleeping draught; n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. A doving draft, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 317.

2. To be in a doting, foolish state, half asleep; to be heavy and stupid; to act sluggishly. Fif. (Jam.), n.Yks.[12]

Hence (1) **Dovie**, (*a*) *adj.* stupid, having the appearance of mental imbecility; (*b*) *sb.* a stupid, imbecile person; (2) **Doving**, *ppl. adj.* sluggish, heavy.

(1) Fif. (Jam.) (2) n.Yks.[2] 'A doaving daudling body,' a driveller.

DOVE, *v.*[2] *Obsol.* Dev. To thaw, melt.

n.Dev. Whan sneweth or blunketh or doveth, *Exm. Scold* (1746) l. 125; A loving breath, Which winter's self would dōve, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 130; Grose (1790).

DOVE(D, see **Dive**, *v.*

DOVEN, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Written **ḍooavan** e.Yks.[1]; **douven** w.Yks.[1] Also in form **dovven** Yks. [ḍō·vən, do·vən.] 1. *v.* To slumber, doze.

ne.Yks.[1] Heard more in the E. than the N. Riding. m.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Dovened**, *pp.* benumbed with cold, deafened with noise; (2) **Dovening**, *vbl. sb.* a doze, light sleep or nap.

(1) Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1] (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks. Shees on a dovening now, Merrion *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 253. m.Yks.[1]

2. *sb.* A light nap or slumber; a doze.

n.Cy. (Hall.), e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] At times shoe stinns feafully in her douvens, ii. 291; w.Yks.[5] 'Bin hersleep hes tuh?' 'Noa, noan't I; on a bit of a dovven that's awal.'

3. A difficulty, quandary, 'fix.'

w.Yks. He wor in a bit ov a dovven what to du, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 7, 1896).

[Norw. dial. *dovna*, to become dull, still (Aasen); ON. *dofna*, to become benumbed; Go. *daubnan*, to grow dull; der. of *daufs*, deaf, dull.]

DOVER, *sb.*[1] Cor. An uproar, row, fuss.

Cor. (F.R.C.); Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] 'There s dover,' or 'There's dover to pay.'

DOVER, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] [dō·vər.] The water in which a salmon has been boiled, served up as a sauce for the fish. Also called **Berwick sauce.**

DOVER, *sb.*[3] s.Cy. (Hall.) I.W.[1] [dō·və(r).] A sandy piece of waste near the sea; part of the sea-coast at Ryde.

DOVER, *v.* and *sb.*[4] Sc. Nhb. Also in form **dour** Rnf. [dō·vər.] **1.** *v.* To fall into a light slumber, to be in a state half awake and half asleep; to doze. See **Doven**, *v.*

Sc. Ae night when he was riding dovering hame, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xviii. **Cai.**[1] **Arg.** The lady of the house dovered in her chair, her head against George Mor's shoulder, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 276. **Frf.** They dover't o'er asleep again, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 56, ed. 1882. **Fif.** The walkrife clerk wha lay doverin' and dreamin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 125; Just as he was again doverin' ower into the airms o' Morpheus, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 39. **Slg.** Syne dovered ower to sleep, And dreamt I saw ye leave the hoose, Towers *Poems* (1885) 53. **Rnf.** If chance he dovers a blink, Then starting up thinks he's in hell, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 139; Douring in the hermit's cell, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 270, ed. 1817. **Lnk.** As I lay dovering, . . . the lowes flickering in my eyes, . . . I heard the ten o'clock bell, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 59. **Lth.** I slippit eanny aff to bed, An' fell a dov'rin', Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 132. **e.Lth.** There was nae gantin an' doverin in oor kirk, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 36. **Slk.** I maun leave Janet to lie doverin' by hersel for an hour or twa, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Jaikie dovered over to sleep, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 47. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Dinna scranch on the floor; yor fethor's just dover't.

2. To stun, stupefy, render senseless. Cf. **daver**, *v.*[1]

Slk. Ane o' them gave me a nob on the crown, that dovered me, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 416 (Jam.); I am dover'd as dead as a herring, *ib. Poems* (ed. 1865) 273.

3. *sb.* A light slumber or doze; a condition of semi-consciousness; a faint, swoon.

Sc. 'You seem well recovered now. Can you walk?' 'Bravely, sir, . . . it was but a bit dover,' Scott *Nigel* (1822) ii; I had seldom more than a dover now and then through last night, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 319, ed. 1894. **Bnff.** Be thankfu' that ye get a dover in the day time, Gordon *Chron. Keith* 1880) 321. **Rnf.** It was na sleep, nor yet a dream, Nor yet a dover, just atween, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 134. **Lnk.** I felt rather drowsy . . . and soon fell into what we old folk eall 'a kin' o' a dover,' Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 58. **Lth.** In a dover, ha'flings sleeping, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 120. **Edb.** He feels the pulse. . . . If in a dover, They sigh, an' shake their logger head, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 86.

[I. Gaistis, schaddois, sleip, and douerit nycht, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 34.]

DOVERA, *num. adj. Obs.* Cum. Lan. Also written **dowra** Lan. Nine; used in counting sheep.

Cum. Borrowdale, Keswick, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 39; Used in Borrowdale 50 years ago (J.S.O.). **Lan.** Coniston, High Furness, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 39.

DOVERCOURT, *sb.* Ess. [dō·vəkōt.] A great noise.

Ess. (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

[*Dovercourt*, a parish in Essex, near Harwich. Ray *Prov.* (1678) 314 has: Dover-court, all speakers and no hearers, where 'Dover-court' is understood of some tumultuous court held at Dover. See Nares (s.v.).]

DOVER-HOUSE, *sb.* Ken.[12] [dō·vər-eus.] A necessary-house or privy.

DOVERING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Occasional, rare.

Sc. The're nae papans nou south o' the Clyde, an' binna a doverin' ane, aibles in the wyl' muirs o' Galloway, *Saint Patrick* (1819) III. 69 (Jam.).

DOVING, *sb.* S. & Ork.[1] Confusion, noise.

DOVVEN, see **Doven.**

DOW, *sb.*[1] Cor. [deu.] A cross old woman.

Cor.[1] The aw'd dow, a disagreeable, cross old woman, one who will not do what she is wanted to; **Cor.**[2]

DOW, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. e.An. [dau, dou, dō.]

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense.* i. Simple Affirmative: (1) **Daw**, (2) **Do**, (3) **Doe**, (4) **Dowe.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **N.I.**[1], **w.Yks.**, **Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] (3) **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] 4 **Edb.** Chaps dowe scarcely bout the head Wha tipple whisky, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 173.

ii. Negative: (1) **Dounae**, (2) **Douna**, (3) **Downa**, (4) **Downie.**

(1) **Edb.** The grit fock wha thee dounae see, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 84. (2) **Edb.** Lad, the vera smell o' hit They douna dree, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 53. (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 217; (Jam.) **Nhb.**[1] Scarce. **Cum.** They downa stur out o' the sta', Gilpin *Sngs.* (1874) 90. (4 **Lnk.** **Gall.** The bourtree bush . . . has lost a' its sap, and downie be transplanted, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 89.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Daught**, (2) **Docht**, (3) **Doed**, (4) **Doucht**, (5) **Dought**, (6) **Dowcht**, (7) **Dowd**, (8) **Dowded**, (9) **Dowed**, (10) **Dught.**

(1) **Gall.** If in my health, I daught na want it, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 68. (2) **Sc.** I neither docht to buy nor sell, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) 40; (Jam.) **Ayr.** Vow'd the deil he dochtna fear, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 113. (3) **Lan.**, **s.Chs.**[1] (4) **Edb.** Wha lang and wearie bruikt his feid, And doucht nae bell, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 46. (5) **Sc.** As well as a woman in her condition dought, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxiii. **Frf.** He dought appear in ony shape, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 39, ed. 1882. **Ayr.** Do what I dought to set her free, Burns *To Miss Ferrier*, st. 4. **Lnk.** John . . . gaed down the vennal, As fast 's he dought to his auld kennel, Muir *Cld. Minstr.* (1816) 47. **Edb.** Yer chanters tun'd as weel 's ye dought, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 145. **Slk.** He faltered and scaree dought believe, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 288. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **n.Yks.**[2] He dought nut deea't. (6) **Sc.** Nearly *obs.* Hey dowchtna reyse, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 217. (7) **Lan.** (8) **n.Yks.** (9) **Sc.** They danced as weel as they dow'd, Jamieson *Ballads* (1806) I. 313. **Edb.** s.**Dur.** (J.E.D.) (10 **Dmf.** Carts syne wi' sic as dughtna gae Were panged, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 88. **Dur.** (K.)

II. Dial. uses.

1. To be able to. *Gen.* used with a negative.

Sc. The young that eanna, the ald that manna, The blind that downa see, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 191; Beggars dow bear nae wealth, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** Just as I dought, I took the gate, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 116; On him laid hands, when he dow do na mair, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 21, ed. 1812. **Frf.** Gin aiblins she downa succeed wi' her tongue, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 65. **Fif.** Their foreign wines I downa prie, Gray *Poems* (1811) 160. **s.Sc.** Used with negative affixed, it denotes inability to endure in whatever sense. They downa be beaten (Jam.). **Dmb.** She eanna, winna, downa Ony man compare, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Rnf.** The Muse is hairse, . . . She downa lilt anither verse, Young *Pictures* (1865) 167. **Ayr.** My Muse dow scarcely spread her wing, Burns *Ep. J. Rankine* (1784 st. 6; Get out o' the mire and on your way rejoieing wi' a' the speed ye dow, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxi. **Lnk.** We'll sprauchle yont life's roughsome way, As canny as we dow, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 59. **Edb.** As quickly as I dowed, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv; As lang 's their pith or siller dow, They're daffin' and they're drinking, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 157, ed. 1785. **Peb.** The braw Tontine will tak' my place, To stand as lang it dow, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 100. **Slk.** Sic a sight ye doughtna see, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 93. **Rxb.** He'll travel when nae ither auld earl dow, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 200. **Dmf.** I downa gom them, syne they leave me, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 42. **Gall.** She lay still and doughtna hear, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 65, ed. 1897. **Keb.** He dow bear us all well enough, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 30. **Wgt.** They downa steer, Nor speak that wearie nicht, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 210. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** There's mony a ane has siller ore, That finds it downa make him smile, Charnley *Fisher's Garl.* (1832) 7; **Nhb.**[1] Scarce. **Dur.** 'I did as I dught,' I did as well as I could (K.). **Cum.** (M.P.) **w.Yks.** He do not answer, choose what he thinks [dare not retort, whatever he may think] (C.C.R.).

2. With negative: to be reluctant or unwilling to do anything.

Sc. Often used with a negative affixed to denote that reluctance which arises from mere ennui, or the imaginary incapacity produced by indolence. The phr. 'I downa rise' signifies reluctance to exert one's self so far (Jam.); Can we quit so many godly ministers? We dow not quit them, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 143, ed. 1871; My lady didna dow to hear muckle about the friends on that side the house, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxix. **Lnk.** Ye have not a heart, And downie eithly wi your cunzie part, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 21, ed. 1783. **Dmf.** He downa sing at the Psalm For spoiling his mim, mim mou, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 27. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum.** For me, I downa gang, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 2.

3. To thrive, prosper, flourish; to do well, be good for something.

Sc. What raks the feud where the friendship dow not, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Lnk. Gin ither's beasts weel thrive an' dow, It's like to rive his very pow, WATT *Poems* (1827) 22; Lang may thou live, and thrive, and dow, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 109. Rxb. Now lang may ye brook to thrive an' dowe, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 99. n.Cy. 'He'll never dow,' be good egg nor bird, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 355; GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] He'll never dow. Nhb.[1] *Obs.* Dur.[1] s.Dur. He niver dowed efter (J.E.D.). Cum. A nanny pet lam' maks a dwinin' yowe, Not yen out o' ten ever dis dow, *prov.* (E.W.P.) Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. Wm. Nat yan oot e ten on em ever doos dow, GIBSON *Leg.* (1877) 50. n.Yks.[1] He'll never dow, egg nor bird; n.Yks.[2] You never dow in dead folk's clothes. They never dow that strange dogs follow; n.Yks.[3] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] He nivver seem'd te dow i' that shop. That [argument or assertion] dows-fo'-nowt [is worthless]. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 5, 1892); w.Yks.[1] Shoe now daws vara ill, ii. 290. Lan.[1] He dōes [i.e. thrives] well in his business. ne.Lan.[1], m Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Dhaat· ky'aay doa·z ŭpŭ ver·i litl [That eaĭ dōes upo' very little].

Hence (1) **Doesome** or **Dosome**, *adj.* healthy, thriving, prosperous; energetic, active; (2) **Dow-for-nought**, *sb.* a good-for-nought, 'ne'er-do-weel'; (3) **Dowing**, *ppl. adj.* thriving, healthful.

(1) n.Yks.[2] 'Do-some folks,' active persons. Lan. A quart o' this... 'ud mak' a chap's ribs feel do'some, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 195; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 267; Lan.[1] Hoo did look sum plump un' dohsom, SCHOLES *Jaunt to see th' Queen* (1857) 43. e.Lan.[1] Chs. Moy childer are all doosome, *Chs. N. & Q.* I. 170. (2) Cum. A set o' dow-for-noughts, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 91. Wm. & Cum.[1] Some cut-purse dow-for-noughts, 185. (3) Abd. Dowing and growing was the daily prayer, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812. Rnf. What altho my dowin' herdies Cleed the knowes in mony a score, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 187. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856).

4. Of cattle, &c.: to fatten, grow fat, thrive on little food.

Chs.[1] If an animal is feeding well we say 'it does well.' The verb is also used transitively. Thus we speak of particular food as 'doeing' the cattle. If a man is growing fat we say 'his meat does him'; Chs.[2] Hanged hay never does cattle; Chs.[3] 'Roast meat does cattle,' means that in dry seasons cattle, if they can only get at plenty of water, often milk better than in cold wet seasons, when there is more grass. s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Doesome** or **Dosome**, *adj.* Of cattle, &c.: healthy, thriving upon little, fat.

Nhb.[1] A 'dosome beast'—a beast likely to turn out well. Chs. BAILEY (1721); A healthy, dosome beast; one that will be content with little: also one that thrives, or comes on well, GROSE (1790); RAY (1691); (K.); As doesome cawves lick fleetings, WARBURTON *Sngs.* (1860) 96; Chs.[1 2 3] s.Chs.[1] A doesome heifer is one that fattens upon a moderate quantity of food. Der.[2], Shr.[1]

5. To recover from sickness, mend in health.

N.I.[1] I'm thinkin' he's not goin' to do. n.Cy. He neither dees nor daws, GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] n.Yks. Why, ses t'aud woman, it neither deed nor dowded, so our Job e'en slew it, FRANK *Fishing* (1894) 27; n.Yks.[1 2 3] ne.Yks.[1] Perhaps only used in the expression 'He nowther dees nor dows.' Lan. (J.L.); Noather on 'um doed so wele just mete neaw, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) ii; On asking after a baby you will sometimes be told that it has been vaccinated, or had the hooping-cough, and 'It has never dowd since' (S.W.); Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], e.An.[1], Nrf.[1]

6. *sb.* Worth, value, in phr. (1) *at dow*, good, profit; (2) *nought* or *nowt at dow*, (3) *nought of dow*, of no value, good; worthless; (4) *nought of the dow*, a good-for-nothing, worthless person or deed; (5) *to do no dow*, to be of no use or value; (6) *more din nor dow*, not reliable.

(1) Cum. Oh faiks, thou's duin little 'at dow, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 182. Wm. What at dow can cum ea sie deains? WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 16, ed. 1821; He can be naa nebbour at dow, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 459. (2) Cum. He was nought at dow, but a prime hand for a drinker (M.P.); For dancin' he was nought at dow, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 273; Cum.[1] Wm. He cud hardly persuade Billy ta gang in't train; he sed it wad be up ta nowt et dow, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 9. Yks. (T.K.), n.Lan.[1] (3) Sc. (JAM.) (4) Dur.[1] 'He was nowt o' t'dow,' he was a good-for-nothing. Wm. An feared them mitch this Tebay witch, Was acten nowt o' t'dow, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (ed. 1896) 31. (5) Lakel. When a person is not likely to recover from an illness it is said of him, 'He'll du nea dow.' A whussling lass an a bellerin cow An a crowing hen ell du nea dow, ELLWOOD (1895); He'll nivver dea nea dow skitteren aboot as he does, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. Bill usta addle a gae bit a brass; bet it nivver dud nea dow, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 32. (6) Cum.[1]

[1. Vndedlynes to dele I dowe be na ways, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4058. OE. *dugan*, to be strong, to avail.]

DOW, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. *Refl.*: to go, betake oneself, hasten. See **Do**, *v.* **III. 9.**

Sc. He's doen him to his sister's bower, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 75; Ye'll dow ye doun to yon change-house, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 127; She has dune her to her father's bed-stock, *ib.* 132. n.Sc. Ye do you to my father's stable, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 38, ed. 1875; Then she has done her hame again As fast as gang cou'd she, *ib.* 81.

DOW, *v.*[3] and *adj.* Sc. Lan. [dau.] **1.** *v.* To fade, decay, wither. Also used *fig.*

Sc. May the seed . . . never dow, WILSON *Poems* (1822) *Dedication*; He's quite dow'd in the colour (JAM.). Cai.[1] Rnf. The bloom on your cheek will soon dow in the snaw, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 75. Ayr. Our tree is bow'd, our flower is dow'd, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 72. Lth. Syne they droopit an' dow'd awa, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 197; Beside my Willie's lifeless form my heart has dow'd awa, *ib.* 200. Edb. My fame, my honour, like my flowr's, maun dow, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 195, ed. 1785.

Hence **Dowed**, *ppl. adj.* (1) faded, withered, not fresh; also used *fig.*; (2) of water or liquid: flat, dead, putrid; (3) of meat: lukewarm, not properly hot.

(1) Sc. Carnal morality as dow'd and fusionless as rue leaves at Yule, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xx. Or.I. (S.A.S.) S. & Ork.[1] Applied to grass. Most commonly applied to fish, *MS. add.* Cai.[1] Dowed fish is fish that has been drying for only a day or two. Lnk. Nor keep dow'd Tip within her Waws, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 30. Rnf. Wan is the cheek o' Rose's hue; An' dow'd the lilies, ance sae fair, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 26. Edb. Tho' age her sair dow'd front wi' runkles wave, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 163, ed. 1785. Bwk. Her tender beauty soil'd an' dowed, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 25. (2) Sc. Cast na out the dow'd water till ye get the fresh, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Lan.[1] It's as dowd as dyke wayter. (3) Rxb. (JAM.)

2. To doze, fall into a sleepy state. Cf. **dover.**

Abd. Baith dow'd o'er at last asleep, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 81, ed. 1812.

3. To trifle with, perform carelessly.

Frf. Here the wark's ne'er dow'd, The hand that's diligent ay gathers gowd, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 161.

4. *adj.* Doleful, gloomy, melancholy.

Peb. The birds . . . Sit douf and dow on ilka tree, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 135. ne.Lan.[1]

DOW, see **Dole**, *sb.*[1], **Dough**, **Dove**, *sb.*

DOWAT, see **Doit**, *v.*

DOWATTY, *sb.* Edb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A silly, foolish person.

DOWB, see **Daub.**

DOWBALL, *sb.* Lin.[1] The field-turnip, *Brassica rapa.*

DOWBART, see **Dulbert.**

DOWBRECK, *sb.* Sc. A species of fish.

Abd. The Dee abounds with excellent salmon, grilse, sea-trout, sterlings [? spurlings] (here called dowbrecks), *Statist. Acc.* IX. 109 (JAM.).

DOWD, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also Dev. Written **doud** Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents in Dev.] A woman's cap; see below. Also called **Dowdy-cap.**

Ags. A kelled mutch or woman's cap with a caul; considered as a dress cap in contradistinction from a 'Toy' (JAM.). Ir. Norah's red beaming face, shrouded in her dowd cap, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 184. N.I.[1] A woman's white cap without any frilling. Dev. A night-cap (HALL.). [The barber was call'd in to make his face as smooth as his art could do, and a woman's gown and other female accoutrements of the largest size were provided for him; having jump'd into his petticoats, pinn'd a large dowde under his chin, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) 28.]

DOWD, see **Dow**, *v.*[1]

DOWDY, *sb.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **dawdie** Sc. (JAM.); **dawdy** N.Cy.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2 4 5]; **doudy** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Ken. (K.) [dau·di, dou·di.] **1.** *sb.* An ill-dressed, slatternly woman; a frump, awkward person.

Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] Most usually applied by the country people to the fishing population. Slk. Dinna let the lads say that ye are sleepie dowdies, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 366, ed. 1866; 'Were a true poet to marry an idiot 'tis a thousand to one he would never find it out.' 'Just as wi' a dowdy,' Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 124. N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. (J.T.); w.Yks.[2 4]; w.Yks.[5] A bonny dawady. Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], War.[3] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1], Nrf. (W.W.S.) Ken. 'A mere doudy,' an ill drest girl (K.). Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

Hence (1) **Daudified**, *adj.*, (2) **Dowdied**, *pp.* over-dressed, untidily or slatternly dressed.

(1) e.Yks.[1] (2) w.Yks.[5] Nobbut luke at her how shoo's dawadied out.

2. An old woman.

Sc. Heels-ower-gowdie Tumbled the dowdy, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 42. w.Yks. Here t'dowdy lifted tull her een A yerd a gooid lin check, Preston *Poems* (1864) 8. Cor. On the dowdy's back ride, With my legs astride, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 93, ed. 1896.

3. *adj.* Slovenly, untidy in dress; dark, dull in colour, faded.

Sc. (Jam.), Cum.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] 'What a dowdy looking gown you've got on!' It has no reference to the person, but is applied solely to the dress of females. War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

4. Of quiet, homely habits; old-fashioned. se.Wor.[1]

5. Stunted in growth.

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

[1. Dido a dowdy, Shaks. *R. & J.* II. iv. 42.]

DOWDY-COW, *sb.* Yks. [dou·di·kū.] The insect, *Coccinella septempunctata.* Also called **Cow-lady**, **Cush-lady**, &c.

n.Yks. Dowdy-cow, dowdy-cow, ride away heame, Thy house is burnt, and thy bairns are tean, *Children's Rhyme.* The most mischievous urchins are afraid to hurt the 'dowdy-cow,' believing if they did evil would inevitably befall them, *N. & Q.* (1849) 1st S. i. 132; n.Yks.[3]

DOWEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. e.An. Sur. Sus. Som. Also in forms **doo·el** Nhb.[1]; **dool** Rxb. (Jam.) N.I.[1] Nhb.[1]; **doul** s.Wor. Som.; **duel** e.An.[1] [dau·əl, dū·əl, dūl.] **1.** *sb.* A large bolt or cramp-pin used for fastening stone, wood, &c., together.

Cai.[1], Rxb. (Jam.) N.I.[1] An iron spike, sharp at both ends. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Sometimes used in putting main brattice together; a portion of the bolt being let into the under plank, and the remainder passing into a hole in the upper plank, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). n.Lin.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.) Shr.[2] Dowels are pins of wood or iron with which flooring is fastened together; the pins being driven half their length into the edge of each plank and corresponding holes pierced in the edge of the adjacent plank to receive the projecting pins. e.An.[1] Pegs or pins, used by coopers to fasten the heads of casks. Sur. Wooden pegs about 2 ins. long used by carpenters (T.S.C.). Som. Douls are nails with a very big head (W.F.R.). [A round dowel or 'coak' is the piece of timber to which the felloes of a carriage-wheel are united, Weale.]

2. *v.* To secure or fasten together with a 'dowel.'

N.I.[1] The head and bottom equally dooled and set into the cross, *Belfast News-letter* (1738). Nhb.[1] The wooden pins that connect the fellies in a cart wheel are termed, by carpenters, dooled. Duelled is also applied to a pin used by coopers to keep the edges of the staves from starting. w.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), Shr.[2], e.An.[1] [The travis boarding of the work-horse stable should be . . . dowelled in the joints with oak-pins, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 528.]

Hence (1) **Dowl-axe**, *sb.* the tool used by lath-cleavers to split up bolts of wood. Sus. (F.E.S.); (2) **Dowling-bit**, *sb.* a brace-bit or large piercer used by coopers and joiners for boring large holes into floors, casks, &c. w.Yks.[2]

[1. Cp. G. *dobel*, 'zapfen, pflock, nagel' (Grimm). We may perh. also cp. Fr. *douille*, 'la partie creuse et cylindrique de certains instruments en fer, au moyen de laquelle ils s'adaptent à un autre corps' (Littré).]

DOWELS, *sb. pl.* Ken. Sus. Written **doles** (K.). Low marshes or levels in which the water lies in winter and wet seasons.

Ken. Holloway; Ken.[1] se.Ken. 'Appledore dowells' are well known (H.M.). Sus.[1] [K.)]

[EFris. *dole*, 'vertiefung, sumf' (Koolman); OHG *tuolla*, 'vallicula, lacuna, barathrum' (Graff).]

DOWEN, *v.* Nhb. To depress, dispirit.

Nhb. Frazer dowened the heart of the ship's company very much, Haswell *Maister* (1895) 61.

[A der. of **Dow**, *v.*[3]]

DOW(F, see **Dough.**

DOWFART, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Written **dofart** Sc. (Jam.); **doofert** Lnk.; **duffart** Sc. (Jam.); **duffert** Lnk. Also in form **dooffard** Edb. [dau·fərt, dū·fərt.]

1. *sb.* A stupid, dull, soft fellow.

Fif. Come on, ye dowfarts! ilka ane: Fecht me wi' swerd, or stick, or stane! Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 165 Lnk. Then let the doofarts fashed wi' spleen, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 106; I'm no sic a duffert As mak' tae ye ony fraca, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 43. Edb. Wha in season lears t'apply yer store, They're no great dooffards, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 138.

2. *adj.* Stupid, dull, wanting in spirit or animation; feeble, inefficient. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Applied to anything that does not answer the purpose for which it is used. A candle that burns dimly is called 'a duffart candle' (Jam.). Bch. The silly dofart coward . . . Cud na get out his sword, Forbes *Poems* (1785) 24.

3. Dull, melancholy, dismal.

Sc. So much under depression of spirits as to be in a state bordering on that of an idiot (Jam.).

[1. *Dowf* (see below) + *-art* (as in *braggart*).]

DOWF(F, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in forms **dofe** N.I.[1]; **dolf** Sc. (Jam.); **doof** Lnk.; **douff** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1]; **duff** Or.I. [dauf, dūf.] **1.** *adj.* Dull, inactive, heavy, wanting in animation, stupid.

Sc. The lad can sometimes be as dowff as a sexagenary like myself, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xliii. Or.I. What maks thee lie sae duff? *Pacty Toral* (1880) in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 801. Abd. Ye sat sae douff an' dowie a' day Wi' me the ben, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 8. Per. She lends me a gouf, and tells me I'm douf, I'll neer be like her last goodman, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 39. Rnf. Now she's grown baith douf and lazy, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 88; Jenny geck'd at Roger, dowf and blate, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 90, ed. 1817. Lth. Now grown mauchless, dowff, and sweer aye, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 136, ed. 1856. Gall. Robin turned dowffer and duller, As Betty began to speak out, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 195, ed. 1897. N.I.[1] Stupid, as with a cold. Nhb. But dowf an' blunkit grew his look, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 356; Nhb.[1]

Hence (1) **Douffie**, *adj.* dull, inactive, slow; (2) **Dowffy-hearted**, *adj.* wanting in courage.

(1) Edb. And me unco douffie in making up to strangers, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. (2) Lth. Dowfy-hearted Whigs, and thowless Tories, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 54.

2. *Fig.* Of reasons, excuses, &c.: worthless, paltry; wanting in force, languid.

Ayr. Her dowff excuses pat me mad, Burns *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 4; Nae douf excuses shall we plead, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 50. Edb. Nae hustin' now an' dowf excuse, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 220.

3. Unfeeling, unimpressionable.

Sc. Gin I had anes her gear in my hand, Should love turn douf, it will find pleasure, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 118. Kcb. Strathfallan was as douf to love As an auld cabbage runt, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 46.

4. Dull, dismal, mournful, sad, melancholy.

Abd. They're dowf and duwie at the best, Skinner *Tullochgorum* (1809) st. 3. Kcd. My music would be douf, I fear, An' very gratin' to the ear, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) I. 21. Fif. Thrifty fo'k e'en douff an' sad, Gray *Poems* (1811) 72. Rnf. Ilk thing leuks dowie, dowff, an' wae, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 76. Ayr. I didna come to a lawyer for sic dowf and dowie proceedings, Galt *Entail* (1823) xcv; Mak the first the dowffest day in a' the week, Service *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 18. Lnk. A's dowie, douff, an' drearie, O, Watt *Poems* (1827) 74. Lth. Twenty vile outlandish things To mak us douf an' eerie On sic a night, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 67. Edb. 'Mang lanely tombs their douff discourse began, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 193, ed. 1785; The snug wee place . . . seemed in my eyes to look douff and gousty, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxi. Peb. Now a douf and dowie creature, Chang'd is every scene o' life, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 85. Slk. Right douf an' heavy-hearted, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 189, ed. 1866. Rxb. And things alike baith far and near Sink dowff and sad, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 149. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb.[1]

Hence (1) **Douffie**, *adj.* low-spirited, dull, melancholy; (2) **Doufness**, *sb.* melancholy, sadness.

(1) **Sc.** Hoots awa', ye dowflie chiel, ALLAN *Lilts* (1871) 372. **Nhb.**[1] He wis varry doufey. (2) **Slk.** There was a kind of doufness and melancholy in his looks, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866.

5. Of sound: dull, hollow. Also used *advb.*

Sc. 'A dowf sound,' such as that of an empty barrel when struck (JAM.); It's no' the little squeakin' fiddle, though; But ane that bums dowff in its wame and low, LEIGHTON *Words* (1869) 21. **Abd.** Eftsoons the douff bell frae the auld grey tour With ane doleful clang told the partynge hour, CADENHEAD *Flights* (1853) 235. **Frf.** Douff like drum and snell like cymbal, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 51, ed. 1882; Douf the twall-hours bell crys clink, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 7; My heart played dowf against my ribs, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 176. **e.Fif.** The douff' dull soun' caused by the energetic steekin' o' the Buik, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. **Rxb.** The new-made glens the douf mute echoes keep, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 31. **N.I.**[1]

6. Of wood, vegetation, &c.: wanting the kernel or substance, rotten, decayed.

Sc. 'A douf nit,' a rotten nut (JAM.). **Ant.** Applied to wood that has partly decayed and lost its toughness, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

7. Of land, soil: unfertile, wanting force for vegetation.

Sc., Lth. Dowf land or ground (JAM.). **Lth.** Applied to weak soils, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Lth.** It's unco dowf land, I couldna mak a livin oot o't, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 230.

8. Of the weather: thick, hazy, dull, inclined to fog.

Lth. 'A dowf day,' a hazy day. Used by old people (JAM.).

Hence **Doufy**, *adj.* damp, humid, wet.

Nhb. A doufy day (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

9. *sb.* A dull, heavy person; a fool, stupid person.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lnk.** Slaverin deof, it sets him weel To yoke a plough where Patrick thought to teil [till], RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 84, ed. 1783.

10. *v.* To become dull and heavy, to render stupid, heavy.

Rnf. Even tho' the fates on me look sour And doufs my brain, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 169. **Lth.** To douf and stupe, to be in a state of languor and partial stupor (JAM.). **Slk.** To douf on, to continue in a slumbering state (*ib.*).

[ON. *daufr*, deaf, ep. Du. *doof.*]

DOWIE, *adj.* and *adv.* **Sc. Nhb. Cum.** Also written **dowy** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; and in form **dolly** Sc. (JAM.) [dau'i, dou'i, dū'i.] **1.** *adj.* Melancholy, sad, sorrowful, doleful, dismal, mournful.

Or.I. (S.A.S.) **Bnff.** O dowy, dowy is my heart, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 175. **Abd.** Nae mair thou'lt cheer my dowie heart, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 84. **Kcd.** A dowie man the wyever wis, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 8. **Frf.** Here maun end my dowie sonnet, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 15, ed. 1882. **e.Fif.** My hairt aince si dowie an' cauld was noo in a habeetual glow o' happiness, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Rnf.** His neebour was dowie and sad, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 16. **Ayr.** Matters looked, to use her own expression, 'unco dowie,' GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxii; Mak our Bardie, dowie, wear The mourning weed, BURNS *Poor Mailie*, st. 2. **Lnk.** Nae power they ha'e My dowie heart to cheer, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 52. **Lth.** Dowie thoughts remind me O' her sad look, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 153. **e.Lth.** I felt kind o' dowie an' no' like mysel, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 215. **Edb.** I was a wee dowie and desponding, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Bwk.** Aften I've wander'd the dowie dell, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 22. **Slk.** Repentance in dowy array, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 288. **Dmf.** Yon hill . . . doon this dowie hollow threw Its shade on burn and tree, REID *Poems* (1894) 58. **Kcb.** Hearts sae dowie an' lane, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 89; The saig, poor dowy beast, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 46. **Wgt.** Dowie noo was ilka wicht, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 210. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Then away on the dowie road tiv Shields, HALDANE *Geordy* (1878) 16; To waft awa the Eld an' Stour That soon maun hap his dowie grave, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 261; **Nhb.**[1] It wis a dowie day when the lad went away. **Cum.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dowie-like**, *adj.* sad, sorrowful; dismal; (2) **Dowiely**, *adv.* sadly, mournfully; wearily; (3) **Dowieness**, *sb.* melancholy, sadness; (4) **Dowiesome**, (5) **Dowiewise**, *adj.*, see **Dowie-like.**

(1) **Lnk.** He lookit sae waff and dowie-like that she took him ben to the fire, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. (2) **Sc.** Not for the world would she have . . . wounded the dignity that sat so dowily upon him, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 57. **Abd.** 'It's just as I expected,' she said, dowily, MCKENZIE *Cruisie Sketches* (1894) ii. **Rnf.** Richt dowiely I wan'er on by mead an' forest green, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 46. **Lth.** She . . . lying down dowylie, sighed by the willow tree, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 211, ed. 1586. (3) **Frf.** The reason o' Jamie Anderson's dowieness was sune kent a' owre the country side, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 61, ed. 1889. (4) **Edb.** Jamie dowysome an' wae Walks lanely owr the cowslip brae, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 310. (5) **Lth.** Afttimes dowie ways fa' noo, Nell, MCNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 91.

2. Languid, out of health, weak, infirm.

Sc. She that used to be the merriest lassie . . . was now become dowie, easily wearied, and fond of being alone, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 273, ed. 1894. **Abd.** The doctor grew dowie an' maist like to dee, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 41. **Kcd.** Years the Bailie had been dowie, Lang an unco han'fu' till her, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 45. **Fif.** The bairns have been awfu' dowie a' day. I hope it's no the fever they're takin, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 78.

3. *adv.* Sadly, dolefully, dismally, wearily.

Sc. Cast himsell dowie upon the corn-bing, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 134, ed. 1871: And dreech and dowie waxed the night, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 8. **Abd.** The birds sang bonnie as Love drew near, But dowie when he gaed by, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 54. **Per.** I dowie sat, and aft did mane, NICOL *Poems* (1706) 5. **Lnk.** The blue bells are drooping, Sae dowie they hing, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 74. **Gall.** Aye lyin' ane's lane soon grows dowie, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 195, ed. 1897. **Cum.** Now dowie I seegh aw my leane, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 23.

[**1.** The dowy dichis [ed. 1553 dolly dikis] war all donk and wait, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 75. ME. *dol*, dull (STRATMANN); OE. *dol* + *-ie* (*-y*).]

DOWK, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [douk.] Mining term: a broken mass of shale; a tenacious black clay in a lead vein.

Nhb.[1] *Geolog. Surv. Mem.* (1887). **n.Yks.**[3], **m.Yks.**[1]

DOWK, *v.* Nhp.[1] To extinguish, put out a candle, fire, &c. Cf. **dout.**

DOWK, DOWKY, see **Duck**, *v.*, **Douky.**

DOWL, *sb.*[1] Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Also written **doul** Hrf.; **dowle** Nhp.[1] sc.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] [daul, deul.] Down, soft feathers; fluff, dust, &c.

Nhp.[1] A housemaid will often say, 'There's a deal of dowle settles about the bed-room, I've been gathering it up.' We never employ the term for the feather itself. **War.** (W.H.C.); *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.** Send the maid to wipe the dowl from under the bed (J.I.M.); **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Wil.** Coots and moor-hens must be skinned, they could not be plucked because of the 'dowl.' Dowl is the fluff, the tiny featherets no fingers can remove, JEFFERIES *Bevis* (1882) vii; **Wil.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dowl**, *v.* to wipe or clear away the 'dowl' or soft fluff or dust which accumulates under beds, &c.; (2) **Dowled**, *ppl. adj.* having down or young feathers.

War.[3] (1) When you've swept the bedrooms, mind you dowl them. (2) What's in the nest?—Young 'uns dowled.

[Such trees as have a certain wool or dowle upon them as the small cotton, *Hist. Manual Arts* (1661) 93 (NARES).]

DOWL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] **Sc. Yks. Lin.** Also in forms **dewl-** n.Lin.[1]; **dooal** n.Yks.[2]; **doul** Fif. e.Yks.[1]; **dull** n.Yks.[12] [doul, Sc. dūl, n.Yks. also **dul.**] **1.** *v.* To be dull, depressed, out of spirits, melancholy. Also used *fig.* of wind, sea, &c.: to abate, lull. Cf. **dowly.**

n.Yks.[2] T'wind's dowl'd down. The sea has dull'd down as smooth as a sheet. **m.Yks.**[1] She gets nought done, but sits and dowls at t'end on't [everlastingly].

Hence (1) **Dewlish** or **Dowlish**, *adj.* low-spirited, sad, melancholy; (2) **Douled** or **Dowled**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) wearied, fatigued, tired out; depressed; (*b*) of liquor: flat, dead, vapid.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2, *a*) **Fif.** They are fell doul'd an' weary This maiden-night, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 152. **n.Yks.**[2] 'Dowl'd te deeath,' extremely depressed. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Soa dowled fer t'want ov cumpany, ECCLES *Leeds Alm.* (1882) 18. (*b*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.** This drink's all dowl'd, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 633; **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1]

2. *sb.* A state of melancholy, moody dullness.

m.Yks.[1] She's having a long dowl on't this time, there's somewhat the matter, depend on it.

DOWL, *v.*[2] Shr. e.An. [daul, deul.] 1. To knead or mix up bread, dough, &c., in a hurry.

Shr.[1] *Obsol.* We bin gettin' short o' bread, I see; I mun dowl up a pot-cake for tay, an' the men can 'a cake an' drink fur thar supper.

Hence **Dowler**, *sb.* a cake or dumpling made in a hurry.

Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Look sharp an' mak' a bit of a dowler to 'elp out the men's dinners. e.An.[1] Nrf. Grose (1790); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Nrf.[1]

2. To abuse, ill-treat, as big boys do little ones.

Shr.[1] George Davies dowled poor little Joe Cartri't shameful gweïn to school.

DOWL, see **Devil**, **Dole**, *sb.*[1], **Doll**, *v.*[2]

DOWLDUFF, *sb.* Irel. A beetle.

Ir. If it had been any of them black bastes of dowlduffs, now, there'd ha' been some raison in it; I'd put me fut on one of them fast enough, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 277.

DOWLER, *sb.* ne.Wor. (J.W.P.); s.Wor. (H.K.) [deu·lə(r).] A large marble or taw.

DOWLESS, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in forms **dawless**, **doless** Sc. (Jam.); **dooless** N.I.[1] [dau·ləs, dou·ləs, dū·ləs.] 1. Lazy, helpless, thriftless, unprosperous; wanting in animation or energy. See **Dow**, *v.*[1]

Sc. I had rather mend claes . . . all my days than run the risk of getting a do-less, scolding wife, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 154, ed. 1894. Rnf. His dowless gait, the cause of a' his care, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 90, ed. 1817; Hard is the fate o' ony doless tyke, Picken *Poems* (1788) 148 (Jam.). Ayr. She was wae to see sae braw a gallant sae casten down, doless, and dowie, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iv. Rxb. (Jam.), N.I.[1] n.Yks.[2] 'A dowless sort of a body,' one who thrives in no respect. 'Beeath deedless and dowless,' both helpless and imprudent.

2. Unhealthy.

Rnf. Dowless fowk, for health gane down, Picken *Poems* (1788) 55 (Jam.); We wi' winter's dowless days Are chitterin sair wi' cauld, *ib.* (ed. 1813) I. 92.

DOWLIEHORN, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) A horn that hangs down. Hence **Dowliehorn't**, *adj.* having drooping horns.

DOWLIN PAIN, *phr.* Cor.[2] A dull, persistent pain. Cf. **bedoling pain**.

DOWLY, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Written **dowlie** Edb. Also in forms **dauly** s.Dur.; **dawley** Yks.; **deawldy** Lan.[1] [dau·li, dou·li, Sc. also dū·li.] 1. *adj.* Dull, lonely, solitary; melancholy, sad, dismal. See **Dowl**, *v.*[1]

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12] Nhb. This dowly lot's been Nelly's, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 50; Dowly thowts are mair wor friends than foes, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 17. Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1] Lakel. Yan was tellin' me . . . hoo 'dowly' it was at times in a gurt toon whar she kent neeabody. It's possible ta be dowly in a crood, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum.[1] Wm. Summer is cummin on, yeel git awt a dures, en yeel nit be sae dowly yeel see, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 58, ed. 1821; The old folk at home are dowly now the bairns are all off to service (B.K.). Yks. London life in those days must have been dowly enough, Fetherston *Farmer*, 91; Eh! ah do feel dawley te-neet! (F.P.T.); Ah've to tell thee dowly news, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 7. n.Yks. Thoul't ha a hoose ov thy oan sum day, lass, doantee be dowly, Fetherston *Smuggins Fam.* 73; n.Yks.[13] ne.Yks.[1] Ah feels varry dowly widoot her. e.Yks. Sometimes ah gets a bit low-spirited an' dowly, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 69; e.Yks.[1] Ah'd a douly time on't when ah was se badly. w.Yks. Ha war sae dowly sittin' by mysen, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1] Williams wor ollas a dowly, swamous, meaverly mack of a chap, ii. 306; w.Yks.[5] Can't tuh come hoam a bit soiner thinks tuh, Tom, it's so dowly sitting i' t'house be mesen theas long neets? Lan. Dunnot look so deawldy, Waugh *Sngs.* (1859) *Tum Rindle*; Lan.[1] n.Lan. I thought . . . she wod be dowly be hersel, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Jan. 1867) 270. Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 325; (W.W.S.) n.Lin.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.)

Hence **Dowliness**, *sb.* dullness, loneliness, solitariness. n.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1]

2. Of places: lonely, solitary, retired, lonesome.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Of a far-away, lone country house, it is said, 'It's a dowly pleyce i' the wunter time.' A Hexhamshire rhyme says, 'Dowly Dotland stands on the hill, Hungry Yareesh [Yarridge] looks at it still.' Dur.[1] s.Dur. Aw dursent a g'yan and shown my fyas E' sec a dauly dismal pl'yas, Watson *Poor-box.* Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. (M.P.); Cum.[1] It is a dowly pleace; Cum.[3] It is a dowly pleace when winter neeghts growe lang. Wm. A reg'lar dowly spot et bottom o' t'lang meeda, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 44; The road is dowly for there is wood on both sides (B.K.). Yks. A dawley spot was the Rivelin, after the old folk's death, Howitt *Hope On* (1840) iii. n.Yks.[1] It's a desput dowly, decathly spot t'won in. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] It's a varry dowly spot wheear he lives. w.Yks.[1] This is a dowly place to live at. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

3. Of weather: dull, gloomy, depressing.

Nhb. Gloomy, dowly November, *Keelman's Annewal* (1869) 29. n.Yks.[1] It's nobbut dowly weather: it owther rawks or rains ilka deea. On'y a dowly seed-time. e.Yks. If the morning be wet and miserable, with no sign of amendment, here is 'a dowly leeak oot,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4. w.Yks.[5] A dowly dāay.

4. Poorly, in bad health, sickly, delicate.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Yks. He looks ever so white and dowly yet, *Hagar* (1887) iv. n.Yks. She nobbut leuks dowly, Linskill *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) lix; n.Yks.[1] She's varra dowly, sir. She've nevver mended sen she getten her bed; n.Yks.[2] 'Yan o' t'dowly sort,' one of the sickly kind. 'As dowly as deeath,' very pale. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Aa'v been varri douli dhis week [I have been very poorly this week] (Miss A.); A sick person is 'varry dowly' when a friend calls, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. (R.H.H.); Ah feel sa dowly an sa pooerly, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 247; w.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1] I feel real dowly; I've not hed no sleāp for two neets. s.Lin. I'm nobut douly, and ha'e bin for some time laätely (T.H.R.).

Hence (1) **Dowliness**, *sb.* a state of sickness or ill-health; (2) **Dowlyish**, *adj.* rather unwell, poorly. n.Yks.[2]

5. *adv.* Dully, sluggishly, feebly.

Edb. [He] yokit to his darg but dowlie, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 57.

6. *v.* To indulge in gloomy thoughts.

n.Yks.[2] 'Gying dowlying about,' wandering in a gloomy mood. e.Yks.[1] Thoo sudn't sit dowlyin I hoose all day lung, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[1. He fell to þe ground All dowly, for dole, in a dede swone, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 13937.]

DOWLY, DOWMENT, see **Dwile**, *sb.*[1], **Doment**.

DOWN, *adv.*, *prep.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **daan** e.Lan.[1]; **dahn** w.Yks.; **dain** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **deawn** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1]; **doon** Sc. Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[2]; **doun** Sc. (Jam.) Dur.[1] [Sc. and n.Cy. dūn, w.Yks. dān, Lan. dēn, midl. daun, s.Cy. deun.] 1. *adv.* and *prep.*: *Comb.* with *subst.*, *adj.*, &c., meanings: (1) **Down-alongs**, small hills; (2) **-bearing**, (*a*) oppression; (*b*) the pangs of approaching parturition; (3) **-bed**, a bed on the floor; (4) **-bout**, a hard set-to; a tough battle; (5) **-calving**, in calf, and near the time of calving; (6) **-cast**, (*a*) a 'trouble' or dislocation of the strata or 'fault' by which a seam of coal and its associated beds are cast down to a lower level; (*b*) see **-cast shaft**; (7) **-cast dike**, see **-cast** (*a*); (8) **-casting**, (*a*) grieved, sorrowful; (*b*) depression; (9) **-cast shaft**, the shaft down which fresh air passes into a mine; (10) **-come**, (*a*) a heavy fall of rain, snow, &c.; (*b*) a descent, fall, *gen.* used *fig.* of a fall in the market or in social position, &c.; (*c*) a piece of luck; (*d*) of rain: to come down; (11) **-comely**, see **-coming** (*b*); (12) **-comer**, the spout or pipe which receives the collected eaves-drainage and conveys it down the side of a house to the ground; (13) **-coming**, (*a*) see **-come** (*b*); (*b*) ruinous, likely to fall; (14) **-crying**, disparaging, depreciating; (15) **-dacious**, audacious, impudent; (16) **-dad**, a puff of smoke coming into the room down the chimney; (17) **-daggered**, (18) **-danted** or **-daunted**, downcast, depressed, out of spirits; (19) **-dap**, ready money; (20) **-digger**, an expert or artful person; (21) **-ding**, sleet or snow; (22) **-done**, over-cooked; (23) **-drag**, anything that brings a person down in the world: (24) **-draught**, (*a*) a blast down the chimney which sends the smoke into the room; (*b*) the swallowing process with liquids; (*c*) a drag, dead weight; also used *fig.*; (25) **-draw**, see **-draught** (*c*); (26) **-drop**, see **-come** (*b*); (27) **-drug**, see **-draught** (*c*); (28) **-fall**, (*a*) a fall of rain, snow, &c.; (*b*) a declivity in the ground, a slope; also used *fig.*; (*c*) the low parts around mountains where

sheep retire for shelter in bad weather; (*d*) *fig.* a reverse, misfortune; (*e*) a disease in cows; (29) **-fally**, see **-coming** (*b*); (30) **-fire**, a fire on the hearth; (31) **-gang**, (*a*) a descending path; (*b*) a hatchway into a cellar; (*c*) a person who has a very large appetite; (32) **-ganging**, descending, going down; (33) **-gate**, see **-gang** (*a*, *b*); (34) **-had**, see **-draught** (*c*); (35) **-hadden**, repressed, kept down; (36) **-hadding**, repressing, holding down; (37) **-haggard**, disconsolate; (38) **-head**, *fig.* a pique, grudge; (39) **-hearten**, to feel disheartened; (40) **-house**, the back kitchen; the lower or downstairs apartment; (41) **-kessen**, downcast; (42) **-lie**, a grave, resting-place; (43) **-ligging**, (*a*) a lying-in, a confinement; (*b*) lying down, bedtime; (44) **-ligging-time**, (*a*) the time of childbirth; (*b*) see **-ligging** (*b*); (45) **-lock**, see below; (46) **-look**, a downcast, morose, displeased countenance; disapproval, displeasure; (47) **-looking**, (*a*) condescending, supercilious; (*b*) downcast, morose-looking; (*c*) ill-looking, having a bad expression; (48) **-lying**, see **-ligging** (*a*); (49) **-moot**, melancholy, in low spirits; (50) **-most**, lowest; (51) **-old**, broken down, of broken constitution; (52) **-pin(s**, (*a*) any one fallen down or brought low, esp. in phr. *to feel like a* or *in the down pin(s*; (*b*) those who are dead drunk in a carousal; (53) **-righteous**, downright; (54) **-seat** or **-sit**, a settlement, provision, esp. a settlement in marriage; (55) **-set**, (*a*) anything which produces great depression; (*b*) see **-come** (*b*); (*c*) a scolding by which one is rendered mute; a sarcastic rebuke which puts to silence; (56) **-sett**, a downward stroke; (57) **-setter**, a 'settler,' that which settles or puts an end to anything; (58) **-sinking**, depression, melancholy; (59) **-sitting**, (*a*) see **-seat**; (*b*) a location, home; (*c*) a sitting down to drink, a drinking bout, *gen.* in phr. *at a down-sitting*, all at once, straight off; (*d*) the session of a court; (60) **-some**, (61) **-spirited**, low-spirited, depressed, dismal; (62) **-square**, (63) **-straight**, honest, upright, straightforward; (64) **-sway**, a downward impetus or direction; (65) **-tak**, anything that enfeebles the body; (66) **-throssen**, see **-thrussen**; (67) **-throw**, (*a*) the dip or low side of a 'hitch' or 'dike' in a mine; (*b*) to overthrow, upset; (68) **-thrussen**, thrust down, put down by force; also used *fig.*; (69) **-thrust** or **-thruch't**, (*a*) a thrust down, pressure; (*b*) see **-thrussen**; (70) **-thump**, see **-straight**; (71) **-(s-vein**, a bed of stone in Swanage quarries used for pavements; (72) **-weight**, over-weight; (73) **-writing**, a mode of 'slipping' work by doing it only once instead of twice.

(1) **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (2, *a*) **Sc.** Emptying their power and strength for the down-bearing of the Church of God, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 346, ed. 1871. (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.) (3) **Sus.**[1] If he could put up with a down-bed he might stop all night (s.v. Dozzle). (4) **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1] (5) **w.Som.**[1] 25 down-calving cows and heifers, *Advt. of sale.* (6, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (*b*) **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). **Dur.** (J.J.B.) (7) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (8, *a*) **Sc.** Fleming *Scriptures* (1726). (*b*) **Sc.** You must not want your down-castings and desertions, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 350, ed. 1871. (9) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (10, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] It's sic a dooncome as aa nivver saa i' me life. **Wm.** Ther'll be some down-come yet (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** I trow her pride got a downcome, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Here was a bonnie dooncome to Whitesheaf's fancied severance o' the twa lovers, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 151, ed. 1889. **Per.** It'll be a dooncome tae him, a'm judgin', Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 242. **Fif.** Tam speired hoo she liked the journey [in the balloon]. . . . She replied, 'Fine, Tammas; but the quick dooncome was the warst o't,' M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 15. **Lth.** O, waefu' was the douncome, waefu' was the fa'; Credit lost,—a bankrupt, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 82. **Edb.** As things now gang They'll [? there'll] be a downcome or it's lang. Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 29. **Slk.** As we get ower hee, we'll get a downcome in our turn, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 295, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] *Gen.* applied to reduced circumstances. 'He's had a sair doon-come, poor body.' **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] She's had a sair down-come, she hev. Yance she war ower-mich set oop t'mak' her ain meat; she'll mebbe be matched t'come by't noo. **w.Som.**[1] Zomebody zeed the squire's son out t'Australia, zome place, a loadin of a dung-butt. Well! nif that idn a down-come vor he, then tell me! (*c*) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (*d*) **Som.** I warn' in afore it downcome (W.F.R.). (11) **n.Lin.**[1] My hoose is a doon-cumly ohd plaace. (12) **n.Yks.**[12] (13, *a*) **Rnf.** There'll be a fine tumble ere lang; I would glory to see their doun-comin', Barr *Poems* (1861) 115. **n.Yks.**[12] (*b*) **sw.Lin.**[1] It's a strange down coming old place. (14) **Lth.** Her skeel in a'there's nae doun-cryin', Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 151. (15) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] Her's a right downdacious young vaggot, that her is! **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] A [daewn-dae·urshus] young ozehurd. (16) **Nhb.**[1] (17) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Som., Dev.** In allusion to an exercise called sword and dagger, Grose (1790 *MS. add.* (M.) (18) **Dev.**[3] Pluck up like a man, dawnt be downdanted cuz yü can't marry she. There's plenty more wimmen in the wordle. **Cor.**[1] 'He's dreadfully down-daunted,' regularly down in the mouth; **Cor.**[2] (19) **w.Som.**[1] Neef aay du buy· un muy·n, aa·l paa·y vaur·n daewn-daap· [If I buy it, mind, I will pay ready money for it]. (20) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 131. (21) **Fif.** (Jam.) (22) **Lin.**[1] That sirloin was prime, but it was down-done. (23) **Bnff.**[1] That loss, it he hid wee's freen, wiz a gey sair doondrag till 'im. (24, *a*) **Ayr.** There was sic a doon dracht in the lum that the swurl of the reek made Robin hoast and beigh tremendeously, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 251. **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] 'They all had a desperate doon-draught,' they had a great propensity to drunkenness. (*c*) **Dmb.** A doundraught to the Kirk—a reproach to religion, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxi. **Rnf.** Wives, and wives' friends, . . . are at least a damned down-draught, If they be poor, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 70; We yield To nae downdraught but perfect eild, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 68. **Slk.** Twa men on ae dowg [in swimming] 's a sair doundraucht, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 12. (25) **Rnf.** 'Neath Poortith's sair down-draw Some o' ye fag your days awa, Picken *Poems* (1813) I 81. **Rxb.** A profligate son is said to be 'a down-draw in a family' (Jam.). (26) **n.Lin.** He maade ă oot-o'-th'-waay do-ment when hé got married, bud he's hed a doon-drop wi' her runnin' off wi' a tinkler (M.P.). (27) **Bnff.** Sae love in our hearts will wax stranger and mair Thro' crosses and down-drug, *N. Antiq.* (1814) 429 (Jam.). (28, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] We've hid an unco doon-fa' o' snaw this winter. **Ked.** There followed a doonfa' The like o' which, sin' Noah's flood, The warl' never saw, Grant *Lays* (1884) 2. **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.**[1], **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1234] **Lan.** A sawp o' deawnfo 'ud do a seet o' good just neaw, Waugh *Sketches* (1855) *Grislehurst Boggart*, 209; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] We mun have some sort of a dainfaw afore it's any warmer; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Th klaaydz bin lóo·kin ver·i laaw·ŭri: ah daayt it)s fŭr sŭm ky'eynd ŭ daay·nfau· [Th' claïds bin lookin' very lowery: ah daït it's for some keind o' daïnfaw]. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] There'll be doonfall afoore long; all th' baacon's ton'd as weet as muck. **sw.Lin.**[1] I doubt we shall have some downfall. **Rut.**[1] Theer'll be soom downfall of soom sort ere long. **Lei.**[1] Theer'll be a downfall o' soom sort to-noight. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] It's despert coud; we sha'n a a down-fall afore lung. **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I zim we be gwain to zee a downvall vore long, the wind tokenth vor't. (*b*) **Sc.** Ale, being thicker than water, Should in my throat get easy downfal, Pennecuick *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 5. **Slk.** We wad be a great deal the better . . . for a bit downfa' to the south, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 63 (Jam.). (*c*) **Peb.** The proprietors of hill land pasturages . . . have obtained . . . the right of winter downfall for their sheep upon low lying contiguous arable lands belonging to other proprietors, *Agric. Surv.* 127 (Jam.). **Cum.**[1] (*d*) **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** It's weel for us whiles that we get a doonfa'; we wadna ken pleasure if we never fan' pain, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 32. **n.Lin.**[1] (*e*) **n.Lin.**[1] **Dev.** *w. Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col. 2. [These will be liable to the downfall either in the udder or foot, Lowson *Mod. Farrier* (1844) 217.] (29) **n.Lin.**[1] (30) **Sus.** These 'fire-backs' are plates of iron placed behind our 'down' fires or fires on the hearth, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 103. (31, *a*) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*c*) **Cai.**[1] A person with a great appetite is said to have a 'geed doongyang.' (32) **n.Yks.**[2] 'That doonganging geeat,' the downward road of the Scriptures. (33 *ib.* (34) **n.Sc., Fif.** It is said of a puny child, who has not grown in proportion to its years, 'Illness has been a greit downhad' (Jam.). (35) **Ayr.** I canna say that I was sairly doonhadden at hame, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 30. (36) **Per.** Aften 'twad break frae the doun haudin po'er, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* 1889 62 **Fif.** (Jam.) (37) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] (38) **Ayr.** She took a doon-head at Merryhigen, an' cuist glamour on his kye, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 218. (39) **Wil.**[1] A be vurry bad, but I don't down-hearten about un. (40) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** On one side of this entry is the door leading into the down-house or kitchen, where they brew,

bake, &c., CLARKE *Lakes* (1787) 20. **Wm.** The down house had no second story, and was open to the rafters, which were left naked. . . . Here the baking, brewing, washing, and such like, of the wealthier class of yeomanry was performed, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 249; This apartment was not always separated from the hallan; but formed one common kitchen with it. In some houses we find a second story over the down house, *ib.* 251; An out-house or down-house with set-pot, and a huge porch, completed the accommodation, FERGUSON *Hist. Wm.* (1894) 292. **n.Yks.²** (41) **n.Yks.** Thoo leeaks desprit doon-kessen, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875-84, ed. 1892; **n.Yks.²** (42) **ne.Sc.** A couthie doon-lie it maun hae been for ony corp amang sae mony hamely kent folks, GRANT *Keckleton*, 28. (43, *a*) **Cum.¹** **Wm.** She's net far of her time o' doon liggin (B.K.). **n.Yks.¹**, **w.Yks.¹ᵃ**, **n.Lin.¹** (*b*) *ib.* Fra doon-liggin' to up-risin' I scarcelins cloäs'd my ees, I've been that pestered wi' faace-aache. (44) **n.Yks.¹²** (45) **Yks.**, **Lan.** Men engaged on canal-boats on their return journey to Liverpool from Leeds, or from any intermediate station are said to be engaged on the back passage or down lock, *Gl. Lab.* (1894). (46) **Bnff.¹** He hiz a wile doonleuk, yon fabrick; he canna be the berry. **Abd.** 'Twas not for gear that I my fouks forsook, And ran the hazard of their sair downlook, Ross *Helenore* (1768-92, ed. 1812. **Rnf.** These down-looks o' yours are standing yevidences against you, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 34. (47, *a*) **Lnk.** A wheen o' yer doun-leuking dominie sinners, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 47. (*b*) **Bnff.¹** (*c*) **w.Som.¹** U wuz au'vees u daew'n-lèok'een oa'zburd—aay bee vuur'ee glad tu yuur-z u-kaech' tu laa's [He was always a bad-looking rascal; I am very glad to hear he is caught at last]. (48) **Cai.¹** **Ayr.** His wife was at the doon-lying, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 121; The second Mrs. Balwhidder was at the downlying with my eldest son, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) viii. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.¹**, **Nhb.¹**, **Dur.¹** **Lan.** And she expecting her down-lying every day, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) ix; **Lan.¹** Hoo's just at th' deawn-lying; poor body! **e.Lan.¹** s **Not.** She were just at 'er down-lyin' (J.P.K.). **e.An.¹** (49) **Bnff.¹** (50) **Cai.¹** **Frf.** The twa doonmaist panels o' the door were charred hauf through, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 88, ed. 1889. **Per.** They take the downmost road, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 50. (51) **s.Not.** 'E's a down-old man; 'e wain't last long I doubt (J.P.K.). (52, *a*) **Nrf.** My husband he felt like a downpin, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41. **e.Suf.** He seems in the down pin (F.H.). **w.Mid.** To a child that has fallen down, 'Hullo! There's a down-pin-s).' Also said of anyone who is lying on a couch or in bed, through illness. 'You're a regular down-pin(s) to-day, poor old chap!' (W.P.M.) (*b*) **e.An.¹** (53) **Rnf.** In my case I'd say that was doonrichteous greed, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 54. (54) **Sc.** You have a bein down-set. There's three thousand and seventy-five acres of as good sheep-walk as any in the whole countryside, *Marriage* (1818) I. 20 (JAM.). **ne.Sc.** Folks warna slack to say that I took him for the sake o' a comfortable doonsit, GRANT *Keckleton*, 10. **Bnff.¹** 'He ga's sin a gueede doon-sit, fin he pat 'im in o' that fairm.' Very often employed to signify settlement in marriage; as, 'She's gotten a braw doon-sit.' **Ayr.** The downseat of the Craiglands was an almous deed to the best-tochered lass at the time, either in Carrick, Coil [Kyle], or Cunningham, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxvii. (55, *a*) **Sc.** 'A downset of work,' such work as overpowers with fatigue (JAM.). (*b*) **Sc.** He has gotten a dreadful downset (*ib.*). (*c*) **Bnff.¹** (56) **Fif.** To bring his wappen down wi' beir [force], And cleeve their heads fram ear to ear, Wi' terrible down-sett, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 46. (57) **Slk.** 'Was not yon an awfu' speech?' 'Ay, it was a downsetter,' HOGG *Tales* (1838) 346, ed. 1866. (58) **Edb.** Some expressing their fears and inward down-sinking, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. (59, *a*) **Sc** There were girls enough . . . who would think it a fine down-setting to become Mrs. John Campbell, KEITH *Prue* (1895) 209. **Fif.** She'll marry him for the position an' the good doon-sittin', an' no for his guid looks, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 38. **Ayr.** I doutna she will grip like a drowning creature at any comfortable down-sitting, GALT *Lands* (1826) xxxix. **Lth.** I could wush a' my bairns as desirable a doonsittin', SWAN *Carlowrie* (1895) vi. **Gall.** To be in danger of missing a down-setting after all, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 204. **N.Cy.¹** She wed him just for a down-sitting. (*b*) **Rnf.** I find my new dounsittin, In mony ways, a change richt joyous, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 168. **Lth.** Sam's run plenty in his time To prize a cosh dounsittin', LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 73. **Nhb.¹** Esp. applied to a place likely to prove of permanent comfort. 'He's gotten a canny doon-sittin.' (*c*) **Sc.** (JAM.); They drank out the price at ae downsitting, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) iii. **Ayr.** Who, like him, could . . . do so much justice to the 'Tappit hen' at a down-sitting, *Ballads and Sngs* (1847) II. 10. (*d*) **Sc.** Mr. Gillespie came home at our first downsitting, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1776) 261; Sunday . . . before the downsitting of the General Assembly, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1796) I. 87 (JAM.). (60) **e Dev.** I just looked in at the Bush, because my heart was downsome, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) viii. (61) **n.Yks.** She's doon-sperrited, poor thing, LINSKILL *Haven Hill* (1886) xii; He . . . leeakt az doon sperritted az a fella weel kud deea, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 84, ed. 1892. **w.Yks.³** (62) **Dev.** A down-square man in your own position of life, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 21; I'm down-square, anyways. I don't deceive you with a lot of pious talk, *ib.* 23. (63) **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) (64) **Fif.** To break the downsway of his fall, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 75, ed. 1871. (65) **Sc.** (JAM.) (66) **Yks.** 'He's a nap [a cheat] heaped up an' down-throssen.' The simile is taken from goods heaped up and pressed down in a measure so as to make it hold as much as possible (T.K.). (67, *a*) **Nhb.¹** **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (*b*) **Per.** Tak' tent ye dinna gi'e the deil Occasion to dounthrow ye, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) I. (68) **Nhb.¹**, **n.Yks.²** **w.Yks.** He's a roague up met an' daan thrussen, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); **w.Yks.⁵** Shoo said he wur a rascal uphëaped and downthrussen, 4. (69, *a*) **n.Yks.²** 'Give it a doonthrust,' push it well down. (*b*) **Lan.** Pile't up an' deawn-thruch't, WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty*, 22. (70) **Cum.** He's a varra decent doon thump keynd ov a chap, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 8; **Cum.¹** (71) **Dor.** (C.W.) (72) **Frf.** He aye taen care to gie him doon weicht when he bocht guids, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 141, ed. 1889. **Wgt.** The weight by which they sell . . . is by the stone of Wigton; . . . of this they will give you down weight, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 89. (73) **w.Yks.** (E.W.)

2. *Comb.* with *advb.* and *prep.* meanings: (1) **Down-along**, (*a*) downwards, down the street or road, some little distance off; (*b*) in the West country; (2) **-along-folk**, the inhabitants of Dorset and the West country as opposed to 'up-along-folk' in Surrey, Sussex, &c.; (3) **-bank**, (4) **-brae**, (5) **-broo**, downwards, downhill; also used *fig.*; (6) **-by(e**, (*a*) along, near by; (*b*) down below, down beside; (*c*) yonder, down the way, street, &c.; (7) **-cast**, in a downward direction; (8) **-dap**, quickly; also used as *v.*; (9) **-gate**, down the river; (10) **-hill**, (*a*) of the wind: in a south or south-westerly direction; (*b*) of a line: on the downward slope; (11) **-house**, downstairs; (12) **-over**, see below; (13) **-right**, immediately, straight off; (14) **-souse**, plainly, frankly; (15) **-straight**, straightforward; (16) **-street**, (*a*) on the lower level; (*b*) the opposite direction in the main road through a village from 'up-street'; (17) **-through**, in the low or flat country; (18) **— to**, down at or in; (19) **-ward(s**, (*a*) see **-hill** (*a*); (*b*) down the hill; (20) **-ways**, downwards; (21) **-with**, see **-ways**; also used as *sb.* and *adj.*

(1, *a*) **Glo.¹**, **I.W.¹** **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Wil.¹** 'He lives down-along,' a little way down the street (S.), as opposed to 'up-along.' **Som.** Look at the train going down along there (W.F.R.). **w.Som.¹** I zeed'n gwain down 'long (s.v. Along). **Dev.** A't thee gwäyne down-along or up-along? PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 91, ed. 1871; *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 130. (*b*) **Wil.**, **Som.** Their faces lighted up at the old password of 'Down along,' for whosoever knows Down along and the speech thereof is at once a man and a brother, KINGSLEY *At Last*, i. (2) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.¹** (3) **Cum.** It's olas gaan doon-bank, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 62. **Wm.** [T'nag] wes liggan fidgean an spraalan wi her heead doon bank, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. **n.Yks.³** **w.Yks.** When t'chimla wants sweëpin' ah'll goo on t'top o' t'next 'ouse, an' sweëp it downbank, i'steäd o' upbank. T'tit's at 'er prime noo, she'll go downbank next time she's sowld (F.P.T.). (4) **Rnf.** A new day Micht turn yer coorse doon-brae, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 24. (5) **Lan.** Owd Roddle was now only the shrunken relic of a very strong man. He had long since begun to grow 'deawn-broo, like a keaw-tail,' WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) vi; **Lan.¹** (6, *a*) **Nhb.¹** 'Will ye be doon-by thi neet?' 'Aa's gaan doon-by.' (*b*) **Sc.** They use almaist a' of them the well down by, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Cai.¹** **Frf.** When the news o' the ship on fire eam', dizzens rushed awa doon-by to the beach, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 165, ed. 1889. **Per.** He preached among the whins down by the shore, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 10, ed. 1887; It's bushels doon-bye, but it's wecht up-bye, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 306. **Fif.** I'll awa' doon bye an' come back about eight o'clock, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 30. **Lnk.** Ye'll sune be doon-bye wi' the Fien', COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 149; Auld Nick had taen him doon by, doon by, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 54. **Dmf.** The laich seep-sabbin' o' the burn doon-by, REID *Poems* (1804) 29. (*c*) **Cai.¹** **ne.Sc.** Gang doon by to Netherton, GRANT *Keckleton*, 111. **Fif.** No word of a new house-keeper down bye, Wull?

Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 122. **Dmb.** There's twa comin' doun by, at any rate, Cross *Disruption* (1844) i. **Rnf.** May none down bye appear mair braw, Or yet contenter. McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1802) 191. **e.Lth.** What hae they been sayin to ye doun-by? Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 204. (7) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (8) **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.*; (Hall.) (9) **Not.** Used of vessels passing down the river Trent (J.H.B.). (10, *a*) **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] According to the water-men, a down-hill wind is like a down-stream wind, from the north: but it is often used otherwise, as, 'The wind is a-gone down 'ill,' i. e. has gone round to the south. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] (*b*) **s.Wor.**[1] That rail don't sim just level; 'e falls down-'ill a bit. **Hrf.**[2] (11) **w.Som.**[1] Wee waud-n u-goo tu bai d, wee wuz daewn-aew'z haun ut aa'pt [We were not gone to bed, we were downstairs when it happened]. **Dev.** We bin fo'ced to zlape down-'ouze 'is vortnight, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 95; 'How's yer wive, Lewis?' ''Er's better, thankee. 'Er comed down ouze yesterday,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 149. (12) **n.Yks.** When coals are wet or damp it makes them burn down-over (I.W.). (13) **Cor.**[3] He did the job down-right. (14) **Cor.** He's a rail gen'lmon—down-souse! don't you be afeard 'bout that, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i; **Cor.**[1] I up and told un down-souse; **Cor.**[2] (15) **w.Som.**[1] Lat s ae-ut aupruy't-n daewn straa'yt [Let us have it upright and down-straight—i.e. quite straightforward]. (16, *a*) **Dur.** The annual football match between the 'up-street' and 'down-street' inhabitants of Chester-le-street took place on Shrove Tuesday. The 'up-street' people, it need scarcely be said, live on the level, the 'down-streeters' occupying the banks of the burn, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 124. (*b*) **Brks.**[1] (17) **Cld.** 'I'm gaun dounthrough,' I am going to the lower part of the country. 'He bides dounthrough,' he resides in the lower part (Jam.). (18) **Glo.** I 'a heard as you wur down to these parts, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii. **Cor.** James Wyatt down to Wadebridge, he was there, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 140, ed. 1896; There's somethen' amiss down-to bâl, I s'pose. Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i. (19, *a*) **ne.Yks.**[1] As applied to the wind, signifies westerly. 'T'wind's gotten doonwards.' **Ken.**[1] The wind is said to be downward when it is in the south; **Ken.**[2] (*b*) **Ken.** De hosses an ounds are gone dounerds [down the wood or hill] (W.G.P.). (20) **n.Yks.**[2] (21) **Sc.** 'To the downwith,' downwards (Jam.); As mickle upwith as mickle downwith, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); 'A downwith road,' opposed to an acclivity (Jam.). **Abd.** Downwith they darena budge, Their safest course seems in the height to lodge, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 80, ed. 1812.

3. Phr. (1) *down the bonk*, (*a*) towards the grave, declining in years; (*b*) becoming poorer; (2) — *the brae*, see — *the bonk* (*a*); (3) — *the country*, Dorset and Somerset; (4) — *the gate*, yonder, down the way; (5) — *in drink*, far gone in drinking, drunk; (6) — *in the mud*, see below; (7) — *in the wind*, bankrupt; (8) — *a bit*, a call from the shaft in a mine, meaning that the cage is to be lowered gently; (9) — *o' the price*, in reduction or abatement; (10) — *on to the bottom*, a call meaning that the cage is to be run down to the shaft bottom; (11) *to be down o'*, to be distrustful or suspicious of; (12) — *of an eye*, to have one eye nearly blind; (13) — *on't*, to be much depressed, out of spirits; (14) *to put down*, to kill, esp. to mercifully put an end to a suffering or worn-out animal; (15) *to take down*, (*a*) to take to pieces; (*b*) to reduce the strength of whisky, &c., by the addition of water; (16) *down corn, down horn, prov.* a fall in the price of corn means a corresponding fall in the price of meat or 'horn.'

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Dmb.** Eild is driving me down the brae. ... Nettles soon will grow upon my grave, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 49. **Ayr.** To tell us baith the truth, John, We're creepin' doon the brae, White *Jottings* 1879) 167. **Lnk.** Doon the brae we a' maun gang When auld and dune like you, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 78. (3) **Wil.** About Deverill this term always means Dorset and Somerset (G.E.D.). (4) **Ayr.** And down the gate in faith they're worse And mair unchancy, Burns *To Mr. J. Kennedy*, st. 1. **Lnk.** Caps o' yill for richt advice Were swappet doun-'e-gaet, Watson *Poems* (1853) 84. (5) **Dmb.** He's no just sae far up in years as he's doun in drink. ... He drinks like a fish, and often canna preach for the hiccup, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. (6) **Ken.** Towns and villages in the Weald of Kent are familiarly spoken of as places 'down-in-the-mud,' by the inhabitants of other parts of the county, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 237. (7) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (8) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (9) **Sc.** 'Gie me a saxpence doun o' the price.' Also used as a *sb.* 'How muckle doun will ye gie?' (Jam. *Suppl.*) (10) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (11) **w.Yks.** Ah'm dahn o' yon theear chap (J.J.B.). (12) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (13) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Desperate doon on't,' very much depressed. (14) **Cum.** Poor auld Watch! he'd gitten blinnd and deef an' we were forced to put him doon last back end (J.Ar.). (15, *a*) **Lnk.** He's never contentit Wi' ocht that he gets till he tak's it a' doun; He maun see in the heart o't, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 24. (*b*) **Wgt.** A fresh supply of the Bladnoch [whisky] had been lately added to his establishment, requiring of course to be taken down to the proper strength, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 311. (16) **e.Suf.** *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 466.

4. In place, laid down; fastened down, fixed.

Abd. Had got the neeps doon, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Ked.** The forehriest o' the laft Faur noo the seats were doon, Grant *Lays* (1884) 63. **Som.** Everything was quiet—and the bells were down, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 36.

5. *Fig.* Ill, sick, laid up, confined to bed. *Gen.* in phr. *down with.*

Per. I up an' telled her hoo our Davie was down wi' the jandies, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 210, ed. 1887. **w.Yks.** A's fair daan wi' luv, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 8; **w.Yks.**[1] My husband's quite down. **n.Lin.**[1] He's doon ageän wi' th' feäver, I remember it was when my missis was doon wi' Martha. **sw.Lin.**[1] 'What, is he down again?' 'There are several down on it' [the small pox]. **Sur.**[1] We've got all the children down with the measles. **Sus.**[1] He's down with a bad attackt of brown crisis on the chest. **w.Som.**[1] Uur'z tuur'ubl mud'leen, uur-z daew'n ugee'un wai dhu buurn-tny'tees [She is terrible middling, she is laid up again with bronchitis]. **Dev.** He's been ailing but is now down, *w. Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col. 2.

6. Lame; having one leg shorter than the other.

w.Yks. Mally wor dahn o' one fooit 'at rayther spoilt her walking, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 13.

7. In reduction or abatement of price.

Sc. How muckle doun will ye gie? (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Cai.**[1] He asked twa shillins, but made it sixpence doon.

8. Of the wind: in the south, south-west, or west. **Glo.**[1] See also **Down-hill** (*a*).

9. On the road towards, in the direction of.

e.Yks.[1] 'Let's gan doon Pathrington.' The same expression is used even if the road is up hill.

10. Used as an intensive.

w.Yks. Ah'm dahn weel seure they'll nivver leearn't, *Yks. W'kly. Post* (Mar. 14, 1896). **Lin.** I am down shamed o' mysen, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 19; He's a down bad 'un, *ib.* 36. **n.Lin.**[1] You're a reäl doon good hand wi' yer tung. She's gettin' aaged, but she's not a doon ohd woman yit.

11. Used verbally with ellipsis of *v.*

Per. [She] down wi' her head, an up wi' her neepkin, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 63, ed. 1887; I'se doon t'ey minister, *ib.* 59; He downs on his knees and gies thanks to the God o' Heaven, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 33. **Lth.** The miller aft wad down the sluice, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 105. **Edb.** I'll down three guineas, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 333. **Dmf.** Sud ony stan' ahint his han', Boyle doons like a paver, Wi's mell this day, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 189. **w.Yks.** 'At can dahn as mich lush as a tailor, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1878) 20. **Lan.** My fayther jumpt up, un deawn with him [himself] into th' cellar, Staton *Loomnary* (c. 1861) 113.

12. *v.* To throw or knock down; to fell with a blow.

Bnff.[1] He doont the tinker at the first lick. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Slk.** She has downed me, the auld roudas, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 194, ed. 1866. **Nhb.** We down'd byeth him and Davy-o. *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 80; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Ah could denh neah less ner doon her, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 60; I collar'd him, an' then I doon't him (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] Aa doon't him at t'furst bat. **n.Yks.**[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] He doon'd him wiv his neeaf. **w.Yks.**[4] **s.Chs.**[1] Always of living things. Iv ée)d ŭ gy'en mi aan'i ún iz ky'im'-ky'aam', ahy)d ŭ daaynd im [If he'd ha' gen me anny on his cim-cam, I'd ha' daïned him]. **s.Not.** Ah knocked 'im ower, an' when 'e gor up, ah downed 'im again (J.P.K.). **War.**[3] He soon dounded him. **w.Cor.** I've downed Mathew Bent, Joan! Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 31. [**Aus.** Old man Jack wouldn't stand nice about downing her with the waddy, Boldrewood *Squatter* (1890) vi.]

13. *Fig.* To dishearten, discourage; to tire out, exhaust.

w.Yks. If you talk like that you'll down him (S.K.C.). **Wil.**[1] That there 'oss 's downed.

Hence **Downed**, *ppl. adj.* low-spirited, depressed.

n.Yks. Ah ma' weel seeam te be doon'd! Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 85, ed. 1892.

DOWN, *v.*[2] Yks. Lan. Written **daan** e.Lan.[1]; **deawn** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] [dān, Lan. also dēn.] I. Weaving term: to finish a web or 'cut' of cloth, &c. *Gen.* used in *prp.* and *pp.*

Lan. Aw'd deawn't my piece, WAUGH *Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) iii; When downing on a Friday, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 82; When my dad's deawn he'll pay yo', BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 258; **Lan.**[1] When the entire piece or web is woven, and taken off the loom, the weaver says he has 'deawnt his cut'; that is, he has taken his finished web down from the loom. So *fig.* a man who dies has finished the web of his life. **s.Lan.** A common expression among silk-weavers was 'When art deawnin?' which meant 'When art thou finishing thy warp?' (S.W.)

Hence (1) **Downing**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the act of finishing a piece of weaving; (*b*) weaver's work when 'downed' or taken from the loom; (2) **Downing-day**, *sb.* the day when a 'cut' is completed.

(1, *a*) **Lan.** Wi'd nowt i' th' heawse, an au're a day off deawnin, BRIERLEY *Daisy Nook* (1859) 31; He calculated the time of their downings, &c., *ib. Layrock* (1864) i. (*b*) **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **Lan.** It's very nee th' deawnin' day, an aw should be oppo' th' push like, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 21.

2. Silk-weaving term; see below.

w.Yks. A piece is downd, or felled, when several shoits are thrown across it of different colours of weft, say two rows for the head-end and one for the tail-end (S.A.B.).

[A vbl. tech. use of *down*, adv.]

DOWN, *sb.*[1] Wil. Cor. [deun.] In *comp.* (1) **Down-lanterns**, heaps of chalk, marking the tracks from one village to another over the downs. Wil.[1]; (2) **-park**, an enclosed park or common. Cor.[2]

DOWN, *sb.*[2] Nhp. Lace-making term: a length of the lace pillow.

Nhp. Children learning lace-making whose daily task is one or more 'downs' will evade a portion of the task by unrolling down the pillow a portion of the lace completed at a previous lesson, and will then say they have 'ehet' or 'chit' a 'down' (E.S.).

DOWNARG, *v.* Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Written **donnarg** Hmp.[1] [deunā·g.] To contradict in an overbearing, domineering manner; to browbeat, assert violently. See **Argue**, *v.*

Glo. He downarged I (S.S.B.); **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Hmp.** He'd donnarg oon out of oon's Christian name (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] He very nearly downarged me out of my own name. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Thee's downarg anybody out o' that as is right (E.H.G.). **Som.** He do git that begrumpled an' down-arg, an' ballyrag, an' holler hiszelt into zitch a tare, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 87; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* 1825); He 'ood downarg I, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] *p. t.* daewn-aa·rg; *pp.* u-daewn-aa·rg. Ee'd daewn-aa·rg dhu vuur·ee daev'l ûz-zuul· [He would down-argue the very devil himself]. **Dev.** They down-arg me that they vound the hare out 'pon the common, but I knowed better, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 17.

DOWNDER, see **Downdrins.**

DOWN DILLY, *phr.* s.Bck. The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.* (B. & H.)

DOWN-DINNER, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Also written **doon-** n.Yks.[2]; **doun-** Dur.[1]; and in form **dondinner** Yks. (RAY). An afternoon meal or 'drinking'; a repast, meal. Cf. **downdrins.**

n.Cy. GROSE *Suppl.* (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Yks.** BAILEY (1721); RAY (1691); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'I feel rife for my doon-dinner,' ready for my tea. 'T'doondinner's fit,' the tea is on the table. Some say that the downdinner is any slight refreshment taken between the regular meals, but we adhere to the tea signification, in which the term here is mostly understood. **e.Yks.** Afternoon luncheon, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] A mid-day meal in the field.

DOWNDRINS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Der. Also in forms **daundren**, **daunderen** (K.); **doantons** Wm.; **downder** Nhb.[1]; **downdrens** e.Yks.; **downdring** Der. Afternoon 'drinkings.' See **Undern.** Cf. **down-dinner.**

Nhb.[1] Make your downder—that is, take a good hearty meal. 'Your downder's ready.' **Wm.** We'll send 'em ther dauntons doon to t'hay-field (J.M.). **Yks.** The Beavoir or afternoon's drinking (K.). **e.Yks.** They used in times past to have somethinge alsoe towards theire downdrens, viz.; a tempse loafe, a cheese, and a flesh pye, BIST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 115. **Der.** COLES (1677); RAY (1691); BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[1] *Obs.*; **Der.**[2]

DOWNER, *adj.* Sc. Compar. of *down*; lower, nearer the bottom.

w.Sc. The upper and the douner man did not move in accordance, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 280.

Hence **Downermost**, *adj.* lowest, farthest down.

Peb. (JAM.) **Slk.** Wi' his back boonermost An' his kyte downermost, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 24.

DOWNIE, DOWNOT, see **Dow**, *v.*[1], **Donnot.**

DOWNS, *sb. pl.*[1] Lon. [deunz.] Tothill-fields prison.

Lon. Having 'larned a few prayers' in the 'Downs,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 315.

DOWNS, *sb. pl.*[2] Lan. In phr. *Bowdon downs*, potatoes.

Lan. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 226.

DOWN-SHARE, see **Denshire.**

DOWNY, *adj.* Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Hrt. e.An. Hmp. Dor. Som. and in *gen.* slang use. Written **dawny** Hrf.[2] [dau·ni, deu·ni; Lan. dē·ni.]

1. Crafty, cunning, 'knowing.'

Lan. He know the whole 'stud' were a 'downy' lot, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 44. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1885) III. 207. **s.Not.** Yer can't 'umbug 'im; 'e's too downy (J.P.K.). **s.Lin.** Beware of him; he's a downy customer (T.H.R.). **War.** I'm as downy as he is (J.B.); **War.**[2a], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] A downy trick. **Hrf.**[2] A dawny customer. **Hrt.** Oh, he's a downy raseal (G.H.G.). **Dor.** Do 'ee mind Zimon?—a downy coave, *Dorica* (1888) 167. **w.Som.**[1] Darned if you must'n get up by time vor to be upzides way he: a downy son of a bitch. **Slang.** He was downy in manner, as well as appearance, and (according to the slang of the day) a 'downy cove' in all his actions, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. iii; He's the downiest one of the lot, DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) xviii; He is a downy bloke, and ought to have ten years, *Standard* (Nov. 4, 1889) 6, col. 4.

2. Low-spirited, dull, down-hearted.

e.An.[1], **Nrf.**[1] **Hmp.** I feels terrible downy (H.C.M.B.).

[1. Der. of *down*, adv. You're down to every move, I see, as usual, SMEDLEY *Frank Fairleigh* (1850) iv (FARMER); Down, aware of a thing, *Lex Balatronicum* (1811).]

DOWNY, see **Doney**, *sb.*[2]

DOWP, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **daup** Cum. Wm.; **dawp** Cum.[1]; **dope** Dur.[1] Cum.; **doup** n.Yks.[1]; **doupe** Wm. Yks. [daup, dōp.] The carrion crow, *Corvus corone.* Also in *comp.* **Dowp-crow.**

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.** (J.Ar.); (J.P.); HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 451; **Cum.**[1] (s.v. Corby). **Wm.** T'magpies, an't dowps flew roond an roond im, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 11; 'As dirty as a daup.' The term is intended to convey the impression of the most intense filth in habits, person, and surroundings (B.K.). **Wm., n.Yks.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 83. **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; (G.E.D.); **n.Yks.**[123], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 317. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] A midden dowp.

DOWP, see **Doup.**

DOWPY, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. 1. *adj.* Of a pregnant woman: having a rounded shape. See **Doup.**

Nhb. A dowpy wife wi' borrow'd fat, An' wiv a puggy beak man, ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 340; **Nhb.**[1]

2. *sb.* The youngest of a hatch of birds; the youngest child in a family.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** Frae the awdest lass, down to the dowpey O, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 54; **Nhb.**[1]

DOWRA, DOWRE, see **Dovera, Dour.**

DOWRY, *sb.* Lon. Cant. [deu·ri.] A quantity.

Lon. Will you have a shant o' gatter after all this dowry of parny [lot of rain]? MAYHEW *Prisons of London* (1862) 6. **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

DOWSE, *v.*[1] Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **dawse, dawze** Som. [deuz.] To use the divining-rod for the purpose of finding springs of water or veins of metal.

w.Som.[1] The rod or twig I have seen used is a fork of about a foot long, cut off just below the bifurcation, and in size each limb is about as large as a thick straw. The wood, it is said, must be either 'halse,' or whitethorn, and may be used either green or dry. The operator holds an end of the twig firmly between the fingers and thumb of each hand, and with the elbows pressed rigidly against the sides; consequently the two ends of the twig are pulled asunder, with the centre, or juncture of the fork, pointing downwards. He then moves very slowly forward, and when over a spring the twig turns outwards, and twists upon itself into an up-

right position. In some parts of the county the operation is called Jowsing, and the operator a Jowser. Cor. And sometimes we do dowsey, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) v; Cor.[3]

Hence (1) **Dowser**, *sb.* (*a*) one who uses a divining-rod to discover water or metal; (*b*) the rod of hazel used to discover water or metal; (2) **Dowsing**, *vbl. sb.* the operation of searching for water or metal with the divining-rod; (3) **Dowsing-rod**, see **Dowser** (*b*).

(1, *a*) Som. I should have more faith in the spade, than in the hazel rods, even though handled by a professional dowser, Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) l. 24. w.Som.[1] The power of the Dowser to discover water is not merely a surviving superstition, but is believed in by hard-headed, practical men of the world. Quite recently a Sanatorium was to be built upon a high and apparently very dry spot, where of course the first necessity was water. Three professional Dowsers were sent for separately, and unknown to each other, with the result that all three pointed to the same spot, where a well was dug and abundant water found. Dev. The superstition relative to the dowsing or divining rod, and the dowsers themselves, is too well known to be noticed here, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 260. Cor. A dowser laid claim to the peculiar gift of discernment of metal and of water, Baring-Gould *Arminell* (1890) 409; Cor.[12] (*b*) Cor.[1] A forked twig of hazel. Held loosely in the hand, the point to the dowser's breast, and is said to turn round when they are standing over metal. (2) Som. (W.F.R.); Still occasionally practised in the mining districts, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Cor. The term 'dowsing' is still in vogue in Cor., in which county the divining rod has always found numerous supporters, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 338; Cor.[1] (3) Dev. The superstition relative to the dowsing or divining rod, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 260; Dev.[3] Cor. The divining rod (the 'Dowzing Rod,' as it is called), and its use in the discovery of mineral lodes, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 29, ed. 1896; The virtues of the dousing-rod he wholly attributes to the excitability of the muscles of the wrist, Fox *Old Friends* (1882) xi; Cor.[2]

DOWSE, *v.*[2] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To rain heavily. (Hall.)

DOWSE, *adj.* Cum. Yks. 1. Brave, valiant. n.Yks.[2] 2. Advanced in pregnancy; well-furnished. Cum.[1]

DOWSE, see **Douse**, *v.*[1 2]

DOWSETS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Glo.[1] The testicles of a deer.

[Dowsets, the stones of a hart or stag, Coles (1677). Prob. the same word as ME. *doucette*; see **Doucet-pie**.]

DOWSHIE, *sb.* e.An. [deu·ʃi.] A large hoe used for scraping roads.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 28.

DOWST, *sb.* Dev. [deust.] In phr. (1) *a dowst of*, the deuce or devil of; (2) *— a bit*, deuce a bit.

Dev. (1) 'E henned a gert cob at 'er 'ead, an' hät 'er a dowst ov a whack in tha eye, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 64. (2) Dowst-a-bit of I cares who zeeth whot I dü'th! I bant ashamed ov nort I dü, *ib.* 72.

DOWST, see **Douse**, *v.*[2], **Dust**.

DOWT, *sb.* Lin. [dūt.] A dike, ditch, drain. (Hall.); Lin.[1]

[Fr. *douët*, a brook or spring (Cotgr.); Norm. dial. *douet* (*douit*), 'petit cours d'eau, ruisseau' (Moisy); OFr. *duit*: le duit de Cedron (*Les Rois*); MLat. *ductum*.]

DOWT, DOWZER, see **Dout, Douceur**.

DOWZLE, DOX, see **Dozzle**, *v.*[3], **Doxy**.

DOXIE, *adj.* Sc. [do·ksi.] Lazy, slow. (A.W.); (Jam.)

DOXY, *sb.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **docksy** Glo.[1] Cmb.[1]; and in forms **dosky** w.Yks.; **dox** Rnf. [do·ksi.] 1. *sb.* A sweetheart; a wench, young girl.

Abd. Trinkets which ploughmen wad buy to their doxies, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 60. Rnf. There was Tam . . . Wi' haveral Jock Hodges . . . Wi' their doxes o' intellects shallow, Wenster *Rhymes* (1835) 4. Lnk. A young blooming doxy, with cheeks plump an' red, Can only convince them they're still flesh an' blood, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 177, ed. 1897. Gall. An inn-yard, a pint stoup, and a well-cockered doxie were more to their liking, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxix. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Wiv a kessle puff'd up to the chin, Went to see yen, a strapping young doxy, *Newc. Sng. Bk.* (1842) 3; Ploughboys and their doxeys, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 200; Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Bless uz, oa ivver's that fine doxy? Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 55; Thoo'l wander an' wander aboot wal thoo'l git let in wi sum dosky er other, *Nidderdill Ohm.* (1871). Lan.[1] Tell my doxy that her son John is tired with living free as a hawk, Collier *Wks.* (1768) 359. e.Lan.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[1], Der.[1] Cmb.[1] And he goes out with his docksy on Sundays. Suf. Dick Delver the charmer resign'd, . . . And journey'd, like folks more refin'd, To search for a doxy again, *Garland* (1818) 357; Suf.[1]

2. A slattern; an over-dressed woman; a contemptuous term for an old woman; an old wife.

Wm. (B.K.) e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. In abaht hauf an haar t'owd doxcy wakkened ageean, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 119. Lan.[1] Thae'rt a honny doxy—get thi weshed! e.Lan.[1], Not.[1 3] s.Not. However smart she is in the afternoon she's allus a reglar doxy in the mornings (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. Before I'd be seen wi' a doxey like her I'd knock mi' he'd off (T.H.R.). Glo.[1] Look at that old docksy, how her's drawed out! e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] Here comes the old man, with his doxy. e.Suf. (F.H.) Dev. Used ironically, as 'Ain't she a doxy?' *w.Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col. 2. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 415.]

3. *adj.* Smart, pretty.

Dev.[3] Idden 'er a doxy duck, in thickee there new hunnet? Cor. A doxy little bonnet, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

DOY, *sb.*[1] Yks. [doi.] A term of endearment for a child; a pet.

w.Yks. 'Show him hah tha can ride, doy,' cried the carrier, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1894) 134; Sittha, doy, that's thy fatther. Go cuss him, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 31; Come here, doy (S.O.A.); w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] Come to me, doy!

Hence **Doy-cake**, *sb.* a cake made for children.

w.Yks. Hartley *Clock Almn.* (1880) 50.

[Repr. lit. E. *joy*.]

DOY, *sb.*[2] Suf. [doi.] A beetle, a cockroach. (C.T.); (F.H.)

DOYBIL, *sb.* Pem. [doi·bil.] A pickaxe, a combination of mattock and hatchet.

s.Pem. A man canna do mootch on the 'ard rock with nor a doybil (W.M.M.).

DOYCHLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also written **doichle**. [doi·χl.] 1. *sb.* A dull, stupid person; a sloven. 2. *v.* To walk in a stupid, dreamy state.

DOYL-, see **Doil**.

DOYLE, *v.* Glo. [doil.] 1. To squint.

Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); *Gl.* (1851).

2. Phr. *to look a-doyle*, to look squintingly.

Glo. Grose (1790); Glo.[1]

DOYT, *sb.* Lan. [doit.] A finger.

Lan.[1] Keep thi doyts off me.

[Fr. *doigt*, a finger.]

DOYTCH, DOYTE, see **Ditch**, *sb.*[1], **Doit**, *v.*, *sb.*[3]

DOZ, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **doss** e.Yks.[1] [doz, dos.] Of corn: to shake out of the ear by reason of over-ripeness. Cf. **doss**, *v.*[1] See **Durze**.

e.Yks. When we led wheeat, it dozz'd oot a sect ti be seen, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33; e.Yks.[1] Hauf o' that wheeat 'll doz oot afoor we get it heeam.

Hence **Dozzins**, *sb. pl.* corn shaken out in carrying the sheaves home.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks. (Miss A.)

DOZE, *v.* Sc. Also written **dose**. [dōz.] To spin a top so rapidly that it appears motionless; also used *intr.* to spin round rapidly.

Lth. Whyles dosin' tap, or playin' ba'—Whyles lowpin' mony a garden wa', Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 35; A . . . bare-footed urchin . . . of the male sex, who was dozing a peerie with the gravity and air of an embryo statesman, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 276. Edb. It twisted round my neck and mostly blinding me made me doze like a tottum, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii; Gave him such a gerk . . . as made his lugs sing, and sent him dozing to the door like a peerie, *ib.* xxvi.

Hence **Dozing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of spinning a top so rapidly that it appears motionless.

Sc. At another [time] dosing of taps, and piries and pirie cords, form the prevailing recreation, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 34 (Jam.).

DOZE-BROWN, *adj.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Of a snuff-colour, fox-coloured.

DOZED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. [dōzd.] Decayed, unsound, esp. of wood. Cf. **dozey**.

Sc. A doz'd raip (Jam.). Cai.[1], N.I.[1] Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

DOZEN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Wor. Som. Dev. Also written **dowsein** Dev. [du·zən, dʊ·zən.] 1. A quantity, of varying amount.

Nhb.[1] A galloway's load of pollings of birch and alder, varying from ten to a hundred in number, Bailey *View Agric.* w.Yks. A good dozen or a bad one (E.W.). w.Wor.[1] Thirteen in selling plants, cucumbers, and many kinds of vegetables for eating. w.Som.[1] In past times, when wool-combers used to take the wool home to their own houses, the quantity weighed out to them at a time, and which they used to carry away in a bag on their back, was called variously a piece, a stint, and most commonly a dozen, although it actually weighed 30 lbs.

2. Phr. (1) *Dozen-of-bread*, two half-quartern loaves; (2) *Dozen-of-herring*, twelve herrings; (3) *Fisher's dozen*, twenty.

(1) se.Wor.[1] Probably so-called because loaves used to be sold at sixpence each, or two for a dozen pence, their size varying according to the price of corn. (2) Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238. (3) Abd. Wet fish, the fisher's dozen of twenty, for 6*d.*, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 213.

3. *pl. Obs.* A kind of kersey or coarse woollen cloth.

Dev. All Devonshire kersies called Dozens . . . shall contain in length at the water between twelve and thirteen yards, *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI* (1552) vi. xiii (N.E.D.); Pannus quidam praesertim in agro Dev. confectus e genere Kerseiorum, Skinner (1671).

DOZEN, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Written **dosen** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Also in form **dozzen** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[35] sw.Lin.[1] [dō·zən, do·zən.] 1. To benumb, stupefy, daze; to become torpid.

Cai.[1] Bch. For the wile limmer was sae dozen'd an' funied wi' cauld, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 14. Abd. An' they're clean dozent noo, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 29; His queets were dozen'd and the fettle tint, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 45, ed. 1812. Ayr. My dearest member nearly dozen'd, Burns *Lett. to J. Tennant*, l. 6. Lnk. A dish of married love right soon grows cauld And dozens down to nane, as fowk grows auld, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 37, ed. 1783. Edb. The birds o' day Dozen in silence on the bending spray, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 194, ed. 1785. sw.Lin.[1] It dozzens her so. I'd never be dozzened up wi' nowt of that sort.

Hence (1) **Dozened**, *ppl. adj.* stupid, dazed, benumbed; spiritless, impotent; (2) **Dozening**, *ppl. adj.* sleepy, benumbing, stupefying.

(1) Sc. Gae 'wa, ye dozent poor body, gae 'wa, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 349. Bnff. Be gane frae me, ye dozent hawkie, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 57. Abd. Some dowff and dozent fleeps I ken, Cock *Shains* (1810) I. 86. Kcd. They are but stupid dozened gypes. Jamie *Muse* (1844) 89. Frf. Sic themes were never made to suit your dozen'd lugs, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 29, ed. 1822. Rnf. Dozen'd wi' cauld, an' drivin' sleet, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 76. Ayr. The last of the Monks, a dozened auld man, . . . gied the first inkling and information, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 263. Lnk. His blinkin eye, and gate sae free, Was naething like thee, thou dosen'd drone, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 115, ed. 1871. Edb. The dozent auld man 'Mang youth ance bore the bell, M'Dowall *Poems* 1839) 221. Rxb. Then wae light on the dozen'd coof Wha'd wish nae wife aneath his roof, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808 65. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. He'd then be as dozent as dozent eud be, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 24; Nhb.[1] Cum. He knockt me flat, an' I was fairly dozen't (E.W.P.); Cum.[1] n.Yks. Thou leauks a dozand leauk, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 441; n.Yks.[3] (2) Rxb. And 'mid the deep and dosening pain Can muster neither power nor will, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 189. Lan. They're sitch rackless dozenin' gawbies, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 3; But th' dozning jabbernowt cudnut see, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 38.

2. Of persons or things: to shrivel, waste away. m.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Dozened** (or **Dozand**), *ppl. adj.* shrivelled, withered; (2) **Dozening**, *ppl. adj.* beginning to pine.

(1) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Shrunk up to spelks, and dozzen'd, Wilson *Dicky's Wig* (1843) 81. Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A dozzen'd apple. ne.Yks.[1] Them apples is sadly dozzend. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] A dozzened apple is also called a waster. w.Yks.[5] (2) n.Yks.[2]

3. Used imprecatively for 'damn.'

Abd. Dozen't, min. I never thocht o' that, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii; (G.W.

[1. Mowbray . . . had beyne dosnyt in the ficht, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xviii. 126.]

DOZEY, *adj.* Nhp. War. Amer. [dō·zi.] Of wood: unsound, beginning to decay. Of a fire: dull, not burning brightly. Cf. **dozed**.

Nhp.[1], War.[3] [Amer. A dozy post, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 210.]

DOZY, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A smartly-dressed woman; a contemptuous term for a woman. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **doxy**, 2.

Dev. She luked sich a dozy done up in fallals, *w. Times* (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2; 'Dozy' was used some 40 years ago as a nickname of one of the street-walkers of Exeter, 'Dozy Moll' (R.P.C.).

DOZZEL, DOZZIL, see **Dozzle**, *v.*[1]

DOZZEN, DOZZENT, see **Dozen**, *v.*, **Dare**, *v.*[1]

DOZZLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Shr. Bdf. Sus. Also in forms **dosil** w.Yks.[2]; **dossel** n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **dossil** n.Yks.[2] Shr.[1] Bdf.; **dozzel** N.Cy.[1] Cum. n.Lin.[1]; **dozzil** n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.; **duzzil** n.Yks.[2] [do·zl, do·zil; do·sl, do·sil.]

1. *sb.* A kind of faucet; the stem of an elder, cleared of pith and used as a pipe to insert into the bung of a small barrel of beer, carried into the harvest-fields, to draw the beer off. Not. (R.C.B.)

2. A plug of lint or rag for stopping a wound. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

3. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up any aperture of a barn, &c. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[12]

4. A shapeless lump, a hunk; a small quantity.

Cum. My mudder's lost t'weights and aà sell't i' lumps and dozzels, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 205; You've made your bed, my lass, and you must lie on it; and if there's more lumps and dozzels in it than just suits you've only yourself to thank, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxiii; Cum.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] 'Er give 'im a good dossil o' dumplin'. Sus. Onny ge me a dozzle ov de physical medsin, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; Sus.[1] He came in so down-hearted that I couldn't be off from giving him a dozzle of victuals; Sus.[2]

5. The unburnt tobacco left at the bottom of a pipe and placed on the top of the next pipeful. Cf. **dottle**, *sb.*[1] 2.

Nhb.[1] Neebody can smoke twist without a dozzle.

6. An ornamental piece of pastry on the top of a pie-crust; a small rosette or ornament upon articles of clothing.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.), w.Yks.[2]

7. The projecting staff or ornament at the top of a stack.

Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] A bunch of ears of wheat, selected for their size, and with their straw sliped (stripped of the exterior sheath), applied as an ornament or finial at the apex of the completed corn-pike. n.Lin. If I'd been talkin' to th' dozzil a-top of th' wheät-stack yonder, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 88; He's aboot as much kindness i' him as that dozzil hes of heart (M.P.); n.Lin.[1] A staff or pole, which is stuck into the top of a stack, to which the thatch is bound.

8. A bit of cloth used by tailors for sprinkling or damping cloth when ironing. w.Yks. (J.T.) Hence **Dozzil-pot**, *sb.* the pot used to hold the water for the 'dozzil.' (*ib.*)

9. An oddly-dressed, tawdry woman; a slattern; also, a prim, stiff-looking person.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A dizen'd dozzil. m.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1]

10. A doll made of a quantity of rags tied up together. n.Yks.[1]

11. *v.* To over-dress, deck oneself out.

m.Yks.[1] She dozzils herself out like a caravan woman at a fair.

[1. Hii easte awei the dosils, R. Glouc. (c. 1300) 542. Fr. *doisil* (*dousil, douzil*), 'trou fait à une barrique pour la mettre en perce; . . . broche servant à boucher ce trou; *syn. fausset*' (Hatzfeld). 2. Dossil, a kind of tent, to be put in wounds, Phillips (1706).]

DOZZLE, *v.*[2] e.An. Also written **dorzle**, **dauzle**. [do·zl, dō·zl.] To confuse, stupefy. Cf. **dozen**, *v.*

Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

Hence **Dozzled**, *ppl. adj.* stupid, heavy.

Nrf.[1] Suf. The bor fared wholly dorzled, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Suf.[1]

DOZZLE, *v.*[3] Cum. Chs. Also in form **dowzle** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] [do·zl, dau·zl.] To drizzle, rain finely.

Cum. 'Does it ever rain here?' 'Why it dizzles, and donks, and dozzles, and duz,' *Lonsdale Mag.* (Oct. 1866) 150; Cum.[2]

Hence **Dowzling**, *vbl. sb.* a wetting.

Chs.[1] 'That child's very wet.' 'Ay! oo's getten a bit of a dowzlin.' **s.Chs.**[1] Ah)v bin aayt i'dhŭ ree·n, ŭn got·n ŭ reg·ilŭr daawzlin [Ah've bin aït i' the reen, an' gotten a regilar douzlin'].

DRA(A, DRAAD, see **Draw**, *v.*, **Dray**, *sb.*[2], **Dread**, *v.*[2]

DRAAG, DRAAK, see **Draeg, Drawk**, *v.*

DRAAN(D, see **Drane**, *v.*, **Draw, Drown.**

DRAAT, see **Drate.**

DRAATCH, *v.* Cai.[1] To be slow in movement or dilatory in action.

DRAB, *sb.*[1] Yks. Chs. [drab.] A driblet, small quantity; a small debt. Cf. **drib**, *sb.*

w.Yks.[1] He's gain away for good, and he's left some drabs, i. 117. **s.Chs.**[1] Wi nev ŭr aan· nóo blaak·beri jaam·; dhai gy'et·n ŭm i sich bits ŭn draab·z, ahy kŭn mai· nuwt on ŭm [We never han noo blackberry jam; they getten 'em i' sich bits an' drabs, I con may nowt on em].

DRAB, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. [drab.] **1.** *v.* To spot, stain; to splash with dirt.

Abd. (Jam.) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; Ah wordrab'dupt'knees. Blackah *Poems* (1867) 36; **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. *sb.* A spot, stain. Abd. (Jam.)

DRAB, *v.*[2] Chs. Ken. [drab, dræb.] To beat, flog. Cf. **drub.**

Chs.[2] s.v. Thrippa. **Ken.** (K.); **Ken.**[1]

DRAB, see **Drabbit.**

DRAB AND ORR, *phr.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A game somewhat similar to 'bat and ball,' played with a small piece of wood, the drab, which is struck with a stick, the drab-stick. Cf. **dab-an'-noor, trippit and coit.**

Yks. The drab is what is elsewhere called a trippit, and the drab-stick a buck-stick. Brockett *Gl.* (1846); The ore is a wooden ball, having been perhaps originally the 'knurl' or knot of a tree, *ib.* (s.v. Spell and-Ore).

DRAB ANOINTED, *phr.* Wil. A scapegrace, mischievous person; used only of females.

Wil. 'She's a regular drab anointed.' Occasional rather than common. The feminine form of the phr. places the *adj.* last, perhaps for force as well as for euphony; the masculine equivalent 'He's an anointed rascal' follows the ordinary rule (G.E.D.).

DRABBET, *sb.* Suf. Dor. [dræ·bit.] A drab twilled linen, used for making men's smock-frocks, &c.

Suf. It [Haverhill] has now a silk mill, employing about 70 hands, and several manufacturers of drabbetts. Many females are employed in making up the latter article into smock-frocks, White *Suf. Directory* (1855) 799. **Dor.** Some were, as usual, in snow-white smock frocks of Russia duck, and some in whitey-brown ones of drabbet, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) ix.

DRABBIT, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **drabbet** s.Pem. Brks.; **drabbert** n.Dev.; **drabbut** Glo. Brks.; **drabit** w.Wor.; and in form **drab** s.Lin. Dev. [dra·bit, dræ·bit, dræ·bət.] Used imprecatively for 'damn,' 'confound.'

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Wm.** Od drabbit it, noo, but a's wrang, Wilson *Old Man's Talk*, 94. **w.Yks.** *Nidderdill Obs.* (1874); *Yksman.* (1878) 7, col. 2. **Der.**[2] **s.Not.** Drabbit yer buttons! y'ave bruck the winder! (J.P.K.) **s.Lin.** Drab the boy, the young monkey's shewer to be in some mischief the moment your back's tu'ned (T.H.R.). **Rut.**[1], **m.Wor.** (J.C.) **w.Wor.** She drabited the cats with energy, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 8. **Glo.** Drabbut thee, jest thee look at the boots as thee's a-bringing into th' 'ouse, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 5. **s.Pem.** Go drabbet! this ere owld horse wonna oork at all (W.M.M.). **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Sus.** (E.E.S.) **Dev.** An if you kin hannel a gun, way laurd drab et! A Rooshin's moar aisy to shet thin a rabbit, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 39, ed. 1858. **n.Dev.** Drabbert yer hed. Wy, I'm tryin tu git a lit munny the same as yerzel, Giles *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Dec. 23, 1885) 6. **Cor.** Drabbit the ole scrubbin', Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) II. 209; **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Drabbitted**, *ppl. adj.* accursed.

Dev. Awl I can zay vur tha drabbitted little twoad is that 'er shetten come yer again vur zome time tŭ come, I warndee! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[For *'od rabbit it* (i.e. *God rabbit (it)*.) Od rabbit it, girl! I be only chicken-hearted on your account, Colman *Heir-at-law* (1808) i. ii.]

DRABBLE, *sb.*[1] Bnff.[1] Also in form **drabblich.** A small quantity of any liquid or semi-liquid substance; esp. of food of an inferior kind. Cf. **dribble**, *sb.*[1] **7.**

We jist got a drabblich o' soor milk-broth t'wir dainner.

DRABBLE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also Dor. Also written **drable, draible** Sc. (Jam.) [dra·bl, dræ·bl.] **1.** *v.* To draggle, trail in the mud; to make wet or dirty; to besmear.

Sc. One is said to drable his clothes who slabbers his clothes when eating (Jam.). **e.Lth.** An' see ye keep oot o' the dibs an' no drabble your buits. Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 70. **Dmf.** She drabbled them oure wi' a black tade's blude, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 227. **Gall.** (A.W.), **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Put some mear peats tet fire; ... thor folks are varra ill drabbled, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 444; She gat o' her petticut boddums drabbled (B.K.). **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Sitha, Betty, lift thi frock a bit heigher, ar else it al be drabblin', Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 10; **w.Yks.**[4,5] **Nhp.** Boys come drabbling from the town, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 135; **Nhp.**[1] How she goes drabbling along. **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1]

Hence (1) **Drabbled**, *ppl. adj.* dirty, befouled, soiled with mud or dirt; (2) **Drabble-tail**, (*a*) *sb.* a slattern, untidy woman; (*b*) *adj.* having the tail of one's gown dirty; (3) **-tailed**, *adj.*, see **Drabbled**; (4) **Drabbly**, *adj.* wet, muddy; of the weather: rainy, wet.

(1) **Gall.** Such drabbled stuff is not for the drinking of a lady, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) ii. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[5], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[2] (2. *a*) **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (*b*) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (3) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Nrf.**[1] A drabble-tailed wench. (4) **Cum.** It's a lang drabbly rwoad, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 25. **n.Yks.** It was varry drabbly weather (I.W.). **Chs.**[1] It's very drabbly; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Very drabbly weather. **Suf.** (C.T.)

2. *sb.* A slattern, a person of dirty habits. Bnff.[1], Gall. (A.W.)

3. *pl.* Spots of dirt, drops of food allowed to fall on the clothes when eating.

Sc. O fie! your frock's a' draibles (Jam.).

Hence **Draibly**, (1) *adj.* spotted with 'draibles'; (2) *sb.* a child's bib or 'feeder,' used when eating.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Fif., Lth.** (*ib.*)

[**1.** EFris. *drabbeln*, 'im Wasser mit den Füssen herumtreten' (Koolman).]

DRABBLICH, see **Drabble**, *sb.*[1]

DRABLOCH, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Refuse, trash.

The smallest kind of potatoes, not fully grown, are called 'mere drabloch.' The same term is applied to bad butcher-meat.

DRACHLE, *sb.* Sc. [dra·χl.] One who is slow in action; one who moves slowly, a laggard. Frf., Slk. (Jam.) Cf. **drochle**, *v.*

Hence **Drachling**, *adj.* lazy, easy-going.

Lnk. I'd better want ye—drachling boddie, Ye're guid for nocht but drinking toddy, Stewart *Tea Elders* (1886) 2.

DRACHTED, *pp.* Cai.[1] In phr. *far drachted*, designing, artful, crafty.

DRACK, DRACKLY, see **Drawk**, *v.*, **Directly.**

DRACKSTOOL, *sb. Obs.* Dev. The threshold of a door. Cf. **drashel**, *sb.*[2]

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777).

DRAD, see **Dread**, *v.*[2]

DRADDURT, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] [dra·dət.] A timid, mean-spirited person.

Lan. The owt draddurt would no' pay his turn, Mellor *Uncle Owdem*, 30.

[*Drad* (see **Dread**, *v.*[2]) + *-art*, as in *braggart.*]

DRADE, see **Draw**, *v.*

DRADGE, *sb.* Dev. A bush-harrow. See **Dredge**, *sb.*[3]

n.Dev. A velling plough an' a dradge, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 66.

DRAED, see **Dread**, *v.*[2]

DRAEG, *v.* and *sb.* S. & Ork.[1] Also written **draag.** [drēg.] **1.** *v.* To drag or dredge for shell-fish. **2.** *sb.* A small grappling-iron used by fishermen in dredging for shell-fish. **3.** A draught, a drink, esp. of milk.

[**1.** Dan. *dragge*, to drag, sweep the ground. **2.** Dan. *dræg*, a grapnel. **3.** Dan. *drag*, a draught, pull.]

DRAEN, see **Draw**, *v.*

DRAENG, *v.* Sh.I. [drēŋ.] To draw tight, squeeze. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *þrýngva* (*þreyngva*), to press, squeeze.]

DRAEWN, DRAEWND, see **Drown**.

DRAFF, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **draft** nw.Der.[1] Cor.[2]; **draffe** n.Cy. [draf, dræf.]

1. The refuse grains of malt after brewing; refuse of any description, dregs; pigs'-wash; also used *fig.*

Sc. Nor dribles of drink rins throw the draff, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 134, ed. 1871; As the sow fills, the draff sours, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 5. Or.I. Jenny Twats' sma' drink, that had gone nine times through the draff, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 20. Cai.[1] ne.Sc. Wallace wicht Upon a nicht Took in a stack o' bere, An or the moon at fair daylicht Hid draff o't till's mere, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 19. Abd. The still-sow often eats up a' the draff, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 88. nw.Abd. Fess a queed to haud the draff, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 44. Frf. What's i' your laps ye hod sae sair? Lat's see, I'll wad it's nae draff, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 17. Per. The draff is best beloved by swine, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 19, ed. 1869. w.Sc. The maister tel't me to ax ye if they'd gi'en ye ony draff for yer beasts, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 26, ed. 1877. Ayr. Ye wad weel deserve to eat draff wi' the swine, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxiv. Lnk. The draff's aye sourest to the best-fed sow, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 174. Lth. Mountains o' draff an' dregg, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 100. e.Lth. He tell't us . . . the Hoose o' Lords was juist the draff of the kintra, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 92. Edb. Keeping it [the cow] upon draff and oatstrae in the byre, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. Slk. Good . . . bannocks to be pouched by them that draff an' bran wad better hae mensed, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 74, ed. 1866. n.Cy. (K.); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. He could a brewing stow, And after that sipe all the draff, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 8; All else is draff (R.O.H.). Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cum. *Gl.* (1851); GROSE (1790). Wm. We give t'kye o' t'draff we hev (B.K.); Yan [cow] gat intet weysh-hoose an naarly brastre-sell wi' draff, *Spec. Dial.* (1883) pt. iii. 4. n.Yks.[1] Looks t'ee! thoo gi'e t'best o' t'draff te thae tweea gilts; n.Yks.[2 3], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1 3] Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 241; Lan.[1] We mun get some draff for these cows. n.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Much used for feeding milking-cows. Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 325. n.Lin.[1], nw.Der.[1] s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Suf.[1], Cor.[2] [Draffe is good enough for swine, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 129.]

Hence (1) **Draffit**, *sb.* a vessel to hold draff, pigs'-wash; (2) **Draffy**, *adj.* (*a*) made of draff; of inferior quality; (*b*) exhausted.

(1) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2, *a*) Abd. Draffy drink may please the Vicar, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 68. (*b*) Lakel. Ah's as draffy as can be, an sweet wi' nowt, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897).

2. Phr. (1) *As bad as draff*, utterly worthless, cast out as refuse; (2) *as wet as draff*, very wet.

(1) n.Yks.[1 2] (2) Lakel. Ah's as wet as draff, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum., Wm. (J.Ar.)

3. *Comp.* (1) **Draff-cheap**, very cheap, low in price; also used *fig.*; (2) **-pock**, (*a*) a sack for carrying grain or draff; also used *fig.* an imperfection, flaw; (*b*) *fig.* a term of reproach; (3) **-sack**, a sack for holding draff or grain; also used *fig.* a lazy glutton.

(1) Rnf. Yet thanks is but a draff-cheap phrase O' little value now a-days, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 103 (JAM.). (2, *a*) Sc. Every man has his ain draff pock, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Ayr. We a' hae our draff pocks—Some firmly stuffed, nae doubt, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 91. Keb. The best regenerate have their defilements, and, if I may speak so, their draff-poke, RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1660) No. 249. (*b*) Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Yks.[2] (3) Gall. Cuist me aff his back like a draff sack, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix; Sleep yer ain sleeps, ye pair o' draff-sacks, *ib.* xxi.

4. The water in which barley is steeped before it is matted.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

[1. *Mangeaille pour les pourceaux*, draff, hogs-wash, COTGR.; Ye draftes of wine, *flocces*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); *Noli millere* margeri-perles Among hogges, . . . draf weore hem leuere, *P. Plowman* (B.) x. 11. LG. *draf*, hogs-wash (BERGHAUS); MDu. *draf*, refuse, husks (VERDAM); cp. Sw. *draf* (SERENIUS).]

DRAFF, see **Draft**.

DRAFT, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **draff** Ess.[1]; **draucht** Sc. (JAM.); **draught** Sc. Nhb.[1] Sus.[1] Cor. [draft, drāf(t.] 1. *sb.* Animals selected or drawn out from a pack, herd, or flock.

Sc. The lambs, dinmonts or wethers, drafted out of the fat or young stock are sheddings, tails or drafts, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 213. Nhb.[1] w.Som.[1] Mr. C. Davis supplied us with six couple of hounds, and with other drafts the pack was set on foot, COLLYNS, 107. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Draft-ewe**, *sb.* a ewe chosen out from the flock, either as being one of the best or as past breeding; (2) **-gimmer**, *sb.* a 'gimmer' put aside as unfit for breeding; (3) **-sheep**, the best sheep selected from a flock.

(1) Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416; STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 213; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Rxb. (JAM.) Nhb. Cull ewes, generally in this country called draught ewes, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XIX. 148; Nhb.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416; STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 213. (3) Cum.[1]

2. A drawing, picture.

Gall. Your mystic draughts, wi' keel [red chalk] and cauk, Gar mony a cudroch chiel to quak, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 93, ed. 1897. N.I.[1] Suf. Children will tell you they have seen a 'draft' of some animal or object (H.J.L.R.). e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. Sich pritty draffs as these, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 124; Ess.[1] Sus.[1] There was a gentleman making a draught of the church this morning. Wil. I've nothin' to give Janny Lake to make a draft of a peg for 1, EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) xv; (G.E.D.) Cor. Even the old folk often stopped to look at Billy's 'draughts,' MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 56.

3. The length of staple in wool; the lengthening or drawing out, to which an end is subjected in being made into yarn. w.Yks. (J.M.); (F.R.) Hence (1) **Drafting**, *vbl. sb.* the action of drawing out or reducing roving to yarn; (2) **Draft-wheel**, *sb.* the wheel used in connexion with the above process. w.Yks. (F.R.) 4. A measure of coal, varying from two and a half cwt. to a quarter of a ton. Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] 5. A squirrel's nest. Sur.[1]

6. A spade of a peculiar shape. Also called **Draining-draft** (q.v.).

Sur. (T.S.C.); Sur.[1] Used in draining to take the bottom spits out of the trench.

7. *Comp.* (1) **Draft-net**, a salmon-net for river fishing; (2) **-raked**, see below.

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) Hrt. [A woman] had the assurance to begin leasing a barley field of mine before it was draft-raked, ELLIS *Shepherd's Guide* (1750) 196.

8. *v.* To select or cull animals from a pack, herd, or flock.

Sc. The lambs, dinmonts or wethers, drafted out of the fat or young stock, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 213. Gall. In order to improve their sheep-stock, the store-masters are very careful to draught them properly. This is done by selling off all the lambs that are inferior in form and shape, or in other respects improper for breeders at the time they are weaned, or at any time in the course of the autumn, *Agric. Surv.* 278 (JAM.). w.Som.[1] It is needless to say small hounds should be drafted when the strength of your pack will allow it, FORTESCUE *Rec. n.Dev. Staghounds*, 6.

DRAFT, see **Draff, Draught**.

DRAG, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. I. *v.* Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Dhrag**, (2) **Draige**, (3) **Dreg**.

(1) e.Yks.[1] An elder child will object to having a younger one dhraggin after it. (2) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 10, 1892); Dreag, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 102. (3) w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 102.

2. *Preterite*: Drug.

Som. He drug un out of the pond, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [Amer. He drug him out of the house, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 67; CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

II. Dial. uses. 1. To harrow, to work land with a drag or heavy harrow.

n.Yks. (I.W.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 10, 1892). sw.Lin.[1] They're a-gate dragging the far close. I paid two-shillings for dragging and harrowing it. Oxf.[1] Tell Willum as soon as it 'olds up 'ee is to goo to drag, *MS. add.* Hmp.[1]

w.Som. We've a drag thicky viel' o' groun, dree or vower times, an' 'e idn no way clain, not eet (F.T.E.). [Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).]

2. To uproot turnips with a drag or special kind of fork.

s.Not. To my mind turnips is better 'acked nor dragged (J.P.K.).

3. To put coping-stones on the top of a wall. Som. (W.F.R.) Hence **Dragging-stone**, *sb.* a coping-stone. *ib.*

4. To drawl.

w.Yks. Wright *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 102. **Cor.**[1] Don't drag out your words.

5. With *up*: to bring up children badly.

s.Stf. Do' be hard, remember how he was dragged up, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). sw.Lin.[1] They're not brought up, they're dragged up. They've been dragged up anyhow. **Sur.** (L.J.Y.)

Hence **Draggings-up**, *sb. pl.* bringing up, edueation, rearing.

s.Stf. What con yer expect when yo' knowin' his draggin's up? Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

6. *sb.* A toil, hindrance, encumbrance.

e.Sc. The tailor is kept busy 'workin' late an' early,' he says, 'an' never out the drag,' Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 14. **Abd.** Washing's naething bat a drag, We ha'e sae short daylight, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 31, ed. 1813. **Rnf.** (Jam.)

7. Friction (in meehanies), see below.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** The friction of the air on the surface of the passages in which it travels, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.** Friction applied to the bobbins to ensure tight and regular winding (F.R.).

8. A heavy, large kind of harrow; also in *comp.* **Drag-harrow.**

n.Yks. (I.W.) **Der.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i; Davis *Agric.* (1813). **n.Lin.**[1] Before the roads in the Isle of Axholme were macadamized, drags of this sort were used for levelling them and filling in the ruts. **sw.Lin.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Draigs an jaigs the ear ta scarify an poor field mice ta terrify, Slow *Poems* (1881) *Zebtember Vair*; **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Not used in the *sing.* A single one is spoken of as [aa·f u pae·ur u dragz], half a pair of drags. 'Th' old farmer Passmore used to work eight gurt bullucks altogether, way two pair o' drags one avore tother.' **Dev.** Usually drawn by four or six oxen, Cooke *Topog.* 49. **nw.Dev.**[1] **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

9. A fork or rake used for drawing out manure, &c., from a eart or cattle-lair; a fork for dragging turnips.

Nhb.[1] **Dur.** To pull manure from a cart and distribute it in small heaps upon the ground, Raine *Charters, &c. Finchale* (ed. 1837) 158. **Cum.**[1] **s.Not.** A kind of fork, having two prongs bent back to a right angle with the shaft. This is used after the sheep have eaten away the upper part of the root, in order to make the remainder available (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Wil.** So many line with the drag and so many with the harrow, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 217. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

10. A large iron hook, having a chain attached, used for pulling the burning thatch from a building on fire.

n.Lin.[1] As thatched houses have now become rare these implements have gone out of use.

11. A timber bar used for drawing timber out of workings. **Shr.**[12]

12. A kind of plough; also in *comp.* **Drag-plough.**

Ess. What is called a drag or a drag-plow, an implement which resembles the Tormentor of Devonshire and the Shuffler-scuffler of other districts, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 523.

13. Mining term: a piece of iron or wood put between the spokes of a wheel to act as a brake.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.); An instrument attached to a train of wagons [tubs] to prevent them from running back down an incline (J.H.B.).

14. A fence placed across running water.

Hrf.[1] Consisting of a hurdle which swings on hinges fastened to a horizontal pole.

15. The scent of a fox or otter; any strong-smelling thing drawn along the ground so as to leave a scent for hounds to follow.

Nhb.[1] **Cum.** T'dogs went roond an gat on t'drag, an up t'Side wood, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 7. **Shr.** Utterly unable to restrain himself at having discovered the scent or 'drag' of an otter, Davies *Rambles Field Club* (1881) xxxvi. **w.Som.**[1] A red-herring or a ferret's bed are the commonest drags used. [We struck a hot drag at the withy-pool, . . . and after about an hour's slow hunting we got on terms with the otter, and killed her, Carew *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xix; The tail of polecats, stoats, &c., Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 143.]

[8. Dragge or instrument of husbandry with yron teeth to breake cloddes, . . . an harrowe, Huloet (1552).]

DRAG, DRAGE, see **Drug**, *adj.*, **Dredge**, *sb.*[1]

DRAGGE, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. The darnel, *Lolium temulentum.* (B. & H.) See **Drawk**, *sb.*

DRAGGER, *sb.* Shr.[1] [dra·gə(r).] A term used by boys when running a race: a start, advantage, handicap.

The known good runners give the inferior ones a 'start,' varying in distance according to their powers; this they call giving 'dragger,' a simple mode of what racing men would call 'handicapping.' The word is confined to the Welsh border.

[Wel. *rhagor*, 'praecellentia, diserepantia, diserimen' (Davies).]

DRAGGING-TIME, *sb. Obs.*? e.An. Sus. The twilight time, 'when the young fellows at fairs pull the wenches about.'

e.An.[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.), **Nrf.**[1] **e.Sus.** Holloway.

DRAGGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Wor. Hrf. Mid. Sur. Som. Also in form **draigle** Sc. [dra·gl, dræ·gl, Sc. drē·gl.]

1. *v.* To trail in the mud or dirt; to soak or soil with rain, wet, &c.

Sc. I was temptit at Pittempton, Draiglit at Baldragon, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 262. **Frf.** Ye'll draigle a' yer crinoline, My bonny Nell, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 200. **Ayr.** [We] cam oot to the daylicht so draigled with glaur and dirt, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 60; She draiglet a' her pettieoatie, Burns *Coming through the Rye*, st. 1.

Hence (1) **Draggle-tail**, *sb.* a sheep with a ragged tail; (2) **Draggly**, *adj.* wet, rainy, moist; (3) **Draigled**, *ppl. adj.* splashed with mud, dirty; (4) **Draigle-tail**, (*a*) *sb.* a trailing, mud-bespattered skirt; (*b*) *adj.*, see **Draigled**; (5) **Draigling**, *vbl. sb.* a soaking with rain or mud; a wet, dirty condition.

(1) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (2) **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.) **Hrf.**[2] **Sur.** A dragly day is a damp, foggy day (T.S.C.). (3) **Per.** I'm wae to see your waefu' looks Oot ower the fields o' draiglit stooks, An' fodder, fit to soom, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 53. **Fif.** There was Tibbie, dirty and draigled, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1891) 59. **Rnf.** Poor Towser shook his sides a' draigl'd, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 38, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** The vanity of pomp and the poor draigled look it puts on when it tries to gang doon into the vera grave, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 179. **Lnk.** My wife an' weans made hantle fraise, Soon strippet aff the draigl't claes, Watt *Poems* (1827) 13. (4, *a*) **Rnf.** Ilk door-cheek and close was packit Wi' draigle-tail and dreepin jacket, Young *Pictures* (1865) 127. (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (5) **Sc.** (*ib.*)

2. To come on or follow slowly at intervals; to straggle, drag slowly along.

Sh.I. The lazy man comes draiglan ashore, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 14. **Fif.** Ither re-enforcements strang, That a' that simmer e'enin' lang Cam' draiglin' in wi' arms, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 113; Carters' sleds . . . Came draiglin' down the street, *ib.* 114. **Lth.** The horse draigled on through the sleet an' the clart While Johnnie lay taking his nap, O! Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 113.

3. To moisten meal, flour, &c., slightly. **Bnff.**[1]

4. *sb.* A wet, dirty condition; a soaking with rain or mire.

Sc. What a draigle ye're in (Jam. *Suppl.*).

5. An untidy, dirty person; a feeble, ill-conditioned person.

Abd. She's a weary draggle o' a cratur. He's a fulthy draggle o' a bodie (G.W.). **Ayr.** To her came a rewayl'd draggle, Wha had bury'd wives anew, Train *Poet. Reveries* (1806) 64 (Jam.). **Gall.** (A.W.)

6. An untidy, ragged cluster.

Mid. Many of his favourite apple-trees . . . were bowed with the wind and the snow, and hanging in draggles, like so much mistletoe, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. i.

DRAG-HOME, *sb.* Irel. The home-bringing of a bride.

s.Don. Called 'hauling home' in Munster, Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

DRAGON, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **draygon** Sc. [dra·gən, dræ·gən, Sc. also drē·gən.] 1. The snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus.*

Dev. The dragon, the daisy, and clover-rose, too, And butter-cups gilding the plain, Cavern *Poems* (1856) 158; Look lovingly upon the dragon's gold, *ib.* 73. [*Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxv. 124.]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Dragon's-blood,** (*a*) the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (*b*) a drug; (2) **-bushes,** the toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (3) **-flower,** (*a*) the yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*; (*b*) the stinking iris, *Iris foetidissima*; (4) **-s' heads,** the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*; (5) **-s' mouth,** (*a*) the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (*b*) see **-s' heads**; (6) **-root,** the enchanter's nightshade, *Circaea lutetiana*; (7) **-'s tongue,** see **-flower** (*b*); (8) **-wean,** a female fury.

(1, *a*) **Shr.**[1], **Hmp.** (G.E.D.) (*b*) **n.Cy.** It would answer as well to wrap in paper some of the drug called dragon's blood, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) v. (2) **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 29. (3) **Dev.**[4] (4) **Bck.** (5, *a*) **Sus.** (*b*) **n.Lin.** (6) **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) (7) **Ken.**[1] (8) **n.Yks.**[2]

3. A paper kite.

Sc. Thinking o' taps and strings, thrummles and draygons, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) viii. **Mry.** Green was thy gowan'd sward, Where paper dragons flew, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 62. **Abd.** Dragons a' cover'd wi' pictures sae fine, CADENHEAD *Flights* (1853) 249. **Frf.** The tail that at the dragon hang Was nett ae mile three quarters lang, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 129. **Lnk.** I saw her fleein' dragons, wi' maist a mile o' string, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 53. **Lth.** Whyles fleein high, wi' pridefu' skill, My bawbee dragon on the hill, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 35. **Nhb.** He'll spin their peerie, Or flie their dragon, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. iii. st. 10. **Chs.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Dragon-flying,** *vbl. sb.* the act of flying a kite. **Chs.**[1]

4. *pl.* Of lambs: those last lambed.

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i.

[3. Fr. (Wallon) *dragon*, 'cerf-volant, papier collé sur une espèce de raquette que le vent enleve' (REMACLE); cp. G. *drache*.]

DRAG-RAKE, *sb.* War. Suf. [dræ·g·rēk.] A large hay-rake or corn-rake, worked by man or beast, an 'eel-rake.'

War.[3] **e.Suf.** Often corrupted to drag-drake (F.H.). [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

Hence **Drag-raking day** (or **week**), *phr.* the day (or week) when rent is paid. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

DRAIBLE, see **Drabble,** *v.* and *sb.*[2]

DRAICH, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **draick-** s.Sc.; **draighie** Sc. (JAM.) A lazy, useless person. Peb. (JAM.)

Hence **Draicky,** *adj.* slow, lazy, wanting in spirit.

s.Sc. They're awfu' draicky, an no like oor Scotch measures, that mak ye fling your legs about like flails, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 126.

DRAIDGIE, see **Dredgie.**

DRAIDILT, *ppl. adj.* Per. Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Bespattered.

DRAIG, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **draik, dreck.** **1.** A dirty, low-lying place; freq. in place-names. s.Sc. (JAM.)

2. Phr. *in the draik,* or *draiks,* in an untidy, disordered state.

Sc. Hys hart did quaik, For ilka thyng lay in the draik, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 288. **n.Sc.** (JAM.)

DRAIG(E, DRAIGHIE, see **Drag,** *v.*, **Draich.**

DRAIGHT, DRAIGIE, see **Drate, Draught, Dredgie.**

DRAIGLE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **draiglin** Ayr. [drē·gl.] A small quantity.

Sc. It's no possible that ye can be in a strait for sic a draigle as forty punds, *Campbell* (1819) I. 241 (JAM.). **Per.** Gie me a draigle o' water an' a mouthfu' o' whisky (G.W.).

DRAIGLE, see **Draggle.**

DRAIGLERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. A term used in the game of 'het rows and butter baiks'; see below.

Frf. All those that had been banished to the outposts came rushing in, attempting to touch number one, who was surrounded by his legion of bonneters, who smacked and thrashed the invaders. . . . When the 'draiglers,' as the invading party were called, had touched number one, they in turn became the defending party, INGLIS *Am Flk.* (1895) 111.

DRAIK, see **Draig, Drawk,** *v.*

DRAIL, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **drawl** Som. [drēl, dreəl.] **1.** *v.* To drag or trail along, to walk draggingly.

Dor. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

2. *sb.* A notched iron projecting from the beam of a plough, to which the horses are hitched, and by which the width of the furrow is regulated; also in *comp.* **Drail-ire.**

Glo.[1] **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Called also drail-ire.

3. A piece of leather connecting the flail with its handle. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

4. A short chain, attaching the 'sull' to the draft or bodkin; also in *comp.* **Drail-chain.** w.Som.[1]

[Due to *trail,* vb., associated w. the group *drag, draw,* &c.]

DRAIL, *sb.*[2] Hmp. Wil. [drēl.] The landrail, *Crex pratensis.*

Hmp. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400; **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

DRAIN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Shr. e.An. Dev. Cor. Also written **drane** Suf.[1]; and in forms **dhreean, dhreen** e.Yks.[1] [drēn, dreən, driən, drīn.] **1.** A canal or open ditch cut for carrying off superfluous water.

e.Yks.[1] Sometimes, as in that of Marfleet, attaining the size of a river. **Shr.**[1] Dr'een and dr'i h'n. A large, deep, wide, open ditch for draining the Wealdmoors. **e.An.**[1] Also the channels that run through the Breydon mudflats.

Hence **Drainer,** *sb.* one who digs field-drains.

Abd. He got himself furnished with a new spade, and a tramp to save the sole of his boot while operating as trencher or drainer, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 188, ed. 1882.

2. A drop, small quantity of liquid; a drink.

Ayr. Their bairns, their hames, and their meals, which had to be scrimpit for the sak o' 'a drain,' as they ca'd it, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 146. **w.Yks.** And have a drain, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1875). **Dev.** There's only a drain in the cup, *w.Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2. **Cor.**[3] A drain o' milk.

3. *pl.* Brewers' grains; grains from the mash-tub, through which the wort has been drained off.

e.An.[1], **Nrf.**[1] **e Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1]

DRAIN, see **Drane,** *v.*, *sb.*[1]

DRAINING, *ppl. adj.* Sur. Sus. In *comp.* (1) **Draining-draft,** (2) **-spoon,** a tool used by drainers in cleaning out the bottom of a drain; see below.

(1) **Sur.** A spade used in field draining; the blade is triangular with the lower end cut square to about 2 inches, the whole blade being about 15 inches long. It is the spade used before the 'goose-neck' (T.S.C.); A set of wedges, . . . garden-forks, and draining-grafts [*sic*], *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 4. (2) **Sur.** Also called a gooseneck from its shape (T.S.C.). **Sus.**[1] An iron tool used to take out the earth which crumbles down to the bottom of the cutting.

DRAISH, DRAISHELL, see **Drash, Drashel,** *sb.*[1]

DRAIT, see **Drate, Draught,** *sb.*

DRAIVE, DRAK, see **Drave,** *v.*, **Drink,** *v.*

DRAKE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lin. [drēk, dreək.] **1.** In phr. *to shoot a drake,* to fillip the nose. **w.Yks.**[1]

2. *pl. Comp.* **Drakes'-feet,** the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula.* **n.Lin.**[1]

DRAKE, *sb.*[2] **ne.Lan.**[1] A kind of curl, when the ends of the hair only turn up, and all the rest hangs smooth.

DRAKE, *v.* **w.Yks.**[3] [drēk, dreək.] To drawl.

DRAK(E, see **Drawk,** *sb., v.*

DRAKEN-HEN, see **Draker-hen.**

DRAKER-HEN, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] n.Yks. (J.K.) **m.Lan.**[1] Also in form (?) **draken-** m.Lan.[1] [drē·kər·en, driə·kər·en.] The landrail, *Crex pratensis.* See **Daker,** *sb.*[1]

DRAKES, *sb. pl.*[1] Wm. Dev. [drēks, Wm. driəks.] A slop, mess; a 'jakes.'

Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 176. **Dev.** *w.Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col. 2; **Dev.**[1]

DRAKES, *sb. pl.*[2] **w.Yks.**[3] [drēks, dreəks.] The mark from which boys begin to 'taw' at marbles; also called **Dregs.**

DRAKESEL, see **Drashel,** *sb.*[2]

DRALE, *sb.* Hmp. [drēl.] The flower of the oak, *Quercus Robur* (*pedunculata*). (H.E.)

DRALE, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To drawl. (HALL.)

DRALYER, *sb.* Cor. [drē·ljə, dræ·ljə.] Any trailing plant or weed, but more esp. the wild convolvulus, *Convolvulus arvensis.*

Cor. The land it was boiling with dralyers, mores, pilf, and all sorts of muck, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; (M A.C.); Cor.[3] In *gen.* use, esp. in w.Cor. It is *gen.* applied to the bindweed or wild convolvulus, but it is also used of creepers which grow loosely and 'all over the place,' such as the clematis or 'old man's beard.'

DRAM, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Yks. [dram.] **I.** *sb.* A glass of whisky; a drink.

ne.Sc. If the child was taken to a neighbour's house at a distance . . . the person first met received bread and cheese and a dram, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 13. Elg. Jeems, though he's hainin', keeps a gey decent dram, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 133. Abd. To the chaumer the Magistrates cam', Whare they met wi' the Guild, an' they a' got a dram, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 9. nw.Abd. I needna bid you tak a dram, *Goodwife* (1867) v. 10. Kcd. Tak' a dram an' dae yer wark, For I'm seer I've deen mine, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 11. Fif. Carters now conquer a raw dram, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 39. Per. Drams, and sometimes a share of the kitchen dinner, were among the recommendations, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 135, ed. 1887. Fif. Bailie Malcolm . . . translated *dramatis personae* as a 'dram for each person,' MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 66. w.Sc. I'm rale gled that ye're coming roun' tae oor side. Tak' aff yer drams, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 40, ed. 1877. Rnf. Tak a dram, to keep your heart, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 79. Ayr. The captain took me down to the cabin, and gave me a dram of wine, GALT *Provost* (1822) vii. Lnk. Gie frichtit Pate an extra drammie, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 27. Lth. Neither sneesh nor dram could ease, But only made him bock an' sneeze, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 153. e.Lth. To gang an' sell your kirk for a dram! HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 209. Edb. A dram or sae, ane weel may tak Whan drifts blaw owr the brae or brak, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 175. Dmb. I thocht ye were treatin' Mrs. Renshaw and me to the dram, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. Kcb. To crack ower a dram an' a farl, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 220.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Dram-drinking**, whisky-drinking, tippling; (2) **-glass**, a whisky or wine-glass; (3) **-shop**, a public-house.

(1) Frf. Dram-drinking ever makes the evil worse, That terror of the 'Temperance Society,' SMART *Rhymes* 1834 12. Rnf. All such gatherings, having for a basis intellectual research and dram-drinking, are destined to corrode or wither, GILMOUR *Pen Flk.* (1873) 15. (2) Lnk. Dram glasses are station'd, for instance, The way the stanes stood on the lade, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 64. (3) Frf. Tapping at the dram-shops as they go, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 23. w.Yks. Poppin intut dram-shop when aght e marketin', TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 28.

3. Phr. *to fall on the dram*, to get drunk, to go on the spree.

Ayr. They fell on the dram, and raised a rippet somehow, and were put up in the steeple, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 51.

4. *v.* To drink, tipple.

Sc. Dinna be always dram-dram dramming, *Sc. Haggis*, 136. Abd. They'll jist gae as far the tither gate drammin' thegither, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 122, ed. 1882.

Hence **Dramming**, *vbl. sb.* drinking, tippling.

Edb. He became dumfoundered wi' the darknin and the dramming thegither, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii.

DRAM, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. A piece of cloth or wool attached to a hole made in the ears of animals to distinguish them. S. & Ork.[1]

DRAM, *sb.*[3] Cor.[12] [dræm, drām.] A swathe of cut corn.

DRAM, *adj.* Sc. [dram.] Cool, indifferent.

Abd. As dram and dorty as young miss wad be, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 89, ed. 1812; For she look'd wondrous dram, And thought his shifting Bydby but a sham, *ib.* 116.

Hence **Dram-hearted**, *adj.* melancholy, depressed.

e.Lth. (JAM.); I was gey dram-heartit, seein the way things were gaun, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 127.

DRAMACH, DRAMMACH, see **Drammock**.

DRAMMLICK, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [dra·mlik.] A small piece of oatmeal leaven; *gen.* in *pl.*

Applied to the small fragments that adhere to the bossie; the fragments after baking.

DRAMMOCK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Written dramock Sc. Also in forms **dramach, drammach, drimuck** Sc. (JAM.); **drummock** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [dra·mək, dra·məx.] **1.** Meal and water mixed in a raw state.

Sc. A carefu' man wad have ta'en drammock, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) v., Unfit to mak' me brose or dramach, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 243. Per. They make what they call a drimuck, resembling thin wrought mortar, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 150 (JAM.). Fif. Ae wee short canon, fat and fodgel, Gat on his bare pow wi' a cudgel, It garr'd him yesk his drammach, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 154. Dmb. The wretch fed me wi' thin drummock, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 102. Rnf. Lord watch o'er and bless thee, Jamock, . . . With dainty dawds o' bread and drummock, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 108. Ayr. To tremble under Fortune's cummock On scarce a bellyfu' o' drummock, BURNS *A Sc. Bard*, st. 7. Stk. I would give you drammock twice a day, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 342. Rxb. With lopper'd milk, or barley drammock, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 73. Uls. As wet as drammock, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 27. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[1]

2. Phr. *boiled to drammock*, over-boiled. Sc. (JAM.)

[1. Cp. Gael. *dramaig*, a foul mixture, 'crowdie,' said to be fr. the Sc. (MACBAIN).]

DRANDERING, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The chorus of a song.

[Cp. Gael. *drannd, drannsan*, a hum (MACBAIN).]

DRANE, *sb.*[1] Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **drain** Cor.[1] [drēn, dreən.] A drone; usually applied to a wasp.

w.Som.[1] Contraction of 'apple-drane.' 'Tis surprisin th' apples they there dranes'll ate. Dev. The apple-drane, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[12]

[Drane, *fucus*, *Prompt.* OE. *dran*, 'fucus,' *Voc. MS. Cott.* (c. 1080) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 318.]

DRANE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Cum. Yks. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **dhreean** e.Yks.[1]; **draan, draen** Som.; **drain** Dev.; **draun** e.Yks.; **dr**ɪ**ean(n** n.Yks.[1] Cum.[1] Dor.[1] Som.; **dreean** n.Yks.[2]; **dreen** Cum.[1]; and in form **drany** w.Som.[1] [drēn, dreən, Yks. also drɪən, drō̜n.] **1.** *v.* To drawl in speaking; to 'drone.'

n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. T'parson drauns it oot like a bummle bee, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 36; e.Yks.[1], Dor.[1] Som. Het came! why d'ye drean zaw? hum, hum, hum, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 185; SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Spaik aup shaa·rp, mun! neet drae·uneee zoa· [Speak up sharp, man! (do) not drawl so]. Dev. Whotiver be yü a-draining out yer words like that there vur? Düee try tü spāke up peart, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Draning**, (1) *vbl. sb.* drawling, reading or speaking slowly; (2) *ppl. adj.* slow-speaking, drawling.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) w.Som.[1] Dhu drae·uneens fuul·ur [the drawlingest fellow].

2. *sb.* A drawl in speaking; the gratified note of a cow during milking.

Cum.[1], n.Yks.[2] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] He'd always a-got a sort of a drane like, same's off the [jaa·z] jaws o' un was a-tired like. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence **Drane-poke**, *sb.* a drawling speaker. n.Yks.[2]

[2. The same as *drane*, a drone, a continued deep monotonous sound of buzzing or the like. Ane fule . . . Cryis ay, Gif me, in ane drane, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510) ed. Small, II. 84.]

DRANG, *sb.* Pem. Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Nfld. Also in forms **dreng** Som.; **drong** Dor.; **drun(g** Hmp. Wil.[1] Som. [dræŋ, dreŋ, droŋ, drɐŋ.] **1.** A narrow passage or lane between two walls, hedges, &c.

Pem. (W.H.Y.) s.Pem. Fountain Row in Haverfordwest was always called 'The Drang' until of late years (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Glo. (J.S.F.S.), w.Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), Wil.[1] Dor. At the back was a dairy barton, accessible for vehicles and live-stock by a side 'drong,' HARDY *Wessex Tales* (1888) II. 14; The waggon-marks in drong, did show Wi' leaves, wi' grass, wi' groun', wi' snow, BARNES *Poems* (1869) 3rd S. 74. w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. Go up thicky dreng (W.F.R.); Used of a roadway with turf banks, generally in a low and sheltered position, and sometimes used for folding sheep (G.E.D.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. (W.H.Y.); GROSE (1790); Dev.[1] n.Dev. Let un ward in it . . . Droo iv'ry hole an' drang, ROCK *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st. 89. nw.Dev.[1] Commoner than Drang-way. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. We have a scoop in the cliff called Scilly Cove and Scilly Cove drang, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist Polperro* (1871) 31; Cor.[12] [Nfld. *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894); *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 378.]

Hence **Drang-way**, *sb.* a narrow passage between two walls; an alley; a gateway, entry; a path, drove.

I.W.[2] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Dor. (W.C.); O whissle gaÿ birds, up bezide her, In drong-waÿ, an' woodlands, Barnes *Poems* (1869) 3rd S. 14. Som. They passed the drang-way and kept to the road, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 43; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Nobody wouldn never believe there was so many houses up there, way no comin to, but thick there drang-way. Dev. We hadn't run ten yards ere we missed th' drangway, an horrid scared we were thereat, Madox-Brown *Yeth-hounds* 1876) 253; He's jist rinned up the drang-way, *Reports Provinc.* (1897); Urn up thickee there drangway, Polly; there's a wild bullick coming awver drü tha strayte, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1], e.Dev. (F.W.C.)

2. An open drain, ditch, gutter; a wheel-rut.

s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434. Cor. And crawled into a drang, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 24; In a drang, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 34; Cor.[1 2]

[1. Lit. a pressure. The same word as OE. *þrang*, a throng, crowd.]

DRANG, see **Dring**, *v.*[1]

DRANGLE, *v.* Sc. [dra·ŋl.] To dawdle, loiter, linger.

e.Lth. The silly bodies wha had taen the road up the brae cam dranglin doun again, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 33. Edb. Townsfowk drangle far ahin' By ane's and twa's, *Har'st Rig* (1801) 30.

DRANGUT, *sb.* Dev. (F.W.C.) [dræ·ŋgət.] A narrow passage. See **Drang**.

[For suff. cp. **dringet**.]

DRANT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. e.An. Dor. Also in forms **dra·ant** Nrf.; **draunt** Sc. n.Cy. Nrf.[1]; **drawnt** Sc.; **drount** Nhb. (Hall.); **drunt** Sc. (Jam.) [**drant**, drānt, drǫnt, Sc. also **drent**.] 1. *v.* To drawl, speak slowly; also used *fig.*, to pass time tediously.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Ags. (Jam.) Fif. Bagpipes begoud to drunt and rair, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 64. Edb. Worth gets poortith an' black burning shame, To draunt and drivel out a life at hame, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 182, ed. 1785. n.Cy. *Border Gl. Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. (Hall., e.An.[1] Nrf. Come, John, read that again; don't drant so (W.R.E.); Nrf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

Hence **Dranting**, *ppl. adj.* drawling, whining.

Ayr. Lest you think I am uncivil, To plague you with this draunting drivel, Burns *On Life* (1796) st. 8. e.Lth. Ye ken their drantin, grainin way, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1805) 63.

2. *sb.* A slow, drawling tone; a slow, dull tune.

Sc. He that speaks wi' a drawnt and sells wi' a cant, Is right like a snake in the skin o' a saunt, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Lnk. Nor wi' your draunts and droning deave me, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 33. e.An.[1] He reads with a drant. Nrf. (W.W.S.); Every one has heard of the Nf. 'drant' . . . and the Sf. 'whine,' Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 260. Sut. Wery good sarmon, shockin' 'drant,' Raven *Hist. Suf.* 265.

3. A drawler. e.Suf. (F.H.)

DRANT, DRANY, see **Drunt, Drane**, *v.*

DRAPE, *sb.*[1], *adj.* and *v.*[1] Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Also in forms **dhrape** e.Yks.[1]; **dreap** n.Cy.; **dreeap** Yks. n.Yks.[2] [drēp, driəp.] 1. *sb.* A barren or 'farrow' cow; a cow not with calf, or one which gives no milk, and is to be fatted; also in *comp.* **Drape-cow**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); N Cy.[1 2] Nhb.[1] *Obs.* Wm. (E.C.) n.Yks. Fetch some hay, And give ilkin o'th drapes some, Merition *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 376; (R.H.H.); n.Yks.[1 2], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Sha's missed her noit [note], I'l sell her fer a drape (W.H.); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[1] Two drapes . . . gat out at yate, ii. 295; w.Yks.[2 3 4 5] Lan. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Der.[1] *Obs.* Not. (W.H.S.) Lin. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 325. n Lin.[1] s.Lin. When that drape cow o' your's is ready for the knife will you let me have the first refusal of her? (T.H.R.) sw.Lin.[1] Why, she's a drape, so we're feeding of her. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Drape-ewe**, a barren ewe; (2) **-sheep**, the refuse sheep of a flock.

(1) n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] Fatten the old drape ewes on turnips, Young *Lin. Agric.* (1799) 316. sw.Lin.[1] He was driving four sheep—drape-ewes. (2) n.Cy. (P.R.), N.Cy.[1 2], Nhb.[1], Yks. K.)

3. *Fig.* An old woman; a woman who has never borne children.

Yks. 'Get in, thou and drĭap,' said to a woman in a quarrel (T.K.). n.Yks. Thou's nobbut but a drape (R.H.H.); n.Yks.[2]

4. *adj.* Of cows and ewes: dry, not giving milk; barren. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Heard near Barnsley (S.O.A.).

5. *v.* With *out*: to cull out the worst sheep of a flock.

e.Yks. Most . . . use to drape out the worst of their lambes and send them to Pocklington faire, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 113.

Hence **Draping-out**, *vbl. sb.* the act of choosing out the worst sheep of a flock.

e.Yks. When the worst of the flocke are drawne out, the shepheards call this draping out of the sheep, *ib.* 72.

[2. (2) Drape sheep, *oves rejiculae*, Skinner (1671). Cp. Cotgr.: *Brebis de rebut*, an old or diseased sheep that's not worth keeping, we call sneh a one, a drape, or culling.]

DRAPE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **draup** N.Cy.[1]; **drawp** w.Yks.; **dreap** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **dreep** Lakel. Wm. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3]; **drepe** Cum. n.Yks.[1] [drēp, driəp, drīp, drǭp.] 1. *v.* To drawl, speak slowly; to whine.

N.Cy.[1] Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 209. Wm. He wad dreep, dreep, dreep, wi a nivver endin' aboot hoo he'd bin chissel'd wi t'nag tradin' (B.K.). n.Yks.[1] Ay, puir au'd chap, he gans dreepin' on, bud it's varrey dree discoorss. w.Yks. (J.B.); (T.T.); *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1 3]

2. *sb.* A melancholy, whining tone.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897).

DRAPE, *v.*[3] Nhp.[1] [drēp.] To drain the last drops of milk from a cow, when milking. See **Drip**, *v.*

DRAPISY, *sb.* N.I.[1] The dropsy.

DRAPPER, *sb.* Som. Dev. [dræ·pə(r).] A small tub from which calves are fed; it has a handle at one side, formed by a hole in a longer stave than the rest. Also called **Calves'-dropper**.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). n.Dev. Bohby'th vaught 'e . . . A drapper vor tha calves, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 67. nw.Dev.[1]

DRAPPER-PIN, *sb.* se.Wor.[1] The iron pin or swivel on which the front axle of a earriage turns.

DRAPPIT, *ppl. adj.* Bnff.[1] [dra·pit.] Dropped here and there, rare, occasional.

'Wiz there mony fouck i' th' kirk?' 'Nae mony awa—a drappit ane here an' there.'

DRAPS, DRASACK, see **Drops, Drazack**.

DRASH, *v.* Irel. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **draish** n.Wil. Som.; **drashy** Dor.[1]; **dresh** Wxf.[1] Hrf.[1 2] Glo.[1] Brks.[1] I.W.[1] Cor.; **drosh** Hrf. [dræʃ, drāʃ; dreʃ, drēʃ; Hrf. also droʃ.] 1. To thrash, beat.

Hrf.[1] Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Glo.[1], Brks.[1], Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Som. (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dev. Sae drash an' drash ver moore 'n a nour, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 17; Dev.[3] n.Dev. Chell drash tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 94; I'll drash tha back o' tha crippledy vule, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 188. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor.[1]

Hence **Drashing**, *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing.

Dev. [He] was threatened with a gude drashing iv 'e didn't old es tung, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) xiii. Cor.[2]

2. To throw violently, dash something down; to open or shut violently.

Cor. He drash'd a gob of slooans afore um oal, *T. Towser* (1873) 82; I got quietly hold of a great big stone and heaved it up, and I dreshed in amongst them all, Baring-Gould *Vicar* (1876) vi; Cor.[2] He drashed open the door.

3. To thresh corn.

Hrf.[1] If ur wuz all droshed uz be inth' born, Lard I dunner think uz thoy'd vill ur wisket vull (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Hrf.[2] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777). Brks. There's always a plenty of men to dresh, without setting up those maigrims [machines] (W.W.S.). Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). n.Wil. We be adraishing ta-daay (E.H.G.). Dor.[1] Tha got machines to drashy wi', 198. Som. Doant put a muzzle on tha ox, as draishes out the corn, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 75; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Cor. Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 171; Cor.[1 2]

Hence (1) **Drasher**, *sb.* a thresher; a threshing-machine; (2) **Drashin'**, *vbl. sb.* the act of threshing corn; also used *attrib.*

(1) Wxf.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1]

They be a-go arter th' ingin, and zoon's they comes way un, they must go back arter the drasher. Cor.[2] (2) Glo. The Joos hed thur dreshin vloors fur thur earn, *Leg. Feas.* (1877) 63. Cor.[2]

DRASHEL, *sb.*[1] Irel. Hrf. Gmg. Pem. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **drashal** Dev. e.Cor.; **drashle** w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Also in forms **dhrasel** Wxf.[1]; **draishell** Wil.; **dreshel** Hrf.[2] Gmg. Pem. Glo.[1] Som. Cor.[2]; **dreshol** Wil.[1] [dræ·ʃl, drā·ʃl; dre·jl, drē·ʃl.] An instrument for threshing; a flail.

Wxf.[1] Consisting of three parts, the flail, the handstaff, and the connecting tie or link, called 'ye bunyane,' made of eelskin or sheepskin. **Hrf.**[2] **Gmg.** Collins *Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc.* (Mar. 8, 185c) IV. 222. **Pem.** Jago *Gl.* (1882) 102. **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** 'Twill make a famous capsall [hinge of the flail] for my new draishells, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 518; **Wil.**[1] 'A pair o' drashells' (or 'dreshols') is more commonly used. **Dor.** The drashel . . . consists of two staves: the handstaff and the vlail,—flail or flegel,— . . . connected with the handstaff by a free socket called a runnen keäple, or capel. Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**[1] When, at laste, at the drashel, mother da call us, 171. **Som.** (W.F.R.); The handstick of a drashle, as tough a bit of ash as ever man could wish, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 221; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Cär thickee drashel upen barn, an' hang up the whymsheet agin tha wall, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 148; **Dev.**[1] n.Dev. Drashel an' mattick's all tha zame T' he, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1807) st. 42. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** Saw a little fellow . . . wielding the 'dreshel' with astonishing vigour, Hunt *Pop. Rom w Eng.* 1865) l. 131; **Cor.**[1 2] e.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 138; (Miss D.)

DRASHEL, *sb.*[2] Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **drashle** w.Som.[1]; **drashold** Som. Also in forms **drakesel** s.Dev. e.Cor.; **draxel** n.Dev. Cor.[1 2] [dræ·ʃl, drā·jl; drā·ksl.] The threshold; the sill of a doorway.

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** But I can walk noo mwore, to pass The drashel out abrode, Barnes *Poems* 1863) 17. **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] Not used to express the entrance, as in lit. 'at the threshold.' Please, sir, be I to put a new drashle to John Gadd's house, or else make it out way a vew bricks? **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Dev.** Tha mux A-tap the draxel's up ta hux, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 2. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** Unaps'd tha dooar, an o'er tha draxel past, *T. Towser* (1873) 108; **Cor.**[1 2]

DRASHOLD, see **Drashel**, *sb.*[2]

DRASHY, *adj.* Dev. [drā·ʃi.] Trashy.

Dev. Have done wi' your drashy talk! Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 45; It's a scandal to say such drashy stuff, *ib.* 222.

DRASIL, see **Drazil**.

DRAT, *v.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Eng. Also in form **drot** w.Yks.[5] e.Lan.[1] Not. War. Wor. Nrf. Wil. [drat, dræt, drāt, drot.] Used imprecatively for 'damn.' Cf. **drabbit**.

n.Yks. Drat it all, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 38. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[5] 'Drot' is seldomer used than 'drat' and carries a greater amount of emphasis with it. It would be 'drat' the child, for wandering from home, but 'drot' the gipsy, who stole it. It is *gen.* softened down by 'say I.' 'Dret that man! say I.' **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Drat th' lad; **Chs.**[3] Drat her, she's more plague than profit. **Not.** (W.H.S.) **s.Not.** Drot yer, what are yer a-doin' on? (J.P.K.) **Der.**[2] **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[3] Drat that lad—he is always in mischief. **m.Wor.** Drot your young limbs (J.C.). **w.Wor.** Bein' flustrated she right well dratted 'em, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 203. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Dratted if I didn't seem to see the road a-running away wi' us, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 61. **s.Oxf.** 'Drat the boy!' cried his mother, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 74. **Brks.** Mercy! drat the girl, what bist thee a doing of with little Faith. Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) ii; **Brks.**[1] **w.Mid.** Drat those boys, what a mess they a' made traipsin in and out with their dirty boots! (W.P.M.) **Nrf.** If the money's to be found, why drat it, it will be found, Haggard *Col. Quaritch* (1888) I. xii; Drot it, the feller can hev his owd things, A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 25. **Ess.** Here, drat this pipe, why 'ont it dror? Downe *Ballads* (1895) III. 11. **Hmp.** Drat that feller in Vleet-Street, for makin' a vool o' me, *Foresters' Misc.* (1846) 164. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** Drot this here wet weather. Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 147; Drat the wench, why cassnt bide wur 'e be put? (E.H.G.) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Dratted if I can remember any now, Baring Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 24. **Cor.** Drat the boy, I wish he was come, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 23; **Cor.**[3] **Slang.** Drat the things, Dickens *N. Nickleby* (1838) viii.

Hence **Dratted**, *ppl. adj.* 'confounded.'

w.Yks. It's that dratted dog after th' cat, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 31. **Nrf.** It's that there dratted borrowing and the interest, Haggard *Col. Quaritch* (1888) I. xii. [That dratted copper flue has took to smokin' very often, Hood *Poems* (1862-3) *Report for Celow.*]

DRA'T, DRATCH, see **Draught**, **Dretch**.

DRATCHATY, *adj.* War. [dra·tʃəti.] Untidy, dirty. Cf. **dratchel(l**.

War. You never see such a dratchaty one (J.B.).

DRATCHEL(L, *sb.* Sc. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Also in form **drotchell** Sc. Nhp.[1] War.[2 3] [dra·tʃl, dro·tʃl.]

1. An untidy woman, a slattern. See **Dretch**, *v.*

Stf. What a dratchel she is! (J.A.L.) **n.Stf.** She'll be a poor dratchell by then she's thirty, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) xx. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'What a drotchell!' With us it is restricted to dress and appearance, and has no reference to character. **War.** You never see such a dratchel (J.B.); Not nearly so common as 'besom' (W.H.C.); **War.**[2 3], **Wor.** (J.A.L.)

Hence (1) **Dratchelty**, *adj.* untidy, slovenly; (2) **Drotchelling**, *prp.* walking in an untidy or slovenly condition.

(1) **War.** Such a dratchelty wench you never see (J.B.). (2) **Nhp.**[1] How she goes drotchelling along. **War.**[2] I sid 'er go drotchelling past.

2. A sluggard; an idle woman. Sc. (Jam.)

[Drotchel, an idle wench, a sluggard (Johnson).]

DRATE, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Der. Lin. Also written **draat** w.Yks.; **draight** w.Yks.[3]; **drait** Der.[2] [drēt, dreət.] 1. *v.* To drawl, speak monotonously or indistinctly. Cf. **drite**, *v.*[2]

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Wm.** He wad drate yan's guts oot wi his teeals aboot his brass (B.K.). **n.Yks.** What ə piti yon priatcher səd drēt it ūt sia (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1 2], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Nay, lad, don't drate so, it taks tha an haar to tell onybody what a clock it is (M.N.); Ah haate to hear onybody draate when theh read, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1 2 3 4], **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Drated**, *ppl. adj.* of music: mournful, slow; (2) **Drate-poke**, *sb.* a drawler, one who speaks indistinctly; (3) **Drating**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a drawl, a slow manner of delivery; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* drawling, prolonged in sound, slow in speech.

(1) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 326. **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **m.Yks.**[1] (3, *a*) **n.Yks.** Ā'm sori ūr John's gitən saik ə wē ə drētin wen əs tōkin (W.H.). **w.Yks.**[3] (*b*) **w.Yks.** What a draatin' din that wheel maks (Æ B.). **Der.** A draiting manner of speaking, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[2]

2. *sb.* A drawl.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **m.Yks.**[1]

DRATE, see **Draught**, **Drite**, *v.*[1]

DRATSIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The common otter, *Mustela lutra.* S. & Ork.[1]

DRATTLE, *v.* and *sb.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. [dræ·tl, drā·tl.] 1. *v.* To throttle.

Brks.[1] A pretty nigh drattled I.

2. Used imprecatively for 'damn.'

Brks. Drattle 'em. Thaay be mwore trouble than they be wuth, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxiii; **Brks.**[1] Drattle his neck. **Hmp.**[1] No, I'll be drattled if her is. **Wil.** I'll be drattled if, in an hour, they wern't clean gone, Kennard *Diogenes* (1893) vi; No, I'll be drattled if I do, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 3.

Hence **Drattled**, *ppl. adj.* 'confounded.'

Brks. I be nigh caddled to death wi' this drattled old jack-ass, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi.

3. *sb.* Much talk. **Wil.** Slow *Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.*; **Wil.**[1]

DRAUCHT, see **Draft**, **Draught**.

DRAUGH, see **Droo**, **Drow**.

DRAUGHT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [drāft, draft; drǭt, draut; Sc. drāχt; also n.Cy. drēt, Lan. droit, w.Cy. drāt, w.Som. drāf.]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Dhraught**, (2) **Dhreight**, (3) **Draat**, (4) **Draft**, (5) **Draight**, (6) **Drait**, (7) **Dra't**, (8) **Drate**, (9) **Draucht**, (10) **Drawt**, (11) **Dreight**, (12) **Dreyght**, (13) **Dright**, (14) **Droight**, (15) **Droit**, (16) **Drought**. [For further examples see **II.** below.]

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] (2) **Lan.** After a long dhreight, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 73 (3) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.*

(1885). (4) N.I.[1], Wxf.[1], Cum., w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] (5) w.Yks.[3] Lan. See us it wur so mich leetin a draight, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 3. (6) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1868) s.v. Waggon. (7) I.W.[1], Dor.[1] (8) w.Yks.[3] (9) Sc. (JAM.), Abd. (10) Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Shr.[1], e.An.[1] Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (11) s.Lan. (S.B.) (12) s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial* (1854). (13) e.Lan.[1] (14) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Lan. I . . . geet a droight o' whoam brewed, WAUGH *Tufts of Heather*, II. 118. (15) Lan. Sogger . . . begged he would partake of 'a droit o' charmed drink,' BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) ii; Lan.[1] (16) Dur.[1], n.Lin.[1] w.Cy. GROSE (1790).

II. Dial. uses. 1. *sb.* The act of drawing breath with long, convulsive throbs; difficulty of breathing.

Bnff.[1] He's unco sair caed wee a draught on's breath.

2. *pl.* A pair of forceps for extracting teeth.

Shr.[1] The las' tuth I 'ad out I suffered a martidom; the drawts slipt twize, an' it 'ad to be punched out; Shr.[2]

3. *pl.* A salt-making term: the flues under a salt-pan. Chs.[1]

4. A stroke with a weapon.

Wxf.[1] Many a bra draught by Tommeen was ee-maate, 86.

5. A thatcher's tool, with which the thatcher drives in the spars and knocks in the reed; a heavy hammer with which a wheelwright drives the spokes into the 'nut.' Called also **Spoke-draft.** w.Som.[1]

6. *Fig.* That which is to be drawn, a load.

Abd. Ithers sud be layin' their shooders to the draucht, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliv. Gall. (A.W.)

7. A team of oxen or horses in combination with the cart or plough; a team of horses; a pair of horses; rarely, the vehicle alone, or a single cart-horse.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Dur.[1] Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum. Joe Nobel was flay't he'd lost t'better hoaf ov his draft, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 55; Cum.[1], w.Cum. (S.K.C.), n.Wm. (B.K.) n.Yks. I met . . . a stone-waggon with a team—a 'draught' we call it, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 39; n.Yks.[1] T'surveyor wants a' t'draughts he can git t'moorn, to fettle oop t'rooads about t'new brigg; n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] Sometimes apparently cart only. 'Ah rade iv a draught.' e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Could ya lend us a draught to fetch a leead o' gravel? w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1] s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854) *Gl.* Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Th' droughts went 'liverin' this mornin'. That roänd mare you boht o' Harry Drury, is as fine a drought as is to be seän e' all Linkisheere.

Hence (1) **Draughter,** (2) **Draught-horse,** *sb.* a wagon-horse; (3) **-work,** *sb.* carriage by a team.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) e.Yks.[1], Shr.[1] (3) n.Yks.[2]

8. Two or more cart-loads of anything brought at one time.

Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] The man's at the shore for a draught o' waar.

9. The bar, 'billet,' or 'spread-bat,' to which the traces of all the horses are fixed when four are being used at plough; a rough 'whipple-tree.' Also in *comp.* **Draught-bar.**

Ken.[1] w.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 473. w.Som.[1] [STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 151.]

10. *pl.* Cart-traces.

N.I.[1] Made of chain. e.Suf. Applied to leather ones only (F.H.). Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863) s.v. Waggon.

Hence (1) **Draught-chain,** (2) **-ire,** *sb.* a chain or iron, in a plough, attached to the breast and running under the beam to relieve the latter from the strain of the draft.

(1, 2) nw.Dev.[1] Never applied to the short-chain by which the plough is drawn.

11. The shafts of a cart or wagon.

e.An.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863) s.v. Waggon; (H.J.M.) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

12. Salt-making term: the quantity of salt taken out of a pan each time the pan is cleared.

Chs. Sometimes, as in the case of boiled salts, this drawing takes place once or twice a day; sometimes, as in the case of coarse salts, it takes place only every two, three, seven, or fourteen days, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

13. Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing.

Gall. The quantity of oats consumed by a work-horse varies from fifteen to twenty five bushels if good oats are given; but as draughts are commonly given, the quantity is proportionally increased, *Agric. Surv.* 114 JAM.).

14. The entrails of a calf or sheep, the pluck. Sc. (JAM.)

15. *Obs.* A plan, scheme, design.

Sc. I ken by thee that draucht was drawn That honest Truth was so abus'd PENNECUIK *Poems* (1715) 109 JAM.). Ayr. This is the draught of God for keeping low those who are humble, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 53, ed. 1845. Keb. The counsells and draughts of men against the Kirk, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) III. No. 6 (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Draughtiness,** *sb.* artfulness; (2) **Draughty,** *adj.* full of plans, scheming; artful, crafty.

(1) Ayr. I then perceived the draughtiness of Mr. Kibbock's advice, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxvii. (2) Sc. The flunkies were draughty fellows, though they seemed to obey him, *Steam-boat* (1822) 189 (JAM.). Ayr. The devices of auld draughty Keelwin, GALT *Entail* (1823) xlix; At his taxing plans just peep, Sae just, sae droughty, and sae deep, On incomes, tea, and gaudy winnocks, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 20.

16. A feature of the face.

Abd. In her fair face ilk sweet and bonny draught, come to themsells, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 33, ed. 1812.

17. A bundle of long pieces of wood suitable for hurdles or pea-sticks, bound with a single withe; in *pl.* hazel-rods selected for hurdle-making.

Wil. DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); Wil.[1]

Hence **Draught-faggots,** *sb. pl.* faggots of long underwood. Dor.[1]

18. The full balancing range of steelyards; that which is weighed at one balance.

Shr.[1] My stilyards ŏŏna weigh more than 56 [lbs.] at a drawt.

19. Wool-trade term: the turning of the scale; the difference between the exact balance and the full weight when the scale descends.

Sus.[1 2] w.Som.[1] In selling wool in the fleece it is customary to give an actual overweight amounting generally to 1 lb. on 60, or 4 lbs. per pack, and this allowance is called the draught. The real meaning is the drawing of the beam in the buyer's favour.

20. Weaving term; see below.

Rnf. They can describe wi' souple jaws, The weaver's trantlums, nigs, and naws, . . . And draught and cordings in a mass Doth store their brain, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 151. w.Yks. Warps are run through a dyeing machine in 2's, 3's, 4's, 5's, and 6's, according to thickness, and are called therefore a 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 draught (J.G.); A peculiar method of looming, in order to produce a fancy design from plain healds (R.H.R.).

21. *Comp.* **Draught-gripes,** the crop-cut 'gripes' (or ditches cut through a bog) in a field, meeting the main-gripes. Som. (W.F.R.)

22. *v.* To draw the breath in long, convulsive throbs; to breathe with difficulty. Sc. (JAM.)

23. To move about quickly.

s.Chs.[1] A Cheshire housewife, bustling about her domestic duties, would describe herself as 'göo·in draa·tin ŭbuw·t' [gooin' draughtin' abowt].

DRAUGHT, *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] A ditch or boundary between small holdings; the piece of land in such a holding.

In former times the boundaries of small farms were very often very crooked, and many had fields quite detached. About the middle of the 19th century the landlords *gen.* divided the var. holdings by ditches, to which the term 'draughts' was applied very generally at the time, although not much used now.

DRAUGHT, see **Draft.**

DRAUGHTY, *adj.* I.W. [drā·ti.] Windy, outdoors as well as indoors. (J.D.R.)

DRAUK, DRAUL, see **Drawk,** *sb., v.,* **Drawl.**

DRAUN, DRAUNT, see **Drane,** *v.,* **Drant.**

DRAUP, DRAUVE, see **Drape,** *v.*[2], **Drove,** *sb.*[1]

DRAV-, see **Druve.**

DRAVE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. [drēv, driəv.] 1. A drove of cattle or sheep.

Sc. (JAM.) Rnf. Lambs . . . Gaed nibblin' in a social drave, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 17. n.Yks.[2]

2. A shoal of fishes; a haul, draught.

Fif. Thrang swallowin' wi' their greedy een His drave o' haddocks clear and clean, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 37; Gin he drew but anither drave o' fish up, *ib.* 13; Immense quantities of herrings were cured for home consumption and for exportation. The Drave, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 445 (JAM.).

3. A crowd, throng of people. Sc. (JAM.)

[OE. *draf,* drove, herd, crowd, band.]

DRAVE, *sb.*[2] Hrf. Glo. [drēv.] **1.** A truss of straw, a 'thrave.'

Hrf.[2] Glo. 'St carried a drave o' straw, astn't? GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1888) l. 104; **Glo.**[12]

2. A flock of animals; a crowd. **Glo.**[12]

DRAVE, *v.* Wil. Dor. Dev. Also written **draive** nw.Dev.[1] [drēv.] **1.** To toil, esp. in phr. *to slave and drave*. See **Thrave**, *v.*

Wil.[1] I be slaving an' draving for he, night and day. **Dor.** 'Tis wrong for a man of such a high family as his to slave and drave at common labouring work, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 446.

2. With *for*: to carry on as a business or occupation.

nw.Dev.[1] 'Ot be you a-draivin' vore o' now then, make zo boald?

DRAVE, see **Drive**.

DRAVEL, *v.* Wor. Glo. [drē·vl.] To dribble, drivel.

Wor. I've noticed the cow dravelling like that, particularly after she's had some roots (H.K.). **Glo.**[1]

[*Noli mittere* margeri-perles Among hogges . . . Thei dou bot drauele theron, *P. Plowman* (A.) XI. 11.]

DRAVING-IN-HOOK, *sb.* Chs.[1] Weaving term: a hook with which to pick the reed and put the ends through.

DRAVY, see **Druve**.

DRAW, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [drā, drō, droə, drē, dreə.]

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Dra**, (2) **Draa**, (3) **Drah**, (4) **Drau**, (5) **Dray**, (6) **Drea**, (7) **Drey**, (8) **Droe**.

(1) **Wxf.**[1] **Wm.** When they dra up ther cortan, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821. **Dev.** Dra ma, we wull urn arter tha, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. (2) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Ess.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **n.Wil.** Draä m', we'll vollur 'ee, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860 i. 4. **w.Som.** Draa', drae, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46. (3) **w.Yks.** Hed some artist been thaar her likeness to drah, TWISLETON *Poems* (c. 1876) 7. **Sus.** Drâh me; we wull run âhter ye, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. (4) **s.Chs.**[1] Drau', 80. (5) **e.Lan.**[1], **Brks.**[1] (6) **Lan.** Whot munneh gi' ye to drea a tush ot pleagues me? TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 123. (7) **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). (8) **w.Yks.** Droo, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 138.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Draa'd**, (2) **Drade**, (3) **Draed**, (4) **Drawed**, (5) **Drawn**, (6) **Drayed**, (7) **Dreuw**, (8) **Driu**.

(1) **Hmp.** He draa'd some beer (H.C.M.B.). **w.Som.** Draa'd, drae·ŭd, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46. (2) **Dev.** Wan a min drade ez zorde, BAIRD *St. Matt.* (1863) xxvi. 51. **n.Dev.** The old Hugh drade thee out, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 135. **Cor.** I drade one day two barruls, DANIEL *Poems*. (3) **Dev.** 'E jist spauk ta hur, and draed up es hand, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) viii. **Cor.** But dra'ed out hes money frum the Bank, *T. Towser* (1873) 111; The minister draed a ring out on the floor, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 139, ed. 1896. (4) **s.Chs.**[1] Drau'd, 80. **n.Lin.**[1] I draw'd him a pint o' aale. **Lei.**[1] 28. **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] In common use. **s.Wor.** The sun drawed water this morning; we be to have some rain o' Wednesday (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 52. **Hrf.**[2] He drawed the beautifullest picture as ever I did see. **Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) l. 26. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 7. 277.] (5) **Lei.**[1] 28. (6) **Dev.** I drayed you out of the road into the wood, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1888) 325. (7) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. (8) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 138.

3. *Participles.* (*a*) *Present*: (1) **Draen**, (2) **Droring**, (3) **Drying**.

(1) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). (2) **s.Hmp.** Didn't I catch that there Davy a-droring his fingers all along, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) x. (3) **Som.** They zaid ye was out yesterday drying off the zea, WILSON *Dialogues* (1855) 13.

(*b*) *Past*: (1) **Dra'ad**, (2) **Draan**, (3) **Drade**, (4) **Drawed**, (5) **Drawn**.

(1) **Som.** To get a cha'm against bein' dra'ad by a chap, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 125. **w.Som.** U-draa'd, u-drae·ŭd, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46. (2) **Sc.** Draa'n, dreuwn, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Cum.** As I see her i' my mem'ry draan, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 3rd S. 214. **Wm.** He isn't fit et be draan e thor, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 412. (3) **Dev.** Wan stoan thit shil not be drade down, BAIRD *St. Matt.* (1863) xxiv. 2. (4) **Nhb.** The young cheps hes draw'd for the', ROBSON *Bk. of Ruth* (1860) ii. 9. **s.Chs.**[1] Drau'd, 80. **Lei.**[1] 28. **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 52. (5) **m.Yks.**[1] Drao·h'n, *Introd.* 33. **w.Yks.** Droan, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 138.

Hence **Drawn-room**, *sb.* a drawing-room.

n.Ir. A pack o' highfliers, the very set that sneered an' sniggered over her disgrace in the drawn-room at the castle, MULHOLLAND *Ailsie's Shoe*, 233.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To drag, pull.

Dmf. I . . . saw twa men in dreadfu' fury, Pushing, drawing, striking, swearing, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 40.

Hence (1) **Drawing**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* dragging, pulling; (*b*) a test of strength to which horses were formerly put; (2) **Drawing match**, *phr.*, see **Drawing** (*b*); (3) **Drawing the sweer-tree**, *phr.* a trial of strength.

(1, *a*) **Lnk.** Sic haudin' and drawin', sic daffin', and fun, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 21. (*b*) **Suf.**[1] There will be a drawing at Ixworth Pickarel for a piece of plate . . . and they that will bring five horses or mares may put in for it, *Suf. Mercury* (June 22, 1724). (2 **Suf.**[1] 'Drawing matches' or 'a drawing' were frequent in former days, but are now perhaps wholly discontinued. (3) **ne.Sc.** They were amusing themselves in such trials of strength as could be made within doors—as 'drawing the sweer-tree,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 57; Here prob. one party had to hold the swingle-tree against the strength of those who pulled, or it might have been a trial between two only (J.Ar.).

2. *Fig.* To get on together, 'pull together,' agree.

Abd. What way to draw atweesh thae twa, I'm sometimes in a swither, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 280. **Fif.** That was a topic we didna touch on, like, else we micht ha' drawn better, MELDRUM *Maugrédel* (1894) 214. **Ayr.** Thegither frae this hour we'll draw, And toom the stoup atween us twa, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 10, ed. 1871.

3. To cart, carry or convey hay, corn, &c., in a wagon or cart.

Dmf. They made me help to draw the lime Up frae Dalbeattie mony a time, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 159. **N.I.**[1] He's away drawin' peats. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭ aas· dhŭt drau'd dhŭ koa·l [The ass that draw'd the coal]. **Dev.**[2] Have you draa'd your hay yet? **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

Hence **Drawing-home**, *sb.* a bringing in the harvest; a harvest home.

Ir. There was a grand drawing home; what we call in Ireland bringing in the harvest, LEVER *Jack Hinton* (1844) xxxv.

4. Mining term: to drag or haul coal along the workings or in the shaft, in the process of removing it out of the pit.

Nhb.[1] Draa me to the shaft, it's time to gan hyem, *Collier's Rant.* **n.Stf.** (J.T.) [The workmen who fill the tubs at the face and draw or haul them to the pit bottom or to the place whence a pony can convey them to the bottom of the shaft, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence (1) **Drawers**, *sb. pl.* the workmen who fill the tubs and 'draw' or drag them to the pit bottom, &c.; (2) **Drawing-road**, *sb.* a road in a mine driven out of the main road for the convenience of 'drawing' the coal; (3) **-stowce**, *sb.* a small windlass, used by miners.

(1) [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (2) **Shr.**[1] (3) **Der.** MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802).

5. Weaving term: to pull the ends of a warp through the gear in the loom previous to commencing weaving.

w.Yks. (J.M.) [Women employed in drawing warps through the combs and reels before they are taken to the loom, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Drawers**, *sb. pl.* (*a*) women employed in 'drawing' warps; (*b*) women who put the warp into 'splits' or 'heddles' for the starting of a web in weaving. *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

6. Curling term: to make a careful throw or shot; prop. in phr. *to draw a shot*.

Lnk. They [curlers] draw, an' guard, an' wick, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 20; They wick, they strike, draw shots, or guard, WATT *Poems* (1827) 95. **Lth.** 'Jist drawn-length on the "guard," miller, it's oor stane;' and the miller sent the 'guard' up within an inch of being first shot, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 272.

Hence **Drawing**, *vbl. sb.* taking a careful shot or throw.

Lnk. Leadin' an' drawin' an' a', Guardin', an' strikin' an' a', How social the sport, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 63; Our hinhaun, unrivalled at drawin', *ib.* 64.

7. Phr. *to draw a stroke*, to make a sweeping stroke.

Ayr. Wi' steeket gauntlet Changue drew Ae stroke wi' sic prodigious strength, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 115.

8. To push forward; to lift or raise for the purpose of attack.

N.I.[1] He drew his fist, and hit him on the face. He drew his foot and kicked her.

9. Of a screw or wedge: to hold, bite.

w.Som.[1] The wadge 'ont draw; drow in some brick-stuff.

10. To take in air into the lungs; to strain.

e.Yks. It is a token of recovery . . . with a hull, when . . . he draweth, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 118.

Hence **Drawing,** *vbl. sb.* a straining.

e.Yks. Yow may knowe wheather hee bee a close tuppe . . . by his fain drawinge, *ib.* 28.

11. To take in, to cause to enter, e.g. water into a drain.

Ess. Hollow-drains, for surface-water, are absolutely useless; they will not draw for a single yard, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 23; The ditches are seen to work, or draw, as we call it, as well as they do at first, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 21.

12. To take bread, &c., out of an oven.

Chs.[1], s **Chs.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Han 'ee drawed the bread? **Oxf.**[1] I shall draa-at four o'clock, *MS. add.* **Sus.** At midnight, just as the drier is drawing the hops, a thunderstorm bursts, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 82. [In the potting industry to draw an oven is to remove the contents; in this case to relieve it of the saggers of ware which have been placed in it to bake, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

13. To remove weeds, &c., from a ditch or pond.

e.An.[1] Them ditches was drawed last year [they had the weeds pulled out of them with a erome].

14. To remove the props or timber in a pit after having got out the coal, esp. in phr. *to draw a jud.*

Nhb.[1] In mining parlance, 'draain a jud' means the removal of the timber or props after the coal has been taken away in what is termed a broken lift, and is a dangerous, if not the most dangerous work that a deputy is called upon to do in his daily duties in the pit or mine. **n.Stf.** (J.T.)

15. To select and set apart sheep from the flock, for breeding or fattening purposes, or for the market; to remove cattle from pasture land.

n.Lin.[1] To cull out such ewes as are not to be put to the ram. 'I'm fair alive wi' fags; I've been drawin' sheäp all th' mornin'.' **Shr.**[1] To take cattle out of meadow-land that the grass may grow for hay. 'Yo' mun see to the 'edges round them meadows, they mun be drawed an' dressed nex' wik'; **Shr.**[2] It should be floated afore the meadow's drawed. Nivir drawed the lond till the middle o' May.

Hence **Draa-beäs,** *sb. pl.* cattle collected together, bought at or taken to fairs. ne.Lan.[1]

16. To let off water from a field, mill-dam, &c., by artificial means.

Sc. O father, father, draw your dam, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 54. **Shr.**[1] Han 'ee drawed them aids?

Hence **Drawer,** *sb.* the man employed to draw water from the reservoir by raising the 'shuttle.'

n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 250.

17. Of land: to sterilize, exhaust, draw the goodness out of.

s.Not. It drors the ground so, leavin' the cabbages in to sprout (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] They think that flax draws the land more than woad, Young *Agric.* (1799) 197. **w.Som.**[1] Tae-ndeez du draa-dhu graewn maa-ynlee [potatoes exhaust the soil mainly].

Hence (1) **Drawer,** *sb.* a plant that exhausts the soil; (2) **Drawing,** *ppl. adj.* sterilizing, exhausting.

(1) **Hrt.** Great drawers of the ground, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii. (2) **w.Som.**[1] Mang-gul-z u tuur-nbl draa-een kraa-p [mangold is a very exhausting crop].

18. To extract the entrails of poultry or game.

w.Som.[1] A hare ought to be carefully drawn, and the body stuffed out with nettles. **nw.Dev.**[1] To extract the entrails of birds only; hares and rabbits are always panched [paunched]. [Be as quick as possible in drawing the shoulders, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 29.]

19. Of young chickens, turkeys, &c.: to clear out the windpipe; see below.

w.Som.[1] These are subject to 'the pip' or 'the gaps,' a disease caused by a worm in the windpipe. The only effectual cure is to draw them—i.e. to push a small feather down the windpipe and twirl it round. One or more worms will be found sticking to the feather, and the young bird soon coughs out the rest.

20. To castrate lambs.

n.Wm. (B.K.) [There are two methods pursued, one called drawing, which is done whilst the lamb is from a week to ten days old; the other called cutting and searing . . . after . . . a month, Armatage *Sheep* (1882) 19.]

21. Of straw, &c.: to pull out from the stack and lay it straight ready for the thatcher.

ne.Yks.[1] Why have you two men at work tying up straw?—Yan on em's dthrawin. **e.Yks.** For some days, boys have been 'dhrawin sthreeah' (that is, pulling straw out by handfuls from the straw stack made last thrashing day) and laying it straight in bundles ready for the 'theeaker,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 13. **Chs.**[1] To draw thatch is to separate the short straw from the long before the latter is used for thatching. The operation takes place after the straw has been 'sessed' or 'soaked.'

Hence **Drawn,** *ppl. adj.* Of straw, &c.: arranged in lengths for thatching.

Bnff. 'Strae kilns' were used for drying the corn. A hole was cut in the face of a hillock, and pieces of trees, with drawn straw, were spread thereupon, called 'kiln-stickles,' Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 107. **ne.Yks.**[1] Drawn-straw is straw sorted or pulled through the hands until rough pieces are separated from it, and thus fairly straight and clean straw is the result. [He sees that the straws are parallel and straight, when he lays down the now drawn wisp carefully upon the floor of the barn, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 362.]

22. Spinning term: to pull the wool off the comb to form a 'sliver'; to draw out or extend a thread.

w.Yks. (J.M.); (E.W.) [A number of operations, from combing to spinning, performed wholly by female labour to reduce the thickness of the sliver of wool by drawing the warp through the 'reed,' *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

23. To picture to oneself; to imagine, conceive. **e.An.**[1]

24. To construct, devise a road, used of the breaking up of the surface of a road, consisting of natural rock. **Som.** (W.F.R.)

25. To walk about idly with no particular object; to move slightly from a position without actual removal.

Nhp.[1] 'I've done nothing but draw about all the morning.' It is very commonly said of a young man who admires a lass and follows her about, without any intention of making her his wife, 'He's always drawing after her, but I don't think he means anything.' Young girls who are fond of walking about the streets are said to be always drawing about. **Glo.** (J.H.B.)

26. To draw near to, come up with, overtake.

Cum.[1] He's off, bit we'll seünn draw him.

27. Of water: to filter through, ooze.

Kcd. The sub-soil is so concreted, or hard, that water does not draw or filter beyond a few feet of distance, *Agric. Surv.* 368 (Jam.).

28. *Comb.* (1) **Draw-back,** (*a*) a gasp or loud inspiration, as in hooping-cough, &c.; also called **Back-draught** (q.v.); (*b*) a deduction imposed as a fine; (2) **-bar,** the beam of an iron plough; (3) **-bellie,** a hole under each timber of a boat for allowing the water to run along the keel; (4) **-board,** hatting term: an implement used to press out of the hat body the superfluous stiffening; (5) **-bone,** the 'merry-thought' (clavicles) of a fowl; (6) **-bore,** in pinning a tenon, to bore the hole so that the pin shall force it tightly into the mortice; (7) **-bore-pin,** an iron pin used by carpenters for drawing tenons tight; (8) **-box,** (*a*) a tool for cutting the worm or thread in wooden screws; (*b*) the sucker of a pump; (9) **-boy,** (*a*) a boy employed by weavers to pull the cords of the harness in figure-weaving; (*b*) the mechanism now used to perform the work formerly done by boys; (*c*) a boy who drags coal-hutches in mines; (10) **-breech.** (*a*) a slut, a slovenly, dirty woman; (*b*) to loiter, dawdle, draggle; (11) **-bucket,** a bucket to draw water from a well; (12) **-hook,** an implement for cleaning out dikes, &c.; (13) **-kist,** a chest of drawers; (14) **-night,** the night on which a portion of the wages are paid in advance; (15) **-plate,** a plate through which wire is drawn to lengthen and reduce the rods; (16) **-quarters,** to keep alongside of; to be on equal terms with; (17) **-rail,** a long bar passed between two posts to serve as a gate, and drawing in and out to allow any one to pass; (18) **-sheave,** a wheelwright's drawknife; (19) **-tin,** a piece of tin placed in front of a fire to make it burn up; (20) **-to (Drawts),** a home in need or want; an accustomed meeting-place; (21) **-water,** (22) **-water King Harry,** the goldfinch *Carduelis elegans*; (23) **-well,** (*a*) an open well with a

windlass, by aid of which water is drawn up in buckets; (*b*) a hole or well sunk for the purpose of obtaining chalk.

(1, *a*) Inv.¹ (H.E.F.) (*b*) Cld. (Jam.) (2) s.Wor. In the modern iron plough the draught is from an iron bar under the beam called the draw-bar (H.K.). (3) S. & Ork.¹ (4) Chs.¹ (5) Shr.¹ This bone gets its local name of draw-bone from the custom practised by young people of drawing or pulling it in order to determine which of them will be soonest married. The one in whose hand the shorter piece remains will be the first to enter the marriage state, but the other will have 'the lungest cubbert.' (6) w.Som.¹ Thick joint idn up tight, mus draw-bore-n a good bit, an' that'll draa un op. (7) n.Lin.¹ I can't remember how many year it is sin', but it happen'd th' very time as Maason clooted Nichols wi' a draw-bore-pin. (8) w.Som.¹ (9, *a*) Rnf. When weaver's drawboys quit their work, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 243. (*b*) w.Yks. The third son, William, . . . employed a good number of weavers in the making of 'drawboys,' the market for which was at Halifax, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 248. (*c*) Ayr. His son had himself served some time, early in life, as a draw-boy in a coal mine, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 55. (10, *a*) w.Cy. A muxy draw-breech; a lazy, filthy jade, that seems overladen with dirt at her tail, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* w.Som.¹ Burn her face! I widn keep jish gurt drawbreech not in my house, nif her was to pay vor bidin—zay nort 'bout no wages. n.Dev. Thek gurt . . . muxy drawbreech. *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 501. (*b*) n.Dev. Doant stand drawbreeching to tha durn, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 51. (11) Cor.¹² (12) Ken.¹ An implement consisting of a three-tined fork, bent round so as to form a hook, and fitted to a long handle. (13) Nhb. Gyen wi maw box full o' munny off the draw-kist, Chater *Tyneside Ann.* (1869) 10. (14) Lon. Wednesday night is called 'draw-night' among some mechanics and labourers—that is, they then get a portion of their wages in advance. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 53. (15) Shr. The reducing and lengthening [of the rods] are both accomplished by drawing the rod through a hole in a piece of steel called a 'draw plate,' White *Wrekin* (1800) xviii. (16) e.An.¹ (17) Wor. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (18) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.¹ (19) w.Yks. (B.K.) (20) N.Cy.¹ His house is a kind draw-to. Nhb.¹, Cum. (M.P.) Wm. My father, poor man, has little of this world's gear, but his house is a kind drawts for his bairns when they stand in need of a home (J.H.). n.Yks. (I.W.) (21) e.An.¹ Nrf. I ain't perticlar if I can trap a few draw-waters as well, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 91. [(So called) from its being taught, when in its cage, to draw up water in a bucket, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 58.] (22) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. (23, *a*) Frf. Man, I fell into a draw-well ance, an' ca'd the boddim o't oot wi' my head, Willock *Rosetty Ends* 1886 68, ed. 1889. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). n.Lin.¹ (*b*) Ken.¹

29. Phr. (1) *to draw head*, to fire, shoot, take aim; (2) — *bit*, to draw rein, stop on a journey; (3) — *the cork*, to triumph over; (4) — *the cow's udder*, to press out any hard substance that may have been secreted therein; (5) — *cuts*, to draw lots; (6) — *the door on my back*, to shut the door behind me; (7) — *fish*, (*a*) to wash fish in the pickle; (*b*) to haul fish on a line; (8) — *a furrow*, to plough; (9) — *hides*, to put them into and take them out from the different pits, with a long-handled fork; (10) — *the leg*, to play a trick on, to fool, trick; (11) — *the nail*, to break a vow; see below; (12) — *one's pass*, to give up the pursuit of; to give over; (13) — *salt*, (*a*) to take salt out of the pan when made; (*b*) to raise rock-salt from the excavation to the surface; (14) — *straws*, or — *a straw before the cat*, *fig.* to deceive, keep one in the dark; to cajole, amuse in order to gain some object; (15) — *the table*, to take away, clear the table; (16) — *water*, said of a hazy moon, which betokens rain; (17) — *the well dry*, a game of cards similar to 'beg-of-my-neighbour'; (18) — *wet*, of the sun: to draw water, send out disparted rays from behind a cloud; (19) — *aside with*, to frequent, associate with by preference; (20) — *away*, to die, expire; (21) — *before a person's nuncles*, to summon, take before a magistrate; (22) — *in*, (*a*) to draw back, retire; (*b*) to economize, reduce expenditure; (23) — *off*, see — *away*; (24, *a*) — *out*, of iron: to hammer out, forge to a point, beat thin; (*b*) to compose in writing, draw up; (*c*) to dress showily; *gen.* in *pp.*; (*d*) to clear out, make room; to thin; (25) — *through*, to filter through, pass through slowly; (26) — *till*, (*a*) see — *to* (*b*); (*b*) used of the weather; see below; (27) — *to*, (*a*) to take a seat and partake of the family meal; (*b*) to approach, frequent, incline to; also used *fig.*; (*c*) see — *till* (*b*); (*d*) in steering: to haul from the wind, applied to a shift of wind; (*e*) to amount to; (28) — *up*, (*a*) to come when expected; to come to a place and wait; (*b*) to increase an offer or bid; (*c*) to become intimate with, keep company with a view to marriage; (29) — *up a watch*, to wind up a watch; (30) — *up with*, see — *up* (*c*); (31) *dreich* or *dreigh to draw*, *of drawing*, or *in the draw*, slow in coming to the point about anything; see Dree, *adj.* 3.

(1) Nrf. A mallard comes whizzing past, but we draw bead upon him, and his fall headlong into the water follows the report, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 113. (2) Nrf. An expression used on giving an account of the qualities of a horse, and his capability of bearing fatigue. 'I never drew bit during the whole journey' (W.W.S.). (3) I.Ma. That's the boy that'll draw their cork! Brown *Witch* (1889) 127. (4) s.Chs.¹ (5) Lan. 'Drawin cuts' was next mentioned as the fairest method, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 84. Lei.¹, War.³ (6 Ayr. Up she banged in a moment, and I had nae mair than time to draw the door on my back and win awa, Service *Notandums* (1890) 120. (7 S. & Ork.¹ (8) e.An. (Hall.) (9) Chs.¹ (10 Per. Jamie's been drawin' yir leg, says I, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 216. Rnf. Nae maitter hoo sairly his leg ye micht draw, Ye will ne'er howk a quarrel oot o' Sawney M'Graw, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 63. (11) Chs.¹ This very curious expression originates in an equally strange custom, not perhaps very common, but occasionally practised about Mobberley and Wilmslow. Two or more men will bind themselves by a vow—say, not to drink beer. They set off together to a wood at some considerable distance and drive a nail into a tree, swearing at the same time that they will drink no beer while that nail remains in that tree. If they get tired of abstinence they meet together and set off to draw the nail, literally pulling it out from the tree, after which they feel at liberty to drink beer again without breaking their vow. (12) Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* (13, *a*) Chs.¹ It is done when the pans are hot with the tools called skimmers and rakes. It is then put on the hurdles to drain, and afterwards wheeled to the store-house. (*b*) *ib.* (14) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Sh.I. A'm ower auld a cat ta draw straes afore, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). e.Fif. No for the life o' me cud I see hoo I cud decently draw straes afore the e'en o' the auld folk frae week to week, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. (15) Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 27; *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436. (16 Chs.¹ (17) Nhp.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.) (18) s.Chs.¹ Look, we s'n ha' reen—the sun draws wet (s.v. Sunsuckers). (19) Abd. He was aye fond o' beuks, an' drew aside wi' nane mair than the dominie, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 244, ed. 1882. (20) Yks. To see his mother who was drawing-away, Brontë *Jane Eyre* (ed. 1875) xxxiv. w.Yks. If ah wer droin away, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; Her oade fadther drew away Sat in that oade arm chair, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 41; w.Yks.¹ Lan. When th' owd lad dee'd . . . he'd a terrible hard time on't afore he could draw away, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874 22, ed. 1879. e.Lan.¹ (21) s.Chs.¹ (22, *a*) w.Som.¹ Jim Gamlin was gwain on, same's he do, 'bout the fullers he've a-drow'd, hon in come Georgy Stone! an' you should a zeed how Jim draa'd ee'n tho. (*b*) w.Yks. We had latterly been drawing in. Porridge made with water is very good eating, but it cannot be mistaken for porridge made with blue milk, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) vii. w.Som.¹ They can't go on so vast now, they be a-fo'ced to draw in, sure 'nough. (23) w.Yks.² He is drawing off. (24, *a*) w.Som.¹ Thick there pick's a-beat up to a proper dump, he must be a-car'd in to be a-drawed out. (*b*) *ib.* Mr. Greedy in to shop, draa'd aewt a brief vor-n. (*c*) Nhp.¹, Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ Ers wuz draaed out, I can tell ee! *MS. add.* (*d*) Brks. The beech woods in this county are exceedingly well managed, by continually clearing (which they call drawing out) the beech stems . . . where they stand too thick, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813). (25) Sus. Premisses which have been leisurely 'draaed through' our native minds, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) i. (26, *a*) Sc. For as skeigh she looks, she'll draw till him yet (Jam.). Cai.¹ (*b*) Sc. (Jam.) (27, *a*) w.Yks. Now just draw to, *Nidderdale Almn.* (1874). Nhp.¹, War.³ (*b*) Sc. She'll draw to him yet for all she's so skeigh, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 138. Dmf. Ye . . . stay till the cold makes you draw to the house, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 153. (*c*) Sc. 'It'll draw to rain,' a phr. commonly used when the atmosphere gives signs of approaching rain (Jam.). (*d*) S. & Ork.¹ (*e*) w.Som.¹ Aay vrak nz dhai ul draa'u t-an'dee vaaw'ur skaor' [I reckon they will amount to nearly four score]. (28, *a*) n.Yks. Thou use te be vext if Ah didn't draw up, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 40. (*b*) Abd.

It was thocht that the factor mith' a try't gin the tither man wud draw up a bit aifter him, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 131, ed. 1882. (c) Dmb. I would not be grately supprised to see Stiffriggs and her draw up, for . . . he comes here offen, Cross *Disruption* (1844 xiii. Ayr. I've heard, Jock, that Leezie and you have been drawing up of late, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxix. (29) Brks., Hmp. Used instead of 'wind up' by some country people. It no doubt originated from drawing up the weights of the old-fashioned cottage clocks, the chains of which are very long (W.H.E.). (30) Sc. I was not the kind of lass men draw up with, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 153 Cai.[1] Ayr. He drew up with that little-worth, demure daffodil, Miss Scarborough, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxvii. Lnk. Ye may do waur than draw up wi' the widow, Watson *Poems* (1853) 66. Lth. Wha e'er wad hae thocht, the weel-faur'd honest man as he is, wad hae drawn up wi' sich a bit hempie, hauflin' lassie as Miss Fairbairn? Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 293; Hoo daur ye draw up wi' a dochter o' mine? Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 108. (31) Abd. The wife, tho' she be dreigh o' drawing, Comes ben hersel', Beattie *Parings* (1801) 39, ed. 1873. Frf. Wow me, Jamie lad, but ye're dreigh i' the draw, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 45. Rnf. [Siller's] easy ware't, whiles ill tae spare't, An' aften dreich tae draw, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 27. Ayr. He's as dreigh o' the drawing as a Beith witch, Service *Notandums* (1890) 125.

30. *sb.* A tug, wrench, pull.

Rnf. Howbe't I gied an unco draw, An' mann'd to rive mysel' awa', Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 60. Lnk. I fell, an' for to break the fa', The blanket gied a fearfu' draw, Watt *Poems* (1827) 93.

31. A sledge. Cf. dray, *sb.*[1]

Som. Peculiar to Bristol, Brockett *Gl.* (1846); In Wales and such-like hilly countries wheat is often 'tugged' or 'hauled' in 'draws' or 'drags' (W.F.R.). Cor. Trying to lift a fallen tree on to a 'draw,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 56, ed. 1896; Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

32. Sea term: a halyard. Sh.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

33. An amount drawn up, the depth which a spade goes in digging; a spadeful of earth.

n.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (C.C.R.) Lin. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Lin.[1] I fun that theäre bell. just a draw deäp e' what's noo th' eäst end o' th' gardin'. Bill chuck'd a draw o' muck e' Jim's faace, that was what begun it. War.[3] In draining for agricultural purposes the first spade depth, or graft, or spit, in cutting the trench is called the first draw, the second the second draw, and the third the third draw. Nrf. *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169.

34. A stratagem, trick, device.

Sus. Holloway; Sus.[1] Whereby a person is caught or drawn as it were into a trap.

35. A carefully-played shot in the game of curling.

Ayr. I've gat, said Willie, unco claws, Frae D.D.'s wicks and Stiffy's draws, White *Jottings* (1879) 239.

36. A smoke of tobacco, a whiff, puff at a pipe, &c.

e.Sc. After making himself quite presentable, sat down for a 'draw,' Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 253. Lnk. I'll jist licht my pipe, an' ha'e a bit draw, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 24; This good old Scottish saint actually 'took a draw o' the pipe,' Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 63; Gow fill'd his pipe to tak a draw, Coghill *Poems* (1890 26. w.Yks. (J.W.)

37. A drive, distance.

Rut.[1] It's a long draw to Melton.

DRAW, see **Dray**, *sb.*[2], **Drow**, *v.*[2]

DRAWD-NAIL, *sb. Obs.* Nhb.[1] A flat-pointed nail.

DRAWERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Yks. 1. In *comp.* Drawers-head, the top of a chest of drawers.

Fif. The looking-glass was standing on the 'drawers-head' behind a huge Family Bible, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 136.

2. Phr. *a pair of drawers*, a chest of drawers. w.Yks. (J.T.)

DRAWING, see **Drawn**, *sb.*

DRAWK, *sb.* Also in forms drake ne.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Stf.[1]; drauk N.Cy.[2] Nrf.; droke n.Cy. n.Yks.[1 2] Ken.[1]; drooak n.Yks.[2]; drook Chs.[1] [drōk, drōk, drūk.] A name given to var. species of weeds, esp. (1) the darnel, *Lolium temulentum* and *perenne* (N.Cy.[2] n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] Suf.[1] Ken. Sus.); (2) the grass, *Bromus secalinus* (n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Chs.[1] Nrf.); (3) a filmy weed very common in standing water (Ken.[1]).

(1) n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790). n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). Nrf., Suf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (F.H.) Suf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 214; (G.E.D.) Ken. Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVI. 311. (2) n.Yks.[2] A weed-like head of oats in the corn-fields. Chs.[1] Plentiful, as a weed, amongst corn, and popularly believed to be degenerated oats. A labourer once told me that darnel (*Lolium temulentum*) only infested wheat, whilst drook only infested oats, and that darnel was degenerated wheat, and drook degenerated oats.

Hence **Drawky**, *adj.* mixed with darnel or 'drawk.'

n.Yks. T'corn's varry drawky (I.W.). Ken. Seed with which this is mixed is called droky seed, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVI. 311.

[Drake or darnylle, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Drawke, wede, *drauca*, *Prompt.* Cp. OFr. *droe*, darnel (Hatzfeld, s.v. *droue*).]

DRAWK, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also in forms draak Nhb.[1]; drack Sc. Ant. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.; draik Sc. (Jam.) Peb.; drak Nhb.[1]; drake Sc. (Jam.); drauk Dmf. Nhb.[1]; drayk, dreàk Cum.[1]; droak Nhb.[1] [drōk, drāk, drak, drēk, driək, drōk.] To soak, drench, saturate with moisture. Also used *fig.* See **Drouk.**

Sc. Ere the morn, at fair daylight, He drackit draff his meer, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 383. Ayr. Folk are nooadays drakit with owre mony new-fangled drogs, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 123. Lnk. I'll ne'er forget . . . How in the loch she did me drake, Watt *Poems* (1827) 57. Lth. Wi' water cauld they] hae drak'd their meal, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 76. Peb. Get me some milk to draik this meal (A.C.). Rxb. And dews the dells were drackin', Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 143. Dmf O dight, quo' she, yere mealy mou' For my twa lips yere drauking, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 66. N.Cy.[1] To drack meal or flour is to make it into dough preparatory to baking. Nhb. Me heed's drackt wi' weet, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 2; Nhb.[1] Also to absorb any liquid or dry it up with a dry medium. 'Put a bit o' whitenin on the oil an' draak't up.' 'A finer kind of barley meal, called, by way of distinction, flour, is sometimes drauked with milk, and made into thin, crisp cakes or biscuits,' Oliver *Rambles Nhb.* (1835) 160. e.Dur.[1] A've gotten drawked throu'.

Hence (1) **Draket**, *ppl. adj.* soaked, drenched; (2) **Drawky**, *adj.* of the weather: damp, wet, rainy, drizzly.

(1) Sc. The tail o't hang down, Like a meikle maan lang draket gray goose-pen, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 99 (Jam.). Cum.[1] Commonly applied to slaked lime when very wet (s.v. Drenv't). (2) Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) N.I.[1] It's a drawky day. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dwn. Knox *Hist. Dwn.* (1875).

[All his pennis war drownd and drawkit [*v.r.* draikit], Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 142.]

DRAWL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Not. Nhp. Hnt. Written draul Nhp.[1] Hnt. [drōl, drǫəl.] 1. *v.* To be slow of action; to move slowly, drag along the ground.

Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. Sair clouds the sense, gars drawl an' creep, As just a-deein, Watt *Poems* (1827) 72. s.Not. Yer may drawl that big branch home for firewood. Drawl the perambucot about a bit. Don't go drawling yer feet like that; pick 'em up (J.P.K.). Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Drawlie**, *adj.* slow in movement, slovenly; (2) **Drawling**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* tedious, monotonous, slow, dull.

(1) Lnk. (Jam.) (2) s.Not. It's very drawling sitting alone by yerself (J.P.K.).

2. *sb.* A humming, monotonous sound.

w.Yks. Shoo's dreaming o' noises an' drawls, Bill. Hoylus *Poems* (1891) 150.

DRAWL, see **Drail**, *sb.*[1]

DRAW-LATCH, *sb.* and *v.* Nhp. Glo. e.An. Hmp. Dor. [drō·-, drā·lætʃ.] 1. *sb.* A sneaking fellow; an eavesdropper. e.An.[2]

2. A lazy, idle, loitering person.

Nhp.[1] Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) e.An.[1] We do not impute to a drawlatch any other dishonesty than that of wasting the time for which his employer pays him wages. Nrf.[1] Hmp. Holloway.

3. *v.* To dawdle, waste time, spend much time on little work.

e.An.[1] Hmp. Holloway.

Hence (1) **Draw-latcher**, *sb.* a deceiver, swindler; (2) **Draw-latching**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Draw-latchy**, *adj.* dilatory, idle, loitering, dawdling.

(1) e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) Nrf. A drawlatchin' sort of a customer, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41; Waiting about with some

evil intention (W.W.S.). Dor. Come along to bed, do, you draw-latching rogue—keeping a body awake like this! HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxvi. (3) Nrf. My chimbley smoke so—I ha' spoke to the sweep, but he's such a drawlatchy man (W.R.E.).

[1. *Draw latches* . . . Master Lamberd calleth them miching thieves, as wasters and *Roberdsemen* mighty thieves, saying that the words be growne out of use, COWELL *Interp.* (ed. 1637). 2. *Trainegain*, a draw-latch, lazy companion, slovenly lowt, COTGR.]

DRAW-LATCHET, *v.* Oxf. Dor. Som. Also written draa- Oxf.[1] Som. [drɔ̄·-, drā·lætʃit.] To walk lazily; to loiter, dawdle.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

Hence (1) **Draw-latcheting**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Drawlatchety**, *adj.* very slow, dawdling; dilatory.

(1) Oxf.[1] What a draalatchetin 'ooman Jack Adams a married, *MS. add.* (2) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

DRAWLING, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. 1. The bog-cotton, *Eriophorum vaginatum.*

Twd. Drawling . . . succeeds it in March; so designed, because the sheep, without biting, seize tenderly the part above ground, and draw up a long white part of the plant in a socket below, PENNECUIK *Descr. Twd.* (ed. 1815) 54 (JAM.). Peb. (JAM.) Nhb. Cheviots, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 182.

2. The tufted club-rush, *Scirpus caespositus.*

Ayr. *Agric. Surv.* 485 (JAM.).

DRAWN, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Also in form drawing Wil. [drɔ̄n.] A large open drain in a water-meadow, which carries the water back to the river, after it has passed through the various carriages and trenches. Cf. drain.

Hmp. The water is turned on and off from the main streams into the drawns to irrigate the meadows, by means of hatches or hatch-ways (H.C.M.B.). Wil.[1] In every-day use about Salisbury, and along the Avon and Wiley from Downton to Codford, but rarely heard elsewhere. 'Many of the meadows on either length [near Salisbury] abound in ditches and "drawns,"' *Fishing Gazette* (July 18, 1891) 40, col. 2. 'I . . . descried three birds, standing quite still [at Britford] by the margin of a flooded "drawing,"' *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XXI. 229.

DRAWN, *ppl. adj.* Yks. In phr. *the drawn picture of*, the exact likeness of.

w.Yks. He's t'drawn pictur of his fatther, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889).

DRAWNT, DRAWP, see **Drant, Drape**, *v.*[2]

DRAWT, *sb.* Ircl. Also Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms dhraat Wxf.[1]; draut Hmp.[1] Dev.; droat Brks.[1] I.W.[1 2] w.Som.[1]; drot Som. Dev. [drɔ̄t, drɔət, droət.] 1. The throat.

Wxf.[1], Brks.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). n.Wil. My drawt's that bad as I don' knaw what to do wi't (E.H.G.). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng* (1825); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] Do ee gee me a drap o' cider, my droat's jis the very same's a lime-kill—I be jist a chucked. Dev. Bit twid be es aun vaut If tha munny'd a truckel'd irt down in es draut, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 36, ed. 1853; Vrom veather'd drots a chorius pours Ev warbled notes ev love, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 4, ed. 1853.

2. *Comp.* Droat-haps or Droatups, the leather strap that goes under the lower part of a horse-collar. s.Cy. (HALL.), I.W.[1 2]

DRAWT, see **Draught**, *sb.*[1]

DRAWTER, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The long slip of parchment or cloth used by lacemakers to draw over their lace, as they make it, to keep it clean.

DRAWTS, see **Draw**, *v.* II. 28 (20).

DRAY, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Also Hrf. Glo. Dev. Cor. Also in form dree N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; dry nw.Dev.[1] [drē, drī.] A cart without wheels; a sledge. Cf. draw, II. 31.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Used about 80 years since to carry peats from the moors and hay from the steep meadow fields (J.H.); Nhb.[1] In the middle of the 18th century peats from the moors and hay from the steep meadow fields were drawn on drees by the farmers. The hollow roads that abound in hilly grounds were all worn by the old one-horse drees, or those commonly yoked by oxen. *Obs.* Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo.[1], nw.Dev.[1] w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1790). Cor. For drays, dorsals, and crooks were the common modes of conveyance, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 30.

[*Traha*, a dreye or sledde, drawen without wheeles, COOPER (1565); *Traha* . . . *rotas non habet* [*anglicè* a dreye], *Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 617. The same word as OE. *dræge*, a drag-net; cp. Sw. *drög*, sledge (WIDEGREN); Norw. dial. *drog*, a sledge to carry timber on (AASEN.)]

DRAY, *sb.*[2] Cum. Nhp. Shr. Brks. Bdf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also written drey Cum. Sus. Hmp.; and in form draa, draw Brks.[1] Bdf. Sus.[1] Wil.[1] [drē, drā, Shr. also drai.] 1. A squirrel's nest.

Cum. The red-furred squirrels . . . have their 'dreys' in the angles of the boughs, WATSON *Nature Wkcraft* (1890) xvi. Nhp.[1] Shr. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 185; Shr.[1], Brks.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.), Ken. (W.G.P.), Ken.[1], Snr.[1], Sus.[1] w.Sus., Hmp. Also called a Dodge, HOLLOWAY. Hmp.[1], n.Hmp. (J.R.W.) e.Hmp. A boy has taken three little young squirrels in their nest or drey, as it is called in these parts, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 333, ed. 1851. Wil. Common in Savernake Forest (J.R.W.); Wil.[1]

2. Applied rarely to a large nest, as a hawk's. Wil.[1]

3. A prison.

Hmp.[1] WISE *New Forest* (1883).

[1. While he, from tree to tree, from spray to spray, Gets to the woods, and hides him in his dray, BROWNE *Br. Past.* (1613) I. 5 (NARES).]

DRAY, *sb.*[3] Ken. [drē.] A place where there is a narrow passage through the slime or mud.

Ken. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 410; Ken.[1]

DRAY, see **Draw**, *v.*

DRAYBLING, *sb.* Glo.[1] A dribbling child.

DRAYGON, DRAYK, DRAYSACK, see **Dragon, Drawk**, *v.*, **Drazack.**

DRAYTON DIRTY FAIR, *phr.* Shr. A fair held at Market Drayton at the end of October; see below.

Shr.[1] The bad weather usually prevailing at the time has given it its name. Formerly the old-fashioned farmers of the district were much exercised in their minds if their winter wheat was not sown by the Dirty Fair.

DRAZACK, *sb.* and *v.* Dev. Cor. Also written drasack s.Dev.; draysack Dev. [dræ·zək, dræ·sək.]

1. *sb.* A lazy, easy-going person; an untidy, slow person. Also used *attrib.*

Dev. A dra-zack is an untidy person who drawls in his speech, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); Dev.[2] That Jones is a proper old drazack, he dith'n' seem ta keer nort about 's farm 't all. Cor.[2]

2. *v.* To idle, waste time, dawdle. *Gen.* used in *prp.*

Dev. Don't 'e stand there drayzacking, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 92.

Hence (1) **Draysacker**, *sb.* an idler, dawdler; (2) **Draysacking**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) slow, lagging behind, stupid, dull; (*b*) of speech: slow, drawling.

(1) Dev. Freq. heard on the borders of Dartmoor as well as at Modbury. A man told me he had often, at Chagford and in neighbouring parishes, heard an idler spoken of as a 'draysacker,' *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 93. (2, *a*) s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.[2] (*b*) Dev. He [the Devonshire man] is not proud of his accent—that broad, unmusical, 'drazacking' drawl which fills the foreigner with wonder, *Dy. Teleg.* (Sept. 3, 1892) in *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

[1. If any man mislikes a bullymong drassock more then I, let him take her, WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1647) 24 (N.E.D.).]

DRAZE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Also written draeze w.Yks.[3] [drēz, dreəz.] 1. *sb.* A bush-harrow, a hurdle laced with brushwood, used to brush manure into the ground. w.Yks.[3] Cf. dredge, *sb.*[3], drudge, *sb.*[1] 2.

2. *v.* To brush with a 'draze.'

w.Yks.[2] Farmers draze hurdles and bushes across grass fields to spread the manure and to brush and make smooth the surface; w.Yks.[3]

DRAZIL, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. s.Cy. Sus. Hmp. Also written drasil n.Yks.[1]; drazzil s.Chs.[1]; and in form drossel n.Yks.[1] [dra·zil, dræ·zil, dro·zil.] 1. *sb.* A dirty slut, a draggle-tailed person.

n.Yks.[1], s.Chs.[1] s.Cy. GROSE (1790); RAY (1691). Sus. (K.); (HALL.)

Hence (1) **Drazil-drozzle**, (2) **-tail**, *sb.* a dirty, untidy person.

(1) Hmp. HOLLOWAY. (2) s.Chs.[1] Draaz'il tee'l.

2. *v.* To have a wet, disordered, and slovenly appearance.

s.Chs.[1] Ai', aay dhŭ aat' draaz'ild; dóo goa' ŭn gy'et sŭm dif'ŭrŭnt thing'z on [Eh, haï tha at drazzil'd; do go an' get some different things on].

[1. That . . . the drazels For ever may become his vassals, BUTLER *Hudibras* (1678) III. i. 988; *Panguts* . . . an vnweldie drossell nothing but guts, MINSHEU *Ductor* (1617).]

DREACH, *v.* Suf. Ess. Also written **dreech** Suf. [drītʃ.] To drawl, speak in a sing-song manner. See **Dretch**, *v.*

Suf. Dreech it out, boys (Choirmaster) (W.W.S.). Ess. (H.H.M.)

DREAD, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Irel. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **dreade** Wxf.[1]; **dred** Glo.[1] Dor.[1] Dev.; and in form **drid** Glo.[1] Wil. Dor.[1] [dred, drid.] 1. *sb.* Thread.

Wxf.[1], Glo.[1] n.Wil. Yer lups be lik a drid o' scarlet, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 3. Som. Th' stream looks like a zilver dread, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 12. w.Som.[1] Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 27; Willie, just urn down tŭ shop an' git a penncrd of küse dread, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. GROSE (1790). e.Dev. Yer lips be laike a scorlet dred, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 3.

2. *v.* To thread.

Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

3. Phr. *to thread the old woman's needle*, a game played by children, in which they join hands in pairs, the last two leading the train under the arms of the others.

Dor.[1] Ther we da pläy 'dred the woman's niddle,' 170.

DREAD, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. [dred, drīd, driəd.]

I. *v.* Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Dhreead**, (2) **Dreeād**, (3) **Dreed**, (4) **Dreid**, (5) **D'rid**.

(1) e.Yks.[1] s. v. Dhrade. (2) Cum.[1] s.v. Dreed. w.Yks. Driəd, WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 46. (3) Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] Aa's dreedin the warst, hinney. Cum. Aul' an' helpless—deeth ay dreedin! ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 45. m.Yks.[1] D'ri·h'd. Heard, but not characteristic, *Introd.* 34. (4) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* 1873) 204. (5) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 33.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Dhrade**, (2) **D'raad**, (3) **Drad**, (4) **Draed**, (5) **Dreeded**, (6) **Dreedit**, (7) **Dridid**.

(1) e.Yks. He dhrade maister gettin ti knaw, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 3; e.Yks.[1] (2) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 33. (3) Lan.[1], s.Lan. (J.A.P.) (4) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. (5) Cum. Nae wind or weet e'er dreeded she, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 156. m.Yks.[1] D'ri·h'did. Heard, but not characteristic, *Introd.* 34. (6) Cum.[1] He niver dreedit see a thing. (7) m.Yks.[1] D'ridid, *Introd.* 33.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Dhreeaden**, (2) **Drad**, (3) **D'rid·u'n**, (4) **D'ri·h'du'n**.

(1) e.Yks.[1] (2) Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] (3) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 33. (4) *ib.* Heard, but not characteristic, 34.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *v.* To look forward to with anxiety; to suspect. Cf. **doubt**.

Sc. JAM., Cai.[1] Ayr. I dread ye'll learn the gate again, BURNS *Wha is that at my Bower Door*, st. 3. Nhb. Thou'll drive me daft, aw often dreed, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 8. w.Yks. A driəd il kum təmoən (J.W.).

Hence **Dreader**, *sb.* one given to suspect others.

Sc. Ill doers are ay ill dreaders. *Prov.* (JAM.) Cai.[1]

2. Phr. *to be drad on*, to be afraid of.

Lan.[1] He dings her so that hoo's drad on him killin' hur.

3. *sb.* Suspicion.

Sc. I hae an ill dread o' yon (JAM.). Cai.[1]

[1. He dred his kingdom to lese, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 7613.]

DREADFUL, *adv.* Som. Dev. 1. Very; used as an intensive.

w.Som.[1] Draid·fĕol kuyn, draid·fĕol puur·dee maa·yd, draid fĕol gĕod jaub' [Very kind, very pretty girl, very good job]. Dev. (HALL.); (R.P.C.)

2. Very friendly, very 'thick' with.

w.Som.[1] Dhai zaes uw aaw·ur mae·ustur-z drai·dfĕol wai Mŭs· Taa·p tu Pau n [They say how our master is very thick with Miss Tapp of to Pond Farm]. Missus was always dreadful wai we maidens, but we never didn look arter her [i.e. did not care for her].

DREADOUR, **DREAGH**, see **Dreddour**, **Dree**, *adj.*

DREAM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Nhp. Ess. [drīm.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Dream-bit**, a piece of wedding-cake to dream upon; (2) **-dodging**, lost in thought, in a brown study.

(1) Cum. She was going to send Elsy a 'dream bit' of bridecake, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii. (2) Ess. Don't stand dream-dodging there (A.H.).

2. *v.* Phr. (1) *to dream of the dead*, an old superstition; see below; (2) *to go dreaming about* or *along*, to move slowly, crawl.

(1) Rxb. To dream of the dead before day Is hasty news and soon away (JAM.). (2) Nhp.[1] You can't make him quicken his pace, he goes dreaming along. Ess. To goo dreamin' about loike a hoddidod (W.W.S.).

DREAM-HOLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Glo. One of the slits or loopholes left in the walls of steeples, towers, barns, &c., to allow the sound of the bells to escape, and to admit air and light.

n.Yks.[1 2], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] Glo. GROSE (1790); For mendynge of dyuerse of the dreame-holes in the steeple, *Chw. Acc. Minchinhampton* (1558) in *Arch.* (1853) XXXV. 425; He watched vrom th' dream holes of the barn, an zeed a lion an a burr, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 63; *Gl.* (1851).

[*Dream*, ME. *dreme*, music, melody (*Owl & N.* 314); OE. *drēam*; cp. OS. *drōm*, mirth, noise.]

DREAMING, *prp.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Dreaming-bread**, (2) **-cake**, a term applied to a wedding or christening cake, pieces of which are taken home and laid under the pillow by those who wish to dream of their lovers.

(1) Sc. Miss Nicky wondered what was to become of the christening cake she had ordered from Perth.—The misses were ready to weep at the disappointment of the dreaming-bread, *Marriage* (1818) I. 259 (JAM.). Lth. The dreaming-bread was dealt about Amang the lassies cheerie; An' fient ane there but dream't, nae doubt, That night about her dearie, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 102. (2) Sc. When they reach the bridegroom's door, some cakes of shortbread are broken over the bride's head. It is a peculiar favour to obtain the smallest crumb of this cake, which is known by the name of dreaming-cake, *Edb. Mag.* (Nov. 1818) 413 (JAM.).

DREAN(N, **DREAP**, see **Drane**, *v.*, **Dreen**, *v.*, **Drape**, *v.*[12], **Dreep**, *v.*

DREAR, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Dreariness.

Slk. The kelpy may dern, in drear and dool, Deep in the howe of his eiry pool, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 375.

[A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly drere, SPENSER *F. Q.* (1590), bk I. viii. 40.]

DREARISOME, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Also written **dhreearisome** e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) [driə·risəm.] Dreary, tedious, dismal; lonely, unfrequented.

Per. Thro' the lang winter's drearysome din Ye shivered and slept in the hert o' a whin, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 117. n.Yks.[1] A lang drearisome road; n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] It was a dhreearisome sahmon [sermon]. A dhreearisome spot, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1] It's a drearisome road. [Who roams the old ruins this drearysome night, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) 30.]

Hence **Drearysomeness**, *sb.* loneliness.

Bnff.[1] The drearysomeness o' the place is jist something beyon' the beyont.

DREATEN, *v.* Hrf. Glo. Som. [dre·tən.] To threaten.

Hrf.[1 2], Glo.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w Eng.* (1869). w.Som.[1] Dear! how his father have a-dreaten thick bwoy—ees, and a-leatherd-n too; but tidn not a bit o' good, we can't make-n go to school.

DRECEN, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To threaten. (HALL.)

DRECK, **DRECKLY**, see **Draig**, **Directly**.

DRECKSTOOL, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. [dre·kstōl.] The threshold, sill of a doorway. See **Drexil**.

w.Som.[1] Usual in the Hill and Exmoor districts. Dev.[1] Nor nare hugg'th o'er the dreckstool to zee any gape's-nest from week's-end to week's-end, 5. nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[1 2]

DRED AN' DEED AN' DOUBLES, *phr.* Irel. A saying used among children to make their promises more binding, or to affirm strongly the truth of what they say.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

DREDDOUR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also Cor. Written dreadour Slk.; dreder n.Sc. Also in forms dridder Abd. Fif.; drider Sc.; drither Sc. Cor. [dre·dər, dri·dər, dri·ðər, dri·ðə(r).] 1. *sb.* Fear, dread.

Sc. The foul fiend snorted like a wolf, Wi' dreddour an' wi' fear, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 227; The auld wives in drider, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 187; Threats terrible o' death and drither, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 61. n.Sc. There is a dreder in your heart, Or else ye love a man, BUCHAN *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 203. Abd. But Bydby's dridder was na quite awa, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 81, ed. 1812. Ags. To dree the drither, to abide the consequences of a rash or wicked act (JAM.). Fif. Sic dridder drear, sic panic pale, Took ilka livin' thing in Crail, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 45; O wad Apollo lead the van I'd hae but little drither, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 71. e.Fif. I had aye a dridder that there micht be something o' that kind gaun on, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. Slk. He . . . saw with dreadour and with doubt A flame enkindling him about, HOGG *Mora Campbell* (1834) 492. Cor. The drither within her left her powerless to say, PEARCE *Inconsequent Lives*, 137.

2. *v.* To fear.

Abd. Gin we hald heal we need na dridder mair, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 18, ed. 1812. e.Fif. Juist at the time whan I was switherin' an' dritherin' ower considerations o' this sort, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi.

[1. He na dreddour takeng of the king sa neir . . . rann in a furie vpon S^r^ James Hammyltoun, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 214. *Dread*+Fr. suff. *-our* (*-eur*), as in *valour*.]

DREDGE, *sb.*[1] Stf. Wor. Glo. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms drage Som.; drodge Wil.[1]; drudge Hmp. [dredʒ, drodʒ, drʉdʒ, w.Som. drædʒ.] Mixed corn of several kinds, as oats, wheat, and barley sown together.

Nrf.[1] Nrf., Ess. GROSE (1790). Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1], Sus.[12] Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 193; Hmp.[1], Wil.[1], Dor. (N.B.) Som. Barley was the drink-corn, . . . drage was the commonest and best sort for malting, *Quar. Review* (April 1885) in HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 298. w.Som.[1], Dev.[1], Cor.[1]

Hence (1) **Dredge-corn**, *sb.* a mixed crop of barley, oats, and wheat; (2) **-malt**, *sb.* malt made of oats and barley; (3) **-oats**, a mixture of barley and oats; (4) **-wheat**, *sb.* a bearded wheat, sown formerly in coarse land.

(1) Cor.[12] (2) Stf. Of which they make an excellent fresh quick sort of drink (K.). Stf.[1] (3) Wor., Glo. *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 27, 1898). (4) Cor.[2]

[Mingled corn or dredge, BIBLE *Job* xxiv. 6 (margin); Drage or mestlyon, *Prompt.* (ed. Pynson). Fr. *dragée*, Mélange de pois, vesees, fèves, lentilles, qu'on laisse croitre en herbe pour le fourrage (HATZFELD).]

DREDGE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also I.W. Som. Also in form drudge I.W.[1] [dredʒ, I.W. also drʉdʒ.] A small tin box to hold flour; a flour-box, with holes perforated in the lid, by which flour is scattered or dusted upon food while cooking, a 'dredger'; also in *comp.* Dredge-box. Cf. dridge, *v.*, drudge, *sb.*[2]

Sc. I could make no better o't than to borrow the dredge-box out of the kitchen and dress the wig with my own hands, *Steamboat* (1822) 296 (JAM.). I.W.[1], w.Som.[1]

[Dredger, Drudger, the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat. . . . Drudge, to throw flower on meat, ASH (1775); To dredge meat, to scatter flower on it while it is roasting, BAILEY (1755); *Rosti sanglant* is made with dredging of hares blood dried unto powder, COTGR.]

DREDGE, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Lin. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dor. [dredʒ.] 1. *sb.* A 'bush-harrow,' consisting of a quantity of bushes, chiefly of thorn, bound together and drawn over meadows. Cf. draze, drudge, *sb.*[1] 2.

n.Lin.[1], Ken.[1], Sur.[1] Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.[1] Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

2. *v.* To use a dredge, to 'bush-harrow' a field. Ken.[1], Sur.[1]

DREDGERY, *adv.* Lei.[1] [dre·dʒəri.] Carefully, gently, 'gingerly.'

If you move her aarm ivver so dredgery, it gies her pain.

DREDGE-SUMP, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A reservoir through which water is passed on its way to a pump, in order that any grit, small stones, &c., may be lodged there and prevented from entering the pump.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

DREDGIE, *sb.* Sc. Written draidgie Sc. (MACKAY). Also in forms draigie, dregie Ayr.; dreg Edb.; drigie Sc. [dre·dʒi, dre·gi; dreg, dri·gi.] 1. A feast given in memory of a deceased person immediately after the funeral service; also used *attrib.*: ominous, death-betokening. Cf. dirgie.

Sc. And my bit fee—and some brandy and yill to the drigie, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv; In fell the coffin, and out lap he, . . . And he help'd to drink his ain dredgie, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 125. Per. They drank his dredgie late at e'en, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 101. Rnf. Wee Patie Brydie's to say the grace, The body's aye ready at dredgies and weddings, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 256, ed. 1817. Ayr. I understood there was no draigie, which was a saving, GALT *Legatees* (1820) v. Lnk. Yon candle lowe is film'd wi' death, An' burns a dredgie flame, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 14. Edb. Let's laugh and sing while we are gleg, Or while we dow, But still detest the masked dreg, As lang's we row, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 174.

2. The burial service.

Ayr. The Bishop in his wee short hat and black daidly, who is to read the dregie, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 182.

DREDGING-HORN, *sb.* Der.[1] nw.Der.[1] A horn for giving drinks to cattle, a drenching-horn.

DREDGY-ORE, *sb.* Cor.[12] A stone impregnated or traversed by mineral veins of ore; an inferior mineral.

DREE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written drie Sc. Nhb. [drī.] 1. *v.* To endure, undergo, suffer, bear (something burdensome or painful).

Sc. Heavysterne dree'd pain and dolour in that charmed apartment, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) ix. Elg. For days and weeks ha'e I to drie, Nae glass, nae sang, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 209. Bnff. I leave you, lad, to dree the rest, Ye're come to age, sae stand the test, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 165. Bch. Greater penance who could dree? FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 43. Abd. Ye hae dree'd sae meikle cark and care, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 31, ed. 1812. Kcd. Where is the man, where'er he be, That does not fortune's fierce frown dree? JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 4. Frf. To dree the water-kelpie's ire, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 24, ed. 1882. Per. Wha watched it fra the wee green breer To Autumn's stately show, . . . Maun see't noo and dree't noo, Lie rottin' i' the rain, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 54. Fif. What tho' I waste ilk hour in care; An' slighted love be ill to dree, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 141. Slg. My laddie, gude kens! gin the waurst we maun dree, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 77. Rnf. Fash'd wi' pains that's ill to dree, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 139. Ayr. I maun dree the penalty of man, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxiv. Lnk. If we be seen, we'll drie a deal o' scorn, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 77, ed. 1783. Lth. 'Tis good to wish she mayna see The destined doom that he maun dree, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 18. e.Lth. Wha wad hae to dree the dirdum gin ony scaith cam til her, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 128. Edb. Making man to dree the sense of his own insignificance, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. Peb. Think on the ills that thousands dree, While ye are blythe and frisky, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 34. Slk. He maun dree penance by a pilgrimage to Loch Derg, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 328. Rxb. The touch o' our thistle he dared not to dree, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 63. Dmf. And never dree the bitter snarl O scowling wife, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 14. Gall. We must dree it apart, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xiii. Kcb. There's no a care or sorrow That a weary soul can dree, But yet may bring a gowden blink. ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 206. Wgt. What foul fiend's wark the youth did dree That night, there's nane can say, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 211. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[12] Nhb. I'll scunner no' the scowl o' fate, Nor envy's sting I'll dree, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 135; Nhb.[1] Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. (H.W.); How her buik I dree! ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 138, ed. 1881. Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 248. Lan. Thou shalt all its terrors dree, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 121; I dree much (K.). ne.Lan.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *To dree one's dreed*, (2) *— one's* (or *a*) *weird*, to endure one's fate, do penance.

(1) Frf. All he said was, 'I must dree my dreed,' BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxv. (2) Sc. We're dreeing a sair weird, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxii. Mry. The Princely Duke . . . Has dree'd his weird, An' Moray wept when he was ta'en awa', HAY *Lintie* (1851) 54.

Abd. 'I maun dree my weird,' he said, and said no more. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, li. Fif. Each ane must dree his weird, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 105. Rnf. When will my bairnie dree his weird? ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 24. Ln'k. To leeve alane wad be A waefu' weird tae dree, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 4. Dmf. The wale o' life's few pleasures—ye maun tyne Afore ye dree the weird o' 'Auld Langsyne,' REID *Poems* (1894) 31. Bwk. 'Reft o' Hope's last flickerin' beam, The violets weird they hae to dree, CHISHOLM *Poems* 1870) 25. Slk. Lay thy account to dree the weird thou hast so well earned, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 439, ed. 1866. w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

3. To endure, last, hold out, continue.

Sc. So he is up to England gane, And even as fast as he may drie, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 423, ed. 1848. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum. A mark 'at seems as time drees on, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 3rd S. 87. s.Wm. We feilt better for't an' sea dreed on again, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 561. Yks. I'm afeared George won't dree on so mich longer (F.P.T.). n.Yks.[1] She's dreed on sae lang, mebbe she'll win thruff it now [of a person who has had a long illness]. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] I wor feaful flaid shoe'd nivver a dreed toth' uvver side o'th Gill, ii. 288; w.Yks.[4], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1 2 3] Der. Followed after while I might dree, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 25. [I can never dree [in a long walk] (K.).]

Hence **Dreeth** or **Drith**, *sb.* continuance, duration, substantiality.

n.Yks. What's roguishly getten nivver hez neea dreeth in't (I.W.); Ill-gotten gear has nae drith wi't, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 136; n.Yks.[1 2], m.Yks.[1]

4. With *out*: to last through (time).

Sc. Dree out the inch as ye hae done the span, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 45, ed. 1881. Lnk. There's ither puir mortals, wha dree oot their life, Just scrapin' for siller, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 94. Cum.[3] Dree out the inch when ye've tholed the span.

5. To 'spin out,' protract.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] He dreed a lang drone. m.Yks.[1] Don't dree it out so. He dreed so long a talk, it was dowling to hear him.

6. To suffer from anxiety, to fear.

Sc. I dree my Jamie's on the muir an' fechtin' wi' the snaw, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 334. Edb. Dreeing the awful and insignificant sense of being a lonely stranger in a foreign land, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. Slk. They dree nae cauld at a', Geordie, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 362. Nhb. That night Tam's wraith did Betty warn That cauld nae mair he'd dree, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 67; Nhb.[1] Ye'll dree the deeth ye'll nivver dee, *Nhb. Prov.*

7. *sb.* Suffering.

Edb. Whase with thee leagu'd, Sale [shall] be on brunstane lowes wi' dree Eternal plagu'd, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 80. Nhb. Ill will it be to hear the dree Till Heaven direct us, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. ii. st. 6; Pale with dree, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 182.

8. A wearisome, protracted melody.

Dmf. Yon weird blink o' sang divine, The weary dree o' 'Auld Langsyne,' Soughs owre the waefu' wanderer's min', REID *Poems* (1894) 259.

[1. Ful lang penance þar to drei, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 951. OE. *drēogan*, to endure, suffer. 2. In dongoun be don to dreze þer his wyrdes, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1224, in *Allit. P.* 72. 3. To dree, last, *durare*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). 4. Drie furth the inch as thou hes done the span, MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (c. 1600), ed. Cranstoun, 137.]

DREE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Written **dhree** e.Yks.; **drigh** w.Yks.[4] Also in forms **dreagh** Don.; **dreech** Sc. n.Cy.; **dreegh** Sc. N.I.[1]; **dreek**, **dreich** Sc.; **dreigh** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **driche** Sc.; **driech** S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* [drī, drīχ, drīk.]

1. Long, slow, tedious; used also as *adv.*

S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Elg. Nae mair o' dreich and grievous tasks, Or langsome days we hear, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 87. Abd. Nor wi' her answer very blate or dreegh, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 39, ed. 1812. Frf. I stood on many a driech night at the corner, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) x. w.Sc. I mentioned my men, and he told me the first was dreck, the second was unco dreck, and the third was dreeker and dreecker, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 213. Fif. A task I dread Sae dreigh and kittle, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 36. e.Fif. It was a lang an' dreich road in the best o' weather, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi. Rnf. Ne'er sinsyne wi' her I ween, tho' Dreigh and dour hae they been pested, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 12. Ayr. An' table meals at fairs were dreigh, BURNS *To his Mare*, st. 8, Lnk. He's gran' company as lang as he doesna start aboot the lassies; but oh, he's dreigh, dreigh, when he begins, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) viii. Edb. Roads baith dirty, dreigh, an' lang, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 158; There's lang and dreech contesting; For now they're near the point in view, Now ten miles frae the question In hand, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 159, ed. 1785. Bwk. Ye're like the dreigh drinkers o' Sisterpath Mill, Ye'll no flit—as lang's a stoup ye can fill, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 46. Peb. (A.C.) Slk. Driche and sair yer pain, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 13. Rxb. Dour, dour, and dreigh was his essay, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 193. Dmf. Gloamin' fa's at last On the dour, dreich, dinsome day, REID *Poems* (1894) 2. Gall. His road was dreich, HARPER *Bards* (ed. 1889) 57. Kcb. The warl's had dool, an' cares enou, Dreich's been the drivin' o' the ploo, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 109. N.I.[1] It's a dreegh jab. A dreegh boy. Don. A dreagh journey, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1 2] Nhb.[1] Scarce. s.Dur. It's a varra dree job (J.E.D.). Cum. Six dree years had Susan languish'd, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 48; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1] It's a dree rwoad 'at niver hes a turn. n.Yks. It's a dree job this. A niver w's sa tired ov owt i' mi life (W.H.); n.Yks.[2] A dry dree preachment; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] It's a dhree job cutting these beeans; they're all ankled tigither seea. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 536; *Leeds Merc. Supplt.* (Mar. 1, 1884) 8; w.Yks.[1] Th' gaite fray'th moor is seea dree, ii. 286; w.Yks.[2 3 4]; w.Yks.[5] Du gehr on wi' thee wark—how dree thou art. Lan. It's a dree road, an' hard to tak when th' snow's so deep, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 57, ed. 1884; Lan.[1] n.Lan. He's varra dree, he's bin at wark two days (G.W.); n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1 2a], Der.[1 2] nw.Der.[1] It wer a very dree piece o' work. Not. This 'ere weeding's a bit dree work (L.C.M.); Not.[1] sw.Lin.[1] A long dree day's work. Lei.[1], War.[3]

Hence (1) **Dreely**, *adv.* slowly, tediously; (2) **Dreeness**, *sb.* tediousness; (3) **Dreesome**, *adj.* wearisome, tedious.

(1) Sc. They drank dreichlie about, LAING *Pop. Sc. Poetry* (1822) *Rauf Coilyear*, B. i. *a* (JAM.). Frf. I've toiled, while dreichly dragged the years, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 44. n.Yks.[1] He talks very dreely; n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] (2) Ayr. From the dreighness of his morning exerceese, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 85. (3) Cum.[1], n.Yks.[1 2] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] I fudged away up Gamswell . . . till I began to think it wos langsome and dreesome beath, BARBER *Forness Flk.* (1870) 3. e.Lan.[1]

2. Persistent, continuous, without intermission; esp. of rain. Also used *advb.*

w.Sc. The east is a very dreegh airt [i.e. when rain falls from the east it generally continues long] (JAM.). Gall. Lang an' dree we kept our seat, Without the changing o' our liquor, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 72. n.Cy. A dree rain, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). n.Yks. There is them 'ut hes been crazy eneeaf to set oot for t'Bridestones iv a dree, droppy rain, SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 122; n.Yks.[1] 'A dree droppy rain,' a rain that comes only a little at a time, but continues without its ever becoming quite fair; n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. He's very dree at his wark. This rain keeps on very dree (D.L.); w.Yks.[2] Lan. Th' rain's comin' deawn very dree, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 7, ed. 1871; Hoo'll no' be lung, for hoo's coortin very dree, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 264; Lan.[1] The rain having set in dree, BAMFORD *Life of Radical* (1840) xx. e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] He's nor a foo, although he does na look so very breet; bur if yo'n eawt do wi' him, yo'n foind him very dree; Chs.[2 3] s.Chs.[1] It)s ŭ ver·i drée ree·n, dhŭ graaynd·l bi soa·kt [It's a very dree reen, the graïnd 'ull be soaked]. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not. It rains very dree (W.H.S.); Not.[1 2] s.Not. A hae to look so dree to read that small print (J.P.K.). Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] We've stuck to it very dree to get it finished. He wears dree at his work; any one who wears dree at a thing may often get through a deal.

Hence **Dreely**, *adv.* continuously, steadily.

n.Yks. It rains dreely away (I.W.). w.Yks. (C.V.C.); w.Yks.[1] Lan. GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 22. Chs. The water's running down the drain very dreely (E.M.G.); Chs.[1] It rains dreely. nw.Der.[1] It rams [or snows] very dreely.

3. Slow, tardy, dilatory; esp. in phr. *dreigh o' drawin* (— *to draw*), slow in beginning. See **Draw, II. 29** (31).

Bch. Saul, the lads wis nae very driech a-drawin', FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 16. Abd. The wife, tho' she be dreigh o' drawing, comes ben hersel', BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 39, ed. 1873. Dmb. She's courtin' him briskly, but he's unco dreigh to draw, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xv. Rnf. [Siller's] easy ware't, whiles ill tae spare't, An' aften dreich tae draw, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 27. Stk. None of your long, studied, dreigh ot-coming compositions, HOGG *Tales*

(1838) 283, ed. 1866. **Ant.** Dreigh o' drawin', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

4. Slow in payment; close-fisted, hard in bargaining.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lth.** He was a bad payer ('unco dreich') in Scotch phrase, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 151. **Wgt.** Debtors who were dreich in making him payment of what they were due him, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 335. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (P.R.); **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.**[1] Scarce. **Chs.**[1]

5. Dreary, cheerless, dull.

Sc. As dreigh and sober as oursel's, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxv. **Per.** A' hear that they have nae examination in humour at the college; it's an awfu' want, for it wud keep oot mony a dreich body, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 207. **Lth.** Wat, wat an' cauld, an' desolate—Oh! driech was that December day, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 315. **e.Lth.** Earth looks bleak, An' life is driech an' hard to dree, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 65. **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** It's a dree rooad ower t'fell (B.K.). **n.Yks.** This house is dreer than ever, Simpson *Biggersdale* (1893) 154; **n.Yks.**[1] Ay; it's a dree life to live, when yan's parted wiv a' yan's frin's. A desper't dree bit o' road, you, for seear. **w.Yks.** Days wur nivver sa long an sa dree, Preston *Poems* (1864) 24. **s.Not.** Ah, them wor dree times wee 's. The wench looks very dree. She thinks all reading dree but tales an' such-like (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Dreely,** *adv.* sadly, dismally; (2) **Dreesome,** *adj.* dismal.

(1) **w.Yks.** An' 'tisn't them 'at trudge on dreely 'At are last at top o' th' hill, Hartley *Ditt.* (1873) 61. **Lan.** Sammy turned it [the umbrella] o'er and o'er a toothri times, lookin' at it very dreely, Woon *Hum. Sketches,* 14. (2) **Chs.** It [the church] looked as deadly an' as dreesome as Bostock's drumbo, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 12.

6. Said of a person given to humorous jesting, uttered in a matter-of-fact tone, and with the appearance of being unintentional; old-fashioned.

s Chs. He's a dree young shaver (T.D.). **Der.**[1] When spoken of a person it means an arch wag or joker, such a one as brings a satirical joke out now and then with all the gravity in the world.

7. Wearisome, requiring close attention; difficult to work. Also used *advb.*

S. & Ork.[1] **Not.** It's very dree work for the eyes (W.H.S.). **s.Not.** Such fine sewing by gas-light's very dree. The pellitory has such a tiny dree flower, yer wouldn't 'ardly notice it (J.P.K.). **Lin.** My eyes hurt when I look at owt very dree. He can't do no dree work (R.E.C.).

8. Deceptive, said of a piece of ground when there is more of it than there at first sight appeared to be, or of a piece of work which proves harder than was expected.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw Der.**[1]

[1. Dree (of a way), *longus, taedium afferens,* Coles (1679). 2. Elan . . . driet the dropis of hir dregh teris, *Destr. Troy* (c. 1400) 3320. Cp. ON. *drjūgr,* substantial, lasting. 5. A dreȝe dale & a depe, a dym & a thestir, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4804. 6. Cp. OE. *(ge)drēog,* sober; ON. *drjūgliga,* with an air of importance.]

DREE, see **Dray.** *sb.*[1], **Drew,** *adj.*

DREEAP, see **Drape,** *sb.*[1], **Dreep,** *v.*

DREECH, see **Dreach, Dree,** *adj.*

DREED, DREEGH, see **Dread,** *v.*[2], **Dree,** *adj.*, **Droich.**

DREEL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also in form **drill** Sc. Wm. & Cum.[1] [drīl, dril.] 1. *v.* To move quickly, run hastily.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** As she was souple like an eel, O'er hill and dale with fury she did dreel, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 52, ed. 1812; He'll gart come dreelin' by the coach, Shirrefs *Sale Catal.* (1795) 20.

Hence **Dreeling,** *vbl. sb.* a smooth, rapid motion.

Sc. We also speak of the dreeling or drilling of a carriage, that moves both smoothly and with velocity (Jam.).

2. To work quickly, smoothly, esp. applied to the rotation of the spinning-wheel.

Sc. A' the wives o' Corncairn Drilling up their harn yarn, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 268. **Cai.**[1] To dreel through a piece of work is to execute it speedily. **Abd.** The lasses . . . are sittin' at their spinnin-wheels, And weel ilk blythsome kemper dreels, And bows like wand, *Farmer's Ha'* (1794) st. 7; [She] bids the taylor haste and dreel Wi' little din, *ib.* st. 15. **e.Fif.** I cud hear the Supervisor dreelin' through the kitchin', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. **Wm. & Cum.**[1] She sat drillin' Her pund leyne gairn, 190.

3. To scold, reprove sharply.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] She dreelt him fae nine t'ten, and fae haiven t' hell.

Hence **Dreelan,** *sb.* a great scolding. *ib.*

4. *sb.* A swift, violent motion; energy, rapidity of movement.

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Sc.** And he became a rose-kaim'd drake To gie the duck a dreel, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 26, ed. 1875. **Bnff.**[1] He cairries on's wark wee some dreel.

5. A quantity of work speedily done.

Bnff.[1] That's a reht dreel o' wark pitten behan' the day.

6. A short time of stormy weather. Bnff.[1]

Hence *a dreel o' wind, phr.* a hurricane, blustering, stormy weather.

Abd. A dreel o' wind or nip o' frost . . . Has aft the farmer's prospects crost, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 94.

7. A scolding. Bnff.[1]

[1. EFris. *drillen,* 'drehend hin u. her bewegen' (Koolman); MDu. *drillen,* 'motitari' (Kilian). 3. EFris. *drillen,* 'quälen, plagen, turbiren.']

DREEN, *v.* and *adv.* Yks. Chs. e.An. Ken. Also written **dhreean** e.Yks.; **drean** Ken.[1] [drīn, driən.]

1. *v.* To drip, run slowly, dribble. e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken.[1]

Hence (1) **Dreener,** *sb.* a drainer, an oblong wooden vessel in which the curd is salted and broken before being put under the press; (2) **Dreening,** *ppl. adj.,* (3) **-out,** (4) **-wet,** *adj.* very wet, dripping wet.

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] (2) **Ess.** He came home dreenin — he was sopped (S.P.H.). (3) **Ken.** (G.B.) (4) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** The heavy land is 'dreening wet,' *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 360. **Ken.**[1] He was just dreäning wet when he came in.

2. *adv.* Drippingly, pouringly.

e.Yks. Watther started ti cum doon dhreean efther teeah, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89.

[1. OE. *drēhnian* (*drēnian*), to strain. Ge drehnigeaƿ (*v.r.* dreniеƿ) þone gnætt aweg, *Matt.* xxiii. 24.]

DREEN, *sb. Obsol.* Pem. [drīn.] A term of endearment, a 'fill-up' word.

s.Pem. 'Ay dreen,' is used by some at the end of every sentence. 'Ay, ay, my dreen!' (W.M.M.)

DREEN, DREEP, see **Drane,** *v.*, **Drive, Drape,** *v.*[2]

DREEP, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also written **dreap** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **dreeap** n.Yks.[2]; **dreip** Sc.; **drepe** n.Yks.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf. Sus. Hmp.; and in form **dhreeap, dhreep** e.Yks.[1] [drīp, driəp.] 1. *v.* To drip, drop slowly; to trickle, ooze.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** But ane I kent na took a claught of me; And fuish me out, and laid me down to dreep, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 44, ed. 1812. **Per.** Juist see til the dub ye're stan'in' in! A' dreepit frae yersel! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 106, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Ye'll better tak this umbrella an' put it in a basin, for I'm sure it's dreepin', Robertson *Provost* (1894) 70. **Rnf.** Ower ilk rosy cheek Sorrow's dew's dreepin', Neilson *Poems* (1877) 57. **Ayr.** His room, dreeping as it was with damp, could not be the most comfortable in the world, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 59. **Lnk.** Dreep like May dew, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 10. **Edb.** Into the barn they hie, And hang their claes to dreep and dry, *Har'st Rig* (1801) 79. **Dmf.** Ilka bit fitroad was dreepin' And droukit wi' dew, Reid *Poems* (1894) 43. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** To see the ship spang, soom and dreep, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 117; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1] (M.P.) **n.Yks.**[1] Gan thee, lass, and hing't oot t'drepe; **n.Yks.**[2] It weeant warzle, it nobbut dreeps [it won't stream, it only drips]. **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** While tears came dreeping down, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 85, ed. 1871. **n.Lin.**[1] Put th' umbrella outside th' door to dreāp. Th' watter's dreepin' oot o' th' tub side. **Shr.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** In addition to the English forms 'drip,' 'drop,' we have 'dreep' and 'drōpe'; the former an intensitive of 'drip,' the latter of 'drop,' Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) *Notes* 3. **Nrf.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** 'The moon dreeps,' said of the new moon, as supposed, from its occasional aspect, to indicate rain (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Dreepie,** *adj.* dripping, wet; (2) **Dreeping** (or **Dreepend**), (*a*) *sb.* a dripping, drop; also used *fig.*; (*b*) *ppl. adj.*, see **Dreepie**; (3) **Dreeping roast,** *phr.* a constant source of income, a 'fat' post; (4) **Dreeping-wet,** *adj.* very wet, thoroughly soaked.

(1) **Abd.** Sic spates o' rain, syne mochy, dreepie weather, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 28. **n.Yks.** Thy wet cleeas is quite dreepy

(I.W.). (2, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **ne.Sc.** Compelled to drink the drumly dreepin's o' the gutters in wet, GRANT *Keckleton*, 79. **Rnf.** Gude kens we hae teachers and preachers enou', Wha wi' dreepends and steepends are a' het and fu', WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 16. **Dmf.** Aye when I see it [heather] in blossom, tae me it Taks shape like the dreepin' o' blude in the ee, REID *Poems* (1894) 98. (*b*) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** When some luckless little ship amang the mud wad sit, How we wad strive to free't at risk o' mony a dreepin' fit, CADENHEAD *Flights* (1853) 190. **Kcd.** The dyster, like a drookit rat, Escapit . . . Wi' naething save his harn sark Upon his dreepin' back, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 4. **Rnf.** Wha are they gangs patt'ring by, 'Neath eauld and dreeping rains? FRASER *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 191. **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Rnf.** Stick to the whore—ne'er mind a snuff, Nor leave a good roast dreeping, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 264. **Ayr.** A [medical] practice which I think bids fair to be a dreeping roast to him a' his days, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 242. (4) **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1] **e.Suf.** A dreeping-wet day (F.H.). **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

2. In *pass.* to be drenched, soaked.

Nhb. Maw heed is dreeped wi' dew, an' maw locks wi' the drops o' the neet, FORSTER *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 2. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah's fair dhreep'd.

3. To cause to drip, to drain (a bottle).

Sc. 'To dreep the graybeard,' to drain the stone-bottle (JAM.).

4. To drop, descend perpendicularly from a high situation to a low one; esp. in phr. *to dreip a wa'*, to let oneself down from the top of a wall; also, to cause to drop slowly; to droop.

Sc. Wha'll gang up to heaven wi' me? . . . No the doolfu' that dreeps his head, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 192; (JAM.) **Rnf.** Sirs! how your tail and wings are dreeping, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 42, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** He would spread panic and dismay by dreeping from his hiding-place immediately in front of them, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 145. **Bwk.** Night, her sable mantle dreeping, Brought Luna o'er St. Anthon's peeping, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 182. **Dmf.** Never herriet mavis dreept sae lane and chill, REID *Poems* (1894) 240. **ne.Yks.**[1] If ah tumml'd inti t'dyke an' gat oot ageean, ah su'd natthrally want ti be dhreeap'd.

Hence **Dreepy**, (1) *adj.* drooping, spiritless; (2) *sb.* an inactive female.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] She's but a poor dreepy creetur. (2) **Cld.** (JAM.)

5. To walk very slowly; to do anything slowly and without interest. Sc. (JAM.)

6. *sb.* A wet, dripping condition; a drip, dripping from a roast, from the eaves, &c.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Kcd** They danced till in a dreep wi' sweat, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 103. **Nrf.** You've been into the pit [pond] again —why yow are all of a dreep (W.R.E.).

7. The eaves, the spot where drops fall from the eaves to the ground.

Sc. Ye mun bide within your ain dreep (JAM. *Suppl.*).

8. A fall, slope.

Nrf.[1] **Suf.**[1] Three inches in a foot is sufficient dreep for pantiles.

9. A game at marbles, in which each tries to hit and thereby win an opponent's marbles. Per. (G.W.)

10. A term in the game of 'spell and ore.'

N.Cy.[1] 'The spell has a good dreap' when it discharges the ore steadily and to a proper height.

11. Phr. *on the dreep*, applied to the moon, when past the full.

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 86.

[1. In Sc. *dreep* is mostly a dial. form of lit. E. *drip*, vb., but in some cases it may repr. OE. *drēopian* (or Angl. *dreapian*, Ps. lxvii. 9, V.P.), to drip, distil. 4. The form *dreep* repr. ON. *dreypa*, to drop, dip. 11. The moone mutable, now glad, and now drepyng, LYDGATE *M. P.* (c. 1430) 197 (MÄTZNER).]

DREEP, *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] A humiliating disappointment.

DREEPLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form **dripple** (JAM.) Cai.[1] [drī·pl, dri·pl.] 1. *sb.* A small quantity of any liquid. Bnff.[1] Hence **Dreeplick**, or **Dreeplickie**, a diminutive of 'dreeple,' a very small quantity of any liquid. *ib.*

2. *v.* To fall in drops. Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1]

DREETLE, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] [drī·tl.] 1. *sb.* A small quantity of anything.

That siller jist comes in in dreetles till him, an' he'll niver ken the guccde o't.

Hence **Dreetlick**, or **Dreetlickie**, *sb.* a very small quantity of any liquid.

2. *v.* To fall in drops, or in small quantities.

DREETLING, *ppl. adj.* Bnff.[1] [drī·tlin.] Slow, without energy at work. See **Druttle**, *v.*

He'll niver get's wark deen, gehn he keep that dreetlin' bodie for man.

DREFT, see **Drive**.

DREG, *sb.*[1] Sc. Amer. [dreg.] 1. A very small quantity of any liquid, esp. of spirits.

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** I . . . think they are tae blame Wha backbite them that tak' a dreg, An' try tae fyle their name, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 176.

2. The refuse of the still from distilleries.

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Lth.** Mountains o' draff an' dregg, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 100. [Brewers and distillers' grains called draff, dreg, malt comins, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 272.]

Hence **Dreggy**, *adj.* savouring of 'dreg' or dredgings; thick, turbid.

Lth. Soft dreggy fragrance fill'd the Midnicht air, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 99. [Amer. The water's dreggy, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 371.]

[Cp. Sw. *drägg*, refuse, the dregs of liquor.]

DREG, *sb.*[2] Sc. [dreg.] In *comp.* (1) **Dreg-boat**, (*a*) a boat or great punt carrying a dredging-machine; a boat or punt for carrying away dredgings; (*b*) a track or canal boat drawn by a horse. (JAM. *Suppl.*); (2) **-tow**, the rope attached to a dredging-machine. S. & Ork.[1]

[(1) Of ilk dreg-boat and hand-lyne bot cummand in with fisch, *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Nov. 16, 1471) (JAM. *Suppl.*).]

DREG, see **Dredgie**.

DREGGY, *adj.* Sus. Hot, thirsty; tired out, dragging one leg after another.

Sus. When he was tired, the drier said he was 'dreggy,' JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 87; (G.A.W.); (E.F.S.)

DREGIE, DREGISTER, see **Dredgie, Druggister**.

DREGS, DREICH, see **Drakes**, *sb. pl.*[2], **Dree**, *adj*, **Droich**.

DREID, DREIGHT, see **Dread**, *v.*[2], **Dry, Draught**, *sb.*

DREIK, *sb.* Sc. Dirt, excrement. *Gl. Sibb.* (JAM.)

[EFris. *drek*, 'dreck, koth' (KOOLMAN); Holstein dial. *drek*, 'koth' (*Idiotikon*).]

DREIP, DREIT, DREITTEN, see **Dreep**, *v.*, **Drite**, *v.*[1]

DREMUR'T, *ppl. adj.* Slk. (JAM.) Downcast, dejected. Cf. **drummure**.

[The same word as obs. lit. E *demured*, made demure. With demured looke wish them good speede, *Uncasing of Machivils Instr.* (1613) 11 (N.E.D.).]

DRENCH, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Glo. Sur. 1. *sb.* In phr. *a drench of cold*, a catarrh. Glo.[1] 2. *v.* To make drunk. Sur. (T.S.C.)

3. To drink, drain off.

w.Yks. Watch me drench that pint (C.C.R.).

DRENCHDUBBLER, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [dre·nʃdublər.] A large earthen bowl or 'pankin' in which linen articles are steeped before they are washed. See **Doubler**.

DRENG, *v.* Sh.I. [dreŋ.] To recover from sickness; to be convalescent. S. & Ork.[1]

DRENG, see **Drang, Dring**, *v.*[1]

DRENGEN, *sb.* Sh.I. A man, lad. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *drengr*, a young man, lad, fellow.]

DRENGY, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Thick, muddy. (HALL.)

DRENK, see **Drink**, *v.*

DRENT, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Also in form **drint** Hmp. [drent, drint.] A stain or mark left on badly-washed linen.

Hmp. If clothes are left wet, or too long 'in soak' during the wash, they will be covered with brown marks where the water has dried back; they are then said to have drinted, or to be covered with drint (W.M.E.F.); (H.C.M.B.)

Hence (1) **Drenty**, *adj.* (*a*) see **Drinted**; (*b*) having the skin of the palms of the hands, &c., split and cracked; (2) **Drinted**, *pp.* of linen: having stains and marks of dirt left on it.

(1, *a*) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (*b*) **s.Wil.** When I went to th' Infirmary at Salisbury, I told the doctor my hands were so drenty,

and he says at once to me, 'You've got the right word for it' (C.V.G.). (2) **Hmp.** 'It looks drenty,' said of badly-washed linen which has the stains and marks of dirt left in it (H.C.M.B.).

DRENT, *pp. Obs.* Dor. Drenched, saturated.

Dor. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

[ME. *dreynt*, drowned (Chaucer), *pp.* of *drenchen*.]

DREPE, DRESCEL, see **Drape**, *v.*[2], **Dreep, Drexil.**

DRESH, *v.* Pem. [dreʃ.] To criticize.

s.Pem. A was dreshed most severe, a wonna want to speak again. His work was dreshed (W.M.M.).

DRESH, DRESHEL, DRESKAL, see **Drash, Drashel**, *sb.*[1], **Drexil.**

DRESS, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **derse** n.Yks.[1]; **dhriss** e.Yks.[1]; **driss** Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **druss** Cum.[1] [dres.] 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to dress at*, to dress up; (2) *— up*, to decorate, adorn; (3) *— up like an old yowe, lamb fashion*, of an elderly person: to dress like a young girl; (4) *— up to the handle*, to be very smart, very much dressed.

(1) **Frf.** Mistress Ogilvy doesna dress at them in that wy for naething, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ii. (2) **Cor.** The houses are at Christmas 'dressed up' with evergreens, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 115. (3) **War.**[2] (4) **w.Cor.** Auld Ann is dressed up to the handle, she has on a black gown and a new cap (M.A.C.).

2. To clean, tidy up, repair, set in order.

n.Yks.[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] *Gen.* with *up*. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** 1668. Pd. Sprent for dressing leads and spoutts £00 00. 4, *Acc. Bradford Prsh. Chwardens*; **w.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[1]

Hence **Dressing**, *vbl. sb.* (1) a trimming, tidying up; (2) the act of cleaning out a ditch or drain.

(1) **s.Lin.** I gave them [hedges, trees, &c.] a good dressing last year, and that must serve for a while (T.H.R.). (2) **n.Lin.**[1] Fir cones . . . are ye easiest to be met with uppon digging of new dikes or ye dressing of old ones, *Lett. A. de la Prynne* (1701) in *Arch.* XL. 228.

3. To clean or repair a clock, put it in working order.

Cum. Sent for oald Lott teh druss t'parler clock, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 148. **w.Yks.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

4. To prepare, make ready for use, as butter for market, food for eating, &c.

Cum. Some spak o' plu'in', . . . Some drussin butter, some o' bleechin' lin, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 204; The Ladies well is good for dressing butter with, *Carlisle Jrn.* (Mar. 2, 1888) 6; **Cum.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] If you've gotten them tonups dressed gie 'em to th' kye. You mun dress them ducks for dinner. **Shr.** The adage arose—'I am of Shropshire, my shins be sharpe, Lay woode to the fyre and dresse me my harpe,' White *Wrekin* (1860) xiv. **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.) **Brks.**[1] A butcher 'dresses' the carcase of an animal when he removes skin and offal and prepares it for sale. **w.Mid.** A butcher, or other person, is said to 'dress' a carcase of mutton or beef when he removes the offal, &c. (W.P.M.) **Som.** (F.A.A.), **Cor.**[3]

5. To iron linen, clothes, &c.

Sc. (Jam.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435. **Cai.**[1]

Hence **Dressing-iron**, *sb.* an iron, a flat-iron for getting up linen, &c. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1]

6. *Fig.* To scold, punish, beat, thrash, esp. in phr. *to dress down, up*, or *over*. Also used *fig.* In *gen.* slang use.

Sc. I had a strong dreed that the beastie wouldna sit till Monday sae just dressed his dodrum when I had the chance, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 230. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** Though the outmost ring he gain'd, Changue soon and snodly dressed him, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 115. **ne.Yks.**[1] When his faather coms yam he'll varry seean dhriss him up. **w.Yks.** If tha does that agean Ah'll dress t'knots off'n tha (S.K.C.). **s.Chs.**[1] Dres oa'r. **s.Not.** I took hold o' my stick, and you may take my word for't I did dress him down (J.P.K.). **War.**[3] **Slang.** Give me wot you've got, an' then I'll dress you down an' go to Jenny, Kipling *Badalia Herodsfoot* (1890) 8.

Hence (1) **Dress**, *sb.*, (2) **Dressing**, *vbl. sb.* a thrashing, beating, punishment. Also used with *down*.

(1) **ne.Yks.**[1] (2) **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** They'll get a thunderin' dressin'; I'll hash them—I'll smash them, Tester *Poems* (1865) 129. **e.Lth.** My word, yon was a proper dressin he gied ye! Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 195. **Cum.** Desarves a guid soun drissin, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 81. **e.Yks.** Ah'll gi tha a good dhrissin doon, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25; **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'll gi thā a good dhrissin, if thoo dis that ageean. **w.Yks.** Shoo ge'd him sich a dressin till he croid haht murder, *Shewald Ann.* (1854) 19; Tha's geen ma my dressin' this sittin', Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 116; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** The best dressin'-daan he ever had in his life, Ackworth *Clog Shop* (1896) 231. **s.Chs.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** He gev 'im a reight good dressin' at the last ploughin' match (T.H.R.); I will give him a dressing when he comes home (J.T.B.). **Nhp.**[1] If you don't mind what you're about, my lad, you'll get a good dressing. **War.**[3] He gave me a fine dressing down. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.** Polly got a dressin' down that night as made her creem to think on for years arter, Phillpotts *Bill Vogwell* in *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. **Colloq.** You gives a chap a sound dressing with that there article, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1887) 197.

7. Of land: to manure, prepare for sowing; to apply soot and lime to seed-wheat or young grass to prevent smut.

Lnk. The healthy an' able pursuin' their toil, Improvin' the village, and dressin' the soil, Watson *Poems* (1853) 36. **n.Yks.**[1] Get yon heap o' soot an' soil dersed ower the grassin'. **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Applied to meadows, this term signifies to break and scatter the dung upon them; to pick off stones, sticks, &c. **Brks.**[1] Land is 'top-dressed' with manure, when this is allowed to lie on the surface. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 131. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.)

Hence **Dressing**, (1) *vbl. sb.* the act of manuring soil; (2) *sb.* artificial manure.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** We gev the fen closs a reight good dressin' a year ago (T.H.R.). (2) **n.Lin.**[1]

8. Of horses: to clean, curry, rub down.

Sc. He gave striet charges... that the saddle should not be removed until he himself came to see him dressed, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Ess.** The horses in ploughing are 'about two in the afternoon . . . taken home, fed, and dressed, as it is here usually called,' *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 212.

9. To remove dirty wool, apply lotion, &c., to sheep, for the purpose of killing parasites. Hence **Dressing**, *sb.* a substance used for destroying vermin in sheep. n.Lin.[1]

10. To separate corn from chaff; to winnow.

Lan. The wind was dull that I dressed not the oats but got the chaff out of the most of 'em, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 82. **Not.**[2] Tak a sack of ooats to th' lathe an' dress 'em. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 131.

Hence **Dresser**, *sb.* a winnowing-machine. n.Lin.[1]

11. To prepare ore for the market.

Cor. Tom said he didn't know how to dress tin. . . . Jack offered to dress it for the market on shares, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 67, ed. 1896.

Hence (1) **Dresser**, *sb.* a person who superintends boys at stamping-mills, or men, boys, and girls in copper-mines; (2) **Dressing-floors**, *sb. pl.* surface-works where the tin is first subjected to various processes of crushing.

(1) **Cor.**[3] The man that directs the various manuductions and lotions of ore for sale is called the dresser. (2) **Cor.** Cook's kitchen, mine stamps, and dressing-floors, Burrow *'Mongst Mines*, 15. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

12. To cheat, deceive.

sw.Lin.[1] He waant try, no-but to dress people. They'd sooner try to dress people out of their money than not.

13. To soil, make dirty.

n.Yks.[1] **Der.**[1] Doubtful if in use.

14. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Dress-lodger**, (2) **-maker**, a light woman, a prostitute who is lent dresses by the owner of an immoral house.

(1) **Lon.** The dress-lodger gets as much money from her man as she can succeed in abstracting, and is given a small percentage on what she obtains by her employer, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 239, ed. 1862. (2) **Dev.** I cude git a dressmaker weniver I likes, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 11, ed. 1865.

DRESSEL, *sb.* Shr.[1] w.Cy. (Hall.) [dre·sl.] A cottage dresser or kitchen sideboard.

DRESSEL, see **Drexil.**

DRESSER, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **drisser, drusser** Cum.[1] 1. A long kitchen sideboard, sometimes fixed to the wall, on which crockery, &c., is placed.

ne.Sc. On the one side wall hung the bench, on which were ranged the plates and spoons and bowls, and under it stood the dresser, with its row of caps and small cogs, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 51. **Frf.** His little box was packed and strapped, and stood terribly conspicuous against the dresser, Barrie *Thrums* (1891) xx. **Rnf.** Nae soun' delf on the dresser stan's, Young *Pictures* (1865) 121. **Ayr.** There's no a dish on the dresser that doesna bear the

marks of her honorary surgical skill, Service *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 162. **Lnk.** Whaur is the dresser with its rows of cheery plates? Wright *Sc. Life* 1897) 55. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Pewder plates . . . Set on t'drusser in a row, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 57; **Cum.**[1], **w.Cum.** (S.K.C.) **w.Yks.** (G.H.); In the simple living room was a dresser, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1894) vii; **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* A dresser and a tall clock were formerly considered quite indispensable to 'tidy' young people about to begin housekeeping. 'Aye, it begins to look like marr'in' w'en the clock an' dresser's bought; I s'pose the nex' thing 'ôôl be the axin's.' **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Snf.**[1] **Cor.** No dwelling, however poor, is regarded as complete without the set of framed shelves and drawers which constitute the dresser, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 210, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[1] All over the house, like Aaron's dresser. 'Down with your dresser,' or 'over goes your apple-cart'; **Cor.**[3]

2. *Comp.* **Dresser-head**, the rack or shelf on a dresser or kitchen sideboard; the surface or top of a dresser.

Dmb. She paid doun my fee [wages] on the dresser-head at ance, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. **Lnk.** As muckle delf on the dresser-head as wad serve a regiment o' sogers, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 17.

[I. Dressoure or bourde wherupon the cooke setteth forth his dishes in order, Huloet (1572). Fr. *dressoir*, a cupboard (Cotgr.); OFr. *dreceur* (Godefroy).]

DRESSER, *sb.*[2] Shr.[1] [dre·sə(r).] An implement which combines hammer and 'pick'; see below.

Being a hammer at one end, and very sharp, like a 'pick' at the other: strong iron clamps secure it to the handle. It is used for setting props and general heavy work.

DRESSHEL, see **Drexil.**

DRESSING, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Also Dev. [dre·sin.] 1. Clothes, linen.

n.Dev. Tha hasn't tha sense to stile thy own dressing, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 273.

2. Weaving term: the preparation of warp for the loom; the length of warp which can be dressed at one time.

Ant. A dressin' is the length of the loom, which is all that can be dressed at a time, and a weaver calculates his work by the dressin'. He can weave so many dressin's in the day, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **w.Yks.** Dressing a warp is straightening the ends and repairing any broken threads (J.M.). **Chs.**[1] In applying the sow to the warp, which is done the whole length of the loom at once, the length so dressed is called a 'dressing.'

3. The flour-paste or size used by weavers in dressing the yarn.

Fif. The feck o' them hae the smell o' dressin' i' their noses a' the week, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 20. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). [They are also engaged in putting starch or dressing into the warp and woof in a machine for that purpose, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Dressing-brushes**, *sb. pl.* the brushes used in applying the 'dressing' or 'sow' (q.v.). **Chs.**[1]

DRESTALL, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A scarecrow. (Hall.)

DRET, see **Drite**, *v.*[1]

DRETCH, *v.* Sc. Also in form **dratch** (Jam.). [dretʃ, dratʃ.] To go heavily and reluctantly; to dawdle, linger. n.Sc., Dmf. (Jam.)

Hence **Dretched**, *ppl. adj.* loitering, dawdling, dreaming. S. & Ork.[1]

[ME. *drecchen*, to delay, tarry, linger (Chaucer).]

DRETHAN, *sb.* Cor.[1] A spot of sand.

Drethen, a sand spot; a sand area. Good fishing ground beneath the sea (Mousehole fishermen).

[OCor. *traith* (later *treath*), the sandy beach of the sea (Williams); Wel. *traeth*, 'littus' (Davies).]

DRET(T, see **Drite**, *v.*[1]

DREU, **DREUL**, see **Droo**, *prep.*, **Drool**, *v.*[1]

DREUV(E, **DREVE**, see **Druve**, **Drive.**

DREVEN, *sb.* Chs. Shr. [dre·vən.] A person or thing in a state or condition of dirt; a draggle-tail.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] What a dreven thou art! **Shr.**[1] Look at that child, whad a dreven 'er is! 'er mus' a bin i' the slurry.

DREVY, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dirty, muddy. (Hall.)

DREW, *sb.*[1] Sc. 1. The grass-wrack or weed, *Zostera marina*. See **Droo**, *sb.*

Or.I. The narrow thong shaped sea-weed, *fucus loreus* (here called drew), is abundant on some rocky shores, Neill *Tour* (1806) 29 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. The sea-laces, *Chorda Filum*. Sc. (Jam.)

DREW, *sb.*[2] Yks. [driu.] A drop, a very small quantity of liquid.

Yks. She . . . said she was faint and tired, so I gave her a drew and a sandwich, Fetherston *Farmer*, 40; Foaks mun begin with a drew ere they empty the moog, *ib. T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 72.

[Of the water I micht not taste a drew, Douglas *Pal. Hon.* (1501) ed. 1874, I. 44.]

DREW, *adj.* Oxf. Brks. Also written **droo** Brks.; and in form **dree** n.Oxf. [drū, drī.] Inactive, sleepy, drowsy. Also used *fig.*

Oxf. Flies in cold weather in their sleepy state are droo; also said of any animal, a horse for instance, when slow, sleepy, or sluggish (M.A.R.); 'Drew' is used here [Bladon] of a person looking worried or sad (E.D.). **n.Oxf.** The bees are dree (J.I.M.). **Brks.** Used to express the condition bees are in just before winter, *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xii. 189; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1]

DREWL, **DREWTH**, see **Drool**, *v.*[1], **Drouth.**

DREWZENS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Dev. Also written **drusens.** Dregs, refuse. Cf. **drouson.**

Dev. (Hall.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[Drosenes and dregges, drynke for menye beggeres, *P. Plowman* (c.) ix. 193. OE. *drōsna*, dregs (Ælfric); cp. MDu. *droesene* (Verdam), G. *drusen.*]

DREXIL, *sb.* Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **drescel** Dev.; **dreshel** I.W.[2] Dev.; **dreshol**, **dreshul** Som.; **dreskal** s.Dev.; **dressel** Cor.[2]; **dresshel** Cor.[12] [dre·ksil.] The threshold of a door. Cf. **dreckstool.**

Hmp. (H.E.) **I.W.**[2] I can't git over the dreshel. **Som.** I oodn crass mi dreshul to see another hang-veier (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Her vall'd right across the drexil, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); If yer drescel hur shude kross, (Hur'l vend herzel kum tu a loss), *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Nov. 12, 1885) 2, col. 4; Ef I catch thee awver tha drexil ov my door again, I'll be dalled ef I dawnt gie thee what vur than! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) **s.Dev.** (F.A.A.); Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** First time a parson has come over my drexil, Baring-Gould *R. Cable* (1889) 270; **Cor.**[12]

[OE. *þerscold* (Deut. vi. 9).]

DREY, **DREYGHT**, see **Draw**, *v.*, **Dray**, *sb.*[2], **Draught**, *sb.*[1]

DRIB, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Nhp. Glo. Lon. Sus. Wil. Cor. Amer. [drib.] 1. *sb.* A drop, small quantity of liquid; *pl.* dregs, remains. Also used *fig.* Cf. **drab**, *sb.*[1]

Bnff. Wha clauts the laigen o' ilk bicker, Wharein are dribs o' kail or liquor, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 175 **Fif.** Ill we do deserve to dine And gust our gabs wi' dribs of wine, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 172. **Lnk.** It's not that much I had, but jist The dribs o' twa gill stoups, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 53. **Edb.** Whisky gills or dribbs o' wine, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 148, ed. 1785. **Rxb.** Their dribs o' nappy ale, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 91. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Spoken of small rain, or the droppings from the eaves of a building.

2. A very small quantity of anything.

Sus.[1] **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Cor.** Mary Anna collects the dribs, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[12] [**Amer.** We are sending such regiments and dribs from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry, Lincoln *Lett.* (1862) in Raymond's *Life*, 241 (C.D.).]

Hence (1) **Dribbit**, (2) **Dribloch**, *sb.* a small quantity of anything; a trille, thing of no value.

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **Per.** Sic a wee dribloch as ye've gien me. There's a heap o' auld iron an orra driblochs afore the smithy door (G.W.).

3. Phr. *Dribs and drabs*, (1) little by little, small quantities, driblets; (2) odds and ends.

(1) **N.I.**[1] He pays it in dribs and drabs. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 93; **e.Yks.**[1] Ah gets it sartanly, but nobbut by dhribs an dhrabs. **w.Yks.**[5] Ye'd better mak sure on 'em wal ye've t'chonce, it's awal 'at we can du to gehr 'em be dribs an' drabs. **Glo.**[1] **Lon.** None of us save money; it goes either in a lump, if we get a lump, or in dribs and drabs, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 190. (2) **Wil.**[1] 'All in dribs and drabs,' all in tatters.

4. *v.* To drip; to draw the last drop of milk from a cow, milk a cow dry.

Bnff.[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Drib it well.

Hence (1) **Dribban**, *vbl. sb.* the act of drawing the last

of the milk from a cow. Bnff.[1]; (2) **Dribbings**, *sb. pl.* the last milk drawn through the fingers in milking a cow. Nhp.[1]; (3) **Drib-end**, *sb.* the edge or corner of the roof of a house where rain-water collects and drips down. m.Yks.[1]

DRIB, *v.*[2] Sc. [drib.] To beat; to scold, punish. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Cf. **drab**, *v.*[2], **drub**, *v.*

Hence **Dribban**, *vbl. sb.* a beating; scolding.

Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] The loons got a gueede soon dribban for hairricin' the craw's nest.

DRIBBLE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [dri·bl.] I. *v.* Of water, &c.: to flow slowly, to trickle, ooze; to leak.

Ctd. (Jam.) se.Wor.[1] To run with a feeble slender stream. Shr.[1] The rayn-tub's lost a 'oop, an's dribblin' all the waiter out. w.Som.[1]

Hence **Dribbling**, *ppl. adj.* Of water, &c.: slow, trickling.

Per. There's a hantle mair fushion in that, nor a' yer dribblin' teapots, Clelano *Inchbracken* (1883) 28, ed. 1887. w.Som.[1] We speak of a little dribbling lake of water, i. e. a very small trickling stream.

2. To drizzle, rain slowly.

ne.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] It just dribbles wi' raain. Shr.[1], Glo.[1]

Hence **Dribbling**, *ppl. adj.* Of rain: drizzling, falling in small drops.

Dev.[1] This dribbling rain will break up ham by. 19.

3. To pour out in drops; to deal out or let drop in small quantities.

Fif. Owr-archit by a rainbow bricht, That o'er her dribblet blobs o' licht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 15. Ayr. I had dribbled the window-sole without observing it. . . . When reaching [the spoon] far in the tremulous motion dribbled the floor from the side of the boyne to the window, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 4. Edb. Maist ilk han' that does it [whisky] dribble, Gies it a lick o' some combustible, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 80. Nhp.[1], Wor. (J.R.W.) Shr.[1] Dunna dribble the barley out athatns—gie me a good feed for the fowl at wunst. nw.Dev.[1] We speak of dribbling corn or seed, that is, allowing grains to fall out of one's hand singly along a straight line.

Hence (1) **Dribbling**, *vbl. sb.* the dropping of liquid; (2) **Dribblings**, *sb. pl.* the residue or droppings of any liquid, esp. the last drops taken from a cow in milking.

(1) Ayr. Unless the beast had fa'en into the dish, she couldna see how the dribbling could tak' place, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 5. (2) Lnk. Whiles he stained his white vesture Wi' dribblings o' the still, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 15, ed. 1897. Nhp.[2], War.[2], Shr.[1]

4. To tipple, drink constantly.

Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

Hence (1) **Dribbler**, *sb.* a tippler; (2) **Dribbling**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.*, (*b*) *ppl. adj.* tippling, drinking, 'boosing.'

(1) Rnf. If ever on earth was a hell. . . . There's none who more feel it themsells Than delirious dribblers in drink, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 139. (2, *a*) Rnf. Tir'd wi' dribbling and drinking, *ib.* (*b*) Lth. Ilk waly-draiglin' dribblin' wight, Wha sleeps a' day, and drinks a' night, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68.

5. To move slowly, do anything in a feeble kind of way.

w.Yks. (J.T.) Shr.[1] Now Sarah, if yo' bin gwein to milk the cow, milk 'er, an' dunna dribble at 'er.

6. To cause to move slowly, esp. to roll or shoot a marble along the ground in small shots.

w.Yks.[2] In the game of marbles a boy is said to dribble his taw towards the ring when, being a long way off, he shoots it a part of the way only, and so endeavours to get to the ring by two or more shots. In football a man dribbles the ball towards the goal when he pushes it along by his feet, or by gentle kicks, instead of kicking it a long way; w.Yks.[3] Nhp.[1] A term, used in the game of marbles, for shooting slowly along the ground, in contradistinction to plumping; which is elevating the hand so that the marble does not touch the ground till it reaches the object of its aim. Dor. Barnes *Gl.* 1863. w.Som.[1] In playing at marbles, 'to dribble [drŭb·l up' is to shoot the taw slowly so as to make it stop near some desired point. At skittles, 'a dribbling ball' is one that goes slowly up to the pins. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 378.]

7. *sb.* A drop, small quantity of liquid; *pl.* dregs, remaining drops.

Rnf. Ye pawky wee red-headed scybil, Wha lo'es like me to drink a drible, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 105. Ayr. They were waiting on for the dribbles of the bottles, and the leavings in the bowls, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxii. Lnk. Ye ne'er think o' flitting, While eogie or caup can a dribble supply, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 63, ed. 1897. Lth. I only took aff a bit dribble, an' brewed anither bumper, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 226. Edb. Shun ilk dribble, gill an' soup O' burnin' whisky, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 170. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

Hence (1) **Dribblick**, (2) **Dribblickie**, *sb.* a very small quantity of any liquid. Bnff.[1]

8. Drizzling rain.

Ayr. To thole the winter's sleety dribble, Burns *To a Mouse* (1785) st. 6. Lth. Fogs, haurs, hazes, mists, sleets, dribbles, drizzles, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 301. Suf.[1]

9. A field-drain made of broken stones, between which the water trickles.

Wil. Stone drains are various; the most common here are wall, and dribble or rubble, *Jrn. R. Agric. Soc.* (1843) IV. 325.

DRIBBLE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A servant, drudge, *gen.* in phr. *a true dribble*, a laborious and diligent servant.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[2], w.Yks.[1]

DRIBBLE, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Yks. An iron pin used by carpenters to drive out wooden pins.

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

DRIBBLE-BEARDS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in form **dribbly-**. Long strips of cabbage in broth; see below.

Sc. Is na bannocks and dribbly-beards Guid meat for thee? Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 2; Whole kale or greens boiled in the broth of fat meat, and lifted out on that side where the fat swims, so that part of it may adhere to them, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

DRICHE, DRID, see **Dree**, *adj.*, **Dread**, *sb.*[1]

DRIDBENCH, *sb. Obs.* Shr.[1] A wrinkle; a crease, fold.

Poor Jazey Humphries! 'er's gettin' a nowd ŏŏman; the dridbenches is beginnin' to shew in 'er for'yed. It wuz a dridbench i' the child's shirt as wuz 'urtin' 'im made 'im so fretchit.

DRIDDER, DRIDER, see **Dreddour.**

DRIDDLE, *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. [dri·dl.] 1. To dawdle, linger, be slow in doing anything; to make little progress. Also used *fig.*

Sc. *Gen.* applied to the doings of old people, of the lame, and the lazy. Gipsies and tinkers are said to 'driddle about to get work, and to driddle at it when they do get it;' and of lazy loafers it is said, 'they winna work, they'll only driddle' (Jam. *Suppl.*). n.Sc. (Jam.) s.Sc. Nae use for driddlin owre't, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 85. Fif. Wine-dubs round and round were driddlin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 118. Ayr. Ye may be sure he didna driddle owre his wark. Service *Notandums* (1890) 63; A pigmy scraper wi' his fiddle, Wha us'd at trysts and fairs to driddle, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1789) l. 169; Until you on a crummock driddle, *ib. Ep. Major Logan* (Oct. 30, 1786). Nhb.[1] What are ye driddlin on there at?

Hence **Driddler**, *sb.* an idler, loiterer, lounger.

Lth. Ilk bellows-mendin' tinkler driddler, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68.

2. To let fall in small quantities; to let fall through carelessness, to spill.

Per. He let the ball driddle through his fingers. The milk kept driddlin' at this hole i' the pitcher a' the way (G.W.). Fif. To urinate in small quantities (Jam.). Lth. (*ib.*) Cum. A girt lang copper pipe . . . driddlt soat on them, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 97.

[1. Thou art . . . dridland like ane foule beast, Montgomerie *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 20.]

DRIDDLE, *v.*[2] *Obsol.* Wor. To wriggle, twist, turn.

Wor. The cart driddled about (W.A.S.); Not heard since 1846, and then used only by old people (W.B.).

DRIDDLES, *sb. pl.* Fif. (Jam.) The buttocks; the intestines of an animal slaughtered for food.

DRIDDLINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Meal formed into knots by water; the knotted meal left after baking.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Sweep up the driddlins an' connach naething (G.W.).

DRIDGE, *v.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. [dridʒ.] To dredge or sprinkle flour. Cum.[1], w.Yks.[1], Lan. (Hall.) Cf. **dredge**, *sb.*[2]

Hence **Dridging-box**, *sb.* a box with a perforated lid used for dredging flour on pastry, &c.

w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). n.Lin.[1]

DRIDLE, *sb.* and *v.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *sb.* The instrument with which turners hollow their bowls or wooden cups. Cf. **drill**, *sb.*

2. *v.* To twirl a mop. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

DRIE, DRIECH, see **Dree**, *v.*, *adj.*

DRIER, *sb.* Sus. The man who treads the hops down into the sack or 'pocket.'

Sus. Up comes the carter to speak with the 'drier'—the giant trampling round in the pocket—and to see how the hops 'be getting on.' JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 79.

DRIESHACH, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. (G.W.) The 'dross' of turf, of which a fire is made, when it glows upon being stirred; a bright, blazing fire.

DRIFF, *sb.* *Obsol.* Cor. A small quantity.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300; Cor.[1] Now not commonly used; Cor.[2]

DRIFF, see **Drive**.

DRIFFLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Written **drifle** (HALL.). [dri·fl.] 1. *sb.* A large quantity of work done with speed.

Bnff.[1] He's gehn through a gueede driffle o' wark the last day or twa.

2. A drizzling rain; a short continuance of stormy weather; *fig.* a scolding. Bnff.[1], Slk. (JAM.)

3. *v.* With *on*: to drizzle. Slk. (JAM.)

Hence **Driffling**, *sb.* small rain. Used *fig.*

Sc. Some jealousies did yet remain, as drifling after a great shower, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1776) I. 84 (JAM.).

4. *Obs.?* To drink deeply. n.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

DRIFT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [drift.] 1. *sb.* The act of driving horses, cattle, &c., on an open common or moor, into one place, for the purpose of counting them, or to ascertain their ownership.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 326. n.Lin.[1] The Lord is entitled to make one drift of the Commons between May-day and Midsummer in order to ascertain whose cattle are pasturing thereon. Persons chosen and sworn by each parish may afterwards make drifts as often as they think proper, *Customs of Epworth* (1766) in STONEHOUSE *Hist. Axholme*, 145. Hrt. The damage which a long drift often occasions, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. ii. Dev. There is a drift of all the ponies and horses in the forest, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 514; Formerly the practice was to hold two 'drifts' in the fall of the year, for bullocks and ponies respectively, and in each of the four quarters into which the forest is divided . . . to collect the cattle or ponies . . . and drive them to some spot appropriated to that particular quarter where they may be claimed by the tenants, PAGE *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) ii; Venville tenants . . . pay . . . threepence a year for as many sheep as they choose to send, and subject to the drift (s.v. Venville), *Agric. Survey* (1783–1813) 49.

Hence **Drift-pound**, *sb.* the enclosure in which horses, cattle, &c., are collected at 'drift' time.

Dev. At 'drift' time this road, or rather track, is closed at each end, making the pound complete. It must be confessed . . . a stranger might pass between the irregular line of its walls times without number ere-discovering he was within one of the drift pounds of Dartmoor, PAGE *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) v.

2. A drove, herd, flock, &c., of sheep, cattle, birds, &c. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A drift of sheep, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xvi. w.Sc. You may be sure that the ministers hae a drift o' their ain to drive, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 59. Ayr. Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift, BURNS *Hallowe'en* (1785) st. 4. Cum. One drift of the sheep was marked with a red cross, and the other drift with a black patch, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 209; Anton Shiel, he loves me not, For I gat twa drifts of his sheep, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1874) 1st S. 102. w.Yks.[1] Lan. Duz teaw orse for t'turn eawt another drift o' thees pigs again, WILSON *Plebeian Pol.* (1801) 5. Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 266; Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], Hmp. (H.E.)

3. A shower of snow, rain, &c., driven by the wind.

Abd. The poor chaplain was plodding on with Bible and bookboard before him,. . . amid a storm of 'blin'' drift, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 214; Shoo'ers o' drift an' hail scoorin' across the kwintra, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Kcd. O'er the house the drift it flew, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 3. Per. 'Neth stingin' drift oor herts we lift, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 43. Fif. Wha can bide his surly blenter, Blindin' drift an' rattlin' hail, DOUGLAS *Poems* 1806) 54. Rnf. Hail showers rush'd by in blindin' drift, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 12. Ayr. It was covered in ae nicht by the drift, as it were a wreath of snaw, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 252; Dim dark'ning thro' the flaky show'r Or whirling drift, BURNS *Winter Night* (1785) st. 1. Lnk. The heavens pour'd thick drift an' sna', WATT *Poems* (1827) 10. Lth. I fear nae the cauld blast, the drift, nor the snaw, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 216, ed. 1856. Edb. To paedle back thro' drift and snaw, Whan roads are deep, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 54. Dmf. Ae night a craw flew in a tift, Wi' a great lade amang the drift, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) st. 41. s.Dur. Aw' was varra near blinded wi snaw an' drift as aw com ower t'fell (J.E.D.). Cum. (M.P.), w.Yks. (J.W.)

Hence (1) **Drifter**, *sb.* (*a*) a drift of snow; (*b*) a sheep that is overlaid in a drift of snow; (2) **Drifty**, *adj.* abounding with driving snow or drift; also used *fig.*

(1, *a*) nw.Der.[1] (*b*) n.Cy. (HALL.) (2) Abd. Ae drifty night, 'bout crowdy time, Deep lay the driven sna', COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 106; I'm wae to see your snout sae cauld and drifty, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 30, ed. 1873. Ayr. Thro' the ragged roof and chinky wall . . . piles the drifty heap, BURNS *Winter Night* (1785) st. 9. Edb. Whan drifty tempests furious blaw, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 176. Slk. The most dismal storm on record is the thirteen drifty days, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 140, ed. 1866.

4. Sand, &c., washed down the hills or roads into pits; road-scrapings.

s.Wor. (H.K.) Glo. Often made use of with a little lime, for mortar. Sometimes spread upon stiff clay land to open the pores, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

Hence **Drift-beds**, *sb. pl.* beds of sand and gravel washed down by a river.

w.Yks. Rounded stones collected from the riverside, from the ploughed land and from drift beds, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 7, 1896).

5. A set of fishing-nets.

n.Sc. A complete drift of nets, which were carried to sea each season by a crew of boatmen, MILLER *Leg.* (ed. 1853) 260; Not a herring swam so low as the upper baulk of our drift. One of the fishermen . . . exclaimed, 'Four years ago I startled 30 barrels of light fish into my drift just by throwing a stone among them,' *ib. Schools* (ed. 1879) 440.

Hence (1) **Drift-fishing**, *sb.* fishing by means of a 'drift' or set of nets; (2) **-net**, *sb.* a net from 18 to 20 fathoms in length and 7 fathoms deep.

(1) Cor. Drift-fishing for the pilchard is of much more ancient date than the sean, as far as Polperro is concerned, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 109. (2) Nhb.[1] 'Drift-net fishermen' are the sea salmon fishers. Cor. Drift-nets are carried on board a common fishing-boat, with an addition to her usual crew, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 110.

6. A private drive or road; an unenclosed road across a common, used mainly for driving cattle.

n.Lin.[1] *Obsol.* Lei. (HALL.) Nrf. (E.M.); *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169. Suf. (C.T.); (M.E.R.); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849. e.Suf. A private road between two fences (F.H.). Ess. Enter the Drift of the s[d]. Cows Marsh and proceed therein to the Pack Gate, *Surv. Gestingthorpe Prsh.* (1804) 41. w.Som.[1]

Hence (1) **Drift-road**, (2) **-way**, *sb.* a cattle-path or lane; a right of way for driving cattle.

(1) Cum.[1], sw.Lin.[1] Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 316. Sur. (T.S.C.) (2) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] A cart-way along an enclosed slip of land. Bdf. (J.W.B.) Nrf. You'll find him somewhere up that drift-way (W.R.E.); 'It's only a driftway like,' sed I, RYE *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. e.Suf. (F.H.) Sus.[1] *Gen.* a greenway from high ground to low. w.Som.[1] Draef'wai. A drove leading to 'ground' or to outlying fields. A path through a wood is often so called. Mere track is implied, not a made road.

7. A strip or line from one end of a field to another; the space between furrows; a trench cut in the ground resembling a channel dug to convey water to a mill-wheel.

w.Mid. In 'piece-work' the worker takes a drift down the crop for hoeing, or whatever it may be; and when in search of game, the beaters are said to beat a drift each time they cross a field (W.P.M.). Som. Pitch it in drifts of 12 'rudges' (W.F.R.). Cor.[2]

8. Mining term: a passage or tunnel driven into the ground either to explore or reach the coal, &c., or to permit the emission of water, &c.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Usually a pair of drifts are driven simultaneously for the purpose of ventilation. In stone, sometimes for the purpose of exploring, but more frequently rendered necessary by the occurrence of dislocations in the strata, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); Drivin the drift fra' the law seam, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 52; To have a water course or drift, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 6. Dur. (J.J.B.), n.Yks. (C.V.C.) w.Yks. (Lead mining) A short horizontal level at head of a rise or foot of a sumph (F.E.).

Der. To dial drifts, or take a cope, FURNESS *Medicus* (1830) 16; They [the jurors] may cause open'd drifts, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 159; Minerals are extracted by the means of shafts and drifts, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 94. **Cor.**[2] The level that the men drive underground from one shaft to another, or north and south out of the lode, in which only one man at a time can work, it being but a working big, and about five or six feet high, PRYCE *Arch.* (1790).

Hence **Drift-hole**, *sb.* an underground channel for conveying water from one drain to another. n.Lin.[1]

9. Salt-mining term: a miner's length of work, measured out for him. Hence **Driftsman**, *sb.* the foreman having charge of the miners and setting out their work. Chs.[1]

10. *Fig.* Employment, means of livelihood, a 'berth.'

Wm. Ahs e gay good drift. He gat intul a good drift an' dud weel (B.K.).

11. *Comp.* (1) **Drift-house**, (2) **-way**, a covered way leading out of a farmyard, under which a loaded wagon can be driven.

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] Drift-aays. **Shr.**[1] Dr'if-t u's. (2) **Shr.**[1] Hmp. The fact of it being covered prevents it from being a 'pitchin' (W.M.E.F.).

12. A row of felled underwood.

Wil. DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1]

13. A name applied to var. instruments used for driving holes, &c.; see below.

n.Cy. A piece of steel or iron used to back a bolt, or to widen a bolt-hole, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 250. **w.Yks.** A tapered tool used in bringing iron plates into their proper position to be riveted together. You can bring that up with a drift (B.K.). **s.Yks.** A tool used for forming a true hole in iron or steel (C.W.D.). **se.Wor.**[1] An iron instrument used by coopers for driving hoops on casks. **s.Wor.** A hammer with a hole in the end of it, into which the point of the share is fixed, and then it is struck with a stone, &c., to drive it in (H.K.). **Suf.** An iron bar used in driving holes, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Suf.** An iron bar used for punching holes in the ground, when preparing sheep-folds (F.H.). **nw.Dev.**[1] The handle of a turf-paring spade.

Hence **Drift-pin**, *sb.* a round iron instrument for driving pegs, &c., out of holes. se.Wor.[1]

14. A 'lask' or looseness of the bowels. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (HALL.)

15. *v.* To drive away, dismiss, turn off.

s.Not. When the children in the street get too noisy, I have to go and drift them, or 'drift them away' (J.P.K.). **Lin.** The young squire drifted him, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 24. **n.Lin.**[1] Drift them hens oot o' that yew tree. If I find oot that ony o' my laab'rers voätes blew I'll drift 'em. **sw.Lin.**[1] The officer drifted the boys.

16. To draw out from, to select, pick out.

Chs. Numbers of young cattle which have been drifted from the dairy stocks in this country, are slaughtered in London, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 123.

17. To let anything fall or slide gently through the fingers.

Sc. Before he had taken a dozen turns at the [porridge] pot, she had the spurtel out of his hand, and was drifting the meal between her own white fingers, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 87.

18. To tunnel, excavate.

n.Yks.[2] 'Drifting for jet,' tunnelling for it (s.v. Dessing).

[1. Drift of the forest, a driving, an exact view of the cattel, COLES (1677). 2. A drift of cattell, *pecus*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). 3. In snaw, sleit, drift, wind, froist, hail-stanis & rane, *Sat. Poems* (1569), ed. Cranstoun, l. 91. **14.** Cp. use of *treiben* (to drive) in G. dials.: Appenzell dial. *Tríba*, 'laxiren,' . . . *s' Grás tríbt*, 'das Gras macht laxiren' (TOBLER); MHG. *trîbe*, 'diarrhöe, kolik' (LEXER).]

DRIFT-COW, *sb.* Yks. (S.W.) s.Lan. (W.H.T.) A cow not in calf, and which gives little or no milk; a 'drape.'

DRIGGER, *sb.* Cor.[2] Also written **driggoe**. [dri·gə.] The lowest of the tier of pumps of a water-engine.

DRIGGLE, *sb.* s.Wor.[1] [dri·gl.] A small-meshed draw-net used from the river-bank in high water.

DRIGGLE, *v.* Cor. [dri·gl.] To fall in drops, trickle, run out slowly, ooze.

Cor. Water driggling down, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

DRIGGLE-DRAGGLE, *adv.* and *sb.* Som. Dev. [dri·gl-dræ·gl.] **1.** *adv.* In a slovenly, slatternly manner, applied esp. to women's dress. w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1]

2. *sb.* A slovenly, untidy woman.

w.Som.[1] Her's a purty old driggle-draggle vor to have in your house. **nw.Dev.**[1]

DRIGGOE, DRIGH, see Drigger, Dree, *adj.*

DRIGHT, see Draught, *sb.*[1], Drite, *v.*[1]

DRIGIE, see Dredgie.

DRIGS, *sb. pl.* Suf. [drigz.] The tea-leaves at the bottom of a cup of tea, the 'dregs.' e.Suf. (F.H.)

DRILE, see Drill, *v.*[2]

DRILGER, *sb.* and *adj.* Cor. In form **drilgey** Cor.[3] [dri·lgə(r), dri·lgi.] **1.** *sb.* A great noise; a complaining speech. Cf. drilsy.

Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[3], **w.Cor.** (W.F.)

2. *adj.* Of sounds: melancholy, sad.

Cor.[3] An old woman spoke of the noise made by water continually running in an amateur photographer's dark room as drilgey.

DRILL, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] [dril.] **1.** *sb.* The instrument with which turners hollow their bowls or wooden cups. Cf. dridle.

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. *v.* To twirl a mop.

Dev. (HALL.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

DRILL, *v.*[2] Sh.I. Wm. Also Lin. s.Cy. Ken. Sus. Dev. Also written **drile** Wm. Dev.[1]; **dryll** Sh.I. [dril.] **1.** To waste time; to delay, dawdle.

Sh.I. A lock o' folk comin' dryllin' behint a', *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897). **Wm.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 176. **Ken.** To drill along (K.). **Dev.**[1] I've a be lolling 'pon the gate, and playing 'pon the Jews-harp to drill away the time, 37; I've a gurt many chures to do vust, and here be I driling away my time, 10. **n.Dev.** I don't drill time in thease gude place, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7.

2. To decoy or flatter a man into anything; to keep in suspense. *Gen.* with *in* or *on*.

Lin. Thence they drilled me on to the Physic-garden, at Chelsea, where their lectures on the exotic plants were amusing, *Diary of R. Thoresby* (May 28, 1712) II. 104, in *Lin. N. & Q.* (Oct. 1891) 249. **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay behaaved real badly to Isaac aboot that farm; thaay drilled him on and on, and then let it oher his heäd to this uther chap. **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790); 'To drill a man in,' to decoy or flatter a man into any thing, RAY (1691). **Sus.** (K.), **Dev.** (HALL.)

3. To waste away by degrees; to slide away. Ken. (HALL.); Ken.[1]

[1. We must drill away a little time here, ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if she cou'd* (1668) II. i. (N.E.D.) **2.** She has bubbled him out of his youth, . . . she drilled him on to five and fifty, and she will drop him in his old age, ADDISON *Spect.* (1711) No. 89.]

DRILL, see Dreel, *v.*

DRILLATY, *adj.* Sus.[1] [dri·ləti.] Dilatory.

DRILL-DROLLS, *sb. pl.* Cor. [dri·l-drolz.] Trailing plants; the wild convolvulus.

Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

DRILLEN, *ppl. adj.* I.W.[2] [dri·lən.] Dripping with wet.

[With that, swift watry drops drill from his eye, HEYWOOD *Troia* (1609) (NARES).]

DRILLER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [dri·lər.] One who minds a drilling-machine; one who drills holes in ironstone or other mineral for blasting purposes.

Nhb.[1] The Amalgamated Society of Horizontal Drillers, *Trades Union notice.* **n.Yks.** A Cleveland term for those who drill holes in ironstone or other mineral for blasting purposes. It is not merely manual skill which is the chief requisite of a good driller; he must possess much experience in order that he may know exactly where to drill the hole, and the precise direction in which to drill it, in addition to the knowledge of how to drill it quickly and well, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

DRILLMAN, *sb.* Lin. [dri·lmən.] A man who goes with a drill and superintends the operation of drilling corn.

n.Lin.[1] Wanted, at Michaelmas, a married man, with small family, as working foreman. He must be a good stacker, thatcher, and drillman, *Stamford Merc.* (Sept. 20, 1867).

DRILLOCK, *sb.* Glo.[1] [dri·lək.] A gutter by a roadside.

DRILLS, *sb. pl.* Wor. [drilz.] The teats of an animal. s.Wor. (H.K.) See Dill, *sb.*[3]

DRILLY-DRALLY, see **Dilly-dally.**

DRILSY, *sb.* Cor. [dri·lzi.] **1.** A monotonous, continued sound, a low murmuring or hum. Cf. **drilger.**

Cor.[1] My dear cheeld, do stop your drilsy. A guck-oo song is a regular drilsy; **Cor.**[2]

2. Phr. *all of a drilsy*, in a confused state.

w.Cor. My 'ead is queer, I am all of a drilsy this morning (M A.C.).

DRILY, *adj.* Sc. Of the weather: fine, not raining.

Gall. He bore streekit claith [an umbrella] aboon her face, Although the day was drily, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 137, ed. 1897.

DRIM, *v.* Dev. [drim.] To press, crowd together, squeeze. Also used *fig.* Cf. **dring**, *v.*[1] **2.**

Dev. He drim'th iv'rything up to the las' minute, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

[ME. *thrummen*, to compress (STRATMANN); cp. OE. *þrymm*, a crowd, and Du. *drom*, a pressing (HEXHAM); MDu. *dromen*, 'dringen, drukken' (OUDEMANS).]

DRIMBLE, *v.* Dor. Som. [dri·mbl.] To loiter, dawdle; to move slowly and without energy or 'go.' Cf. **dringle**, *v.* See **Drumble**, *v.*[1]

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); (HALL.) **Som.** Here comes the wold man drimbling along, SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

DRIMMEL, *v.* Som. Also in form **drummle.** To suffer pain. (HALL.)

Hence (1) **Drimmeling**, (2) **Drummly**, *adj.* Of pain: constant, continual.

Som. (1) W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) A dull, continuing, aching pain would be described as 'drummly' even now by old people, although it is probably not used by the younger generation (W.F.R.).

DRIMUCK, see **Drammock.**

DRINDLE, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* War. e.An. [dri·ndl.]

1. *sb.* A small channel to carry off water, a gutter.

e.An.[1], **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.** De yow eut a drindle and let the water off the röŏd (M E.R.); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. A drill for receiving corn, seed, &c. Nrf.[1], Suf.[1]

3. *v.* To trickle, run slowly; also, to make to trickle, to rinse (a mop).

War.[3] Drindling a mop was done by rapidly spinning the handle between the wrists. 'Now then, Molly Coddle, go and drindle the mop,' would be the contemptuous reply of an angry housewife to a venturesome male person interfering with advice as to household operations. **Suf.** Yar water butt ha' got a hole at the bottom, an the water fare all on't drindle awah (M.E.R.). **w.Suf.** That tap must be blocked, the water only fare to come drindling (C.G.B.).

4. To dawdle. Suf. (HALL.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

5. *adj.* Slow.

Suf.[1] He is the drindlest man I ever did business with.

Hence **Drindly**, *adj.* slow. Nrf.[1]

DRINE, see **Drive.**

DRING, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **dreng** Dev.; **dringe** Dor.[1] [driŋ, driŋg.]

1. *v.* To press, squeeze, crowd; to push.

Dor.[1] Don't ye dringe oone zoo. **Som.** Drang, pret. of Dring, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Bit thä zo elooäse about en dring'd a good'n goo athin, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 99. **w Som.**[1] A farmer, about to enter a railway-carriage in which were several women, said, 'Yuur! uus muus'-n g-een yuur', uus muus'-n dring aup dhu lac'udeez' [Here! we must not go in here; we must not crowd the ladies]. **Dev.** The room wasn't drenged like the time before, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 93; Who be yü a-dringing ov? Keep back, willee! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Määcy wull! Don't 'ee dringy zo, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 92, ed. 1871; **Dev.**[1] The tiny pixy went to dring hiszell into the end of the zettle, 19. **n Dev.** A thousan' happy fancies dring, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 133. **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.**[1] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300.

Hence (1) **Dringing**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a crowding; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* sparing; (2) **Dringingly**, *adv.* sparingly, with hard squeezing.

(1, *a*) **Dev., Cor.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435. (*b*) **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (2) *ib.*

2. With *up*: to squeeze, crowd together; to crush; also used *fig.*

Dev. One who leaves work to be done at the last moment 'drings up everything,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893); That day you was arl dringed up in the chooreh, PEARD *Mother Molly* (1889) 89; Whyiver duee lundge about zo vor, duing ov nort, when yu knaw how I be adringed up wi' work? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 99. **Cor.**[1] To be dringed up is to be much pressed or worried; **Cor.**[2] Soiled, as with dirt at the bottom of a dress.

3. *sb.* A throng, crowd.

w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **w.Som.**[1] I h'ant a-zeed no such dring o' stock's longful time. **Dev.** Now to the rume, to zee the king, They all march'd off, a clever dring, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) III. 371, ed. 1816. **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A regular dring.

Hence phr. *all of a dring*, all in confusion, all crowded together.

Dev. I can't abear to see the house all of a dring, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 17.

4. A narrow passage or entry. Cf. **drang.**

Wil. (C.V.G.), **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.), **Cor.**[2]

[1. OE. *þringan*, to press, to throng, crowd.]

DRING, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. [driŋ.] **1.** *v.* To roll, drive forward.

Fif. Down intill the course, Wi' hirdie-girdie hurly-burly, And countenances sour and surly, They drang wi' pith and force, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 151.

2. To press tightly, to suffocate by strangulation. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Dringing**, *sb.* suffocation by strangulation. *ib.*

3. *sb.* *Obs.* A close-fisted man, a miser.

Sc. *Evergreen* (ed. 1761) *Gl.*; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[2. ON. *drengja*, to bind fast, haul taut to a pole.]

DRING, *v.*[3], *sb.*[3] and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also e.An. Also written **dringe** Sc. e.An. [driŋ, driŋg.] **1.** *v.* To linger, dawdle, lounge. Cf. **dringle**, *v.*

Knf. The poor bodies may rin, They may hing, they may dring, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 170. **N.I.**[1] Come on, Joan, an' don't be dringing behin'. **Ant.** Come on, what are you dringin there for? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Dringing**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Dringly**, *adj.* slow, dawdling.

(1) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Nrf.**[1]

2. To drizzle with rain. Cf. **dringling.**

Nrf., Suf. (E.G.P.) **e.Suf.** In everyday use (F.H.).

3. To sing in a slow, melancholy manner; esp. of a kettle making a noise before boiling.

Sc. While kettles dringe on ingles donr, Or elashes stay the lazy lass, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. *Dedication*, st. 5. **Abd.** Wi' dringing dull Italian lays, SKINNER *Tullochgorum* (1809) st. 3. **Fif.** Richt glad his fire-hung pat to hear Singin' and dringin', token clear That merry parridge-time was near, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 112.

4. *sb.* A lazy, dilatory person.

Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

5. The noise of a kettle before it boils. Sc. (JAM.)

6. *adj.* Slow, dilatory.

Abd. I'll wad her country-lads sall no be dring In seeking her, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 102, ed. 1812.

DRINGE, see **Dring**, *v.*[13]

DRINGET, *sb.* & Som. Dev. Cor. [dri·ŋgət, dri·ŋət.] A throng, press, crowd.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Dhai wuz au·l tüe u dring·ut tu tae·ur [They were all in a crowd at the fair]. **Dev.** There was such a dringet coodn't zee, PENGELLY *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 71; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777). **n.Dev.** Stap! Ott's the dringet ta the door? ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 64. **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434.

[*Dring*, sb.[1] 3 + *-et*, as in *midget.*]

DRINGINGLY, *adv.* *Obs.* Dev. Also in form **dringing.** Sparingly, grudgingly.

Dev. Spoken of a covetous person, or of anything that goes on heavily, and against the grain, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 133.

DRINGLE, *sb.*[1] Dev. [dri·ŋgl.] A throng, crowd. See **Dring**, *sb.*[1] 3.

s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874).

DRINGLE, *sb.*[2] Suf. A dingle. e.Suf. (F.H.)

DRINGLE, *v.* Sc. Yks. e.An. [dri·ŋl, dri·ŋgl.] To waste time; to be slow, dilatory; to waste in general. Cf. **drimble**, *v.* See **Dring**, *v.*[3]

Sc. (JAM.), **m.Yks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] [HOLLOWAY.]

Hence (1) **Dringling**, *ppl. adj.* lengthy, protracted; (2) **Dringling -complaint**, *sb.* low fever; (3) **-pains**, *sb. pl.* premonitory labour-pains.

(1) **Nrf.** I don't like them 'dringling' affairs (A.A.G.). (2) **Ess.** (M.A.R.) (3) **e An.**[1] **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169.

DRINGLING, *ppl. adj.* sw.Lin.[1] Of rain or snow: drizzling. See **Dring**, *v.*[3] **2.**

DRINK, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Dhrink**, (2) **Dreyngk**, (3) **Drunk**, (4) **Drynk**.

(1) Lan. Never bin use't to dhrinkin', BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii. (2) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 34. (3) w.Yks. I'll drunk it wi'le I'm undressing (F.P.T.). (4) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Drak**, (2) **Drenk**, (3) **Drenked**, (4) **Drinked**, (5) **Dronk**, (6) **Druck**, (7) **Drunk**.

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 132. (3) Brks. How much they vour drenked, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii. (4) w.Som. ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46. Dev. He niver zaid much about it, more than to axe us why us drink'd more than did us gude, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xxvii. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (5) Cum. Lang she dronk, an' lood she gruntit, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 3rd S. 92. m.Yks.[1] D'raongk, *Introd.* 34. (6) Nhb.[1] He druck half a gallon at a sittin. (7) m.Yks.[1] Druongk, *Introd.* 34. s.Chs.[1] Drüngk, 80.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Dhrunken**, (2) **Drank**, (3) **Drinked**, (4) **Dronken**, (5) **Drucken**, (6) **Druckin**, (7) **Druken**, (8) **Drukken**, (9) **Drunk**, (10) **Drunken**. See **Drucken**, **Druffen**.

(1) e.Yks.[1] (2) Ayr. They hae ta'en his very heart's blood And drank it, BURNS *John Barleycorn* (1781) st. 12. (3) n.Wil. I've a drinked my wine wi' my milk, KITE *Sug. Sol.* (1860) v. 1. Som. I have drink'd moi woine wi' moi mulk, BAYNES *ib.* w.Som. ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (4) m.Yks.[1] D'raongk-u'n, *Introd.* 34. (5) Sc. Neither kens nor cares what toasts are drucken, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiii; Speak when ye're spoken to, Drink when ye're drucken to, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 145. N.Cy.[1] He has drucken the maltman's ale. *Jacobite Sng.* Nhb. But the water he'd drucken it wadn't run oot, *Monthly Chron. n.Cy. Lore* (1887) 39; Nhb.[1] He's drucken byeth cow an' calf, *Prov.* Cum. They'd drucken like fiddlers in common, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 388. (6) Nhb. Aw've druckin maw wine wi' maw milk, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 1; When Booz hid eatin' an' druckin his fill, *ib. Beuk Ruth* (1860) iii. 7. (7) Nhb. They've druken ale and brandy, ALLAN *Coll. Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 8. m.Yks.[1] Druok-u'n, *Introd.* 34. w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 132. (8) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. Sh.I. Whin A'm drukken mi cup, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897). Wm. Thaed teean an selt em an drukk'n t'brass, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 17. (9 Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. (10) Sc. It is just the idle, feckless bodies getting drunken that gives it a bad name, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 82. e.Yks. Ah've drunken it, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 303. m.Yks.[1] D'ruongk-u'n, *Introd.* 34. w.Yks. I'm dhry, I've drunken all my tea up (F.P.T.). s.Chs.[1] 80.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To cause to drink, to drench.

n Lin.[1] As soon as iver I get hoäm I shall drink all th' lambs. Nhp., Shr. NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). [Amer. Go drink them oxen, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 7, 277.]

2. With *out*: to drink off, swallow the contents of; to exhaust.

Sc. Drink out your glass, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 323; A' Saunders's gin, puir man, was drucken out at the burial o' Steenie, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xl. n.Cy. (J.W.)

3. Phr. (1) *to drink before some one*, to anticipate some one in what they were about to say; (2) — *some one*, to drink the health of some one.

(1) Sc. 'You will drink before me,' you have said just what I was going to say, which is a token that you'll get the first drink, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 388. (2) Ayr. They filled lippies, and in solemn silence drank their auld frien' for the last time, GALT *Lairds* (1826) iii.

4. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Drink-draught**, a brewer's dray with the horses that draw it; (2) **-driver**, the driver of a brewer's dray; (3) **-house**, a building where beer or eider is kept; a small out-house; (4) **-lean**, an entertainment given by the lord of the manor; (5) **-meat**, ale boiled, thickened with oatmeal, and spiced; (6) **-silver**, drink-money, a perquisite, vail; also used *fig.*

(1) n.Yks.[1 2], m.Yks.[1] (2 n.Yks.[1 2] (3) w.Yks. (J.J.B.), se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Glo. The room was built over the drink-us (S.S.B.); (A.B.); Glo.[1] (4) Lan. From these entertainments being supported by the contributions of the tenants, they were derisively called Drink-leans, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 288. (5) Shr. BOUND *Poems.* (1876); Shr.[1] The cowman's got a despert bad coud; I'll mak' 'im a stodger o' drink-mate fur 'is supper, an' gie 'im a good swat; Shr.[2] (6) Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Drink siller is still the vulgar designation and pronunciation (JAM.). Kcb. I cannot get a house in this town wherein to leave drink-silver in my Master's name, save one only, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 122.

5. Phr. (1) *In drink*, drunk; (2) *no small drink, fig.* of considerable importance, of no little consequence; (3) *out of drink*, sober, not intoxicated; (4) *sale-drink*, liquor handed round free at a sale for the general refreshment; (5) *to get the liver drink*, to be at death's door, to be nearly dead; (6) *to have had some drink*, to be the worse for drink, but not absolutely drunk.

(1) Ayr. I canna see the sense o' swearin' ava, either in drink or oot o' drink, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 17. Chs.[1] (2) Abd. Helen's nae sma' drink; It's nae to ilka chiel she'll gie her niece, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 117. Dmb. Mrs. Renshaw thought herself 'nae sma' drink' when the Laird himself gave her his arm, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) iv. Edb. Thinking themselves, I dare say, no small drink, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv; Our Johnny's nae sma' drink you'll guess, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 167, ed. 1785. Slk. Davie was nae sma' drink, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 47, ed. 1866. (3) Ayr. I canna see the sense o' swearin' ava, either in drink or oot o' drink, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 17. (4) Cum. No lower depth of meanness can be touched than that bottomed by the man who attends for the sake of this without buying or even bidding (J.Ar.). (5) S. & Ork.[1] Dou's gotten dy liver drink. (6) Chs.[3] 'He had had some drink,' one of our commonest expressions.

6. Beer, ale; beer in the process of fermentation.

w.Yks. Let's hev a pint o' drink, missis, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (J.T.); E one corner theare wor a tub wi some drink workin in, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 14; w.Yks.[1] 'Thin drink' is small beer; w.Yks.[5] Nobbud hed a pint o' drink for a week. Which is t'better sleck,—drink ur watter? Lan. Thou con always find friends when thou wants a sope o' drink, BRIERLEY *Insurrog* (1886) 13; On wawtit him o'er into th' Gal keer, ful o new drink wortching, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 35. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. nw.Der.[1], War. (J.R.W.), War.[2] Shr.[1] Common. 'Whad sort o' drink dun they keep at that public?' 'Well, nuthin' to brag on; it wunna much better than fresh-drink the las' time as I wuz theer'; Shr.[2] A small jug'le o' drink. Glo. (A.B.); Glo.[1] It's a drop of very good drink; Glo.[2] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Very common. Wut av-u draap u dringk ur u draap u suy-dur? [Wilt have a drop of ale or a drop of eider?] Cider is never called 'drink.' V-ee guut koa-ldurz nuuf t-oa-l dhu dringk? [Have you coolers enough to hold the wort?]

7. Cider.

War. (J.R.W.), Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

8. A drench, draught of medicine for horses or cattle.

Chs.[1] 'I'll send her a drink' says the farrier when he comes to prescribe for a cow. n.Lin.[1] War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[2], s.War.[1] Sus.[1] I gave the old cow a drink last night, and she's up again and looking eversmuch better this morning.

Hence **Drink-horn**, *sb.* the left horn of a cow, by aid of which a drench is given to horses and cows. n.Lin.[1]

9. *pl.* Refreshments between meals. Cf. **drinking**.

w.Yks. SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; w.Yks.[5] Gehring his drinks.

DRINK, *sb.*[2] Sc. [drɪŋk.] A lanky, overgrown person.

Per. 'He's gotten a lang drink o' a wife.' Not uncommon (G.W.). Ayr. Stair had grown up into a great lang drink, and would fankled, as Robin Cummell said, if he fell, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) xvi.

[Norw. dial. *areng*, a young lad, a man just grown up (AASEN); ON. *drengr*, a young unmarried man; cp. Norw. dial. *drengkall*, an unmarried man.]

DRINK-A-PENNY, *sb.* Irel. **1.** The bald coot, *Fulica atra.* n.Ir. (J.S.); N.I.[1]

2. The little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis.*

N.I.[1] Dwn. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 216.

DRINKER, *sb.* Sus. Som. **1.** The moth, *Lasiocampa potatoria.*

Som. COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 140.

2. *Comp.* **Drinker-acre**, the land set apart on dividing brook-land (which was depastured in common) for mowing, to provide drink and provisions for the tenants and labourers. Sus.[1 2]

DRINKING, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. Also Ken. Som. Dev. 1. Food taken between regular meals; food taken in the forenoon, either breakfast or luncheon.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) ne.Yks.[1] A short meal in the middle of an afternoon in haytime or harvest, consisting *gen.* of bread-and-cheese and beer. w.Yks. So much a day an' drinkins, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1892); w.Yks.[13]; w.Yks.[5] Gehring his fornoin drinking. Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Not.[2] The breakfast and tea of a labourer taken while at his work. n.Lin.[1] Beer given to men in harvest, or when corn is being threshed. Wor. It isn't the drinks as hurts a man, but the drinkings between the drinks (H.K.). Ken. Grose (1790); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) 51; Ken.[2] Dev. 'Feyther, don't ee want no drinkings then?' ... 'Iss fy, my dear, us be keen for a drop of tay,' O'Neill *Dumpses* (1893) 27. n.Dev. A zend to vield wi tha drenking, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 196. nw.Dev.[1] In some places called Afternoons or Arternoons.

Hence **Drinking-cake**, *sb.* a large flat cake eaten with beer or tea in the harvest-field during the afternoon. nw.Dev.[1]

2. The afternoon or evening meal; tea.

w.Yks. He'd allus ta wait o' t'kettle boilin' when he wanted his drinkin, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 39; w.Yks.[24]; w.Yks.[5] Am bown hoam to get my drinking. nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Drinking-time**, *sb.* the time of the evening meal, tea-time.

Yks. By 'drinking' time all Repton knew that Turners had stopped again, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xxvii. n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Abaht noine o'clock I thowt I'd turn aht, an' get a good day's wark dun by drinkin' toime, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) viii; If you can catch him at drinking time, he may tell you something about his day's labour, Fletcher *Wapentake* (1895) 238.

3. *Comp.* **Drinking-do**, a drinking bout, debauch.

Lan. At th' end of every drinkin'-do He're sure to crack o' deein', Waugh *Poems* (1876) 86.

4. An entertainment given by the master of a school to scholars on quitting the school.

Lan. Potation penny, paid by the scholars or their friends to the master to enable him to give an entertainment at some season of the year (usually in Lent) to the scholars on quitting school. This is in some counties still continued, and is called 'the drinking,' Wharton *Hist. Manch. Gram. School* (1828) 25, in *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 91.

5. *pl.* The beer and tobacco provided for farmers after a rent or tithe feast.

w.Som.[1] Such an entertainment is always called 'u dún-ur un dring-keenz' [a dinner and drinkings].

DRINKY, *adj.* Som. Having had too much to drink, but not absolutely drunk.

w.Som.[1] Well, he wadn not to zay drunk, your honour, but a little bit drinky, merry like; he knowed well enough what he was about.

DRINT, see **Drent**, *sb.*

DRIP, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Eng. Written **dryp** Shr.[2] [drip.] 1. *v.* To drain the last drops from a cow when milking.

Chs. To see that the cows are properly dripped, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 44; Chs.[1] It used to be the custom for someone (frequently a young person learning to milk) to follow the regular milkers and drip all the cows. Many old-fashioned farmers still practice it; but in too many cases the good old custom is given up. The person who dripped the cows did not sit down, but stood and milked with one hand, holding the can in the other; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] After the first milking is over, it is the custom to go round the cows a second time to obtain the few drops of milk that have meanwhile been secreted in the udder. nw.Der.[1], War.[3], Shr.[12], nw.Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Dripping-bowl**, *sb.* a wooden bowl used to 'drip' into; (2) **-can**, *sb.* a small can used in 'dripping' cows, being easier to hold in one hand than an ordinary milk-can; (3) **Drippings**, *sb. pl.* the last milk drawn from a cow.

(1) Shr.[1] (2) Chs.[1] (3) Lan. The term usually heard for the second or final milking of a herd of cows is 'the drippings'; and the expression would be, 'An yo [or ast u] ta'en [or gotten] th' drippin's?' *Manch. City News* (Jan. 25, 1896); Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Much richer than the first milk. The drippings were generally put into the cream mug for churning, and not amongst the general milk for cheese making. They are also considered a potent drink for consumptive people and weakly children; Chs.[3], s.Chs.[1], War.[3], Shr.[12] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

2. *sb.* Anything that falls in drops; in phr. *as wet as drip*, very wet indeed.

w.Yks.[1] I maad my sark as wit as drip, ii. 295. n.Lin.[1]

3. A stalactite.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

4. A rut or little open drain in the road. Also called **Grip**. Hrf.[2]

5. A trap to catch rats or mice; see below.

I.W.[2] To set a 'drip' is to take a piece of board about 6 ins. square, and fix a nail in two opposite corners of it; then place this piece of wood (the drip) in the corner of a room. ... A tub or large pan three parts full of water is placed directly under the 'drip' and the bait is put on the corner of the 'drip' furthest from the wall. The rat or mouse, in trying to reach the bait, overbalances the 'drip' and falls into the water beneath.

DRIP, *sb.*[2] Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Written **dhrip** e.Yks. [drip.] Snow, used only in phr. *as white as drip*, as white as driven snow.

Cum. (M.P.); Horses as white as drip, Borrowdale *Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310; It was cuvert oa ower wih a cleaath as white as drip, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 169; Cnm.[1] Wm. If Neddy sed craas wer black, Betty wed threeap doon et thae wer es white es dripp, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 38; Her bits o' duds ar as white as drip, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 5. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 22; e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. (J.T.), ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Drip-white**, *adj.* perfectly white, as white as snow. ne.Lan.[1]

DRIPMY-BIT, *sb.* Dev. [dri·pmi-bit.] A threepenny piece or bit.

Dev. Lükee zee! 'er'th agied me a drip-my-bit vur düing dree hours' work, a skinflint old twoad! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Jist gie ole Nan a dripmy bit, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 51, ed. 1865. nw.Dev.[1]

DRIPPER, *sb.* Dor. Som. [dri·pə(r).] A small shallow vessel to catch drippings or take slops.

w.Cy (Hall.) Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). w.Som. (F.W.W.)

DRIPPING, *ppl. adj.* Hrt. Of the weather: showery, rainy.

Hrt. If the weather be dripping, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. 1.

DRIPPING-BAGS, *sb. pl.* Hrf.[2] Bags of canvas like inverted sugar-cones through which cider is passed fresh from the cider-press.

DRIPPITY-DROPPITY, *sb.* Lin. The game of 'drop the handkerchief.'

e.Lin. Many's the time I've played drippity-droppity with the old vicar and his wife (G.G.W.).

DRIPPLE, *sb.* Hrf. Wil. [dri·pl.] A 'thripple,' a movable rail on a cart or wagon.

Hrf.[2] Wil.[1] The dripple is the strip running along the top of the side of the waggon from which over the hind wheels project the waggon-hoops, and over the front wheels the raves (s.v. Waggon).

DRIPPLE, see **Dreeple**.

DRIPPLETY, *adj.* Sur. Wet, rainy.

Sur. We've had such a dripplety summer (T.S.C.).

DRIPSHAMS, *sb. pl.* Cor. [dri·pʃəmz.] The last drops of liquid.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

DRIPSHAN, *sb.* Cor. [dri·pʃən.] Mother's milk; spirits.

Cor.[1] A little drap o' dripshan; Cor.[2]

DRISEN, see **Drizzen**.

DRISH, *sb.* Irel. Also Som. Dev. [driʃ.] A thrush.

Wxf.[1] w.Som.[1] I know's a drishes nest way dree eggs in un. Dev. Bowring *Lang.* (1866) l. 27; Dev.[2] What a bütivul zinger tha drish iz. n.Dev. Thees morn I yeard the gladdies zing, And drishes too, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 53.

DRISK, *sb.* Cor. Amer. [drisk.] A drizzly mist.

Amer. My calash defended me well from the cold drisk, Sewall *Diary* (Apr. 27, 1717).

Hence **Drisky**, *adj.* misty, foggy, rainy, wet.

Cor. A Cornishman is never in such spirits as in drisky weather, O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; The day was 'drisky,' as they say in Cornwall. A fine drizzle descended from a sky of even grey, without one rift of blue, and the fern and stunted herbage were saturated with a white dew, Mortimer *Tales* (1895) 158.

DRITE, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **dreit** S.& Ork.[1]; **dright-** (Hall.); **dryte** Sc. **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Drate**, (2) **Dret**. Sc. (Jam.) [For examples see **II.** below.] **2.** *pp.*: (1) **Drate**, (2) **Dreitten**, (3) **Drett**.

(1) **Keb.** (2, 3) **S. & Ork.**[1]

II. To void excrement.

Sc. You dream'd that you dret under you, and when you rose it was true. An answer to them that say, Guess what I dreamed, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 375; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Keb.** The cock had craw'd day, or the ducks had drate Upo' the hallan stane, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 7. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dret**, *sb.* excrement; (2) **Drightups**, or **Drite-ups**, *sb. pl.* a boy's first breeches after leaving off petticoats.

(1) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (2) **n.Cy.** (Hall.); **N.Cy.**[1]

[To dryte, *cacare*, *Cath. Angl.* ON. *drīta*.]

DRITE, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **dryte** n.Yks.[3]; and in form **dhrite** e.Yks.[1] [drait.] **1.** *v.* To drawl, speak monotonously or indistinctly. Cf. **drate**.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[123], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] Deeant dhrawl an dhrite seeah. *pret.* dhrate, *pp.* dhriten, *ib. MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Drite-poke**, *sb.* a drawler, one who speaks indistinctly, or hesitatingly; (2) **Drity**, *adj.* indistinct, slow in speaking.

(1) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.** He talks varry drity (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**[1] It's nut drity [said of an old violin].

2. *sb.* A drawl, a slow mode of speaking. **m.Yks.**[1]

DRITH, *sb.* Som. A wooden implement used by thatchers to fix the straw on the roof. (W.F.R.)

DRITH, DRITHER, see **Dree**, *v.*, **Dreddour**.

DRIVE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. gram. forms and dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [draiv, driv.]

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Drahve**, (2) **Draiv**, (3) **Drave**, (4) **Drayve**, (5) **Dreeve**, (6) **Dreve**, (7) **Dreyve**, (8) **Driv**. [Forms 3, 4, 5, 6 represent OE. *drāfan*, to drive.] For further examples see **II.** below.

(1) **n.Yks.** He drahves up ov a neet, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 38. **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **m.Yks.**[1] D'raa'v, *Introd.* 34. (2) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 129. (3) **w.Som.**[1] I draves Mr. Bird's osses. You must drave in some stakes. Thicks on'y fit to drave away the birds. (4) **Dev.** (5) **Wxf.**[1] (6) **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**, **Dor.**[1] (7) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Cum.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Drahyv, 80. (8) **Ken.**[1] I want ye driv some cattle. **Sur.** (T.S.C.)

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Draav**, (2) **Drave**, (3) **Drayve**, (4) **Dreav(e**, (5) **Dreayve**, (6) **Dreeav(e**, (7) **Dreft**, (8) **Dricve**, (9) **Driff**, (10) **Driv**, (11) **Drived**, (12) **Droved**, (13) **Druv**.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Bnff.** Ane drave the cawf, the stot, an stirk, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 68. **Fif.** Down on the yird she drave, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 16. **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **m.Yks.**[1] D're·h'v, *Introd.* 34. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Dreav, Wright *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 129; **w.Yks.**[3] (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. (4) **Cum.** Squeelin heam t'two pigs he dreàv, Richardson *Talk* 1876) 2nd S. 44; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] We dréave . . . to Foster Penrice's, 37. **Lan.** Mony a dirty and slovenly woman dreav a man to drinkin', Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) No. 4. (5) **Wm.** A helm rough and wod Dreayve back the hulet to his haunts. Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 12. (6) **Wm.** She . . . dreeave Bobby afooar her, seeam es ya drive coves, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 27; When Natty Clarkson's man Dreeav Natty's nag an gig, *ib.* 37. (7) **Ess.** Many ov the Johnnys thote They dreft a pritty stroke, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 121; **Ess.**[1] (8) **Ked.** Kirkton Drieve a chuckie owre the plate, Grant *Lays* (1884) 73. (9) **Ess.** I driff the waggon to Colchester, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* II. 178. (10) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **sw.Lin.**[1] I driv a many away mysen. **Nrf.** He driv home, Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. **Suf.**[1] Yow driv yar pigs finely i' the night [snored]. (11) **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* 1866) I. 26. (12) **w.Som.** Droa'v(d, Elworthy *Gram.* 1877 48; **w.Som.**[1] I droved home last night long way Mr. Lock to Beer. (13) **N.I.**[1] I dhruv past him. **Nhb.**[1] He druv us ower iv his gig. **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** That owd cart as I once druv yo fro' Manchester in, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 258. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs**[1] Drùv, 80. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** The heät druv hout i' my heyes, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **War.** That was a fine beast you druv in yesterday, Bob, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) 38; **War.**[2] I druv 'im theer myself; **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 52. **Glo.**[1]

3. *pp.*: (1) **Dreen**, (2) **Dreft**, (3) **Drine**, (4) **Drove**, (5) **Droved**, (6) **Droven**, (7) **Drovven**, (8) **Druv**, (9) **Druven**, (10) **Dryvven**.

(1) **Sc.** Snaw in spitters aft was dreen Amang the air, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 323; Dri'en [dreen], Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. (2) **Ess.** Sich numbers pass'd um dreft, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 85. (3) **Sc.** Aft has drine the winter snaw, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 53. (4) **Sur.**[1] (5) **w.Som.** U droa'vd, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 48. **Dev.** He ought to have it droved out, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 84. (6) **Nhb.**[1] Mony a day hev aa droven the gin gan. **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **e.Yks.**[1] Dhrovven. **m.Yks.**[1] D'rov·u'n, D'ruov·u'n, *Introd.* 34. (7) **Wm.** Hoo far hev ye drovven them? (B.K.) (8) **N.I.**[1] I've dhruv that horse these five year. **Der.** He sold me a keow . . . and he said she were overdruv, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) i. **n.Lin.**[1] When I'd druv to Spital, I baaited my herse. **Lei.**[1] It's her as has druv 'im tew it. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] 'Ers [her has] druv me to it' is a not uncommon excuse. **Shr.**[1] I 'ear Medlicott's lost the cow 'e bought at the fair, an' I dunna öönder at it; 'er milk 'ad bin pounded so lung, an' 'er wuz o'er-druv, an' it brought on the milk faiver. **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] 'I wunt be druv' is a favourite maxim with Sussex people. [Amer. The Stone Pike thet's druv thru Bunker's Hill, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1866) 255.] (9) **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Drùv·n, 80. **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 52. (10) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204.

II. 1. Phr. (1) *to drive after*, to pursue; (2) *— away*, to carry the sheaves of corn from the field to the farm or stack; (3) *— a boat*, to propel a boat with a pole or paddle; (4) *— a common*, to drive all the stock on a common into one place; (5) *— an end*, (6) *— a head*, to excavate a level or gallery in a mine; (7) *— a hedge*, to plant stakes to make a hedge; (8) *— a noise*, see *— work*; (9) *— the pigs through my game*, to interfere, spoil sport; (10) *— the pund*, to drive impounded cattle and sell them for the fine; (11) *— a spreagh*, to steal cattle; (12) *— work*, to make a disturbance or noise.

(1) **Glo.**[1] (2) **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (3) **Hrf.**[1] (4) **n.Lin.**[1] Driving all the stock on a common into one place that the parochial or manorial authorities may find out if any of them have infectious disorders, or if any one holder of a common-right has turned on more cattle than his 'stint,' or if any 'foreigners' (q.v.) have turned stock thereupon. 'Some of the inhabitants of Ashby or neighbouring villages had got into the habit of putting stock into the commons who had no common-rights, and the process called driving the common was resorted to,' *Affid. of J. Fowler* in *Beauchamp v. Winn* (1867). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**[1] When the hayward come wi' all his men To dreve the common, 258. (5) **Cor.** To drive a end, or stope a back, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 62; **Cor.**[1] (6) **Shr.**[1] (7) **Hrt.** There are too many of these villainous, and commonly petty farmers, who make no conscience of what we call 'driving a hedge'; that is, at every making of a foot-hedge . . . they take the opportunity of driving their stakes further into another man's ground than they ought to do, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 18 **s.Hmp.** 'You dreve less noise there,' shouted the jailor, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxv. (9) **Sc.** This tramper has come hither to drive the pigs through my game, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) v. (10) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (11) **Sc.** They . . . reckon driving a spreagh (whilk is, in plain Scotch, stealing a herd of nowte) a gallant, manly action, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. (12) **Hmp.** Boys who behave badly and talk in church are said to 'drive work.' 'The boys only go to night school to drive work' (H.C.M.B.). **Dor.** Don't ye dreve sich work, i.e. do not make such an uproar, Barnes *Gl.* (1863) s.v. Naïse. **Som.** Swelt-man *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Drive-bundle**, see below; (2) **-knurr**, a game in which a 'knurr' is driven by being hit with a stick; (3) **-way**, an old cart-road or cattle-path, impassable for carriages.

(1) **Ken.**[2] A drive-bundle, when a horse first carries one, and then returns to fetch another; that is in carrying on double-horse. (2) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1892). (3) **Sur.**[1]

3. To attend to a horse or pony when working in a mine.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

Hence **Driver**, *sb.* a boy employed in driving the horses on the main roads underground.

Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

4. To put off doing anything until the last minute; to delay.

Cum. Some lads court fearfu' hard, yet still Put off and drive and dally, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1743) 118. **Wm.** They've drovven it inta t'neet (B.K.). **n.Yks.** She drives milking leeat (I.W.). **e.Yks.** They must bee driven noe longer, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 109. **w.Yks.** Tha'l drive it while it's too lat, *Halifax Courier* (May 8, 1897); **w.Yks.**[1] Thou begins to drive it; **w.Yks.**[2] **Chs.**[1] Oo ne'er

gets her dishes weshed till neet, oo's that driving. nw.Der.[1] s.Not. If I go out to tea, then my pigs gets driven (J.P.K.). Nhp.[1] You always drive off everything to the last. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

5. To hurry, hasten; to be overdone with work, so that one is obliged to hurry unduly.

Abd. They a' drive to the ingle cheek, Regardless of a flan o' reek, *Farmer's Ha'* (1794) st. 4. Ayr. Down Pleasure's stream, wi' swelling sails I'm tauld ye're driving rarely, BURNS *Dream* 1786) st. 10. Dmf. He dannert and drave for a while nae doot, REID *Poems* (1894) 79. s.Not. Never let your work drive you. Whatever's driven you so late? (J.P.K.) Nhp.[1] 'I was very much druv' is a phrase often used in application either to time or money. War.[3] Ken.[1] 'I want ye driv some cattle!' 'Very sorry, but I'm that druv up I caan't do't!' Sur.[1] 'If he don't get on no faster than he's a doing he'll get drove at last.' I found an old potter's kiln in which the pots were thrown away in confusion and not completely burnt. The man who was excavating said, 'I expact how it was, that while he was a-making of them he got drove.' Dev. Ezzul tuk'd up ta drayve an trapse, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 42, ed. 1866; Dev.[1] I warnis our vokes wonder what the godger's a come o' me. I'll drive home, 20.

6. Of manure, &c.: to stimulate growth, to force.

Wil.[1] Thur, that'll drive th' rhubub, I knaws!

7. To propel or throw with force.

Per. Still in use. He dreeve a stane through my window (G.W.).

8. To throw or pile up into a heap; to pitch with a fork.

Per. Drive up the sheaves or we'll no be finished the nicht (G.W.).

9. To dig, excavate in a pit.

Nhb.[1] The pitman drives in as he digs, or hews his way, or gets the coal. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

10. *sb.* The act of driving horses, cattle, &c., on an open common, into one place, for the purpose of ascertaining their ownership.

Oxf. The custom is for the owners to claim their own cattle from the pound, thus leaving in the pound all cattle belonging to people who have no right to pasture. Such cattle are either forfeited or given up to the owners on payment of a fine. Still carried out on Port Meadow, at Oxford (G.O.).

11. A drove. Wxf.[1], Ken. (G.B.)

12. Phr. *your drive*, your horse, trap, and harness. Wxf. (J.S.)

13. Force, action, *gen.* in phr. *full drive*.

Cum.[1] Our hay knife's square mouth't and hez nea drive wid it. w.Yks.[4] Nhp.[1] He went along, full drive. A common expression for walking or running with great speed.

Hence *to play drive*, to come with full force or impetus.

Edb. A dog that, wakening out of its slumbers with a yell, . . . played drive against my uncle, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii.

14. A push, shove; a blow.

Per. He gaed me a drive wi' his fist (G.W.).

15. Sleet. Hence **Driving**, *adj.* Of weather: sleeting or snowing.

w.Yks. It was driving weather, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

16. A broad path in a wood.

Wil. The fawns fed away . . . into one of the broad green open paths or drives, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 304; There comes . . . the low rushing roar of hundreds of hoofs. . . . There is a block in the treacherous 'drive,' *ib. Hodge* (1880) I. 188.

17. A line or band of sand, esp. with reference to the direction of the stratum.

Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 286 (s.v. Shock).

DRIVEN-WHEAT, *sb. Obs.* Yks. See below.

e.Yks. If it bee not infected with a wheate called driven-wheate; which wheate hath no awnes, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 99.

DRIVING, *prp.* and *vbl. sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Hrt. e.An. Cor. **1.** *prp.* In *comp.* (1) **Driving-bands**, the long reins used by a ploughman for guiding his horses; (2) **-gate**, (3) **-lane**, an occupation road; (4) **-line**, a cord used by poachers for driving game.

(1) e.Yks. (I.W.); e.Yks.[1] (2) e.Lan.[1] (3) Chs.[1] (4) Hrt. (H.G.)

2. *vbl. sb.* Fishing with a drift-net, drift-fishing; long-shoring for herrings.

e.An.[1] Nrf. (A.G.); Nrf.[1] Cor. The most successful time for driving is in hazy weather with some motion of the waves, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 111.

Hence (1) **Driver**, *sb.*, (2) **Driving-boat**, *sb.* a fishing-boat carrying drift-nets; (3) **-nets**, *sb. pl.* drift-nets.

(1) Cor. Drift nets carried by the drivers, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (2) Cor.[2] (3) Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[2] Nets drawn after the boats, fastened only at one end, in the meshes of which fish are caught as they try to pass through.

DRIVLIN, *prp.* Sh.I. [dri·vlin.] Trailing through mire. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *drivlast*, to be entangled, confused (AASEN).]

DRIXEY, see **Droxy**.

DRIZ, *sb.* Lon. Slang. Also written **driss**. A term among thieves and gypsies for lace.

Lon. A bit of driss, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 424; Among street-people the lace is called 'driz,' *ib.* I. 387.

Hence (1) **Driz-fencer**, *sb.* a lace-seller; (2) **-kemesa**, *sb.* a laced shirt.

(1) Lon. Among street-people the lace is called 'driz,' and the sellers of it 'driz-fencers,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 387. Slang. A person who buys or sells stolen lace, BARRÈRE. (2) Cant. Soon then I mounted in swell-street high, And sported my flashest toggery, . . . My thimble of ridge, and my driz kemesa, AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) bk. III. v. Slang. BARRÈRE.

DRIZZEN, *v.* Sc. Irel. Written **drisen** Ir. To low as a cow or ox, esp. to make a low plaintive sound when wanting food. Also used *fig.* of persons.

Ags. (JAM.) Ant. A hear the coo drisenin; she's wanting her tub, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

DRIZZLE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Not. Glo. (?) Ken. Cor. Also written **drizel** Lnk. [dri·zl.] **1.** *v.* To let fall slowly in small drops; to drip, dribble.

Fif. Down drizzlin' frae his feathers damp His sleepy dew-draps owr their camp, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 123. s.Not. When she basted the meat, the snuff frum 'er nose uster drizzle on to 't (J.P.K.).

Hence **Drizzling-dour**, *sb.* a small stream.

w.Cor. BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

2. *Fig.* To walk slowly; to float, drift along.

Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Glo.[1] I hates to see a poor dumb animal, i. e. a dog, drizzlin after a conveyance. [I cannot be certain that this word was not invented by the speaker.] Ken. In rather sharp streams, the latter bait [bread and bran] will float, or 'drizzle,' down a very long distance, *Fishing Gazette* (Sept. 7, 1889) 149, col. 2.

3. To bowl a ball close to the ground. Ken. (G.B.); Ken.[1]

4. *sb.* The scanty water of a rivulet, which hardly appears to run.

Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Lnk. Collect the drizel to a pool, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 143.

DRIZZLE, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. A very small salt ling. (HALL.)

DRO, **DROA**, see **Drow**, *v.*[2]

DROACE, *sb. Obs.* Wm. A number of people, a crowd.

Wm. Awt oth yearth rin a droace a' witehes, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 74.

[Norw. dial. *drose*, a flock, a number of people (AASEN).]

DROAK, **DROASE**, **DROAT**, see **Drouk**, **Drose**, **Drawt**.

DROB, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [drob.] **1.** *v.* To prick, as with a needle or sharp instrument.

Ags. (JAM.) Per. Drobbin' him wi' prins, an' what no, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1833) 232, ed. 1887; He drobet his finger wi' a pin (G.W.).

2. *sb.* A thorn, prickle. Per. (JAM.); (G.W.)

DROCHLE, *v.* Sc. Also written **droghle** Sc. (JAM.) [dro·χl.] To walk with short, uneven steps; to stagger; to dawdle. Cf. **drachle**, *sb.*

Bnff.[1] Per. What are ye drochlin there for? (G.W.)

Hence (1) **Drochlan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of walking with short, uneven steps, staggering; (2) **Drechling**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) tottering, staggering; puny; (*b*) lazy, indolent; (*c*) wheezing, in phr. *droghling and coghling*.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2, *a*) Abd. Syne a' the drochlin hempy thrang Gat o'er him wi' a fudder, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 46. (*b*) Per. That lassie's a droehlin crater (G.W.). Cld. (JAM.) (*c*) Sc. He's coming down the close wi' that droghling coghling baillie body, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

DROCHLE, DROCHT, see **Droichle, Drouth**.

DROCK, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Glo.[1] The iron piece to which the horses were hitched on the old long-tailed ploughs.

[Drock . . . is an upright piece of timber . . . belonging to the right side of the tail. . . . The ground wrist of the plow is fastened to this, as also is the earth-board, CHAMBERS *Cyclop.* (1788).]

[OE. *þroc*: *Dentale*, 'aratri pars,' sule-reost *uel* þroc, *MS. Harl.* (c. 1000) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 219.]

DROCK, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Glo. Brks. Wil. Som. **1.** *sb.* A covered drain under a roadway; a small watercourse, a ditch; also in *comp.* **Drock-way.** Cf. **druff** and **droke.**

Glo.[1] **Brks.** *Oxf. Times* (Dec. 23, 1893). **Wil.** Before pipes in clay were invented, hollow trees were used as waterpipes in ditches, and served as well for bridges over them—these were the original drocks. All ways over watercourses covered with earth or flat stones are called drocks (W.C.P.); The drock there was in a very bad state, the footpath being such that it was almost impossible to get by, *Wil. Times* (May 18, 1895) 5; **Wil.**[1] A short drain under a roadway, often made with a hollow tree. **Som.** In common use to denote a small stream of water or gully (G.S.).

2. A broad flat stone laid as a bridge across a ditch; also applied to the stone-work at the top of a well upon which the windlass stands.

Wil. (W.C.P.); At their wire, set up in a 'drock,' JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 169, ed. 1889; **Wil.**[1]

3. *v.* To drain land by means of stone gutters underground. Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

DROD, *sb.*[1] Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A short, thick, clubbish person.

He is a drod of a bodie.

DROD, *sb.*[2] Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A rude candlestick, used in visiting the offices of a farm-house at night-time.

DRODDUM, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **drodum.** Lnk. [dro·dəm.] The breech.

Sc. Swearing this-gate by your droddum, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 35. **Frf.** That's my lum beneath your droddum, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 95. **Fif.** Gie the Pape a jerk, And in his droddum clap the dirk O' reformation richt, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 27. **Ayr.** I'd gie you sic a hearty doze o't, Wad dress your droddum, BURNS *To a Louse*, st. 5. **Gall.** When they saw him dressing the droddums of the youth of the . . . gang, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xviii. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790).

Hence **Droddum-skelping**, *adj.* whipping.

Lnk. Still wi' manly front Thro' drodum-skelpin' scaur an' waur Be aye brizzing yont, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 47.

DRODGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To do servile work; to drudge. Lnk. (JAM.)

2. *sb.* A person constantly behind-hand with work.

Per. A 'drudge' is always kept working: a 'drodge' is always working because she cannot get forward with her work; the word 'drodge' implies blame, 'drudge' none G.W.).

DRODLICH, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A useless mass.

Fif. The elf gae a skriech Whan a' the hale kirnan Tae drodlich was driven, *MS. Poem* (JAM.).

DRODS, *sb. pl.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Ill-humour; a pet, fit of sullenness or bad temper.

DRODSOME, *adj.* Shr.[1] [dro·dsəm.] Dreadful, alarming.

DROF, see **Drove**, *sb.*[1]

DROFF, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dregs, refuse. (HALL.) See **Draff.**

DROG, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Also written **drogue** Ayr. [drōg.] **1.** *sb.* A drug.

Abd. Fat dis he mean, Mains, by aye speakin' o' 'feesikal' force—is't ony kin' o' drogs? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiv. **Kcd.** Lyin' maistly i' the dead-thraw, Past the doctor's drogs an' skeel, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 38. **Rnf.** A' the doctors' drogs or skill Nae ease, alake! cou'd len' him, WILSON *Poems* (1790) 201 (JAM.). **Ayr.** It's a soor drogue, mem; but the ill and the ail need the dose, GALT *Lairds* 1826) xxxi. **Lnk.** The doctor gi'es me drogs to ease my auld and crazy banes, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 43. **Lth.** Oor doctor . . . teuk ill. An' wi' drinkin' his drogs, himsel' sune did kill, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 83. **Edb.** May the meat and the drink he has taken off us be like drogs to his inside, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* 1823) viii. **Slk.** If outher gude fare or drogs will do it, I'll hae them playing at the penny-stane wi' Davie Tait, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 59, ed. 1865.

Hence (1) **Droggie**, (2) **Droggist**, *sb.* a druggist; (3) **Droguery**, *sb.* medicines, drugs.

(1) **Abd.** The usual term. Gae owre to the shop an' tell droggie to gie ye an once o' salts (G.W.). (2) **Ayr.** Near to Robin Craig the druggist's shop, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 13. (3) **Ayr.** Nane o' the droguery nor the roguery o' doctors for me, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii.

2. *v.* To drug, take drugs.

Sc. To consult the doctors anent my health, with whom I have been drogging and dressing ever since I came here, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 113, ed. 1828.

[Hailsum of smell as ony . . . droggis, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 84. OFr. *drogue* (HATZFELD).]

DROG, *sb.*[2] Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A buoy sometimes attached to the end of a harpoon line, when the whale runs it out.

DROGGET, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **dhrogget** Uls.; **drogat**, **drogit** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **droggit** Edb.; **drugget** N.I.[1] [dro·gət, drʉ·gət.] **1.** A coarse woollen cloth; a cloth made of a mixture of flax and wool. Also used *fig.* and *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Edb.** Haste ye, bring My braw new droggit gown, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 18. **Bwk.** Huzzies—wha in my younger days wad hae been glad o' hame-made stuff, or drogget, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **N.I.**[1] Of the offspring of mixed marriages it is sometimes said, 'They're drogget, an' that's the worst of all cloth.' **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) V. 100.

2. Phr. *to speak drugget*, to speak with a mixture of provincial and vulgar language and of pure English; to graft a fine accent on a vulgar one.

N.I.[1] **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) V. 105.

[Fr. *droguet*, a kind of stuff that's half silk, half wool (COTGR.).]

DROGHEDY, *sb.* Irel. A quick tune played for jig dancing; a dance or jig danced to this tune. Also called **Droghedy's March.**

s.Ir. A well-known ♫ quick tune played for jig dancing (P.W.J.). **Wxf.** And was taught to bear his part in that relic of the Pyrrhic or Druidic dance, 'Droghedy's March,' KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 231.

DROGHEY, *adj.* Irel. Of weather: rainy, misty, drizzly. N.I.[1], Ant. (S.A.B.)

DROGLIN, *ppl. adj.* Dur. [Not known to our correspondents.] Foggy.

Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

DROGUE, see **Drog**, *sb.*[1]

DROICH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **droiche** Slk.; **droigh** s.Don.; and in form **dreegh**, **dreich** Rxb. (JAM.) [droiχ, drīχ.] **1.** A dwarf, pigmy; a short, unwieldy person.

Sc. 'Vile droich,' he said, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802 IV. 342, ed. 1848. **Cai.**[1] **s.Sc.** WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 321. **Ayr.** The hindmost Laird of Ardeer was certainly a vera wee droich o' a creatur himsel', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 253. **Slk.** Though noo and then, to be sure, a dowdy or a droich, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 197. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Droichan**, *sb.* any small living animal, sometimes used as a term of reproach; (2) **Droichy**, *adj.* dwarfish.

(1) **Inv.** (H.E.F.) (2) **Sc.** Zaccheus was a man of low stature, that is, a little droichy body, *Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 119. **Cai.**[1]

2. The worst pig in a litter.

s.Don. Being usually very small and hard to keep alive, [it] is often given to one of the children for a pet, and it is reared in great comfort in a warm bed by the kitchen fire, and fed on milk, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

[**1.** Doe, droigh, what thou dow, MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 70. Ir. and Gael. *droich*, a dwarf (MACBAIN), by metathesis of *r*, fr. Sc. *duerch*, a dwarf. Duerch, I sall ding the, DUNBAR *Flyting* (1505) 395.]

DROICHLE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **drochle** Bnff.[1] A stout, dumpy person; also used of an animal small of its kind; also used *attrib.* See **Droich.**

Sc. (G.W.), **Bnff.**[1] **Slk.** Up there starts a droichle man, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 212.

DROIGH, DROIGHT, see **Droich, Draught,** *sb.*[1]

DROIL, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. A drudge, servant.

Lan. Though she do never finger soile More huswife is then painfull droyle, *Huswines pointes* in the Farmer MS. (c. 1600), Chet. Soc. (1873) XC. 140. [K.)]

[That droile is now your brother's wife, Brome *New Acad.* (1659) ii (Nares).]

DROILT, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Sh. and Or.I. Also in form **drult** (Jam. *Suppl.*). [**droilt, drult.**] **1.** *sb.* A clumsy person. S. & Ork.[1]

2. A heavy burden. (S.A.S.)

3. *adj.* Weak, feeble, awkward. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

Hence **Droiltie, Drultie,** (1) *sb.* a weak, slovenly person; (2) *adj.* weak, awkward, slovenly. (*ib.*)

4. *v.* To walk or work clumsily. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Droiltit,** *ppl. adj.* ungainly. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

DROINE, see **Drone,** *sb.*[1]

DROIT, see **Draught,** *sb.*[1]

DROITLY, *adv.* w.Yks. [droi·tli.] An aphetic form of *adroitly,* cleverly, skilfully.

w.Yks. Theer, lad! tha stoppt that horse varry droitly (S.K.C.).

DROITS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Ken. Rights, dues, customary payments.

Ken. Grose (1790); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[12] [The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as droits, Marryat *Frank Mildmay* (1829) i (Dav.).]

[OFr. *droits,* dues (La Curne).]

DROKE, *sb.* Cor. [drōk.] A wrinkle, furrow; a passage, groove. See **Drock,** *sb.*[2]

Cor. A hoss, aw have got a great droke in his cheens [hindquarters], Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; Cor.[12]

DROKE, see **Drawk,** *sb.*, **Drouk.**

DROLL, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. e.An. Cor. [drol, drōl.] **1.** *sb.* A droll person, a person full of humour.

Ayr. James Gore, the joiner, was as great a droll as ever leeved in Kilwinning, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 144.

Hence **Drollashun,** *sb.* a droll person.

sw.Lin.[1] Mrs. B. she is a drollashun.

2. A story, tale.

N.I.[1] Cor. Their only payment being a song or a droll, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 26, ed. 1896; Billy Frost . . . used to go round to the feasts in the neighbouring parishes, and be well entertained at the public-houses for the sake of his drolls, *ib.* (1865) *Introd.* 17; Cor.[1]

Hence (1) **Drolleries,** *sb. pl.* small collections of writings, &c.; (2) **Droll-teller,** *sb.* a story-teller, esp. an itinerant newsvendor, story-teller.

(1) Suf. This sort of petty publications had anciently the name of 'Penny Merriments,' or 'Drolleries': as little religious tracts of the same size were called 'Penny Godlinesses,' *Suf. Garl.* (1818) *Pref.* 12. (2) Cor. They were . . . informed of the active life of the world beyond them by the travelling historian only, who, as he also sought [to] amuse the people, was called the 'droll-teller,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 26, ed. 1896; More than one tale of meetings on the moor between the Owld Gentleman and sore-tempted mortals had Aichel heard the droll-tellers whisper in the chimley, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. 1. ii; Cor.[2] There were two such in Cor. as late as 1829.

3. Phr. *to tell the droll,* see below.

Cor.[1] It is the duty of the last man leaving a level part of a mine to explain to the first man of a relief party coming to it the state of the end they have been working, i.e. what holes for blasting they leave bored, what fired off, what have missed fire—this is called telling the droll.

4. A tiresome, long-winded person.

Cor.[1] He's a regular owd droll.

5. Drollery, humour, oddity, eccentricity.

Fif. Nae doubt he had his drolls, And frailties, as hae you, Gray *Poems* (1811) 77. Edb. He . . . began with some of his drolls, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. [Some turn this saying into a droll, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 36.]

6. *v.* To joke.

Gall. 'Ye'll e'en hae to trust the hoose to me and Quharrie,' said Silver Sand, still drolling, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xi; 'Oh!' said the Tutor of Cassillis, drolling, *ib. Grey Man* (1896) 186.

7. To put off, amuse with excuses; to delay, procrastinate, do anything perfunctorily. *Gen.* with *on.*

ne.Yks.[1] He dizn't want it, but ah keeps drollin' him on. e.Yks.[1] Them lawyer chaps'll dhroll-on till they get all brass thersens. e.An.[1] Nrf. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; Nrf.[1]

8. *adj.* Unusual, strange (without any suggestion of the ludicrous); rude, bad, tiresome, unmanageable. Cf. comical.

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] n.Lin.[1] A lad threw half a brick at his master's head, because he was bidden by him not to over-drive the horses working a reaping-machine. A neighbour who was narrating the circumstances said, 'I hoāpe you'll send him to Lincoln, sir; he's a droll lad an' wants correctin'.' The notion that anything funny or laughable had happened was by no means intended to be conveyed by the speaker. Nrf. He offered to come and help me to get up my hay if I wanted a man, and then when I axed him he couldn't come nohow. I call that very droll behaviour, don't you? (W.R.E.) Cor.[3] It was droll to see how high the tide ran.

Hence **Drollities,** *sb. pl.* curiosities, curios, strange unusual things.

Rnf. There were drollities of a' dimensions, Warks o' wonnerfu' inventions, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 180.

[**1.** Mr. Scoggin, the famous droll of the last century, Steele *Tatler* (1709) No. 9. Fr. *drole,* a merry grig, pleasant wag (Cotgr.). **6.** To droll; jest or joke, Kersey (1702). Fr. *droler,* to play the wag (Cotgr.).]

DROLLY, *v.* Wm. [dro·li.] Among schoolboys: to play a disgusting prank on a new boy.

Wm. They tried ta drolly him, but he wad'nt let them (B.K.).

DROMEDARY, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Wil. Also in form **dormedory** Hrf.[1] [drʊ·mədəri.]

1. *sb. Fig.* A dull, stupid person, used as a term of contempt like 'donkey.'

se.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] O Jim, you dromedary! to miss that easy catch! Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.[1] A sleepy stupid person who does not get on with work. Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] You gret dromederry, you! *MS. add.*

2. The plant black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra,* and the hardhead, *C. scabiosa.* Wil.[1]

3. *v.* To dawdle, be slow in action.

Suf. Used by an old nurse in scolding the nursemaids. She accused them of 'dossicking and dromedarying about instead of minding their work' (II J.L.R.).

DRONE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Also Som. Dev. Also in forms **droine** S. & Ork.[1]; **dron** Sc. Frf.; **drune** Sc. (Jam.) [drōn.] **1.** *sb.* A low, monotonous sound or hum; *fig.* a dull speaker or preacher.

S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* n.Sc. There was a big humble-bee, . . . and I can hear his homely drone to this day, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 243. Abd. Blessings come wi' mony a drone, Frae man and wife, *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 35; I have mair skeel than your ain regular drones (confound them!) to act as your shepherd, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 134, ed. 1889. Per. Kirsty was installed in the parlour, and her drone came through the window, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 32. s.Sc. Ye never heard the bumbee's drone, Watson *Bards* (1859) 197. Ayr. We never had sic twa drones, Burns *Ordination* (1786) st. 10; The auld man plodded straight through the Book, a drone or drawl being applied to the reading such as is heard at no other reading, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 204. Wgt. If . . . he happened to lay his hand on a book, he would immediately begin to read it aloud with a drone of a voice, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 232.

2. The low, plaintive sound made by cattle, esp. when hungry. Also used *fig.*

Sc. It often denotes the mourning sound emitted by children, when out of humour, after being flogged (Jam.). S. & Ork.[1]

3. Part of a bagpipe, esp. the bass pipe.

Sc. When the bags are fou the dron gets up, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Abd. The windy piper sounds his drone, *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 23. Kcd. Try gin ye can screw the drone, And gie us John o' Badenyon, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 88. Frf. Sedition's pipe shall lead us on, And birr shall play each gallant dron, Sands *Poems* (1833) 19. Fif. His drone did gruntch sae dour a sound, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 55. Rnf. Tho' Rorie's pipes were rude and rough The drones were dainty, auld, and teugh, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 27. Lnk. He gied his drone anither thraw, Muir *Cld. Minstr.* (1816) 24. Lth. I thought ye laid aboot ye vigorously wi' the drones o' the pipes, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 184. Edb. With his drone and chanter, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. Wgt. [He] had the honour of screwing up his drones and playing 'Highland Laddie'

to his Majesty, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 291. Ir. They put the drone of his pipe into his mouth, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. 82.

4. *v.* To drawl, speak, or sing in a low, monotonous way; to buzz.

Frf. This doolfu' ditty he would drone, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 56. Per. On ae side mither sat, Droning auld sonnets, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 82. Ayr. A bumbee noo and then gaed droning bye, Service *Notandums* (1890) 63. n Cy. (Hall.) Dev. Dŭee read vittee, an' not drone your words like that, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Droning**, (1) *vbl. sb.* a monotonous, humming sound; (2) *ppl. adj.* murmuring, monotonous, 'sing-song.'

(1) w.Som.[1] Mús·tur ——'s droa·neen·z u·nuuf· tu zai·n ún·ce·bau·dee tu·zlee·up [Mr. ——'s droning is enough to send anybody to sleep]. (2) Sc. To droning psalms in a gray harled kirk, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 256. Edb. Anxious to hear the droning croon O' Meg below, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 88.

5. Of a cow: to moan plaintively. S. & Ork.[1], Ags. (Jam.)

6. To play the bagpipes.

Fif. Such a hum of pipe and drone was there As if men pip'd on earth, and devils dron'd in air, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 54, ed. 1871.

Hence **Droner**, *sb.* a player on the bagpipes.

Rnf. Pipers, and droners, and bummers, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 6.

[Cp. LG. *drönen*, 'langsam, eintönig u. knarrend reden' (Schiller-Lübben); see also Dähnert, 89.]

DRONE, *sb.*[2] Cor. [drōn.] A large wild bee; see below.

w.Cor. What we country folk call 'drones' are large wild bees with orange-coloured or red tails, and never the large male bees of the hive, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 158.

DRONE, *sb.*[3] *Obs.*? Sc. The backside, breech.

Abd. With Lindy's coat syde hanging on her drone, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 63. ed. 1812. Cld. (Jam.)

Hence **Drone-brat**, *sb.*, see below.

Cld. In former times females *gen.* wore two aprons, one before, the other behind hanging down the back. The latter was called the 'drone-brat' (Jam.).

DRONES, *sb. pl.* Chs. [drōnz.] A steelyard. See **Trone**.

Chs.[1] Hay is always weighed upon drones which are furnished with long hooks to hook into the bands with which the trusses are tied; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Droa·nz.

DRONG, *sb.* Sh.I. [droŋ.] A steep rock rising out of the sea. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *drange*, a small reef of rocks, the point of a rock rising out of the sea (Aasen); ON. *drangr*, a lonely upstanding rock; in folk-lore these rocks were thought to be giants turned into stones (Vigfusson).]

DRONG, see **Drang**.

DRONK, *v.* m.Yks.[1] [droŋk.] To drench. Hence **Dronking**, *ppl. adj.* dripping, soaking.

I got dronking wet.

DRONK(EN, see **Drink**, *v.*

DRONY, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Chs. [drō·ni.] 1. *adj.* Slow-moving, sluggish.

Lnk. Heirs an' fond lovers account it nae crime To sing or to say, 'Haste awa', drony time,' Watson *Poems* (1853) 50. s.Chs.[1] A farmer complained that his boys were 'drony' in the morning, when he called them.

2. *v.* To doze, slumber.

Per. If he took tae dronyin' ye micht never get him waukened, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 126.

DROO, *sb.* Sh.I. The grass-wrack or weed, *Zostera marina*. See **Drew**, *sb.*[1]

Sh.I. Hit's [shorn oats] a' maistly blown ower, an' lyin' as weet as da droo, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897).

DROO, *adj.* Oxf.[1] [drū.] Droll, comical.

He's s'droo [he is so comical].

DROO, *prep.* Irel. Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **dreu** Dev.; **drough** Brks.[1] Hmp. w.Som.[1] Dev.; **drow** Glo.; **dru** Dev. (Hall.); and in form **draugh** Wxf.[1] [drū, drŭ.] 1. Through.

Wxf.[1] Glo. 'Er touched nar a won o' narrer zide o' ut, But ud hut a leane right drow the middle, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiii; Glo.[1] Brks. John Morse . . . grinned agin another chap droo' hos collars, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v; 'Droo wet' is invariably used for 'wet through' (M.J.B.); Brks.[1], Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) Wil. Along we goo droo life's rough path, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 24. Som. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). w.Som.[1] Drüe. Dev. Ha look'th vore at tha winders, shawin eszul droo tha lattice, Baird *Sug. Sol.* (1860) ii. 9; 'E got es easteate . . . drough a brish—a vox's! Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) vii. e.Dev. Ev'ry wan got es scurd 'pon ez thaigh, leuking out dreu th' naight, Pulman *Sug. Sol.* (1860) iii. 8. Cor. An glaz'd in droo tha chappel dooar, *T. Towser* (1873) 106.

2. Phr. *drough and out*, throughout.

w.Som.[1] Aay noa·d ut au·l drüe· un acwt [I knew it all through from the first].

DROO, see **Drew**, *adj.*

DROOG, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Cai.[1] 1. *v.* To pull forcibly, to tug, drag at. 2. *sb.* A rough or violent pull.

DROOG, *v.*[2] Cai.[1] Also in form **droogle**. To do dirty, heavy work.

The work of female servants on farms is said to be drooglan, i.e. messing about in wet things.

DROOJY, DROOK, see **Droolgey, Drawk**, *sb.*, **Drouk**.

DROOL, *v.*[1] Nhp. Also Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in form **dreul** Dor. Dev. Cor.; **drewl** w.Som.[1]; **druel** Dev.; **drule** Dor. Dev. Cor.[1 2] [drūl, w.Cy. drūl.] 1. To drivel or dribble as an infant does when teething.

Nhp.[1], Dor. (W.C.) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); She do drool so I can't keep her dry at all (F.A.A.). w.Som.[1] Thiek there boy do drewly [drüe·lee] zo, he do wet drough all his clothes two or dree times a day. Dev. Babbies always drüel an' yü can't keep um dry about tha ching [chin] unless yü put um on a güde thick bib, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); She'd a quillaway on her eye, and was making a pudden wi' pindy flour in a cloam dish, and her was druling right into the cloam, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 320. Cor.[1 2]

2. *Fig.* To talk foolishly like an idiot or child.

Dev. Old Pynsant, the mad fool (Beginning, I suppose, to drule), Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 213. Cor. There's no cause te be creening or dreuling, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17; Cor.[1 2] [Amer. The slave-holder . . . kidnaps the weak, his mouth drooling with texts, Th. Parker (c. 1850) in Dean's *Life* (1877) 159 (Dav.).]

Hence (1) **Drooler**, *sb.* a silly person, fool; a driveller; (2) **Drooling**, *ppl. adj.* silly, drivelling, idiotic.

(1) w.Som.[1] U rig·lur oa·l drüe·lur [a regular old driveller]. Cor.[1] (2) n.Dev. Jan Hath bin too gurt wi' drooling Nan, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 120.

3. To waste time.

w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Dev., Cor. Dreuling away my time, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 434.

DROOL, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. To sound or trill in a sad, mournful way; to cry out sadly.

Rxb. (Jam.); Ane ca's a thing like elsin-box [a barrel organ] That drools like corn pipes, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 83.

Hence **Drooling**, *ppl. adj.* emitting a mournful sound.

Rxb. Thus tune, my boys, your drooling reeds, *ib.* 26.

DROOLGEY, *adj.* and *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **droojy** Cor.[3]; **drulgy**. [drū·ldgi, drū·dgi.] 1. *adj.* Slow, heavy in movement.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

2. *sb.* A stupid, lazy fellow. Cor.[3]

DROONED, *ppl. adj.* N.I.[1] [drūnd.] Drowned; see below.

When the sky is overcast and dark all round, it is said to have 'a drooned appearance.'

DROONYIE, *v.* and *sb.* Cai.[1] 1. *v.* To moan or complain in a murmuring way. 2. *sb.* A moaning of cattle; the wail of a child just before ceasing to cry; a droning song.

DROOP, see **Droup**.

DROOPER, *sb.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A moody fellow. (Hall.)

DROOPING, *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Drooping tulip**, the fritillary or snake's-head, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; (2) **— willow**, (*a*) the weeping willow, *Salix Babylonica*; (*b*) the golden chain, *Cytisus Laburnum* (Dev.[4]).

DROOSE, *v.* w.Yks.[5] [drūz.] To be drowsy.

DROOT, DROOTH, see **Drouth**.

DROOTY, *adj.* Brks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Downcast-looking, 'droopy.'

DROOZE, *sb.* Pem. [drūz.] Leaven.

s.Pem. We canna baák to-dáy, we are awt of drooze (W.M.M.).

[Wel. *does*, in *surdoes*, 'fermentum' (Davies), lit. sour dough; *toes*, dough, see Stokes in Fick[4] 121.]

DROOZENHEAD, *sb.* Cor. [drū·zəned, drū·zəned.] A stupid, dull person; a blockhead.

Cor. A graate ould droozenhead, what dedn't knaw nothin, *T. Towser* (1876) 13; Cor.[2]

DROOZLIN, *adj.* Cor.[2] [drū·zlin.] Stupid, dull; mournful.

DROP, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. In forms **dhrap** N.I.[1]; **drap** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] Stf. Nhp.[2] Glo. Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] I.W.[12] w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] [drop, drap, dræp.] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *a drop in the eye*, (2) *— in the head*, slightly under the influence of drink, tipsy; (3) *— in the house*, prov., see below; (4) *— of dew*, (5) *— of a dram*, a drop of whisky or drink; (6) *— of drink*, see *— in the head*; (7) *— of the right on't*, a dram of brandy or other spirituous liquor; (8) *— 's blood*, related by blood; used with a *neg.*; (9) *a Midsummer drop*, that portion of fruit which falls at Midsummer; (10) *the wee drop*, whisky, tippling; (11) *drops of Abel's blood*, the pendant, unopened flowers of the red fuchsia; (12) *— of snow*, the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*.

(1) Sc. He had rather better than a wee drap in his e'e, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 244. Fif. I've seen a chiel cou'd hardly speak, Whan ne'er a drap was in his e'e, Gray *Poems* (1811) 161. Ayr. We are na fou, ... But just a drappie in our ee, Burns *Happy Trio*, st. 2. Lnk. It's but seldom I get spruce, Wae [with] a bit drap in my e'e, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 19. (2) Sc. Jock was a gae throughither chap when he got a drap in his head, *Scotch Haggis*, 49. Per. Mony's the time he [a pony]'s brocht Patey safe hame, an' him wi' a drappie in's heid, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 12, ed. 1887. (3) Sc. A prov. phr. used to intimate that there is some person in company who cannot be trusted, and that others must be on their guard as to all that they say or do (Jam.). (4) Ayr. When he tak's a drap o' dew To weet the lump, White *Jottings* (1879) 223. (5) ne.Sc. Askin him in to a wee drap o' a dram when he wis on the return frae a lang toilsome shootin' match, Grant *Keckleton* 13. (6) e.Yks.[1] Brks.[1] I zartney had had a drap o' drink when I done that ther. (7) Dor. (W.C.); (A.C.) (8) Sc. A woman that wasna a drap's bluid to ony o' the twa o' us, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 236. Bnff.[1] He's nae a drap's bleed till 'er. Abd. Nae ane 't's drap's bleed to them within reach fan onything gaes wrang, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 33, ed. 1882. (9) s.Cy. (Hall.) (10) Wgt. The wife had a neighbour and companion of her own sex, who was also fond of 'the wee drap,' Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 384. (11) Dur. En drops-ev-Abel's-blud as big as young trees, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 11. (12) e.Sus. (B. & H.)

2. A small quantity of liquid; used in comb. with a *sb.* without a connecting *prep.*

Sc. We'll get a drappie tea, *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 38; A wean that took his drop milk as fast as he could swallow it, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 104, ed. 1894. ne.Sc. I sat doon to my drap kail brose, Grant *Keckleton*, 32. Elg. I kent the drap creatur' [whisky] wad set him a speakin' anent the affairs neist my heart, Tester *Poems* (1865) 133. Abd. I've tried the drap drink, Cadenhead *Flights* (1853) 215. Per. The powerfu' ca' o' duty garred me lay by the drap parrich, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 9, ed. 1887. Gall. To seek a drap milk for a wean, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 21.

3. *pl.* Strong drink, intoxicants, esp. in phr. *to be fond of one's drops* or *to take one's drops*, to drink spirits, &c., freely.

w.Yks. He likes his drops, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1892); Fowk are varry ready to say 'at shuo wor fond ov her drops, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 23; w.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1]

4. A sweetmeat, sugar-plum.

Abd. Sour draps, sugar candy, or rock, frae his pouch, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 76. Lnk. He'd haud oot his han' for a drap or a ball, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 55.

5. *pl.* Small shot or charge.

Sc. (Jam.) Edb. I loaded with a wheen draps ... and warily priming the pan, went forward with the piece at full cock, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv.

6. *pl.* Fruit fallen before sufficiently ripe to be gathered. e.An.[1], Nrf.[1]

7. A diminution or reduction of wages.

Nhb.[1] Thor gan in at the drop. Chs.[1] He's had a drop.

8. *pl.* Window-blinds.

Cor.[1] I knew he was dead—the drops were down.

9. The arrangement at a coal-staith by which a wagon is let down to the level of a ship's hatchway.

Nhb.[1] The coal drops on the Tyne formed a picturesque feature of the river scenery. They are still retained for shipping 'tender' coal—that is, friable coal which will not bear the rougher process of being shot down a spout into the ship's hold. 'At one time wor ships were all loaded Sae canny and snug by the keels, But now yor fine drops de the business!' *Bards of Tyne* (1849). Nhb., Dur. The *gen.* principle upon which they [staiths] are now constructed, consists in having a frame upon which the full waggon of coal rests which is carried down or dropped to the deck of the vessel by the weight of the waggon, its motion being retarded by a balance weight, which is sufficient, after the coals have been discharged from the waggon, ... to raise it up again to the level of the railway from which it descended. ... The staith is called a 'drop,' Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888.)

10. *pl.* The fuchsia. Nhb.[1]

11. *v.* Phr. (1) *to drop across*, to beat, lay (a cane, &c.) across a person's back; (2) *— away*, to die off one after another; (3) *— into*, to beat, strike, assault; (4) *— in with*, to meet with, find; (5) *— of*, (*a*) to recall, to remind, think of; (*b*) see *— in with*; (6) *— off*, (*a*) to cease, desist; (*b*) to die; hence *Droppings off*, deaths; (7) *— on* or *upon*, (*a*) to take by surprise, to come upon suddenly; (*b*) to punish, chastise, beat; (*c*) to meet accidentally; (*d*) to upbraid, reproach, censure; (*e*) to be disappointed, taken unpleasantly by surprise; (*f*) to fall asleep; (*g*) to make a bad bargain, be overreached; (8) *— out*, (*a*) to fall out, quarrel; (*b*) to happen, fall out; (9) *— up of*, see *— on* (*a*); (10) *— through one's stockings*, to wear holes in one's stockings; (11) *— with hunger*, to die of hunger; (12) *— night*, to become dark or dusk; (13) *— her salt*, salt-making term: see below.

(1) s.Chs.[1] I'll drop my stick across yŏ. (2) Sc. 'Auld folk are e'en drappin' awa,' dying one after another (Jam.). (3) Oxf.[1] I'll drap into 'ee when I gets my belt off. *MS. add.* Brks.[1] If 'e zes any moor I'll drap into 'e wi' this yer stick. I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] I'll drop into thee wi' the whip predney. (4) Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (5, *a*) Not.[1] Lei.[1] Ah cain't justly drop of his neame. War.[3] (*b*) s.Wor. I drapped 'uv a accident last Thursday wik, and I 'arn't done any work sence (H.K.). (6, *a*) n.Yks. What's thou threshin' me for? Now, drop off (I.W.). (*b*) Kcb. The soo took the fever, the kye drappit aff, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 218. n.Yks. (I.W.) n.Lin.[1] There's a sight o' droppings off noo, m'm. Sur.[1] When his father and mother dropped off, the money came to be divided. (7, *a*) n.Yks. Ābiliv if fuəks ōles did rīt ət dhē wadənt liuk so dropton if yan kom onəm sudenli (W.H.); (I.W.) nw.Der.[1] n.Lin. Crookleshanks hed dropp'd on t'uther chap, an' was giein' him a taaste o' his esh-plant, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 95; n.Lin.[1] I dropt on him with his airms roond her neck i' th' pantry. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Lei.[1] Oi wur nivver so dropt upon i' my loife. [Aus. There were other places in the gullies beyond that that father had dropped upon when he was out shooting, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. i.] (*b*) n.Yks. (I.W.) s.Stf. Comin' from market he was drapped on by a set o' rough chaps, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[2] I'll drop on thee, if thou doos'tna' moind. nw.Der.[1] n.Lin. I'm boond to drop on 'em afoor I've dun, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 100; n.Lin.[1] s.Wor.[1] To 'drop it' on a person, to 'give it' him. Hnt. (T.P.F.) (*c*) e.Yks.[1] Ah dhrop't on him as he was tonnin corner o' leean. Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) (*d*) e.Yks.[1] Ah let him gan on an say all he had to say, and then Ah dhrop't on him and tell'd him what Ah thowt aboot him? (*e*) s.Not. When 'e comes for 'is money 'e'll be dropped on, for 'e waint get it (J.P.K.). s.Lin. We were dropped on when we found them waiting for us. He was dropped on, poor little chap, when his brother couldn't come home for the holidays (T.H.R.). (*f*) w.Yks. T'barn'll soon drop on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1892). (*g*) w.Yks. Then awm dropt on, sed Sammy, Hartley *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 2nd S. 104. s.Lin. I was dropt on for onee in my life (T.H.R.). (8, *a*) Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[2a] s.Wor. Parents often drops out over their children, and then the children gets folks (H.K.). Shr.[1] If that shoot o' clo'es inna done agen the club, yo' an' me sha'n drop out. Hrf.[12], Glo.[1] (*b*) s.Stf. It drapped out as I just be passin', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (9) Lei.[1] Moy surs! A did drop upof 'im 'cavy! (10) Lan. No one ever made an impression on Matty's heart, though Jack danced till he 'dropped through his stockings,' Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 12. (11) N.I.[1]

If I was dhrappin' with hunger I wouldn't ask him for a farden. (12) **Hrf.**[2] It'll drop night soon. (13) **Chs.**[1] The expression is used when a pan is making salt freely. The crystals form on the surface of the brine and sink to the bottom.

12. *Comp.* (1) **Drop-box**, a money-box in which coppers are dropped through a slit in the top; (2) **-curls**, ringlets; (3) **-dry**, water-tight, not allowing moisture to drop through; (4) **-dumplings**, dumplings made of flour and water; (5) **-egg**, an egg dropped on the ground, not laid in a nest; (6) **-eye**, a boys' game of marbles; see below; (7) **-gallows**, a foul-mouthed person; (8) **-handkerchief**, kiss-in-the-ring; see below; (9) **-key**, a game played by children on New Year's Day; see below; (10) **-nog**, the projection on either side of a cart, upon which it drops or falls when it is tipped; (11) **-ripe**, dead ripe, so ripe as to be ready to drop; also used *fig.*; (12) **-rod**, in phr. *to go drop-rod*, see below; (13) **-staple**, a 'staple' or shaft down which coals are lowered from one seam to another.

(1) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** Put it i thi drop-box, honey (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Dev.**[3] Now did e ever? Why Mrs. Jones wearth drop-curls now. Why 'er must be purty nigh sebbenty year old. **Cor.**[1] (3) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[1 2] **w.Yks.** Makkin t'roof drop dry, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **e.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Ther' isn't a bed-room i' th' hoose that's drop-dry in a beätin' raain. (4) **Nhp.**[2] **e.An.** A spoon pudding, each spoonful of batter being dropt into the hot water, so forming a dumpling (HALL.). (5) **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **Brks.** Played by two persons. One places a marble on the ground, and the other standing upright and holding a marble close to his eye trys to let it fall from that height on to the one upon the ground (W.H.E.). (7) **e.An.**[1] (8) **w.Yks.**[2] Sometimes called kiss-in-the-ring. **s.Lin.** An open air game formerly much in vogue with young people. All formed in a circle, with the exception of one who opened the game; this one, if a male, stealthily dropped a pocket handkerchief behind a young woman standing in the ring to whom he wished to give chase. She had then to run out, chased by the young man, who, if he caught her, gave her a kiss; and so of the rest in succession (T.H.R.). **Shr.** BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 512. **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[1] [In *gen.* use throughout Eng. For further details, see GOMME *Games* (1894) 109-112.] (9) **w.Yks.** Another game is 'drop key.' A key is procured, and any number can play at the game. Each player drops a pin or two in his turn through the handle of the key, which is fixed horizontally 5 or 6 inches above the table. Each player wins only so many pins as his pin or pins may cover at each drop, and so the game goes on any length of time, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 504. (10) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (11) **Sc.** He was drop-ripe for this change, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 220, ed. 1828. **Lnk.** Drap ripe the red strawberries hang to the view, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 38. **Ir.** Larry would keep his word though his own corn was drop-ripe, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 89. (12) **Ken.**[1] 'To go drop-rod,' is an expression used of carrying hay or corn to the stack, when there are two wagons and only one team of horses; the load is then left at the stack, and the horses taken out of the rods or shafts, and sent to bring the other wagon from the field. (13) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** An interior pit, sunk upwards by which coals from an upper seam, or from the same seam thrown up by a hitch, are lowered in a cage, lifting the cage with an empty tub as it descends, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

13. To rain slightly.

Bnff.[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Does it rain?—Wuul! du draapree u leedl beet, but tûd-n noa-urt [Well! it drops a little, but it is nothing].

Hence (1) **Droppy**, *adj.* rainy, showery, wet; (2) **Droppyish**, *adj.* inclined to be wet or showery.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] It's fair yenoo, but still droppy like. **Cum.** It's varra droppy weather (E.W.P.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] 'A vast o' rain fa'n lately, Tommy.' 'Ay; its bin a desper't droppy tahm sen Mart'nmas'; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] We've had a vara droppy time o' lat. (2) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A droppyish day.

14. To give birth to young; to lay an egg.

Sc. It's a good goose that draps ay, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 21. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 195. **Oxf.**[1] When a cow shows signs of calving she is said to have dropped, *MS. add.* **Dev.** A tooth as sound as the day it was 'dropped,' *Mem. Rev. J. Russell*, 381. **Cor.**[3]

Hence (1) **Dropped**, *ppl. adj.* born; (2) **Dropping year**, *phr.* the year in which ewes drop their young.

(1) **Chs.** The 10 first dropped calves at a month old, fetched from 20*s.* to 25*s.* each, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 41. (2) **Slk.** She . . . feeds six ewes in a dropping year, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 264, ed. 1866.

15. To plant potatoes; to sow seed at intervals.

Chs.[1] 'Dropping taters' is putting the sets in the rows at intervals ready for covering with the plough, or putting them into the holes made by the dibble. Dropping mangold seed is sowing at intervals in holes. **nw.Dev.**[1] This operation is always spoken of as 'drapping tetties.'

Hence (1) **Dropper**, *sb.* a woman or child employed to drop seed or grain into the holes made by the 'dibblers'; (2) **Dropping**, *vbl. sb.* the operation of dropping seed, &c., into holes made by the dibbler, esp. in phr. *to go a-dropping.*

(1) **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.** The dibbler generally takes the job by the acre and the droppers are always women or children, so that the earning of a family is often considerable, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] (2) **Nrf.** Why isn't your boy at school?—Wall, Sir, to tell yau the treuth, he's a gone a-dropping for Mr. Carter (W.R.E.). **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1]

16. To knock down with a blow; to strike.

n.Yks.[1] **e.Yks.** Behave thi-sen, or Ah'll dhrop tha, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 59; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** I will drop you as sure as ever you were born, EVERETT *S. Hick* (1837) ii. **s.Stf.** Do' thee interfere, else I'll drap thee one, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **n.Lin.**[1] It was th' blaw o' th' heäd that dropt him. **Colloq.** If Mrs. Boffin hadn't thrown herself betwixt us, and received flush on the temple—which dropped her, DICKENS *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. I. viii.

17. To put down temporarily.

Cor.[3] I do just knock at Missus' door and drop her tea outside on the table.

Hence **Drappit-egg**, *sb.* a fried or poached egg.

Sc. Just a roasted chucky and a drappit egg, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) x. **Edb.** On nice howtowdies, piping hat, And drapit eggs, ilk filled his wame, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 8.

18. To reduce wages.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] He's after dropping us a shilling.

19. To cease, desist, leave off, *gen.* in phr. *drop it!* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Ir. (A.S.P.), **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** May be when aw'm forced to drop it 'At tha'll do a bit for me, HARTLEY *Dtt.* (1868) 1st S. 15; Shoo'd dropped goin' before ahr Tom wor born, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 11. **Lan.** I will . . . then have done, or 'drop it,' as a Lancashire man would say, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 29. **Chs.**[1] Come drop that now; **Chs.**[3] **s.Stf.** Drap it, wun yer, I'm tired o' the racket (T.P.). **n.Lin.**[1] Noo, then, drop it, or I'll drop you. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**[1] **Shr.** Not till the procession nears the churchyard gate are the bells stopped ('dropped' we call it here), BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 301. **Glo.** Nay, drap that, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. ix. **w.Mid.** Now then, drop that, young 'un, I won't put up with none of your sauce (W.P.M.). **Slang.** Don't let us have anymore of your blarney, mother Kneebone. So drop it, BESANT & RICE *Mortiboy* (1872) xl.

DROPE, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A crow. GROSE (1790).

DROPE, *v.* e.An. [drōp.] **1.** To run down like wax or tallow from a candle; to drop as viscous liquids like honey do.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Yar lips, O my missus, they drope as the honey-comb, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 11; **Nrf.**[1]

2. To have a downward inclination. e.An.[1]

[1. OE. *dropian*, to drop, *dropa* (ME. *drope*), a drop.]

DROPPER, *sb.* Som. Cor. [drɒ·pə(r), w.Som. dræ·pə(r).] **1.** The fuchsia. Also in *comp.* **Dropper-tree.** See **Drop**, *sb.* **10.**

Cor.[3] **w.Cor.** Common (G.F.R.); I've a lovely dropper-tree in my ga'ern. Common (M.A.C.).

2. An earring.

w.Cor. She always wore long droppers in her ears (M.A.C.).

3. A tightly-strained wire, in all kinds of spinning-machines of the Jenny or mule class, by means of which the spinner can wind the spun thread evenly on the bobbin. w.Som.[1]

DROPPER, see **Drapper**, *sb.*[1]

DROPPING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Wil. Dev. [drɒ·pin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Dropping-chair**, see below.

e.Dev. How far he was out of his proper mind was shown by his sitting in the sacred chair, the old 'dropping-chair' of the parish,

which had been sent back that morning. . . . In country parishes an easy-chair, for the use of the sick and elderly, was provided from the Communion offerings, and lent to those most in need of it. When not so required, it was kept under cover, and regarded with some reverence, from its origin and use, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 1894 ii.

2. Showery, wet. *Gen.* in *comb.* **Dropping time.**

Sc. (A.W.) Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] That was a dropping time, that was, we'd rāain daay in daay oot for a munth. The seed-time was dropping, as the farmers call it, DICKSON *Agric.* (1807) II. 52. Shr.[12] Wil.[1] 'A dropping summer,' one when there is a shower every two or three days.

3. *sb.* A number of sheldrakes together.

Wil. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 384.

4. *pl.* An early apple.

Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

DROPPLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Nhp. [dro·pl.] **1.** *sb.* A drop of rain, &c.

Nhp. Saw the rings the dropples made, CLARE *Poems* (1821) 132.

2. *v.* To rain in large drops as in a storm. Nhp.[2]

[MDu. *dropel*, a drop (OUDEMANS).]

DROPPLE, *sb.*[2] Pem. [dro·pl.] The threshold of a door.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

[EFris. *drüppel*, threshold (KOOLMAN); MLG. *druppel* and *dorpel* (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN), *durpel* (DIEFENBACH, s. v. *Limen*).]

DRORTLE, see **Drottle.**

DROSE, *v.* Ken. Also written **droase** Ken.[1]; **droze**, **drowse** (HALL.). [drōz.] Of a candle: to gutter, to burn so that the wax runs down the side.

Ken. The candle drozes, GROSE (1790); (K.); Ken.[1] ne.Ken. Still used. 'Take that candle out of the draught, see how it is drozing,' I have heard many a time (H.M.).

Hence (1) **Drosed**, *ppl. adj.* covered with grease, wax; (2) **Drosen**, *adj.* made of tallow; (3) **Drosings**, *sb. pl.* the gutterings of a candle, dregs of tallow or wax.

(1) (K.); Ken.[1] The candlestick is all drosed. (2) (HALL.) (3) Ken.[1] [The drosings of wax or tallow (K.).]

[Cp. ME. *drowsyn*, 'amurca,' *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 808. Cogn. w. OE. *drēosan*, to fall.]

DROSH, see **Drash.**

DROSITY, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhp. Also written **drossity.** **1.** *adj.* Weary, tired, languid from fatigue.

Nhp.[1] A countryman, tired with a long walk, seated himself in a shop and exclaimed, 'I be so very drosity.'

2. *sb.* Sluggishness, laziness.

Nhp. 'He's got a drossity on him' was said of a lazy, languid fellow (W.D.S.).

DROSLE, *v.* Ken. Also in form **drosley** Ken.[1] Of a candle: to gutter. (K.); Ken.[1] See **Drose.**

DROSS, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Chs. Suf. [dros.]

1. *sb.* Small coal, coal-dust; the green rock.

Rnf. To hurle yon coals without a stane, An' free o' dross, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 75. Lnk. The coal is emptied out of the 'hutches' over a large iron screen set at an angle of about forty-five degrees into waggons, one waggon being placed at the extreme end of the screen to receive the coal, while another stands underneath to receive the dross, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 84. w.Yks. *Gen.* understood to mean the green rock (P.F.T.). [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence (1) **Dross-hill**, *sb.* places near pits, where dull and almost non-gaseous bits of coal are tipped; (2) **-lump**, *sb.* the unburnt matter of which dross-hills are composed; calcined and other unburnable kinds of cinders.

(1, 2) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1892).

2. Salt-making term: the refuse or marl left after dissolving rock-salt in water. Chs.[1]

3. *v.* With *out*: to winnow out as dross.

e.Yks. A pecke of chizell drossed out, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 105.

Hence (1) **Dross-corn**, (2) **-wheat**, *sb.* inferior corn or wheat left after dressing.

(1) e.Suf. Common (F.H.). (2) Suf. In constant use (H.J.L.R.).

DROSS, *v.*[2] n.Lin.[1] [dros.] I. To overreach another in a bargain; among schoolboys: to win all a playmate's marbles.

S—— hes dross'd R—— oot o' all his brass.

2. Phr. *to be drossed up*, to be broken, *fig.* to be made a bankrupt.

That waggon is fairly dross'd up at last. He's fairly dross'd up noo, thaay've sell'd ivery stick and stoän he hes.

DROSSEL, see **Drazil.**

DROSSY, *adj.* Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Having that grossness of habit which indicates an unwholesome temperament or bad constitution.

DROSTAL, *sb.* Wxf.[1] A blackbird.

[The same word as *throstle*.]

DROSTLE, *v.* Dor.[1] [dro·sl.] To thrust, squeeze, jostle.

DROSTY, *adj.* War. Full of dross.

War.[3] Applied only to coal. The coal is very drosty. nw.War. (G.F.N.)

DROSY, *adj.* Nrf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Itchy, scabby, lousy.

DROT, see **Drat, Drawt.**

DROTCH, *sb.* War.[3] A slatternly, untidy woman. Cf. **dratchel(l.**

Not heard recently, although my mother used to say of an untidy servant 'She is but a drotch.'

DROTCH, *v.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To dangle, be in a pendulous state. Cf. **dotch.**

DROTCHECKS, *sb.* War.[2] [dro·tʃəks.] A slattern, a 'drotchell.'

DROTCHELL, see **Dratchel(l.**

DROTES, *sb. pl.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A derisive term applied to uppish yeomen or 'cock-lairds.'

[Norw. dial. *drott*, also *land-drott*, a landed proprietor (AASEN); ON. *drōtt*, the king's body-guard, 'comitatus'; cp. OE. *dryht*, troop of retainers.]

DROTTLE, *v.* Suf. Also in form **drortle.** [dro·tl, drō·tl.] Used imprecatively for 'damn.' Cf. **drattle, 2.**

Suf. An old Suffolk man used to say of his ferret when it seemed inclined to bite him, 'Drortle his owd hid on him, how ugly he du fare,' *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (M.E.R.)

DROU, DROUCH, see **Drow**, *v.*[3], **Drouk.**

DROUD, *sb.*[1] Sc. **1.** A cod-fish.

Ayr. No bigger than the drouds the cadgers bring from Ayr, GALT *Legatees* (1820) iii.

2. *Fig.* A heavy, lumpish person; a worthless female.

Ayr. Folk pitied her heavy handful of such a droud, *ib. Ann. Parish* (1821) xlii; (JAM.)

DROUD, *sb.*[2] Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A 'herring-haik,' a wattled sort of box, used for catching herrings.

DROUGH, *adj. Obs.* Glo.[1] Thorough.

DROUGH, see **Drow**, *v.*[3], **Dreo**, *prep.*

DROUGHEN, see **Drucken**, *ppl. adj.*

DROUGHT, DROUGHTH, see **Draught**, *sb.*, **Drouth.**

DROUK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. e.An. Also in forms **dhrook** Ir.; **droak** s.Dur.; **droke** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cai.[1] n.Yks.[23] m.Yks.[1]; **drooak** n.Yks.[2]; **drook** Sc. Uls. Ant. Nhb.[1] Cum.[3]; **drouch** Nrf.[1] Suf.[1] [drūk.] 1. *v.* To drench, soak; *fig.* to cover up, overwhelm. Cf. **drawk**, *v.*

Sc. Sair droukit was she, puir thing, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) ix. Cai.[1] Arg. A heavy swirr of rain was drooking the grass, MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 92. Per. Wae's me, sir, but ye are drouket! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 103, ed. 1887. e.Sc. He had seen him passing over the Cox'l in all the rain, 'drenched and drooket,' SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 240. e.Fif. Drookit like a drooned mouse, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. Rnf. Whan we're droukit to the skin, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 92. Ayr. It was instantly droukit wi' the saun', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 256. Lnk. Rain fell in ae unbroken sheet An' drook't me thro' frae heid to feet, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 54. Lth. She droukit her downy wing, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 49. Dmf. Ilka bit fitroad was dreepin' And drookit wi' dew, REID *Poems* (1894) 43. Gall. We dowsed them a'. Hector Faa gat his bonny French coat drookit, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xiii. Kcb. There are twa wee graves in the auld kirkyaird That are drookit wi' mony a tear, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1800) 89. Ir. I'm dhrookin' wid the rain. CARLETON *Trails Peas.* (1843) 78. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He wis oot iv aa that rain an' gat

drooked ti the skin. Cum.[3] An' aye she took the tither sook To drook the stoury tow, 109. n.Yks.[1] I'm doubtful yon lime's aboot wasted. It's sair drouk't wiv all this wet.

Hence (1) **Drouking** (or **Droukan**), (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a drenching, soaking; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* drenching, soaking; (2) **Droukit** (or **Drouked, Drouket**), *ppl. adj.* drenched, wet through; (3) **Droukitness**, *sb.* the state of being drenched; (4) **Drouky**, *adj.* wet, drenching.

(1, *a*) Sc. There's worse things in the world than a drooking. KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 174. Sh. & Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] It came on a thunner-shoor, an' we got an awfou droukan. e.Sc. An' twa good droukins forhye, Donal', though ye could get that an' no trail faur for it 'e day, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. Frf. He held up the babe to the minister to receive a 'droukin' of water, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 91, ed. 1893. Per. To lift the watter like a sleece An' gie him sic a droukin, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 8. Ctd. (JAM.) Rnf. Kind Providence loup't in the pat, An' faith, he's got a droukin', NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 69. Ayr. Pate Brogildy . . . got aff with a few scarts and a droukin in the sump, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 139. (*b*) Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Rnf. The droukin' rain may fluid the stack, An' fa' in pailfu's thro' the thack, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 23. Gall. A' droukin' wi' dew, HARPER *Bards* (ed. 1889) 162. Uls. (M.B.-S.) (2) Sc. To drooket yerbs an' flowers how sweet the sun, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 363. Or.I. (S.A.S.) Elg. Thy wee drouk'd feathers stand on end. Thy wings hang owre thy feet, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 213. Bch. They saw how blubber'd and droukit the peer wary draggels war fan they came in, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. Abd. Ye've changed the dew to the pelting rain, Till your poor droukit leaves are fa'in, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 89. Kcd. The dyster, like a drookit rat, Escapit fae Dalsack, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 4. Frf. An' soundly sleep beneath the wave—A droukit German lairdie, BEATTIE *German Lairdie* (c. 1820). Per. Wi' kindred bodies there they'll meet, Wi' drookit gangerels o' the clan, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 22. Rnf. An auld neebor . . . Bane dry himsel' . . . Spread abune me, droukit wicht, His big umbrell', YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 128. Ayr. The last Halloween I was waukin' My droukit sark-sleeve, as ye ken, BURNS *Tam Glen*, st. 7. Lnk. Wat like a drookit craw, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. Lth. Owre the droukit, dreepin yird aye clung a dun cloud-murky screen, LUMSDEN *Sheep head* (1892) 315. Edb. Gin ye hae catcht a droukit skin, To Luckie Middlemist's loup in, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 124, ed. 1785. Slk. They had seen the feathers o' them they loved sae weel, wrapt up, a' drookit in death, in men's plaids, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 159. N.I.[1] As wet as a droukit rat. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) s.Dur. He was a bonny droaked seet (J.E.D.). n.Yks.[2] Drooak'd wi' sweeat; n.Yks.[3], Nrf.[1], Suf.[1] (3) Sc. (JAM.) (4) Gall. A raw drooky air, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xiv.

2. To drip with moisture, to drizzle.

n.Yks.[2] It's geen ower drooaking. m.Yks.[1]

3. *sb.* A drenching, soaking; a drenched, soaked condition.

Cai.[1] 'In a droke o' sweat,' dripping with perspiration. Or.I., w.Sc. The beast's in a droke o' sweat (JAM. *Suppl.*). Ctd. (JAM.)

4. Oatmeal mixed with cold water. Cai.[1]

[Cp. ON. *drukna*, to be drowned (FRITZNER).]

DROUND, DROUNT, see **Drown, Drant.**

DROUP, *v.* Sc. Yks. Shr. Hrf. Also written droop Ayr. [drūp.] 1. To droop. w.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Droupan** or **Droupen**, (*a*) *v.* to droop, fade, wither; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* drooping, fading; (2) **Droup-headed**, *adj.* having a drooping head; (3) **Droupit**, *ppl. adj.* weakly, infirm; (4) **Droup-rumplet**, *adj.* drooping at the crupper, applied to horses; also used *fig.*

(1, *a*) Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[2] They droupen their yeds. (*b*) Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Yore cabbidge plants looken rather droupen, John. (2) w.Yks.[1] A droup-headed cow. (3) Frf., Slk. (JAM.) (4) Ayr. The sma' droop-rumpl't hunter cattle, Might aiblins waur't thee for a brattle, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 10. e.Lth. The Dominie . . . is such a whisking, . . . flexile, drouprumplet, bespavined . . . mortal withal, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 135.

2. To drench.

ne.Yks.[1] Ah wer drouped wi wet.

Hence **Drouping-wet**, *phr.* dripping-wet, drenched. *ib.*

DROUSON, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A pottage made of bran and the dregs of ale. (J.H.) See **Drewzens.**

[Boyling oatemeale . . . with barme or the dregges and hinder ends of your beere barrels makes an excellent pottage . . . of great vse in all the parts of the West Countrie . . . called by the name of drousson pottage, MARKHAM *Farewell* (1625) 133.]

DROUT, see **Drouth.**

DROUTH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **dhrowt** e.Yks.[1]; **dhruft** Lan.; **drewth** s.Don.; **drocht** n.Sc.; **droot** Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Chs.[1 2]; **drooth** Sc. w.Ir. Nhb.[1]; **drought** Sc. Cum. Yks. n.Yks.[1 2] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Hrf.[1] s.Pem. Suf.; **droughth** Wor.; **drout** Cum. Shr.[2] Wil.; **drowth** Sc. n.Cy. Dor. Som. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **drufft** Yks.; **druft** Cum. Wm. w.Yks.[3] Lan. e.Lan.[1]; **drught** e.Lan.[1]; **druth** Ir. [drūþ, drūt, droxt, druft, drout, draut, s. and w.Cy. dreuþ.]

1. *sb.* A drought, spell of fine, dry weather.

Sc. They turn their nebs to the south an' clap their wings when they see rain comin' after lang drouth, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 71. n.Sc. A speecial visitation in thae times o' sair drocht and perplexity, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 233. Cai.[1] Frf. It has been a drouth this aucht days, and the pumps is locked, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii. Per. We wha live amang the hills Are a' brunt up wi' drooth, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 92. Rnf. Some cry for rain, some cry for drouth, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 8. Ayr. There hadna been such a drooth in autumn for mony a lang year, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 50. Lnk. Gizzen'd an' dry ilka thrapple an' mouth, Like cracks in the yird in a het simmer drouth, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 133. Lth. The Lord did blow on what did grow; and the drouth spoilt their corn, an wine, &c., STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 66. N.I.[1] s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Cum., Wm. (M.P.) n.Yks.[1] Usually, not to say always, with an intensive sense; n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. But aw mun get thease clooas dried wol ther's a bit o' druft, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1872) 34; w.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Wor. (H.K.) Shr.[2] The quern unna grow as lung as this drouth lasses. Brks. To rake flower-beds in dry weather is said to 'let the drouth in' (M.J.B.). Suf. (C.T.) Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). w.Som.[1] Wee aa·n u-ae·ud jus draewth uz nuum bur u yuurz [We have not had such a drought for a number of years]. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence **Drouthy,** *adj.* Of weather: dry, parching; breezy, windy, fit for drying.

Lnk. When a drouthy March comes in, Ye'll fin' them aft enough ahin', WATSON *Poems* (1853) 16. Slk. The drouthy dear year, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 342, ed. 1866. Nhb.[1] Cum. A drufty spring (M.P.). Wm. 'Tis sure to be a drufty summer, GIBSON *Leg.* (1877) 50. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A harsk drouthy time. e.Yks.[1] Season's been sī dhrowty that we've hardlins gettin fother eneeaf for beeas. m.Yks.[1] The day's going to be droughty, I think. w.Yks. Wid sum nais drufti wea·ə fət tluəz (J.W.); w.Yks.[3] Lan. Like rain to drufty greawnd, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 53, ed. 1871. Chs.[1 3]

2. Thirst, dryness; also used *fig.*

Sc. But ye get the blue bowl, Robin—the blue bowl—that will sloken all their drouth, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xiii; Double drinks are good for drouth, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Cai.[1] Mry. A chauther o' maut the drooth didna droon O' that guest, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 57. Bnff. He has a dreadfu' drouth, Whilk slawmin' canna put awa, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 99. Abd. What can she be, that's lov'd by sic a youth, And winna lout to quench his lowan' drouth? SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 105. Kcd. A' weel in mind to hae a drink, To quench their craving drouth, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 70. Frf. [He] opened wide his monstrous mouth To slocken first his scorchin' drouth, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 99. Per. We blithly slack our drought, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 38. Fif. It wad a Nazarite provokit To break his vow and tak a bok o't, Until his hail-life's drowth were slockit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 100. s.Sc. In mony a toun I've quenched my drouth, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 121. Rnf. While he blythly slacks his drouth Brags o' the feats o' early youth, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 80. Ayr. Tell him o' mine an' Scotland's drouth, BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 4. Lnk. Tae speak the naked truth O' them that's muckle fash'd wi' drooth, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 119. Lth. The 'Red Lion's' fount our drouth maun slake Wi' Genial Jamie's best ane, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 37. e.Lth. Oor drooth an' dool, we droon an' cool, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 158. Edb. Small beer, that never seemed able to slocken my drouth, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. Peb. Ye've heard o' the terrible drouth, Twa birkies whas throats had been dry, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 107. Dmf. May . . . never drink be near his drouth That weets thy cheek wi' tears, REID *Poems* (1894) 130. Gall. Whyles kept a bottle for a shift, To slocken drouth, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 60. Wgt. He might have taken his place among the best teachers of dancing in the country had it not been for an unfortunate and oft-recurring attack of 'drouth' which troubled him, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 345. Ir. A drink of wather, if it's to be had for love or money,

or I'll split wid druth, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 292. **N.I.**[1], **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **w Ir.** But you'll die iv drooth yit, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 101. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** We'll not wyest ower drams and drouth, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 51; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Their druft was fairly past aw abidin', FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 153; (M.P.) **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** His druft wor awful, *Pudsey Olm.* (1875) 18; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Aw'd a dhruft on me for a day or two, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 125. **Nhp.**[2] **Suf.** My mouth fare sparched with drought *e.An Dy. Times* (1892). **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] I 'ant a-veel'd no jish drowth's longful time, I'd a-gid the wordle vor a cup o' cider.

Hence (1) **Drouthielie,** *adv.* thirstily; (2) **Drouthiesum,** *adj.* addicted to drinking; (3) **Drouthiesumlie,** *adv.* in the manner of one addicted to drinking, thirstily; (4) **Drouthiesumness,** *sb.* the state of being addicted to drinking; (5) **Drouthy,** (*a*) *adj.* thirsty, dry; (*b*) *sb.* a thirsty person, drunkard.

(1) **Dmf.** An' drouthelie pray my Kimmer an' I, CROMEK *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 96. (2, 3, 4) **Cld.** (JAM.) (5, *a*) **Sc.** Hae something now and then to synd my mouth wi' after sic drouthy work, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) v. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** I'll persuade a' drouthy folk . . . To ha'e yer stinkin' Greybeard broke, Or labelled 'Poison,' TESTER *Poems* (1865) 80. **Bnff.** Drouthy neighbours sometimes find their level, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 145. **Abd.** Syn came the reaming bicker ben, To wet our drouthy throats, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 105. **Frf.** I'm drouthy, Nanny, . . . and I would be obliged for a drink of water, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xii. **Per.** He was graund on the doctrine o' speeritual independence, and terrible drouthy, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 101. **w.Sc.** He met a set of companions drouthy as himself, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 127. **e.Fif.** I was lyin' aboon the claes in my ain bed at Buttonhole, . . . wi' a fearfu' drowthie throat, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. **Slg.** Landlords o' oor grand hotels Wha cater tae oor drouthy swells, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 123. **Rnf.** Aye when we chance to be drouthy, We hae baith yill and whisky galore, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 121. **Ayr.** When chapman billies leave the street, And drouthy neebors, neebors meet, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 1-2. **Lnk.** He's maybe gaun, the drouthy loon, To share a stoup that's fu', LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 41. **Lth.** Drouthie cronies meet to birl Their ora placks at e'en, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 15. **e.Lth.** Bring us a gill apiece, for its drouthy wark crackin aboot meenisters, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 23 **Edb.** Here canty, drouthy, Jamie Sleigh, Lies aff the stage at last, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 93. **Peb.** It's rare to meet a drouthy wight Can stand a gill, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 91. **Wgt.** A certain drouthy farmer had one night in particular taken very heavy potations, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 294. **Ir.** Talking's druthy work, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) 48, ed. 1881. **N.I.**[1], **Uls.** M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** There's drouthy Tommy in the nook, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 22; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** He mun ha' been drufty (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[3] The well o' life is dribbling dry An' drouthy, drouthy's kimmer and I, 199. **Yks.** The rustic politicians would gather round Philip, and smoke and drink, and then question and discuss till they were drouthy again, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) xii. **n.Yks.**[1] Weel, Ah's desper't drouthy, Ah's seear. 'Seems t'me there's nae sleck i' t'watter; **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] We've had a desprit dhrooty tahm. **w.Yks.** He wor a drufty sowl as ivver lived, HARTLEY *Clock Almn.* (1888) 17. **Lan.** Owd Jack's throttle wur as drufty as a lime-brunner's elog, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 8, ed. 1879; A. Singleton, ye ken, is a drufty customer, seldom stinting hissel when he begins a rant, THORNBER *Penny Stone* (1845) 29. **Der.** Oh no, thou drouthy smith, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 69. **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **Nhp.**[1] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1] **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] **Suf.** (C.T.) **Ken.** Feeling rather drouthy (D.W.L.). **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** Can't ye give me a drink o' water? I'm so drouthy, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxv. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Draew'thee wadh'ur aay zúm [thirsty weather, I fancy]. (*b*) **Lnk.** I've quenched the drouthie's thirsty cry Beneath that roof maist forty years, HUNTER *Poems* (1884) 8.

3. A thirsty person; one addicted to drinking, a drunkard.

Abd. Gie drink to drooths, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 69. **Frf.** Lookin' the picture o' a drouth in the horrors, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 170, ed. 1889. **Fif.** An awfu' chokin' to a lot o' drooths, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 110. **Lnk.** Auld Blacksmith Rab. . . . A drooth, but something o' a thinker, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 8.

4. Dryness; applied to timber and other articles requiring to be seasoned.

w.Som.[1] Lot of board warranted two years drowth.

5. *v.* In *pp.* dried up, parched, thirsty.

Cum., Wm. Pastures aw' druftet (M.P.). **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** My throat's sore, I'm drufted up (F.P.T.); I was fair droughted (C.C.R.). **Der.** I'm clean clammed and drouthed, and I want my dinner, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) ii. **s.Wor.** They trees be droughthed out (H.K.).

[1. Forr þatt te land wass drizzedd all And scorrenedd þurrh þe druhhþe, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 8626. OE. *drūgaþ*, dryness.]

DROVE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Chs. Stf. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **drauve** Sc. Som.; **drof** Ken. [drōv.] 1. *sb.* An unenclosed road, a road across a common, mainly used for driving cattle; a fen-road; a rough track affording access to marsh-lands; a road leading to different fields; a roadway, not a constructed road. See **Drift,** *sb.* 6.

Peb. (H.E.F.) **Lin.** Drains and droves intersect it transversely, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) i. **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** A by-road in the Fens, and so the district through which it passes, as Whaplode Drove (J.C.W.); *Gen.* long, straight, and with a ditch or 'drain' on each side. 'We wur stalled in the drove. The wheëls o' the waggin wur up to th' axles i' mud' (T.H.R.). **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.), **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.** (J.C.W.); **Cmb.**[1] A raised causeway. In 1571, at a session of sewers, it was presented that the landholders in Whitemathes ought to make a drove; called Giggs Drove, four feet in height and eight in breadth. **Nrf.** (A.G.F.) **Ken.** You can go down the drove as far as the bar (D.W.L.). **w.Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.**[1] I did rove Wi' pryèn eyes along the drove, 65. **Som.** They have put a gate at the bottom of the old 'drove,' RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 299; JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 137. **w.Som.**[1] A little vurder on you'll come to a drove—turns away pon your left 'and.

Hence (1) **Drove-road, -way,** *sb.* a cattle-road, an unenclosed road leading from one field to another.

(1) **Ken.** There's not even a drove-road across it (D.W.L.). **Sus.**[1 2] **Hmp.**[1] **Hmp., Som.** COOPER *Gl.* (1853). (2) **Ken.**[1]

2. A flight of ducks. Cf. **drift,** *sb.* **2.**

Suf. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 124.

3. *v.* To drive cattle or sheep.

Abd. Taking the charge of 'droving' to the Toon, or elsewhere, the lot purchased by one of the men, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 125, ed. 1882. **Fif.** (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Drofman,** *sb.* a drover, herd-boy; (2) **Drovier,** *sb.* a drover; (3) **Droving,** *vbl. sb.* cattle-driving, the act of driving cattle or sheep.

(1) **Ken.** The hog-heard or neat-herd, who looked after the hogs and cattle agisting in the woods of the weald of Kent, and kept them within their respective dens or districts (K.). (2) **Chs.**[1] **n.Stf.** A second cousin of mine, a drovier, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) xxii. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] Who'd a thought on a fine camperin' young fellow like that comin' to be a drovier? (3) **w.Sc.** 'Ladies an' gentlemen, a'm no good at speaking'—'No, ye're better at droving,' MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 30, ed. 1877.

[1. OE. *drāf*, an unenclosed road, *Charter* (934) in Codex Dipl. V. 217.]

DROVE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. [drōv.] 1. *sb.* A broad chisel; the broadest iron used by masons in hewing stones. Sc. (G.W.); (JAM.)

2. *Comp.* **Drove-work,** the manner of facing building-stones with a chisel as distinguished from broached work.

Nhb.[1] The face of the stone is first of all squared; 'a drift' is then made round each edge, leaving a rough square panel on the stone. Across this panel the mason then 'drives' a series of horizontal lines with a one-inch chisel, and the surface is thus left with its clear margin and central-lined panel.

3. *v.* To hew stones for building by means of a broad-pointed instrument; to drive horizontal lines on the face of the stone with a broad chisel.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Per.** The stone on the banker or siege is first ruffed off or cloured down, then the draught is put on, and the stone is broached with the puncheon, after which it is scabbled and tooled or droved (G.W.).

Hence **Droved,** *ppl. adj.* hewn by a broad-pointed instrument, cut with a broad chisel.

Per. The corners are to be dressed with droved margin. The window-soles, droved, weathered, and splayed (G.W.).

DROVEL, *v.* War. [drō·vl.] To drivel, dribble. Cf. **dravel.** (G.F.N.); War.[3]

DROVER, *sb.* Cor. [drō·və(r).] A fishing-boat employed in driving or fishing with drift or float-nets.

Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] Usually called driving boat. w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300.

[He woke And saw his drover drive along the streame, SPENSER *F. Q.* (1590) III. viii. 22.]

DROVE-SAIL, *sb.* Sh.I. See below.

Sh.I. To hinder the too rapid motion of the vessel, which would prevent their lines from taking the bottom, each [dogger] has what is called a drove-sail, or one which hangs under water, and effectually stops her way, and they can pursue their business at leisure, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 230, ed. 1891.

DROVY, *adj.* e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] Itchy, scabby, lousy.

e.An.[1] A word of supreme contempt, or rather loathing. Nrf.[1]

[Prob. the same word as *druvy* (q.v.), the meanings of 'drovy' being developed fr. the general meaning of 'dirty.']

DROW, *sb.*[1] Sc. A fit of illness; a swoon, fainting-fit; a state of partial insensibility in dying persons; *fig.* a qualm (of anxiety).

Sc. There was a drow of anxiety overwhelmed her about him, WALKER *Peden* (1727) 63 (JAM.); The lady confessed in my hearing that a drow of anxiety had come over her, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. Ags. (JAM.) Abd. He tyeuk a drow, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii; He's taen an ill drow JAM.). Fif. Down he tummlet in a drow, And owr-and-owr did wreil and row, TENNANT *Papistry* 1827) 175. s.Sc. The puir callant has fa'en into a drow, an' I'm feared he is gaun to dee, WILSON *Tales* 1839) V. 95.

[Conn. w. ME. *drowen* (OE. *drogen*), *pp.* of *dreȝen* (OE. *drēogan*), to endure, suffer; see **Dree**, *v.*]

DROW, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. 1. *sb.* A cold, damp mist, a cloud, shower, squall.

Sc. A sort of drow in the air, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii; It's nae mair than a Liddesdale drow, HUNTER *Arminger's Revenge* (1897) i. Cld., Lth., Rxb. In the higher parts of Lth. it is common to speak of a sea-drow, apparently equivalent to sea-haar (JAM.).

Hence **Drowie**, *adj.* moist, misty.

Lth., Rxb. A drowie day (JAM.).

2. *v.* With *on*: to gather in a thick, wet mist.

Lth., Rxb. It's drowin' on (JAM.).

DROW, *sb.*[3] Sc. A melancholy sound.

Per. Of one in grief crying out, 'O me, O dear me!' some one might say 'that's a drow,' meaning the lament or complaint (G.W.). e.Lth. Like that of the dashing of waves heard at a distance (JAM.).

DROW, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Irel. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **draugh** Wxf.[1]; **draw** n.Wil. Som. nw.Dev.[1]; **dro** I.W.[12] Som.; **droa** Som.; **drowe** Wxf.[1] [drou, drō.] 1. *v.* To throw; to overturn in wrestling.

Wxf.[1] 'Draugh a ooree,' or 'Draugh a thooree' [throw one another]. Hrf.[12] Glo. [He] drow'd hec's watch into the pond, *Roger Plowman*, 15; Glo.[1] Brks. 'Twur only when he got a drap o' beer a leetle too zoon, as he wur ever drowed at wrastlin', but thy never drowed 'un twice, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* 1859) v; Brks.[1], Hmp. (H.E.), Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Wil. Jack . . . drowed down his rod, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 48. Som. 'Ee drode down the money, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* 1869); Bleame the hoss vor drawin he, when twere he as coulden ride, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* 1872 2. w.Som.[1] Joe Hunt [droa·ud-n] threw him a fair back vall dree times gwain. Dev. Used in speaking of horses or greyhounds, to express their peculiar bound. A farmer, upon seeing Lord Palmerston's horse canter past the grand stand, said, 'Lord, how her drowth herzel,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889). n.Dev. But chawnt drow et out, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 245; They've drawed a wallage on o' small [They've thrown on a large quantity of small coal], ROCK *Jim an' Nell* 1867) st 21. e.Dev. Ez raight han' a-drow'd roun' my waist, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 3.

2. To fell timber.

w.Som.[1] Bee gwai·n tu droa· un·ee oa·k dee yuur? [Are you going to fell any oak this year?]

Hence **Drowing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of felling, the cutting down of timber.

w.Som.[1] Uur chut Stoo·un-v u-tèok·t ut tu droa·een [Richard Stone has taken it to felling].

3. To spring a snare or trap, without catching the prey.

w.Som.[1] They lousy boys 've a bin an' u-droa·ud all my wantsnaps vor mirschy Dev. I'd a got vower traps one time a zet for one, and he [a badger] went and drow'd every one o' em, but never catched a hair o' un, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 84.

4. Of corn: to lay, lodge; also with *in*: to carry sheaves together in order to put them in 'hile' (or 'row') at harvest-time.

Glo. When the kearn's a-drowed yer may knaow as the kearn's 'eavy in the yead on't, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xxii. I.W.[12]

5. *Comb.* with *prep.* (1) *to drow in*, to give or accept a challenge in wrestling or cudgel-playing; see below; (2) *— out*, (3) *— up*, (4) *— vore*, to rake up past offences, to twit.

(1) w.Som.[1] When the ring is formed, some one throws in his hat—this is 'to drow in,' and is a challenge to any man present. He who accepts then throws in his hat. This is 'to drow in agin un.' 'Aa'll warn our Will's there long way um; there idn nort he do like better-n tis vor to drow in gin one o' they.' (2) w.Som.[1] Aay yuurd Joa un Jum u-droa·een aewt tu waun ur tuudh·ur, un Joa droa·ud aewt aew Jum stoa ld um, un dhoa Baub, ee zad haut fèo·lz dhai wau·z vur tu droa· aewt lig dhaat dhae·ur [I heard Joe and Jim twitting one another, and Joe threw out how Jim stole them, and then Bob, he said what fools they were to throw out like that]. (3) nw.Dev.[1] Ees, they'm always drawin' up that aginst 'n. (4) n.Dev. Dest tha thenk ees ded tell't to tha to ha'et a drode vore agen? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 177.

6. Phr. *to drow up the hand*, *fig.* to drink too much, to be addicted to drinking.

w.Som.[1] I can't zay how I've a-zeed-n not to zay drunk like's good bit; but I be afeard he do drow up his hand more-n he off to. Very common.

7. *sb.* A throw.

Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

8. A felling, cutting down of timber. n.Wil. (E.H.G.)

DROW, *v.*[3] and *adj.* Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **drou** n.Dev.; **drough** Dev. [drau.] 1. *v.* To dry.

w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. It do drowy terble now, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); The hay do'nt drowy at all, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Shaa·rp een bee dhu vuy·ur-n druw· yur-zuul [Look) sharp, (and go) in by the fire, and dry yourself]. Dev. Thee must mine to turn the malt That's droughin in the kiln, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 30; Oh, yü tü dear pilgarlics! Come in 'ouze dü an' drow yerzels. I be aveard yü'll catch yer death ov cold! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 112; Dev.[1] A countryman, being asked what pilm was, answered, 'Why, mux, adrow'd to be sure.' n.Dev. GROSE (1790). nw.Dev.[1], s.Dev. (F.W.C.) Dev., Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435. Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

2. *adj.* Dry, thirsty.

n.Dev. I'm drow, 'tes buldering, Dame, ta-day, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 77.

Hence **Drowy**, *adj.* drying.

Dev., Cor. Drowy weather, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[1. Vnkynde rychesse . . . Droweth vp Do-wel, and distruyeth Do-best, *P. Plowman* (C.) xv. 22. OE. *drūgian*, to dry up.]

DROW, see **Droo**, *prep.*, **Trow**.

DROWEL, *sb.* Sh.I. A piece of wood attached to the keel of a boat for protecting the stem and stern.

S. & Ork.[1] Fore and aft drowels.

DROWK, *v.* and *adj.* Nhp. Hnt. 1. *v.* Of plants: to droop from want of water, fade. Nhp.[12], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cf. **drucken**, *v.*

Hence **Drowking**, *ppl. adj.* drooping, fading; also used *advb.*

Nhp. Drowking lies the meadow-sweet. Flopping down beneath one's feet, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 71; Bumble bees I wandered by, Clinging to the drowking flower, *ib. Village Minst.* (1821) I. 133; Nhp.[1]

2. *adj.* Drooping.

Nhp. And nodding bull-rush down its drowk head hings, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 46.

DROWN, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms (1) **Dhreawn**, (2) **Dhroond**, (3) **Draan**, (4) **Draand**, (5) **Draewn**, (6) **Draewnd**, (7) **Dreawn**, (8) **Dreawnd**, (9) **Droon**, (10) **Droond**, (11) **Dround**, (12) **Drownd**, (13) **Drund**. [drūn(d, w.Yks. drān(d, Lan. drēn(d; dreun(d.] See below.

(1) Lan. Some wanted to dhreawn it, CLEGG *Warp* (1890) 5. (2) e.Yks.[1] (3) e.Lan.[1] (4) w.Yks. Ah'd go to't navvy, or to

t'dam, An draand meseln ta neet, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 7. (5) w.Som. Also *pres.* and *pp.*, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 48. (6) *ib.* (7) e.Lan.[1] (8) Lan. Aw wanted to gi'e th' lad a neame as should mak' him thankful fur bein' saved from dreawndin' to the last deays o'his loife, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) iii. (9) Sc. (A.W.), Dur.[1] Wm. I'll gang . . . en droon misel, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 3. Cum.[3] Till o' but it's mūdder wad droon't iv a kit, 54. (10) Nhb. Mony wetturs cannet sleak luve, nowthor can the speats droon'd it, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 7; Nhb.[1] Dur. MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 7. n.Yks. (I.W.) (11) n.Lin. She'll be some sarvant lass . . . 'at's runned here for to dround hersen, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 128. (12) w.Yks.[5] Stf. I fel' ready to goo an' drownd myself, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[1] Not. Are yer going to drownd yerself? PRIOR *Renic* (1895) 85. Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], se.Wor.[1] w.Som.[1] Very com. Billy, how come you to drownd our chick? 'Zucks fill the cup, we'll drown'd all sorrow,' COLLINS *Misc.* (1762) 115. (13) w.Yks.[5]

1. To flood, inundate.

w.Yks.[2] A mine is said to be drowned when it is flooded with water. Not. The fens in question were not drowned, and therefore did need no draining (L.C.M.). Lin. Much of Kesteven and Holland were drowned . . . owing to the neglect of the sea-walls, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vi. Nhp.[2] The Nea annually drowns the meadows near its banks. Sur. Where everything is either scorched up with the sun or drownded with the rain, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 141. Wil.[1]

Hence (1) **Drowned**, *ppl. adj.* flooded, inundated; (2) **Drowned out**, *adj.* of a colliery: flooded with water; (3) **Drowner**, *sb.* a sluice-man, one who regulates the water in water-meadows; (4) **Drowning-bridge**, *sb.* a water-meadow sluice-gate; (5) **Drowning-carriage**, *sb.* a large watercourse for 'drowning' a meadow; (6) **Drownings**, *sb. pl.* fens.

(1) Lin. 'The drownded lands,' as these marshes are called, *Yks. Mag.* May 1873) 377. n.Lin.[1] (2) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3) Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) Wil. As soon as the after-grass is eaten off as bare as can be the manager of the mead (provincially the drowner) begins clearing the main drains, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 198; On one occasion a short-horned owl was caught alive in some rushes by the old drowner, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XXII. 193; Wil.[1], Dor. (C.W.) (4) Wil. GROSE (1790); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] (5) Wil.[1] (6) Nhp.[2]

2. To dilute; to spoil liquor by putting in too much water.

Ked. Mair nor that, ye've droon't the drink; The fushion o't is oot, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 20. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Oxf.[1] Tea that has too much water put to it when first made is said to be 'drownded.'

3. To soak clothes. n.Cy. (HALL.)

4. Phr. (1) *to drown minler*, to put too much water into the flour, when making bread or puddings; (2) *—the miller*, (*a*) to have too much of a good thing; (*b*) to put too much water into the whisky or tea; (*c*) see *—minler*; (*d*) to become bankrupt; to be out of material for work; (3) *—the miller's eye*, see *—minler*; (4) *—wigs and burn veathers*, (5) *—wigs and feathers*, an asseveration, an exclamation of surprise and disapprobation; (6) *—one's shamrock*, to have a drink upon St. Patrick's day; see below.

(1) e.Yks. If, in making dough, the good wife should put too much water, she has 'dhroondid minler' [miller], NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 5; e.Yks.[1] 2, *a* Sc. O'er muckle water drowned the miller, *Sc. Prov., N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 384; The hale folk here have either gane daft, or they hae made a vow to ruin my trade, as they say ower muckle water drowns the miller, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi; It obviously alludes to the miller having such an overflow of water that he cannot carry on his operations (JAM., s.v. Miller). (*b*) Sc. Hout, fie! I have drouned the miller. Just rax me the bottle, Maister Charles, till I put in a wee drap mair o' the speerit, *Scotch Haggis*, 49. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). w.Som.[1] Now you've a-drownd the miller. (*c*) Cum. (J.D.), n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.[2,5] Der. *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 137. (*d*) Rxb. Honest men's been ta'en for rogues Whan bad luck gars droun the miller, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1805) 34 (JAM., s.v. Miller). Cum. (E.W.P.) (3) Oxf.[1] (4) w.Som.[1] A common, though cumbrously long ejaculation, is, 'Drown wigs-n burn veathers, hang stockins-n shoes!' (5) *ib.* Aa'l nûvur dne ut, draew-n muy wigs n vadhrurz neef aay due! (I'll never do it, drown my wigs and feathers if I do!) (6) N.I.[1] On Patrick's day (March 17th) persons are frequently requested to come and drown their shamrocks. On this day when anyone is observed in liquor, he is said to have been 'drowning his shamrock.' Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

DROWND, *sb.*[1] Gmg. Pem. [Not known to our correspondents.] A greyhound.

Gmg., Pem. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 152.

DROWND, *sb.*[2] Irel. Written **dhrownd**. A glassy stillness on water; see below.

Wmh. When there is a dead calm and a glassy stillness on the Westmeath lakes the peasantry say there is 'a dhrownd on the water' (W.M.).

DROWNDED-MUTTON, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] The flesh of sheep which have been drowned.

Often eaten in the farmer's kitchen or sold to his labourers at a low price.

DROWSE, see **Drose**.

DROWSYING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Sleeping, feeling drowsy.

Sc. Ane, or it may be twa [drams] in the course of the afternoon, just to keep you frae drowsying and snoozling, *Scotch Haggis*, 136.

DROWTH, see **Drouth**.

DROXY, *adj.* Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also in forms **drixey** Cor.[3]; **drucksy** Hmp.[1] [dro·ksi, dri·ksi, drʊ·ksi.] Dead, rotten, decayed, esp. applied to wood.

Hrf.[1], Glo.[1,2], Hmp.[1], n.Wil. (G.E.D.), Cor.[3] (Druxey, timber in a state of decay, with white spongy veins, WEALE.)

[A der. of *drix*, the decayed part of timber. The wasp . . . worketh a comb of the utter drix of pales, or other timber, BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (ed. 1634) 57 (N.E.D.).]

DROY, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Wil.[1] A thunderbolt.

DROY, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Nrf.[1] [(K.)] A scullion, servant, drudge.

[Good droie to serue hog, to helpe wash, and to milke, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 172.]

DROZE, *v.* e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] To beat very severely. Hence **Drozings**, *sb. pl.* a sound beating, drubbing.

DROZE, see **Drose**.

DROZEN, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Fond, doating. GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[2]

DRU, see **Droo**, *prep.*

DRUB, *sb.*[1] Yks. Also in form **drubby** w.Yks. [drub, drʊ·bi.] Carbonaceous shale, small coal; slate, dross, or rubbish in coal.

w.Yks. Asteead o' being t'best coil an' three-an'-twenty hundredweight, they'll be abaht fifteen o' black bedders, an' hawf full o' drubs, *Yksman.* (Nov. 1878) 374; *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect. Sheet* 43; (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1]

DRUB, *sb.*[2] s.Chs.[1] A lot. Cf. **dub**, *sb.*[2]

DRUB, *v.* Sc. Also War. Hmp. Dor. Som. [drub, drʊb.] I. To beat the ground, to stamp; to trudge.

Rnf. Get ane [a wife] can drub through dub and mire, BARR *Poems* (1861) 158.

2. To beat, throb.

War. (J.R.W.) s.Hmp. She's a rare 'un to nuss . . . My head did drub finely afore yer came in, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xix. Dor.[1] My head da drub. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

DRUBBY, see **Drub**, *sb.*[1], **Drubly**, *adj.*

DRUBLY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **drubby** Nhb.[1] Muddy, dark, turbid.

Per. That water ye hae gaen me to drink is awfu' drubbly (G.W.). Fif. They cross't St. Nich'las' drubbly rill, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 82. Nhb. (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1]

[Dirk and drublie dayis, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 233; Drobly or drubly, *turbidus*, *Prompt.*]

DRUCK, *v.* and *sb.* Wil. Som. [drʊk.] 1. *v.* To thrust down, press, fill to overflowing.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 153.

Hence **Drucked**, *ppl. adj.* filled to overflowing.

Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1]

2. *sb.* A crowd, throng.

Wil.[1] A druck of people. Som. He likes his place in the church because there's not such a druck of people thereabouts (W.F.R.).

[ME. *prucchen*, to thrust (LAȝAMON 19483). OE. *pryccan*, to press; cp. Du. *drucken*, to press (HEXHAM).]

DRUCK(EN, see **Drink**, *v.*

DRUCKEN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **droughen** w.Yks.; **druken** Ayr.; **drukken** Cum. w.Yks.[13] e.Lan.[1]; **dthrucken** w.Yks. [dru·kən, drʉ·kən.] 1. Drunk; drunken. See **Drink**, *v.*

Bnff. Shoemakers were then a very drucken set, SMILES *Natur.* (1879) xviii. Abd. An aul' sneeshinie, drucken slype, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. Frf. So that a neighbour cried 'You drucken scoundrel!' after him, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xvii. Fif. Ye'll mak' him a drucken weaver like yersel', ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 97. e.Fif. We faun the laird an' twa o' his drucken cronies . . . on the green in front o' the hoose, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1804) vii. Per. The maist ill doin' drucken vagabond o'y parish, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 213, ed. 1887. Slg. Time's wing might conceal In his bonnie, bonnie wee bairn a drucken ne'er-dae-weel, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 118. Dmb. If that drucken limmer waken . . . baith you and me will suffer, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. Rnf. I wadna just say that she's drucken, But it's either a burst or a starve, BARR *Poems* (1861) 110. Ayr. Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! . . . Twins monie a poor, doylt, druken hash, O' half his days, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 15. Lnk. Drueken wives an' duddie weans a' day to ruin rin, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 118. Lth. Drucken dumbies skirled an' whoopit, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 10. Edb. Whare hae ye been, ye drucken sot? LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 167. Bwk. As for the 'drucken wives' of Paxton, we eandidly confess that we never met with one of them, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 13. Peb. There's naething like a drucken meetin' That I respect, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 90. Dmf. On hearin' o' ilk drucken mess I had gone through, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 82. Wgt. 'Whaur hae ye been, ye drucken rascal?' the irate wife would enquire, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 324. Nhb. For fear that iv some drucken spree, Scotch Donald chance to myek owr free, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 7; Mind! he wisn't drucken; an he nivver thowt he'd had a drop mair than he owt te'v had, HALDANE *Geordy's Last* (1878) 8. Dur.[1] A sad drucken chap. Cum. A sad drucken tyke (E.W.P.); Durty drukken hoond, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 46. Wm. Nivver was sic a drueken lout, CLOSE *Satirist* (1833) 155. n.Yks.[12] w.Yks. Old Ned'll be droughen in his armchair, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 54; Drucken as a wheel (L.M.S.); w.Yks.[1] They thirsels . . . er drukken an full ov aw mander o' roguery, ii. 298; w.Yks.[3] s.v. Druffen. Lan. He gets blin' drucken amang his mates, WAUGH *Tufts of Heather*, (ed. Milner) I. 116. e.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Druckener**, *sb.* a drunkard; (2) **Druckensome**, *adj.* drunken, addicted to drinking.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Lnk. O wae on the day when oor Bessy Cam' into this druckensome toun, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 123; (JAM.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Drucken bite**, food, dainties eaten to encourage drinking; (2) — **groat**, a groat, fine paid as a penalty for being drunk; (3) — **one**, a drunkard.

(1) Abd. Luckie brings the drucken bite hersel',—Saut beef an breid, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 43. (2) Edb. They hail'd him ben, an' by my saul, He paid his drucken groat For that neist day, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 134, ed. 1785. (3) w.Yks. I wət wāst drukən ən ət i ivə niu (J.W.).

[1. Thay lay all deid drukne in the campe, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 276. ON. *drukkinn*, *adj.* and *pp.* drunken, drunk (FRITZNER).]

DRUCKEN, *v.* Hnt. (T.P.F.) To droop, become ill. See **Drowk**.

DRUCK-PIECES, *sb. pl.* Som. Pieces of wood let into a wall to support the pipe of a pump, or the pump itself. See **Druck**, *v.*

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Druuk-pee·sez.

DRUCKSHAR, *sb.* Cor.[12] A small, solid wheel.

DRUCK-STOOL, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. [drʉ·k-stēl.] The threshold of a door. Cf. **dreckstool**, **drushel**.

w.Som., n.Dev. He put her out over the druck-stool of the door. The child will fall on the druck-stool, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 17. Dev., Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

DRUCKSY, see **Droxy**.

DRUDGE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Irel. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dev. [drudz, drʉdz.] 1. *sb.* A dredge. N.I.[1]

2. A large team-rake; a bush-harrow. Cf. **dredge**, *sb.*[3]

Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. n.Dev. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* 1867) *Gl.* w.Dev. A large team-rake, with wooden teeth, drawn by oxen or horses to collect iragments of sward loosened by the plow and harrow, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 125 [JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* 1889) 201.]

Hence **Drudger**, *sb.* a team-rake.

n.Dev. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1897) *Gl.*

3. *v.* To dredge for oysters. N.I.[1]

Hence **Drudger**, *sb.* a dredger, one who dredges for oysters.

Ken (G.B.); The oyster drudgers have nothing to do (H.M.).

4. To harrow with bushes. Sus.[2], Hmp.[1]

[3. Drudging, oyster-fishing, COLES (1677).]

DRUDGE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Chs. Shr. I.W. [drudz, drʉdz.] 1. *sb.* A flour-dredger, a small tin box to hold flour. I.W.[1] See **Dredge**, *sb.*[2]

Hence (1) **Drudge box**, (2) **Drudger**, (3) **Drudging-box**, *sb.* a flour-box, dredger.

(1) Chs.[1 2 3], s.Chs.[1] (2) Shr.[1 2] Dr'uj·ur'. (3) Sc. A eandle and a drudging-box, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) v.

2. *v.* To shake flour from a dredger. N.I.[1]

DRUE, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dry.

n Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 153.

DRUFF, *sb.* Glo. [drʉf.] A covered drain, *gen.* one built of rough masonry, a 'drock.'

Glo. In common use round Tewkesbury (E.R.D.); (S.S.B.); Glo.[1]

DRUFFEN, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Also written **druffan** w.Yks. [dru·fən.] Drunk; drunken. See **Drink**, *v.*

Yks. 'Ye druffen rascal,' said he, BARING-GOULD *Oddities* (1874) I. 240, ed. 1875. n.Yks. Shoo fun't druffen tyke at shoo calls ur maister, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). w.Yks. Yon man's getten druffen again to-daäy (F.P.T.); (G.H.); There's some on yo like as if yo cuddant think it reight if yo diddant get druffan, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1866) 3; w.Yks.[3] A druffen man slutters aat on a cheer on to t'floor.

Hence **Druffeness**, *sb.* drunkenness.

w.Yks. Aw'l niver back up druffeness HARTLEY *Budget* (1869) 84.

DRUFFT, **DRUFT**, see **Drouth**.

DRUG, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Not. Lin. Rut. Nhp. e.An. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **druge** Dev. [drug, drʉg.] 1. *sb.* A rough or violent pull, a tug.

Abd. And at his hair loot mony unco drugs, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 47 (JAM.).

2. A vehicle for the conveyance of heavy timber, having usually four wheels in e.An. but *gen.* only two elsewhere.

Not. (W.H.S.), s.Not. (J.P.K.) sw.Lin.[1] Sometimes ealled a pair of cutts. They haven't no drugs to lead wood with. They'll never get their drugs and herses in there. Rut.[1], Nhp.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. GROSE (1790); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84; Nrf.[1] e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Eon.* (1787). Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849; How heavy them trees are on that drug (M.E.R.); Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Drug-jack**, *sb.* a machine used in moving timber; (2) **-way**, *sb.* a roadway for 'drugs.'

(1) Nrf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 295, ed. 1849. (2) Rut.[1] No drug-way here [a notice on a bridle-road].

3. A cart, vehicle; a handcart.

Snf. A light kind of wagon for corn (C.T.). Dev. I shall zen' my awn break an' A's druge [rhymes with huge], *Reports Provinc.* (1803).

Hence **Drug-butt**, *sb.* a three-wheeled cart, shaped like a large wheelbarrow. w.Som.[1]

4. A harrow. Cf. **drag**, **II. 8.**

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.)

5. A drag or shoe placed under a wheel to prevent it from turning round.

w.Som.[1] Plase, zir, wants a new drug vor the wagin, th' old one's a-wear'd out. nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[1]

Hence (1) **Drug-bat**, *sb.* a drag for a wheel; (2) **-chain**, *sb.* the chain by which the wheel of a carriage is held when dragged; (3) **-shoe**, (*a*) *sb.* a drag, an iron shoe placed under a cart-wheel; (*b*) *v.* to put a drag on a wheel.

(1) Brks.[1] s.v. Bat. Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.[1] Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 34. (2) w.Som.[1] (3, *a*) I.W. (J.D.R.), I.W.[1], w.Som. (I.W.), w.Som.[1] Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1884). (*b*) Wil.[1]

6. An iron-shod piece of timber hung at the back of carts to prevent them from running back.

Dor.[1] To gie the hosses breath, . . . drug, 221. w.Dor. Used to prevent a wagon, &c., running back when the horses stop to take breath going up hill (A.R.W.). Som. Used at Cheddar of the stone-carts (W.F.R.).

7. *v.* To draw timber out of the wood. Also used *fig.*

Wil. Drawing [timber] out of the wood under a pair of wheels, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] 'To drug' timber is to attach horses actually to the tree and pull it along the ground, often to the great damage of the surface, while 'to draw' timber is to haul it upon some truck or carriage. Aay druug-n aewt. **Dev.** To haul it along the ground by main strength without loading it on a carriage. So also any article trailing or rubbing is said to 'drug.' 'Missus, yer shawl's drug-in 'gin the wheel, *Reports Provinc.* (1884).

8. To put the drag upon a wheel, to drag.

Wil.[1] **Som. W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.** (I.W.); **w.Som.**[1] The word implies a complete stoppage of the wheel either with or without a shoe. Bae·un ee gwain tu druug, daewn dh-ee·ul? [Are you not going to put the drag on, down the hill?] Dûs-n zee· dhu wil-z u-druug·d u-rad·ee? [Dost not see the wheel is dragged already?] **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[1 2]

[1. Cp. Sc. *drug* (vb.), to pull forcibly. The rukis him rent, the ravynis him druggit. DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 141. **7.** ME. *drugge*, to drag (CHAUCER); cp. DOUGLAS *Eneados*, II. 82: to drug and draw.]

DRUG, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Also Hmp. I.W. Dev. [drʉg.] **1.** *adj.* Dragging heavily, used of a dead weight; slow, dull.

Gall. Things are awful drug, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 100. **Hmp.** I was that dull and drug the days I didn't get a sight of ye, GRAY *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 37. **I.W.** Whatever would gentle-volks do if they'd hadn't a got no polities? I 'lows they'd pretty nigh fret the skin off their boans, they'd be that dull and drug, *ib. Annesley* (1889) III. 22; Drug and heavy (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1]

Hence (1) **Drugeous,** *adj.* heavy, huge; (2) **Druging,** *ppl. adj.* heavy, clumsy.

(1) **Dev.** *w. Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col. 2; **Dev.**[1] (2) **Dev.** I doan' think mueh o' hees new butt—a gurt drugin' thing as ivver I did zee, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

2. Of ice. See below.

Sc. A curling expression indicating that the ice is not keen, and that the curling-stone requires more force in throwing than usual. This *gen.* happens when there is a slight thaw (A.W.).

3. Damp, moist; heavy.

I.W.[1] That wheeat is rather drug; **I.W.**[2] That shower's made the haay rather drug, you. The roads goos deueed drug to-day.

4. *sb.* Any heavy and clumsy article.

Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

DRUG, *sb.*[3] Sur. [drʉg.] A squirrel's nest. (T.S.C.)

DRUG, see **Drag.**

DRUGGED, *ppl. adj.* Sus. [drʉ·gd.] Half-dried, said of linen, &c.

Sus. The Hastings fishermen deseribe their clothes as 'drugged' when partially dried, TENDALL *Guide to Hastings,* 37; **Sus.**[1 2]

[Cp. Du. *droogen*, to drie (HEXHAM).]

DRUGGET, see **Drogget.**

DRUGGISTER, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Pem. e.An. Som. Cor. Also in forms **dregister** Suf. (HALL.); **drugster** n.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1] e.An.[1] Suf.[1] [dru·g(i)stə(r), drʉ·g(i)stə(r).] A druggist.

n.Yks.[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.** When I goas to druggister's to get sum'ats fer a bad hand I hev, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 18; **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Pem.** Go to th' druggister and git me zix pennart o' 'monial wine (W.M.M.). **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (C.G.B.), **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Current among the old (F.H.). **w.Som.**[1] Uz faa·dhur-z u druug·eestur [his father is a druggist]. **Cor.** Some ointment which he could git at the druggister's, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 31; **Cor.**[2]

[A druggister, *droguator*, SHERWOOD (1672).]

DRUGGLEY, *adj.* Wor. [Not known to our correspondents.] [drʉ·gli.] Wet, rainy. See **Drug,** *adj.* **3.**

s.Wor. A druggley summer (H.K.).

DRUGGY, *adj.* Wor. Hrf. Of milk: 'draggy,' curdled; see below.

s.Wor., Hrf. When a cow is being dried off, the teats sometimes get wedged, and often one cannot start the milk; the cow's milk then comes out in clots, as if curdled, and they say that it is druggy: 'Er mulk be'nt up to much 't be sah druggy like' (H.K.).

DRUGHT, see **Drouth.**

DRUGS, *sb. pl.* Som. Dev. Also Amer. Dregs. Also used *fig.*

w.Som.[1] This is purty stuff you've a-zend me, why 'tis half o' it drugs. **nw.Dev.**[1] [Amer. The old woman has the rheumatiz; I reckon hit's the drugs of the fever, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 371.]

DRUGSTER, DRUIDLE, see **Druggister, Druttle.**

DRUIDS' HAIR, *phr.* Wil.[1] Long moss.

DRUITLE, DRUIVY, see **Druttle, Druvy.**

DRUKE, *sb.* s.Pem. A crank. (W.M.M.)

DRUKEN, DRUKKEN, see **Drink,** *v.*, **Drucken,** *ppl. adj.*

DRULE, *sb.*[1] s.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A sluggard; a slow, inactive person.

DRULE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. The goal or 'dool' which gamesters strive to gain first, as at football.

Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; (JAM.)

DRULE, DRULGY, see **Drool,** *v.*[1], **Droolgey.**

DRULIE, *adj. Obsol.* Sc. Of water, &c.: muddy, troubled, thick. Also used *fig.*

Per. Hardly ever used now. He's a drulie-heidet ass (G.W.). **Rxb.** Commonly used, esp. by old people. 'Drulie water,' when discoloured with clay (JAM.).

DRULT, DRULYAN, see **Droilt, Druyllin.**

DRUM, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [drum, drʉm.] **I.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Drum-bant,** the belt or band of a drum; (2) **-boy,** a drummer-boy; (3) **-fou,** 'chock-full,' as full as a drum; (4) **-stick,** (*a*) the calix and stalk of the common knapweed, *Centaurea nigra,* and of *C. Scabiosa*; (*b*) the fruit of the lime-tree, *Tilia europaea*; (*c*) ? the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

(1) **Lan.** Give him a nose-ender, an' tighten up thy drum-bant, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* 1886) 48. (2) **Ayr.** Quicker than the drum-boy's ruff His horse hoofs clatter'd hard and tough, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1811) 102, ed. 1871. (3) **Lth.** The things he sent him ... held a' oor hoose drum-fou for better than a fortnicht! LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 294. (4, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] The calix being very hard, boys use it to drum and play with—hence the name. (*b*) **War.**[3] So called by children. (*c*) **Chs.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to send through the drum,* to beat the drum through the town in order to make public proclamations, &c.; (2) *tuck of drum,* a public proclamation.

Edb. (1) Not only did Donald send through the drum in the course of half an hour, offering a reward of three guineas for the apprehension of the offenders, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. (2) The reward offered by tuck of drum failed, nobody making application to the crier, *ib.*

3. The cylindrical part of var. machines and engines; see below.

Sc. The name commonly given to that part of a thrashing machine, upon which are fixed the pieces of wood that beat out the grain (JAM.). **e.Lth.** The sheaves were carried between an indented drum, and a number of rollers of the same description ranged round the drum, *Agric. Surv.* 74 (*ib.*). **Nhb., Dur.** A roll upon which winding or hauling engine ropes are wound or coiled, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.** The name of the circular part of a machine which, turned by a strap or belt, keeps the machine in motion (J.M.); Yo mun moind yer coit-laps dusn't catch t'drum, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 20; **w.Yks.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Salt-mining term. A large wheel on which the flat-ropes wind up. The winding is done entirely by steam-engines constructed on the reversing principle, and so dexterous are many of the engineers that a tub can be set down to such a nicety as to cause no concussion whatever. **e.Suf.** The 'barnworks' in a threshing-machine (F.H.).

4. *v.* To make the peculiar sound made by snipe in the breeding season.

Lan. Snipes are amongst the earliest risers in the morning, and may often be heard drumming before daylight, MITCHELL *Birds,* 186. [The snipe drumming in its curious somersaults in the air, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 14.]

5. To repeat monotonously; to pore over wearily.

Lnk. To sit drum-drummin' at a dask, Thrang hummin' owre some threid-bare task, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 54.

6. To flog, beat soundly. **Glo.**[1], **Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[1 2]

Hence **Drumming,** *vbl. sb.* a sound beating; a flogging. **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] Gibb'n a good drumming.

7. With *up*: to collect together as if summoned by a drum.

w.Yks. We hardly ivver heeard them maddlins 'at drum up to see fowk wed, CUNWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 6.

DRUM, *sb.*[2] *Obs.*? Sc. A knoll, ridge. Cf. **drumlin.**

n.Sc. Applied to little hills, which rise as backs or ridges above the level of the adjacent ground (JAM.). **Per.** There are many of these singular ridges of nature, called here Drums; perhaps 10 to 12 of them within a small space of each other, *Statist. Acc.* XIX.

342 (Jam.). Edb. Hills are variously named . . . Fell, Drum, Tor, Pennecuick *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815.

[Gael. *druim*, the ridge of a hill (M. & D.).]

DRUM, *sb.*[3] Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [drʉm.]

1. Weaving term: a 'thrumb'; see below.

w.Som.[1] A thrumb is an inch or two of cloth attached to the waste part of a weaver's warp. It is that part where all the threads of a new warp are tied on to the old, and is not suitable to be woven on account of the great number of knots. Dev. 1090–7. For labour wood and drumes to pitch the covering of the great church hatch, r. 6, *East Budleigh Chwarden. Accts.*

2. A dishcloth. Wil. (M.A.R.)

3. A twisted ivy-stem, growing round the bole of another tree; also called **Thrum**.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 282. Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Thrums).

DRUM, *adj.* n.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Dull, melancholy.

[Gael. *trom*, heavy, sad, melancholy (M. & D.).]

DRUMBA, see **Drumble**, *sb.*[3]

DRUMBELO, *sb.* n.Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dull, heavy fellow. (Hall.)

DRUMBER, see **Drumble**, *sb.*[3], **Drumbow-dash**.

DRUMBLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. War. Shr. Glo. Nrf. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also in form **drummel** Dev.; **drummil** War.[2] Shr.[2] [drʌ·m(b)l, drɛ·m(b)l.] 1. *v.* To be sluggish and slow in movement; to go about a thing awkwardly; to fumble. Cf. **drimble**, *v.*

Sc. You shall know that when old Deb has brought the liquor—why how she drumbles, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxiii. Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Come, pluck up yore fit, an' dunna göö drumblin' alung as if yo' wun 'afe asleep. Cor. A person moving lazily or clumsily is said to drumble (W.S.); Cor.[1]

Hence (1) **Drumbledone**, (2) **-dore**, (3) **-drane** or **-drone**, *sb.* a humble or bumble-bee; also used *fig.* of persons; (4) **Drumbling**, *ppl. adj.* stupid, obtuse.

(1) Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (2 Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.[1] (3) Hmp. Holloway. Dev. Thews drummeldranes can't sting; they ant agot no spear; they awnly buzzeth around, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Yù bant agwaine tù church theäse marning, be 'e?—No-tany-by! tidden wo'th while tù go tù listenee tù sich a old drummeldrane as 'e is, *ib.* 107; Dev.[1] You drumble-drone-dunder-headed-slinpole, 17; Dev.[2] Look at that girt hitchin' drumble-drane. n.Dev. I 'sure 'e Jim's no drumbledrane, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 42; Grose (1790). nw.Dev.[1] A common simile is—'He droan'th the very zame's a drumbledrane in a flop' (i.e. foxglove). s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. She were no drumbledrane, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 39; Howld thee bal, thee gate drumble drane, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 227; Cor.[1] (4) Cor.[2]

2. To talk or mutter in a sleepy, monotonous manner; to 'maunder.'

Sc. Sic fate to souple rogues impart, That drumble at the commonweal, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 376 (Jam.). Dev. The verb to drumble means to mutter in a sullen, inarticulate, confused voice, *Mirror* (1837) XXIX. 192; Dev.[1] Cor. I reckon a rope's-end will double thee up soon, ef thee drumbles any longer, Noiley *Power of the Hand* (1888) I. xii.

3. *sb.* A dull, inactive person; a worn-out person or horse.

War.[2] Shr.[1] *Obsol.* The poor owd mon's aumust done now; an' 'e wuz al'ays a poor drumble. I dunna know w'ich is best, mon or 'orse, fur they bin böath poor drummils.

4. Phr. *to dream arumbles*, to be half asleep. Nrf. (Hall.), Nrf.[1]

[I. Go take up these clothes here, quickly. . . . Look, how you drumble! Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 156.]

DRUMBLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **drumle** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **drummel** Abd. [drʌ·m(b)l, drɛ·m(b)l.] 1. *v.* Of water, &c.: to make muddy; *fig.* to disturb, trouble, confuse, stir up.

Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. Little weet they o' the cause that drumles sae my ee, Motherwell *O wae be to the Orders* (1827); The whisky had your senses drumelt, Watt *Poems* (1827) 58. N.Cy.[1]

Hence (1) **Drumbled**, (2) **Drumbling**, *ppl. adj.* of water: thick, muddy, disturbed; (3) **Drumly-voiced**, *adj.* rough-voiced, speaking hoarsely or deeply; (4) **Drummel'd**, *ppl. adj.* confused, stupefied, muddled.

(1 Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n Cy. The ale is drumbled *ib.* (P.) (2 Sc. It is good fishing in drumbling waters, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 380. (3 Ayr. An armed and mailed soldier, as he had thought the drumly-voiced sentinel to be, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) I. (4 Abd. The breadth o't sairly fash'd his drummel'd noddle, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 44.

2. *sb.* Mud, &c., raised by disturbing water.

Slk. The water gaed in, With drumble and mudwart impure, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 290.

DRUMBLE, *sb.*[3] Chs. Stf. Shr. Also in forms **drumba** Chs.[1]; **drumber** Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1]; **drumbow** Chs.[2a]; **drumby** Shr.[1] [drʌ·m(b)·, drɛ·m(b)·.] A rough, wooded dip in the ground; a dingle, wooded ravine. Cf. **dimble**, **dumble**, *sb.*

Chs. It looked as deadly an' as dreesome as Bostock's drumbo, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 12; Chs.[1] A small ravine, generally overshadowed with trees, and having a little stream or rundle at the bottom; Chs.[2 3] Stf. Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 22. Shr.[1] *Obsol.*

Hence (1) **Drumber-hole**, *sb.* an old pit or hole overgrown with grass and weeds; (2) **Drumby-hole**, *sb.* a rough, wooded dingle.

(1 s.Chs.[1] Drʌ·mbur-oa·l. (2) Shr. Frittenin' in the Drumby Hole, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xi; Shr.[1] I got to göö to Linëa' to-neet, an' I dunna know 'ow to pass the drumby-'ole near the Cut bridge, fur they sen theer's frittenin theer.

DRUMBOW, see **Drumble**, *sb.*[3]

DRUMBOW-DASH, *sb.* Chs. Also written **drumber-** Chs.[3]; and in forms **drunder-** Chs.[3]; **dumber-** Chs.[1]; **dungow-** Chs.[2 3] 1. A sudden, heavy fall of rain; *fig.* dung, filth.

Chs.[1 2]; Chs.[3] When the clouds threaten hail and rain, they say, 'There's a deal of pouse or dungo-dash to come down.' s.Chs. Dhem z dhù tuu·rmits ùz wùn soa·d just aaf·tur dhaat· drʌ·m·bùdaash ù wet [Them's the turmits as won sowed just after that drumbowdash o' wet] (T.D.).

2. A smash, breakdown.

Chs. *Sheaf* (1878) I. 37; Chs.[1]

DRUMBY, DRUMLE(E, see **Drumble**, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2]

DRUMLIE, *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Drumlie-droits**, (2) **-drutshocks**, bramble-berries.

(1) Per., Knr. (Jam.) (2 Per. G.W.)

DRUMLIN, *sb.* N.I.[1] A mound or ridge of gravel. See **Drum**, *sb.*[2]

DRUMLY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **drumley** n.Cy. [drʌ·mli, drɛ·mli.] Also used as *adv.* 1. Of water, &c.: thick, muddy, turbid. See **Drumble**, *v.*[2]

Sc. And wae betide ye, Annan water, This night that ye are a drumly river! Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 228; Good fishing in drumly waters, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Or.I. (S.A.S., Cai.[1] Elg. Drumlie flow'd auld Linky's stream, Tester *Poems* (1865) 122. Bnff. Drumly streams might slocken fire, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 98. Kcd. Silver Dee, Or drumly Don, Grant *Lays* (1884) 130. Ayr. Then bouses drumly German water, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 165. Lnk. The drumly stream wi' dinsome sound Is rowin' o'er the linn, Tennant *Musings* (1872) 94. Lth. The angry winds roar lood an' lang, And drumlie looks the ferry, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 117. Dmf. My streams are drumly, shunned, an' hated, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 152. Slk. The burn was grown a drumly dub, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 270; As lang 's there is anither drap, however drumly, in the bottom of the bottle, dinna despair, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 294. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. But let it be late or airly, The water be drumly or sma', Charnley *Fisher's Garl.* (1830) 6; I saw A roaring, rowling, drumlie stream, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 304; Nhb.[1]

2. *Fig.* Confused, muddled, indistinct, obscure.

Ayr. Ye speak unco' drumly—hae ye bitten your tongue? Galt *Entail* (1823) xlvii; What the drumlie Dutch were doin', Burns *To a Gentleman* (1790) l. 6. Lth. He was just a wee thocht flurrid, may be, but faigs, I hae seen a drumlier mess than he made this day, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 293. Edb. Na, na, he's no just deep, but he's drumly, Ramsay *Remin.* (1872) 89; I was up betimes in the morning, tho' a wee drumly about the head, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. Slk. There was a glow of seriousness in his drumly looks, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 170, ed. 1866.

Hence **Drumliness**, *sb.* a state of confusion, obscurity.

Edb. His eyes of a hollow drumliness, as if he got no refreshment from the slumbers of the night, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx.

3. Dark, clouded, gloomy; sullen. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Dismal grew his countenance And drumlie grew his ee, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 197, ed. 1848. **Elg.** Doure thought in linsey-wonsey dicht, Blink't frae his drumly ee, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 80. **Abd.** Why should a soldier be drumlie, O? RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 79, ed. 1889. **Rnf.** Gusty April showers drove keen Into my half-shut drumlie e'en, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 127; [He] rubs his blinkin', drumly e'en, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 91. **Lnk.** When it comes winter, sae drumlie an' cauld, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 63; The pale sun glints ower the heigh black houses Wi' a hazy brow, an' a drumlie ee, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 22. **Gall.** His face did glare like the glow o' the West, When the drumlie cloud has it half o'er east, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 80.

[1. Acheron, With holl bisme, and hiduus swelth wnrude, Drumlie of mud, and scaldand as it wer wod, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 28.]

DRUMMEL, DRUMMLE, see **Drumble,** *v.*[12], **Drimmel.**

DRUMMOCK, see **Drammock.**

DRUMMOOLICH, *adj.* Bnff.[1] Melancholy, in low spirits. See **Drum,** *adj.*

[Gael. *trom*, heavy, sad + *muladach*, sorrowful (M. & D.).]

DRUMMURE, *adj.* Cai.[1] Dmf. (JAM.) Grave, serious, sad; demure.

DRUMMY, *adj.* Chs. Nrf. [dru·mi, drɐ·mi.] Misty. *Fig.* muddled, *gen.* in phr. *duzzy and drummy.*

s **Chs.**[1] **Nrf.** DARLINGTON *Flk-Sp.* (1887).

DRUMSHORLIN, *adj.* Lnk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Sulky, pettish.

DRUNCH, *v.* and *sb.* Glo. Oxf. Also in form **drunge** Glo.[1] [drɐnʃ, drɐnʒ.] 1. *v.* To drench, saturate with liquid or moisture.

Glo.[1] I were regularly drunched down.

2. To physic or 'drench' cattle, esp. by pouring the liquid down their throats out of a horn, &c. Also used *fig.*

Glo. (S.S.B.) **Oxf.**[1] A woman will say to her child, 'If thee ootn't take thy medcine I'll drunch tha,' *MS. add.*

3. *sb.* In phr. a *drunge of cold*, a catarrh. **Glo.**[1]

4. A dose of medicine or physic for animals.

Glo. I 'ont gie thee a drunch, vur ef so be I should 'a to kill th', 'twud spile the mate, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 139.

DRUNCH, DRUND, see **Drunge,** *v.*[1], **Drown.**

DRUNDER-DASH, see **Drumbow-dash.**

DRUNDILL, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [dru·ndil.] A tawdry slut.

DRUNE, see **Drone,** *sb.*[1]

DRUNGE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **drunch** Hmp. [drɐnʒ, drɐnʃ.] 1. *v.* To press, squeeze, crowd; to push. See **Dring,** *v.*[1]

Brks., Hmp. Don't drunge so. How we was drunged (W.H.E.). **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* 1883 282; **Hmp.**[1] **Wil** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Where the vo'k do drunge So tight's the cheese-wring, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 20. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. *sb.* A crowd, throng, crush.

Brks., Hmp. There would be such a drunge at the station (W.H.E.). **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Wull, this here is a drunge (E.H.G.).

DRUNGE, *v.*[2] Glo.[12] [Not known to our correspondents.] To embarrass, perplex by numbers.

DRUN(G)E, see **Drang, Drunch,** *v.*

DRUNK, *pp.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. [drunk, drɐnk.] 1. *pp.* In phr. (1) *as drunk as an ass*, (2) — *as a besom*, (3) — *as a boiled owl*, (4) — *as David's sow*, (5) — *as a fiddler*, (6) — *as mice*, (7) — *as muck*, (8) — *as a Perraner*, (9) — *as a pig*, (10) — *as a piper*, (11) — *as soot*, (12) — *as a swine*, very drunk, intoxicated; (13) — *with tiredness*, very tired, worn out.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2, 3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (6) **n.Lin.**[1] It was gettin' laate, an' hauf on us was as drunk as mice. (7) *ib.* (8) **Cor. St.** Perran communicated his discovery [of tin] to St. Chiwidden. . . . Great was the joy in Cornwall. . . . Mead and metheglin, with other drinks, flowed in abundance; and . . . 'Drunk as a Perraner' has certainly passed into a proverb from that day, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 274, ed. 1896. (9) **n.Yks.** What a feul yon fella is to drink till he cabt walk—yo' see he's as drunk as a pig (W.H.). **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. **n.Lin.**[1] (10) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag. ib.* (11) **n.Lin.**[1] (12) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag. ib.* (13) **e.Lin.** I've gone into the harvest-field, Sir, when I've been drunk wi tiredness (G.G.W.).

2. *sb.* A drinking-bout; a drunken person. In *gen.* slang use.

Frf. They mak' a better-lookin' an' mair sensible kind o' a drunk, an' sae they mak' a grab at a' they get the next time they hae the chance, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 177, ed. 1889. **Lth.** Wi' mirth they maist do drap Like drunks this nicht, LUMSDEN *Sheephead* (1892) 45. **Dor.** Such lovely drunks as I used to have at that house, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. **Slang.** A policeman showed interest in his welfare. 'Took for a common drunk,' KIPLING *Badalia* (1890) 9. [**Amer.** He's getting over a drunk, so he wanted his beer, DELAND *J. Ward* (1889) vi; If you could see how my mother looks when I come out of my drunks, HOWELLS *Lady of Aristook* (1884) xvii.]

Hence **Drunks-nest,** *sb.* an occasion of drunkenness.

w.Som.[1] Dhaat-l bee u puur·dee druungk·s-nas [That will be a nice excuse for a drinking bout]. Said of a guinea given to the ringers.

3. The plant darnel, *Lolium temulentum.*

n.Cy. This name probably refers to the reputed intoxicating qualities of the plant (B. & H.).

DRUNKARD, *sb.* Nhb. Also Wil. Dev. 1. In phr. *a drunkard's cloak*, *obs.*, a tub formerly worn as a punishment for drunkenness; see below.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** John Willis, of Ipswich, upon his oath said that he was in Newcastle 6 months ago; . . . further affirms, that he hath seen men drive up and down the streets, with a great tub, or barrel, opened in the sides, with a hole in one end, to put through their heads, and so cover their shoulders and bodies, down to the small of their legs, and then close the same, called the new fashioned cloak, and so make them march to the view of all beholders; and this is their punishment for drunkards or the like, GARDINER *Eng. Grievance Discovered in relation to the Coal Trade* (1655) 117, ed. 1796; In the time of the Commonwealth, it appears that the magistrates of Newcastle upon Tyne punished scolds with the branks, and drunkards by making them carry a tub, called the drunkard's cloak, through the streets of that town. We shall presume that there is no longer any occasion for the former, but why has the latter been laid aside? BRAND *Antiq. Newc.* (1789) II. 192 *note*; **Nhb.**[1] A tub with holes in the sides for the arms to pass through, the head appearing through a hole made in the end, which rested on the shoulders. In former times used in Newcastle for the punishment of drunkards and others, who were led through the streets in this strange guise.

2. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.*

Wil.[1] Probably from the way in which they suck up water when placed in a vase. The reason assigned by children for the name is that if you look long at them you will be sure to take to drink. **Dev.** I reckon they drunkards will look davered till you put them in water, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); The secret of his bunch of marigolds. . . . 'You know what they are called by the people?' said Crymes,—'Drunkards,' BARING-GOULD *Urith* (1891) I. xiii; **Dev.**[4] **s.Dev.** I asked, 'Why do you call them drunkards?' Reply, 'Because they say if you gather them you will become a drunkard.' Of course the true reason is their fondness for drink (B. & H.).

DRUNKEN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lin. Som. Dev. Also written **drunking-** w.Som.[1] [dru·ŋkən, drɐ·ŋkən.] In *comb.* (1) **Drunken elm,** the wych elm, *Ulmus montana*; (2) — **fu',** quite drunk; (3) — **plant,** the darnel, *Lolium temulentum*; (4) — **sailor,** the redspur valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; (5) — **slots,** the cat's valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*; (6) **-some,** given to drinking; (7) — **Willy,** see — **sailor.**

(1) **e.Lin.** (J.C.W.) (2) **Bch.** He's daft, or drunken fu', I'm sure, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 32. (3) **Dev.** (4) **Dev.**[4] A name in use about Plymouth, where the motion of the plant in the wind reminds one of the actions of a sailor when he is unable to control himself. (5) **Som.** (6) **Dmb.** Ye're drunkensome, quarrelsome, greedy, revengefu', unreasonable, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xix. (7) **w.Som.**[1] Druung·keen Wee·ulce. Very common.

DRUNKY, *adj.* Nhb. Ken. Also written **drunkey** Nhb. Drunk.

Nhb. The fishermen then gat drunkey, O! *Tyneside Sngs.* (1863) 63. **Ken.** (G.B.); (E.R.O.)

DRUNT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [drɐnt.] Ill-humour, a pet, sulk, esp. in phr. *to take the drunt*, to take offence. Cf. **strunt.**

Rnf. Ye needna dod nor tak the drunt, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 149. **Ayr.** Her leddyship took the drunts and gaed linkin' aff,

Service *Notandums* (1890) 11; An' Mary, nae doubt, took the drunt, To be compar'd to Willie, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 9. **Lth.** But drunts aside, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 51. **e.Lth.** But ae lang half-week's constant poo'r We're sure o' ere thy drunt be past, Muckleb ackit *Rhymes* (1885) 92. **Ant.** What's the matter wi' wee Jamey that he's no taking his breakfast?—Oh he taen the drunt, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

DRUNT, see **Drant**.

DRUNTIN, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *to wish any one at Druntin*, to wish one 'at Jericho,' or far away.

Sh.I. At that moment he was wishing her at 'Druntin,' being too good a soul to wish her further, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 33.

DRURY, *sb.* Sc. Dowry.

Sc. He has ta'en her by the middle sae sma', Says 'Lady, where's yer drury?' Maidment *Ballads* (1868) *Bonnie House o'Airly*.

[This . . . Suld be thy drowry, and rich gift dotall, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 38.]

DRUSCHOCH, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Any fluid food of a nauseous appearance.

Rnf. I ugg at sic druschoch. Thou has spoil't the broth, stupid thing; thou has made it perfect druschoch. **Ayr.** A compound drink; *gen.* applied to drugs.

[Cp. Gael. *draos*, filth (M. & D.).]

DRUSE, *sb.* Nhb. Also Cor. [drius, drūs.] The crystalline matter in a lead-mine. **Nhb.**[1]

Hence **Drusy**, *adj.* having crystalline matter.

Cor.[2] In most veins [lodes] there is a central line or fissure . . . formed by the close apposition and occasional union of two crystallized, or, as they may be called, drusy surfaces.

[Cp. G. *druse*, 'Höhlung im Gestein, deren Wände mit krystallen bedeckt sind' (Paul).]

DRUSH, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. [drɐʃ.] **1.** *sb.* Dross, refuse, scum; fragments, atoms.

Sc. He hit her on the shouder That he dang't all to drush like powder, Watson *Coll. Sngs.* (1706) I. 44 (Jam.); They'd think I was a bud Frae senseless drush, Tarras *Poems* 1804) 38 (*ib.*). **Bnff.** The dross of peats (Jam.). **Abd.** Applied to men (*ib.*).

2. *v.* To crumble, crush, fall to pieces; to spoil, go wrong, fail. Sc. (*ib. Suppl.*)

DRUSH, *v.*[2] Cum. Wm. [druʃ.] To rush down, fall down suddenly; *gen.* with *down*.

Cum.[1] **Wm.** Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 92.

DRUSHEL, *sb.* Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **drussell** Cor.; **druxel** Dev. [drɐ·ʃl, drɐ·sl, drɐ·ksl.] The threshold of a door. Cf. **drashel**, *sb.*[2], **dreshel**.

Dor. An' when, at last, at the drushel, mother Do call us, Barnes *Poems* (1879) 85. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **w.Cor.** A babe in a house es more use to keep evil sperats out of em than a five-pointed star (pentagram) cut on the drussell, and any number of hos shoes nailed to the lentran, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 14.

DRUSS, *sb.* I.W.[12] [drɐs.] A slight slope or descent on the road.

DRUSSELL, see **Drushel**.

DRUTE, *sb.* Sc. A lazy, slovenly, heartless person.

Sc. Shame fa' the fallow that did do't, He's naething but a worthless drute, Fisher *Poems* (Jam. *Suppl.*).

DRUTH, see **Drouth**.

DRUTHEEN, *sb.* Irel. A small white slug; see below.

s.Ir. The young girls go looking after the drutheen, to learn from it the name of their sweethearts, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 296; A small white slug or naked snail sought by young people on May morning, which if placed on a piece of slate covered with flour or fine dust describes, it is believed, the initials of their sweethearts, *ib.* 302 *note*.

DRUTLE, *v.* Fif. (Jam.) Of a dog or horse: to stop frequently on the way to eject a small quantity of dung.

DRUTTLE, *v.* Sc. Also written **druitle** Per.; and in form **druidle** Lnk. (Jam.) To be slow in motion; to dawdle, waste time, trifle.

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** Ye're druitlin awa yer time (G.W.). **Lnk.** (Jam.)

Hence **Druitlin** or **Druttlin**, (1) *vbl. sb.* idling, dawdling, wasting time; (2) *ppl. adj.* slow.

(1) **Per.** Nane o' that druitlin, hurry up (G.W.). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

DRUVE, *sb.* Cum. Also written **dreuv-** Cum.[1] A muddy river. See **Druvy**.

Cum. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851).

Hence **Dreuv't**, *adj.* saturated with water and mud.

Cum.[1] Commonly applied to slaked lime when very wet.

DRUVY, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **dreuvy**, **drewvy**, **druivy** Cum. [dru·vi, driu·vi.] Turbid, not clear or transparent; muddy, dirty.

n.Cy. (K.); **N.Cy.**[12] Nhb. A cockney chap showed me the Thames' druvy feace, White *Nhb.* (1859) 116; Ayont yon dark and druvy river, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 60; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** The roads are varra drewvy after the snow, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 213; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] Water is so called when not quite clear, esp. from half-melted snow.

[Drovy, *turbidus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); He is lyk to an hors that seketh rather to drinken drovy or trouble water than for to drinken water of the clere welle, Chaucer *C.T.* I. 815.]

DRUXEL, see **Drushel**.

DRUYLLIN, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **dröllion**, **dröllyin**, **drulyan**. A coal-fish, within a year of attaining its full growth.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); We got thirty sma' pilticks, an' five, or wis hit sax dröllions? *Sh. News* (July 17, 1897); We'll speet da twa dröllyins, *ib.* (July 2, 1898); (K.I.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[So called from its cylindrical shape; in Norway *dryle* means a eudgel, Jakobsen *Shetl. Dial.* (1897) 22.]

DRY, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **dhry** Ir. **e.Yks.**[1]; **dreigh** Lan. [drī, drai.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Dry-ask**, a name given to a lizard or water-newt when found in a dry place; (2) **-bag'd**, empty; (3) **-bellied Scot**, a child's game; (4) **-cock**, a haymaking term: a larger kind of hay-cock; (5) **-crust**, a crust of bread without butter; (6) **— cuckoo**, the white meadow saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata*; (7) **— darn**, costiveness in cattle; (8) **-dike** or **-dyke**, a stone wall or fence built without lime or mortar; (9) **-diker** or **-dyker**, a builder of stone walls without mortar; (10) **— drink**, spirits without water; (11) **-fats**, ? *obs.*, large wooden vessels; (12) **-gair-flow**, the spot where two hills meet and form a kind of bosom; (13) **-goose**, a handful of the smallest or finest kind of meal pressed very close together, dipped in water and then roasted among the ashes of a kiln; (14) **-haired**, *fig.* frigid, cold in manner, not open; (15) **-hand**, a sarcastic person; (16) **-handed**, without weapons; (17) **-hop**, a peculiar appearance of the air; see below; (18) **— job**, a job done without drink; any work tending to indnce thirst; (19) **— kesh**, the meadow or cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (20) **-lander**, one who lives on dry land; (21) **-lip**, a teetotaler; (22) **— lodgings**, sleeping accommodation without board; (23) **-meat**, a diet of hay or corn given to animals; (24) **-mouth** or **-mouthed**, not drinking; (25) **-nieves**, fisticuffs, boxing?; (26) **-orf**, a dry scurf; (27) **— pipe**, a 'smoke' unaccompanied hy any drink; (28) **-rub**, an indirect sarcasm; (29) **-salter**, one who deals in various articles for dyeing: (30) **-seat**, a close-stool; (31) **-seck**, a three-cornered field; (32) **-sides**, (*a*) a witty, humorous man; (*b*) a grasping, miserly fellow; (33) **— siller**, hard cash, ready money; (34) **-skin**, droll, humorous; (35) **— spears**, mining term: pumping-rods, spars which pass down to the top of each set of pumps; (36) **-stone**, built of uncemented stone, without mortar; (37) **-stool**, see **-seat**; (38) **-wall** or **-wogh**, a wall built without lime or mortar; (39) **-waller** or **-wo'er**, one who builds walls without mortar; (40) **-walling**, walling without mortar; (41) **-ward**, *fig.* dull, prosy.

(1) **Nhb.** Dry-asks an' tyeds she churish'd, Robson *Hamlick, Prince o' Denton* (1849) pt. ii; **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Wm.** An may their keayle-pot niver swing Dry-bag'd ower the crain, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 44. (3) **Cum.** While others start dry-bellied Scot. And 'hotchery cap' is not forgot (J.H.). (4) **Cum.** All the hay is spread out, 'seänged,' and then put into dry-cocks, which are three or four times larger than hobcocks; after standing for four or five days so as to permit of sweating, it is carried to the stack (W.P.). (5) **Brks.**[1] (6) **Wil.**[1] (7) **Abd.** (Jam. (8) **Sc.** Jam.); The sensible beast picking his way with a wonderful gumption among the ruts and fallen stones of the dry dyke, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 63. **N.Cy.**[1] Much used round fields. **Nhb.**[1] (9) **e.Lth.** Adam Instant, the dry-dyker, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 117. (10) **n.Yks.**[2] (11) **Nrf.**[1] (12) **Ayr.** (Jam.) (13) **e.Sc.** (*ib.*) (14) **Lth.** In allusion to cattle whose hair has lost all its sleekness from exposure to the weather (*ib.*). (15) **n.Lin.** He was a real dry-hand, bud his heart was reight enif (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (16) **Sc.** Ye mauna gang on dry-handed,

Scott *Guy M.* (1815) liii. (17) **Wm.** There was also that meteorological phenomenon, called the Dry-hop, by the country people, which gives such a soft and dancing appearance to the landscape, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 255; The undulating motion of the air on a sunny day, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 186. (18) **e.Yks.**[1] It's nobbut a dhry-job waakin for oor paason, Ah can tell yä: you nivver see a dhrop of owt bud what he hes hissen. **w.Som.**[1] Ter'ble dry-job, maister! we be jist a-chucked way smeech; half a pint would do anybody a sight o' good. (19) **Cum.** (B. & H.) (20) **Lth.** Being neither aquatic nor amphibious, but a dry-lander oot-and-oot, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 304. (21) **n.Yks.**[2] (22) **Ayr.** He advised him to go to the house of a certain Widow Rippet, that let dry lodgings in the Grassmarket, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iii. [Brewer.] (23) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Dhik'ee mae'ur nùv'ur doa'n dùe' bee druy' mai't [That mare never thrives on hay and corn]. (24) **Fif.** Never may we tout again A tass o' claret or champagne, But sit dry-mou'd wi' drinkin' men, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 172. **w.Yks.** Aw mak nowt o' sittin here suppin' an thee sittin' dry maath, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 22. (25) **Slk.** Either single stick, or dry-nieves, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 364, ed. 1866. (26) **n.Yks.**[2] (27) **n.Lin.**[1] I can't abide a dry pipe, it's like salt wi'oot ony beäf to it. **w.Som.**[1] Mr. Jones, what'll ee plase to take? I ax your pardon, I never zeed you was smokin a dry pipe. (28) **Nhp.**[1] (29) **w.Yks.**[1] (30) **Sc.** (Jam.) (31) **Cor.**[3] (32, *a*, *b*) **w.Yks.**[3] (33) **Abd.** Loshtie, man, he'll be worth a hantle o' dry siller, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 16, ed. 1882. (34) **se.Wor.**[1] 'E's a dry skin sart of a chap; 'e's sure tû make yû loff w'en û [he] opens 'is mouth. (35) **Nhb.**[1] In a forcing set the whole of the spears are dry spears (s.v. Spears). **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (36) **Sc.** Pulling down the dry-stone fences, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xliv. **Dmb.** He placed himself behind a dry stone dyke, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xv. **Ayr.** Rabbits darted in and out of the dry-stone dykes, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 81. **Lth.** Drystane dykes he affirmed to be a downricht humbug—at least they were maistly doun!—an' sic erections sid be aye faced an' coped wi' lime, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 296. **n.Yks.**[1] Most of the enclosures in the vicinity of the moors, and all such as have been taken from the moor in recent times, are bounded by these walls. (37) **Per.** Ye are more fit dry-stools to toom, Than to write Elegies, Smith *Poems* (1714) 88, ed. 1869. (38) **Lakel.** A fence built wi' cobbles an' neea lime, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Common. **Som.** Very common for fencing (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] (39) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Som.**[1] (40) **n.Yks., w.Som.** (I.W.), **w.Som.**[1] (41) **Sh.I.** I tink he's bit a kind iv a drywardsheeld [of a preacher], Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 10.

2. Thirsty. Also in form **a-dry.**

Sc. She gangs to the water whan she's dry and slokens her thirst, *Scotch Haggis*, 50. **Abd.** Them 'at's dry, Just tak a drink, as they gae by The cauller water bucket, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 32, ed. 1873. **Per.** Maiden, I am very dry, Pray let me have some water for supply. Nicol *Poems* (1766) 263. **s.Sc.** If I were dry, never to think of tasting the loch water, but to come and get a drink, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 338. **Dmb.** He was baith faint and dry, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 20. **Rnf.** I think folk should drink when they're dry, Barr *Poems* (1861) 110. **Ayr.** I'm unco dry. It's a wonder o' nature that the mair a body drinks he aye grows the drier, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii. **Lnk.** On the road a chiel he met As dry as Tam o' Shanter's crony, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 89. **Lth.** On market nichts when we drew nigh The railway brig, forfocht an' dry, We'd say, 'in Robin's by-and-bye, We'll ease oorsels,' Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 142. **Edb.** Milk to drink when I was dry, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 4. **Gall.** When e'er we meet wi' liquor guid, We'll drink an' we be dry, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 107. **Keb.** Noo, lasses, ye baith maun be dry; Come in for a glass an' a biscuit, Irving *Fireside Lays* (1872) 229. **Ir.** Your neighbour's dhry, Lever *H. Lorr.* (1839) vi. **s.Don.** He called for a quart because he was dry, Sing huggamar fain a sowra ling, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.** When thou feels dry, gan te the jugs, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1660) ii. 9. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Od rabbit it lads, ye'll be dry, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 116; (M.P.) **n.Yks.** Ah's dry, giv me a drink (I.W.); **n Yks.**[3], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah bud I'm dry, lad; gi' us a sup o' teä (W.M.E.F.); **w.Yks.**[24], **Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **n.Lin.**[1], **s Lin.** (T.H.R.) **se.Wor.**[1] I be a very little yutter [eater] and am sildum adry. **Shr.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] I be a-dry, gie us a drink o' water. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Mid.** I wants a drop o' beer, I'm a dry. Very common (W.P.M.). **Lon.** And I used to run there when I was dry, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 217. **Hmp.** I be terrible dry (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**[1] I be fit to chuck; I sure 'ee, sir, I be that dry I could'n spat a zixpence. **Dev.** Aw, düee let me drink. Innything 'll dü, vur I be dry, jist a chucked, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435.

3. Phr. (1) *as dry as a chip, as a fish*, &c., very thirsty, see below; (2) *dry talk*, talk without drinking, an agreement made without drinking and therefore not binding; (3) *to be no water dry*, not to be thirsty for water, but for spirits, &c.

(1) **Ant.** As dry as a whustle, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.** I's as dry as a turd-bed—or as a lime-burner's clog (M.P.). **n.Yks.** A's 'as dry as a fish; a cud al'es be drinking, amost (W.H.). **e.Yks.**[1] Ah's as dry as a chip. **w.Yks.** I am as dry as a whetstone (J.M.). **nw.Der.**[1] Aw'm ez drey ez a keks. **n.Lin.**[1] I m as dry as a fish, do gie us a drink o' aale. **s.Lin.** I'm as dry as a fish (T.H.R.). **Shr.**[1] Weer'n'ee got the bottle, lads? fur I'm as dry as a ragman's 'prentice. **e.Suf.** Dry as iron (F.H.). (2) **n.Sc.** The other party averred in his defence that nothing had passed but a little dry talk, and that could not be called a bargain, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. ii (Jam.). (3) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

4. Undiluted, genuine, unadulterated.

N.Cy.[1] Dry spirits. **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.** A glass o' dry brandy, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 8, 1892); **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[1] He wars his brass wi nout bud dry drams.

5. Of meat: well-cooked.

w.Som.[1] Very com. D-ee luy'k nt gree'n ur druy'? [Do you like it under-done, or well done?]

6. Of a cow: having ceased to give milk.

Sc. (A.W.), **e.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] It would prove a source of profit to a farmer . . . to have three or more cows dry at one time, *Treatise of Live Stock* (1810) 39. **Shr.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] 'Er's agwain dry, *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] We always likes to have some just in the flush o' milk, when the tothers be dry.

Hence **Dry-cow**, *sb.* one which is not giving milk.

Bck. A dry-cow, or one stale in milk, might be employed, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 505.

7. *Fig.* Reserved, stiff, cold in manner; without affection.

ne.Sc. The neist time I gaed to Strypeside, Mary was a little dry, I thocht, Grant *Keckleton*, 36. **Abd.** He hopes to him I mayna be sae shy, When ance I find that Geordy's turn'd sae dry, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 88; And, mind you, billy, tho' ye looked dry, Ye'll change your fashions, an' gae sharp in-by, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 38, ed. 1812. **Edb** Neist time I went back again, She didna seem sae dry, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 235.

Hence (1) **Dry-farand**, *adj.* frigid in manner, not open; (2) **Dry-like**, *adv.* reservedly, without frankness; (3) **Dryness**, *sb.* want of affection, coldness, a coolness between friends.

(1) **Rxb** (Jam.) (2) **Ayr.** I speired for his family in a friendly wye. 'Oh, they're weel enough,' he said geyan dry-like, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 272. (3) **Sc.** Which was admired by many country people, that for any dryness was betwixt them the earl of Murray should have been so unkind, and his lady both, in such sorrowful days, Spaloing *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 17 (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** I met several members of my own flock, who passed me by on the other side. . . . I suspected that this distance, or, as I may call it, dryness, was not altogether due to the measles in my family, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 228. **Ant.** Johnny's no sae aften in Jamey's as he used tae be. There's a dryness between them noo, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

8. Crafty, subtle.

ne.Lan.[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.) **Ken.** 'A dry blade,' a very cunning fellow (K.).

9. Disappointed, cast down. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

10. Phr. *to let the dry light into some one*, to astonish unpleasantly.

Lei.[1] Ah'll let the droy loight in on 'im soom o' these days [I'll astonish him unpleasantly]. **War.**[3]

11. *sb.* Drought, a spell of dry weather. Also called **Dry-time.**

n.Lin. Th' dry-time to'n'd th' leäves o' them beech-trees quiet dry an' broon (M.P.). **e.Nrf.** The crop was caught in the dry, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

12. A shed in which miners change their clothes. Also called **Drying-house.**

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; (M.A.C.); The long, rude shed called the dry—where the miners change their under-

ground garments for those they usually wear when at grass. PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. 1 i.

13. A long, low building used for drying china-clay.

Cor.[2] A long, low building (from 100 to 150 feet long), with a tall chimney at one end and a coal-burning furnace at the other. There are flues beneath the tiled floor. On the hot floor the semi-liquid china clay is dried and rendered fit for shipment. This mode of drying clay has been used for about 20 or 30 years.

14. A division in a quarry, or stone where it can be parted; a flaw. Abd. (JAM.), Nhb.[1]

15. *v.* Of cows: to cause the flow of milk to cease; to cease milking by degrees.

Dur.[1] **w.Yks.**[1] It's time to dry the cow, shoe gives lile milk. **Chs.**[1] Either by milking at longer and longer intervals, or by bleeding the cow, or by giving medicinal agents. **n Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I've done gweïn to market now; the maister's drenched six o' the cows to dry 'em fur feedin'.

Hence (1) **Dry-house**, *sb.* the house or lodge where the cow is milked dry; (2) **Drying-drink**, *sb.* a drench given to a cow to stop the flow of milk.

(1) **Glo.** HOLLOWAY. (2) **n.Lin.**[1]

16. To clean, wipe.

Der.[1] To dry shoes, to clean them, and black them. *Obs.* **nw.Der.**[1]

17. With *up*: to melt down the leaf for lard.

Oxf.[1] Av' ee dryed up yer lard? *MS. add.*

18. Phr. *to be dried up*, to be unable to obtain further credit for goods or drink supplied without payment.

n.Lin.[1] Oor Jack's cleän dried up, thaay weänt trust hun soä much as a gill o' aale.

DRY, see **Dray**, *sb.*[1]

DRYER, *sb.* Cor. [draiə(r).] A dram or small glass of spirits taken after drinking beer.

Cor.[2] We had fower pints of beer, and haaf a noggin of rum for a dryer.

DRYING-CLAAT, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] A towel, lit. drying clout.

DRYLAND, *sb.* Irel. Wil. In *comp.* (1) **Dryland-cuckoo**, the white meadow saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata*: (2) **-scout**, the meadow or cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

(1) **Wil.**[1] (2) **Tyr.** *Heracleum Sphondylium* is called 'Dryland Scout' in the neighbourhood of Rock, *Science Gossip* (1880) 255.

DRYP, *v.* Shr. [drip.] To beat, chastise.

Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Sbr.**[2] Dryp him well.

DRYP, see **Drip**, *v.*

DRYSOME, *adj.* Sc. Insipid, tedious.

Slk. But O! she's e'en a drysome mate Compar'd wi' bonny Jean O. HOGG *Mount. Bard* (1807) 201 (JAM.).

DRYSTER, *sb.* Sc. **1.** One who has charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln.

ne.Sc. His only occupation was the mechanical and monotonous one of 'dryster' in the meal mill, GRANT *Keckleton*, 176. **Abd.** Dryster Jock, frae's kiln, Fu' blyth that night, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 119.

2. One whose business is to dry cloth at a bleach-field.

Rnf. Dryster Jock was sitting cracky, WILSON *Poems* (1816) 3; 'Done!' quo' Pate, and syne his erls Nailed the dryster's wauked loof. *ib.* 7 (JAM.).

[Dryster, *dissicator, -trix, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

DRYSY, *adj.* Wil. [drai'si.] Thirsty.

n.Wil. I wur main drysy (G.E.D.).

DRYTE, see **Drite**, *v.*[12]

DRYTH, *sb.* Pem. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **drieth** Ken. Hmp. Wil.[1]; **drith** Dor.[1] Cor.[1]; **drythe** Sur. Sus.[1] Hmp.[1] I.W.[12] [draiþ.] **1.** Drought, dryness, dry air.

s.Pem. This ere dryth have a killed the growth (W.M.M.). **Glo.**[1] There's not enough dryth in that shed to keep the tricycle from rusting. **Brks.** (M.J.B.); (W.H.E.) **Ken.** In consequence of the dryth (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[12] **Sur.** (T.S.C.); **Sur.**[1] Of trees planted in a loose soil it is said, 'They must be trod up or the dryth will get into them.' **Sus.** (M.B-S.); **Sus.**[1] Drythe never yet bred dëarth, *Prov.* **Hmp.** If you get the surface of the ground like that it wonderfully keeps out the drieth (W.H.E.); **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[12], **Wil.** (W.H.E.) **n.Wil.** The dryth haven't got down to the taters yet (E.H.G.). **Dor.**[1] The zun... had a-drove 'em vrom mowen wi' het an wi' drith, 72. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Not so common as 'drowth'—used by rather a better class than the latter. **Dev.** Everything is killed along of the dryth. Still very common, *Reports Provinc.* (1889; (W.L.-P.) **nw.Dev.**[1] There's a fine dryth up now, zir. **Cor.** All green things were scorched and blackened by the dryth, LOWRY *Wreckers* (1893) 207; **Cor.**[1] Used by washerwomen when clothes don't dry. 'There's no dryth in the air'; **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] No wonder the corn don't grow. See the dryth we've had lately.

Hence **Drythy**, *adj.* dry. I.W.[1]

2. A dry northerly or easterly wind.

Dev. There'll be dryth, then they [whistles] sing shrill as larks, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 11.

3. Thirst.

Ken. (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] I call cold tea very purty stuff to squench your dryth. **Sus.** He was in the habit of squenching his drythe with water from any pond, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 464. **Hmp.** Squench your dryth, HOLLOWAY; **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[12] **Dor.**[1] I bagged some apples, var to quench my drith, 159. **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

[**1.** By reason of the drieth of his bodye, UDALL *Erasmus* (1548) *Mark* xi. 20.]

DTHONG, *sb.* Glo.[12] A painful pulsation.

DU, see **Do**, *v.*

DUABLE, *adj.* Lei. War. [diu'əbl.] **1.** Due, payable.

War.[3] Are the taxes duable? The tithes will not be duable again before August. Frequently used.

2. Convenient, suitable, proper.

Lei.[1] The church is not served at duable hours.

DUALM, see **Dwam**.

DUB, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. [dub, dɐb.] **1.** *sb.* A small pool of rain-water; a puddle; a small pond or pool of water. Cf. **dib**, *sb.*[4]

Sc. Standing dubs gather dirt, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); 'There's never a standing frost wi' a fow dub,' i.e. frost does not continue long, when the surface of the ground is covered with rain water (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Muiry dubs, an' muckle burns. *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). **Elg.** I found myself possessed... of an admirably convenient goose-dub, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 137. **Bnff.** Lassies Wade thro' the dubs wi' kiltit coaties, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 175. **Abd.** He's trampet out the e'e O' mony dub, *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 25. **Fif.** He was plouterin through dubs, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 63. **e.Fif.** The dubs were bund in icy fetters, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) XXV. **Dmb.** For holes and dubs he did na fear, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 20. **Rnf.** Get ane can drub through dub and mire, BARR *Poems* (1861) 158. **Ayr.** O ye wha leave the springs of Calvin For gumlie dubs of your ain delvin. BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* st. 10. **Lnk.** Hens on the midding, ducks in dubs are seen, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 39, ed. 1783. **Edb.** Nae ducks in dubs for to be seen, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 145. **Bwk.** Ane can hardly get a bit dub for a chaunlestane rink, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* 1856) 83. **Peb.** Ice on ilka dub was seen, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836 121. **Slk.** The burn was grown a drumly dub, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 279. **Dmf.** At filthy dubs oor thirst tae slake, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 79. **Gall.** Howks out of every dub with his swine's snout, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 65. **Ir.** That was beside the dub before the door, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843 88, ed. 1881. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (K.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He floondered amang the dubs. **Cum.** Theer wad be eight or nine ducks dabblin' away in laal dubs o' durty watter, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1880) 1st S. 72; Thy teeth's like a flock o' sheep 'at's ebben shworn, 'et com up fray t'wesh-dub, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 2; A pond for cattle in the farmyard, or a watering-hole in a field (J.Ar.). **Wm.** To swirt about in t'bits o' dubs, WHITEHEAD *Lyvennet* (1859) 5. **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**[3], **ne.Yks.** (J.C.F.) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **w.Yks.**[1] Mack a dub a gay dipness, ii. 292; **w.Yks.**[24], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan**[1] **I.Ma.** Going to a turf pit, he dipped both hands in the dub, and brought some water, CAINE *Manxman* (1895) pt. II. v; The dub that was there for the ducks, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 211, ed. 1889.

Hence (1) **Dubby**, *adj.* abounding with small pools; wet, rainy, dirty; (2) **Dub-hole**, *sb.* a puddle; (3) **-skelper**, (*a*) a bog-trotter; one who cares not where he goes; (*b*) used contemptuously for a rambling fellow; (*c*) a horse that leaps well; (4) **-water**, muddy water from a pool or puddle in the street.

(1) **Sc.** Saft soughin' win's dry the dubby Howe, MURRAY *Howe o' Alford* in *Black and White* (Apr. 18, 1896) 490. **Abd.** (JAM.) (2) **w.Yks.**[2] (3, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **N.Cy.**[1] Applied to the Borderers. **Nhb.** And like a dub-skelper he trotted, To many strange village

and place, RITSON *N. Gall.* (1810) 56; **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** I'll warrant it's some idle dubskelper frae the Waal, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii. **Edb.** Applied in a ludicrous way to a young clerk in a banking office, whose principal work is to run about giving intimation when bills are due (JAM.). (*c*) **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **Per.** In caps good ale and brandy gade Just like dub-water. NICOL *Poems* (1766) 100. **Edb.** As if we had been drinking dub-water, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii.

2. Mud, dirt. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **n.Sc.** And oh! for the time I had you again, Plunging the dubs at the well sae wearie [paddling in the mud at the well-side], BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 115, ed. 1875. **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Garring the dubs flee about them like speendrift, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 16; Skirpit wi' dubs to the vera neck o' 's kwite, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. **Frf.** Dubs that wad ta'en you or me past knees, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 97. **Per.** Thou did fall Just like a sow among the dub, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 36, ed. 1869. **Ayr.** He was harlt through mire and midden dub, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xi. **N.I.**[1]

3. A pool of deep water; a deep, still pool in a river.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] In Whittle Dene there is a deep pool called 'the whorl dub.' Popular tradition has it that bottom cannot be sounded in it. **Lakel.** Very commonly used as the name of watering-places near farmhouses, ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.** Girt black fish . . . tha cum oot oth girt dub, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310; The beck we heard thundering by to the watering-dub, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 380. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **Wm.** I'll gang tul t'dippin dub i' t'beck en droon misel, ROBISON *Auld Taales* (1882) 3. **Yks.** A small deep pool in the course of a beck, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[2] Used about Doncaster. **ne.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** The Divil is fishin' in the dubs of hell, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 56. [When the waters are low, fish resort to the deep dubs. In such spots comes abundance of food, and the fish are safe, be the drought never so long, *Spectator* (Oct. 12, 1889).]

4. *Fig.* The sea, ocean.

Cum., Wm. 'Ower t'dub,' means over the deep—sometimes said of persons going to America (M.P.). **Wm.** It's clean away ower t'watter sumwhar an a strange lang way, I don't knaw hoo far, but awivver it's across t'dub, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 7. **w.Yks.**[1] He's gaan our t'dub. An he wor to come, I wad spangwhew him back ageean ower t'dub, ii. 306.

5. *v.* To cover with mud; to bedaub. **Bnff.**[1]

Hence **Dubbit**, *ppl. adj.* covered with mud, mud-stained. **Abd.** The lads wi' their nankins a' dubbit an' torn, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 182.

[1. The stretis . . . Full of fluschis, doubbis, myre and clay, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 75. 3. Mony dubbis that war bayth deip and wyde, STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1535) III. 264.]

DUB, *sb.*[2] **s.Chs.**[1] A lot.

Ey wŭz won ŭ th dŭb [Hey was one o'th' dub].

DUB, *v.*[2] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Hmp. [dŭb, dʉb.] 1. To dress or prepare flies for fishing. **w.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Dubbing**, *vbl. sb.* the dressing of the body of an artificial fly for fishing; also used of the bait itself.

Nhb.[1] If an angler shou'd use allways the same bait, or dubbing, with his hook—he might return with an empty panyer, *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1686) *Pref.* **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. To clip or trim a hedge or the branches of a tree.

Chs. Wardens' Acc. Holmes Chapel, 1749.—P'd. dubing and cording trees in the church yd., 3*s.*, in BARLOW *Hist. Collector* (1853) I. 78; **Chs.**[1 3], **s.Chs.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dubbings**, *sb. pl.* shavings; (2) **Dubbing-shears**, *sb. pl.* shears used in trimming or clipping a hedge; (3) **Dub-hedge**, *sb.* a fence made of bushes pegged with forked stakes to a bank.

(1) **Lan.** The awkward, shambling, hobbledehoy, who blushed when a razor was named, and took sly 'dubbings' of his slender beard when he was sure no eyes were upon him, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 12. (2) **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dub-in-sheyŭrz. **Shr.**[1] (3) **Hmp.** (H.E.)

3. To trim or cut off the comb and wattles of a game-cock or the ears of a bulldog, &c. Also used *fig.*

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.** (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[1] **n.Wm.** T'cock was dubb'd an' spurr'd (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 8, 1897); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** When cawer foke dubb'ut owd Charls shortur beh th' hyed, WILSON *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 29, ed. 1801; They used to sell six score to the hundred but now they are dubbed to five score (S.W.).

[1. Dubbe lyke as ye shall now here me tell, *Treatise of Fysshynge* (c. 1425), ed. Satchell, 33. 3. To dubbe a cocke, *coronare*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). OFr. *douber*, 'orner, équiper' (LA CURNE).]

DUB, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Sus. Wil. Som. [dʉb.] 1. *v.* To pelt, throw stones, mud, &c.

s.Wor.[1] **Glo.** (A.B.); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[1] What's thee dubbin at? **Wil.**[1] Just dub that apple down out of the tree, will 'ee? **Wil., Som.** You 'dub down' apples, &c. out of a tree (G.E.D.).

2. To strike cloth with teazles in order to raise the nap.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1]

3. To bend or pull down.

s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13; (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Sus.** I dubb'd down de stuff ya see, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 121.

4. To walk heavily, with short steps.

Nhp.[1] How he goes dubbing along! Common.

5. *sb.* A heavy blow. Ken. (K.)

6. A 'beetle,' a rammer. Glo. (S.S.B.)

[Cp. EFris. *dubben*, to beat, strike (KOOLMAN).]

DUB, *v.*[4], *adj.* and *sb.*[4] Yks. Also midl. and s. counties. [dŭb, dʉb.] 1. *v.* To blunt, take the edge off. Also used *fig.*

War.[2] You'll dub the point o' that knife against the bricks. **n.Dev.** Nor dubb tha rapture o' wan kiss, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 133.

Hence **Dubbed**, *ppl. adj.* blunt, obtusely pointed.

Nhp.[1] A slate or lead pencil is said to be dubbed, when destitute of a nice point, or when it wants 'pikening.' **War.**[3] 'Please, Sir, my pen is dubbed,' was common when we all learned to write with quill pens. **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] A dubbit axe. **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Dor.** ROBERTS *Hist Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] Kaa·n drai·v dhai naa·yulz, dhai bee zu dnubʉd [Can't drive those nails, they are so blunt-pointed]. Jim, the pick's ter'ble dubbĕd, do ee car·n in and ha·un a-drawed out. **Dev.** Zee whot dubbed little vingers her'th agot, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[1]

2. *adj.* Blunt, not pointed, squat.

Der.[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

Hence (1) **Dubby**, (*a*) *adj.* blunt, without a point; short, thick, dumpy; (*b*) *sb.* a short, stout person; (2) **Dub-pointed**, *adj.* having a blunt point.

(1, *a*) **Nhp.**[1 2], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] I be dubbersome whether she'll ever make a needlewoman, her fingers be so dubby; **Sus.**[2] Dubby fingers, Dubby nose. **Hmp.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Brks.**[1] An unusually chubby-faced boy is generally nick-named 'Dubby' by other boys. **Sur.** (T.S.C.) (2, 3) **Oxf.**[1]

3. *sb.* A straight-edged, round-pointed, dinner-knife blade. **w.Yks.**[2]

DUBBED, *pp.* **Chs.**[1 3] **Der.**[1] [dŭ·bd.] Adorned, ornamented. See **Dub**, *v.*[2]

DUBBERHEAD, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **duberd-**. [dŭ·bərĭəd, dŭ·bədĭəd.] A blockhead, thickhead, stupid person. Also used *attrib.*

w.Yks. (C.C.R.); Duberd head, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 114; BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1805).

DUBBET, see **Dobbet**.

DUBBING, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. [dʉ·bin.] In phr. *a dubbing of drink*, a pint or mug of beer.

Hmp.[1] **Wil.** GROSE (1790); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

DUBBIN(G, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [dŭ·bin, dʉ·bin.] 1. Suet, fat, grease, esp. the preparation of fat or grease used by curriers, shoemakers, and others for softening leather.

Sc. Composed of tallow and oil (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] The dregs of fish oil. **Cum.** (M.P.); (J.P.) **w.Yks.** I was seeking a pot of dubbin on her top shelf, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 77; *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[1 2 5] **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 230; Small tins of dubbin, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 31; **Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[3] 'Dubbing sold here.' I saw

this notice on a small shop for sale of boots and shoes in a bye-street in Birmingham. **Shr.**[1] Maister, we'n got no dubbin for the gears; mun I do 'em ŏŏth gòòze-ile? **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Dor.** Good grease—invaluable as dubbing for boots, Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) xvi. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Also the fat used for dressing leather, called 'currier's dubbing.'

2. A kind of paste made of flour and water boiled together, used by cotton-weavers to besmear the warp. **w.Yks.**[1] **3.** A coat of clay, plastered immediately upon the splints and rizzors of a studwork building. **e.An.**[1]

4. *pl.* Evergreens with which churches and houses are decorated at Christmas. Cf. **dub**, *v.*[2] **2.**

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 326. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.)

5. A joint of meat. See **Bed**, *sb.* **8.**

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169.

DUBBIN-PIN, *sb.* **Nhp.**[1] A pin used by lacemakers to fix the pattern parchment on the lace-pillow.

DUBBLER, see **Doubler.**

DUBBY, *adj.* **Wil.**[1] [dʊ·bi.] Oily.

DUBERD-, see **Dubberhead.**

DUBEROUS, *adj.* **Nhb. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Glo. Brks. e.An. Dev. Amer.** Also in forms **duberlous Nrf.**; **dubilous Nhp.**[1]; **dubous Lei.**[1] [diu·bərəs, dū·bərəs, dʒū·bərəs.] Doubtful, uncertain, dubious. Cf. **dubersome.**

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** They 'gins to git a bit duberus about the matter, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iv; **Glo.**[1], **Brks.** (A.C.) **Nrf.** I am very duberlous about [*or* of] it (W.W.S.); (M.C.H.B.) **Suf.** He fared rather duberous about it (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Dev.** *w.Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col. 2; **Dev.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 390.]

DUBERSOME, *adj.* **Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Brks. Nrf. Sus. Hmp. Amer.** Doubtful, dubious, uncertain.

Nhb.[1] **Cum.** Aunt Mattie was dubersome, as she called it, about the whole affair, Linton *Silken Thread* (1880) 283. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] It's a very dubersome day. **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[2 3], **s.War.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **Brks.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) **Sus.** I be dubersome uf yur frens ma loike it, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1] I be dubersome whether she'll ever make a needlewoman (s.v. Dubby). **Hmp.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 382.]

DUBIOUS, *adj.* **Sc. Yks. Chs. Lei. Shr. Som. Dev.** Written **dubous Lei.**[1] **Shr.**[1] [diu·biəs, dū·bəs, dʒū·bəs.]

1. Undecided, uncertain, doubtful.

Sc. (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Aye, I'ear they bin gweïn into business, but I'm rather jubous w'ether it'll answer.' An undecided person is said to be 'jubous-minded.' **w.Som.**[1] Word of very common use, and expresses a negative, or undesirable expectancy, as—Aay bee jüe·bees dhaat oa·n aa·nsur [I do not think that will answer]. Dhik·l vaa·l·n brai·k zaum·bud·eez ai·d aay bee jüe·bees [That will fall and break somebody's head, I expect]. The word would not be employed to express a wished-for expectation. **Dev.** They bullocks'll vind their way in, I be dubious, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 12.

2. Suspicious, distrustful.

Chs.[1] I'm very dubious abait ahr Tom. It's my belief he's getten agate wi some young woman, for he's donned his Sunday shute twice this wik. Often pronounced 'dubous' in Macclesfield. **Shr.**[1] I dunna like to 'ăve anythin' to do ŏŏth that ŏŏman, 'er's of sich a jubous turn; 'er thinks everybody's robbin' 'er.

DUBITOUS, *adj.* **Lan. Glo.** Dubious, uncertain. **Glo.**[1] Hence **Dubitation**, *sb.* doubt, uncertainty.

Lan. There's no dubitation about that, Clegg *Sketches* (1895).

DUBS, *sb. pl.* **Yks. Not. Glo. e.An. Sus. Dev. Amer.** Also written **dubbs Dev.** Also in form **dubbings w.Yks.**[5] [dubz, dʊbz.] **1.** A term used in the game of marbles, in var. senses; see below.

w.Yks.[3] When boys shoot at marbles in a ring and knock out more than one, they have to put the rest back unless they cry 'dubs'; **w.Yks.**[5] When marbles are won, after the unfortunate juvenile has been 'scragged'—his pockets or bag entirely emptied, or at any time when he chooses to give up playing, one out of every three won from him is counted back into his hand and given him. If they are won a second time, one out of every six, 'dubs out o' dubs,' and so on, doubling the proportion every time. All this can be avoided by special agreement. 'Ah'll lāak thub at scts an' noa dubs.' **Not.** When a player at the game of marbles has obtained his share out of the ring he is said to have his 'dubs' (L.C.M.). **Glo.** When a player strikes two marbles he calls out 'dubs'; or when he is by any means entitled to two marbles he calls 'dubs' (S.S.B.). **Suf.**[1] A player knocking two out of the ring cries 'dubs!' to authorize his claim to both. **Dev.** No dubbs in this yer game of marbles, *w.Times* (Apr. 22, 1886 2, col. 2. [**Amer.** In Missouri . . . 'dubs' means, not doublets, but that the player has blundered, and by crying 'dubs' is entitled to play again, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 220.]

Hence (1) **Dubbed up**, *phr.* a term used in the game of marbles; see below; (2) **Dubstand**, *sb.* a term used in the game of marbles.

(1) **w.Yks.** Assuming for example that a lad had been cheating at 'taws' or had claimed a 'dub' on the plea that he had been 'shubbed' while at the same time he had a pocketful of 'stoneys,' condign punishment was called for by all who had 'dubbed up,' and ten-to-one the culprit would be 'rannelled,' Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 109. (2) **e.An.**[1]

2. Flat pieces of lead, used by boys to gamble with. **e.Sus.** Holloway.

3. Money. Cf. **dib**, *sb.*[3] **4.**

Ess. [He] down'd with the dubs to pay, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 95; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] **Dev.** Is Joe Strike agwaine tŭ marry thickee chaynee-eyed baggage? . . . I'm baggared ef I wid, than, wi' awl tha dubs 'er'll 'ave, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 61.

DUC-AN-DURRAS, see **Doch-an-dorris.**

DUCE, *sb.* **Irel.** Also **Dev.** Juice.

e.Dev. Ai'd gie thee spaic'd waine o' pomegranate-duce, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 2.

Hence **Ducey**, *adj.* juicy. **N.I.**[1]

DUCHAL, *sb.* **Lnk.** (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An act of gormandizing.

DUCHAS, *sb.* **Sc.** The dwelling of a person's ancestors; the possession of land in the place of one's birth.

Nai. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) **Per.** The possession of land . . . whether by inheritance, by wadset, or by lease; if one's ancestors have lived in the same place (Jam.).

[Gael. *dùthchas*, place of one's birth (M. & D.).]

DUCK, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in **Sc. Irel.** and **Eng.** In form **deuk Sc.**; **duke Sc.** (Jam.) **N.I.**[1]; *pl.*, *obs.*, **ducken n.Lin.**[1] [duk, dʊk.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Duck-batch**, land trodden by cattle in wet weather; a mound overgrown with coarse grass; (2) **-'s-bill**, a boring instrument used in a stock like a centre-bit, used chiefly by chairmakers; (3) **-'s-bills**, (*a*) the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*; (*b*) the sea-flower, *Dielytra spectabilis*; (*c*) a narrow-leaved variety of iris; (*d*) a species of apple; (4) **-clump**, a place where wild ducks breed in the reedy margins of a pool or river; (5) **-coy**, a decoy for taking wild ducks; (6) **-dub**, a duck-pond; (7) **-foot**, to measure a distance by placing the feet heel to toe one after the other; (8) **-foot barrow**, a barrow with two tires; (9) **-frost**, (*a*) drizzling rain; a wet night; (*b*) a slight hoar-frost; (10) **-havver**, the oat-grass, *Bromus mollis*; (11) **-hawk**, the marsh-harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*; (12) **-hearted**, faint-hearted, dispirited, 'chicken-hearted'; (13) **-legged**, having short legs, knock-kneed; (14) **-('s-meat**, (*a*) the lesser duck-weed, *Lemna minor*; (*b*) hardened mucous in the corners of the eyes after sleeping; (15) **-mud**, a variety of *Confervae* and other delicate green-spored *Algae*; (16) **-nebs**, resembling a duck's bill; (17) **-'s-nest**, a kind of grate or fireplace; see below; (18) **-pond weed**, see **-('s-meat** (*a*); (19) **-'s rain**, (20) **-shower**, a slight passing shower; (21) **-skinny**, having the chilly sensation usually called 'goose-flesh'; (22) **-slide**, (23) **-slur**, to slide crouching, with the knees bent; (24) **-teal**, a small wild fowl of the duck tribe; (25) **-wheat**, red wheat, *Triticum sativum*; (26) **-wine**, cold water.

(1) **Som.** Duck-batches exist constantly in marshy, ill-drained grass-lands (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) (s.v. Batch). (2) **w.Som.**[1] (3, *a*) **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 18. (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] (*d*) **Dev.**[4] (4) **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (5) **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **Sc.** There lay a deuk-dub before the door, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 297; I was up to the knees in that necessary receptacle of water, called the duke-dub, *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1821) 308 (Jam.). (7) **War.**[2] (8) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (9, *a*) **e.Yks.** Is it a frost ti-neet?—Hey! a duck-

frost! Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 90. **Nhp.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 379. **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] 'There was a frost last night, I fancy?' 'Oh yes, a duck's frost.' This reply would indicate that the night had been at least moist. **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor**[1] It'll be a duck's frost afore themorrow. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1], **e.Suf.** F.H.) **Wil.**[1] Ironically used at Deverill, as, 'Ther'll be a frost to-night.' 'Ah, a duck's-frost,' viz. none at all. (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] A slight frost, freezing at night and thawing in the morning. **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1] **Wil.**[1] That kind of frost which comes on in the early morning, and is accompanied with some rime on the grass—a duck's frost, just sufficient to check fox-hunting, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) vii. **Wil., Som.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 245. (10) **Cum.**[1] (11) **s.Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 131. (12) **Nhp.**[1] (13) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **I.W.**[1] (14, *a*) **Sc.** Leaves, of Agrimony, Couch-grass, Duke's meat, St. Germain *Royal Physician* (1689) 59 (Jam.). **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.** **War.** The Duck-weeds are called in this neighbourhood [Birmingham] 'Duckmeat' or 'Jenny Green Teeth,' *Science Gossip* (1865) 258; **War.**[3] (*b*) **N.I.**[1] (15) **Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess.** (16) **Ir.** I left him the measure of my foot three weeks agone, and gave him a thousand warnings to make them [shoes] duck-nebs, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 123. (17) **Sus.** The immense hearths which were once necessary for burning wood are now occupied with 'duck's-nest' grates, so called from the bars forming a sort of nest, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 88. (18) **sw.Cum.** (19) **War.**[3] You may start—it's only duck's rain. (20) **Nhp.**[1 2] (21) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) (22) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (23) **s.Not.** Look! 'e thinks 'e can 'duck-slur!' *ib.* (24) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** They shot a duck teal and gat it stuffed (B.K.). (25) **Ken.** Duck wheat (Bled rouge). 'Ordinary red wheat; [so] called by some Kentish-men,' Cotgr. (26) **Wm.** We'd nowt but duck wine seea what we wadn't be drunk (B.K.).

2. Phr. (1) *to turn up the eyes like a duck in thunder*, to be greatly astonished or surprised; (2) *no more use than a duck quacking against thunder*, quite useless; (3) *more than a duck to muck*, something of importance to do: (4) *to walk duck fashion*, to walk one behind the other; (5) *to be nibbled to dead with ducks*, see below; (6) *as much sense as a sucking duck*, (7) *like a sucking duck*, foolish, silly.

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** An one tell'd another 'at his opinions wor o' noa moor use nor a duck quackin agean thunner, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 50. (3) **w.Yks.**[1] 'There's more ner a duck to muck,' something of importance to do, no trifling business to manage. This curious answer is made to an inquisitive person: 'What is to' doin?' 'Muckin ducks wi an elsin.' (4) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (5) **n.Lin.**[1] The effect of the manners of fidgety people upon those over whom they have power, is not unaptly compared to the nibbling of ducks. A girl said of a woman with whom she had been living for a short time as servant, 'I'd raather be nibbled to deäd wi' ducks then live with Miss P——. She's alus a natterin'.' (6) **War.**[2] (7) **w.Yks.** Laik ə sākin duk (J.W.).

DUCK, *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **ducker** Suf.; **duckey** Cum.[1] Wm. Suf.; **ducky** w.Yks.[2] [duk, dŭk.] **1.** A stone used in var. boys' games; also called **Duckstone**; also the name of var. games played therewith; see below.

Lth., Rxb. The duck is a small stone placed on a larger, and attempted to be hit off by the players at the distance of a few paces, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 32 (Jam.). **Ir.** Another old Irish game was duck-stone. .. The duck-holders could carry in their ducks, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 265. **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** A game at marbles, played by one being placed on a piece of stick, at which others are thrown to dis-place it. The stick is the duck, or ducky, also the boy who watches it and 'tigs' the other players who touch their marble, and who then become duck or ducky (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **w.Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 114; Can ta laik at duckstone? Wyke *Cousins* (1895) 272; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks**[5] Large flat pebbles found amongst gravel, used in the game of 'Duck and Drake.' **Lan.** Tha'd look weel playing duckstone in a top hat, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 72. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Each boy provides himself with a paving-stone, and a large boulder stone is required upon which one of the paving-stones is placed. After arranging who shall be 'down' first, that boy places his stone upon the boulder and stands near it, and the others, standing eight or ten yards off, bowl their stones at it. They then run to pick up their stones, and the boy who is down tries to tick one of them before he reaches home. He can only tick another if his own stone is still upon the boulder. If it has been knocked off, he must replace it before he can tick. It is a rough and somewhat dangerous game, but is popular amongst Cheshire schoolboys. **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Not.** Each player has a boulder (called a duck); one who is out places his on a brick or stone to raise it from the ground; the others with theirs aim at it from a fixed distance. Having thrown they strive to recover their boulders and get back home before the out-player can tick them (i.e. touch them with the hand) (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] **nw.Lin.** A large stone called the 'duck-stone' or 'duck-table' is placed on the ground. . . . One of the boys puts his stone on the 'duck-stone' and he is called the Tenter, Gomme *Games* (1894) 116. **Lei.**[1] A large stone called the 'duck-stone' is placed on the ground, and a straight line, the 'taw' or 'scratch' marked at a distance of some 12 or 15 yards awny from it. . . . Each player is provided with a large pebble or rounded boulder called for the purposes of the game a 'duck.' . . . The game may be played by any number of players from two upwards. . . . There is another game also played with boulders, which is also *gen.* called 'duck,' but more correctly 'single-duck,' or 'follow-duck.' It is played by two players, and *mutatis mutandis* is similar to the game of 'follow-taw' at marbles. There are also several variations of the original game, the most noteworthy of which is one where a ring marked on the ground and called the 'duck-ring' is substituted for the 'duck-stone.' **Nhp.**[1] Played with three stones, surmounted by a fourth, which is attempted to be struck off, by casting another stone at it from a short distance. Sometimes it is played by a number of boys, when each one has a stone which he calls a duck, and places it in his turn on a larger stone, to be thrown at; he who succeeds in hitting it off, picks it up and runs to an appointed spot which is termed home; if another boy, having put his own duck on the stone, chases the last boy, and 'ticks' or touches him before he reaches home, he is entitled to take back his own duck, and the next in rotation puts on his. **War.**[2] Another game is played by two companions when on a walk. Each one chooses a stone, and *A* casts his ahead. *B* throws at it, endeavouring to split it. If he be not successful, *A* then picks up his own duck, and casts it at that of *B*: and so on; **War.**[3] **Suf.** Each player takes a stone, and one stone much larger is taken about 7 or 8 inches in diameter for the 'duck-stone,' or 'duckey' as it is *gen.* called. This stone should have a fairly level top so that another stone can rest on it. One of the players is chosen for 'old man,' and he places his stone on the 'duckey,' while the others pitch their stones at it (C.G.B.); The stone is called 'ducker' in Suf., Northall *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 356. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1], **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.) **w.Som.**[1] Upon a player striking the duck a general rush and scramble takes place. **Dev.** *w.Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col. 2.

Hence **Duck-holder,** *sb.* the one who throws the 'ducks' in the game of 'duckstone.'

Ir. One of the duck-holders tried to carry in his duck, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 265.

2. Phr. (1) *duck and mallard*, (2) — *at the table*, (3) *ducks and drakes*, a boys' game; see below.

(1) **Som.** A play of throwing slates or flat stones horizontally along the water so as to skim the surface and rise several times before they sink. 'Hen pen, Duck an-Mallard, Amen,' Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (2) **N.I.**[1] A boys' game played with round stones, and a table-shaped block of stone. (3) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] A winter pastime in which discs of some flat material are made to skim or shy along an iced surface. **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[12] **Chs.**[1] A favourite amusement with boys, who get flat stones and skim them along the surface of water. They try whose stone will ricochet the oftenest or 'make the most ducks and drakes.' **n.Lin.**[1] The following jingle is repeated—'A duck and a drake, And a penny white cake, And a skew ball.' **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Nhp.**[1] A youthful amusement of casting flat stones or slates upon the surface of a piece of still water, that they may skim along, making circles as they dip and emerge without sinking: the first time the stone rebounds from the water, the boy cries out 'a duck'; the second time, 'a duck and a drake'; the third, 'a halfpenny cake'; and the fourth, 'and a penny to pay the baker.' **War.**[3] **Shr.**[2] The duck, with us, is a large stone supporting a smaller one called the drake. The children playing, endeavour to knock off the drake by flinging a stone at it which is called the 'duckstone,' crying at the same time, 'A duck, and a drake, And a penny white cake, And a penny to pay the baker.' **Brks.**[1], **Hit.** (G.H.G.), **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Dev.**[1] A sport which consists in making flat stones strike and rebound from the water's surface, exclaiming at the same time 'Dick, duck, drake!' or 'Dick, duck, mallard!'

DUCK, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **daak** w.Yks.[3] e.Lan.[1]; **dawk** Lan.; **deauk** e.Lan.[1]; **deawk** Lan.[1]; **dewk** Nhp.[2]; **dock** e.Yks.; **dook** Sc. (Jam.) Or.I. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1]; **douck** Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin.; **douk** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1]

w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] Chs.[23] Nhp.[1] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2]; **dowk** Sc. (Jam.) Cum. Yks. Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Stf. Der.[2] Not. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[2] War.[2] Bdf.; **duke** Rnf. N.I.[1] [duk, Sc. and n.Cy. dūk, w.Yks. dāk, Lan. dēk, midl. **douk, dauk**, s.Cy. **deuk**. Nearly all the forms presuppose an OE. **dūcan.*] **1.** *v.* To dive or plunge under water; to dip the head in water. Also used *fig.*

Sc. 'Gar douk, gar douk,' the King he cried, 'Gar douk for gold and fee,' Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 187, ed. 1848: We began the night first of all, of course, with dooking for apples, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 278, ed. 1894. **Or.I.** S.A.S. **Frf.** He dooked in the mud, just as if he'd been wud, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 94. **Lnk.** Upon Erle Richard being a-mis-ing the lady (very naturally) advised them to search the Clyde, where they douked, or dived long in vain, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1800) 229; Dookin' for apples in mither's wash-bine [tub], M'Lachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 61. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] **Der.**[2] **Hmp.**, **Som.** Holloway. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790). **Colloq.** He duck'd below the clothes—and there he lay, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) *The Ghost.*

Hence (1) **Doucker** or **Douker**, *sb.* a name given to var. diving birds, esp. (*a*) the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*; (*b*) the pochard, *F. ferina*; (*c*) the scaup duck, *F. marila*; (*d*) the golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*; (*e*) the common scoter, *Aedemia nigra*; (*f*) the lesser grebe, *Podiceps minor*; (*g*) the great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis*; (2) **Douking**, *ppl. adj.* diving; (3) *Duck under the water*, phr., a game; see below.

(1, *a*) **Arg.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 159. (*b*) **Rxb.** *ib.* 160. (*c*) **Cum.** The black ducks eventually prove to be Scaups. The fishermen hereabout call them 'dowkers' and 'bluebills,' Watson *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) vii. (*d*) **Rxb.** Swainson *ib.* 161. (*e*) **Wm.**, **Lan** *ib.* 163. (*f*) **Per.** *ib.* 216. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] From its peculiarity of constantly diving and ducking. **Shr.**[1] (*g*) **n.Yks.**[2], **n.Lan.**[1] (2) **Slk.** The bit flittin and doukin white-breisted waterpyats, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 207. (3) **w.Yks.** Also called duck under the water-kit (J.W.). **Lin.** Gomme *Games* (1894) 113. **s.Lin.** Formerly a very popular game with young people, played in the open air. A young man and maiden, fronting each other and standing about four feet apart, grasped a pocket-handkerchief by the corners and held it aloft so as to form an archway by their outstretched arms. A succession of couples passed under, each taking their stand like the first until all had passed, and so forming a long arched gangway. In the end the first couple became the last, and ran through as the others, forming again as they emerged in the front (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1] Formerly, in the northern part of this county, even married women on May Day played at this game, under the garland which was extended from chimney to chimney across the village street.

2. To stoop, bend the head or upper part of the body suddenly to avoid a blow, &c.; to bow, bob down.

Sc. Inclining the head or body in a hasty and awkward manner. To incline the head, for any purpose, in an unseemly manner, as in drinking, &c. (Jam.) **Fif.** Some said he doukit down at anes Betwixt the weil-pav'd causey-stanes, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 52. **Rnf.** Fu' low she duked, ne'er raise again, For deep, deep was she fawing, *Harp* (1819) 211. **Edb.** Whiles bobbin up, whiles doukin' doon, M'Dowall *Poems* 1839) 215. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** She dook't her heed as naterally as a duck dus, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 147. **n.Yks**[12] **w.Yks.** W'en 'e med at us wi' 's girt stick, we used to dowk (F.P.T.); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Ned seeized a lile stool . . . and threw it at her, but she dowkin down it missed her, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 81; **Lan.**[1] I deawk'd deawn an' he misst his aim. **n.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* 1854). **Chs.**[1] Duck thee dain; **Chs.**[23] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhem gy'aaf'ti skóo'laadz wŭn chŭk'in stoa'nz ut won ŭnŭdh'ŭr, won ŭn ŭm kŭm ŭt mahy yed, ŭn ahy shŭd ŭ got'n it reyt bitwey'n dhŭ ahyz iv ahy aad' nŭ duwkt mi yed daayn prit'i kwik [Them gafty schoo'-lads won chuckin' stones at one another, one on 'em come at my yed, an' I should ha' gotten it reight betwein the eyes, if I hadna dowked my yed daïn pretty quick]. **s.Stf.** I managed to dowk just as the blow come, Pinnock *Bik. Cy. Ann.* **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 704. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] Dowk your head, or else the branches will catch you. **w.Wor.**[1] You must daouk yer 'ed to get through that little door. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] "E douks 'is yed like a gonder gwein under a barn door," is a current saying. **Hrf.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Dev.**[3] Mawther wuz just gwaine tŭ gie me a dap in tha 'ead but I ducked under table out o' raytch.

Hence in phr. (1) *a douking doorstead*, a low doorway under which one must stoop; (2) *to play douk*, to bob down, disappear.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Lnk.** As the eerie licht I near'd, It aye play'd dook, an' disappeared, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 11.

3. To bathe, dip.

Sc. (Jam.) **Mry.** When bairns we were a' douk'd thegither To take aff the ill e'e o' the witch, Hay *Lutie* (1851) 14. **Abd.** Ilk hour, I dookit in her tide, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 90. **Per.** Nor dip in Devon, whaur a wiel Invites to dook, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 64. **Slg.** We ran aye to douk by thy lown sunny banks, Towers *Poems* (1885) 145. **s.Sc.** Mony a day has she keepit me stannin' at some burnside till she dookit hersel' a' ower, Cunningham *Sketches* (1894) xi. **Ayr.** A laigh seggan bankin' where we used to dook, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887 8. **Lnk.** I havena been at the Gledstane pool since you and I were dookin' there, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Lth.** Water . . . To cook wi', to douk wi', An' wash the warkman's skin, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 133 **Gall.** Baudrons likes the trout to eat, But downa think to douk her feet, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 97, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** Amang the foam it dock'd itsel, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 125. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.** We went ta douk i' t'lum, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **n.Yks.**[13] **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.); **w.Yks.**[1] Donot gang an douk 'em when they sweeat, ii. 292. **Der.**[2]

Hence (1) **Dooking** or **Douking**, *vbl. sb.* the act of bathing, dipping; (2) **Dooking-pool**, *sb.* a bathing-place.

(1) **Sc.** To gang to the douking in a night like yestreen, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xv. **e.Sc.** It's no a day for doukin', Dav, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 32. **Abd.** Both for water-drinking and dookin, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. **w.Sc.** Willie arrived at Largs, where he soon succeeded in taking 'a bit sma' room for the douking,' Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 155. **Lnk.** He had doukins in the Clyde, Macdonald *Poems* (1865) 38. **Edb.** Maybe for the benefit of their douking, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. **Slk.** The creature is in dookin or fechtin in the dream-world, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 27. **Keb.** He's to the dookin' in the Dee, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 140. **Shr.** Good Friday had its appropriate custom . . . in the douking . . . of the head in St. Margaret's Well, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxiii. (2) **Lth.** Jamie pointed out the 'dookin' pool at the crook o' the den, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 139.

4. To plunge or immerse in water; to drench with water.

Sc. Folk had a jest that St. Ronan dookit the deevil in the Waal, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xv; I would cry up the men-folk, and hae ye dookit in the burn, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xxv. **Abd.** Her lovers be held up to shame An' dookit in the burn, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 185. **Per.** Yon wes the best job we ever did thegither, an' dookin' Saunders, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 295. **Ayr.** And had in monie a well been dooked, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 130. **Lnk.** Gin ye dinna quit your splashing, I may douk ye ower the head, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 134, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Het's their claes, and cauld's their banes; They're sadly doukit! *Har'st Rig* (1801) 27; In the water-hole douk him, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 178, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** As he approached that fearfu' brook Plump owre the lugs he did thee dook, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 137. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Aw'd dook her in wor engine pown, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 11. **n.Yks.** Thou deserves doucking if thou had thy reet, Meriton *Praise Ale* 1684) l. 686. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 324. **n.Lin.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dev.**[3] Jist duck em in tha watter, will ee?

Hence (1) **Dookie**, *sb.* a Baptist; (2) **Dooking** or **Ducking**, *vbl. sb.* a wetting either with rain or water; a plunge or immersion in water; (3) **Ducking-pool**, *sb.* a pond in which witches, &c., were ducked or immersed; (4) **-stool**, *sb.* a 'cucking-stool' on which scolds, &c., were formerly ducked as a punishment.

(1) **Per.** 'They ca'd him a dookie, but a've heard there's mair than ae kind; what wud he be, Jamie?' 'Particklar Baptist,' replied that oracle, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 318. (2) **Bnff.** Then followed the 'Doukin,' for the orthodox number of three times ower the head, with occasionally an extra dip to prevent catching breath to yell, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 70. **Frf.** A' body made the best time they could to get safe to 'terra firma' in order to escape a dookin', Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 77, ed. 1889. **Per.** Folk says ye an' him got a terrible dookin' e'y burn, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 140, ed. 1887. **n.Yks.** This second dookin' cured him, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 14. **Nhp.**[1], **Brks.**[1] (3) **Rnf.** And ducking-pools were plenty; While superstition held the torch, Barr *Poems* (1861) 51. (4) **Sc.** I threatened

her in sae mony words that I wonld have her to the ducking-stool, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xiv; They had the douking-stool and the branks for the punishing o' sic de'ils as Girzie, *Scotch Haggis*, 78. **N.Cy.**[1], **Yks.** (K.), **Der.**[2]

5. To hang the head; to droop, hang downwards.

s.Not. The plants are dowkin for want o' watter. The sun does mek the cauliflowers dowk (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The leaves dowk down completely. **s.Lin.** Iv'rythink dowks its he'd fu wänt o' raän. She dowked her he'd when I caäme up to her, and looked so ashaämed (T.H.R.). **Rut.** Plants soon dowk in dry weather (A.S.-P.). **Nhp.**[1] He douked down his head, he could not look me in the face. The flowers douk in the sun, and perk up their heads in the evening. In building a wall, when one stone overhangs another it is said to douk. 'How that stone douks!' **Nhp.**[2] That tree dewks. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 131.

Hence (1) **Dewk-horned**, *adj.* of a cow: having drooping horns; (2) **Dowk**, *sb.* a miserable, drooping object; (3) **Dowk-arse**, *sb.* a breed of oxen whose spines slant much toward the tail; (4) **Dowking**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) turned down, hanging down; (*b*) see **Dowky**; (5) **Dowky**, *adj.* sickly-looking, drooping, flagging.

(1) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 131. (2) **n.Lin.** 'Yon chrysanthemums looks straange dowks.' Said of flowers drooping from the effects of wet, chilly weather (M.P.). (3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4, *a*) **n.Lin.** A dowking hat, Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1] Applied to a cow whose horns hang down. (*b*) **s.Lin.** (F.H.W.) (5) **s.Not.** Them cabbages is all dowky for want o' wet (J.P.K.). **s.Lin.** Yon chick looks a bit dowkie to-day (F.H.W.).

6. *Fig.* Of the day: to decline, come to an end.

Ayr. The short October day . . . had noo dookit doon to a very wintry-like nicht, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 7; When the day has, dookin', gloamed, And nicht comes owre the parks, *ib.* 107.

7. To carry a person under the arms in a suspended state.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.**[3]

8. To drink. **m.Yks.**[1]

9. *sb.* The act of plunging into water; a ducking, drenching; the state of being drenched with rain; a deluge. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Aqueesh every douk she flate, an' tauld them that she wad gar Jamie . . . rue this, *Scotch Haggis*, 78; (Jam.) **Bnff.** For a mends we scarce can look, Altho' we shou'd get Noah's dook, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 11. **w.Sc.** Ye'll be nane the waur o' a bit dook in the sleugh o' Despond, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 43, ed. 1877. **Edb.** Highlanders ne'er mind a douk, For they're nae sawt, *Har'st Rig* (1801) 27. **Slk.** This warld has mony ups an' downs, An' douks in chill misfortune's waves, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 337.

10. A bathe, dip.

Sc. Went down to the Chain Pier and had a dook, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 87. **Ayr.** He should aye hae his dook in the mill-dam baith simmer and winter, Service *Notandums* (1890) 121. **Dmf.** This dook is nocht ava tae me, Sin I can strip, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 226. **Gall.** It's aboot a man that got a dook an' then he could walk, Crockett *Clegg Kelly* (1896) xvi. **N.I.**[1] I can take nine back ducks running. **Nhb.**[1] He ye had a dook yit? **s.Dur.** Is ta gannin ti hev a dook to-neet? (J.E.D.) **Cum., Wm.** 'Whaur er ye gaun?' 'It's ower het to gang far. Just to hev a dook!' Said to a riverside walker (M.P.). **n.Wm.** Let's gang an' hev a dook i' t'lum (B.K.).

11. *pl.* Places or recesses into which one 'dives' for shelter.

n.Yks.[2] 'It rains, let's get under t'douks,' let us squat beneath the hedge.

12. The quantity of ink taken up by the pen. **Lnk.** (Jam.)

13. A crease, mark.

w.Wor.[1] Make a daouk i' the edge to mark w'ahr you've measured the stuff to.

DUCK, *sb.*[4] I.W. Dor. Dev. Nfld. Also in forms **duckest** I.W.[2]; **duckies** Nfld.; **duckish** Dor. Dev. (Hall.) [dʉk.] The dusk of the evening, twilight.

I.W. The duck's coming on, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) l. 33; **I.W.**[1][2] **Dor.** In the duck of the evening, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Dev.** (Hall.) [**Nfld.** Between the duckies, twilight (G.P.).]

[A form of *dusk*, by metathesis of *sk* becoming *duks*, and then losing final *s*, as if the *s* were the *s* plural. OE. **dosc* (ME. *dosc*), dark-coloured; also OE. *dohx* (*dox*).]

DUCK, *sb.*[5] Yks. Slang. [dʉk.] **1.** A faggot. **m.Yks.**[1] **2.** A bundle of scraps of meat sold to the poor. Slang. (Barrère.)

3. A cake of minced pig's lights. See **Faggot**, *sb.* **5.**

w.Yks. Let's have a penny duck (C.A.F.).

DUCK, *sb.*[6] Ant. (W.H.P.) A torch or large lamp for burning in the open air without glass or other cover.

DUCKER, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A dike on a hedge-side.

Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896); (G.R.)

DUCKER, see **Duck**, *sb.*[2]

DUCKET, *sb.* Oxf. Brks. [dʉ·kət.] **1.** A bill-hook.

Oxf. A bill-hook with a broad blade hammered thin at the back, used for lopping small branches and cutting down underwood (J.E.); **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.** (M.J.B.)

2. Phr. *to rain hatchets and duckets*, to rain heavily, 'pour cats and dogs.'

Oxf.[1] It rains 'atchuts an' duckuts (s.v. Rain).

DUCKEY, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. [dʉ·ki.] A drink; *gen.* used only to or by a child.

N.Cy.[1] Give the bairn a ducky. **Nhb.**[1] Dis thoo want a duckey, hinny? **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks**[1]

DUCKEY, *adj.* Sus. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Soft, rotten.

The pears came off all duckey (J.L.A.).

DUCKEY, see **Duck**, *sb.*[2]

DUCKIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A young girl; a doll. (Jam.); S. & Ork.[1] Cf. doxy.

[Dan. *dukke*, a doll; Norw. dial. *dokka* (Aasen).]

DUCKING, *vbl. sb.* Lin. [dʉ·kin.] The act of catching or shooting wild ducks.

n.Lin. When we was a duckin' in Ferry Flash, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 111; **n.Lin.**[1]

DUCKS, *sb. pl.* s.Chs.[1] In phr. *to chance the ducks*, to run the risk.

Wi n goa· ob nob· ŭt ŭ ven·chŭr, ŭn chĭaan·s dhŭ dŭks [We'n go hob-nob at a venture, an' chance the ducks].

[*Ducks* in this phr. seems to be the Romany *dūkk*, whence *dūkker*, to tell fortunes, *dūkkeripen*, fortune-telling; see *Gl.* to Leland's *English-Gipsy Songs* (1875).]

DUCKSEY-DOOSEY, *sb.* Dev. A term of endearment.

n.Dev. Well, ducksey-dooseys, wher've 'e bin? Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 122.

DUCKUTS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. A boys' game; see below. See **Duck**, *sb.*[2]

Hmp. A game played with bricks or half-bricks or flat stones by country boys. A pile of bricks, called 'the duckuts,' is erected on the middle of a straight line drawn across the piece of ground on which the game is to take place. Each of the players has half a brick—his 'tile' or 'duckut.' One boy is selected to be 'man' and keep 'the duckuts.' The others in turn 'chuck' or 'shie' their half-bricks at the duckuts, endeavouring to knock them down. If the half-brick of any player falls short between the two lines without knocking down the duckuts, the boy who is 'man' can run after the owner of it, and if he succeeds in touching him before the duckuts have been knocked down by any one else, he himself becomes a player, and the boy touched becomes 'man' (W.H.E.).

DUCKY, see **Duck**, *sb.*[2]

DUD, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **dudd** Sc. Dwn. Nhb.[1]; and in form **dod** Cum. [dud, dʉd.] **1.** *sb.* A rag, piece of cloth; *pl.* clothes, esp. shabby, ragged, or dirty clothing.

Sc. Thae duds were a' o' the colour o' moonshine in the water, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvi; He has no' a dud to his back, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Or.I.** Thou has no a whole dud Upo' thy legs an' croopan, *Party Toral* (1880) l. 184, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 796. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Ye've been wi' yer raggamuffins: yer weet duds tell that, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) II. 24, ed. 1879. **Abd.** The tailor winna come, An' mend the bairn's duds, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 28, ed. 1873; The dud'll haud it fine, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Kcd.** Johnny he crap hame agen . . . An' hang his dreepin' duds to dry Aroon' the chaumer fire, Grant *Lays* (1884) 17. **Frf.** The thing that sae made him a bodie o' note Was a dud that he wore ca'd Jock Wobster's auld coat, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 17. **Per.** Ye micht just hae dressed up the puir thing in ony auld duds, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 227, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** His pouches were aye toom, an' his duds like to bid him guid-day, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 53. **Rnf.** We'll cast oor auld duds o' cleedin' awa, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 18. **Lnk.** An auld chaff-bed, an' twa-three duds—That's the deserts o' sin, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 34. **e.Lth** We ll ding to duds the 'Flying Scotchman,'

Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 122. **Edb.** Ye needna wag your duds o' clouts, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** I hate to see thae white dudds, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 81. **Slk.** I wad rather be King o' the Beggars wi' a croon o' strae and coort duds, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 198. **Dmf.** Oh, for the bits o' duds we've pawned, Tae wrap aboot oor skins, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 155. **Gall.** Wi' painted poles and pictured duds, And aprons new come frae the suds, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 93, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] **Dwn.** I've n'er a dudd (C.H.W.). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] Bits o' duds. **Wm.** Ah pack't up mi few bits o' duds (B.K.); Her bits o' duds ar' as white as drip, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 5. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **War.**[3] You must get those duds washed. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Slang.** Doubled him up, like a bag of old duds, *T. Crib's Memorial* (1819) 20.

Hence (1) **Duddies,** *sb. pl.* rags; (2) **Duddiness,** *sb.* raggedness; (3) **Duddy,** *adj.* ragged, shabby, dirty; (4) **Dudy-fuddiel,** *sb.* a ragged fellow; (5) **Dudeens,** *sb. pl.* ragged clothes, rags; (6) **Dudman,** *sb.* a scarecrow; *fig.* a ragged fellow.

(1) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Sc.** Auld duddy wrunkl't wives, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xv. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Amang a thousand fleas, Ten fernyears caff, and duddy claise, Can ye lie down, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 205. **Bnff.** My duddy sark, three twalmonths sin' 'twas new, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 4. **Abd.** About his shoulders was a duddy cloak, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 145. **Frf.** A whimsical bodie, wi' cleedin' fu' duddie, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 12. **Dmb.** The duddy chaps ware ower sly, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 12. **Rnf.** O Willie, Willie, my gudeman! Look to your duddie bairns, Barr *Poems* (1861) 173. **Ayr.** The very duddiest of them spoke such a fine style, Galt *Legatees* (1820) ii; A smytrie o' wee duddie weans, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 76. **Lnk.** Gie him a platefu' o' broth or a duddy bane to pyke, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 171. **Lth.** There's wee Tammie Twenty . . . Wi' Nanny his wifie, sae gudgy an' duddy, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 43. **Edb.** It gars your bairnies aft gang duddy, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 171. **Peb.** The duddie plaid Pretence, He, laughin', rives in twa, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 102. **Slk.** Him that had the gude knife an' the duddy breeks, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. **Gall.** The Sabbath cloak . . . of a truth hides a multitude of old duddy clothes, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiii. **Kcb.** His weans nae duddy signs did shaw, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 65. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He put on his duddiest clothes. **Cum.** Mê mudder ment me oald breeks . . . An' aye bit they wer duddy, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1881) 44. **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **Cum.**[1] (5) **Ir.** You've got dacint rags of clothes on you, . . . not the scandeelious ould scarecrow dudeens that some . . . think good enough to be makin' show of their childer in, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 99. (6) **N.Cy.**[1] **Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.**[3] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[1] Common. **Oxf.**[1] **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Wil.** Like a Tommy Dudman [dirty, ragged] (G.E.D.).

2. *pl.* Clothes or apparel in *gen.*

Sc. It wad set ye better than wearing thae green duds, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) vi. **Frf.** James his duds Reekt out frae boles, and press, and kist, Sands *Poems* (1833) 70. **Fif.** My duds'll get a guid airin' noo withoot bein' obleeged to ony, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 20. **Ayr.** I go as soon as my grannie can get my bit pack o' duds ready, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ix. **Lnk.** It strips the bairnie o' its duds And robs it o' its bread, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 153. **Lth.** In skin-ticht duds o' flannel soy They loup, and rin the races, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 37. **Edb.** For his loss auld Scotia mourns, And rives her duds, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 109. **Kcb.** I'd strip aff his wee duds, an' put him to cuddly, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 70. **Nhb.**[1] Applied *gen.* to working clothes. **Dur.**[1] Male wearing apparel. **e.Dur.**[1] **Lakel.** Pack up thi duds, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.** He's neyeer in his war-day duds Than others donn'd in aw their best, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 86. **n.Yks.**[2] Yan's bettermy duds,' one's Sunday suit; **n.Yks.**[3] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah off wi my duds an' jump'd inti t'watther. **e.Yks.**[1] Almost *obs.* **m.Yks.**[1] Used of two or more upper garments, or a pair of trousers. **w.Yks.**[1] What's thou gotten thy better duds on to-day? **w.Yks.**[2] Put your Sunday duds on; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.**[1] Be sharp and get thi duds off, an' away to bed. **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Pack up your duds and be off. **Nrf.** The smell o' yar duds is liken onto the smell o' Lebanon, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 11. **Sus.** I'll see as Grig has your duds, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) II. 245. **Hmp.**[1] **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Wil.** A axed lave to dry's zelf, and tuk ael's duds off, Akerman *Spring-tide* (1850) 25. **w.Som.**[1] Pëold oa'f mee duudz-n wai'n tu baid [Pulled off my clothes and went to bed]. **Dev.** Pack up your duds, missie, and be ready to start to-morrow, Baring Gould *J. Herring* (1884) 53. [**Amer.** Largely used for wearing apparel of any kind (Farmer).]

Hence (1) **Duddery,** *sb.* (*a*) a second-hand clothes-shop; (*b*) a place where woollen or linen cloth is sold; see below; (2) **Duddies,** *sb. pl.* clothes, garments; (3) **Duddin,** *sb.* a suit of clothes, clothing.

(1, *a*) **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) (*b*) **e.Cy.** In this Duddery . . . there have been sold one hundred thousand pounds worth of woollen manufactures in less than a week's time, Defoe *Tour through E. Cy.* (1772) 166, Cassell's Nat. Lib. ed. **Cmb.** Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) I. 1306; A square in the centre of Stirbitch fair, where linen cloth is sold, is called the Duddery, Grose (1790). **s.Cy.** Holloway. (2) **Sc.** 'Twere o'er lang a tale to be speakin' O' a' the braw duddies were bought, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 295. **Elg.** As lean i' their flesh as they're ragged in duddies, Tester *Poems* (1805) 107. **Frf.** His wee duddies war thin, an' sae dirty an' torn, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 16. **Fif.** Baith learnit and unlearnit bodies About them rapplet fast their duddies, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 135. **Rnf.** Some o' them thought on their duddies, And ithers o' them on their crimes, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 4. **Ayr.** And coost her duddies to the wark, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 149. **e.Lth.** They coost their duddies to the—breeks, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 162. **Kcb.** I darn an' mak duddies the day by the length, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 205. **Nhb.** Fling off their black duddies, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1827) 71, ed. 1889. **Cum.** In duddies scant and poor, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 220. (3) **Nhb.** I packed up all my duddin, Gilchrist *Sngs.* 1824) 8; **Nhb.**[1] My flannel duddin donned, thrice o'er, My birds are kissed, and then I with a whistle shut the door, *J. Skipsey.* **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897).

3. Phr. (1) *Daily dud,* a dishcloth; (2) *Duds o' claes,* articles of clothing, garments; (3) *to get the dud and sacken gown, fig.* to do penance.

(1) **n.Sc.** As it is *gen.* a tattered cloth, it is in constant use (Jam.). (2) **Fif.** What will we do for duds o' claes, Whan this are worn awa, man? Douglas *Poems* (1806) 40. **Rnf.** Our Lays That ne'er did fail To bring us biel, an' duds o' claes, Young *Pictures* (1805) 132. (3) **Bch.** Our bonny clark, He'll get the dud and sacken gown, That ugly sark, Forbes *Donnie* (1785) 41.

4. *pl.* Workmen's tools; personal possessions of small value. **n.Lin.**[1] [Amer. (Farmer).]

5. *pl.* Shoes. **w.Yks.**[5]

6. A delicate person easily injured by cold or wet; a soft, spiritless person, a term of contempt.

e.Lth. Ay, he's a sait dud yon; he has nae grup o' the politics ava', Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 171. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Cum.** Thoo wad mak two o' ooar Mary, an' she's neah dud, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 146; Thoo useless dud, thoo (E.W.P.).

7. *v.* To dress, clothe oneself.

Lan. That dressy piece at ten, as duds so gay, Allows her feyther t'live o' parish pay, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 54.

[1. *Birrus i. grossum vestimentum,* a dudde, *Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 568.]

DUD, *sb.*[2] Lan. Hrt. [dud, dʉd.] **1.** A teat.

Lan.[1] Hoo's a rare elder; an' what duds!

2. A knob of fat on the upper part of a calf's tail.

Hrt. On each side of the upper part of the tail . . . in a fat calf are two knobs or bunches of fat which the butcher commonly calls duds, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

[1. *Dida,* a nurses word for a dud or teat, Coles (1679).]

DUD, DUDDER, see **Do,** *v.,* **Duther.**

DUDDIE, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [dʉ·di.] A dish turned out of solid wood, having two ears, and *gen.* of an octagonal form on the brim.

DUDDLE, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A bird-snare made of hair.

DUDDLE, *v.*[1] e.An. [dʉ·dl.] To cuddle; with *up*: to cover up closely and warmly, to wrap up. Cf. **coddle,** *v.*[1]

e.An.[1] How he do duddle hisself up. **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.**[1] Of a sow, 'Aa—she fare ta stunt em neeeyeow—but she'll lah down an duddle em present.'

DUDDLE, *v.*[2] Yks. Lan. To boil or roast badly; to cause something to be under-done, soaked or sodden. s.Lan. (S.B.) Hence **Duddled,** *ppl. adj.* parboiled, over-boiled, made lukewarm; of liquor: dead. Yks. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**[1] Cf. **coddle,** *v.*[3]

DUDDLE, *v.*[4] Glo.[12] [dʉ·dl.] To stun with noise.

[Because the riders were no babies, nor their horses any colts, they could [with their rattles] neither duddle the one nor affray the other, PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* (1548), in Arber's *Garner*, III. 129.]

DUDDLE, *v.*[4] Dor. To boil, bubble up, simmer.

w.Dor. How d' duddle (A.R.W.); (C.V.G.)

DUDDLED, *ppl. adj. Obs.*? Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Draggle-tailed.

n.Dev. *Exm. Scold.* (1746) 65, ed. 1879.

DUDDLE(S, *sb.* Dor. A small lump or dump; also used *fig.* of persons.

Dor. Thicky-duddle, flour and water, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). w.Dor. I have heard a short little person called 'a little duddles' (A.R.W.); (C.V.G.)

DUDDRIE, *sb.* Sc. [dʉ·dri.] A quarrel, strife.

Lnk. Up I baug'd, my angry wame Wi' perfeck wrath distended, The wifie quately edged awa', An' there the duddrie ended, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 52.

DUDDY, *sb.* Sc. [dʉ·di.] A polled or hornless ox or cow. Cf. **doddy,** s.v. **Dod(d.**

Sc. Caterans came frae distant lands, And took what fell amang their hands, O' sheep and duddies, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 205.

DUDDY, see **Do,** *v.*

DUDEEN, *sb.* Irel. Also written **dhudheen** Ir. Wxf.; **dudheen** Ir.; **dudyen** n.Ir.; and in forms **doodeen** Ir. Ant. s.Ir.; **doohdeen** Ir. A short clay tobacco-pipe.

Ir. The tobacco smoke ascended from the bowl of his doodeen, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 65; *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 98; The legend . . . of old Donnybrook Fair, describing the conventionally pugnacious Irishman as with 'caubeen' adorned with 'dhudheen' stuck in the band on his head, *ib.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 255. n.Ir. (W.J.K.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). s.Ir. A dudeen in his mouth, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 87; A doodeen and some bits of twine were all huddled together, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 344. Wxf. Their hands went into their pockets more than once in search of the treacherously-consoling dhudheen, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 174.

DUDERNOLL, see **Dunder-knoll.**

DUDGE, *sb.* Wil. [dʉdʒ.] **1.** A handful or bundle of anything used to fill up a hole; a wad.

n.Wil. Fill up thuc hole wi' a dudge o' summat (E.H.G.). Wil.[1]

2. A barrel.

Wil. Peg the dudge, GROSE (1790); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1]

DUDGEON, *sb.* Sc. A short clay pipe or 'cutty.' See **Dudeen.**

Per. Let me light my dudgeon at your fire. Where did you get that dudgeon? does it smoke well? (G.W.)

DUDGY, *adj. Obs.* Nhp.[1] Of flannel, &c.: thick, close with shrinking; of knitting: tightly knitted.

The flannel has been washed so often, it is become quite dudgy.

DUDMUN, *sb.* Glo. Grease for carts or wagons. (A.B.); (S.S.B.) Cf. **dodment.**

DUD'N, DUDYEN, DU(E, see **Do,** *v.*, **Dudeen, Do,** *sb.*

DUE, *sb., adj., adv.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Due-paper,** a pay-sheet, a document authorizing payment for work done. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

2. *adj.* Owing (money). Cf. **endue.**

Sc. He . . . Strives to pay what he is due Without repeated craving, INGRAM *Poems* (1812) 73 (JAM.); I am due you sixpence (A.W.). Cai.[1] James is due John ten pounds. Elg. I never loot on I was due him a fraction, Ye canna ca' that a dishonourable action, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 108. Wgt. He had an old manservant, to whom he was due some wages, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 312.

3. *adv.* Duly, quite.

N.I.[1] Due sober, quite sober.

4. *v.* ? To owe, to be indebted. Abd. (JAM.)

DUFE, DUF(F, see **Duff,** *v.*[3], **Dove,** *sb.*

DUFF, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Also Lon. Suf. Ken. Sus. Cor. Slang. [duf, dɛf.] **1.** A pudding made of flour and water, sometimes with suet also. See **Dough,** *sb.*

s.Don. Apple duff, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Lon. The articles of pastry sold in the London streets are meat and fruit pies, boiled meat and kidney puddings, plum 'duff' or pudding, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 195. Suf. Also bread, by sailors, *c.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Ken. If a few currants or raisins are put in it is plum duff (H.M.). Sus.[1] Sometimes called hard dick. Cor. Duff is a word in common use amongst sailors (M.A.C.); THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* Slang. A peculiarity about this plum-pudding seller was that as fast as he had disposed of one roll of 'duff,' it seemed that by a process of legerdemain he would instantly produce another, *Tit-Bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 277, col. 1.

2. The soft, spongy part of a loaf, new cheese, turnip, &c. Cld. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Duffy,** *adj.* spongy, soft and woolly; (2) **Duffyness,** *sb.* softness, sponginess, a downy state.

(1) Cum. They send us their wheat hard as shot, While ours is but duffy an' dull, DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 244; Cum.[2] (2) Cld. (JAM.), n.Yks. (I.W.)

3. A dark-coloured clay. Ken.[1]

4. Soft, spongy peat; dry, decomposed moss, used as litter. Also in *comp.* **Duff-mould.**

Sh.I. The wet stratum is. . . covered over with a layer of duff mould, or dry decomposed moss, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 168, ed. 1891; I crep i' da byre ta see an' I coodna shül doon fae behint da kye, an' pit a air o' duff i' der bissies. *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897). Per. (JAM.)

5. The posteriors, fundament. w.Yks.[2]

DUFF, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. [duf, dɛf.] **1.** *sb.* Small coal from which, by means of the apparatus, the nuts have been separated; fine coal, coal-dust.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The viewer's son sat back a bit, Beside a heap o' duff, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 100; Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Duff is scarce; good prices are paid for best qualities, *Newc. Dy. Leader* (July 6, 1896); GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). e.Dur.[1]

Hence (1) **Duffart,** *sb.* dull-burning coal; (2) **Duffy,** *adj.* (*a*) powdery, *gen.* applied to coal which crumbles down when struck by the fire-irons; (*b*) of sugar: trashy, cheap and nasty.

(1) Ayr. (JAM.) (2, *a* Fif. (JAM.), e.Dur.[1] Cum. DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 244. n.Yks.[2] 'It's varry duffy,' said of an impalpable powder taken up by pinches, that flies from between the fingers. (*b*) e.Dur.[1]

2. *v.* To sprinkle over with flour or fine powder, as in dredging or puffing a burn or sore place.

Nhb.[1] Duffin' the bairn.

3. With *up*: to drift like road dust. n.Yks.[2]

DUFF, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. [duf, dɛf.] **1.** *v.* To frighten, daunt. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks.[3]

2. To give in, fail; to turn coward, be afraid; to change one's mind, cry off a bargain.

n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks. Nah then, chaps, are ye reddy? t'rahm's crahded, an wun chap's been assing if ye've duft, *Pudsey Olm.* (1883) 19; This word has superseded 'caffle,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 17, 1891); w.Yks.[3] Tha's duff'd on it.

Hence **Duffer,** *sb.* one who gives in, a coward, fool.

w.Yks. Johnny, thar't a duffer, HARTLEY *Dttt.* (1873) 2nd S. 85; w.Yks.[3] A comparatively new word in this district; w.Yks.[5]

3. To avoid, dodge.

w.Yks. But sumhah or other he duff'd trade's mark wi' one leg, for it wor streight, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1806) iii; w.Yks.[2]

4. *sb.* A coward. w.Yks.[3] **5.** A soft fellow, simpleton. e.Sc. (JAM.), w.Yks.[3]

DUFF, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Yks. Also Wor. Cor. Also written **dufe** Sc. (JAM.) [duf, dɛf.] **1.** *v.* To throw, throw off.

w.Yks. Ta neet we'll duff 'dull care,' *Yule Clog.* 12. s.Wor. I'll duff you into that ditch. I duffed the ball to him. 'E duffed 'is clo'es off (H.K.).

Hence **Duffing-ring,** *sb.* a kissing-ring, as in the game of 'dropping the handkerchief.'

w.Cor. Common (M.A.C.).

2. To dive, plunge; to make a sudden swoop.

s.Wor. 'E duffed 'is clo'es off, an' duffed in.' Of birds, esp. of swifts, it is sometimes said, 'Thahy duffed under the tiles o' the ruff' [roof], or 'Thahy duffed into th' 'ole' (H.K.).

3. To strike, esp. to give a blow with a softish substance. See **Doof(f.**

Cld., Lth., Rxb. (JAM.) Cor. You're gone for ever in a wink, Duffed desmal like, and flat, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 14, ed. 1865; Cor.[2]

Hence (1) **Duffing-bout,** *sb.* a thumping or beating; (2) **-down,** *sb.* a brushing or cleansing with a soft substance.

(1) s.Sc. (JAM.) (2) s.Wor. Give the oven a good duffing-down (H.K.).

4. *sb.* A blow, esp. a blow given with a soft substance; also the sound emitted by such a blow.

Cld. (Jam.) **s.Wor.** 'E gen 'im a duff o' th' yud (H.K.). **Cor.** A blow on a cow's udder with a calf's nose, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; She gove Blondin a duff in the belly, Higham *Dial.* (1860) 16. **w.Cor.** And gove Molly sich a duff in the ribs, *Cornishman* (Feb. 1887).

DUFF, *v.*[4] and *adv.* Hrf. Glo. 1. *v.* Of bees, wasps, &c.: to fly stupidly or heavily, as in cold weather. Glo. (S.S.B.)

Hence **Duffy**, *adj.* heavy, stupid. Glo.[1]

2. *adv.* Flop, used of a heavy fall or sudden blow.

Hrf.[1] To fall duff; **Hrf.**[2] The ball struck him duff on the mouth. **Glo.**[1] He fell down duff. He went duff into the water.

3. Of the movement of a saw: slowly, heavily.

Glo. He [the saw] goes more duff than mine (S.S.B.).

DUFF, *sb.*[5] w.Yks.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A hard small pear with a rough brown rind.

DUFF, see **Dough**, **Dowf(f**, **Duffle**.

DUFFAN, *sb.* Cor.[12] [dʉ·fən.] A man who praises himself, a self-righteous hypocrite.

DUFFART, **DUFFEL**, see **Dowfart**, **Duff**, *sb.*[2], **Duffle**.

DUFFER, *sb.*[1] Sus. Hmp. I.W. [dʉ·fə(r).] A pedlar, *gen.* a hawker of women's clothes only.

Sus.[12] **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[2] A pedlar who sells tea, cloth, or ready-made clothes, on trust, and calls on his customers about once a fortnight.

DUFFER, *sb.*[2] e.An. A cross-bred pigeon. (E.G.P.); e.An.[1]

DUFFIE, *adj.* Or.I. Also written **duffy**. [dʉ·fi.] Blunt, blunt-pointed, round-headed.

Or.I. Very familiar (J.G.); (Jam. *Suppl.*)

DUFFIELD, **DUFFIL**, see **Duffle**.

DUFFIFIE, *v.* Abd. (Jam.) To lay a bottle on its side for some time, after its contents have been poured out, that it may be completely drained.

DUFFIN, **DUFFIT**, see **Dutfin**, **Divot**.

DUFFLE, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Suf. Cor. Also written **duffel** n.Yks.; **duffil** Dur.; and in forms **duff** Cor.[3]; **duffield** w.Yks. [du·fl, dʉ·fl.] 1. The mullein dock or white mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

Suf. From the softness of its leaves, like the textile material so called (B. & H.).

2. A patch of dried grass frequently found on pasture-land in late season. Cor.[3]

3. *Comp.* **Duffle-grass**, (1) the grass, *Holcus lanatus*; (2) *H. mollis*.

(1) **Dur.** The grasses chiefly cultivated are rye and duffil grass, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 33. **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) **w.Yks.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 48. (2) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.)

DUFF'S LUCK, *phr.* Sc. A proverb expressive of some special good fortune.

ne.Sc. Duff is the family name of the Earl of Fife. The family has gone on for several generations adding, from a beginning not at all large, land to land, so that the estates now bulk largely in the shires of Banff, Aberdeen, and Moray. Hence probably has arisen the proverb 'Duff's luck,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 117.

DUFFY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. [du·fi, dʉ·fi.] A simpleton.

Sc. I had but ae bairn an' she set her heart on a feckless duffie o' a Frenchman, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) II. 35 (Jam.). **e.Yks.**[1]

DUFFY, *sb.*[2] Cor.[12] [dʉ·fi.] A blunt, outspoken person; a happy-go-lucky fellow.

DUFFY, *adj.* e.Dur.[1] [du·fi.] Ticklish, hard, awkward.

DUFFY, see **Doughy**.

DUG, *sb.*[1] Cor. [dʉg.] 1. A push, thrust, 'dig.' Cor.[12]

2. Phr. *dug-in-the-back*, a game of 'tig' or 'touch,' the players standing in a ring.

Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

DUG, *sb.*[2] w.Som.[1] [dʉg.] An iron pin; a dowel for fastening the bottom end of a durn or door-frame to a stone or brick floor.

DUG, *sb.*[3] Glo. [dʉg.] A duck.

My dog is good to catch a hen; A dug or goose is vood for men, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 201, ed. 1857; (J.D.R.)

DUG, *v.*[1] Irel. Som. Dev. [dʉg.] To make dirty, muddy. Cf. **dag**, *v.*[1] 9.

Dev. Now dŭee lŭkee zee there! Yŭ've a-dugged yer tail purty fine, I can tellee, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Dugged**, *ppl. adj.*, *gen.* with *up*: draggle-tailed, bedraggled, muddied; (2) **Dugged-arse** or **-yrse**, *sb.* a draggle-tail; (3) **-assed**, (4) **-tailed**, *adj.* draggle-tailed; (5) **Duggins**, *sb. pl.* rags.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Lŭkee, zee tŭ 'er gown. Why, e's adugged up tŭ her knees, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 135; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Wi' tha dugged clathers, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 135; Grose (1790). (2) **w.Som.**[1] Dugged [dagged] ass. **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1879. (3) **w.Som.**[1] s.v. Ass. (4) **Dev.** Yŭ beästly dugged-tailed little varmint. Zee whot a muck yŭ be in! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1879. (5) **Ant.** The waen's needin' claes; he's a' in duggins, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

DUG, *v.*[2] e.An.[1] [dʉg.] Of a cow: to have the udder fill out when near calving. Cf. **ewer**.

She begins to dug.

DUG, *v.*[3] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To stoop, bow, to 'duck.' (Hall.)

DUG, *v.*[4] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To dress, prepare. (Hall.)

DUG, *v.*[5] Dev. [dʉg.] With *up*: to gird, tuck up.

Dug up your gown, *w.Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col. 2; **Dev.**[1]

DUG, **DUGGEN**, see **Dog**, *sb.*, **Dig**, *v.*

DUGGLE, *sb.*[1] Cor.[3] [dʉ·gl.] A quantity.

DUGGLE, *sb.*[2] Cor.[2] [dʉ·gl.] A tinner's feast. (s.v. Troil.)

DUGGLE, *v.*[1] Cor. [dʉ·gl.] To totter in walking; to walk about, like a very young child, with difficulty. See **Doggle**.

Cor.[12] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300.

DUGGLE, *v.*[2] Glo. e.An. Dev. [dʉ·gl.] To rain heavily. e.An.[1]

Hence (1) **Duggled**, *ppl. adj.* wet, draggled; (2) **Duggle-tailed**, *adj.* draggle-tailed, wet, dirty.

(1) **Glo.**[1] (2) **Dev.** T' goa an' git yer braw spic an' span black mornin' smock gerrid an' duggletealed an' mucked i' thicka falshion! Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. v.

DUGGLE, *v.*[3] e.An. [dʉ·gl.] To cuddle, caress; to lie closely, snugly. e.An.[1], Nrf. (E.M.), Nrf.[1]

DUGGYTRATTY, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dog-trotting, short-legged.

n.Dev. I doant lick . . . Sal, Nor pimping duggytratty Mal, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 39

DUGHT, see **Dow**, *v.*[1]

DUGON, *sb. Obs.?* Sc. A term of contempt for a poor, weak fellow.

Slk. A man that loot himsel' be threshed by Tommy Potts, a great supple dugon, wi' a back nae stiffer than a willy-wand, Hogg *Wint. Tales* (1820) I. 292 (Jam.).

[Damysellis . . . That dogonis haldis in dainte, Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wem.* (1508) 458. Fr. dial. (Dijon) *doguin*, 'mal gracieux, hargneux; mauvais caractère' (Cunisset-Carnot).]

DUIL, **DUIR**, see **Dole**, *sb.*[2], **Door**.

DUKE, *sb.*[1] Ess. Sur. A children's game; see below.

Ess. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. 170. **Sur.** The children all take hands, except one, who is the 'duke,' and who advances towards the children, while they commence singing, 'Here comes the duke a-riding hansermer, rattermer, tiezer.' The 'duke' replies, 'My intention is to marry,' &c., &c. He finally takes the child he has selected as his bride away with him, and this goes on until all the children have been brought over to his side. A very common game among small children at Sunday school treats, &c. (M.R.Y.)

DUKE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Yks. e.An. Dev. [diuk, dūk.]

I. *sb.* A simpleton, fool.

Dev. Her mother must be a regular old duke, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 18.

Hence **Duke's-headed fool**, *phr.* a stupid fellow.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 85.

2. *v.* To dupe, make a fool of. m.Yks.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

DUKE, *sb.*[3] Cor.[3] A tea-kettle.

DUKE, see **Duck**, *sb.*[1] and *v.*

DUKE-MA-LORDIE, *sb.* Sc. A nobleman.

Lth. He whirl'd the lassie roun' an' roun' Like ony duke-ma-lordie, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 20.

DUKERY-PACKERY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Written **-pockery** s.Don. Trickery.

Per. There's nae dukery-packery aboot Burnbrae, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 26. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

DUKIN-TIME, *sb.* Som. The time of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

w.Som. *Athenæum* (Feb. 26, 1898).

DULBAD, DULBAT, see **Dulbert.**

DULBERHEAD, *sb.* Yks. [dʉ·lbəriəd.] A block-head, stupid person. See **Dulbert.**

w.Yks. Doesn't ta gawm me, yo'dulberheead (S.K.C.); SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1874) 169.

DULBERT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **dulbad** e.Yks.[1]; **dulbard** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **dulbart** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **dulbat** e.Yks.[1]; **dullbirt** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **dolbert** Sc. (JAM.); **dowbart** Sc. [dʉ·l-, dɐ·lbərt, -bət, -bəd.] A stupid, dull person; a blockhead, dullard, dunce.

Sc. (JAM.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Gall.** Though as great a dulbert as there is, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 227. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A feat that dulbarts cudn't de, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** If he's nobbet a dulbert, our oald Tom says we'll hev him meädd a priest on, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 192. **Wm.** Yan at t'biggest dulberts varra nar ye ivver saw (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107. **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1]

[Very flockpates, dullberds, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693) 510; Dagone, dowbart! DUNBAR *Flyting* (1505) 66.]

DULCE, see **Dulse**, *sb.*

DULDERDUM, *adj.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Confused, in a state of stupor; silenced by argument.

DULDIE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) In form **dulder** n.Sc. A large piece of anything.

n.Sc. **Ags.** 'A greit duldie,' a great piece of bread, meat, &c.

DULE, *sb.* Cor. Also written **dool** Cor.[1] [dūl.] Comfort, consolation. See **Dole**, *sb.*[2]

Give her dule, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 245; **Cor.**[12]

[The same word as Fr. *deuil*, sorrow, OFr. *deul, dol* (LA CURNE); cp. OFr. *doleance*, 'compliment de doléance' (*ib.*).]

DULE, see **Devil, Dole**, *sb.*[2]

DULENCE, *int.* Dmf. (JAM.) Alas, woe is me!

[Fr. *doleance*, a wailing, waymenting (COTGR.).]

DULESKIN, see **Devilskin.**

DULESS, *adj.* Sc. Also written **dulis.** [dūləs.] Feeble, indolent, incapable, inert. See **Dowless.**

Sh.I. Whaur ill vaige is du been a' day, du pür, simple, düless, saft-headed snüol, dat du is, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 41; I want nae tanks, doo düless brat, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898); In everyday use (K.I.).

DULGET, *sb.* Sc. A small bundle or lump.

Abd. My sark's gaither'd itsel' into a dulget on my back. She's nae big; she's jist a dulget o' claes (G.W.).

DULK, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A worsted nightcap. S. & Ork.[1]

DULKIN, *sb.* Glo. Also in form **delkin** Glo.[12] [dɐ·l, de·lkin.] A dell or dingle, with water at the bottom; a ravine.

Glo. (H.T.E.); *Gl.* (1851); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Glo.**[12]

DULL, *sb.* Irel. A horse-hair noose or snare for catching trout.

Ant. (W.H.P.); Still in use. Also applied to a noose on a rope or cord; the phr. 'put a dull on the rope' is freq. heard (W.J.K.).

[Ir. *dul*, a snare (FOLEY); cp. Wel. *dōl*, a noose.]

DULL, *adj.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Written **dooll** Lei.[1] [dul, dɐl.] **1.** *adj.* Deaf, hard of hearing, esp. in phr. *dull of hearing.*

Sc. A poor Trojan . . . was . . . so dull that he could not hear a word, *Scoticisms* (1787) 118. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** I'm dull kin', ye ken—Nae wonner, I'm noo in my four score an' twa, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 141; Gar the dull gowk hear . . . For he's dead-deaf they say, *ib.* 194. **Per.** He's turn'd terrible dull o' the hearing. *Sandy Scott* (1897 27. **Rnf.** Our Collie is baith dull and douf, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 178. **Lnk.** She's rather dull o' hearin', FRASER *Whaups* (1895) i. **e.Lth.** I'm gey dull o' hearin, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 251. **Edb.** Fu' dull, indeed, maun be the pate That can in peace lie still To sleep that morn, MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 41. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'Rayther dooll,' generally means as deaf as a post. **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3] **Som.** *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1083; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; **Cor.**[1] He's very dull of hearing to day; **Cor.**[2]

2. Foolish, silly.

s.Pem. Very common, LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

3. Slow, wanting in force.

Lan. The wind was dull that I dressed not the oats, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 82.

4. *v.* To make blunt, take the edge off.

Ken.[1] As for fish-skins—'tis a terr'ble thing to dull your knife.

5. Phr. *to dull down, fig.* to pass out of mind, be forgotten.

Bnff.[1] Used only of a piece of news, or a 'fama.' The feelish laddie's deen an unco ill-gaitit trick, bit, gehn he dee weel noo, it'll seen dull doon aboot 'im.

6. To soothe, lull.

e.Suf. I dulled the child off to sleep (F.H.).

DULL, see **Dowl**, *v.*[1]

DULLACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Water leaked into a boat. S. & Ork.[1]

DULLAH, DULLBIRT, see **Dullor, Dulbert.**

DULLEN, *v.* Nrf. [dʉ·lən.] To make dull or dim.

The smoke an' the steam ha' kinder dullened it [a bit of looking-glass], PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 50.

[His glossy locks were now dullened and mixed with grey, HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (ed. 1850) 464 (N.E.D.).]

DULLESH, see **Dulse**, *sb.*

DULLING, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[2] [dʉ·lin.] Lowering, threatening, as when the sky darkens for rain.

DULLION, *sb.* Sc. [dɐ·liən.] **1.** A broad thick cake or loaf of oat- or barley-meal, baked either in the oven or on the hearth. (G.W.) Cf. **derrin.** **2.** A large piece. Fif. (JAM.)

DULLIS, see **Dulse**, *sb.*

DULLIVE, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] A remnant. (HALL.)

DULLOR, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. Also written **dullah** Suf.; **dullar** Ess.[1]; **duller** Cmb. Nrf.[1] Suf. [dɐ·lə(r).]

1. *sb.* A dull, moaning sound; a loud, continuous noise; a row, 'shindy.' See **Dolour.**

e.An.[1]; **e.An.**[2] An old woman, rather deaf, would go to hear Parson H., for she could understand him, he made 'sich a dullor.' **Nrf.** Tell them there bo-es [boys] not to make such a duller (W.R.E.); Stop that duller (W.H.). **Suf.** Used of loud monotonous oratory, RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 265. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** Oh! there is sich a dullar here! CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 153; **Ess.**[1]

2. *v.* To make a loud, moaning sound; to cry out in pain.

Cmb. Keeps on dullerin (W.M.B.). **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.** She laa and dullered all night, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Used often of a person with pneumonia. 'She seem to dullah more to-day' (H.J.L.R.). **e.Suf.** He dullered with pain the whole night (F.H.).

DULLSOME, see **Dulsome.**

DULLUN, *sb.* Pem. [dɐ·lən.] A fool.

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

DULLYAC, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **dulyack.** [dɐ·ljək.] A small tub; *fig.* a dumpy woman. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

DULLYEART, *adj.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Of a dirty, dull colour.

DULSE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Written **dulce** Rnf. Ant. N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **dilce** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **dillisk** N.I.[1]; **dilse** Abd. Frf.; **dullesh** Ir.; **dullis** N.I.[1] [dɐls, duls, dils.] A species of edible sea-weed, *Rhodymenia palmata.*

Sc. Scrapt haddocks, wilks, dulse, and tangle, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 87, ed. 1871. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Mry.** There's dulse an' daberlicks for bairns, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 53. **Abd.** A gweed han'fu' o' caller dilse, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. **Frf.** Beyond the scart, on a bunch o' dilse, SAND *Poems* (1833) 74; Dulse is roasted by twisting it round the tongs fired to a red heat, and the house was soon heavy with the smell of burning sea-weed, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) iv. **Rnf.** Wha'll a' my bonnie shore dulce? FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 62. **N.I.**[1] Eaten, or rather chewed, after having been dried for a few days in the sun. **Ant.** A kind of sea-weed which people buy at fairs or markets for eating or sucking, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.** Nancy used to gather dulse, WAUGH *Craig Dhu*, 29.

Hence (1) **Dulse-man**, (2) **-wife**, a seller of dulse or edible sea-weed.

(1) **Frf.** Now and again the dulseman wheeled his slimy boxes to

the top of the brae, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) iv. (2) Bnff. Sweety wives, and buckie dulse-wives, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 74.

[Ir. and Gael. *duileasg*; cp. Wel. *dylusg*, what is drifted on the shore (Macbain).]

DULSE, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] [dʉls.] **1.** *v.* To make dim.

Dmf. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 143.

2. *adj.* Dull, heavy. n.Sc. (Jam.)

DULSHET, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A small bundle. See **Dulget**.

DULSOME, *adj.* Lin. Nhp. Written **dullsome** Nhp.[1] [dʉ·l-, dʉ·lsəm.] Dull of colour; dull, not cheerful; heavy-hearted.

n.Lin.[1] It's dulsum weather for August. He looks dulsum noo he's cum'd hoäm. Nhp.[1] Used either of persons or of things.

DULT, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **dults**. [dʉlt.] A dolt, stupid person; a dunce.

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Per. To the dult please, Sir, direct, To Kinnaird straight, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 102. Rnf. The schulemates at their play, ... Ca'd me 'dultie doun the brae,' Young *Pictures* (1865) 150. Lnk. The scholar at the foot of the class, 'dults' he was called, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) iii. Edb. As nobody could suppose that an only bairn, born to me in lawful wedlock, could be a dult, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi.

Hence **Dultish**, *adj.* stupid, doltish.

Rnf. Yet, Sandy, tho' dultish, had that meikle sense To be greedy o' gear, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 56.

[Same word as ME. *dult*, blunt (*Anc. Riwle* (c.1225) 292).]

DULWILLY, *sb.* e.An. The ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula*.

e.An. (Hall.) [Montagu *Birds* (1866) 253; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 182.]

DUM, see **Dome**, *sb.*[1]

DUMACK'D, *pp.* Yks. Put to confusion, foiled, beaten.

w.Yks. A youth, caught in the act of orchard-breaking by the owner, said, 'Nay, Mr. John, dooant be nasty wi' me an' Ah'll coom dahn; Ah'm dumack'd, an' Ah've shitten mi britches' (B.K.).

DUMB, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **doom**, **dume** Dev. [dʉm, dɐm, Dev. dʉ̈m.]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Dumb-ague**, a species of ague not accompanied by the usual shaking fits; (2) **-cake**, a special cake prepared on St. Mark's, or sometimes on St. Agnes' Eve, by unmarried women who would see their future husbands; (3) **-dolly**, a Twelfth-night game; see below; (4) **-drift**, mining term: a drift by which the return air is carried into the upcast shaft without passing over the furnace; (5) **-nettle**, the white dead-nettle, *Lamium album*; (6) **-peal**, a peal rung in memory of a deceased bell-ringer; (7) **-sauce**, impudence, resentment; (8) **-saucy**, sulky; (9) **-screen**, a mining term: a screen through which the small coals will not pass; (10) **-show**, an exhibition, sight, show of any description; (11) **-well**, a well sunk below the surface of the ground to carry off surface-water in the absence of drains or sewers; (12) **-wife**, a fortune-teller, wise woman.

(1) Wil.[1] 'Tis what 'ee do caal the dumb-agey. (2) n.Cy. At night they are to make together their 'dumb-cake,' so called from the rigid silence which attends its manufacture, *Monthly Pkt.* (Feb. 1862) 136; N.Cy.[1] Nhb. After fasting in silence a day, each girl takes an egg, extracts yoke, fills with salt, and eats shell and all; walks backwards invoking in rhyme St. Agnes; future husband will appear in a dream. Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. Yks. Andrews *Yks. in Olden Times* (1890) 136. Nhp.[2] On St. Mark's eve it is still a custom about us for young maidens to make the dumb cake. Nrf. Cakes made in silence, makers walk backwards to their beds, lay garters and stockings cross-wise, shoes 'going and coming,' then sitting on bed, eat cake. All in silence. Future husband will appear in a dream, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii; *Nrf. Gard.* (1872) i. [St. Mark's Eve, I am told, was a busy time with them; ... and they even ventured upon the solemn and fearful preparation of the dumb-cake. This must be done fasting, and in silence. The ingredients are handed down in traditional form:—'An eggshell full of salt, an eggshell full of malt, and an eggshell full of barley meal.' When the cake is ready, it is put upon a pan over the fire, and the future husband will appear; turn the cake, and retire; but if a word is spoken, or a fast is broken, during this awful ceremony, there is no knowing what horrible consequences would ensue! Irving *Bracebridge Hall, Love Charms*; It should be made by four persons, and each must supply ... of sand flour, bran, salt, and brickdust, each a thimbleful; the parings of their own nails, and some hair from the back of the head, cut up fine, ... mixed to a stiff paste on a sheet of writing paper, which must be gilt-edged, ... transferred to a clean sheet of paper, and marked with a cross by the four persons, each of whom must take no more than her own share; ... each must mark her own initials in one of the four quarters, and also the initials of the man she hopes will be her husband. Not a word must be spoken ... during the whole process, which ... should begin at eleven o'clock. ... Each takes a corner ... and carries the cake to the front of the fire, where they must have a pan ... to receive it. ... At intervals take it in turn to ... turn their own initials to the fire, until each corner is done. ... For the last quarter of an hour before midnight no one must move; ... as the clock strikes twelve, if she is to marry the man whose initials are on the cake, he will suddenly appear and speak to her, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 67.] (3) Hrt. A source of amusement was dressing a boy up as what we called 'dumb dolly,' to represent an Egyptian mummy, his legs being swaddled with counterpanes and blankets: ... and being placed on the floor ... was questioned by the boys as to what ..., which he signified by lifting his immense leg, Wickham *Recollections of Hrt. School* (1841) xv. (4) Nhb.[1] Nhb, Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (5) s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1], Hrt. Ess. *Monthly Pkt.* (1862) 435. Wil.[1] (6) Nhp.[1] With one side of the clapper of the bells buffed or muffled with a piece of felt or leather, producing alternately a cheerful and melancholy intonation. War.[3] The muffles are made from the last felt hat worn by the deceased ringer. (7) w.Yks. Shoo showed her dumb-sauce i' sendin' that frock back 'at Ah'd gi'en her (S.K.C.). (8) Hrf.[2] (9) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (10) Dev. Doomshaw, or Dümeshaw. Well, I tellee I wuz up tü Lunnon last week, jist in time tü zee tha Lord Mayor go out in his carridge, and a brave ol' dümeshaw 'twuz sure nuff, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Whot's gapping at? I bant a doomshaw made vur a gapsnest! *ib* 81. (11) War.[3] (12) Lakel. An idea formerly prevailed in Cum. that dumb people had the power of foretelling the future. Hence, any old dumb woman in a parish became a sort of wise woman, and as such was consulted in the case of stolen property, or future events, or telling fortunes: such wise women were not always dumb. ... *Gen.* however, they were dumb, and marked their predictions with initial letters upon a board with chalk, Ellwood (1895). Cum. The Dumb weyte was telling their fortunes ... Wi' chalk, on a pair o' auld bellows, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 17; (E.W.P.); Cum.[1]

2. Phr. *Dumb folk heirs nae land*, said when anything is to be or has been obtained by speaking. Cum. (E.W.P.)

3. Of windows: built up, but painted on the outside to look like windows.

Frf. It was also remarkable for several 'dumb' windows, with the most artful blinds painted on them, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xiv.

DUMBA, *sb.* Sh.I. [dʉ·mbə.] The refuse, fine dust of corn after it has been dried. (W.A.G.); S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *dumba*, the fine dust of corn after threshing (Aasen).]

DUMBARTON YOUTH, *phr.* Sc. A person of at least more than thirty-six years of age.

Sc. Perhaps borrowed from the circumstance of the castle of Dumbarton being generally inhabited by invalided soldiers (Jam.). Ayr. She had been allowed to reach the discreet years of a Dumbarton youth in unsolicited maidenhood, Galt *Entail* (1823) vi.

DUMBER-, see **Drumbow-dash**.

DUMBFOUNDER, *v.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. War. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Dev. Also written **dum-founder** Sc. m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **dumfooner**, **dumfouner**, **dumfuner** Sc.; **dum-vounder** Brks.[1] [Sc. dəmfū·n(d)ər, s.Cy. dəmfeu·ndə(r).] To confuse, stupefy, stun; denoting either the effect of a fall or blow, or the result of a powerful argument. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Sc. She was so dumbfoundert with the strange sights and sounds, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 208, ed. 1894. Sh.I. I wis a kind o' dumfoondered ta see sae mony tings o' lambs livin' eftir a', *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). Or.I. To such perfection did he arrive at length in controversial divinity, that he fairly dumfoundered the dominie, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 18. Bnff. When I was first asked this question, I was completely dumfoundered, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) 150, ed. 1893. Elg. I've sat and I've ponder'd ... Till I'm fairly dumfounder'd wi' ae thing an' a' thing, Tester *Poems* (1865) 5. Abd. Gave me sic a skelp on the gash, that almost dumfoundered me, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 35, ed. 1889. Frf. I crossed the

fields to dumfounder Waster Lunny, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) vi. **Per.** I'm just fairly dumfoundered to see the brazen effrontery o' ye, man! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 224, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Crash cam' something ower his cranium which completely dazed and dumfoundert my auld frien', M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 59. **Slg.** Amazed, and dumbfoundered, I fell on his breast, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 151. **Rnf.** [They] Maist dumfunert the feelings o' droll Will Dunbar, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 143. **Ayr.** I jaloose that he was mair than a little dumfoun'ert, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 89. **Lnk.** I ne'er was sae muckle dumfouner'd, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 232. **e.Lth.** There was some o' them fair dumbfoon'er'd whan they heard the jow o' oor bell, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 14. **Edb.** Nanse . . . was a thought dumfoundered, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 37. **Slk.** Sir, I'm dumbfoundered and haena a word to throw to a dowg, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 61. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5] **War.**[3] When I told him that he had been seen he was completely dumb-foundered. **n.Dev.** She stayed where she was, dumbfoundered, as the truth it came upon her, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) x.

Hence (1) **Dumbfoundered,** *ppl. adj.* stupefied, amazed, perplexed; (2) **Dumbfounderedly,** *adv.* amazedly, in perplexity; (3) **Dumbfoundering,** *ppl. adj.* amazing, confusing; (4) **Dumbfounderment,** *sb.* confusion, bewilderment.

(1) **ne.Sc.** Puir Bella sat like a person clean dumfoonert, GRANT *Keckleton*, 141. **Lnk.** The bride, dumfounert, kentna whaur to look, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) iii. **Lth.** A-tap the cairt-loads wives an' weans Crouch'd, eerie an' dumfoun'ert, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 71. **n.Yks.**[2], **Nhp.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (2) **Lth.** He . . . dumfounderedly stared me all over, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 220. (3) **Mry.** Ne'er a sang I hae to sing, Which is a most dumfoundrin' thing, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 25. **Ayr.** It's just as weel ye should ken what to expect beforehand—for a proposal is a most dumfoonering thing, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 122. (4) **Lth.** Mrs. Barrie . . . looked into her face with a smile of intense delight, to the dumbfounderment of poor Bell, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 165.

DUMBIE, DUMBY, see **Dummy,** *sb.*[1]

DUMBIT, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. [dʉ·mbit.] Applied to anything which has lost its sheen. S. & Ork.[1]

[For *dumbed, pp.*; cp. *dumb, adj.* used of colour, lacking brightness, dull, dim. Her stern . . . was painted of a dumb white, or dun colour, DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1720) xviii (N.E.D.).]

DUMBLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. War. Shr. Also written **doomble** War. [dʉ·mbl, dʉ·mbl.] A wooded valley, a belt of trees along the bed of a small stream; a ravine through which a watercourse runs; sometimes in *pl.* form. See **Dimble.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (P.) **Chs.** HARTSHORNE *Sal. Antiq.* (1841). **Der.**[2], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1,3] **s.Not.** Let's go to the dumbles an' gether some primroses (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1,2,3]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Dumble-hole,** (2) **-pit,** a hollow, a pit usually overgrown with trees and bushes.

(1) **War.** That doomble hole is full o' thorns and briars (J.B.); **War.**[3] **Shr.** *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 132; **Shr.**[1] Thee'st better mind them dumble-'oles; it's a comical rŏăd; **Shr.**[2] A pit of water partially choked up with mud and vegetable life. Its application invariably is confined to a piece of stagnant water, in a wood or dell. (2) **War.**[3]

DUMBLE, *v.* e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] [dʉ·mbl.] To muffle, wrap up. Nrf.[1], Suf. (HALL.)

DUMBLE, see **Dumbledore, Dummel(l.**

DUMBLEDORE, *sb.* Glo. Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **doombledore** Wil.; **dumbledar** Wil.; **dumbledor** Dev.; and in forms **dumble** Wil.[1]; **dumbledary** Som. w.Som.[1]; **dumbledory** Som. Cor.[1,2] [dʉ·mbldoə(r).] 1. The humble- or bumble-bee; a drone.

Glo.[1] 'Like a dumbledore in a pitcher' is said of a person whose voice is indistinct. **Brks.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** (H.E.); His [a prosy preacher's] voice is like a dumbledore in a warming-pan, BLACKLEY *Word Gossip* (1869) 166; **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** David prosecuted his researches into the natural history of the dumble-dore, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. **I.W.**[1,2] **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Wil.** Um likes a good vat bait, too; 'specially a dumbledore, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850, 50); K.M.G.); *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** (C.W.); She no longer spoke of 'dumbledores' but of 'humble bees,' HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 154; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Frome dumbledores, Beckington bees, Road wopses, *Prov., N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. vi. 277. **w.Som.**[1] Duum'ldae'uree. A large kind of wild bee, but not the very large humble bee, which is called bum'le. **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; **Cor.**[2]

2. The cockchafer, blackbeetle.

I.W. Ye gurt zote vool, casn't zee tes a dumbledore, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) 50; (G.B.R.B.) **Cor.** I'm knacked in rags, and I'm blind as a dumbledory, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 9; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Cor.**[1] Sometimes called Spanish dumbledory. No more heart than a dumbledory. **w.Cor.** (A.L.M.)

3. *Fig.* A stupid fellow, blockhead.

Glo. (J.S.F.S.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 139. **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Som.** (M.A.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Get 'long, ya gurt dumbledary.

4. The bee-orchis, *Ophrys apifera.* Sur. (B. & H.)

DUMBLEDRANE, *sb.* Cor. Also written **dumble-drain,** and in form **dumbledrone** Cor.[2] [dʉ·mbldrōn, -drēn.] A drone; a cockchafer.

THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[2]

DUMB-MULL, see **Dummel(l.**

DUMBOY EATING, *phr.* Yks. A custom observed at Gawthrop Feast; see below.

w.Yks. It is a custom at Gawthrop Feast to hev a gam at what they call dumboy eitin. They set a table fair it taan gate, an puts a loaf at top on it weel thickend wi tracle, an onnybody snatches at it like a dog wi ther hands teed behind em, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 10.

DUMBUR, *sb.* Pem. [dʉ·mbə(r).] A rumble.

s.Pem. Did yea hear that dumbur last night? (W.M.M.)

DUM-DOLLY, *sb.* Cor.[1,2] [dʉ·m-doli.] A misshapen marble.

DUME, see **Dumb.**

DUMFOONER, DUMFOUNDER, DUMFOUNER, see **Dumbfounder.**

DUMFOUTTER, *v.* Sc. 1. To bewilder, 'dumbfounder.'

Cai.[1] **Abd.** I dumfouttered him fairly when I said his side had lost the game. The horse was dumfouttered wi' the thunder and lightning (G.W.). **Ags.** (JAM.)

2. To tease, make game of, irritate, annoy.

Per. I tauld him his daughter had eloped, jist to dumfoutter him (G.W.).

DUMFUNER, DUMLE, see **Dumfounder, Dummel(l.**

DUMMAS, *sb.* Sh.I. A dull, taciturn person. S. & Ork.[1]

DUMMEL(L, *sb.* and *adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Also written **domel** Glo. Wil.[1]; **dommel** Cum. Glo.; **doomle** Wil.; **dumble** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **dumb-mull** Glo.; **dumle** w.Yks.; **dummil(l** Nhp.[2] War.[2] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Wil.[1]; **dummle** Lakel. Glo.[2] Brks.[1] [dʉ·ml, dʉ·ml.]

1. *sb.* A dolt, blockhead, sluggard; a slow animal; a useless, awkward thing.

Rut.[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2,3] **Wor.** They also call any poor, slow, stupid and ugly animal a dummel, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 224, ed. 1852. **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13; **s.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] A stupid or mischievous child is often called a 'young dummill.' **Shr.**[2] A slow, stupid, worn-out jaded horse. **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Allus do yer dooty, an never be sich a dommel as to take to guzzling, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 64; *Gl.* (1851); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 139.

2. *adj.* Of persons: stupid, dull, spiritless. Of animals: slow to move, torpid.

Nhp.[2] **Glo.** Ur've got more and more dummle every day, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. iii; GROSE (1790); **Glo.**[1] Common. As dummel as a donkey. As dummel as a bittle; **Glo.**[2] **Oxf.** 'She's deaf . . . and dummel,' said of an oldish dog (A.G.B.); **Oxf.**[1] A donkey is said to be dummel from ill usage. **Brks.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); And us thinks as hisn's a dummell zowl As dwont care for zich spwoorts as theze, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) 71; **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Also of bees in winter time (K.M.G.); Severe weather . . . makes all wild animals 'dummel,' in provincial phrase, JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) vii; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Many's the time thee'd be that weary an' dummel I've a-knowed 'ee go straight off to bed an' never touch a bite o' zupper, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 150.

Hence (1) **Dummel-head,** *sb.* (*a*) a blockhead; a clumsy, awkward fellow; (*b*) the female verenda; (2) **Dummel-headed,** *adj.* stupid, foolish.

(1, *a*) **Lakel.** Thoo gurt dummule heed thoo, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** T'dummel-heead paid his two pund fifteen,

Spec. Dial. (1880) pt. ii. 34. **w.Yks.** Mind what tha'rt dewin, tha gurt dumle-heead, tha'll breck o' t'pots e' t'hoil (B.K.). **Lan.** 'It's a fair sham,' she said, 'a girt dummel-heead it hes à feass for owte,' PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 32; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Hmp.** In constant use (H.E.). (*b*) **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). (2) **Wil.** (G.E.D.)

3. Of corn or hay: damp, not well made.

Oxf.[1] This hay wunt pitch, 'tis very dummul. **Brks.**[1]

[1. A dumel, *stupidus*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). LG. *dummel*, 'ein Zustand der Betäubung, der Schlaftrunkenheit, des Taumelns, Wirrseins' (BERGHAUS).]

DUMMERHEAD, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. A blockhead. See **Dummel-head**, s.v. **Dummel(l.**

Sus. In fairly constant use still (E.E.S.). **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

DUMMET, *sb.* Cor.[3] [dʊ·mət.] A meal of the nature of 'high tea,' consisting of meat, &c., the beverage being usually tea.

DUMMET, DUMMUT, DUMMIC, see **Dimmet, Dunnock.**

DUMMOCK, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Stf. War. [dʊ·mək.] 1. Oat-cake. Stf.[1] 2. *pl.* Clay marbles of inferior quality, 'pots.' War.[2] 3. The fundament. w.Yks.[2] 4. A small heap of soil or dirt. Lan.[1]

DUMMOCK, *sb.*[2] and *v.* War. Wor. e.An. Also written **dummuck** Nrf.[1]; and in form **dommock** Wor. [dʊ·m-, dɐ·m-, do·mək.] 1. *sb.* A blow or stroke.

War.[2] Dummocks, legitimate blows given in certain games. **e.An.** (HALL.), **Nrf.**[1]

2. *v.* To knock about, bruise.

s.Wor. Thahy ducks on't get sah dommocked about, if a sends 'em in thur feathers (H.K.).

3. Phr. *to go a-dummocking*; see below.

War.[3] To go a dummocking is to divide into two parties, one on each side of a hedge, to drive any birds or small animal (such as a stoat) back into the hedge as escape is attempted, until the object pursued has been killed with a stone or stick.

DUMMOCK, *sb.*[3] and *adj.* Not. War. Wor. [dʊ·m-, dɐ·mək.] 1. *sb.* A fool, blockhead. War.[3], se.Wor.[1] 2. *adj.* Deaf. Not. (J.H.B.)

DUMMY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Not. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Suf. Ess. Also written **dumbie, dumby** Sc. [dʊ·mi, dɐ·mi.] 1. A dumb person, one who is speechless; a deaf mute.

Sc. Dummie canna lie, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 10. **Cai.**[1] **ne.Sc.** (J.Ar.); Wonderful were the stories current, . . . how this friend never returned, for the dummy always blew him away and shook his head with a look of sorrow when his return was spoken of; how this one died, for when consulted by anxious friends about recovery the dummy shewed signs of sorrow, scraped a little hole in the earth, or in the ashes on the hearth, put a straw or a chip of wood or some such thing into it, and covered it up, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 28. **Abd.** Wha'll tak the trible needfu' to the learnin' o' a puir dummie, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, xxv. **Frf.** By that time . . . Hendry Robb, the 'dummy,' had sold his last barrowful of 'rozetty' (resiny) roots 'for firewood,' BARRIE *Licht* (1888) iv. **w.Sc.** Such persons were supposed to possess great gifts of foresight and frequently visited at different houses and villages in order to answer questions by paper and pencil, NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 72. **Ayr.** Standing at the bar like a dumbie, and looking round her like a demented creature, GALT *Provost* (1822) ix. **Lth.** Drucken dumbies skirled an' whoopit, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 10. **Lnk.** To be a dummie ten years running, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 172. **Ir.** Dummies having lost two senses, have the other more acutely developed, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 115. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Dummy-nettle**, the white dead-nettle, *Lamium album*; (2) **-stag**, a game of 'touch'; see below.

(1) **Oxf.** (B. & H.), **Brks.**[1] (2) **s.Not.** One player with clasped hands pursues the rest until he touches one. Those two join hands and attempt to catch a third; the latter when caught takes hands with the other two; and so on until all are caught. If the players not yet caught can break the chain of their pursuers, they chase them home with knotted handkerchiefs, caps, &c. Each time on starting from the goal they chant, 'Dummy stag, in a bag; one, two, three. The first man that I catch will have to go with me' (J.P.K.).

3. Phr. *tip your dummy*, hold your tongue. Suf. (R.E.L.)

4. A landing-stage erected or moored on the river-side to facilitate landing. Mid., Ess. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (S.)

5. Hatting term: a wooden or iron implement used to press down the curls of hat-brims. Chs.[1]

6. A mining term: a nickname for a tram, a colliery carriage; also in *comp.* **Dummy-tram.**

Nhb. Aw neist took Dummy by the lug, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30; **Nhb.**[1] A dummy tram was one moved by two boys, or by a man and a boy.

DUMMY, *sb.*[2] War. [dʊ·mi.] A candle.

War.[2]; **War.**[3] The people living in the houses by me don't want gas—they can do with a lamp or a half-penny dummy, as they always have.' Very common.

DUMP, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Glo. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also Colloq. [dump, dɐmp.] 1. A marble, a small leaden counter; *pl.* a game of marbles, any game in which marbles, counters, and such-like are used.

S. & Ork.[1] A term used by boys playing at ball. **Frf.** She was playing at dumps in the street, BARRIE *Minister* (1893) iv. **Rxb.** A game at marbles or taw, played with holes scooped in the ground (JAM.). **s.Chs.**[1] A small round piece of clay, hardened and whitened, for use in the game of marbles. **Nhp.**[1] A game at marbles, played by placing them in a horizontal line, instead of a ring. . . . The last marbles that a boy stakes are termed dumps; he would say, 'I've put in my dumps,' i.e. all the marbles he had left. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] A clumsy medal of lead cast in moist sand. **ne.Ken.** Leaden counters for boys to play pitch and toss with (H.M.). [They were shyed at with dumps from a small distance agreed upon by the parties, generally regulated by the size or the weight of the dump, and the value of the cock, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) I. 82; Our tops are spun with coils of care, Our dumps are no delight, HOOD *Poems* (ed. 1865) 92.]

Hence *to be dumped up, phr.* to lose the last of one's marbles, to lose the 'dumps.' Nhp.[1]

2. A small worthless coin, esp. in phr. *not to care a dump*, not to care in the least; *fig.* cash, money.

Nhp.[1] Half-pence beat up at the edges. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cor.** They don't care a dump what the day is, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) II. 271. **Slang.** Now she doesn't care a dump For ancient pot or pan, HOOD *Poems* (ed. 1862–3) *I'm not a Single Man.*

3. A dumpling.

m.Yks.[1] Pudding and beef's the staff of life, but a dump for a long day. **Glo.**[1]

4. A kind of coarse sweetmeat.

Wil.[1] A treacle dump. **e.Dev.** The big Tom Waldron supplied the little Phil Penniloe with dumps and penny-puddings, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) i.

5. A short, fat person.

Nrf. A little dump, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84.

Hence **Dumpling**, *sb.* a little fat child or person. w.Yks.[1]

6. A pollard tree.

Wil.[1] Ash-dump, willow-dump.

DUMP, *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. [dʊmp, dump.] 1. A deep hole or pool of water.

n.Yks.[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). [Feigned at least to be bottomless, GROSE (1790).]

Hence **Dumpy**, *adj.* having deep holes of water.

n.Yks. T'beck's varry dumpy (I.W.).

2. A place where rubbish, taken out of a quarry, coal-pit, &c., is shot or thrown down. Cf. **dump**, *v.*[1]

Gall. Most of these spouts of stones fell on great tails that spread down the mountain steep, like rubble from a quarry toom (or dump, as they call it in the sea-coal district), CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxvi; (A.W.)

[1. Norw. dial. *dump*, a deep hole (AASEN); cp. Bavar. dial. *dumpf*, a deep place in flowing or standing water, an abyss (SCHMELLER).]

DUMP, *sb.*[3] e.Lan.[1] [dump.] A game in which the players feign dumbness.

DUMP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. War. Nrf. Ken. Dev. Amer. N.Z. Slang. [dump, dɐmp.] 1. *v.* To set down heavily, throw down with violence. *Gen.* with *down*.

Cai.[1] **Frf.** As a result he was dumpit doon twa miles an' a half frae Crowdiehowe about eleven o'clock at nicht, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 125, ed. 1889. **Gall.** The gunners were dumping round shot on the boards, and the grape and cannister were coming up from below, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) x. **Ir.** A block is sometimes just dumped down on the roof, BARLOW *Idyll.* (1892) 7. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** Dump it down on the table (W.H.S.). **War.**[3] He

left the coal just as he dumped it down. **Ken.** Where shall I dump my basket? (D.W L.) **Dev.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; **Dev.**[3] [Amer. And so you know that immortal idiot is actually going to dump those mackerel overboard, Max Adeler *Elbow Room*, xxii. **N.Z.** Two or three men were engaged in pointing the stakes and dumping and malleting them into the ground, Hay *Brighter Britain*, I. 191.]

Hence (1) **Dumper,** *sb.* (*a*) an outdoor game; (*b*) a 'driver' or 'rammer' used in paving roads with stones; (2) **Dumping,** *sb.* a method of catching eels; (3) **Dumping-place,** *sb.* a place where rubbish may be deposited.

(1, *a*) **Nhb.** The winter games were 'Warney,' 'Dumper,' 'Moont the Cuddy'—local games difficult to describe, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 269. (*b*) **Ayr.** He brocht doon his beetle o' a nieve on the buird wi' a daud like Sanny M'Atee's cause'y dumper, Service *Notandums* (1890) 12. (2) **Lin.** A net is placed across a dyke, then the water is beaten, so that the eels are driven into the net, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 326. (3) **Cai.**[1]

2. To thump, beat, kick, knock. Of a cow: to butt.

Ags. (Jam.) **Fif.** A term used at taw, to denote the punishment sometimes inflicted on the loser. He closes his fist and the winner gives him so many strokes on the knuckles with the marbles, *ib.* **Ayr.** Getting my knuckles dumpit at the taw, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 185. **Lth.** He dumpit the butcher, wha ran for his life, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 55. **Nhb.** But the maistorman thumpt us, he doost an' he dumpt us, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 346. **Cum.** Theer a cow dumpt her down, and she's kilt, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 259; **Cum.**[1]

Hence **Dumpy,** *adj.* Of cows: given to attacking people, fond of butting. Cum.[1]

3. At Winchester School: to extinguish a candle.

Slang. Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); (A.A.H.)

4. To walk heavily, stump.

Cai.[1], **Fif.** (Jam.) **Nrf.** Kit had been working about vigorously, dumping about with her short, heavy steps, Gibbon *Beyond Compare* (1888) I. xii. **Dev.**[1] Just then zombody dump'd to door, and in stump'd the old kicking Winkingham, 14.

5. *sb.* A blow; a stroke on the knuckles sometimes given to the loser in the game of taw.

Fif. (Jam.) **Edb.** Pate next unto the gun did jump, Thinkin' the mark to gi'e a dump, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 61.

6. A game; see below.

Yks. In vogue about half a century ago, but now believed to be nearly *obs.* The lads . . . place their fists endways, the one on the other till they form a high pile of hands. Then a boy, who has one hand free, knocks the piled fists off one by one, saying to every boy . . . 'What's there, Dump?' He continues this process till he comes to the last fist; . . . [after a fixed dialogue has been recited] every one endeavours to refrain from speaking in spite of mutual nudges and grimaces, and he who first allows a word to escape is punished by the others in the various methods adopted by schoolboys. In some places . . . the children pile their fists in the manner described above; then one and sometimes all of them sing: 'I've built my house, I've built my wall; I don't care where my chimneys fall!' The merriment consists in the bustle and confusion occasioned by the rapid withdrawal of the hands, Gomme *Games* (1894) 117.

[1. And dump þe deuls (*v.r.* deueles) þider in, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 22643.]

DUMP, *v.*[2] and *adj.* Hmp. Wil. Som. 1. *v.* To blunt.

Wil.[1] I've dumped my scythe against a stone.

Hence **Dumpt,** *ppl. adj.* blunted, blunt. Hmp.[1]

2. *adj.* Blunt.

Som. P'rhaps th' hook Es dump. No, no; es like a dart, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 17.

DUMPED, *ppl. adj.* Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] Disappointed and taken by surprise.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

DUMPEST, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **dumpees'd.** Stupid, dull, heavy, without animation.

Sh.I. Foo lang is doo gaun ta sit stoorin' i' da flüir laek ane dumpest? *Sh. News* (July 17, 1897); We'll shurely no geng aboot da flüir i' da nervies laek a dumpest fule fir want o' a smok, fir a while noo, *ib.* (July 12, 1897); Like a dumpees'd fule, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 28.

DUMPH, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. 1. *sb.* A dull, stupid person; a 'sumph.' Per. (G.W.)

2. *adj.* Dull, insipid. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Bch. He surely is a heartless sumph That lolls about the ingle dumph On sic a day as this, Farras *Poems* (1804) 14 (Jam.).

DUMPHEAD, *sb.* Dev. [dʉ·mped.] 1. The miller's-thumb or 'bull-head,' *Cottus gobio.*

Havee got any fish, Bill?—No! Nort but tü or dree dumpheads, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. A fool, blockhead, stupid person.

Us can't zay much vur she; 'er's a bit ov a dumphead, 'er is, *ib.*

DUMPISH, *v. Obs.* Sc. To depress, make despondent.

Frf. How happy the laddie that love ne'er beguiles, Ne'er dumpish'd with frowns, or the sly maiden wiles, Morison *Poems* (1790) 187.

DUMPLE, *sb.* Sc. Nhp. [dʉ mpl.] 1. A dumpling. Nhp.[1] 2. A quantity, bundle; a lump.

Per. He has a dumple on his back [a hunchback] (G.W.). **Slk.** And some brought dumples o' woo, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 318, ed. 1866.

DUMPLE, *v.* e.Lan.[1] [dʉ·mpl.] To crumple, crush by folding up.

[He was a little man, dumpled up together, Scott *Diary* (Jan. 17, 1827) in Lockhart's *Life* (ed. 1845) 654.]

DUMPLING, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Hrt. e.An. Dor. [dʉ·mplin, dʉ·mplin.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Dumpling-dust,** flour; (2) **-eater,** a Norfolk or Suffolk man; (3) **-head,** a blockhead, fool, stupid person.

(1) **w.Yks.** Sum wor heads withaht maaths or else thead a been a deal a dumplin-dust wanted, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1874) 40. **e.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Hrt.** 'What have you there, my boy?' 'Some dumplin-dust from the Mill' (H.G.). **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **e.An.**[2] Spoken of in contempt. (3) **Lan.** The deckins un dumplinyeds uv society, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 75.

2. A small, heavy mass. Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

3. A particular kind of bait used in barbel fishing.

s.Not. I always found chandlers' greaves a more killing bait than the worm, and in baiting I deposited the stuff in the shape of a ball in the river, intermixed with muddy earth, or better still, portions of scalded barley-meal. This ball on the Trent is known among barbel anglers as the dumpling, *Not. Guardian* (Aug. 19, 1895) 7.

4. An ill-grown lamb.

e.Yks. [Lambs] that fall to grasse over soone proove short runtish sheepe and are of the shepheardes callede dumplinges, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 5.

DUMPS, *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **dumpse.** [dʉ·m(p)s.] Twilight, dusk. See **Dimps.**

w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** Dumps of the yavening, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Under a growing moon, just at the dumps o' night, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 151. **w.Som.**[1] Twuz jis lau·ng een dhu duum's luyk [it was just along in the twilight]. **Dev.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435.

Hence (1) **Dumpsky** (or **Dumsky**), (2) **Dumpsy,** *adj.* dark, dusky, gloomy; also used *advb.*

(1) **Som.** Very common (W.F.R.). (2) **Som.** I can't see my prayer-book, Sir, in the Church, now it gets so dumpsy (*ib.*); Shart dumpsy days an' longful nights, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 57. **w.Som.**[1] Not used for early dawn. Jis ce·ns twuz git·een duum·see luyk [just as it was getting towards night]. Ter'ble dumpsy, I zim, can't hardly zee. **nw.Dev.**[1] s.v. Dimps.

DUMPS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. (Jam.) Mournful, melancholy tunes.

DUMPTY, *adj.* Cum.[1] Nhp.[1] se.Wor.[1] [dʉ·mti, dʉ·mti.] Short and thick; also used *subst.* a thick, short, stumpy person or thing.

DUM-PUT, *sb.* Wil.[1] A dung-pot.

DUMPY, *adj.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [dʉ·mpi, dʉ·mpi.] 1. Short and thick, squat, awkward; also used *subst.* a short, thick-set person.

Sc. She was a short, fat dumpy woman, quite a bundle of a body, as one may say, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1819) 709 (Jam.). **Lnk.** In makin' ane humpy, anither ane dumpy, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 62. **Lth.** Dumpy Jock Dalyell, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 3. **Gall.** He pulled out two dumpy little red-covered Bibles, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlv. **Cum.**[1] s.v. Dumpty. **w.Yks.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** A dumpy wench (E.H.G.). **Dor.**[1] When tha had the dumpy heap unboun', 'E vell to pieces, 128. **Som.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 126. **Colloq.** She was a dumpy woman, tho' Her family was high, Hood *Poems* (ed. 1862) 3; *J. Trot.*

Hence **Dumpiness,** *sb.* shortness, the state of being thick and short. Sc. (Jam.)

2. Blunt-pointed, having a rounded end; also used as *adv.*

Brks.[1] **w.Som.**[1] Dhik staeuk oa'n goo, ee-z tu dunm'pee taap'ud [That stake will not go, it is too blunt-topped].

3. Of cloth: coarse, thick. Cld. (Jam.) Hence **Dumpiness**, *sb.* Of cloth: coarseness, thickness. (*ib.*)

DUMPY, *adj.*[2] Nhb. Yks. e.An. Dev. Amer. [du'mpi, dʊ'mpi.] Sullen, discontented, low-spirited.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] 'Shoo'l come rarnd nobbud lehr her alōan.' 'Noan shoo; shuh's dumpy be nāatur.' **e.An.**[1], **Dev.**[1] [Amer. Heavy, stupid, as of a chicken with some disease, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 236.]

DUMPY-WULLY, *sb.* Cum. A pet lamb.

Burn *Border Ballads* (1874) *Gl.*; A dumpy-wully, meddl'd wi', Hes shown the lady fight, *ib. Poems* 1885 281.

DUMSCUM, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A children's game, similar to **Hopscotch** or **Beds**, q.v.

DUMSIFIED, *adj.* Suf. Stupid; stupefied, 'dumb-founded.'

Suf. (C.T.) **e.Suf.** Rarely used, and only by the old (E.G.P.).

DUM TAM, *phr.* n.Sc. (Jam.) A bunch of clothes on a beggar's back under his coat.

This seems to be a cant phrase denoting that although this is carried as beggars carry their children, it is a mute.

DUN, *sb.* *Obs.*? Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. A hill, an eminence; a hill-fort.

Arg. Duns are very numerous . . . in all parishes in the Highlands. They are a row of large stones put together, *gen.* in a circular form, on the top of conspicuous hills, not far from, and always in sight of, one another. . . They are supposed to have been used for kindling fires on, for the purpose of warning the country, and summoning the people to assemble for the common defence, on the sudden appearance of an enemy, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 256 (Jam.). **Kcb.** There are four or five motes in different parts of the parish; one of which the Dun of Boreland is very remarkable, *ib.* XV. 40 (*ib.*). **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 315. **n.Yks.** He sees no difficulty in assuming the former existence of a hill fort or dun upon the height, Atkinson *Whitby* (1894) 85.

DUN, *v.* Sc. Yks. [dʉn, dun.] To din, stun with noise; to make a great noise; to thump, beat.

Sh.I. It juist resoonds oot troo da open o' my puir head, da sam' as ane wis dunnin' apo' a empty saut watter kig! *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). **Edb.** Duns my ears Wi' what was thought could maist defame The Volunteers, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 22. **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883).

[Norw. dial. *duna*, to thunder, give a hollow sound (Aasen).]

DUN, *adj.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [dun, dʉn.] **1.** Of a yellowish-brown colour; brown, tanned; of a greyish colour.

Dmf. Impudent midges got under her claise . . . And bit her dun haffits, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 154. **Nhb.**[1] A dun horse, a dun mare. **Cum.** March wind and May sun maks cleas white and lasses dun, *Prov.* (M.P.) **Suf.** (M.E.R.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Dun-bird**, (*a*) the female pochard, *Fuligula ferina*; (*b*) the scaup, *Fuligula marila*; (2) **-cow**, a free-stone bed in Swanage quarries; (3) **-crow**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; (4) **-diver**, the young and female goosander, *Mergus merganser*; (5) **— earth**, a stratum of earth, so named from its colour; (6) **— horse**, in phr. *to ride the dun horse*, to dun a creditor; (7) **— John**, var. species of the grass *Agrostis*; (8) **-pickle**, (9) **-piddle**, the marsh-harrier or moor-buzzard, *Circus aeruginosus*; (10) **-row grains**, the second parting of the ironstone; (11) **-stone**, a variety of rock; (12) **-stone land**, a kind of soil.

(1, *a*) **Dmf., Ir., Ess.** [So called] from its colour, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 160. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. (*b*) **Ess.** The contrivance for taking dun birds was new to me, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 526; From the dusky brown of its head, neck, breast and rump, Swainson *ib.* 159. (2) **Dor.** C.W. (3) **w.Yks.** [So called] from the colour of the back and under parts, Swainson *ib.* 85. **Oxf.** Aplin *Birds* (1889 214. **Suf.** *c.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ken.**[1] (4) [The females and young males are of a dull greyish brown; hence they are called dun divers, Swainson *ib.* 163; The females and young birds of the Goosander and Merganser are popularly called Dun-divers, Johns *Birds* (1862) 527.] (5) **Shr.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.**[1] (7) **Chs.**[1] Probably so called from the colour which, when plentiful, it gives to the fields. A labouring man once told me, however, that he supposed the name was given to it because it indicated that the land was 'done' or run out, i. e. impoverished. **s.Chs.**[1] A species of fine grass, very difficult to cut. (8) **Wil.** *Obs.*, Swainson *ib.* 131; It is said in Wiltshire that the marsh harriers or dun pickles alight in great numbers on the downs before rain, *ib. Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 242. (9) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.*; *N. & Q.* (1877 5th S. viii. 45. (10) **Stf.**[1] (11) **Hrf.** Towards the east the soil is loose and shallow, covering stone of small value, provincially termed the dun-stone, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 30. (12) **Dev.** Good land might be deemed the best definition of dunstone, *ib.* V. 500.

DUN, *adj.*[2] Cum. Shr. [dun, dʉn.] **1.** Dumb. Cf. **dunny**, *adj.*[2]

Cum. And Jen was deef, and dun, and daft, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 64.

2. *Comp.* **Dun-nettle**, the red dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum*. **Shr.**[1]

DUN, DUNAGAN, DUNAKIN, see **Do**, *v.*, **Dunnekin.**

DUNBAR WEDDER, *phr.* Tev. (Jam.) A salted herring.

DUNCAN-DYEL, see **Donk**, *sb.* **2.**

DUNCE-HOLE, *sb.* Shr.[1] [dʉ'ns-ōl.] A kind of store-room or small granary within a larger one, into which grain can be put in bulk after it is threshed.

Yo'd'n better get the dunce-'ole clierd out; we sha'n want it w'en we throshen to-morrow.

DUNCH, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Also written **dunsch** Fif.; **dunsh** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] Ant. N.Cy.[1] Nrf.[1] Suf.[1]; and in form **dunge** Per. [dunʃ, dʉnʃ.] **1.** *v.* To nudge, push, jog with the elbow, &c.; to knock against, push, jostle; to bump, strike on.

Sc. What gies her titles to dunch gentlemans about? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxi; The cooper admonished his mother-in-law with his elbow. . . 'Ye needna be dunshin that gate, John,' *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi; The boat dunched on the rock (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Cai.**[1] **Per.** A' hed tae dunge Jeems wi' ma elbow, Ian Maclaren *Bonnie Brier Bush* (1894) 208. **Fif.** Bellies, the heicher they were and fatter, Were dunsched in and grus'd the flatter, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 86. **Ayr.** I dunshed anc or twa beside me wi' my fit, and tellt them o' the ploy, Service *Notandums* (1890) 29. **Lnk.** He instantly dunched me wi' his elbow, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 25. **n.Ir.** 'She dunshed against me.' Very common (M.B.-S.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Somebody dunched his airm, Haldane *Gordy's Last* (1878) 9; He'll dunch agyen foaks that he passes, *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 414; **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** She dunch'd and punch'd, cried 'I'll let be,' Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 12; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] To crush with the heel. **War.**[3] 'Please, Sir, he dunched me'—an excuse for a blot in a copy-book. **se.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] The pole goes dunching agen it.

Hence **Dunching**, *vbl. sb.* the act of pushing or knocking about.

Dmf., Gall. (Jam.) **Kcb.** The unco brute much dunching dried [the strange beast suffered much knocking about], Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 49.

2. To push against or butt with the head.

Cld., Dmf. (Jam.) **N.I.**[1] That cow will dunch you. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); Patterson *Dial.* 23. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** T'auld billy-goat hes dunshed me 'at guts (B.K.).

Hence (1) **Duncher**, *sb.* a hornless or 'moiled' cow which has a habit of knocking people down with its head; (2) **Dunching**, *ppl. adj.* butting, pushing with the head.

(1) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **Cld., Dmf.** A dunshin bill (Jam.). **Ant.** 'A dunching stirk'—a steer or young bull that begins to butt before he has got horns, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

3. To knock, thrash, beat.

War.[2] I have dunched him well.

Hence (1) **Dunch**, *adv.* with full force; (2) **Dunched**, *ppl. adj.* knocked, bruised; (3) **Dunching**, *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing.

(1) **Hrf.**[2] He hit him dunch on the ribs. (2) **Shr.**[1] Look, 'ow that drawer's dunched; that wunna done by no far manes. (3) **War.**[2]

4. *sb.* A nudge, push, poke with the elbow, &c.; a shove, push, thrust; a crash, bump, shock.

Sc. A bit dunch with the foot will made [make] them come down, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 175; It [the ship] struck the reef with such a dunch as threw us all flat on the deck, Stevenson *Kidnapped* (1886) xiii. **Cai.**[1] s Sc. I gave her brother a sly dunch with my

arm, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 324. **Ayr.** (J.M.); [He] suddenly gied my arm a dunsh, Service *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 31. **Lnk.** I took the first opportunity o' giein' John a bit dunsh in the side wi' my elbow, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 10. **e.Lth.** I gied An'ra a dunsh wi' my elbow, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 26. **Slk.** You stoiter against your fellow-creatures or rin yoursel' wi' a dunsh again' the wa', Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 328. **Gall.** Gin I hadna gi'en ye that dunch, ye micht hae preachen nane at Cauldshaws this nicht, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 71. **Nhb.** Ane gat a dunch o' the wame, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 405. **Cum.** Ben . . . gev Libby a dunch wid his elbo', Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 91. **War.**[2] **s.Wor.** 'E gen mah a smortish dunch o' the yud (H.K.). **Glo.**[1], **Nrf.**[1], **Suf.**[1]

[1. Þat tai þe dunchen and þrasten þe forȝward, *Hom.* (c. 1175) ed. Morris, I. 283. 3. Dunchyn, *tundo*, *Prompt.* Cp. Sw. dial. *dunka*, to push, strike (Rietz).]

DUNCH, *sb.*[2] Sc. Written **dunsch** Bnff.[1] [dʉnʃ.] A bundle or truss of rags, straw, &c.; *fig.* one who is short and thick. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] See **Dunschach, 2.**

Hence **Dunchy**, *adj.* short, squat, thick. Sc. (Jam.)

DUNCH, *sb.*[3] ne.Wor. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A kind of drink; punch. (J.W.P.)

DUNCH, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Also Lei. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **dunce** Yks.; **dunse** Wil.[1] [dunʃ, dʉnʃ.] **1.** Deaf, hard of hearing.

Chs.[1 2 3], **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** Ur mustn't be dunch when the man be a-talking, Gissing *Will. Hampden* (1890) III. i; (H.T.E.); (A.B.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 139; **Glo.**[1 2] **Brks.** 'Hullo, my man, can't you hear me?' 'Ees, I beant dunch,' replied the constable, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxii; **Brks.**[1], **Sus.**[1 2] **s.Hmp.** I can't think what ails ye, child. . . Are ye grown dunch all of a sudden? Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) viii. **I.W.**[1] He's as dunch as a doour-poost; **I.W.**[2] The wold man's got quite dunch lately. **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Wil.** Ah! Molly, ye purtends to be as dunch as a bittle, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 81; Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] Now rarely so used. **n.Wil.** Still so used occasionally (W.C.P.). **Dor.** He's quite dunch, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Sneaks is quick, but an adder's so dunch as a bei·tl (W.F.R.); My owld 'ooman's dunch and parlatic, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 22; Very common (W.P.W.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **n.Dev.** I be dunch to all 'e zay, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 91.

Hence (1) **Dunch-dunny**, (2) **Dunchy**, *adj.* deaf.

(1) **Glo.**[1] Common. (2) **Wil.**[1] Frequently used in s.Wil. instead of 'dunch.'

2. Stupid, slow of comprehension, dull, heavy.

Glo. William Stretch be a trifle dunch in some of his faculties, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 324; Punch pulls the string an' Ketches him An makes un veel so dunch, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 24. **Sus.** They were too dunch loike ter ge un he's rite name, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 288; **Sus.**[1 2] **Hmp.** I'd rather die a old maid than put up with such a dunch chap, Gray *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 35 6; Holloway; **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** He was dunch as a plock, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) 17. **Wil.**[1] Now the common use. 'The wapses gets dunch' in late autumn. A labourer who can't be made to understand orders is 'dunch.'

Hence (1) **Dunch**, *v.* to get mopish or dull; to get stiff with long sitting; (2) **Dunch-dunny**, *adj.*, (3) **-headed**, *adj.* dull, heavy, stupid; (4) **-nettle**, the red and white stingless nettles, *Lamium purpureum* and *album*.

(1) **Ken.** (A.E.C.) (2) **Glo.**[1] (3) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885. (4) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1.

3. *Obs.* Blind.

Som. I was amozt blind and dunch in mine eyez, Halliwell *Zummezet Pieces* (1843) 4.

Hence **Dunch-passage**, *sb.* a blind passage, 'cul de sac.' **Brks.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1]

4. Of bread, &c.: heavy, stodgy, doughy.

Wil.[1] **n.Wil.** Priding herself that [the batch of bread] is never 'dunch' or heavy, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) vii.

Hence (1) **Dunch**, *sb.* (*a*) a stodgy pudding made of flour, currants, and water; (*b*) the dough from which 'parkin' is made; (2) **Dunch-dumpling**, (3) **-pudding**, a plain pudding made only of flour and water.

(1, *a*) **Lei.**[1], **Brks.** (A.C.) (*b*) **Yks.** *Leeds Mere. Suppl.* (Nov. 15, 1884) 8; A paste made of oatmeal and treacle, with or without caraway seeds and other spices (Hall.). (2) **Glo.** Usually eaten with salt, Northall *Gl.* (1896); **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1 2] (3) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

[2. He was deafe and moste dunch, Hellowes *Fam. Ep.* (1574) 75 (N.E.D.).]

DUNCICAL, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] [dʉ·nsikl.] Dunce-like.

[*Indocile*, dull, blockish, dunsical, Cotgr.]

DUNCKLE, DUNCLE, see **Dunkle.**

DUNCUS, *sb.* Lin. Written **dunkus** Lin.[1] A kind of weed.

Lin. (Hall.); **Lin.**[1] [We have not met with the name elsewhere, and cannot identify the plant (B. & H.).]

DUN-DAISY, *sb.* Som. The ox-eye or field-daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. See **Dunder-daisy**, s. v. **Dunder**, *sb.*[1] Friend *Gl.* (1882).

DUNDEE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] Also in form **dundeerie.** A great noise or tumult, either of people quarrelling or in fun.

DUNDER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] *Obs.* Irel. Som. Dev. Cor.

I. *sb.* Thunder.

Wxf.[1], **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Som.** The dunder clo gally [affright] the beans [beans shoot up fast after thunderstorms], Ray *Prov.* (ed. 1813) 44. **Dev.** White *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 127.

Hence (1) **Dunderbolt**, *sb.* a celt or fossil belemnite; (2) **Dunder-daisy**, *sb.* the white ox-eye or field-daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

(1) **w.Cor.** For the 'reumatis' boiled dunderbolt is the sovereign remedy. I knew an old woman who used to boil a celt (vulgarly a 'dunderbolt' or thunderbolt) for some hours, and then dispense her water to the diseased, Polwhele *Trad.* (1826) II. 607 (Dav.); *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) VI. 191. (2) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *v.* To thunder.

Dev. Vor wᵘh those guns . . . Do dunder and spett vire-a, Stroud *Sng.* (c. 1640) st. 5.

DUNDER, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. The devil. S. & Ork.[1]

DUNDER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in forms **dundher** N.I.[1]; **dunner** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] Ant. Nhb. [dʉ·ndər, dʉ·nər, du·n(d)ər.] **1.** *v.* To rumble, give out a loud thundering noise; to knock or strike with a loud noise; to partially paralyze with a blow.

Sc. It gard the divots stour aff the house riggins and every caber dunner, *Edb. Mag.* (June 1820) 533 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** Noo winter dunners doun the lum, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 43. **Rxb.** And thunners dunnered o'er ye, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 131. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** (M.H.D.)

Hence **Dundering**, (1) *ppl. adj.* making a rumbling noise like thunder, rumbling, reverberating; (2) *sb.* a loud thundering or rumbling noise.

(1) **Sc.** [They] wad aften in a jiffie to auld Nick Sen' ane anither dunnerin' saul an' hool, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 365; A 'dunnerin brae' is one which gives a peculiar sound as if it were hollow, when a conveyance drives on it (A.W.). **Elg.** The buzzing fly hangs on the chace, Oure a' the dund'ring glen, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 112. **Fif.** Till erthlins wi' a dunderin' rattle Tummlet the tow'rs o' Troy, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 4. (2) **Rnf.** Big trains . . . are birlin' Wi' deavesome dunnerin' and dirlin', Young *Pictures* (1865) 169.

2. *sb.* A loud rumbling noise like thunder; a reverberating sound; a violent, noisy blow.

S. & Ork.[1], **Cai.**[1] **Cld.** 'The dunner of a cannon,' the noise of a cannon heard at a distance (Jam.). **Lnk.** Wild winter's win' . . . howls lood an' lang Wi' mony a deafnin' dunner O' fearsome din, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 47. **Dmf.** Wi' mony a dunner, Auld guns were brattling aff like thunner, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 45. **Gall.** A dunner, That lickit the plates at Whiteha', Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 74. **Kcb.** Although his Maggy on his mind Did sometimes gie a dunner, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 18. **N.I.**[1] A dundher came to my door. **Ant.** Gie the door a dunner, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[1. Norw. dial. *dundra*, to make a rumbling sound, for *dunra*, see *duna* (Aasen); see **Dun**, *v.*]

DUNDER-CLUGS, *sb.* Sh.I. A facetious name for a Dutchman, so called from the wooden shoes worn by him.

Hit's a peety 'at dunder-clugs düsna come dis wy aftner, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 49.

DUNDERCLUNK, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A big, stupid person.

DUNDERHEAD, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **donderyed** s.Chs.[1]; **dundher-heead** e.Yks.[1]; **dunner-** Fif. A fool, blockhead, simpleton; a dull, stupid person. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **dunder-knoll.**

Sc. While dunderhead sages Who hope for good wages Direct us the way, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 107, ed. 1871.

Sh.I. Naething iver haes da affeck apo' dunderheads da lack o' him, *Sh. News* May 8, 1897). **s.Sc.** The best-formed head may be but a dunderhead a' its days, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 379. **Rnf.** Go, sir, sit doun, ye silly, dounricht dunderhead, Young *Pictures* (1865) 150. **Nhb.**[1] What's the dunderheed myed on't? **s.Dur.** Thou greet dunderheed (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Dal thy flag. . . . it runs atween thee and thy wits, thou dunderhead, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. ii; Can't thou speak, thou great dunderhead? *Yksman.* (1881) Summer No. 11; **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 230; **Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhaa nuwd don·dŭryed [Tha nowd donderyed]. **s.Stf.** He's a dunderhead. . . . The man's a fool, pure and simple, Murray *John Vale* (1890) xxxi. **n.Lin.**[1], **Hrt.** (H.G.) **Suf.**[1] Probably in Suf. it would be 'dundahid' or 'dundahiddid.' **Hmp.** Why cain't the wold dunderhead up and say, 'Will ye hae me, Sarow?' and ha' done wi't? Gray *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 192; (H.C.M.B.) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. 36; Also Dunderpoll, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

Hence **Dunderheaded**, *adj.* stupid, dull, heavy.

Fif. Just what I thocht; that dunner-headed grocer's forgot to gie me the sugar, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 54. **s.Chs.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Suf.**[1] **Dor.** My man is a poor dunder-headed feller, Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) ii. **Dev.**[1] You drumble-drone-dunder-headed-slinpole, 17. **Cor.** You dunderheaded old antic,—lave that to the musicianers, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i. [At that day a great deal of this sort of chaff was current so that the most dunderheaded boy had plenty on the tip of his tongue, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xi.]

[Recover, dunder-head, Massinger *Picture* (1629) II. i, ed. Cunningham, 292.]

DUNDER-KNOLL, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Also written **-knowl** n.Yks.[3]; **-noll** n.Yks.[1]; **-nowl** m.Yks.[1]; **dundher-knowl** e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **dudernoll** m.Yks.[1]; **dunder-noddle** Dur.[1] [du·ndər-noul.] A blockhead; a stupid, silly person. Cf. **dunderhead**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[123] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

DUNDER-NODDLE, see **Dunder-knoll.**

DUNDERPATE, *sb.* Cum. Lan. Som. A stupid, silly person; a blockhead, fool. Also used *attrib.*

Cum. Once more I must sing to learn folks what a lot Of dunderpate Bobbies old Cockermouth's got, Denwood *Cockermouth Bobbies.* **Lan.** But oh, thou gull, thou dunderpate, Roby *Trad.* (1872) II. 298. **w.Som.**[1]

DUNDICK, *sb.* Der. [du·ndik.] A slaty substance found in coal, which will not cinerate.

Jackson *Wd-bk.* (1879) s.v. Bass.

DUNDIEFECKEN, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) A stunning blow. Cf. **dandiefechan.**

DUNDUCKITY, *adj.* N.I.[1] Of an undecided, dull colour.

Dunduckity mud colour, the colour of a mouse's diddy.

DUNDUCKYTIMUR, *sb.* Nrf.[1], Suf. (Hall.) A dull, indescribable colour.

DUNDY, *adj.* Yks. Lin. e.An. In form **dunty** n.Lin.[1] [du·ndi, dʊ·ndi, du·nti.] **I.** Of a dull colour, dun-coloured; *gen.* in *comb.* **Dundy-grey.**

w.Yks. The cloaze o' thowtless dab-weshin wimmin are allas good ta tell be t'dundy grey colour on em, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 5; **w.Yks.**[2] Used about Doncaster. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Dundy-cow**, the lady-bird, *Coccinella septem-punctata.* ne.Yks.[1]

DUNE, see **Do**, *v.*, **Doon**, *adv.*

DUNELM OF CRAB, *phr. Obs.* N.Cy.[1] A dish of gouty complexion.

It takes its name from an ancient city in the north of England, where 'good eating' and 'good living' are clerically considered as synonymous terms.

DUNG, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [duŋ, dɐŋ.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Dung-barging**, clearing barges of London refuse; (2) **-belly**, a coward, craven; (3) **-butt**, (4) **-cart**, a heavy, two-wheeled cart, used for carrying dung; (5) **-cart raves**, a framework fitted on to a cart to accommodate an extra load; (6) **-crone**, a bent dung-hook; (7) **-crooks**, part of the gear of a pack-horse used when carrying manure; see **Crook**, *sb.*[1] **8**; (8) **-drag** or **-drug**, an instrument used for drawing manure from a cart or from a dung-hill on to the field; (9) **-evil**, a dung-fork; (10) **-farmer**, a jakes-cleaner; (11) **-flee**, a fly which feeds on animal excrement; (12) **-gate**, a passage or drain for filthy water; (13) **-heap**, a dung-hill; (14) **-hill**, see **-belly**; (15) **-hill (dung-gul) bred**, low bred or born; (16) **-maxel** or **-maxtole**, see **-heap**; (17) **-meer**, a pit where weeds, leaves, &c., are left to rot; (18) **-mixen** or **-mexon**, see **-heap**; (19) **-pick**, (20) **-pike**, see **-evil**; (21) **-pot**, (*a*) see **-cart**; (*b*) a tub in which manure, &c., was carried; see below; (22) **-pown**, the walled enclosure of a dung-hill; (23) **-putt**, see **-cart**; (24) **-stead**, see **-heap**; (25) **-teazer**, the Arctic skua gull, *Skua longicaudus.*

(1) **Ken.** The men have gone dung-bargin' (D.W.L.). (2) **w.Som.**[1] Much the same as dung-hill, but rather more conveying awkwardness of size. Guurt duung-buul'ee! wai u chee·ul nd drai·v-m [Great coward! why a child would drive him]. (3) **w.Som.**[1] A heavy cart on two broad wheels; made to tip; used chiefly for carrying manure, and hence very commonly called a duung-buut. (4) **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Ken.** (D.W.L.) (5) **Sus.**[1] (6) **Suf.** Light tumbrel and dung-crone, for easing Sir wag. *Suf. Garl.* (1818) 347. (7) **w.Som.**[1] (8) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **w.Mid.** It has a wooden handle fitting into an iron socket, with two iron teeth branching out on either side, and turned downwards at the ends (W.P.M.). (9) **Shr.**[12] (10) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (11) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Backbiters, like dung-flees, is fond o' scabs an' ulcers, Preston *Tales* (1882) 363. (12) **e.Cy.** (Hall.) (13) **nw.Dev.**[1] 14 **w.Som.**[1] Well, I never didn think Joe Stonewid be jish dung-hill's that is. (15) **Oxf.**[1] (16) **Ken.** (D.W.L.); (G.B.) (17) **Yks.** (G.R.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). (18) **War.** (J.R.W.), **I.W.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (19) **w.Som.**[1] (20) **Lan.** (Hall.); **Lan.**[1] (21, *a*) **I.W.**[12], **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] A kind of tub having a hinged bottom, one of which is slung on each side of a pack-horse, for carrying earth, stones, or other heavy material. **Dev.** Dung-pots were . . . in use in past times for the removal of . . . manure to the fallows, Rowe *Devon.* in *Notes and Gleanings* (Feb. 15, 1890 32. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810 I. 435. (22 **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1] (23) **Glo.**[1] **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (24 **Edb.** Peat . . . laid under as a bottom to the dung-stead, and then mixed with it, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 73, ed. 1815. (25) **Nhb.**[1]

2. Mud, dirt in general; the soil, earth.

Cor.[1] Sweating like dung; **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] I was forced to pick the best of the chrysanthemums. The rain beat them down so, they was all lying 'pon the dung. Dung upon a man's overcoat or boots, and even upon the table-cloth in a cottage.

Hence (1) **Dung-cart**, *sb.* a dust or rubbish-cart; (2) **Dunged**, *pp.* manured; dirtied, messed; (3) **Dung-men**, *sb. pl.* dust-men; (4) **-pit**, an ash or rubbish-heap; (5) **Dungy**, *adj.* dirty, muddy.

(1) **w.Cor.** Common (M.A.C.). (2) **Cor.**[2] (3) **w.Cor.** Common (M.A.C.). (4) **Cor.**[3] Always so called. (5) **Cor.**[1] What dungy shoes.

DUNG, *sb.*[2] Lon. An operative who works for an employer who does not give full or 'society' wages.

Lon. Operatives are moreover divisible, according to those by whom they are employed, into—'Flints' and 'Dungs'; 'Whites' and 'Blacks,' according as they work for employers who pay or do not pay 'society prices,' Mayhew *Lond Labour* (1851) IV. 15, ed. 1862.

DUNGAL, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Extremely noisy. (Hall.)

DUNGE, see **Dunch**, *v.*

DUNGEON, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. [dʊ·ndʒən, du·ndʒən.]

1. In phr. *a dungeon of* or *for*, a great hand at, lit. a mine or receptacle for anything.

Sc. Before Dr. Johnson came to breakfast, Lady Lochbuy said, 'he was a dungeon of wit,' a very common phrase in Scotland to express a profoundness of intellect, Boswell *Jrn.* (1785) 48 (Jam.). **n.Yks.** T'publican 's a dungeon for wattering yal [ale] (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] 'She is a dungeon at breaking,' of a careless, crockery-breaking girl; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A dungeon o' wit,' a deep-knowing one. 'A dungeon at eating,' profound in that capacity.

Hence **Dungeonable**, *adj.* shrewd, possessing some depth of thought.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] 'A dungeonable body,' a shrewd person or a devilish fellow. **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12]

2. A scolding woman.

n.Cy. So of a scolding furious woman, 'shee is a dungeon, a meer dungeon' (K.); (Hall.)

DUNGERING, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A dungeon.

Sc. And cast her in his dungering, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 87.

DUNGIL, *sb.* War. [dʊ·ndʒil.] A dungeon.

War.[2] There was the dungil down and gone—What, no rogues in Brummagem? *Old Sng.*

DUNGL, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* A lump, clod. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *v.* To pelt. *ib.*

[Cp. Norw. dial. *dunge*, a lump, a heap (Aasen).]

DUNGOW-, see **Drumbow-dash.**

DUNGY, *adj.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. [dʊ·ŋgi.] Tired; downcast, dull; cowardly.

Hmp. The horse was quite dungy, Holloway. Wil. (Hall.) Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

DUNIWASSAL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **donnawassel, duinhé-wassel, duin-wassal, duniwessle, dunniewassel.** **1.** A nobleman, a cadet of a noble house among the Highland clans; a gentleman of secondary rank.

Sc. Who . . . claimed the rank of a Dunniewassel, or clansman of superior rank, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xi; His claim to be treated as a Duinhé-wassel, or sort of gentleman, *ib. Waverley* (1814) xvi; The king and his donnawassels Came to see the Scots gentry, and all his vassals, Pennecuik *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 10; Mac had been Borrisdale's ain dunniwassel, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 81; He was born a duin-wassal, or gentleman; she a vassal or commoner of an inferior tribe, Garnet *Tour* (1800) I. 200 (Jam.). Gall. Nae gutterbluid he, but a brave duniwassal, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 43.

2. The lower class of farmers.

Ayr. Used *gen.* in a contemptuous way (Jam.).

DUNK, *adj.* and *sb.*[1] Not. Lin. Rut. e.An. Also in form **dunky** Not. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [dʊŋk, dʊŋk.] **1.** *adj.* Short and thick, applied to a pig of that shape.

Not. For pork the Chinese dunky or swing-tailed sort, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 182; I want to go to Hickathrift's to see his dunky pigs, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) viii. sw.Lin.[1] Many would call yon pig dunky.

Hence (1) **Dunk-horn**, *sb.* the short, blunt horn of an animal; (2) **-horned**, *adj.*, *fig.* pitiful, mean, sneaking, shabby; (3) **-sheep**, *sb.* an inferior breed of sheep.

(1) e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] (2) e.An.[1] One of the numberless and merciless jests on cuckoldom; applied to the poor cornuto, with an insinuation that he would be glad, if possible, that his horns should escape observation and ridicule. Nrf.[1] (3) Rut. They are a kind of dunk sheep, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 279.

2. *sb.* A breed of short, thick-set pigs.

Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Many would call yon pig dunky, but I don't reckon it's a real dunk.

DUNK, *sb.*[2] Rxb. (Jam.) A mouldy dampness. See **Donk.**

DUNK, see **Donk.**

DUNKANS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Drawers worn by children. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

DUNKLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Written **dunckle** Dmb.; **dunele** Rnf. [dʊ·ŋkl.] **1.** *sb.* A dint, hollow, or depression caused by a blow, fall, &c.; a dimple. Also used *fig.*

Sc. He fell in with her on her return from her great adventure with the Duke of York at London,—which, but for open-hearted innocency, would have left both doors and dunkles in her character, *Steamboat* (1822) 159 (Jam.). w.Sc., Cld. (Jam.) Rnf. Tho' twall years tauld I've kenn'd your case—An' time leaves mony duncles, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 149. Ayr. It [his hat] had got some dunkles wi' his fa'in', Hunter *Studies* (1870) 296.

2. *v.* To make a hollow or depression in anything. Also used *fig.* *Gen.* in *pp.*

Rnf. Some odd freak in nature had dunkl'd his skull, Clark *Rhymes* 1842) 22. Ayr. We think his harnpan's [skull] surely dunkled, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x; The gude forgie me if I wasna tempted to dunkle the side o' truth, *ib. Lairds* (1826) xiv.

Hence **Dunkled**, *ppl. adj.* dinted, damaged.

Dmb. The trouble o' flittin' a cartfu' o' roosty, dunckled clamjamphrey every time ye move betwixt this and Embro, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. Ayr. His auld beaver hat, ance shining and soon' as the back o' a craw, but noo dunkled, broon, and as rough as a badger's back, Service *Notandums* (1890) 19.

DUNKLEHEAD, *sb.* Lin. A stupid, silly person.

e.Lin. More than won chep is a straange dunkleheed, *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 32.

DUNKY, see **Dunk**, *adj.*

DUNN, *sb.* Sh.I. Fine dust of meal. S. & Ork.[1]

DUNNAGE, *sb.* Yks. Lon. Dev. Slang. [dʊ·n-, dʊ·nidʒ.] **1.** Odds and ends of things; baggage, clothes, &c.

n.Yks.[2] 'Ship's dunnage,' bits of timber from repairs, &c., for fire-wood. Lon. If they can meet with the 'Burerk' (mistress), or the young ladies, they 'put it on them for dunnage' (beg a stock of general clothing), flattering their victims first and frightening them afterwards, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 244. Slang. Not only was the chest more than half empty, but the articles it did contain were of the coarsest materials. . . . 'What is to be done with all this dunnage?' Cooper *Sea Lions* (1849) v (Farmer).

2. A tool-basket and other impedimenta carried in a pareel on the back by navvies or workmen when setting out to their work. Dev.[3]

[**1.** The same word as *dunnage*, a tech. term for the light material, as brushwood, mats, and the like, stowed among the cargo of a vessel to keep it from injury.]

DUNNAKEW, see **Dunnekin.**

DUNNE, *sb.* Irel. The knot, a kind of sandpiper, *Tringa canutus.*

N.I.[1] Ant. The sober tints of its feathers in winter have caused it to be called dunne, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 195.

DUNNECK, DUNNIC(K, see **Dunnock.**

DUNNEKIN, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. War. Suf. Som. Dev. Cant. Also written **dunakin** Lin.[1] Dev.; **dunnecan** Cum.[1]; and in forms **dannakew** Cant; **donnican** Cum.[1]; **donnick** w.Som.[1]; **donnykin** War.[2]; **dunagan** Lin.[1] Dev.; **dunnakew** Cant. [dʊ·n-, dʊ·nəkin.] A privy; an open cesspool.

Cum.[1], w.Yks.[2], Not.[1], Lin.[1], War.[2], e.Suf. (F.H.), w.Som.[1] Dev. *w. Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col. 2. Cant. *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

DUNNER, DUNNET, see **Dunder**, *v.*[2], **Dunny**, *adj.*[2], **Do**, *v.*

DUNNIE, *sb.* Nhb. A mischievous sprite or goblin.

This sprite is called the Dunnie; he appears to be of the Brownie type, and is located at Haselrigg, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii.

DUNNIES, *sb. pl.* Hmp.[1] The water-docken, *Petasites vulgaris.*

DUNNOCK, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Wor. Nrf. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **dunneck** w.Yks.[3]; **dunnic** Som.; **dunniek** I.W.[2] Dor.; and in forms **dinnick** Dev.; **dummic** Som. [dʊ·n-, dʊ·nək.] **1.** *sb.* The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* Also call **Dicky-dunnock** (q. v.), s.v. **Dicky**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 29; (E.G.); Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged dunnock, Brontë *Wuthering Heights* (1847) iv; Wegtails, dunnocks, yolly youldrings, an' bull spinks, *Yksman.* (1881) 315; So called from its dun colour, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 169; w.Yks.[2 4 5] Lan. Whilst he was as dark as a dunnock, she was of an excessively fair complexion, Bamford *Walks* (1844) 39; Swainson *ib.* 29; Lan.[1] Lan., Chs. (F.R.C.) Chs. *Science Gossip* (1865) 36; Chs.[1 2]; Chs.[3] From its dark and dusky appearance. s.Chs.[1] Also called blue-dunnock, from the colour of its eggs. War.[3] w.Wor. *Perrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. I.W.[2] Dor. (C.V.G.); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 146; Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Swainson *ib.* 29. [The hedge-sparrow or dunnock is . . . one of the most harmless of British birds, *Sat. Review* (1889) LXVII. 65.]

2. The wryneck, *Jynx torquilla.*

Dev. [So called] from its brown plumage, Swainson *ib.* 104; A small bird said to follow and feed the cuckoo, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 512.

3. A sweetheart.

w.Yks.[2] Used only of a woman.

4. *adj.* Of a dun colour. e.Lan.[1]

[**1.** *Verdon*, a dunneck, . . . hedge-sparrow (Cotgr.).]

DUNNOT, see **Donnot.**

DUNNUK, *sb.* Shr.[1 2] A dung-hook or fork.

DUNNY, *sb.* N.I.[1] The skate, *Raia batis.*

DUNNY, *adj.*[1] Nhb. Yks. [dʊ·ni.] Dull, drab-coloured; smoke-beclouded, dingy, dark.

Nhb. Tyneside seem'd clad wiv bonny ha's, An' furnaces sae dunny, Marshall *Sngs.* (1819) 4; Nhb.[1]

Hence **Dunny**, *sb.* a cream-coloured horse.

w.Yks. What ! drive to Tosside wi' that dunny ! (F.P.T.)

DUNNY, *adj.*[2] n.Cy. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bek. Hrt. Lon. Hmp. Also in form **dunner** Bek.

[du·ni, dʉ·ni.] 1. Deaf, hard of hearing; dull, stupid, slow of apprehension. Cf. **dunch**, *adj.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Chs.**[1] Not in common use. **Nhp.**[1] Not of frequent occurrence. **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** Noane bean't so dunny as thahy as o'n't 'earken, *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xvii; Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13; **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 96; (H.C.M.); (J.B.); **Hrf.**[1 2] **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851). **Oxf.** (K.); **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Brks.**[1] **Bck.** A friend, observing to a woman how active her boy was, [she] answered, 'Ah, sir, it beant no use bringing up lads too dunner,' *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. viii. 483. **Lon.** What the devil, are you dunny? Won't you give me no answer? Grose *Obo* (1796) 105. **Hmp.** Holloway. [The dunniest heard it—poor old Mr. F. Doubted for once if he was ever deaf, Hood *Poems* (ed. 1862–3) *A Blow Up.*]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Dunny-leaf** or **-leaf weed**, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (2) **-nettle**, (*a*) var. species of dead-nettle, esp. *Lamium album* and *Galeobdolon*; (*b*) the black horehound, *Ballota nigra.*

(1) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. 1. (2, *a*) **Brks.**[1] **Bck.** Various species of *Lamium*, especially *L. album*, are known as Dead, Blind, Deaf, and Dumb (or in Bucks, Dunny) Nettle, *Science Gossip* (1849) 30. **s.Bck.** (*b*) **s.Bck.**

DUNSCH, DUNSE, see **Dunch**, *v.*, *sb.*[2], *adj.*

DUNSE-HOOK, *sb.* Oxf. A brushing-hook with long handle, used for lopping hedges. (J.E.)

DUNSEPOLL, *sb.* Dev. A thick-skulled fellow. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 139; (Hall.)

DUNSH, see **Dunch**, *v.*

DUNSHACH, *sb.* Bnff.[1] 1. A strong, heavy, soft blow.

2. A big, untidy bundle of anything, chiefly rags.

Ge' me doon that dunschah o' cloots oot o' the hehd o' the press till a' see an' get a bit to row up ma finger.

DUNSHEUGH, *sb.* Per. A midge. (G.W.)

DUNS-PICK, *sb.* Glo.[1] A dung-fork. See **Dinch-pick.**

DUNSTANBOROUGH-DIAMOND, *sb.* Nhb. The crystals occasionally found near Dunstanborough Castle on the coast. Also used *fig.*

Nhb.[1] Applied proverbially to the younger branches of females belonging to that locality, Denham *Flk-Lore* (1858) 44.

DUNT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Glo. Also Suf. [**dunt, dɛnt.**] 1. *sb.* A blow, stroke, knock, thump, esp. a blow causing a dull, heavy sound; a wound caused by a blow. Also used *fig.* Cf. **dint.**

Sc. If she comes to dunts I have twa hands to paik her with, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxvii. **n.Sc.** There shall be dunts ere we twa twine, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 111, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** Your heavy neives Guid muckle dunts can deal, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 36. **Frf.** The ship had got a sair wrench, an' . . . the smoke, getting vent at the nooks an' crannies opened by the dunt, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 186, ed. 1889. **Per.** Auld-use-and-wont Did give her knee a hearty dunt, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 157. **Fif.** Aye droon your salmon before ye land it . . . for the dunt on the heid spyles the quality of the fish, Grant *Six Hundred*, vii. **Ayr.** It was a merciful thing his head was so strong as to withstand the dunt that stunned him, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii; I'll tak dunts frae naebody. Burns *Naebody*, st. 3. **Lnk.** It's a dunt on the big nose ye ought to get, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 21. **Lth.** Auld streets and closes, wynds and houses, . . . Wi' sacrilegious dunts an' bruises, Are fa'ing fast. Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 8. **Edb.** A good round sum wi' interest on't For mony a year, was sic a dunt, That in a blink this scoundrel brack, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 39; [The clock struck ten] Every chap went through my breast like the dunt of a forehammer, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Rxb.** Put up wi' mony a dunt, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 13. **Gall.** Birsie's dunts are, so to speak, gratuitous, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) viii. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** A sudden shock given by the elbow or some other joint, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); Patterson *Dial.* 23. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The gudeman bauchlin' Gets a sair dunt that sends him sprachlin', Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 13. **Glo.** A tidy yammer wi a peckid ind to un as makes some djoused okkurd dyunts—in stwuns, *Cheltenham Exam.* (Feb. 12, 1896) 8, col. 5. **Suf.**[1] A stroke or blow—especially on the back of a rabbit's neck to kill it. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. The sound caused by the fall of a hard body; a heavy fall; a knock.

Sc. (Jam.) **Elg.** Baith o' ye notice it be carefully done, An' no lat me doon wi' a dunt to the grun, Tester *Poems* (1865) 134. **Fif.** Hoo cud she play sic a dunt on her ain drawin'-room flair? Meldrum *Margredel* (1894) 103. **s.Sc.** I'm unco sair wi' the dunt o' the saddle, Cunningham *Sketches* (1894) vii. **Edb.** I went a dunt on the causey that made the gun go off, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv.

3. A thump, beat, throb, palpitation of the heart.

Abd. For fear she cowr'd like maukin in the seat, And dunt for dunt her heart began to beat. Ross *Helenore* (1768) 67, ed. 1812. **e.Fif.** A cauld shiver cam' ower me, an' my heart ga'ed dunt upon dunt, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Lnk.** Losh! what a dunt my bosom gied, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 34. **Ayr.** Never shall I forget the dunt that the first tap of the drum gied to my heart, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxxvi. **Kcb.** Ilk rowt the twa gave thwart the burn Cam' o'er her heart a dunt, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 52.

4. Phr. *at a dunt*, suddenly, unexpectedly. Slg. (Jam.)

5. A gibe, an insult; a slanderous falsehood. Ayr. (*ib.*)

6. *v.* To beat, strike, knock, thump; to fall or strike the ground with a dull, heavy sound. Also used *fig.*

Sc. It dunting on the stanes, Sievenson *Weir* (1896) v. **Or.I.** Nae sic divot had dunted at their door, Scott *Pirate* (1816) xxiv. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** I'll get you pitten faur ye'll get time to dunt yer heels at leasure, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 4, ed. 1882; (W.M.) **Frf.** They duntit wi' their paws the ground, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 50, ed. 1882. **Per.** Upon the Duke of Athol's hunting, Where men with swords the deer were dunting, Smith *Poems* (1714) 60, ed. 1869. **w.Sc.** Up streets and doun streets, dunting and jingling we brattled like mad, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 276. **Slg.** He wore a . . . Scottish bonnet on his head That dunted on his shouther, Towers *Poems* (1885) 64. **Rnf.** Caff beds rowed up in sheets like ba's Gaun aye dunt duntin' 'gainst the wa's, Young *Pictures* (1865) 166. **Ayr.** They got awfu' fou, and cam duntin' wi' the coffin against the corner o' a hoose, Service *Notandums* (1890) 116. **Lth.** Better creepin' cannie, as fa'in' wi' a bang, Duntin' a your wee brow, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 63. **Edb.** The door dunting to again, it being soople in the hinges, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Dmf.** While dunt, dunt, dunting, Crispin pursues, trips up his heels, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 71. **s.Don.** To butt with the head, as a cow or goat, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**[1] To strike or give a blow on the backside. This was a favourite custom among schoolboys, who held up the victim by legs and arms and struck the nether part of the person against a stone.

Hence (1) **Dunt-about**, *sb.* a piece of wood driven about at 'shinty' or similar games; also used *fig.*; (2) **Dunting**, *vbl. sb.* a continuous beating, causing a hollow sound.

(1) **Sc.** Anything that is constantly used and knocked about as of little value; as an old piece of dress used for coarse or dirty work. Sometimes applied to a servant who is roughly treated, and dunted about from one piece of work to another (Jam.). **Rxb.** (*ib.*) **Nhb.**[1] Aye, poor thing, she's a fair dunt-aboot. (2) **Sc.** Such as that produced by a wooden instrument or by a stroke on wood (Jam.); The clacking of their culverins and pistols, the dunting of mells and hammers, *Melvill Mem.* (1683) 197 (*ib.*).

7. Phr. (1) *to play dunt*, to come with a thump; (2) *dune and duntit on*, completely finished or done for.

(1) **Rnf.** My muse . . . gangs staumering about like a staumeral gowk Till her head it plays dunt on some critical rock, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 163. (2) **Sc.** Applied to a person greatly worn out by fatigue. The same idea is often expressed, in reply perhaps to the question, 'Is such a person dead?' 'Dead! aye, he's dead and dunted on' (Jam.).

8. With *out*: to drive out with repeated strokes; to thrash out or settle a question or disputed point.

Sc. To go over the grounds of dissatisfaction that one has with another, and make an end of it (Jam.). **Abd.** Johnny's principle of action as regarded differences between himself and others, was always to 'dunt it oot' as he went along, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii; We snd dunt out the boddom o't ere lang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 115, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** Fearing the wrathful ram might dunt out the bowels, or the brains . . . of the young cavalier, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) II. 220 (Jam.).

9. Of the heart: to throb, beat, palpitate.

Sc. My heart a' dunts when I recal Thy greatness i' the days o' aul', T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 350. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** My quakin' heart was duntin' sair, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 115. **Kcd.** Mair an' mair my heart did dunt, Grant *Lays* (1884) 86. **Frf.** His heart duntit, for he thocht the place hauntit, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 95. **Fif.** Their hearts... Were stapt frae duntin' and frae beatin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 102. **e.Fif.** Wi' oor hearts duntin' sair against oor ribs, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Rnf.** A loud and a bonny strain Made something dunt within her breast, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 38.

Ayr. And while my heart wi' life-blood dunted, I'd bear't in mind, BURNS *To Mr. Mitchell* (1795) st. 2. **Lnk.** My heart will ne'er gi'e o'er to dunt, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 106, ed. 1783. **Lth.** His proud heart it dunted, And strack 'gainst his side as if bursting in twa, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 218, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Wi' thoughts like thae your heart may sairly dunt, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 180, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Although yer hearts afore ne'er dunted, Wi' fear ye'll shake, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 59. **Gall.** His proud heart duntit back wi' grief, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 65, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.** My heart dunted woefully, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 71.

Hence **Dunting**, *ppl. adj.* beating, throbbing, palpitating.

Frf. Wi' duntin heart and ruefu' face, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 41, ed. 1822.

10. Phr. *to play dunt.* Of the heart: to beat, throb, thump, palpitate.

Sc. His heart play'd dunt wi' mony a dowie thought, *Ghaist*, 3 (JAM.); The minister's heart played dunt an' stood stock-still, STEVENSON *Merry Men* (1887) 148. **Slg.** Guess ye how my heart played dunt, When first I heard aboot her marriage, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 178. **Rnf.** My heart plays dunt ere I'm aware, *Harp* (1819) 163.

11. To mark or indent by striking; to compact, shake together by striking on the ground.

Sc. Ye've duntit the lid o' the tin can (JAM. *Suppl.*); To dunt a sack of grain (*ib.*). **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Dent).

[1. Nor as cowartis to eschew the first dunt, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 3.]

DUNT, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. [dunt, dʉnt.] **1.** A lump, a large piece of anything.

Or.I. She dealt largely in dunts o' kebbuck, teats o' woo', VENDER *Sketches* (1832) 30. **Rnf.** A dunt o' scowthert cheese Stuck on a prong, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 66. **Ayr.** (JAM.) **Lth.** Thou dauds him up, a moving fright Wi' dunts o' glaur, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 68.

2. Bad coal, mineral charcoal; any imperfection in the quality of a seam of coal. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

DUNT, *v.*[2] and *adj.* Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Ken. Dor. Dev. [dunt, dʉnt.] **1.** *v.* To confuse, stupefy or deafen with noise; to benumb, paralyze with cold, &c.

e.An.[1], **Cmb.** (W.W.S.) **Suf.** 'How you dunt me!' says a mother to her noisy child, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). **Ess.** The noise . . . Oh! it was duntin' quoite, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 85; This ere child's crying regler dunts me to death (J.F.); I'm dunted with cold. The boots are too short, they dunt my toes (H.H.M.); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dunted**, *ppl. adj.* stupefied, confused, dazed; benumbed with cold; (2) **Dunty**, *adj.* (*a*) see **Dunted**; (*b*) of wood: in an advanced stage of decay.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ess.** (H.H.M.), **Ken.**[1] (2, *a*) **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (*b*) **e.Suf.** Implies more than 'doated' (F.H.).

2. To make blunt; to dull the edge of a knife or tool.

n.Yks.[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

Hence (1) **Dunted**, *ppl. adj.* blunted, dull-edged; (2) **Dunty**, *adj.* stunted, dwarfed, stumpy.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A sword-end dunted.' A pointless sword, as an emblem, is carried in our civic processions. **Dev.**[3] Tools are said to be dunted when the keenness of their edges is worn off. (2) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Dunty-hoorn'd kie,' short-horned cattle. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Ken.**[1]

3. *adj.* Stupid, dull, dizzy; stupefied, deaf.

e.An.[1] A dizzy calf with water in the head is said to be dunt. **Cmb.** Sheep 'dying dunt (as the shepherds term it), that is dizzy,' *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 33. **Nrf.** A dunt sheep; one that mopes about, from a disorder in his head, GROSE (1790); **Nrf.**[1] A dull boy is said to be 'kiender dunt hidded.' **Suf.** 'I have such a pain in my head and ears that I am almost dunt.' . . Spoken also of a sheep, that goes moping from a disorder in the head, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); (C.T.) **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125.

DUNT, see **Do**, *v.*

DUNTER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. **1.** The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Dunter-duck** or **-goose**.

Sh.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 162. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** They have plenty both of land and sea fowls; as eagles, hawks, ember-goose, claik-goose, dunter-goose, BRAND *Descr. Or.I.* (1721) 21 (JAM.).

2. The porpoise, *Porcus marinus*.

Tev. Apparently a cant term (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

DUNTY, *sb.* Sc. [dʉ'nti.] A sweetheart, 'doxy.'

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Per.** Lust drove thee right far . . . To see thy concubins and dunties, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 12, ed. 1869. **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) *Gl.* **Edb.** Jamie's healthy, hale an' livin', Lookin' out for dunty clever, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 39.

DUNTY, see **Dundy**.

DUNYEL, *v.* Lnk. (JAM.) To jolt, with the idea of its being accompanied with a hollow sound. Cf. **dindle**, *v.*

DUNZE, see **Doon**, *adv.*

DUOY, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. In form **duie-oye** (JAM. *Suppl.*). **1.** A great grandchild. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** A great-great grandchild. Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

DUP, *v.*[1] War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Wil. [dʉp.] **1.** To open.

Wor., Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Glo.** Dup the door (W.H.C.); Dup the yate, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 129; **Glo.**[1 2] **Wil.** (K.); **Wil.**[1] *Obs.*

2. To shut, fasten.

War. WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 152. **Hrf.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

[1. Then up he rose, and donned his clothes, And dupped the chamber-door, SHAKS. *Hamlet*, IV. v. 53. Contr. fr. *do up*.]

DUP, *v.*[2] Sus. Som. [dʉp.] **1.** To walk quickly. Cf. **dap, 1.**

Sus. Heard very occas. now. 'He do dup along main sharp, surely' (E.E.S.); **Sus.**[1] You was dupping along so, I knew you was late.

2. To dip, dive, duck; used of the wind swooping down a chimney. Som. (W.F.R.) Cf. **dap, 4.**

DUPLY, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* Legal term: a second reply, a defender's rejoinder to a pursuer's reply; also in a controversy, the rejoinder that comes forth in order after the original assertion.

Sc. The justices repel the defence, duply, and quadruply proponed for the pannels [prisoners], WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 47, ed. 1828; Answers, replies, duplies, triplies, quadruplies followed thick upon each other, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) i. **Per.** July, Glenshee, the fourteenth day, I got the reply and gave duply, 1710 . . . Sir, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 94, ed. 1869. **Edb.** A . . . lawyer, studying his hornings, duplies, and fugie warrants, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv.

2. *v.* To make a rejoinder.

Sc. My lord advocate replies. . . Mr. William Maxwell, for the pannels, duplies, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 42, ed. 1828.

DUR, *sb.* Der. A yearling sheep. Cf. **heeder, ree-dur, sheeder.**

People speak of a 'he dur' or of a 'ree dur' when they mean a male yearling sheep, the female being called a 'she dur.' I was corrected when I spoke to a man of a 'sheder' as though it were one word. He said, 'You mean a she-dur,' emphasizing the last syllable. People call young sheep 'durs,' ADDY *Sheffield Gl.* (1891).

DUR, see **Door**.

DURABLE, *adj.* Dur.[1] Capable of continuing long; applied to one who is in the habit of sitting long and late for the purpose of conversation.

DURANCE, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. A stout, durable cloth or other material.

An upper body of durance, . . . a new apron of durance, *Will William Grey* (Oct. 11, 1585) in Welford's *Hist. Newc.* (1887) III. 32; **Nhb.**[1]

[Is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of durance? SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 49. OFr. *durance*, 'durée' (LA CURNE).]

DURCRATCH, *sb.* Chs.[13] The side of a cart. See **Cratch**, *sb.*[1] **17.**

DURDACK, *sb.* Sh.I. A lump. S. & Ork.[1]

DURDAM, -DEN, -DOM, -DRUM, -DUM, see **Dirdum.**

DURE, *v.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. To endure, last; to wear well for a long time.

w.Wor.[1] I buy'd this 'ere weskit off a groom as were a goin' to leave —— house. 'Ee've dured mĕ a many years. 'Ee do dure, sure-lie. **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** It do dure well (A.B.); **Glo.**[1]

[Yet hath he no rote in him selfe, but dureth for a season, CRANMER (1539) *Matt.* xiii. 21.]

DURE, DURG, see **Door, Dour, Darg**, *sb.*

DURGAN, *sb.*[1] Irel. Wm. Glo. Ken. Amer. Also written **durgen** Amer. [dəːrgən, dəːgən.] **1.** A short, undersized person or animal, a dwarf. Cf. **durgey.**

N.I.[1] **Wm.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 176. **Glo.**[1] A name for an undersized horse in a large team; **Glo.**[2] A stocky, undersized

horse in all large teams. [He is a durgan. A meer durgan (K.). Amer. Old horse worn out by use, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 330.]

Hence **Durganly**, *adj.* short, of low stature.

[A durganly fellow (K.).]

2. A kind of pig. N.I.[1] Cf. **dunk.**

3. *Comp.* **Durgan-wheat**, a bearded wheat, *Triticum sativum*. Ken. (K.), Ken.[1]

[A durgen, *nanus*, *pumilio*, COLES (1679). Prob. a der. of OE. *dweorg*, dwarf.]

DURGAN, *sb.*[2] N.I.[1] [də·rgən.] Oatmeal fried in dripping and sometimes flavoured with leeks, &c.

Dwn. This dish is called in Ant. 'mealy-crushy.'

DURGEY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Cor. Also written **dergy** Hrf.[1]; **dirgy** ne.Wor.; **dourgy** Cor.[2] [dā·gi, Wor. also dā·dʒi, Sc. də·rgi.] **1.** *sb.* A short, thick-set person, a dwarf. Cf. **durgan**, *sb.*[1]

War.[2] **Wor.** ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 438, ed. 1852. **Hrf.** (J.B.), **Cor.**[12]

2. A small turf hedge. Cor.[2]

3. *adj.* Short, thick-set; undergrown, small.

Lth. (JAM.) **ne.Wor.** He doesn't lose any of his height, and he needn't, for he's a dirgy little fellow (J.W.P.). **Shr.** A durgey little man, NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[1]

DURGIN, *sb.* Sc. Ken. Som. Also written **durgeon** Ken.; **durgon** Sc. [dā·gən, Sc. də·rgən.] A big, ill-tempered person, a stupid fellow.

Bnff.[1], **Ken.** (W.F.S.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

DURGON, see **Durgin.**

DURING, *ppl. adj.* N.I.[1] In phr. (1) *Durin' ash*, (2) *— oak*, for ever.

DURK, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. [dərk.] **1.** *sb.* A short, thick-set person; anything short, thick, and strong.

Bnff.[1] A durk o' a stick. A durk o' a carrit. He's a stout durk o' a cheel.

Hence **Durkin**, *sb.* a short, thick-set person; anything short, strong, and thick.

Bnff.[1] A durkin o' a knife. A durkin o' a club.

2. *adj.* Thick-set, strongly made. Rxb. (JAM.)

DURK, *v.* Sc. To spoil, ruin.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** I've durket mysel'. He's durket that job. Not uncommon (G.W.).

DURK, see **Dark**, *adj.*, **Dirk.**

DURKE, *v.* *Obs.* Nhb.[1] To laugh.

DURKEN, *v.* Cai.[1] With *on*: to become disheartened, discouraged.

DURMANT, see **Dormant.**

DURN, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Not. Nhp. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **darn** Dev.[1]; **dean** w.Yks.[3]; **dearn** w.Yks.; **dearne** w.Dor.; **dern** Not. Som. Dev.[12] s.Dev. Cor.[1]; **doorn** Wil.[1] n.Dev.; **dorn** Wil. n.Dev.; **durne** Cor.[1] [dərn, dān, diən.] A door-post, gate-post; the wooden framework of a door, esp. the sides; the jamb of a window. *Gen.* in *pl.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 537; (G.H.); **w.Yks.**[3] A 'yate dean' [stone gate-post]; **w.Yks.**[4] **Not.** (W.H.S.); Unum par de dyrnes (a pair of door-posts), *Not. Rec.* (1408), ed. Stevenson, II. 58. **Nhp.**[1] I have only the authority of the poet Clare for the use of this word. **Hmp.** Rare (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); (K.); **Wil.**[1] At Warminster applied only to the sides of a door-frame. **Dor.** (C.V.G.) **w.Dor.** ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dor.**[1] **Som.** (M.A.R.); F.A.A.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] The frame of a door *in situ*; called 'u pae·ur u duurnz,' while being made or when detached from the building. 'I want to bide home a Monday, vor to fix the durns, eens the masons mid go on – an' I've a-got two pair o' durns more vor to make.' **Dev.** Ragging an' scanting rowze th' darn, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i; 'E'th ahāt 'is 'ead agin tha durn ov tha door, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] Out a murch'd muttering, and slam'd the door arter en as thof a wid a tore down the darns, 5; **Dev.**[2] The stable derns want painting; **Dev.**[3] **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790); Lick the doorns of a door, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 274. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** I were squabb'd 'gen the durnes, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 20; **Cor.**[12] **w.Cor.** Common (G.F.R.).

Hence (1) **Durn-blade**, *sb.* a jamb or door-post detached from its fellow; (2) **-head**, *sb.* the cross-piece at the top of a door-frame.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Called [u duurn], simply, when fixed in the wall opening. The term would be applied to a piece of timber sawn to the proper size for the purpose. 'This here'll do vor a durn-blade —he idn long enough, I don't think, vor to make two.' **nw.Dev.**[1] (2) **w.Som.**[1] Praps can get a durn-head out o' un. **nw.Dev.**[1]

[*Batiente de puerta*, the doornes of a doore, PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* (1591). Prob. of Norse origin; cp. MSw. *dyrni*, a door-post, see RIETZ, 106.]

DURN, see **Dern**, *adj.*[2]

DURNAL, *v.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Used to denote the motion of the cheek when a flabby person runs or walks fast.

DURNED, *adv.* Nrf. Very, exceedingly. Cf. **darned.**

I'm durned glad on it, that I am, HAGGARD *Col Quaritch* (1888) III. xii.

DUROY, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A kind of coarse woollen fabric.

Disappeared with the disappearance of the woollen trade, BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 15; Those [manufactures] formerly carried on at N. and S. Molton, consisted chiefly of duroys, serges, and other light cloths, VANCOUVER *Agric. Dev.* (1813) 385.

[Fr. *duroi*, 'étoffe de laine, rase et sèche, dans le genre de la tamise, mais moins large et plus serrée,' *Gl.* to *Encyclopédie Méthodique* (1790) II.]

DUR(R, see **Dirr**, *sb.*[2], *v.*

DURRACKS, *sb.* s.Pem. A thicket, a place overgrown with furze, bramble, and thorns, with a brook running through. (W.M.M.)

DURREH, see **Dare**, *v.*[1]

DURRIED, *ppl. adj.* Glo. Also in form **derried.** Confused, bewildered. Cf. **derruck.**

Not common. I am so derried over that business (H.S.H.); **Glo.**[1]

DURSE, *v.* Yks. [dəs.] **1.** To dress, prepare, make ready. See **Derse.**

w.Yks. To durse the house or horses, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

2. Phr. *to durse the ing*, to spread the mole-hills and dung over fields. *ib.*

DURSE, DURSENT, see **Durze, Dare**, *v.*[1]

DURSH, *sb.* Dev. [dāʃ.] The thrush.

Th' dursh 'pon th' elem high, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 21, ed. 1853; Th' blackbird, dursh, an' lark up-vlyin', *ib.* 27, ed. 1871.

DURSIE, *adj.* Ayr. (JAM.) Obdurate, relentless, hard-hearted.

DURST, see **Dare**, *v.*[1]

DURTMENT, *sb.* Cum. A bauble, useless article; *fig.* a useless, good-for-nothing person.

Their feathers, their durtment and leace, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 17; 'They are lazy, idle folk, regular durtment.' More freq. used of persons than things (J.A.); Still used to signify refuse of any kind (J.P.).

DURZE, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Written **dorze** N.Cy.[2] n.Yks.[1]; **durse** n.Cy. e.Yks.; and in form **duz** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. [dāz, duz, doz.] Of corn: to fall from the ear through over-ripeness, either from the shaking of the wind or of the reapers. Cf. **doz.**

n.Cy. To durse out, spoken of corn, that is so dry, that it easily drops out of the ear upon being the least handled, and sometimes even by the blowing of the wind, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 140. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] T'coorns beginning to duz. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); If [the mowers] shoulde . . . goe with the winde, the oates would slipe and durze extreamely with the cradles, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 50.

Hence **Durzed**, *ppl. adj.* scattered, fallen, applied to corn shaken from the ear; sometimes with *out.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **e.Yks.** Fey up dursed corne, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 52. [(K.)]

DUSH, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. **1.** *v.* To move with violent impulse or with velocity; to fall with a thud.

N.Cy.[1] ['To dush down,' to fall down, to squat down (K.).]

2. To push violently; to thrust, strike.

Sc. And round and round about Dushit him coist and bak, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 346; (JAM.) **Ayr.** I glowr'd as eerie's I'd been dusht In some wild glen, BURNS *Vision*, st. 8. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.*

3. *sb.* A blow, stroke.

Sc. And dushes, swithe, wi' heavy shog O' bargane fierce they

hear, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 245. **Fif.** Lichtin' on the robber-bird, Wi' peck and straik, and dusche and dird, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 62; Heav'n rattles wi' the dunnerin' dush, *ib.* 144.

[1. Such a dasande drede dusched to his hert, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1538, in *Allit. P.* 81. Swab. dial. *düschen*, 'in einander, zusammenfahren' (SCHMID). 2. Aust. dial. *duschen*, 'ausschlagen' (HÖFER). 3. [Thai] with axis sic duschis gaff, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) XIII. 147.]

DUSHILL, *sb.* and *v.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *sb.* An untidy, slovenly worker.

2. *v.* To disgust, app. from the display of slovenliness.

DUSH'N'T, see **Do**, *v.*

DUSK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lei. Glo. Also in form **dosk** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] [dusk, dosk, dȳsk.] I. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Dusk-hour**, (2) — **o' dark**, (3) — **o' t'evening**, late evening, twilight, the faint light just before night; (4) **-time**, evening.

(1) **Lei.**[1] Ah shouldn' like to mate his oogly mug upo' dusk-hour in a daa'k leane. (2) **w.Yks.**[2] (3) **w.Yks.**[1] I gat hame just at dosk o' t'evenin. (4) **Glo.**[1]

2. *v.* To dim, shadow, darken; to grow dim, cloud over.

Lth. Let love dispel your brow for aye, And dinna let your brow be duskit, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 101. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.)

Hence (1) **Dusk'd**, *ppl. adj.* overcast, dimmed; depreciated; (2) **Dusking**, *vbl. sb.* the act of clouding over for the night, diminishing in point of lustre. n.Yks.[2]

DUSKISS, *sb.* Irel. [dȳ'skis.] The dusk, evening, twilight.

N.I.[1] **Uls.** *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) VI. 41.

[About duskish we know there is a house on fire, SEWALL *Diary* (Oct. 25, 1696), ed. 1878, I. 436 (N.E.D.).]

DUSONS, *sb. pl.* Sus. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A particular kind of apple. (G.A.W.) See **Deusan**.

DUSSENT, see **Dare**, *v.*[1]

DUSSET, *sb.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A blow, stroke. (HALL.) Cf. **dush**, 3.

DUSSIE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Docile, obedient.

Ayr. Rather sit down, as a dussie body, at God's feet, so shall thy head be settled, and thy confusion shall go, DICKSON *Sel. Writings* (1660) I. 55, ed. 1845.

DUSSIFF, *sb. Obs.* Yks. Baize, a thick material.

w.Yks. 10½ yards green dussiff [for curtains], *Bradford Par. Accts.* (1745).

DUSSY, see **Dizzy**.

DUST, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **dist** Abd.; **douse** Dev.; **dousee** Cor.[12]; **doust** Shr.[1] Glo.[1] Sus. Dev. n.Dev. Cor.[12]; **dowst** se.Wor.[1] Glo. Wil.[1] Dor. Som. w.Som.[1] Dev.[3] nw.Dev.[1] Cor. [dust, dœst; dɛus(t, w.Yks. dāst.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Dust-hole**, a chamber in which is collected the dust thrown off in the process of shaking material, &c.; (2) **-web**, a spider's web; (3) **-worm**, a term of reproach, a mean despicable person.

(1) **w.Yks** (J.M.) (2) **n.Lin.** You'll be wantin' them dust-webs sweeping doon, I expect (M.P.). (3) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Chaff, the husk of grain, esp. of oats; the refuse blown out of grain by the process of winnowing; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Some of the dust and sheeling seeds, but not much of the sheeling seeds, is left at the mill, *Abstract, Proof, Mill of Inveramsay*, A. (1814) 2 (JAM.); The particles that fly from the flax when it is dressed (JAM.). **Abd.** As gweed hens as ever swally't black dist, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Ayr.** Robin's wife Bell . . . got a bag of dust from Miller Kennet, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 62. **w.Yks.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (C.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Distinguished respectively as wai'tn daew'st [wheaten chaff], wût'n-daew'st [oaten chaff], barley-dowst, &c. The husk of the oat is still used in some farm-houses, to make beds for servants. **Dev.** Yü can't use barley-dowst vur bedties, 'enz tha iles wid urn intü 'e, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 50; **Dev.**[1] I've a good doust bed tye, 47. **n.Dev.** Yer's Jim an' Nell! all auver doust, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 40 **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** May be 'twas a dowst waun like ours, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 184, ed. 1865; Used in baking bread on the hearth, *w.Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col. 2; **Cor.**[12] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300.

Hence (1) **Dust-bed**, *sb.* a 'bedtick' mattress stuffed with chaff; (2) **-coob**, *sb.* the chaff cupboard in a stable; (3) **-house**, *sb.* a chaff-house; (4) **to go to dowst**, *phr.* to go to bed.

(1) **Dor.** (C.W.) **Dev.** By small tenant-farmers, and the peasantry generally, dowst-beds were not long ago more commonly used than feather-beds, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (2) **Wil.**[1] (3) **Som.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 155. (4) **Wil.**[1] Heard at Huish occasionally, but not traced elsewhere.

3. Small coal, blacksmith's slack. Sc. (A.W.), n.Lin.[1]

4. A slight mould or growth on hay, stacked before it is sufficiently dry.

Mid. All such hay as is put into the stack without being skin dry, universally becomes coated with a stinking mould; or, as the Middlesex farmers call it, dust, MIDDLETON *Agric.* (1798) 249.

Hence **Dusty**, *adj.* Of hay: slightly mouldy.

Mid. Hay put into barns is apt to be dusty on the side next the boards, MIDDLETON *Agric.* (1798) 242. **w.Mid.** It would have been a good rick of hay if it hadn't been a bit dusty a-top (W.P.M.).

5. A small quantity.

e.An.[1] A dust of coal (or tea, or seed). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** I had not a dust left (M.A.R.).

6. Money, esp. in phr. *down with the dust.*

Abd. He must deny them trust, But we'll give bargains for the dust, SHIRREFS *Sale Catal.* (1795) 7. **Rnf.** Still does Taylor hold the money? Has he charge of all the dust? M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 166. **Ayr.** If this sells, as sell it must, I soon shall touch, again, your dust, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1811) 106, ed. 1871. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** 'I'll lig six to four!' 'Done! come, down wi' the dust,' ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 96; They hed niver hard soverans coa't dust afooar, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 28; **Cum.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **War.**[3] **Brks.**[1] Down wi' yer dust if 'e wants to buy un. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** *w.Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2. **Slang.** Talking of heavy wet puts me in mind of coming down with the dust, SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* (1856) 302.

7. A disturbance, tumult, uproar; a quarrel, fight; esp. in phr. *to kick up a dust.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. I dinna ken, sir—there's been no election-dusts lately, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvi; I'll no permit you to kick up a dust in my shop, *Scotch Haggis*, 94. **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** To kick up . . . The awfu'est dust that deil or man Has kicket up since world began, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 11. **Peb.** Then began a skirry-wirry;—Sic a dust ye never saw, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 127. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Parlish dusts they hed, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 16; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** They kicked up a dust about nowt (I.W.). **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 170; NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Aw shouldn't be eapp'd if ther wor a dust here in a while, HARTLEY *Budget* (1867) 25; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] A bonny dust atween 'em. He's as sûre to kick up a dust if he goas, as sûre as owt. **n.Lin.**[1] He kick'd up a dust all aboot noht. **s.Lin.** Hedn't we a dust on last night! We wor all in a dust ovver it (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[2] **Brks.**[1] Dwo-ant'e maayke zuch a dust about nt. **Ken., Sus.** HOLLOWAY. [**Aus.** The next dust we got into was . . . one of the worst things we ever were mixed up in, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) III. x.]

8. A bout, contest.

Lan. [That] he was younger . . . could be proved by a 'dust' at either running, jumping, or wrestling, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xii.

9. A blow, thump. Cf. **douse**, *sb.*[1] 5.

se.Wor.[1] **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Duster**, *sb.* a heavy blow.

Shr.[1] It fell sich a douster. **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A regler douster.

10. *v.* To beat, strike, thrash, esp. in phr. *to dust one's coat* or *jacket.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Dmb. When he met us he maist provokit me at the first word to dust his coat till him, he curl't his brows at me, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiv. **Wgt.** [He] boldly challenged the big Bailie to come out, if he was a man, and he would dust his jacket for him in a couple of minutes, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 292. **Cum.**[1] **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884) 8. **m.Yks.**[1] Dust him his hide. **w.Yks.** A'll dust thi jacket for thi when ah cop hold o' thi, wait an' see (I.L.). **Lan.** I'll dust your jacket for you (H.A.B.). **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Doust 'is jacket for 'im, Surrey; **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **s.Oxf.** 'Dust 'is jacket! I should think so!' said Mrs. Nutt, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 32. **Brks.**[1] **w.Mid.** I'll dust your jacket for you, when I ketches you (W.P.M.). **Som.** I'll dust the jacket o' un, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 167. **w.Som.**[1] Aa'l dus dhu jaa'kut u dhee' shuur mee? [I'll dust the jacket of thee,

dost hear me?] Dev.[3] I'll dowst thy jacket vor thee. Slang. Old Shylock was making a racket, And threatening how well he'd dust every man's jacket. BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Merchant of Venice.* [Amer. CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

Hence **Dusting**, *vbl. sb.* a thrashing, beating.

Nhb.[1] Aa'll gi' ye sic a dustin as'll gar ye scart where it's not yucky. s.Lin. I'll gie ye a dustin' afoor I've done wi' you (T.H.R.). War.[3] I'll give you a dusting if you are not quiet. Glo.[1], Brks.[1] Sur.[1] 'Twas the same fox as they found in the mornin' part, and they give him a pretty good dustin' then. Dor. (T.C.P.), Cor.[12]

11. To pelt, throw stones at; to fling with violence.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Dev., Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cor. To doust 'am weth stoans, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 32; Cor.[12] w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300.

12. To cheat.

n.Lin.[1] He dusted him wi' that badly coo.

13. To raise a tumult. Fif. (JAM.)

14. To trudge, plod on.

Sus. Not heard for many years (E.E.S.); We dousted on, dey after dey, LOWER *Jan Cladpole* (ed. 1872) st. 53.

[**9.** A dust [blow], *colaphus*, COLES (1679); *Collée*, a dust, thump, or blow in the neck, COTGR. Perh. in this sense a distinct word fr. *dust* (pulvis).]

DUST, DUSTNO, see **Dare**, *v.*[1], **Do**, *v.*

DU-STONE, *sb.* Shr.[1] Written **dhu-stone.** Basalt of a black or very dark colour quarried at Titterstone Clee.

DUSTY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Slang. Also in forms **disty** Sc.; **dowsty** Dev. nw.Dev.[1] [du·sti, dʉ·sti.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Dusty-husband**, (*a*) the woolly mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium tomentosum*; (*b*) the white alysson, *Arabis alpina*; (2) **-melder** or **-meiller**, the last quantity of meal made from the crop of any one year; *fig.* the last days of one's life; (3) **-miller**, (*a*) the common Auricula, *Primula Auricula*; (*b*) see **-husband** (*a*); (*c*) var. kinds of insects; see below; (*d*) a kind of rude farce performed at the harvest supper; (4) **-milner**, see **-miller** (*a*); (5) **-poll**, a head covered with flour; see below.

(1, *a*) Chs.[1] Frequently used for the edgings of flower beds. (*b*) Chs.[1] From the masses of white flowers; Chs.[3] (2) Sc. (JAM.) Bch. I began to think be this time that my disty-meiller was near made, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 4. Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* (3, *a*) Cai.[1] Ayr. Sweetmary, tanzy, the dusty miller, mint, daisies, and roses, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 155. Lth. So denominated from the leaves being covered with a whitish dust (JAM.). Nhb.[1], Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks. (*b*) Lin. (B. & H.) (*c*) Nhb.[1] A humble bee that leaves on the hand, when taken hold of, a light dust. w.Yks.[2] A large brown beetle. Wil. Any large white or light-coloured moth (G.E.D.). (*d*) Nhp.[2] (4) Lin. From its white powdery appearance (B. & H.). (5) Dev. Miller, O miller, O dowsty poll! How minny zacks hast thee a-stawl? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1] In the children's rhyme, 'Millerdy, millerdy, dowsty poll. How many peeks hev you a-stole?' I have never heard the word with this meaning except in this rhyme.

2. *Fig.* Mean, worthless, as though soiled or stained with dust; *gen.* in slang phr. *not (none) so dusty.*

m.Yks.[1] That's none so dusty, now. w.Yks. That's none so dusty! (C.C.R.) I.W. (J.D.R.) Som. [Of the singing of a hymn] he whispered that it wasn' so very dusty, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 57. Slang. Three red clocks, two pusses. . . I ain't done so dusty! *Punch* BARRÈRE.

DUT, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) A stupid fellow.

'Auld dut' is a phr. applied to one enfeebled by age, esp. if the mental faculties be impaired.

DUTCH, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Dutch arbel**, the white poplar or abele-tree, *Populus alba*; (2) **— barn**, a barn, consisting of a roof erected upon pillars; (3) **— cheese**, the fruit of the dwarf-mallow, *Malva rotundifolia*; (4) **— concert**, a discordant noise, a confused babel of sounds; (5) **— cousins**, great friends; (6) **— doll**, a jointed wooden doll; (7) **— elder**, the gout-weed or ground-ash, *Aegopodium Podagraria*; (8) **— flax**, the gold-of-pleasure or oil-seed plant, *Camelina sativa*; (9) **— Morgan**, the white ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (10) **— nightingale**, a frog; (11) **— oven**, a tin hastener, in which food is roasted in front of the fire; (12) **— plaise**, the fish, *Pleuronectes Platessa*; (13) **— plough**, an ordinary plough; (14) **— pound**, a weight of 28 oz.

(1) Hit. The low country-men sometimes call it Dutch arbel, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. (2) n.Yks. The most economical structure, a Dutch barn (a roof upon pillars), is rarely to be met with out of the yard of a gentleman, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 177 Der.[2] Hrt. Hay is usually brought into a bay formed in the manner of a Dutch-barn, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 343. (3) Chs.[1] (4) w.Yks.[5] The laughing and crying of children mingled is so called. n.Dev. Plovers added their screams also to that Dutch concert, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* (1855) 116, ed. 1889. (5) Sus.[1] Only used along the coast. 'Yes, he and I were reg'lar Dutch cousins; I feels quite lost without him.' (6) Ir. (A.S.-P.) (7) Wil.[1] 8) Nhp. (9) I.W. (10) e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] From its melodious note in the spring. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. (11) w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Som.[1] (12) e.Sc. Plaise. This is one of the most common of our flat-fish. When small they are called Fleuks; when large Dutch plaise, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 11 (JAM.). 13) n.Yks. The plough generally used throughout the North Riding is called the Dutch plough (but why so named does not appear), TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 83. (14) Abd. Butter was bought by the Dutch pound of twenty eight ounces, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 213.

2. Unintelligible, difficult to comprehend; also used *advb.*

w.Yks.[3] The native was foiled in his attempt to understand the gentleman who spoke Dutch; w.Yks.[5] Nāa barn, thah tawaks Dutch, ah can't understand thuh. Wah it māad a body feel as gaumless as a fleg, fur it wur Dutch to muh. n.Lin.[1] What he said was all Dutch to me. Brks.[1]

3. Fine, affected in language.

w.Yks. As dutch as a dog in a doublet, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 17, 1891). s.Chs.[1] s.Lin. Mi! wasn'nt she dutch, and didn't she try to be mi' lady (T.H.R.). Shr.[1]

4. Phr. (1) *As Dutch as a mastiff*, said of one who assumes an air of innocence after having done some mischief; (2) *to talk as Dutch as Daimport's (Davenport's) bitch*, see *to talk Dutch* (*a*); (3) *to talk Dutch*, (*a*) to speak in a more refined tongue than the ordinary dialect; (*b*) to speak angrily.

(1) w.Yks.[3] (2) s.Chs.[1] Óo wŭz ŭz rŭf ŭz gau·rs wen óo went Liv·ŭrpóol, ŭn soa· bin dhŭ óo·ŭl dŭb on ŭm; ŭn naay óo·z drest ŭp lahyk ŭ lee·di, ŭn tau·ks ŭz Dŭch ŭz Dai·mpŭrts bich [Hoo was as rough as gorse when hoo went Liverpool, an' so bin the hooal dub (lot) on 'em; an' nai hoo's drest up like a leedy, an' talks as Dutch as Daimport's bitch]. (3, *a*) w.Yks.[3] (*b*) Chs.[1] If tha does that again, I'll talk Dutch to the.

5. *sb.* Tobacco.

Sh.I. Dey drew in der shairs ta da fire, an' lighted der pipes o' Dutch, J. H. *Da last Foy* (1896) 4; I shot da pockie wi da Dutch i' William's haand, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897).

6. The white clover, *Trifolium repens.*

Dor. (B. & H.) w.Som.[1] I do like to zee the Dutch come up — showth there's some proof in the ground.

7. *v.* To talk mincingly, affectedly, without provincial accent.

w.Yks. See her screwin' up her maath an' dutchin', HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 133.

DUTCHMAN, *sb.* Glo. Ken. Dev. Also Colon. In *comb.* (1) **Dutchman's breeches**, the seal-flower or 'locks and keys,' *Dielytra spectabilis*; (2) **-'s corner**, the front of the fire; (3) **-'s pipe** or **pipes**, the broad-leaved birthwort or pipe-vine, *Aristolochia Sipho.*

(1) Dev.[4] (2) Ken. (H.M.) (3) Glo. The *Aristolochia Sipho* is a better-known climber with large heart-shaped leaves and curious flowers, Dutchman's pipes, ELLACOMBE *Garden* (1895) xvii. [Colon. Clematis, Dutchman's-pipe, vines, and climbers are most luxuriant, ROPER *Track and Trail* (1891) xxviii.]

DUTCHY, *sb.* s.Not. A toy marble, made of white earthenware with a checked pattern upon it. (J.P.K.)

No doubt the name comes from the times when nearly all our coarse earthenware came from Holland.

DUTE, *v.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **dutt.** [Not known to our correspondents.] To dose, slumber, be in a sleepy state; *gen.* in phr. *to dutt and sleep.*

DUTFIN, *sb.* e.An. Also written **dutfen, dutphen** Suf.; and in form **duffin** Nrf.[1] [dʉ·tfin, -fən.] The bridle in cart-harness.

e.An. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] A Suf. word, in Nrf. called simply a bridle. Nrf. Fetch a dutfin and show the animal off, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 3; Nrf.[1] Suf. In

the articles of bridles, stirrups, cart-whip, and other whips, dutphens, collars, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 16; (E.G.P.); (C.T.); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** A bridle with blinkers (F.H.).

[The first element prob. repr. OFr. *duit* (*dout*), a halter; MLat. *ductus*, 'capistrum quo equus ducitur' (Ducange); the second element possibly repr. Fr. *frein*, a bridle.]

DUTHE, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Substantial, efficient, nourishing, lasting. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

DUTHER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **dudder** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Nhp.[2] Glo. Brks.[1] e.An.[12] Nrf.[1] Suf. Wil.[1] Dor. Som. n.Dev.; **dutter** Wil.[1] [dʉ·ðə(r), dʉ·dər, dʉ·də(r).] 1. *v.* To confound with noise, deafen, confuse, bewilder; also *intr.* to make a loud, disagreeable noise. Cf. **dother**, *v.*[1] **4.**

Nhp.[2] **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **n.Dev.** I'll dudder en wi' noise, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 118.

Hence (1) **Dutherdy**, *adj.*, (2) **Duthered**, *ppl. adj.* confused, stupefied, bothered; (3) **Duthering**, *sb.* a noise, confusion, a confused feeling in the head; (4) **Duthery**, *adj.* muddled; dim, indistinct.

(1) **Wor.** He seems so dutherdy in the mornings and I think it's his lessons. The examination is coming on (A.S.-P.). (2) **Hrf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Glo.**[1] Duthered up. Common. **Brks.**[1] **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106. (3) **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] (4) **Glo.**[1]

2. To deaden, soothe (pain).

Wil.[1] It sort o' dudders the pain. **n.Wil.** 'When I do rub these here oils in they do kind o'dudder the pain.' The commonest use now is that of 'deadening' pain (E.H.G.).

3. To shiver, shake, shudder; to tremble with cold or fear. Cf. **dather**, **dither**, *v.*[1]

S. & Ork.[1] As a sail in the wind. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 324. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** They stood duddering at the gate (W.H.); Why, lor, bor, we tree kinder duddered, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 16; **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.** Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 265. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Dudder-grass**, *sb.* the maiden-hair grass, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*; (2) **Duddering**, *ppl. adj.* of the wind: rough, boisterous; (3) **Duddry**, *adj.* disorderly, rough, shaken into disorder.

(1) **Nrf.** To have a bunch of the grass called maiden-hair, or, as it is termed in Nrf., 'dudder-grass,' brought into the house, is sure to bring ill luck, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 58. (2) **Sc.** Send us not a ranting, tanting, tearing win', but a thuddering, duddering, drying ane, *ib.* (1868) 4th S. i. 163; A duddering wind is a wind that ravels the corn as well as 'thuds' and dries it (G.W.). (3) **Abd.** A duddry head; a duddry laddie (G.W.).

4. *sb.* Phr. *all in a dudder*, in a maze, confused, bewildered.

Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Wil.**[1]

5. A loud, disagreeable noise. e.Suf. (F.H.)

6. A shudder, shiver; fit of trembling.

Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Nrf.** It hull me into a regular dudder (R.H.H.); I put the child into a cold bath every morning, and the rogue fare to like it; he go in without a dudder (W.R.E.).

DUTIFY, *v.* Sus. To impose as a duty, appoint.

A job as He hath dutified for me to do, Blackmore *Springhaven* (1886) xxix; Still in use, but gradually dying out (E.E.S.).

DUTTER, see **Duther**.

DUTY, *sb.* Irel. Nrf. Suf. Cor. 1. An expression of respect due to a superior.

Suf. My duty, and thank your mistress kindly (M.E.R.). [She's pretty well, And sends her duty to you, Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* (1842) 316, ed. 1886.]

2. *Comp.* **Duty-hens**, fowls of which a tenant has to give a certain number to his landlord each year. **N.I.**[1]

3. Attendance at the confessional.

Ir. This is done to give those who live within the district in which the station is held an opportunity of coming to their duty, as frequenting the ordinance of confession is emphatically called. Carleton *Traits Pens.* (1843) I. 148. **w.Ir.** Go to your duty reg'lar. Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 43. **Wxf.** And say my prayers, and go to my duty, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 347.

4. Occupation, calling.

Nrf. What's his duty? Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. **e.Suf.** He has no duty at present (F.H.).

5. The estimated work done by a mine steam-engine. **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Duty-paper**, *sb.* a paper on which the amount of 'duty' is registered and issued. *ib.*

DUV, see **Dive**, *v.*, **Do**, *v.*

DUXY, *adj.* Sc. Lazy, slow. See **Doxie**.

Frf. Ye duxy brute, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 29, ed. 1882; Ye duxy lubber, *ib.* 49.

DUZ, see **Durze**.

DUZZ, *v.* Cor. [dʉz.] To buzz.

Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

DUZZ-, **DUZZIE**, **DUZZY**, see **Dizzy**.

DUZZIL, see **Dozzle**, *sb.*

DWAAL, **DWAAM**, see **Dwall**, *v.*, **Dwam**.

DWABLE, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also written **dwabil** Abd.; **dwaible** Sc. Ked.; and in forms **dwebble** Abd.; **dweble** Sc. (Jam.); **dweeble** Abd. Frf. Fif.; **dwible** Ant.; **dwybal** Bnff.; **dwyble** Bnff.[1] N.I.[1] [dwē·bl, dwe·bl, dwī·bl.] 1. *adj.* Flexible, yielding, loose, shaky; weak, infirm, feeble. See **Dwaffil**.

Sc. Whilk maks me richt dweble, Donald *Poems* (1867) 264; The limbs are said to be dwable when the knees bend under one, or the legs have not strength to support the body (Jam.). **Bnff.** It gar her guts sae dwybal grow, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 131. **Abd.** He had grown as dwebble an' fushionless as a wallant leaf, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvii; As water weak, and dweeble like a bent, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 24, ed. 1812; But wi' a yark Gib made his queet As dwabil as a flail, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 44. **Ked.** Legs aneath 'im turned as dwaible As an autumn salmon's tail, Grant *Lays* (1884) 111. **Frf.** His dweeble shanks kept him oot o' ill pranks, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 94. **Fif.** In this county, 'dwable' strictly signifies destitute of nervous strength (Jam.). **e.Fif.** But noo I am douce, dowie, dweeble an' skair, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi.

Hence **Dwaibly** or **Dwibly**, *adj.* feeble, shaky, tottering, infirm.

Sc. She was a dwaibly body from the first, Stevenson *Weir* (1896) i. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** She's a poor dwibly thing, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *sb.* A weak, overgrown person or child; anything long and flexible, with the notion of weakness.

Bnff.[1] **Cld.**, **Lth.** He's just a dwable o' a bairn. Still used (Jam.).

3. *v.* To walk with weak, faltering steps; to totter, walk feebly.

Bnff.[1], **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** A'm hardly able tae dwible on my feet, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

DWADDLE, *v.* Sc. Chs. Written **dwadle** Ked. To waste time; to dawdle, linger, lounge.

Ked. The lordlin' dwadles by his leddy's bo'er, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 153. **s.Chs.**[1] Look shaa·rp ŭgy'en', ŭn dŭ·nu dwaad·l yŭr tahym ŭwee [Look sharp again, an' dunna dwaddle yur time awee].

DWAFFIL, *adj.* Fif. (Jam.) Weak, pliable; opposed to what is stiff or firm. Cf. **dwable**.

As dwaffil as a clout.

DWAIBLE, **DWAIN**, see **Dwable**, **Dwine**, *v.*[1]

DWAIRS, *sb. pl.* Sus.[1] [dweəz.] Strong cross-bars in the floor of a wagon.

The one in the centre is called the fore-dwair, the one at the back, the hind-dwair. They are also called the cuts.

DWALDER, *v.* Cor. [dwō·ldə(r).] To speak tediously and confusedly. See **Dwall**.

N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 300; **Cor.**[12]

DWALE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also **Dev.** Also written **dwal(e** Dev. [dwēl.] 1. *sb.* The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*. Also in *comb.* **Dwale-bluth** or **-flower**.

Frf. A wolf's-bane, or a deadly dwale, Or drowsy, dreamy mandragora, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 152. **Dev.** She's Leddy Helen Thurlstone, th' Waters-Meet wetch, we' th' dwal flewrs till her hair! Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. ii; The tendrils of the 'dwale bluth,' as she would have called it, fell within the shelter of an old cucumber-frame, *ib.* bk. iii. ii.

2. The woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*.

Yks. Harte *Husbandry* (1770) p. iii (B. & H.).

[1. *Belle-dame*, a kind of dwale or sleeping nightshade, Cotgr.; The frere with hus fisik this folke hath enchaunted And doth men drynke dwale, *P. Plowman* (c.) xxiii. 379.]

DWALL, *v.* and *sb.* I.Ma. Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **dwaal** Glo.[12]; **dwale** I.Ma. Dev. Cor.; **dwaulew.Cy.** [dwǭl, dwēl.] 1. *v.* To wander in mind, to talk incoherently or deliriously.

I.Ma. Then her senses dwaled away and the carriage drove on, CAINE *Manxman* (1895) pt. IV. xiv. **Glo.**[12] **w.Cy.** Dwallee or Dwanlee [*sic*], GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Som.**[1] Here, Jim! let'stake th'old fuller home and put n to bed; tidu no good to let'n bide here and dwally all night. **Dev.** A woman said of her sick child 'He was dwalling all night,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 130; 'Er is mortal bad, I'm aveard: 'er ant adüed nort but dwalee awl drü tha night, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[3]; **Dev.**[3] Spayke up kissent, I dawn't knaw whot yü zeth when yü dwalee like that there! **n.Dev.** Lock! dest dwallee or tell doil? *Exm. Scold.* 1746) l. 137. **Cor.** The ould wemmen be dwaling and druling, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 31; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] It is often said of a sick person that he has been 'dwaling all night.'

Hence **Dwaling**, (1) *ppl. adj.* delirious, wandering in mind; (2) *vbl. sb.* a delirious muttering, or incoherent talking.

(1) **Dev.** A dwalin drumble-drone i' th' rewts, An apple-dreane aboo, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. IV. ii. (2) **Dev.** If Margery had been an expert in 'outlander talk,' or 'dwaling,' as she otherwise termed it, she would have recognized . . . a language which differed considerably from her usual speech, *ib.* bk. I. i.

2. *Fig.* To waver about, flicker, move to and fro.

Dev. Her shadow dwaling up an' down th' wearl ahint her—like a desolate ould witch's as it was! MADOX-BROWN *Yth hounds* (1876) 251.

3. *sb.* Phr. (1) *to have a fit of the dwalls*, to be delirious, to be not quite right in the head; (2) *to tell dwale*, to talk or mutter incoherently.

(1) **Dev.** 'My muther says she's a vit o' th' dwalls on she,' exclaimed one shrilly, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* 1876 bk. IV. ii. (2 **Dev.**[1]

[1. Cp. EFris. *dwalen*, 'irre gehen, umher irren' (KOOLMAN).]

DWAL(L, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Nfld. In form **dwoll** Nfld. 1. *sb.* A light slumber or doze; a state between sleeping and waking.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Ae night last ook I happn'd ta faa upun a dwall, atween da stangs oot frae mi yackle . . . an' I dreamt, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). **S. & Ork.**[1] [**Nfld.** I got no sleep last night, I had only a dwoll, *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

2. *v.* To slumber. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *dvale*, trance, torpor (AASEN).]

DWALLOW, *v.* and *adj.* Cum. Wm. Written **dwalla** Cum.[1] [dwa·lə, dwo·lə.] 1. *v.* To wither; to turn yellow with decay. Cum.[1]

Hence **Dwallowed**, *ppl. adj.* withered, faded, dried.

Cum. Sweet is this kiss as smell of dwallow'd hay, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1743) 16; If it sud rain on St. Swithin's day We're feckly sarrat wi' dwallow'd hay, *Prov.* (E.W.P.); *Gl.* (1851).

2. *adj.* Of a sickly, jaundiced appearance; also used *fig.*

Lakel. A chap said he'd a nasty dwallow tiast in his mooth, siam as if he'd bin eaten rotten eggs, *Fourth Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** He leuks dwallow at t'feeace (B.K.).

DWAM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also Glo. Dev. Cor. Also written **dwaam** Ayr. Edb. n.Cy.; **dwalm** Sc. (JAM.) Edb. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1]; **dwame** Per.; **dwarm** Ant. N.Cy.[1] e.Dur.[1]; **dwaum** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1]; **dwawm** Slk. Cor.; and in forms **daum** m.Yks.[1]; **dualm** Sc. (JAM.) [dwām, dwam.] 1. *sb.* A swoon, faint, sudden feeling of faintness; a sudden fit of illness, &c. Also used *fig.*

Sc. He was but in a kind of dwam, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) viii; The wife took a dwam and lay down to die, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 134, ed. 1871; When a child is seized with some undefinable ailment it is common to say, 'It's just some dwaum' (JAM.). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Bch.** He look'd sae haave as gin a dwam Had just o'ercast his heart, FORBES *Ajax* (ed. 1785) 8. **Abd.** Common (G.W.); At last the dwaum geed frae her bit by bit, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 25, ed. 1812. **Kcd.** Wi' face as fyte as ony cloot, Nae dead, but in a dwaum, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 31. **Frf.** Shou'd some sick dwam turn o'er thy heart, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 96. **Per.** While in a grouffing easy dwame He slept to rest, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 100. **Fif.** A man . . . fell down intill a dwam; He lay an hour ere back he cam! TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 157. **Dmb.** She said it was just a passing dwam she had taken, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiv. **Lnk.** Brosy was in a poetic dwaum, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) viii. **Lth.** She sank on the swaird, In a leefu' an' sleepy-like dwam, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* 1892) 146. **e.Lth.** Me gang to the kirk? No likely! The verra thocht o't brings a dwam ower me, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 69. **Edb.** Or ony inward dwaam should seize us, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 145, ed. 1785; As if the heart of the world had been seized with a sudden dwalm, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **Slk.** It's only a bit dwam, it will soon gang afl, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 211, ed. 1866; Afore she yielded to the dwawm o' that sleep, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* ed. 1856) II. 9. **Dmf.** In a deep dwaum 'tween sense and sleep I spiel your hichts again, REID *Poems* (1894) 85. **Gall.** Suddenly there came upon me a dwam and a turning in my head, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxviii. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl. Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He tyuk a kind o' dwam, like. **Cum.**[12], **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Yo're sure and certain she's dead—not in a dwam or faint? GASKELL *North and South*, xxviii. **s.Dev.** A bit of a dwam, FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** More than one woman among them lapsed heavily into a dwawm, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. II. iv.

Hence (1) **Dwaminess**, *sb.* a faintness, swooning; (2) **Dwamish**, (3) **Dwamy**, *adj.* faint, inclined to swoon; languid, sickly.

(1) **Gall.** She has been troubled with a kind o' dwaminess in her inside for near three weeks, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 249. (2) **Sh.I.** I began ta fin' a dwaamish kind o' wy aboot my ain head, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 263. **N.I.**[1], **Ant.** (S.A.B.), **n.Yks.**[12] **m.Yks.**[1] It was noäght very bad, but it was a daumish feel, like. (3) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1891). **Nhb.**[1] Bet torned dwamy, like to fall, ROBSON *Betty Beesley*. **e.Dur.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a dram of drink*, a drunken stupor; (2) *a dwam of thought*, a reverie, dream; (3) *to take the dwams*, to swoon, feel faint.

(1) **Ayr.** She was in a dwaam of drink, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 115. **Slk.** CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856 *Gl.* (2 **Ayr.** The auld man scartin' his beld pow and lost in a dwaum o' thocht, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 18. (3) **Edb.** 'Twad gart ane laugh tho' ta'en the dwams, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 53.

3. *v.* To faint away, swoon; to fall ill. Also used *fig.*

Sc. When the breath o' the wun' has dwamed away, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 4. **Per.** He begood to dwam in the end of the year, and soughed awa' in the spring, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* 1895 31. **s.Sc.** He kindo' dwamed, CUNNINGHAM *Sketches* (1894) viii. **Ayr.** I think I dwaumed wi' fricht in Davie's arms, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 232. **Lth.** He dwaum'd away (JAM.). **Edb.** We . . . lifted the poor lad, who had now dwalmed away, upon our wife's handbarrow, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828 xvi. **Gall.** I dwamed away, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 318. **n.Ir.** (M.B.-S.) **Nhb.**[1] Dwalm-off, to doze off to sleep, to go off into a faint. **Cum.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **Glo.**[12]

Hence (1) **Dwaming**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* swooning, fainting; (*b*) *vbl. sb., fig.* the fading or disappearance of light; (2) **Dwaming-fit**, *sb.* a fainting-fit, swoon.

(1, *a*) **Dmf.** Ilk sicht and soun Turn'd unco tae my dwaumin' brain, REID *Poems* (1894) 60. (*b*) **Abd.** Ae evening, just about dwauming o' the light, As I was sitting in the house alane, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 144. (2) **Fif.** As he in dwalmin'-fit lay there, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 162.

[1. Sic deidlie dwawmes . . . Ane hundrithe tymes hes my hairt ouirpast, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 245. Cp. MHG. *twalm*, 'betäubung, ohnmacht' (LEXER).]

DWANG, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [dwaŋ.] 1. *v.* To oppress with too much labour; to harass, worry; to vanquish, overcome; to toil, labour.

n.Sc. Dwang'd with wark (JAM.). **Abd.** Think-nae, billy, ye're to dwang Fowk wi' a sham, *Farmer's Ha'* (1794) st. 31; SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Frf.** Hence frae me, nae mair wi you I'll dwang, I'se in anither warl' be e'er lang, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 176. **Per.** An old schoolmaster on a hot summer's afternoon twenty-five years ago used to ask his pupils, 'What are ye dwanging owre yer slates [or books] for?' or, 'Do ye think ye'll ever mak' scholars? Na, na; ye dwang an slunge owre muckle, I wat' (G.W.).

Hence **Dwanged**, *ppl. adj.* bowed down, decrepid.

Bch. The lyart lad wi' years sair dwang'd, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 8. **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

2. To draw or bear a burden unequally.

n.Sc. One horse in a plough, or one ox under the yoke, is said to dwang another (JAM.).

3. *sb.* Toil, labour, that which is oppressive or tiresome; a rough shake or throw.

Sc. My days were aye a dwang, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 245. **n.Sc., Abd.** (JAM.); At length when daneing turn'd a dwang, BEATTIE

Parings 1801) 14. **Frf.** Wi' gleesome speed last week I span a tike; To mak it out my wheel got mony dwang, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 157. **Per.** (G.W.)

4. A large iron lever or turn-key, used for screwing nuts for bolts.

Abd., **Rxb.** (JAM.), **Per.** (G.W.)

5. Phr. *to turn the dwang*, a trial of strength among men; see below.

Rxb. The person who attempts to turn the dwang, holds it by the small end, and endeavours to raise the heavy end from the ground, and to turn it round perpendicularly (JAM.).

6. A stout club or bar of wood used by carters for tightening ropes. Cld. (JAM.)

7. *pl.* Transverse pieces of wood between the joists, used to strengthen a floor and prevent swinging.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] [Price to include for dwangs and wall plates at 3*s.* 9*d.*, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 535.]

[3. Cp. EFris. *dwang*, 'Zwang, Gewalt, Druck' (KOOLMAN).]

DWARF, *sb.* Cum. Chs. Hrf. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Dev.

1. In *comb.* (1) **Dwarf-elder**, (*a*) the ground-elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; (*b*) the ground-ash, *Aegopodium Podagraria*; (2) **-'s money**, ancient coins.

(1, *a*) **Cum.**, **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **Hmp.**[1] Common throughout Hmp. **I.W.** (2) **Hrf.**[2] **Ken.**[1] So called in some places on the coast.

2. A deformed person, not necessarily a diminutive one.

Chs.[1] Occasionally applied.

DWARG, *adj.* Sh.I. Large, great. S. & Ork.[1]

DWARM, see **Dwam.**

DWARSBAUK, *sb.* Sh.I. A cross-beam, a supporting plank to the roof of a house, &c.

He [a byre] needs new wid tü. Da couples, dwarsbauks, an' ovey is a' gaen, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897); Da watter mills is no run aboot . . . an' da maist o' dem ye can see da höns o' da couples, an' da dwarsbauks oot trow da pones, *ib.* (Mar. 12, 1898).

DWAUB, *sb.* Sc. In form **dwybe** Rnf. A feeble person. Cf. **dwable.**

Ags. *Gen.* applied to one who has not strength in proportion to size. 'She's well grown, but she's a mere dwaub' (JAM.). **Rnf.** PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.)

DWAULE, DWAUM, DWAWM, see **Dwall**, *v.*, **Dwam.**

DWEBBLE, DWEEBLE, see **Dwable.**

DWEEDLE, *v.* Not. [dwī·dl.] To wheedle, cajole.

s.Not. She wouldn't tell at first, but A soon dweedled it out on 'er. He pretended to be so friendly; and that's how he dweedled yer (J.P.K.).

DWEEZLE, *v.* Nhp.[1] [dwī·zl.] To dwindle or waste away.

DWIBLE, see **Dwable.**

DWILE, *sb.*[1] e.An. Also in forms **dowly, dwil(e)y** Suf.[1]; **dwiling** e.Suf.; **dwoile** Nrf. e.Suf. [dwail, dwoil.] A coarse house-flannel, any coarse rubbing rag; a mop.

e.An.[1] **Cmb.**[1] Wring out the dwile and swill round the pail. **Nrf.** He . . . put his [the hawker's] brumes an' pails, and dwiles an' sitera, in a box built behind-like, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* 1895) 141; I must get some dwoile (D.W.L.); Though I . . . hev used no end o' dwiles, I never could git my kitchen nor yit the dairy to luke like this, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) ii; Have you spilt the ink? run and fetch a dwile (F.P.T.); **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.** Suffolk housemaids use 'dwile' to swab wet floors, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.L.F.); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

[Du. *dweyl*, a clout to wash the floor, *stok-dweyl*, a mop, *dweylen*, to wash with a mop (SEWEL); *dweylen*, to wash floores of houses (HEXHAM); cp. G. *zwehle*, towel.]

DWILE, *sb.*[2] e.An.[1] A refuse lock of wool.

DWILE, *v.* Nhp.[1] To dribble as a child when teething. See **Drool**, *v.*[1]

DWIL(E)Y, DWILING, see **Dwile**, *sb.*[1]

DWIMISH, *v.* Sh.I. To taper, diminish in size towards the top.

Sh.I. Heich and dwimishin' awa ta a sma trointie at da tap like a flossiecape, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 89.

DWINDERED, *ppl. adj.* Shr.[1] [dwi·ndəd.] Wasted in appearance.

DWINDLE, *sb.*[1] nw.Dev.[1] The field-fare, *Turdus pilaris.* Cf. **windle.**

'Rumped up like a dwindle' signifies 'shrugged with the cold.'

DWINDLE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Hrt. Ken. Dev. Also in forms **dwinnal** Lakel.; **dwinnel** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] n.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **dwinnil** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] [dwi·ndl, dwi·nl.] I. *v.* To pine away, waste by degrees, consume away. Also used *fig.* of time. Cf. **dwine**, *v.*[1]

Bnff.[1] The aits a' dwinnilt awa afore they ripent. **Ayr.** She dwined and dwindled, and moaned, GALT *Entail* (1823) lvii; I'm dwindled down to mere existence, BURNS *Ep. H. Parker.* **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895); *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** He dwinnalt awae ta nowt, an then deet, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 23. **w.Yks.** (J.W.). **n.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] It is considered very unlucky to bid money for anything which is not on sale. Someone put a price upon a woman's pig at Little Budworth. 'After that,' she said, 'it began to dwindle, and would never do no good.' **s.Chs.**[1] *Gen.* used of time. Ah ɔv nóo pee·shŭns wi foa·ks stop·in ŭt dhŭ pŭb·lik ŭn dwin·dlin tahym ŭwee· [Ah've noo patience wi' folks stoppin' at the public an' dwindlin' time awee]. **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dwindled**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* degenerated; (2) **Dwindle-straw**, *sb.* any weak or puny creature; (3) **Dwindly**, *adj.* pining or wasting away by degrees.

(1) **Elg.** The dwindl'd sons of ancient fame, Peep forth right poor and sma', COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 79. (2) **s.Chs.**[1] Ée iz sich· ŭ lit·l dwin·dl-strau·; ahy dŭ·nŭ noa· aay wi)sn rée·ŭr im [He is sich a little dwindle-straw; I dunna know haï we s'n rear him]. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] 'She's in a dwinnely way,' in a declining condition.

2. With *out*: to deprive or prevent from obtaining possession of anything by means of cozenage. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Rnf. Dwinnilt out of a thing (JAM.).

Hence **Dwindler**, *sb.* a swindler. n.Cy. (HALL.)

3. *sb.* A poor, sickly child.

Ken. (K.); **Ken.**[1] Ah! he's a terr'ble poor little dwindle, I doänt think he wun't never come to much.

4. A disease of hops.

Hrt. The mould or dwindle, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i.

DWINE, *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrt. e.An. Sus. Also written **dwyne** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1]; and in form **dwain** e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] Suf. [dwain.]

1. To waste away, languish, pine, decline in health from sickness, sorrow, &c.; to dwindle.

Sc. She always dwined and looked shilpet in the hot weather, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xxiv. **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **Cai.**[1] **ne.Sc.** If the child became cross and began to dwine, fears immediately arose that it might be a fairy changeling, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 8. **Abd.** 'Twad grieve me sair to see thee dwine An' droop by me, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 89. **Kcd.** His health began to dwine, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 53. **Frf.** They dwyned awa', sweet Nell an' Tam, When autumn bared the beechen tree, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 63. **Ayr.** Poor bodie, but he's dwining, and he's no ill either, GALT *Lairds* (1826) i. **Lnk.** Kindly he'd laugh when sae he saw me dwine, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 177; Ever since that mournful time her form has dwined away, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 136. **Lth.** Our laird has baith honours and wealth, Yet see how he's dwining wi' care, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 193, ed. 1856. **Edb.** The poor wretch who is dwining in the jaundice, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) Conclus. **Slk.** I fear some will dwine and die, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 80. **Dmf.** See yer dochters sickly dwinin', Factory victims late and sune, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 240. **Kcb.** I dwine, I die, and he seemeth not to rue on me, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 116. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** PATTERSON *Dial.* 23. **n.Cy.** She dowed na mair, she dwined away, and did na mair good, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 69; **N.Cy.**[1 2] **Nhb.**[1] Cattle dwining away under the power of witchcraft, WILSON *Newc. Railway* (1838). **Dur.** (K.) **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.** Thy fuilish ailment maks ta' dwine away, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 205; **Cum.**[3] He dwined through t'winter dark an' dree; I't spring was teän away, 51. **Wm.** He dwined away to nothing (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'He dwined tiv an atomy,' he pined to a skeleton. **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** His horses an beas dwined away an deed, neabody knew how, GRAINGE *Pedlar* (1866) 24; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Dwined awäay wal ther wur nowt left on him. **n.Lin.**[1] Poor lass, she's dwinin' awaay all to noht. **sw.Lin.**[1] She just seems to dwine away. **Shr.**[1], **Hrt.** (H.G.)

Hence (1) **Dwain**, (2) **Dwainy** or **Dwaina**, *adj.*, see **Dwiny**; (3) **Dwined**, *ppl. adj.* of corn: shrivelled; (4) **Dwining**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* sickly, wasting away, pining, declining in health; (*b*) *sb.* a wasting illness, a decline, consumption; (5) **Dwining-like**, *adj.*, see **Dwining** (*a*); (6) **Dwiny**, *adj.* puny, sickly, ill-thriven, feeble; small; (7)

Dwiny-voiced, *adj.* weak-voiced, speaking only in feeble tones.

(1) **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Don't put them plants so near the glass; du, they'll draw up and get dwainy (W.R.E.); (P.H.E.) **e.Suf.** Used of plants (F.H.). (3) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 4, *a*) **Sc.** Being up early and doun late . . . wi' his dwining daughter, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv. **Abd.** Is that the bairn 't's been sae lang in a dwynin' wye? Alexander *Ain Flk.* 1875) 197, ed. 1882. **Ayr.** Mrs. Balwhidder's health, which from the spring had been in a dwining way, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) iv. **Edb.** In the search of health for a dwining laddie, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **Slk.** A servant in the family—that was rather dwinin, Chr. North *Noctes* (1856) IV. 26. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Wreaked her fury on milk, butter churns, and dwining babies, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 374. **Wm.** A nanny pet lamb maks a dwining you, Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 50. (*b*) **Sc.** A great change had come over her...and many folk thought that Gavin J. was to lose his only daughter in a dwining, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876); (Jam.) **Bch.** Sheet him styth that he might na dee o' dwinin, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 16. **w.Sc.** I had taken what was called a dwining, which baffled all ordinary experience; and therefore, it was surmised that I had got 'a blink of an ill e'e,' Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 36. **Bwk.** We put this water amongst this meal For lang dwining and ill heal, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 61. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] She's tuk a dwinin, poor thing. (5) **Sc.** Aye sae pale and dwinin'-like, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxix. (6) **Cai.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** There was dwiney little Peg, not se nimmel i' the leg, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 54; (W.G.); **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.**[1] A dwiny bit. A dwiny chap, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] **s.Wor.**[1] I don't say but what 'e might be a very nice gen'leman, but I niver seed sich a dwiny pair o' legs. **Suf.** Mothers lament over a dwiny child, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.G.B.) **Sus.** She was but a dwiny pale-faced thing, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) I. 249. (7) **n.Yks.**[12]

2. *Fig.* To fade away, disappear, dwindle, decay; to consume.

Elg. E'en Nature bed-rid dwines, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 164; What though the rose dwines on its stalk, *ib. Poetry* (1804) I. 165. **Bch.** But name Ulysses to it anes, The worth quite dwines away, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 4. **Ayr.** When cant and fashion dwine ootricht, And a' their kin, White *Jottings* (1879) 198. **Lth.** The day dwines awa', and the night comes on, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 24; Heavily dwined the last nicht o' the year, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 113. **Edb.** Tho' lairds tak toothfu's o' any warming sap, This dwines nor tenant's gear, nor cows their crap, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 182, ed. 1785. **Rxb.** I wad grow hairse and dwine into a squeak, Allan *Poems* (1871) *Rustic Bard.* **Dmf.** Ere life shall dwine To its last scene, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 30; The hinmaist whaup has quat his eerie skirl. . . . Din dwines athort the muir, Reid *Poems* (1894) 29. **Nhb.** The auld year dwines fu' fast awa, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 296. **n.Yks.** It a soort o' dwinied away, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 54; **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Mah seoul dwined when a spak, Littledale *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 6.

Hence (1) **Dwine**, *sb.* the waning or decline of the moon; (2) **Dwining**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* fading, drooping, declining; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* a fading, dwindling.

(1) **Sc.** But I hae a darg i' the dwine o' the moon To do, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1820) 280 (Jam.). (2, *a*) **Per.** With every daily dwining hope, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 88. **Edb.** Dwynin Nature droops her wings, Wi' visage grave, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 116, ed. 1785. **Nhb.** Nae dwining welcome bring ye, Nae pithless music sing ye, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 264; May music's sel' watch thy repose, An' cheer the at life's dwining tide, *ib.* 308. (*b*) **Edb.** Ding awa' the vexing thought O' hourly dwyning into nought, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 138, ed. 1785. **Keb.** Longing, and dwining, and greening of sick desires would cause it to bide out the siege, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 85.

3. To cause to waste away or dwindle. Also used imprecatively.

Sh.I. Hit [clipping] be dwin'd! *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897). **S. & Ork.**[1] Dwyne thee! **Gall.** I will dwine your flesh on your bones, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlii.

[1. Sche dwined awaie boþe dayes & niȝtes, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 578. OE. *dwīnan*, to waste away. 3. His deidly drouth, Quhilk pynis him, and dwynis him To deid, Montgomerie *Cherrie* (1597) 753.]

DWINE, *v.*[2] **s.Cy.** (Hall.) I.W.[1] To pull even.

DWINGE, *v.* **Lei.** **e.An.** Also in form **dwingel**. **Lei.**; **dwingle** **Nrf.**[1] [dwindʒ.] To shrivel up, shrink, dwindle.

Lei.[1] A feace loike a Bess-Pule apple, all dwinged o' wan soide. **e.An.**[1] Apples are dwinged by over-keeping. **Nrf.** A shrivelled apple is said to be dwinged all up (W.R.E.); (W.W.S.); **Nrf.**[1]

Hence **Dwingeling**, *adj.* shrivelled, dwindling. **Lei.**[1]

[Cp. MLG. *dwengen*, to press, squeeze (Schiller-Lübben); G. *zwangen*.]

DWINGLE, *v.* **Sc.** To loiter, tarry, linger.

Rxb. Ahin' the lave oft did I dwingle To patch the weel wi' eident pingle, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 106 (Jam.).

DWINGLE, see **Dwinge**.

DWINNAL, DWINNEL, DWINNIL, see **Dwindle**, *v.*

DWITHE, *v.* **Wxf.**[1] To look on, behold.

DWIZY, *adj.* **Nhp.**[2] [dwi·zi.] Sleepy.

DWIZZEN, *v.* **Yks.** **Nhp.** **Bdf.** **Hnt.** [dwi·zən.] To shrink, dry up; to have a parched appearance, as withered fruit or the skin of old people. **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dwizzened**, *pp.* wrinkled, wizened, withered like an over-kept apple, &c.; (2) **Dwizzen-faced**, *adj.* thin-faced; having a wizened face.

(1) **n.Yks.**[12], **Nhp.**[12], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **n.Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 131. (2) **n.Yks.**[12] **m.Yks.**[1] A skinny-looking person is dwizzen- or wizzen-faced.

DWOILE, DWOLL, see **Dwile**, *sb.*[1], **Dwal(l**.

DWYBAL, DWYBLE, DWYBE, see **Dwable, Dwaub**.

DWYES, *sb. pl.* I.W. [dwaiz.] Eddies.

From the dwyes of the withy-bed when they dived, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) l. 47; **I.W.**[12]

DWYNE, see **Dwine**, *v.*[1]

D'YA, DYAL, see **Do**, *v.*, **Dial**.

DYB, *v.*[1] **Sh.I.** To indulge in, partake of.

Da oonwholesom' aetables 'at folk dyb intil, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898).

DYB, *v.*[2] **Sh.I.** To work patiently. **S. & Ork.**[1]

DYB, see **Dib**, *sb.*[4]

DYBALL, *sb.* **Nrf.** [Not known to our other correspondents.] Difficulty. (A.G.F.)

DYCHE, DYDDER, see **Ditch**, *sb.*[1], **Dither**, *v.*[1]

DYD, *sb.* **Sh.I.** A meal, repast.

A'm seen fower hungry boys 'at widna 'a' left a bane o' ane o' dem twa unpackit [unpicked] for wan dyd, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897).

DYE, *sb.* **Nhb.** **Shr.** Also written **die** **Nhb.**[1] In *comp.* (1) **Dye-earth**, a pale-coloured species of clay; cf. **die-earth**; (2) **-sand**, ochraceous sand produced by pulverizing a soft sandstone, used for scouring floors.

(1) **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 244. (2) **Nhb.** We'll sell . . . Black pepper, dye sand, an' sma' yell, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* 1818) 16; **Nhb.**[1] Its bright colour makes it a favourite article for washing over stone floors or steps.

DYED I' THE WOO', *phr.* **Knr.** (Jam.) A proverbial phr. signifying naturally clever.

DYEL, see **Deal**, *sb.*[12]

DYER'S NEAF, *phr.* **Yks.** A small, dark cloud betokening rain.

n.Yks. That little dark cloud like a man's hand which Elijah saw is still a recognised forerunner of wet weather. When Michael spoke of it as the 'dyer's neäf' he was using the language of the district, Linskill *Haven Hill* (1886) xvii; 'A dyer's neaf an' a weather gaul Shippards warn 'at rain 'll fall.' This saying is still heard in Wensleydale, Swaledale, &c., but it is not common (R.B.).

DYESTER, see **Dyster**, *sb.*[1]

DYET, DYKE, see **Diet**, *sb.*[12], **Dike**, *sb.*

DYKEY, *sb.* **Sc.** A game of marbles; see below.

Per. Each boy puts a marble into the 'caup' and stands back, say 8 or 10ft., at 'the butts.' He throws, and if he hit any out they become his property. He loses his marble if he 'plunks' it (if it remain in the hole) (G.W.).

DYKIE, DYL'D, see **Dicky**, *sb.*[1], **Doiled**.

DYLING, *sb.* **Lin.** A small excavation for drainage purposes; a mark used by navvies, a cutting.

Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 704; **Lin.**[1], **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.)

DYLT, see **Doiled**.

DYM SASSENACH, *phr.* **Chs.** A Welsh phr. meaning 'I don't understand English,' used proverbially; see below.

Chs.[1] If a man is slow to take a hint, we say, 'It's Dym Sassenach with him.' It seems to be equivalent to the proverb 'None so deaf as those who won't hear.'

[Wel. *dym Sassenach*, (I have) no English, i. e. I don't speak or understand English.]

DYMONITE, *sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.) n.Lin.[1] [dai'mənait.] Dynamite.

DYMOX, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **dimmock** Nrf. A champion, a sturdy combatant, pugilist.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Treescóre dimmocks are about it, o' the waliant o' Isra'l, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 7; Nrf.[1] From Dymoke, the name of the hereditary champion of the sovereign.

DYNDERS, see **Dinders.**

DYNE, *v.* Lan. Used imprecatively. Cf. **dwine**, *v.*[1] 3.

n.Lan. Dyne thi', what's two or three snaps ta our lives, MORRIS *Siege o' Bron'ton* (1867) 5. s.Lan. (S.W.)

DYNLE, DYNNA, see **Dindle**, *v.*, **Do**, *v.*

DYOR, *sb.* N.I.[1] A drop, a small quantity of any liquid. A wee dyor is the same as 'a wee sup,' 'a wee drop.'

[Ir. *deor*, a drop (O'REILLY); OIr. *dér*, a tear (MACBAIN, 117).]

DYORRIE, *adj.* Irel. Dwarfed, small; also used as *sb.*

N.I.[1] There's a dyorrie pig in every litter. Ant. If a young pig in a litter is smaller than the rest it is called a wee dyorry, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Prob. a der. of *dyor* (above).]

DYRDUM, DYRLL, see **Dirdum, Dirl.**

DYSE, *v.* Se. Used imprecatively for 'damn.'

Per. Dyse yer skin! Dyse ye for a muckle ill-gaitet tawpie! (G.W.) Lnk. Dyse you! (JAM.)

DYSEL, DYSHEIGHTEN, see **Disle, Disheighten.**

DYSON, *sb.* Hrf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] The flax on a distaff.

[The same word as *dizen*, to put flax on a distaff; see **Dize.**]

DYST, *sb.* Sc. Also written **dyste** S. & Ork.[1]; and in form **doist** Abd. (JAM.) A dull, heavy stroke; the dull sound produced by the falling of a heavy body. S. & Ork.[1], Abd. (JAM.)

DYSTAR, DYSTE, see **Doister, Dyst.**

DYSTER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Also written **dyester** Sc. n.Yks.[2] [dai'stər.] A dyer.

Sc. That dyester's pole is good enough for the homicide, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) vii; *Scotticisms* (1787) 13. Cai.[1] Kcd. The dyster . . . lost his shop an' a' his claith, His bowies, pots, an' lit [dye], GRANT *Lays* (1884) 4. Ayr. Dyster Care, wi' his dairkest hilt, keeps dippin awa', *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 11. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] A cloth dyer. 'A dyester's swatch.'

[]bis diestere with oute blame Of þis childe hadde game, *Childhood of Jesus* (c. 1350) 1158 (MÄTZNER). *Dye*, vb. + *-ster.*]

DYSTER, *sb.*[2] Ken. 1. The pole of an ox-plough.

Ken.[1] ne.Ken. *Obsol.* (H.M.)

2. The pole attaching a horse to a 'jigger' (q.v.).

ne.Ken. The 'jigger' consists merely of two wheels, a small frame and a pole called a 'dyster' for fastening the horse to it (H.M.).

DYTCH, see **Ditch**, *sb.*[1]

DYTE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. 1. *v.* To walk with a sharp, short step, *gen.* applied to persons of short stature.

Hence (1) **Dytan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of walking with a sharp, short step; (2) **Dytin'**, *ppl. adj.* having a habit of walking with a sharp, short step. Bnff.[1]

2. To walk crazily, as one stupefied.

Bch. Nae mair whare Winter's ev'nin's come, We'll hear the gleesome bagpipes hum; Now ilk ane dytes wi' fient a mum, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 11, 12 (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Dytit**, *ppl. adj.* stupid. Bch. (JAM.); (2) **Dytter**, *v.* to move in a tottering way, to walk stupidly. Bnff.[1]

3. *sb.* A short, quick step. Bnff.[1] 4. A person of small stature. *ib.*

DYTHE, *sb.* Cor.[3] The subsoil.

Whin tha mores [roots] git entu tha dythe they well du.

DYTHING, *sb.* Lin.[1] A small drain cut for drainage purposes.

DYUGGINS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Rags, tatters, shreds.

N.I.[1] Uls. My breeches in dyuggins an totthers, *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) VI. 42. Ant. Tear him into dyuggins in no time, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 23.

DYVOUR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **diver, divor, dyver, dyvor.** 1. *sb.* A debtor, bankrupt.

Sc. He hes cryed himself diver, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 376; Thief, beggar, and dyvour were the saftest terms, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. s.Sc. No man could have acted the dyvour better than he, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 354. Rnf. Toiling like a slave to sloken you, ye dyvor, WILSON *Poems* (1816) *Watty and Meg.* Ayr. He was obligated to take the benefit of the divor s bill, GALT *Provost* (1822) vi; An' rot the dyvors i' the jails! BURNS *Address Beelzebub*, l. 40. Lnk. What can we say But what we're dyvours that can ne'er repay, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 35, ed. 1783. Lth. He'll thoosands turn to peasant lairds, Wha noo are dyvour bodies, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 160. e.Lth. A miracle could save us not! The dyvor's coort we bud gae throo! MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 92. Slk. Like ane that's just gaun to turn dyvour, taking on a' the debt he can, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 12, ed. 1866. Keb. I am as deeply drowned in his debt as any dyvour can be, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 76.

2. A ne'er-do-well, a troublesome, restless person, a rascal. Also used *attrib.*

Cai.[1] Dmb. A papist preist or a bishop, or sum wild dyvor of that kind, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xiii. Rnf. He could paint Craigielee and his divors, A'dancin' through ither blin' fu', BARR *Poems* (1861) 119. Ayr. The dyvour's pappin' twa into the mooth o'm for every ane that goes into the dish, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 14; He was, to say the God's truth of him, a divor body, with no manner of conduct, saving a very earnest endeavour to fill himself fou as often as he could get the means, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxii. Lnk. That auld dyvour—Nickie-ben, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 75.

3. *v.* To impoverish, make bankrupt.

Per. They cannot have sufficient beasts to plow. This dyvers both your honour's land, and them, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 74.

[1. Dyvour . . . quha being involved and drowned in debts, and not able to pay or satisfie the same, for eschewing of prison and uther paines makis cession and assignation of all his gudes and geare in favours of his creditours, SKENE *Expos.* (ed. 1641) 49. Prov. *deveire*, a debtor (MISTRAL), Romanic **debĕtor*, Lat. *débitor*, see THOMAS *Philologie Français* (1897) 25.]

DYVOUS, see **Divus.**

DYZE-MAN'S DAY, *phr. Obs.* n.Cy. Nhp. Also in forms **dyzemas** Nhp.[1]; **dizimus** Nhp. Holy Innocents' Day, Dec. 28; also called **Dizimus Sunday.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Nhp. *ib.* (M.); Nhp.[1] A festival of great antiquity, though the observance of it, and the name, are now *obs.* A sexagenarian on the southern side of the county informed me that within his remembrance this day was kept as sacred as the Sabbath, and it was considered particularly unlucky to commence any undertaking, or even to wash, on the same day of the week, throughout the year on which the anniversary of this day last fell; and it was commonly said, 'What is begun on Dyzemas Day will never be finished.'

E

E. In the modern dialects there is no longer any distinction between OE. e (Germanic e) and OE. ę (arising from i-umlaut).

I. Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. e, ę in closed syllables is :—

1. e (a mid front wide vowel like the *e* in standard Eng. *men*) in Or.I., Arg., Cai. (also æ), mn. Lowland Sc. (also æ), Kcb. (also æ), s.Lowland Sc., Nhb. (see **2**), Cum. (see **2**), Wm., Yks. (see **2**), sc.Lan., nw.Der., Glo. (see **2**), Brks., Bck. (also æ), Hrt. (see **2**), Cmb., I.W., w.Dor.

2. æ (a low front narrow vowel in quality like the *ä* in Swedish *lära*, see Ellis *E. E. Pr.* V. 80*, 711) in Sh.I., em., wm., and sm.Lowland Sc., s.Nhb., Dur., parts of Cum., w.Yks. (Doncaster, Huddersfield, Keighley), Lan. (see **1**), I.Ma., Chs., Flt., Dnb., Stf., Der. (see **1**), Not., Lin., Rut., Lei., Nhp., War., Wor., Shr., Hrf. (also æ), parts of Glo., Oxf., Bdf., parts of Hrt., Hnt., Nrf., Suf., Ess., Ken., Sur., Sus., Wil., e.Dor., Som., Dev., Cor.

II. The normal development of OE. e, ę in originally open syllables is :—

1. Long ī in Ked. (also ei), Frf., Arg., em., wm., sm., and s.Lowland Sc., Nhb. (also iə), Dur., Cum. (also iə), w. and s.Chs. (also ē), Stf. (see **2**, **4**), Not., Lei. (also ē, iə), War., Hrf., Hnt. (also iə), nw.Nrf., n. and e.Ken., e.Sus. (also ē), e.Dor (also iə), Cor.

2. Long close ē in w.Yks. (Doncaster), I.Ma., Flt., Dnb., nw.Stf., Der. (see **7**), Rut. (also ī and ei), Nhp. (also ī and ei, see **5**), Wor., Shr., Glo. (also ę̄). Oxf., Brks., Bck. (also ī and eə), Bdf. (also ī, iə), Cmb., Nrf., w.Suf., Sus., Sur., Wil. (also eə), w.Dor., Som., Dev., Cor.

3. Long open ē in Sh.I., Or.I., Cai., mn.Lowland Sc.

4. ei in nw. and w.Yks., s.Stf.

5. æi in Lan. (see **7**), e.Der., m.Nhp.

6. eə in e.Yks. (also iə), e.Suf.

7. iə in Nhb. (also ī), Cum. (also ī), Wm., n., nc., m.Yks., ne. and se.Lan., nw.Der., Lin., Hrt.

8. üə (also æə) in Hmp.

III. The normal development of OE. ē (i-umlaut of ō) is :—

1. Long ī in Sc. and most of the dialects of Eng. **2.** Long close ē in n.Wor. (also ī), e.Sus., sw.Dev. **3.** ei in Nhp. **4.** ei in n. and nw.Yks. **5.** æi in s.Chs., nw., em. and e.Stf., Der., Lei., ne.Shr. **6.** eə in e.Suf. **7.** æə in Hmp. **8.** iə in s.Lin., s.Bck., Wil.

IV. The normal development of OE. ǣ (Germanic æ) is :—

1. Long ī in Sc. and most of the dialects of Eng. **2.** Long close ē in nw.Stf., n.Wor., nc.Shr., e.Dor., w.Som., n. and sw.Dev. **3.** ei in Lei., Nhp. **4.** ei in n. and nw.Yks. **5.** æi in s.Chs., e.Stf., Der. **6.** eə in e.Suf. **7.** üə (also æə) in Hmp. **8.** iə in m.Yks. (also ī), nc.Lan., n.Lin., s.Lin. (also ī), Oxf., e.Som.

V. The normal development of OE. ǣ (i-umlaut of ā) is :—

1. Long ī in Sc., Nhb., Dur., Cum., wm.Stf., Der. (also æi), Rut., n.Hrf., e.Lon., n. and e.Ken.

2. Long close ē in I.Ma., nw.Stf., w. and s.War., Wor., Shr., Glo., Oxf., s.Bck., ne.Nrf., Ess., I.W., e.Som. (also iə), w.Som., Dev., Cor. **3.** ei in Lei., Nhp. (see **8**), n.Bck. **4.** ei in n. and nw.Yks. **5.** æi in s.Chs. (also ǽiə, iə). **6.** eə in e.Suf. (also ī). **7.** æə in Hmp. **8.** iə in ne., m. and w.Yks., Lan., Lin., m.Nhp., Bdf., Wil. (also eə), e.Dor. (also ī), e.Som. (also ē).

VI. The normal development of OE. ēo is :—

1. Long ī in Sc. and nearly all the dialects of Eng. **2.** Long close ē in sw.Dev. **3.** ei in Lei., Nhp. **4.** ei in n. and nw.Yks. **5.** æi in s.Chs. (also ī), nw. and e.Stf., w.Der., ne.Shr. **6.** æə in Hmp.

VII. The normal development of OE. ēa is :—

1. Long ī in Sc., Nhb., Dur., Cum., nw. (also ē), wm.Stf., nw. and s.Der., Lei. (also ē), nc.Nhp., e.War., s.Wor. (also ē), n.Shr. (also iə), ne.Shr. (also ē), Ess., n.Ken., e.Dor., e.Som. (also ē), Cor. **2.** Long close ē in I.Ma., s.War. (also iə), n.Wor., Glo., m.Cmb., ne. and s.Nrf., n. and sw.Dev. **3.** ei in Nhp. (see **6**). **4.** ǽiə in s.Chs. **5.** eə in e.Suf., Hmp. **6.** iə in Yks., Lan., s.Chs. (see **4**), Flt., Dnb., s.Stf., e.Der., Not., Lin., Rut., m. and sw.Nhp., m.Shr., n.Hrf., Oxf., Bck., Bdf., Hrt., Sur., Sus., Wil., w.Som.

Note : The quantity of the first element of the diphthongs in **II**–**VII** varies between medium long and long. The stress is always on the first element.

EA, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Hrf. e.An. Also Som. Also in forms **a**, **aa**, **ay** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.; **eaa** Lakel. n.Lan.[1]; **eau** n.Yks.[2] Not.[2] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **eay** Nhp.[2]; **ee** Chs.[3] Lin. Cmb.[1]; **ey** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] Wm.; **eye** Chs.[3] Hrf.[2]; **ie** Sc. (Jam.); **oe** S. & Ork.[1]; **yeo** e.Som. [ī, iə; ai.] **1.** A river or the channel of a river; a watercourse; also applied to water *gen.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lakel.** 'Hows t'eaa?' i.e. How is the water running? Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 315. **Wm.**[1] **w.Yks.** A river along the sands on the sea shore, Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] 'How's t'eaa?' how is the channel, is it good crossing? **ne.Lan.**[1] **Not.**[2] Proper name of a certain drain. 'Th' aud ea[ɣ]' [the old eau]. **Lin.** The Fen-men still speak of Bourn Ee, Risegate Ee, Popham's Ee, &c., Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) i; Used to indicate the feeders of some of the great drainage channels and rivers in the Fens, e.g. Gosberton and Risegate Eau, *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 149; Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 705. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] When the Withern Eau was ditched. **Nhp.**[2] **e.An.**[1] Found, with some variety of form, in the proper names of places in all parts of East Anglia; but in its own proper form, perhaps only in the fen-country, at the south-eastern angle of the county of Norfolk, and the adjoining part of the Isle of Ely. Popham's Ea, and St. John's Ea, are water-courses cut for the drainage of different parts of the Bedford level into the Ouse above Lynn. **Cmb.** There was a certain sewer called South Ee, but anciently Old Ee, whereby the water ought to passe unto Dowesdale, Dugdale *Imbanking* (1662) 329; **Cmb.**[1] **Nrf.** That a dam be made in Dunstall dike, so that the waters . . . may run into Bush fen Ea, Dugdale *ib.* 295. **Som.** (Hall.) **e.Som.** Main drain of a level, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *Comp.* **Ea-** or **Eau-course**, a water-channel. **n.Yks.**[2]

3. A well-watered piece of land; a meadow or piece of ground near a river partly surrounded with water; an island.

Sc. A term used in the formation of the names of many places; signifying an island (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**[1] **Wm.** *Kirby Stephen Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891). **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 17, 1883) 7. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] At Chester, we find the 'Roodee' and the 'Earl's Eye.' **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] An old saying, 'Blessed is the

eye That's between Severn and Wye.' This seems to refer not to the human eye, but rather to the well-watered country between Severn and Wye.

[1. OE. *ēa*, a river; cp. ON. *á*. The spelling *eau* in the fen-country is due to assoc. w. Fr. *eau*, water. 3. Ay, eye, a watery place, Coles (1677). ON. *ey*, an island, Norw. dial. *øy* (Aasen); OE. *ēg* (*īg*), Merc. *ēg* (Sweet *O.E.T.* 608).]

EA, EACE, see **Aye,** *adv.*[2], **Easse.**

EACH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in forms **eads** Nhb.[1]; **eatche** Sc.; **edge** N.I.[1] Nhb.[1]; **eetch** Cai.[1]; **eitch** Sh.I. [ītʃ, īdz, edʒ.] An adze.

Sc. Let me hae a whample at him wi' mine eatche—that's a', Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxv. **Sh.I.** Ae nicht he wis gaein' hame frae his wark wi' his fit eitch apon his shouder, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 251. **Cai.**[1] **N.I.**[1] 'Foot edge,' a footadze. **Nhb.**[1]

[OE. *adesa*, an adze, Merc. *eadesa* (V.P. lxxiii. 6).]

EACH, *adj.* Var. dial. forms in Eng. [ītʃ, ētʃ, oitʃ.] (1) **Aich,** (2) **Etch,** (3) **Eych,** (4) **Eyche,** (5) **Oich,** (6) **Oitch,** (7) **Oych,** (8) **Oytch,** (9) **Yeach.**

(1) **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **Ess.** Four tits, at las, they mounted wor—To beat etch rider meant, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839 st. 109; **Ess.**[1] (3) **Lan.** Obut being o bit gloppent eych neaw un then, Ormerod *Fellev fro' Rachde* (1864) Pref. 7. (4) **e.Dev.** Eyche man was ta paäy ver th' freute wi' a theusan zeelver bits, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 11. (5) **e.Lan.**[1] (6) **Lan.** An' oitch begins to nod its yed, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 144; They partin', an' go'n oitch ther own way, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 10. (7) **Lan.** Oych morn to get ready forth' schoo', *Sngs. and Poems* (1867) 28. (8) **Lan.** Peg ud leyd oytch thing reddi for mi, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 13; **Lan.**[1] (9) **Glo.** 'Bout two men to yeach varm 'twill be soon, and the country will be sad lonesome, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x.

Hence **Eachon** or **Ichon,** *pron.* each one.

e.An.[1] In speaking of two individuals we commonly say eachon [each one]. 'I gave eachon of them half a crown.' 'Ichon on'em.' **Sus.** Holloway; **Sus.**[1] Ichon 'em; **Sus.**[2]

EACLE, EADLY, see **Hickwall, Eardly.**

EADS, EAG, see **Each,** *sb.*, **Egg,** *v.*

EAGER, *adj.* and *v.* n.Cy. Chs. **1.** *adj.* Angry, furious. n.Cy. (Hall.)

2. *v.* With *on*: to incite, hark on. s.Chs.[1]

[2. The nedy povertee of his houshold mighte rather egren him to don felonyes, Chaucer *Boethius*, bk. iv. vi.]

EAGER, see **Aigre.**

EAGERLESS, *adj.* w.Som.[1] [ē·gəlis.] Headstrong, eager, excited.

You did'n ought to zit yerzel up zo, take it quieter like, and not be s'eagerless [ai·gurlees]. A groom said of a horse, 'So zoon's ever he do zee th' hounds, he's that eagerless, can't do nort way un.'

[*Eager* + *-less*; the suff. prob. due to assoc. w. *restless*.]

EAGLE, *sb.*[1] War. [ī·gl.] An icicle. See **Aigle.**

I was puzzled by my old washerwoman calling my attention . . . to the 'eagles on the spout.' The word eagle is here in common use as applied . . . to the pendant stalactitic teeth of frozen water, *N & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 166.

EAGLE, *sb.*[2] Nrf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A small bag, a reticule. (M.J.I.C.)

EAGLES, *sb. pl.* Chs. Dev. [ī·glz.] The berries of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*. See **Bird,** *sb.*[1] **5** (3). Cf. **eggle-berry.**

Chs. (B. & H.) **Dev.** *w.Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col. 2.

EAGRE, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. e.An. Also in forms **aeger, ager** n.Lin.[1]; **aiger** ne.Yks.[1]; **aigre** e.Yks.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **eager** Not. Lin. e.An.[1]; **eger** n.Lin.[1]; **egor** e.Yks. (K.); **eygre, hygre** n.Lin.[1] [ī·gə(r), ē·gə(r).] A tidal wave or 'bore' in a river, esp. in the rivers Trent, Ouse, and Severn.

ne.Yks.[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796); Any sudden inundation of the sea is called an Egor at Howden (K.); **e.Yks.**[1] **Not.** They'll get caught by the Aigur, if they don't look out when they cross (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.); To this day, on our river Trent, as I learn, the Nottingham bargemen, when the river is in a certain flooded state, . . . call it Eager; they cry out, 'Have a care, there is the Eager coming!' Carlyle *Heroes* (1841) 30. **Lin.** The state of the river, the state of the tide, and the consequent impetus of the eager, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 112; Sic etiam nobis appellatur violentus ille aestus Trentae fluvii, Skinner (1671); Until at last it . . . rushed up the tortuous channel to Boston as a bore or hygre, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vii; This usually means the high tidal wave of the Trent and Ouse. A girl at East Stockwith, tells me, however, that there she frequently heard the ordinary tide called 'ager' as well as 'tide.' The large tidal wave was the 'war-ager' (M.P.). **n.Lin.** He would . . . get on a pink and go up wi' th' Ager apiece, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 87; **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

[An eagre rode in triumph o'er the tide, Dryden *Threnodia* (1685) iv.]

EAIRTS, *sb. pl.* Ilmp.[1] **1.** Stubble. **2.** That which is refused at meals.

[Cp. Bremen dial. *ort*, 'was das Vieh vom Futter übrig gelassen hat, . . . *ort-stro*, 'das Stroh welches das Vieh übrig lässet' (*Wtb.*); Nth. Fris. *örte*, 'beym Essen etwas übrig lassen, was man nicht mag, von Menschen u. vom Viehe' (Outzen); MDu. *orte*, remains of a meal (*Teuthonista*).]

EAKE, see **Eke,** *sb.*[1]

EALAND, *sb.* Yks. [ī·lənd.] An island.

Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883) 7. **w.Yks.** Still in daily use (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] A nice birk . . . at grew atop o' th' Ealand, ii. 290.

EALD, *v.* Not. Nhp. Shr. Written eild Shr.[2] [īld.] To yield, bear fruit, produce.

Not. (L.C.M.) **Nhp.**[2] Apples eald well this year. **Shr.**[2] The wheät dunna eild well.

EALD, EALDREN, see **Eld, Eldern,** *adj.*

EALE, *sb.* Nhb. [īl.] Low, flat, marshy ground by the side of a river; a 'haugh.'

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** A considerable tract of haugh-land, which had once been a series of eals, or islets, and was liable to be flooded, Bates *Thomas Bates* (1897) 18; **Nhb.**[1] 'Eales' is the name of a hamlet on the Tyne, at Knarsdale, and of a portion of the haugh at Corbridge. There is a place called Wyden Eels in Haltwhistle. Wide-eels and Bridge-eels are places on the East Allen. On North Tyne there are the Eels, near Wark, Bellingham Eels, and Eels in the parish of Greystead, and Eels-bridge on the Derwent, Hodgson *Nhb.* (1827) pt. ii, I. 86, note.

[*Eale*, synonymous w. 'haugh' (OE. *healh*), repr. OE. *heale*, dat. of the same *healh*, a nook, corner, see N.E.D. (svv. *hale* and *haugh*).]

EALE, see **Ail,** *v.* **3.**

EALIE, *int.* Sc. An exclamation of woe.

Rxb. And I must bid this earth farewell; Ealie, ealie, oh farewell, Oliver *Last Fairy.*

[OE. *ēa, lā*, alas!]

EALING, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. In form eyling n.Yks. **1.** A shed set against another building; a 'lean-to.'

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1874) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Anything reclining, or at an angle, as the 'ēaling,' or roof, of an house. **Lan.**[1]

2. *Obs.* ? The bay of a barn.

n.Yks. Claudius Best, who was suspected to be murdered and buried in an eyling of a barn, or some outhouse in Broughton, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Jan. 166½) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VI. 51.

EAM, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Shr. Also written **eeam** n.Yks.[2]; **eem** Sc.; **eme** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1] Shr.; **emm** Sc.; and in form **neam** w.Yks.[1]; **neem** n.Yks.[2] An uncle by the mother's side; a familiar friend or neighbour; a 'gossip.'

Sc. And Rob, my eme, hecht me a sock, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 352; Many aunts, many emms, many kinsfolk, few friends, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 251; Didna his eme die and gang to his place wi' the name of the Bluidy Mackenyie? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xii. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[1 2] **Nhb.** (J.H.); **Nhb.**[1] Still (1824) used. **Wm.** Only used in the expression 'Eäm and aunt,' Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 108. **n.Yks.**[1 2] **ne.Yks.**[1] *Obs.* **m.Yks.**[1] Not much heard. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[1 4] **Lan.** Hearne *Gl. P. Langtoft* (ed. 1810); Blount (1681). **Shr.**[2] All but extinct.

[Orestes . . . shuld wed Ermonia, the maydon, his owne myld cosyn, His Emes doghter, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 13101. OE. *ēam*, an uncle; cp. G. *oheim*.]

EAM, see **Aim,** *adj.*, **Eem,** *v.*

EAN, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Hrt. s.Cy. Som. Dev. Also in forms **yan** Dev.; **yawn** nw.Dev.[1]; **yean** Sc. n.Yks.[2] n.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Glo.; **yenny** w.Som.[1]; **yeon** Dev.; **yun** se.Wor.[1] [īn, iən, jīn, jiən.] Of ewes: to lamb, bring forth young. Also used *fig.*

Sik. One of the ewes . . . yeaned on a wild hill, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 403, ed. 1866. **Nhb.** March yeans the lammie, And buds the thorn, Chambers *Rhymes* (1870) 367. **n.Yks.**[2], **n.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3] **Wor.** Extra [payment] for ewe eaning, *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 13, 1896) *Advt.* **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] We'n got four an' twenty lombs ŏŏth ten yeows, an' theer's eighteen to ean yet. **Hrf.**[2] **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**[1] **Hrt.** When the ewe has lately eaned, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Som.** She stamps like an ewe upon yeaning, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 344. **w Som.**[1] Used mostly in *p. t.* and *p. part.* [ai·nud, u-ai nud]. I know her've a-ean'ĕd some place, but I can't zee no lamb. Thick yoe ont eany·z dree or vower days. Her'll yenny vore mornin'. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 20. **nw Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Eaning-** or **Yeaning-tide**, (2) **-time**, *sb.* the lambing season.

(1) **Nhp.**[2] (2) **n.Yks.**[2], **Hrf.**[2] **Dev.** I couldn't get for to go till . . . yeaning time were over, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 25; They could . . . nurse the sheep in 'yeoning time,' Baring-Gould *Idylls* (1896) 108. **nw.Dev.**[1]

[So many days my ewes have been with young; So many weeks ere the poor fools will ean, Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 36. OE. *ēanian*, to yean.]

EAND, EANY, EAPNS, see **And**, *sb.*, **Eeny, Yaspen.**

EAR, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **year** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **yer** e.Lan.[1] [īr, iə(r), jə(r).] **1.** *pl.* In phr. (1) *not to hear one's ears*, not to be able to hear oneself speak; (2) *to warm the ears*, (*a*) to get more than enough to drink; (*b*) to strike or box the ears.

(1) **N.I.**[1] There was sich a tar'ble noise A couldn't hear ma ears. **Ant.** Be quate, weans, A canny hear my ears for you, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2, *a*) **n.Lin**[1] I'll uphohd it thaay've getten their ears warmed rarely. (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] I'll warm thy ears for th', if ta duzn't cum oot o' that muck.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Ear-aches**, the field-poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; (2) **-bob**, an earring; (3) **-bosoms** or **-bussums**, (*a*) the tonsils or glands of the throat; (*b*) the orifices behind the gills of a conger; (4) **-breed**, (5) **-brig**, the cross-bar or projecting beam at each end of a cart on which the body of the cart rests; (6) **-burs**, a swelling behind the ears; (7) **-bussas** or **-busses**, see **-bosoms** (*a*); (8) **-buz**, a soft formation between the ears of fowls; (9) **-buzz** or **-buzzer**, the spinning or brown cockchafer; (10) **-droppers**, ear-rings; (11) **-drops**, (*a*) see **-droppers**; (*b*) the flowers of the garden fuchsia; (12) **-finger**, the little finger; (13) **-hole**, the ear; (14) **-keckers**, see **-bosoms** (*a*); (15) **-lap**, the lobe of the ear; (16) **-leather-pin**, an iron pin formerly used instead of a hook, on each end of the shaft of a cart, for fastening the chain by which the horse draws; (17) **-mark**, (*a*) a hole or notch made in the ear of any animal by which to distinguish it; (*b*) to mark an animal by making a hole or notch in the ear; (18) **-punch**, see **-mark** (*b*); (19) **-ring flower**, the common fuchsia; (20) **-rings**, the golden chain, *Cytisus Laburnum*; (21) **-sore**, easily offended.

(1) **Der., Not.** The popular name for field poppies, as well as cultivated ones, in this district is 'ear-aches.' . . . It is said that if they are gathered and put to the ear a violent attack of ear-ache will be the result, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 488. (2) **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Som.** Tha shade By thy light, quiverin', earbobs miade, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 72. (3, *a*) **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] When swollen, it is said, 'My ear-bosoms are down.' (*b*) **Cor.**[2] (4) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[12], **Not.**[2], **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **Cum.** T'ear brig was sooa rotten at t'corner staps steead oa ajy, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 217; **Cum.**[1] (6) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Yuur-buurz. (7) **Cor.**[12] (8) **nw.Dev.**[1] (9) **Cor.**[2] (10) **n.War.** There's nothing awanting to frighten the crows nowI've got my eardroppers in, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) 146. (11, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] Her'd a got on gurt ear-drops, same's a half-moon like, so big's a crown-piece. **Dev.** (R.P.C.) (*b*) **Sus.** (B. & H.) **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4], **nw.Dev.**[1] (12) [K.]; Brewer (1870.) (13) **w.Yks.** Ah'll claht thee thi ear-hoils if I git hod on thuh, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 8, 1893); An happen they'll warm thi ear-hoil for thee, Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1873); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** 'Hit him o'er chops this toime wi thi fist,' whispert Bowzer in his yerhole, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 21. **Not.**[2] **s.Not.** The snowball hit him in the ear-hole (J.P.K.). **War.**[3] Quite common 35 or 40 years ago. 'He hit me in the ear-hole.' **Wor.** Said he would hit him in the ear-hole, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 16, 1898).

(14) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The ear-keckers o' un be a zwelled out so big's two hen-eggs. (15) **n.Yks.**[2] (16) **Fif.** (Jam.) (17, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2], **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] I always ear-marks my wethers way a snotch outside th' off ear, and the ewes outside the near ear. (18) **Cum.** We sometimes take a little piece out of the middle of the ear, and we say it has been ear-punched, *Helvellyn*, in *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387. (19) **Lin.**[1] (20) **Chs.**[1] (21) **s.Not.** A told 'im whot a thought on 'im, and 'e went away lookin' very ear-sore (J.P.K.). **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] Spoken of any one who takes offence at trifles; as a farmer who is annoyed at small trespasses from his neighbour's sheep, &c.

3. The handle of a cup, jug, pitcher, &c.

n.Cy., Yks., Der. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **sw.Lin.**[1] She kep' moving the mugs and looking if their ears were cleăn. 'A two-eared kit,' a wooden vessel with two handles, used in milking. **Nrf.** The ear of the cup is broken, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 72.

4. *pl.* The staples or upright wooden handles into which the 'bail' or handle of a bucket, &c., is fixed.

s.Not. (J.P.K.) **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Bale.) **Sus.**[1]

[**3.** *Oreillon*, the handle or ear of a porrenger, Cotgr.]

EAR, *sb.*[2] Yks. Shr. Also Som. Dev. In *comp.* (1) **Ear-apron**, (2) **-bag**, an apron turned up at about half its length and stitched at the sides, thus forming a pocket, into which the short ears of corn are put as gathered by the gleaner; (3) **-brat**, a child's pinafore made in the same way and used for the same purpose as the 'ear-apron'; (4) **-picking**, gleaning; (5) **-pitching**, a method of preparing wheat for threshing; see below.

(1) **Shr.**[1] Ee'h'r' ap·ur'n. (2) *ib.* (3) *ib.* (4) **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) (5) **Som.** Wheat is seldom threshed with the straw, but the ears are cut off, and the straw bound in sheaves tied very tight. . . Ear pitching is the provincial term for this management, and the sheaves thus prepared are called reed sheaves, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 515.

Hence **Earing-time**, *sb.* harvest-time.

w.Yks. (G.R.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896).

[Earing-time, harvest, Bailey (1721).]

EAR, *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Suf. [īr, iə(r).] A kidney. See **Near.**

Lth., Dmf. (Jam.) **N.Cy.**[1] The ear of veal. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **Suf.**[1]

Hence **Ear-fat**, *sb.* the fat surrounding the kidneys. **Cum.**[1]

EAR, *sb.*[4] Som. A place where hatches prevent the influx of the tide.

Known, but not in common use now (W.P.W.); (Hall.)

EAR, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lei. Hrf. Ken. Wil. Som. Also in form are **N.Cy.**[2]; **ayre** e.Yks. [īr, iə(r).] To till or plough land.

Per. They need not sow, nor could they ear, If I should absent be, Nicol *Poems* (1753) 79, ed. 1766. **N.Cy.**[2] **Yks.** In Yks. the verb to earland [*sic*] is still a living expression, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 252. **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** [The Closes] have been ayred from St. Andrewe-day, Best *Rur. Econ* (1641) 82. **m.Yks.**[1], **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Ken.**[12] **Wil.** (K.); Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **Som.** Those ridges of hill seem as if 'eared with a sull,' Yonge *Cunning Woman* (1890) 105.

Hence (1) **Earable**, *adj.* arable, suitable for ploughing; (2) **Earing**, *sb.* a day's ploughing; the time of ploughing.

(1) **Yks.** A Yorkshireman, who has more Saxon than Latin in him, will not write 'arable land' but 'earable land,' *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 252. **Lei.**[1] (2) **Ken.**[1] **Wil.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).

[The king . . . will set them to ear his ground, and to reap his harvest, Bible 1 *Sam.* viii. 12. OE. *erian*, to plough.]

EAR, EARB, EARD, see **Ere**, *adv.*[1], **Year, Herb, Earth**, *sb.*[1]

EARDLY, *adv.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Lin. Also written **eadly** e.Lin.; and in forms **eadily** Lin.[1]; **heedly** Lin.; **yeardly** N.Cy.[2] [iə·dli.] **1.** *adv.* Very, exceedingly.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] Yeardly much, yeardly great. **Lin.** *Gen.* coupled with big, large; 'heedly big,' Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 337. **e.Lin.** Not ower eardly big (G.G.W.).

2. Powerfully, forcibly.

Lin.[1] He preaches eadily.

3. *adj.* Unusually large, unwieldy.

n Lin.[1] A gret eardly tonup.

[OE. *heardlīce* sorely, excessively; cp. ON. *harðliga* (also *harðla*, *harðt*), very, exceedingly (Fritzner).]

EAREY, *sb.* I.Ma. [ē·ri.] A hill-pasture, moor.

He won't be home till late, he's gone to see after the sheep on the earey (S.M.).

[Gael. *àiridh*, a place where cattle are, a hill pasture (Macbain).]

EARFE, see **Argh**, *adj.*

EAR-GRASS, *sb.* Som. [jā·-grās.] The annual or biennial grasses sown upon arable land; grass after mowing.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Yuur·-graas.

EARIDGE, see **Arrish.**

EARING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Hrt. Of corn: the act of forming ears or shooting.

The shoot or earing of young wheat, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

EARL, *v.* Sc. To bind to a bargain by payment of money, &c. Also used *fig.* See **Arle**, *v.*

Rnf. The heavenly vow I got, That earled her my own, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) *My Mary.* Lnk. Wha ance unconsciously were earled In some drink den, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 80.

EARL-DUCK, *sb.* Sc. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator.*

e.Lth. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 164. [Johns *Birds* (1862).]

EARLS, see **Arles.**

EARLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Irel. and Eng. [ē·rli, eə·li, ā·li, jā·li.]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Airly**, (2) **Arly**, (3) **Ayerly**, (4) **Earely**, (5) **Heearly**, (6) **Yarely**, (7) **Yarly**, (8) **Yearly.**

(1) Ir. If ye came airlier, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 67. Dub. A.S.-P.) w.Ir. It was him that ownded the churches in the airly days, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 3. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Glistering in the airly sun, Charnley *Fisher's Garl.* (1825) 7. Dur.[1] Cum. Let us get up airlie tui the veyneyards, Rayson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 12. Dev. Let es git up airly ta tha vinyird, Baird *ib.* (1860). (2) Nhb.[1] Arly bord, sor?' *Newspaper street cry.* n.Yks. Arly te bed, an' arly te rahse, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 63. n.Lan.[1], Brks.[1], Ess.[1] (3) w.Som.[1] How be off vor ayerly taties? [Ac·urlee] birds catch the worms. (4) w.Yks.[1] (5) n.Yks. Frae heearly youth, te hoary age, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 53. (6) Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (7) Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] It's the yarly bird as gollaps th' wurm. s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] They bin mighty yarly folks, them newcomers at Arscott. Glo. I wurked away yarly an' leet, *Roger Plowman*, 27. Som. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (8) I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] You be come to yearly, I baint in order vor-y, not eet.

II. Dial. uses. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Early hearts**, mature, early cabbages; (2) — **marlet**, a species of apple-tree; (3) — **note**, used when speaking of a cow expected to calve soon.

(1) Dwn. Knox *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). (2) Hrf. Nature has endowed some apple trees, such as the redstreak, foxwhelp, early marlet, ... with the power of maturing their fruits earlier in the season than others, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 289. (3) Chs.[3]

EARLYINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] Early produce.

EARM, see **Yirm.**

EARN, *v.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Also written **ern.** [iən.] To glean.

n.Cy. (Hall.). m.Yks.[1] [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

Hence **Earns**, *sb. pl.* ears of corn scattered on the ground.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896); (G.R.) [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* 1695).]

[Cp. MHG. *arnen*, to reap (Lexer).]

EARN, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also in forms **eirn-** Der.; **irn-** n.Cy. Lan.[1]; **yearn** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1]; **yen-** n.Yks.[12]; **yeren** Nhb.[1] Yks.; **yern** Sc. Dur.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **yirn** Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I.; **yurn** Dmf. (Jam.) [īrn, iən, jīrn, jiən.] To coagulate, curdle; to cause milk to coagulate with rennet in making cheese.

Sc. It sall be my faut if a better was ever yearned in Lowden, Scott *Midlothian* 1818, xxxix; Hang it up—for three weeks together, in which time it will be earned by the bladder, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 275 (Jam.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Sh.I. *Coll.* L.L.B.) s.Sc. If I tried to 'earn the milk it was either owre het or owre cauld when I pat it in the 'earning, Wilson *Tales* 1830 V. 58. Lnk., Peb. (A.C.) n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Send me a cheese, but it must not be hard yearned. n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[12], n.Lin.[1]

Hence (1) **Earning** or **Yearning**, *sb.* (*a*) rennet used in cheese-making; (*b*) cheese-making; (*c*) the stomach of a calf, used *fig.* of persons; (2) **Earning-bag**, (3) **-cloot**, *sb.* a calf's stomach or 'keslup' enclosed in a cloth and used in cheese-making; (4) **-grass**, *sb.* the common butter-wort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*; (5) **Earnings**, *sb. pl.*, see **Earning** (*a*); (6) **Earning-skin**, *sb.* the stomach of a calf used as rennet in cheese-making; (7) **-tub**, *sb.* the tub in which the milk is placed for curdling; (8) **Yirned**, *ppl. adj.* curdled, coagulated; (9) **Yurn**, *sb.*, see **Earning** (*a*).

(1, *a*) Sc. Mrs. MacClarty then took down a bottle of runnet, or yearning, as she called it, *Cottagers of Glenburnie* (c. 1820) 202 (Jam.). Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), Inv. (H.E.F.) e.Fif. Guid, fresh whey it was too, juist aff this mornin's 'earnin', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] n.Yks. Lend me a little earning, For we mun mack some cheese, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 627; n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.[1], Not.[1] Der. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Der.[1] Ae'rni,n, uu'rni,n. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Earning? why, that's what they mak' erud or cheese wi'. Nhp.[1] (*b*) w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] A farmer when he has begun to make curd for cheese is said to have begun irnin'. (*c*) Abd. I thocht aw wud rive my yirnin lauchin at 'im, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii. (2) Sc. (Jam.), Nhb.[1] (3) Nhb.[1] (4) Lnk. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] A plant used in North Tynedale for the purpose of curdling milk is called 'yerning grass.' Nhb.[1] (5) e.Yks. Yerens, oate meell and onions, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 172. w.Yks.[24] (6) ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1] A calf-head and a piece of earning skin, *Family Acc. Bk.* (1778). [The fourth stomach is the maw, which is what the butchers sell for yearning-skins, so much used among farmers, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 134.] (7) Lan.[1] (8) Sc. Great dishes of yirned milk, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xxxii. (9) Dmb. (Jam.)

[To earn, to run as new cheese does, Bailey (1721). The same word as ME. *ernen*, to cause to run, OE. *ærnan*, the equiv. of *rennan*, caus. of *rinnan*, to run; cp. OE. *rynning*, 'coagulum' (Ælfric). Earning, runnet wherewith they convert milk into cheese, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

EARN, *v.*[3] ? *Obs.* Dev. To give earnest.

Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

EARN, see **Erne.**

EARN-BLEATER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **earn-bliter** (Jam.); **ern-bleater** Swainson; **yern-bliter** Bch.

1. The common snipe, *Gallinago coelestis.* Cf. **bleater**, and **bog-bleater**, s.v. **Bog**, *sb.*[1] 1 (3).

n.Sc. (Jam.) Bch. The niest morning they had me up afore the sky, an' I believe afore the levrick or yern-bliter began to sing, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 9. Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; The earn-bleater, or the muirfowl's eraw, Was like to melt her heart awa, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 62, ed. 1812. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 192.]

2. The curlew, *Numenius arquata.* Abd. (G.W.)

EARNDER, see **Undern.**

EARNEST, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **arenest** I.W.[1]; **arness** Shr.[1]; **arnest** Nhb.[1] n.Lan.[1] Brks.[1] I.W.[1]; **yarnest** se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Brks.[1] w.Som.[1]; **yarnst** s.Chs.[1]; **yearnst** I.W.[1]; **yernest** Nhp.[2] [ā·nis(t, ā·nis(t, jā·nis(t.] Money given to fasten a bargain, esp. money given to a newly-hired servant. Also in *comp.* **Earnest-money.**

Nhb.[1] w.Yks. 1721—Paid of earnest, being 2 bargaines, *1s. 6d.*, *Bradford Prsh. Accts.* n.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] The custom in hiring farm servants was, and no doubt still is in many places, for the servant to call at the farm where he or she wanted a place, a few weeks before Christmas, and *gen.* at night, and if the bargain was struck the farmer gave the man or woman a shilling, and this was understood to fasten the servant for a year. If anything occurred to break the engagement the shilling was sent back, and if accepted there was an end to the engagement. When cattle-dealers buy a beast which they agree to take away at some future time they always leave a deposit, *gen.* a sovereign, as a security for the completion of the transaction, ... in order to fasten the farmer to his share of the bargain; indeed they always at the same time make use of the expression, 'Well now, I'll fasten you.' s.Chs.[1] Ēeŭr)z ŭ shil·in yaarnst [Here's a shillin' yarnst]. Lin. Holloway. n.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] A hansel or customary payment of first fruits or 'footing.' Nhp.[1] A shilling is the customary sum given to servants; and if the master or mistress repent of the engagement, the servant is told to drink the earnest, implying that the bargain is void, and the money may be retained; Nhp.[2], War.[3], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] *Obsol.* 'I thought yo' wun 'ired at the Bonk.' 'Aye, so I wuz, but I send my yarnest back.' Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] The 'arnest' or 'arnest money' is a shilling given on hiring a servant; it completes

the contract. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1] I.W.[1] I bote a pig un, and ghid un a crown in yearnest. Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). n.Wil. I tuk a shillin 'earnest money' (E.H.G.). w.Som.[1] You'll buy un then, will-y? Well then, I must 'ave a suvreign in yarnest [yaar'nees] else I 'ont stand word.

Hence **Earnested**, *pp.* having received money to bind the bargain.

War.[3] At Statute Fairs, when servants are hired for the coming service year, the hiring is not completed until they have been earnested.

EARNSTFUL, *adj.* Lan. Also in forms **yearnsful**; **yearnstful** Lan.[1] [iə'nstful, jiə'nsful.] Earnest, with great longing or yearning. Also used *advb.*

Lan. An' how yearnsful he lookt as he lee, Ramsbottom *Cy. Wds.* (1866) 40; Lan.[1] Oytch body lookt wi' sich yearnstfo een as iv thi lipp'nt o' summut leetin' cawt o' th' cleawds, Scholes *Jaunt* (1857) 42. s.Lan. (S.B.)

Hence **Earnstfully**, *adv.* earnestly, wistfully, yearningly.

Lan. Bodle begun o' lookin' very yearnstfully at th' fire-hole, Waugh *Sketches* (1855) 28; Lan.[1] s.Lan. Working with hand and foot as yernstfully as if he were weaving by the mule, Bamford *Walks* (1844) 152.

[Thar-for he ansuerd ernystfully, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) viii. 144.]

EARNY-COULIGS, *sb. pl.* Or.I. Tumuli. (Jam.); S. & Ork.[1]

EAROCK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **eerock** Rnf.; **eirack**, **erack**, **erock** Sc. (Jam.); **errack** Sc. (Jam.) Frf.; **errock** N.I.[1]; **yearock** n.Sc. (Jam.) [ī'rək, e'rək.]

1. A bird a year old; used *attrib.*

Sh.I. A erək [ærək] goose, Jakousen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 107.

2. A hen of the first year, one that has only just begun to lay; a pullet.

Sc. 'An earock's egg,' one of a small size (Jam.)'; 'What? hae you ony eggs to sell?' 'No anc. I wat our tappet erock laid but twa,' *Donald and Flora*, 84 (*ib.*). Frf. He has a clunker on his crown, Like half an errack's egg, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 18. Rnf. Three fat eerocks fastened by the legs, Wilson *Poems* (1816) *Laurel Disputed*. Ayr. Byde till the eggs were clockit, and the 'earocks of some sonsy and sappy size, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 133. Slk. What'n a bonny, broon, basted, buttery, iley, and dreepin breast o' a roasted earock! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 111. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Cp. Norw. dial. *aaring* (*aring*), a yearling (Aasen). For the dim. suff. *-ok* see Jakobsen (*l. c.*).]

EARSH, see **Arrish**.

EART, *adv. Obs.* Dev. At one time.

Dev. Eart one, eart another, Moore *Hist Dev.* (1829) I. 353; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 145. n.Dev. Eart wan, I zem, an' eart the t'ither, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 111; Tha wut roily eart upon wone and eart upon another, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 225; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435.

EARTH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Aath**, (2) **Arth**, (3) **Ath**, (4) **Eard**, (5) **Eath**, (6) **Eird**, (7) **Eord**, (8) **Eorth**, (9) **Erd**, (10) **Erth**, (11) **Eth**, (12) **Hard**, (13) **Yar**, (14) **Yarth**, (15) **Yath**, (16) **Yeard**, (17) **Yearth**, (18) **Yeath**, (19) **Yerd**, (20) **Yerth**, (21) **Yeth**, (22) **Yird**, (23) **Yirth**, (24) **Yurth**, (25) **Yuth**.

(1) Som. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (2) Nbd.[1] n.Lin. Who on arth would ha' expected to see you here? Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 104. (3) Yks. Deep i' cawd ath, *Spec. Dial.* 15. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 47; e.Yks.[1] He's genniest [most repining] awd chap upo' ath. w.Som.[1] Droa u lee'dl aeth' oa'vur-t [Throw a little soil upon it]. Noa soa'l pun aeth' kèod-n due ut [No soul upon earth could do it]. nw.Dev.[1] (4) Sc. Whan shook the eard, and all about A goustie murmur spread, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 241. Ayr. The guid wichts [fairies] . . . cam oot o' Cleeves Cove, 'to ride in middle eard,' Service *Notandums* (1890) 99. Wxf.[1], n.Cy., Dur. (K.), n.Yks.[2], n.Lin.[1] (5) n.Lin.[1], Hmp.[1], I.W.[12] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). (6) Sc. Let the eird bear the dyke, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 130, ed. 1881; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* C.) (7, 8) Wxf.[1] (9) Sc. Fleming *Scripture* (1726). Gall. Frost binds up the e'rd like flint, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 45. Nhb.[1], Yks. (K.) (10) Wxf.[1] (11) e.Yks. I' the heavens above, and i' the e'th beneath, Linskill *Exchange Sond* (1888) vi. nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[2], Dor.[1] w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] (12) n.Yks.[2] (13) w.Yks.[1] (14) w.Yks.[1], Chs.[123], Lei.[1], Brks.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (15) e.Yks. He tell'd ma there was fooaks at tuther sahd o' yath, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 94; e.Yks.[1] (16) Ayr. She has stamped on the grassless yeard, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* 1803) 120, ed. 1871. Nhb.[1] (17) Abd. It was na its usual way to go roun' the yearth, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 120, ed. 1889. Per. I've ta'en a firmer grip i' yearth, Haliburton *Orkil Idylls* (1891) 89. Lnk. There's nane on yearth that lo'es a man sae well, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 134. Lth. A' the blasts o' yearth an' heaven, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 40. Nhb. The flooers cums oot o' the yearth, Robson *New. Sng. Sol.* (1859 ii. 12. Cum. The floures appear on the yearth. Rayson *ib.* Wm. An fairly ower-ran the yearth Wi' o' his men, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 41. Yks. Hawf yearth, wi'oot a sign ov a tree, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 121. w.Yks.[13], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Stf.[1], n Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] (18) Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Noobody upon the feyace of the yeath, 52; I.W.[2] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). (19) Sc. He that counts a' costs will never put plough i' the yerd, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 14. Or.I. (S.A.S.) Bch. Wi' glowrin een and scoulan brows He lookit on the yerd, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 13. Abd. To tice them oot o' the yerd, laddie, The worms, for my daily food, Macdonald *Sn Gibbie*. xxx. Ayr. Spadefuls of yerd cast upon them, Galt *Legatees* (1820) vi. Nhb.[1] Cum. *Gl.* 1851). n.Yks.[3] (20) Fif. Ow'r the great waist o' mither Yerth, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 9. Nhb. As if yeben and yerth was coming together, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 89. Dur.[1], Cum.[1], Wm. (B.K.), w.Yks.[2], n.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Whad bin 'ee cartin' yerth fur, Dick—is dirt sca'ce at yore place? e.An.[1] (21) Yks. Ah fills oop tay hole wi' yeth, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xx. n.Yks. They lift our thowts away fra t'yeth, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 28; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Sadden'd yeth,' compact soil. ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], Chs.[1] (22) Buff. Down aneath the yird, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 7. Abd. I'll be laid aneath the yird. Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 187. Kcd. Feed wi' yird faur soil was sandy, Grant *Lays* (1884) 68. Fif. Rais'd baith yird and stane upright, Beattie *Arnha* c.1820) 54, ed. 1882. e.Fif I cud hae lain doon... an' kissed the very yird, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. Rnf. Now, to the yird I e'en commend ye, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 34. Ayr. Straught or crooked, yird or nane, They roar an' cry a' throu'ther, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 5. Lnk. Cracks in the yird in a hot simmer drouth, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 133. Lth. Him wha cauld in yird does lie, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 107. Edb. On the naked yird, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. Bwk. I like the bare sleek yird, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* 1856) 83. Peb. He's lying cauld in the yird (A.C.). Slk. A black thing new risen out o' the solid yird, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. Kcb. This heid will be aneath the yird, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 50. n.Cy. *Border Gl. (Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. They twist and thraw frae wast to east, A' filed wi' yird. Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 13; Nhb.[1] w.Yks. 'T flowers appear upov 't yird, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 12. (23) Abd. I have seen them bite the ground and the cauld yirth too, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 59, ed. 1889. Rnf. Numerous Nignaws from New Zealand, The clean tither side o' the yirth, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 195. Lnk. What power on yirth can them enslave? Thomson *Musings* (1881) 16. Edb. A day o' joy, sae free frae wae, Is seldom seen on yirth, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 42. Dmf. This vice, doon-trodden yirth, Quinn *Heather* 1863) 79. Gall. Twa waefu' outcasts on the yirth, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 72, ed. 1897. Lan.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* 1825). (24) Cum. Swecaran fit teh oppen t'yurth, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 11; Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] A man isn't wūrth hevin if he hesn't a bit o' t'feace o' t'yūrth, 32. (25) se.Wor.[1]

II. Dial. uses. 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Earth-back**, a mound; (2) **-bare**, unpaved; (3) **-bark**, the roots of the plant *Tormentilla officinalis*; (4) **-bobs**, tufts of heather; (5) **-bun**, earth-bound; (6) **-burn**, an intermittent land-spring; (7) **-cave**, a natural cave; (8) **-clowed**, having mud stuck about the feet; (9) **-dike**, an earth-bank thrown up as a boundary or defence; (10) **-din**, thunder; thunder in the earth; an earthquake; (11) **-dole**, a portion of ground for a grave; (12) **-drift**, snow or hail driven violently by the wind from off the earth; (13) **-eldin**, fuel of peat or earth; (14) **-fast**, (*a*) deep-rooted in the earth; (*b*) a stone or boulder enclosed in a bed of earth; (15) **-fast stone**, see **-fast** (*b*); (16) **-foist**, mouldiness and decay from contact with the ground; the smell proceeding from it; (17) **-ful**, greedy as the earth; (18) **-gall**, the centaury, *Erythraea Centaurium*; (19) **-grub**, an earthworm; (20) **-houe**, an earth-mound; (21) **-houses**, habitations formed under ground; (22) **-hunger**, *fig.* the keen desire for food sometimes manifested by people before death;

voracity for land; (23) **-hungry**, voraciously hungry; (24) **-laigh**, as low as earth; (25) **-mawk**, see **-grub**; (26) **-meal**, earth-mould, churchyard dust; (27) **-nobbles**, large lumps of clay; (28) **-pots**, holes and hollows in the upper surface of the chalk; (29) **-quake**, a social gathering; (30) **-quakes**, the dodder-grass, *Briza media*; (31) **-ridge**, a narrow strip of ground round the sides of a field; (32) **-smoke**, the common fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*; (33) **-srew**, the common shrew-mouse; (34) **-stopper**, a man whose duty it is to stop the holes or likely 'earths' of a fox early in the morning before the hunt begins; (35) **-stopping**, stopping up foxes' holes before the hunt begins; (36) **-sweat**, a state of great anxiety in which one sweats a great deal; (37) **-swine**, a fearsome beast supposed to haunt churchyards and feed upon the corpses; (38) **-titling**, the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (39) **-worm**, *fig.* a miser, a covetous, grasping person.

(1) **s.Pem.** Go on top of the earthback, an' yeä'l be âble to see am (W.M.M.). (2) **n.Yks.²** A yethbare rooad. (3) **S. & Ork.¹** Used as a substitute for bark in tanning leather. (4) **Lan.** Folk 'at's bin brought up o' yirth-bobs . . . are noan so soon kilt, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) i; Heaw arto gettin' on among yon yirth-bobs upo' Lobden Moor? *ib. Yeth-Bobs* (1869) i; **Lan.¹** (5) **n.Yks.²** (6) **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 173. (7, 8, 9) **n.Yks.²** (10) **n.Sc.** Pretty *gen.* through *n.* counties (JAM.). **Bnff.¹** (11) **n.Yks.²** A rich man at last, like a poor man, nobbut gets his yeth-dooal. (12) **Abd., Rnf.** (JAM.) (13) **Bwk., Slk.** (*ib.*) (14, *a*) **n.Yks.²** 'It isn't yethfast eneeaf,' the foundations are not deep enough. (*b*) **Nhb.¹ Wm.** Niver mind that—that's a yerth-fast (B.K.). **w.Yks.** These boulders, or 'earthfasts,' have been cut up for building stone, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 29; (S.P.U.) **n.Lan.¹** (15) **Sc.** An earth-fast stone, or an insulated stone, inclosed in a bed of earth, is supposed to possess peculiar properties. It is frequently applied to sprains and bruises, and used to dissipate swellings; but its blow is reckoned uncommonly severe, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 404 *note* (JAM.). **n.Sc.** In the midst of Clyde's water There stands a yird-fast stone, BUCHAN *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 31. **n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹** (16) **n.Yks.²** (17) **Cum.¹** (18) **w.Cy.** (B. & H.) (19, 20) **n.Yks.²** (21) **Abd.** At the same place . . . are what the country people call eird houses. These are below ground. . . The sides of these subterraneous mansions are faced up with dry stones, to the height of about 5ft., they are between 3 and 4 ft. wide and covered above with large stones laid across, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 182 (JAM.). (22) **Sc.** If he has such an eard hunger we 'ill stuff his stomach with English land, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) ix; Viewed as a presage that the yerd, or grave, is calling for them as its prey (JAM.). (23) **Sc.** (JAM.) (24) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (25) **n.Yks.²** (26) **Bch.** Ye wou'd hae thought that the yerd-meel had been upo' their face, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* (27) **n.Yks.²** (28) **Nrf.** The chalk is worn away into pipes and hollows—called 'earth-pots' in Norfolk, and sometimes 'sand-galls,' WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 409. (29) [These multitudinous meetings were known by the names of assemblies, routs, drums, tempests, hurricanes, and earthquakes, HORNE *Olla Podrida* (1820) I. 66.] (30) **Nhp.²** (31) **w.Dev.** Earth-ridges are formed in the field, either with mold hacked from the borders of it, or with the soil of the area raised with the plow, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) 158. **Cor.** A few feet of earth round a field, which is ploughed up close to the hedges, and (sometimes after having produced a crop of potatoes) is carried out into the field for manure, and there mixed with dung, sand, &c., *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (32) **n.Cy.** (B. & H.) **w.Yks.** (W.M.E.F.) (33) **Nhb.¹** (34) **w.Som.¹** (35) **Brks.¹** (36) **n.Yks.²** (37) **ne.Sc.** A mysterious dreaded sort of animal, called the yird swine, was believed to live in graveyards burrowing among the dead bodies and devouring them, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 130. (38) **e.Lth.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 45. **n.Yks.¹², e.Yks.** What wisdom and philosophy there is in styling one who spends his whole life in hoarding riches, a yath worrum, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 5; **e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹**

2. Phr. *yird and stane*, the symbols of formal investiture in ownership of land. Used *fig.*

Ayr. The labours and ministration of John Knox were testimonies that he had verily received the yird and stane of an heritage on high, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xii. [The symbols for land are earth and stone, ERSKINE *Instit.* bk. ii. tit. 3 (JAM. s.v. Happer).]

3. *v.* To bury; to put into the ground, inter. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Nabody ever kenn'd whare his uncle the prior earded him, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv; For which, gude saul, she sainted was, And yirdit in that place, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 51. **Bnff.** He rests in the old churchyard, where he himself assisted to yird so many 'rude forefathers,' GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 72; **Bnff.¹** Yird the pleuch. **Bch.** The gou'd which he himself Had yerded in his tent, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 7. **Abd.** The neighbours colleckit to yird him, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 38. **Frf.** Wha Has buskit him, fan dead sae brae? I saw him yerdit, I can swear, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 17. **e.Fif.** There they lie yirdit on the banks o' the Bannock till this very 'oor, LAITO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx. **Rnf.** Lauchlan did dee, and was welcomely yirdet, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 79. **Rxb.** 'Fairly yirdit,' dead and buried (JAM.); By Aaron's beard, I'll shoot an' yird them, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 112. **Slk.** What's come o' my hare now? Is she sautit, or yerdit? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 70, ed. 1866. **Cum.** (J.W.O.), **n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹** We yath'd awd woman yestherday.

Hence (1) **Yerd** or **Yird**, *ppl. adj.* buried; (2) **Yirding**, *sb.* burial, interment.

(1) **Ayr.** They may hook a yerd taid on the brae. GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv; When we came to the spot it was just a yird toad, *ib. Ann. Parish* (1821) x. (2) **e.Sc.** What's the use o' the Foond [the Funeral Society Fund] if ye're to cheat Tammas o' the yirdin'? SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 32.

4. To cover with earth; to turn up the ground in ridges to cover or protect the roots of plants, potatoes, &c.

Sc. Potatoes put into a pit under ground, that they may not be injured by frost, are said to be erdit, or yirdit (JAM.). **Lnk.** To knit up dollers in a clout And then to eard them round about, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 100. **Nhb.¹ Wm.** Ye mun yerth up t'taties (B.K.). **n.Yks.** A man with a double-boarded plough, drawn by one or two horses, earths up the drills, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 147 *note*. **n.Lin.¹** You mun set all han's on to earth th' taaties tomorra'. **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1896); **War.²; War.³** The ground must be earthed up for the turnips. **s.War.¹ Ken.¹** I've earthed up my potatoes. **Sur.¹** It's time they taters were earthed up. **n.Wil.¹** Them taters wants yeathin' up (E.H.G.).

5. To turn up the ground as a mole does. Sus.¹² **6.** To knock with violence to the ground. Bnff. (JAM.), Bnff.¹

[**3.** Cum hame, and hing on our gallowis of Aire, To erd the vnder it I sall purchas grace, DUNBAR *Flyting* (1505) 372.]

EARTH, *sb.²* Sc. Also Suf. Sus. Hmp. Som.

1. Of land: one ploughing.

Ked. Next year it is sown with barley, or Chester bear, after three earths or furrows, *Statist. Acc.* XI. 109 (JAM.). **Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849, We give our fields sometimes another earth, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.¹, e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Hmp.¹ w.Som.¹** Wee nûv'ur doa'n gee wai't bud wau'n aeth [We never give wheat but one earth, i.e. we sow after once ploughing]. You can break 'em up and put 'em to corn all to one earth. [To one, two, three, earths; to plough the ground once, twice, or thrice; to sow after one, two, or three ploughings, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).]

2. A furrow; a ploughed field or stubble land. e.Suf. (F.H.), Sus.¹

[**1.** Such land as ye breake vp for barlie to sowe, Two earthes at the least er ye sowe it bestowe, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 84. OE. *yrþ (ierþ)*, ploughing.]

EARTHFUL, *adj.* Oxf. Ken. In form **yethful** Oxf.¹ In phr. (1) *earthful thing*, earthly thing; (2) *what in the earthful world?* what on earth? what in the world?

(1) **Oxf.¹** Uuy sets yuur in muuy dis ubilz ugluv'in frum wun daiz ind tl unudh'uur, un dhee asnt dun u yeth'ful thing dhis yuur bles'id dai [I sets yer in my dis'abilles aglovin' from one day's ind til another, an' thee asn't done a yethful thing this yer blessed day]. (2) **e.Ken.** 'What in the earthful world do you mean?' A common expression of surprise (M.T.).

EARTHLINS, *adv. Obs.?* Sc. Written **erthlins** Fif.; and in form **yirdlins** Abd. Fif. Earthwards, along the ground, towards the earth or ground.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Sometimes the ba' a yirdlins ran, Sometimes in air was fleeing, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 43. **Fif.** Wi' a dardum and a dirdum Yirdlins he daddit him and birr'd him, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 148; Erthlins wi' a dunderin' rattle Tummlet the tow'rs o' Troy, *ib.* 4.

[*Earth* + *-lings*. For suff. cp. **arseling(s.)**]

EARTHLY, *adj.* Yks. Hrf. In form **yathly** e.Yks.¹

1. In phr. *earthly world*, the world, earth.

e.Yks.[1] He minds nowt i yathly wold, bud scrapin munney tegither, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

2. Pale or lifeless as earth.

Hrf.[2] Dear, dear, how earthly the old man do look.

3. Rough, austere. w.Yks.[1]

[2. A precious ring . . . Doth shine upon the dead man's earthly cheeks, SHAKS. *Titus A.* II. iii. 229.]

EARTH-NUT, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. In forms **arnot** Sc. (JAM.) Cld.; **arnut** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Wm.[1] w.Yks.; **arrnut** N.I.[1]; **aunut** n.Yks.[2]; **awnut** N.Cy.[1]; **ear'nit** Ayr.; **ernit** sw.Sc.; **er-nut** Rxb. Dmf.; **yannut** e.Yks.[1]; **yar-nut** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **yennet** e.Yks.[1]; **yennut** n.Yks.[2]; **yer-nut** n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] Chs.[123]; **yeth-nut** Chs.[1]; **yowe-yonut** Wm. 1. The pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum.*

Sc. The poor had not been reduced to the necessity of living on arnots, myles, or the like, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 226 (JAM.). sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. Cld. KENNEDY *Flora* (1878) 72. Ayr. Fugieing the schule to herry nests . . . or gather ear'nits or rasps in the Craw-wood, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 43. Rxb. 'Ar-nut,' or 'er-nut,' is a corruption of 'earth-nut,' *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. Dmf. *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 534. N.I.[1] Ant., Dwn., Don. (B. & H.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The edible root of *Bunium flexuosum.* Wm. Len' us thi jacki-legs ta howk some yowe-yonuts up wi (B.K.); Wm.[1], n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. The roots are gathered and eaten by children, *Hlfx. Wds.*; w.Yks.[1], Chs.[123] n.Lin. He'd hed two sides wi' his feyther aboot which was reight waay o' grubbin' up yar-nuts, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 59; n.Lin.[1] w.Som.[1] Aeth'-nŭt.

2. *pl.* The tubers of the meadow-parsley, *Oenanthe pimpinelloides.*

Hmp. Children eat the tubercles under this name (B. & H.); Hmp.[1]

[1. Apios is called . . . in Englishe an ernute or an earth nute, TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1548) 14. OE. *earþhnutu*, earth-nut.]

EARWIG, *sb.* Var. dial. forms in Irel. and Eng.

I. (1) **Alliwig**, (2) **Arrawig**, (3) **Arrawiggle**, (4) **Arrywiggle**, (5) **Arrywinkle**, (6) **Arywiggle**, (7) **Earvrig**, (8) **Earwag**, (9) **Earwiggle**, (10) **Earwike**, (11) **Earwrig**, (12) **Earywig**, (13) **Errewig**, (14) **Erriwig**, (15) **Erriwiggle**, (16) **Harrywig**, (17) **Yarwig**, (18) **Yerriwig**, (19) **Yerwig**.

(1) e.An.[2] (2) Rut.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[12] Shr.[1] I conna bar them nasty arrawigs. (3) Nhp.[1], e.An.[1], Suf. (F.H.), Suf.[1] (4) Cmb.[1], Suf. (G.E.D.) (5) Suf. (F.H.) (6) Snf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 215. (7) w.Som.[1] Yuur'-vrig. (8) War.[2] (9) Nrf. It [a bird] throwed up a couple of earwiggles in the cage, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 92. (10) Som. (HALL.) (11) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (12) N.I.[1] w.Mid. Drat it! I've got a earywig in my ear (W.P.M.). (13) Oxf.[1] (14) Chs.[1], War.[2], se.Wor.[1], Brks.[1] (15) n.Yks.[2], e.An.[1] Cmb.[1] There's a great erriwiggle a-running up your arm. Nrf. Often used in rural parts (J.H.); Known, but not prevalent (H.C.H.). (16) Nhp.[1], Cmb. (J.D.R.) (17) Brks.[1] (18) Shr.[1] 'Mother, does a yerriwig bite or sting?' 'Ne'er-a one, dunna yo' see as it's gotten pinsons fur a tail?—so it pinches.' Shr., Hrf. *Provinc.* (1876). Brks.[1] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). (19) e.Lan.[1]

II. Dial. use. In phr. *to stare like a throttled earwig*, a common simile. s.Chs.[1]

EASE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. e.An. Som. [īz, iəz, w.Som. ēz.] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be at ease*, to wait patiently; (2) *to give one an ease up*, to assist, give a helping hand.

(1) s.Not. Yo mun be at ease for a bit longer, whilst ah find means to pay yer (J.P.K.). (2) Gall. Maisie . . . cast an eye up at the roof of the well-house. . . 'Give me an ease up!' she said quietly, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxviii.

2. *v. refl.* To relieve the bowels, to evacuate. n.Lin.[1], w.Som.[1] Hence (1) **Easings**, *sb. pl.* the dropped dung of animals on the pasture. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1]; (2) **Easement**, *sb.* evacuation. n.Lin.[1]

3. To cease operations; to slacken, abate.

Lnk. At length quo' he, an' eased his speed, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 12. n.Yks.[2] Train's boun to ease a bit.

4. To lower gently from an elevation.

e.An.[2] Ease it down.

5. With *up*: to make room.

s.Chs.[1] Kŭm, ee'z ŭp upŭ dhaat' bensh [Come, ease up upo' that bench].

[2. If thou wilt ease thyself, BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 13; Esyn, *stercoriso*, *Prompt.*; To do one's easement, *alvum levare*, COLES (1679).]

EASE, *v.*[2] Yks. Also written **eaze** n.Yks.[2] [īz, iəz.] To bemire, splash with mud. *Gen.* used in *pass.* Cf. **ease**, *v.*[1] 2.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] You hae gotten sair eased (ed. 1855). e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). m.Yks.[1]

EASEFUL, *adj.* Yks. e.Cy. Easy, unoppressive; comfortable.

n.Yks.[2] 'His tether's a varry easeful yan,' his ties or obligations are very light. e.Cy. (HALL.)

[*Aiser*, to be lazie, easeful, COTGR.]

EASEMENT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Shr. Som. Cor. In form **yeasment** Lan. [ī'z-, ē'zmənt, -ment.] Ease, relief of all kinds, esp. relief of or alleviation from pain; a remedy which relieves pain.

Sc. (A.W.), Ant. (W.H.P.) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Can ye ge me onny soort o' casement for t'teeath wark? e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] There's a drop of easement in that bottle yet—let me have it. Lan. Un awd konstitushun ut ud stond o deyl o' kumfortable yeasment, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 8. Chs.[1] s.Not. 'E weighed the apples for me, an' I thanked 'im for that easement (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] I've taa'en poonds wo'th o' doctors' stuff, but can't git noä ēäsement. sw.Lin.[1] I'd tak' anything whereby I could get some easement. Shr.[1] It's a great [ai'zmunt] to my mind as the Maister's got that corn lugged at last. w.Som.[1] Nif you could vind me a job vor the 'osses now and again, zir, 'twid be a easement o' the rent like. Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[2] w.Cor. I'm in great pain; turn whichever way I will I can get no easement M.A.C.).

[An easement, *exoneratio*, *levamen*, COLES (1679).]

EASEN, see **Easin(g**.

EASE-POLE, *sb.* Chs.[13] Also in form **aize-pow** Chs.[1] An eaves-pole or triangular piece of wood placed above the wall-plate of a building to raise the first course of slates to the proper angle.

EASER, see **Ezar**.

EASILIER, *adv.* Oxf. Comp. degree of *easily.*

Still in use (M.A.R.); (HALL.)

EASILINGS, *adv.* m.Yks.[1] Easily.

[*Easy* + *-lings*; for suff. cp. **earthlins**.]

EASILY, *adv.* Yks. e.An. Slowly. Also *fig.* of speech: distinctly, softly.

w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[1] My daam mends easily; w.Yks.[4] e.An.[2] A mother cautions her child, when learning to walk, 'Go easily.' e.Suf. Why don't you talk easily? (F.H.)

[Blow hit so That through the world hir fame go Al esely, and not to faste, CHAUCER *Hous F.* 1675.]

EASIN(G, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. to Wor. Shr. Also written **aishin** Sh.I.; **aisin** Sh.I. Shr.[1] War.[2]; **aizin** N.I.[1] Chs.[1]; **azin** Irel. Chs.[1]; **easen** Nhb. Wm. w.Yks.[5] War.[123]; **eazen** s.Don.; **eazin** Chs.[1]; **eeasin** e.Yks.; **eesin** Cum.; **eezin** s.Chs.[1]; **eisin** Sc. (JAM.); **eizin** Cai.[1]; **ezin** Cum.[1]; and in forms **eiz** Cai.[1]; **eize** e.Yks.; **yeasing** m.Yks.[1]; **yesin** Lan.; **yezzin** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] [ī'zin, iə'zin.] 1. The eaves of a house or other building, or of the thatched roof of a rick, stack, &c.; *gen.* in *pl.* form. Cf. **eavings**.

Sh.I. I canna loup aff o' da aishins o' da barn, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); Lay her inunder da aisin', *ib.* (Aug. 21, 1897); Robbie . . . climms up ipo da aishins, an' crawls alang till he wins ipo da rüf o' da hoose, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 56. Cai.[1] Frf. Rax me here your twal-foot trap, And let me frae the easin drap, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 96. e.Fif. I scrammled up a trap that was leanin' against the easin' and mounted up to the riggin', LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dwn. HUME *Dial.* (1878) 44. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (M.H.D.), Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. Willy gat a car reàp roond it, just below t'eesin', FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 134; You wad tak in watter varra fast about t'easin, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 267; Cum.[1] Wm. When the easens drop it's a sign of thaw (B.K.). n.Yks.[123], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Lyinge out of a stack to the eize, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 59; e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[125] Lan. His long white hair dripping like an 'easing,' BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 248; Lan.[1] Hearken heaw th' rain's

dhrippin' off th' easins [or yezzins]. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], s.Chs.[1] Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Der.[12], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[123] Shr.[1] 'Them Jacksquailers bin buildin' under the aisin agen, I see.' The *sing.* and *pl.* forms of this word are used indiscriminately for 'eaves.'

2. *Comb.* (1) **Easing-birds**, sparrows and other birds which build their nests under the eaves of a house; (2) **-butt**, the water-butt filled with the drainings from the eaves; (3) **-drop**, (*a*) that part of the roof of a house which juts over the wall, and carries off the drops; (*b*) water dropping from the eaves of a house after rain; *gen.* in *pl.*; (4) **-gang**, (5) **-sheaf**, the beginning of the roof of a rick or stack, where the sheaf is made to project beyond the wall of the rick, so as to throw the rain off, instead of its trickling down the side; (6) **-sparrow**, the common house-sparrow, *Parus domesticus*; (7) **-spout**, a spout from the eaves of a house; (8) **-swallow**, the martin, *Chelidon urbica*; (9) **-trough**, a gully or trough to carry off the rain at the eaves; (10) **-wa's**, the eaves on the inside of a house; (11) **-water**, water which has drained off the eaves and been collected; rain-water.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Sh.I.** I cam back wi' a bit o' clift 'at I fan stickin' abüne da aisen butt, *Sh. News* (July 13, 1897). (3, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Cai.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **w.Yks.**[23S] (4) **Cld.** (JAM.) (5) **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Ee zin-shof. Also called 'kitlin.' (6) **Lan.**[1] It's nowt but an easin'-sparrow. **ne.Lan.**[1], **War.**[3], **Wor.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 60; **Shr.**[12] (7) **w.Yks.** (J.R.); (J.T.) (8) **w.Yks.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 56. (9) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **Lan.** On t'yezin-throff aw seed Th' owd swallows dhrop, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 479. (10) **Cai.**[1] In the old small country houses which were rarely cumsiled [ceiled] or beam-filled, the eïz-wa's served for stowing away small articles not much in use. (11) **Sh.I.** Shü wis in wan green ludder frae da fore knee an' aeft, no ta spack o' aesin' watter, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898). **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

3. The roof of a house.

Chs.[1] *m.* and *s.* Ar Johnny's thrown his cap on Foster's azin. Tha'll faw off th' azin if tha dusner mind, mon, *Manch. City News* (Mar. 5, 1881).

4. That part of a stack where it begins to taper towards the top.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** A 'rick' was in process of building. It was well on toward the 'easin' when Saunders who was a top of it, .. desired the 'forker' to slacken his hand, ALEXANDER *Rur. Life* (1877) xv.

5. *pl.* The drops of water which fall from the 'easing' or eaves of a house or stack.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 18, 1896). **e.Lan.**[1], **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] 'Mother, 'ere's our Tum standin' under the aisins o' purpose to get wet.' 'Oud yore clack, I amma, for theer's none spottin'.'

[1. *Severonde*, the eave, eaving, or easing of a house, COTGR.; An esynge, *tectum, Cath. Angl.* (1483); *Easing* for older *evesynge* (*Prompt.*); der. of *evese*, eaves (*ib.*).]

EASINGS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[2] Sparks or smuts from a chimney. Cf. aize.

EASLE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also Ess. Also in forms **aizle, eizel** Sc. (JAM.); **essel** Elg.; **ezle, isel, isil** Sc. (JAM.); **isle** n.Cy. (K.); **izel** Slk. Cum.[1]; **izle** Slk. Nhb.[1] [ī·zl, i·zl, ai·zl.] A hot cinder, a live coal or ember. See **Izles.**

Sc. The phr. 'brunt to an eizel,' is used as to any body that leaves a residuum possessing some degree of solidity (JAM.); MACKAY. **Elg.** Amang the essels crouse ye heat, Your taes sae lang and sma', COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 242. **e.Fif.** The auld sorra banged up the remains o' the rock, wi' the aizles o' the lint still stickin' till't, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Ayr.** Ye wad observe them burn to a white aizle lovingly together, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxii; She notic't na an aizle brunt Her braw new worset apron, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 13; Fra the hill we saw the licht in the windo like a bricht far-awa aisle (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Edb.** They were reduced to a heap of grey aizles, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Bwk.** Fenders to hinder the aizles frae spangin' out, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **Slk.** Were burn'd unto an isel shell, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) *Wife of Esdel-More*; Till that hard and cruel heart of yours be nealed to an izle, *ib. Tales* (1838) 300, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** A spark of fire, *gen.* from wood (JAM.). **n.Cy.** (K.), **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] Dead fire of wood in an oven. **Ess.** We in Essex use easles for the hot embers, or, as it were, burning coals of straw only, RAY (1691) *Pref.*; A distinction is, however, sometimes made between the burning relics of straw and wood; as 'easles of straw,' and 'embers of wood' (W.W.S.); K.; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

[Isylof fyre, *favilla*, *Prompt.* OE. *ysle*, 'favilla' (ÆLFRIC); cp. ON. *usli*, a glowing cinder (FRITZNER).]

EASSE, *sb.* Glo. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **eace** I.W.[12]; **eass** Wil.[1] Dor.; **eeas** I.W.[1]; **ees** Hmp.[1]; **ess(e** Ken. (HALL.) Ken.[1] Dor.; and in forms **isse** Hmp.[1]; **yeace** Hmp.; **yeass** Som.; **yees** Wil.[1]; **yes** Som. Hmp.; **yess(e** Glo. w.Cy. Dor. Som. [īs, jīs, jes.] A large earthworm.

Glo. (J.S.F.S.) **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 251; **Ken.**[1] **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** A feast on the long earth-bred eaces, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 48; **I.W.**[12] **w.Cy.** Particularly those called dew-worms, GROSE (1790). **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1; HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (F.A.A.); (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[*Lumbrici*, little easses or earthwormes (FLORIO, ed. 1598). The same word as ME. *ees*, bait. Ees, fyschys mete on a hoke or boyght for fisshes, *Prompt.* OE. *ās*, food, meat; cp. Du. *aes*, a baite for a fish (HEXHAM).]

EASSEL, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **easel** s.Sc. (JAM.); **eassil** Rxb. (JAM.); **eissel** Slk.; and in forms **eassilt** Lth. (JAM.); **eastilt** Sc. (*ib.*); **eastle** Rxb. (*ib.*) [ī·sl.] 1. *adv.* Eastwards, towards the east. Also used *sbst.*

Sc. Ye should hae hadden eassel to Kippletringan, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) i. **s.Sc., Lth.** (JAM.) **Rxb.** 'Eastle to know,' to the east of the knoll (*ib.*). **Slk.** The air was gane to the eissel, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (ed. 1865) vii.

Hence **Eassel-ward**, *adv.* towards the east, in an easterly direction.

Sc. Now weize yoursel' a wee eassilward, SCOTT *Antiq.* (1816) vii.

2. *adj.* Easterly.

Slk. He cam yont to stop the ewes aff the hog-fence, the wind being eissel, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 12 (JAM.). **Rxb.** (JAM.)

EASSILT, EASSIN, see **Eassel, Eisin.**

EAST, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also Cor. [īst, Ir. ēst.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **East-by(e**, see **-lins**; (2) **— eye**, a squint, cast in the eye; (3) **-land**, eastern, belonging to the east; (4) **-lin**, easterly, east; (5) **-lins**, eastward, in an easterly direction; (6) **— Neuk**, Fifeshire.

(1) **Frf.** Ae ootlyin' cottage that was built in a hollow eastby a bittie, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (ed. 1889) 71. **Fif.** He'll land ye east-bye before an hour, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 113. (2) **Cor.**[3] A person with a squint is said to 'have an east eye' or 'to be east-eyed.' (3) **Sc.** Which made some of the east-land soldiers half mutiny, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 176 (JAM.). **Fif.** Dan Phoebus in his eastland bow'r, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 41. **Rnf.** Till eastlan' breezes hither bring The cuckoo, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 29; The Sin, frae yont an eastlan' hight, Was up the ether slidin', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 87. **Lnk.** Frae westlan' Clyde or eastlan' Forth, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 29. (4) **Sc.** He glances owr the eastlin' braes, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 363. **Elg.** Unbar yon eastlin gate, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 37. **Ayr.** How do you this blae eastlin wind? BURNS *Lett. to J. Tennant*, l. 3. **Lnk.** This shields the other frae the eastlin blast, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 84 (JAM.). **Lth.** The eastlin' wind blaws cauld, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 71; The eastlin' wind blew cauld an keen, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 84. (5) **Abd.** To the gate she got; Ay hadding eastlins, as the ground did fa', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 62, ed. 1812. **Fif.** The rabble... eastlins ... Ran down the South-street whirrin', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 110. **Lnk.** I'se try your win' a bittock eastlin's, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 23. (6) **s.Sc.** Every outlyer and rinner-about in the East Neuk has been this day at the head-quarters of Prelacy, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 322.

2. Used in describing the direction or situation of places, things, &c.; see below. Also used *sbst.* and *advb.*

Sc. I was wunnerin' if ye wadna gang east to Auchtermairnie wi' me, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) v. **e.Sc.** My next-door neighbour after calling will leave, saying, 'I maun be steppin' east; it's gettin' late.' A husband in bed gave his wife a dig in the ribs bidding her lie east an' gie him mair room. A ploughman went to a tailor and asked him to shift this coat button 'a wee east.' This usage prevails all along the Forth basin (G.W.). **Frf.** The Earl's son gaed east the toon lauchin' like onything, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) v. **w.Crk.** There are some peculiar expressions, such as the use of the words 'east' and 'west.' If a person wants you to stop a horse he will say 'Will you get to the east (or west, as the case may be) of the horse?' instead of asking you to go before him; or if they are asking for directions as to where they are to go, it is not for the place they ask, but 'Am I to go west?' or 'Am I to go east?'

but they never mention the north or south, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 118.

EAST, *sb.*[1] *Obs.?* s.Cy. w.Cy. Som. A kiln for drying hops. See **Oast**.

s.Cy. RAY (1691). w.Cy. GROSE (1790). Som. (P.R.) [WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

[Du. *east*, oast, malt-kiln; *est* (KILIAN); see Schuermans *Flem. Dict.* (1870) s.v. *Ast.*]

EAST, *sb.*[2] Lin. Brks. e.An. Amer. [īst.] 1. Dial. form of *yeast*.

n.Lin.[1], Brks.[1], Suf.[1], Ess.[1] [Amer. *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

2. *Comp.* **East-dumplings**, plain dumplings of boiled dough, cut open and eaten with sugar and butter. Brks.[1]

EASTER, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in form **aister-** Lan.[1] Nhp.[2]; **aisther-** Lan.[1]; **haster** Wil. [ī·stə(r), iə·stə(r), ē·stə(r).] In *comp.* (1) **Easter-ale**, an extra allowance of ale given to the labourers at Easter, and other great festivals of the Church; (2) **-ball**, a pudding or dumpling made for Easter Sunday; (3) **-bell**, the great starwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (4) **-book**, a book containing an account of 'Easter dues'; (5) **-cake**, a cake made and offered to friends at Easter-time; (6) **-dues**, Church rates, paid at Easter; (7) **-flower**, (*a*) see **-bell**; (*b*) the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*; (8) **-giant**, the bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*; see also **Easter-magiants**; (9) **-ledger**, (10) **-ledges**, see **-giant**; (11) **-lily**, (12) **-rose**, the Lent lily, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (13) **-shells**, periwinkles; (14) **-tide**, Easter-time.

(1) Nhp.[2] (2) Lan.[1] Well, mother, it's Aister Sunday t'morn; yo'n mak us some Aisther-bo's aw reckon. (3) Dev. From its time of flowering and the shape of the half-expanded blossoms (B. & H.); Dev.[4] (4) w.Yks.[2] (5) Sus. Cake somewhat like Twelfth cake, or plainer. It is made in the parishes of Slinford and Rudgwick, near Horsham. It is said to be lucky to eat it (S.P.H.). (6) w.Yks. (J.T.) War.[3] They were collected by the Parish Clerk on the Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week. 'Easter dues 4*d.* for a man and his wife, and 2*d.* from each housekeeper,' *Terrier of St. Martin's Ch., Birmingham* (1848) in BUNCE *Old St. Martin's* (1875). (7, *a*) e.Sus. (*b*) Dor. The Wood Anemone, at Whitchurch, [is] Easter flower. *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 2; (G.E.D.) (8) sw.Cum. (9) Wm. *Science Gossip* (1876) 116. (10) Cum.[1] Wm. [This] was the usual herb for what were called herb puddings, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 326; BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 236. w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 796. (11) w.Som.[1] Arstur lul·ee. Dev.[4] Only heard in one locality, Topsham. (12) w.Som.[1] (13) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Periwinkles, Easter shells, or the edible sea-snail abounding on the Whitby rocks. (14) Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

EASTER, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Also Dev. In form **aester-** Sh.I. 1. *adj.* Eastern, towards the east.

Per. Easter shades now usher in the night, NICOL *Poems* (1753) 180, ed. 1766. nw.Dev.[1] Always. Fields are frequently distinguished as Easter and Wester, e.g. Easter Good-vor-nort and Wester Good-vor-nort.

Hence (1) **Easterlings**, *sb. pl.* inhabitants of the east of England; (2) **Aester-side**, *sb.* the eastern side.

(1) Dev. One west country man can fight two easterlings, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) 4. (2) Sh.I. Shü's apo' wir aesterside, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898).

2. *sb.* The east wind.

Lth. In the full sweep of the freezing easter, LUMSDEN *Sheephead* (1892) 269.

[1. The dawning brake, and all the Easter parts were full of light, HARINGTON *Ariosto, O.F.* (1591) XXIII. vi. Prob. compar. of *east*.]

EASTER, see **Astre**.

EASTERLING, *sb.* Lon. The male wigeon, *Mareca penelope*.

Latham says that the young males were sold in London under the name of 'Easterlings,' and the females under that of 'Lady fowl,' SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 155. [Easterling, a name given to the immature male Smew, *Mergus albellus*, *ib.* 165. Cp. MONTAGU, 83.]

EASTER-MAGIANTS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **-magions** Nhb.[1]; **-man-giants** Cum. Wm.; **-may-giants** Cum.[1]; **-ment-gions** Wm.; **-mer-gients** Cum.; **-month-gions** Nhb.[1]; **-more giants** w.Yks.; **-mun-jiands** Cum.[1]; **eastern-giant** sw.Cum. The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*.

Nhb.[1] Cum. Seein' a nice bed ov Easter-mer-gients, Ah pull't two or three han-ful, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 110; The Bistort is called by the strange name of Easter man-giants. *Science Gossip* 1865) 36; HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 41. Cum.[1], sw.Cum. Wm. Ther's some Easter-man giants bi noo (B.K.); A mess made of the tender leaves of Alpine bistort, *Viviparum Polygonum*, called here Easter-ment-gions, . . and groats mixed with a small portion of young nettles, . . all boiled together in a linen bag with the meat, was accounted a delicacy to eat with veal in the spring, HODGSON *Beauties of Eng.* (c. 1812) in (B. & H.); Eaten when boiled with chives, groats, &c., as an accompaniment to veal and bacon (J.H.). w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 391.

EASTERN-SUNDAY, *sb.* e.An.[1] Easter Sunday.

[Eesterne, *Pascha*, *Prompt.*]

EASTICK, *sb.* Sh.I. Cold, showery weather. S. & Ork.[1]

[*Eastick* repr. **īstek*, *īs-t-ek*, comp. of ON. *īss*, ice + *-ek*, dim. suff. in Shetl. dial.; see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 105.]

EASTIE-WASTIE, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) An unstable person, one on whom there can be no reliance.

[Der. of *east* and *west*; prop. of one undecided as to the direction of his path.]

EASTILT, **EASTLE**, see **Eassel**.

EASY, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **aisy** Irel.; **aizy** e.Lan.[1]; **asy** Irel.; **eeasy** m.Yks.; **yezzey** Lan.; **yezzy** e.Lan.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* [ī·zi, iə·zi, ē·zi, je·zi.] 1. *adj.* and *adv.* In *comp.* (1) **Easy-melched**, of a cow: yielding milk easily; (2) **-milker**, a cow that yields her milk easily; (3) **-osie**, or **-ozie**, easy-going. Also used as *sb.*

(1) Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] *Obsol.* I like to milk Daisy, 'er's so aisy melched, an' gi'es aumust a cantle o' milk; Shr.[2] (2) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (3) Sc. She's one of the easy-osie kind that you can run into any shape you like, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 161; He was what is known in Scotland as an easy-osie bodie, a kind of 'we've-aye-been-providit-for-and-sae-will-we-yet' sort of man, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 64. Cai.[1] Mostly used of fat, indolent women. Dmb. A dizen or twa o' saft kind o' easy-osey men, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. Rnf. Twa easy-ozies, Who never look, e'en through their specks, beyond their noses, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 287. Ayr. He was just one o' the easy-ozie kind o' men that would do onything for the sake of peace, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 175; Oot o' nae easy ossey saft stock had he sprung, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 58.

2. *adj.* Phr. *be easy*, be calm, don't hurry, take things easily; *fig.* don't exaggerate, 'draw it mild.'

Ir. Oh, be aisy; why, how could they do that? LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 278; Arrah, Catty, now, can't you be asy? LEVER *C. O'Malley* (1841) xcix. Qco. Arrah, be asy, my lady! BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. ii.

3. Free from pain or stiffness; supple.

Sc. I'm stepping on in years, and not so easy in the joints as once on a day, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 69. Per. Ducking me in burns till I haven't a dry stitch on my back, or an easy bone in my body, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 88, ed. 1887.

4. Slow, easy-going; indolent.

n.Yks. He is varry eeasy about it [very backward]. They are eeasy about it (I.W.). e.Lan.[1]

Hence **Easyful**, *adj.* placid, indolent, easy-going, complacent.

w.Yks. Ah nivver saw a chap Sa easyful an fat, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 8; Sitch a easiful body shoo is; shoo's t'easifullest woman I ivver saw, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 8, 1893); He's t'easifl'st chap ah ivver seed (Æ.B.); w.Yks.[1] Shr.[2] Mr. Smith is very easiful under his troubles.

5. Feeble-minded, idiotic, silly.

Oxf.[1] Thā bist a yezzy poor crater, wi' unly jest sense enough to kyar theeself about, *MS. add.* Cor.[1][2] [Amer. Easily hoodwinked or defeated. 'You are easy,' *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 416.]

6. Moderate, not costly or extravagant; without much display. Also used *advb.*

Sc. Now, mak your price easy. They're bein folk, but they live quite easy (JAM. *Suppl.*). n.Yks. We hev a varry canny farm, at a eeasy rint, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 66. w.Yks.[1] I gat it at an easy end.

7. *adv.* Easily.

Sc. Your motive is easy kent, ROBB *Poems*, 104. Abd. Common (G.W.). Gal. That story is asy twold, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830

III. xvii. **w.Yks.** Easy learned, sooin forgotten, *Prov. in Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). **Lan.** He'll swallow th' bait as yezzey as he con sup a pint o ale, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 9; Con yo spare me so yezzy, then? Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 8; Thou'rt yezzy led off, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, iii. **Chs.**[1] Tak it aizy, mon. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hmp.**[1] *Gen.* used. He'll easy walk that far. That can easy be mended.

8. Gently, softly. Cf. easily.

Ir. 'Whisht, whisht, spake aisy,' implored the girl, 'till I tell ye,' Lucas *Romantic Lover* in *Chapman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895); Can't ye sit down aisy where ye are? *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 4. [**Amer.** Talk easy; walk easy, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 18.]

EASY BEEF, *phr.* Yks. Cattle not perfectly fat; thin, lean beef.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 15, 1893); **w.Yks.**[1]

EAT, *v.* Var. gram. forms and dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [īt, iət, ēt, eit, eət, jīt, jet.] I. Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Aet**, (2) **Ait**, (3) **Ate**, (4) **Ayt**, (5) **Ayth**, (6) **Eeat**, (7) **Eet**, (8) **Eht**, (9) **Eight**, (10) **Eit**, (11) **Et**, (12) **Eyt**, (13) **Hayt**, (14) **Height**, (15) **Heit**, (16) **Heyet**, (17) **Heyt**, (18) **Hit**, (19) **It**, (20) **Ite**, (21) **Itt**, (22) **Yeat**, (23) **Yet**, (24) **Yit**, (25) **Yut**.

(1) **Sh.I.** Doo . . . cutted aff da legs o' da hardest anes an' gae wis ta aet, *Sh. News* (July 17, 1897). (2) **Glo.** (E.D.) **w.Som.**[1] Thick bwoy wid ait us out o' ouse and 'ome, let-n have it. **Dev.** Let ma beluvid kom inta es gearden, an ait es plesint vrewts, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 16. (3) **nw.Abd.** John 'ill be like to ate himsel that he hasna won in, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 50. **Lan.**[1] Canto ate this bread? **Dev.** Dev. grace: 'Some's got mate that they can't ate, Some cude ate, but they've no mate, We've got mate, and stummicks t'ate, So let's be thankful for't' (W.W.S.). (4) **Lan.** Aytin a bit o' dumplin, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iv. **Dev.** I ant ad nuthin ta ayt ta-day, zur, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) ii. (5) **Wxf.**[1] (6) **Cum.**[1] (7) **Nhb.** Eet o' the breed, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860 ii. 14. **s.Chs.**[1] Ee't, 80. (8) **ne.Sc.** There wiz naither door nor window T' lat me in to eht, Gregor *Flk-Lore* 1881) 79. (9) **Wxf.**[1] **Lan.** Summat t'eight, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) ii. **n.Lan.** Let me belov'd come inta hiz garden, an eight hiz pleasant fruit, Phizackerley *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 16. (10) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 36; Sum thinks at fowk at eits like Sal, Is far moar flayed nur hurt, Preston *Poems* (1864) 19; **w.Yks.**[4] **Der.**[1] Aey't. (11) **Oxf.**[1] 'Et yer bread and smell yer cheese.' Said when the piece of bread is very large and the cheese very small, *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] A' wunt et nothin'. (12) **w.Yks.** My missis wor a bit of a screw, an' cud hardly thoil me enuff to eyt, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 15. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] (13) **n.Dev.** Doo hayt if 'e be ibble, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 15. (14) **w.Yks.** Findin stuff ta height for all them chaps, Rogers *Nan Bunt* (1839) 19. **Lan.** Th' owd chap's horse that geet fat wi' heightin i' th' neet-time, Waugh *Sneck-Bant*, ii. (15) **w.Yks.** Where are we to get summat to heit, thinks ta? Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839 111. (16) **Lan.** Aw wish tha had to heyet bones, too, tha greight glutton, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 16. (17) **Yks.** A man mud as weel heyt the divil as the broth at he's boiled in, Holroyd *Prov. an' Speyks.* **Lan.** They made him heyt his neet-cap, Waugh *Snowed-up*, iii; Yo met nevvur o had naut to heyte ov o day, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) i. (18) **w.Yks.** It's a job to git summat ta hit, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* c. 1882) *Gl.* **Lan.** Moll Eves was to steeal a red-herrin' . . . which she was ta hit, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 9. (19) **Wm.** Left t'kye naarly a heeal dae wioot a bite a owt ta it, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **e.Yks.**[1] (20) **Der.** Ite, mon, ite! Howitt *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 150. (21) **w.Yks.** I've plenty to itt, an' to drink, Twisleton *Poems* (1867) *Sng. of Old Maid*; **w.Yks.**[1] (22) **Lan.** Oi've nowt for t'yeat, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) iv. **sw.Lin.**[1] Bring the brambles hoëm, but don't yeät a many. (23) **Glo.** A man as can cook ers own vittles and yet 'em too, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvii; **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Wil.** Our grammer used to zay yettin' too much was wus than drenkin' too much, Akerman *Spring-tide* (1850) 58. (24) **m.Yks.**[1] Yi't, *Introd.* 34. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 292. (25) **se.Wor.**[1] 'Er caunt yut nuthin'; un we knaows uf 'er caunt yut 'er fittle, there must be summut wrong.

2. *Pret.* (1) **Ait**, (2) **At**, (3) **Ayth**, (4) **Eated**, (5) **Eaten**, (6) **Eet**, (7) **Et**, (8) **Ete**, (9) **Etted**, (10) **Üit**, (11) **Yatt**, (12) **Yet**, (13) **Yetted**, (14) **Yit**.

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877 46. (2) **Wxf.**[1] Ich at mee dhree meales [I ate my three meals]. (3) *ib.* (4) **Slk.** He boughed the calf and eated the cow, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 160. (5) **War.**[2] I eaten th' opple. (6) **Lan.**[1] Aw eet [or et] what thae gan mi. **e.Lan.**[1] (7) **Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] 80. **War.**[2] I et th' cake. **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 52. (8) **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The hayly ete it fur 'is supper las' night. 9 **Brks.**[1] (10) **Sh.I.** Doo . . . cutted aff da legs o' da hardest anes . . . an' üit dem dysel, *Sh. News* (July 17, 1897). (11) **Wm.** They yatt ther meat, an drank ther drink, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) III, ed. 1821. (12) **m.Yks.**[1] Ye't, Yet', *Introd.* 34. (13) **Brks.**[1] (14) **m.Yks.**[1] Yit'.

3. *pp.* (1) **Aeten**, (2) **Aten**, (3) **Eetn**, (4) **Eiten**, (5) **Et**, (6) **Ete**, (7) **Etten**, (8) **Etn**, (9) **Eyte**, (10) **Hetten**, (11) **Itten**, (12) **Yeat**, (13) **Yet(t**, (14) **Yetted**, (15) **Yetten**, (16) **Yitten**, (17) **Yut**, (18) **U-ait**.

(1) **Sh.I.** A'm no sayin' but a'm aeten hoes mony a time, *Sh. News* (July 17, 1897). (2) **Sus.** I don't look at what he hath aten, Blackmore *Springhaven* (1886) vi. (3) **Lan.**[1] (4) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. (5) **War.**[2] (6) **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 52. (7) **w.Yks.** I'd etten ivery morsel up'att'owd lass put aht, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 15; **w.Yks.**[2a] **Lan.** Awve etten my honeycom wi' my honey, Staton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 1; **Lan.**[1] He's etten o' the lot. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (8) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 33. **s.Chs.**[1] Et n, 80. (9) **e.Dev.** Ai've eyte my honeycwome wi' my honey, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 1. (10) **w.Yks.** Thah's hetten all that tommy, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 224. **Lan.** Aw no noshun o bein hetten wi bulljoans nn jack-sharps, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) ii. (11) **Wm.** I've itt'n my hüneycooam' wi' my hüney, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 1. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ye've ittenan' ye've liquored, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. v; **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe's nut itten hauf't' book o' my kneeaf sin Monday cum a sennight, ii. 291. (12) **n.Wil.** I've a yeat my honey-cwoämb wi' my honey, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860 v. 1. **Som** I have yeät moi honey-quom wi' moi honey, Baynes *ib.* (13) **I.W.** How be um to bury he, if so be as he's yet by a elephant? Gray *Annesley* (1839) I. iii. **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.) (14) **Brks.**[1] I ent a-yetted nothun' zence isterdaay marnin'. (15) **m.Yks.**[1] Yet-u'n, *Introd.* 34. (16) *ib.* Yit u'n. (17 **Glo.** The liuns aint a-yut me up, *Roger Plowman*, 59. (18) **w.Som.**[1] Uur aa-n u-ait noa-urt zunz uur ai't dhai dhae'ur tae'udeez [She has not eaten anything since she ate those potatoes].

II. Dial. uses. 1. In phr. (1) *to eat out*, (*a*) to corrode, eat away with rust; (*b*) of land: to absorb, swallow up; (*c*) *fig.* to supplant by underhand means; (*d*) coal-mining term: used when a level coal-drift is turned to the 'dip,' in order to take advantage of a 'rise hitch'; (2) — *up*, to be severely afflicted with a disease; (3) — *the calf in the cow's belly*, to forestall; to obtain money in anticipation of earnings; (4) — *oneself*, to be very much vexed or annoyed; (5) — *porridge*, to live, dwell, reside; (6) *eaten and spued*, used contemptuously of an unhealthy, dyspeptic person.

(1, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] I've a vound one o' the knives a drow'd out way the rummage, and now he's all a ate out way rist. (*b*) *ib.* Ter'ble field o' ground 'bout aitin out o' dressin—'tis a-go in no time. (*c*) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 15, 1893); **w.Yks.**[1] (*d*) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (2) **Sus.**[1] I was quite entirely eat up with the rheumatics (s.v. Byste). (3) **w.Som.**[1] I never don't like vor to draw no money avore I've a sar'd it, I zim 'tis aitin the calve in the cow's belly. **nw.Dev.**[1] (4) **nw.Abd.** John 'ill be like to ate himsel, that he hasna won in, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 50. (5) **Lan.** He should want Jammie to goo a-livin wi' him when he'd done atin porritch here, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 30. (6) **Sc.** True, Johnnie, 'eve lost Moff, but what needs 'e tae look sae etten an' spued ower't? Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 213. **Ayr.** The Reverend Mr. Godsneuaffs, a kin' o' eaten and spued leukin body, Service *Notandums* (1890) 26.

2. *Comp.* **Eat-meat**, one who is idle and lives on others.

Abd. Having previously had one or two of her sons at hame during the winter season. 'Mere ate-meats till Can'lesmas. I'm seer fowk hae's little need o' that,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 212.

3. *intr.* To taste when eaten.

s.Not. Them apples eats a sight better nor they look (J.P.K.). **w.Mid.** Good meat is sure to eat well if it is hung long enough. 'Eat short,' of food, to be easily masticated. 'The mutton eats very short and nice' (W.P.M.). [**Amer.** Of wood chuck: 'It eats like bar' (bear), *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 371.]

Hence **Eat**, *sb.* taste, the act of eating or tasting.

n.Sc. It is said a thing is 'gude to the eat,' when it is grateful to the taste (Jam.).

4. To drink.

w.Yks.[2] People speak of water for 'aitin' instead of for drinking.

Hence **Eating-water**, *sb.* water fit for drinking; drinking water.

w.Yks.[3] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] In contradistinction to carry water, some of which is only fit for swilling purposes. **s.Chs.**[1] Ee't-tin wai'tür.

EATAGE, *sb. Obsol.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. In form **eatish** N.Cy.[1] Grass available for grazing; the aftermath or growth of hay after it is cut; the right of pasturage upon grass after it is mown.

N.Cy.[1] Dur. There is no grass that will bring so heavy a crop of hay [as clover and rye-grass], and that after an early spring eatage; and likewise an excellent foggage after the hay, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815). e.Yks. Letten . . . the hey . . . without the eatage, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1941) 129.

EATEN CORN, *phr.* Cai.[1] Growing corn partially eaten by trespassing domestic animals.

In former times, when there was little or no fencing, such damage to corn crops was very common.

EATH, *adj.* and *adv.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. In forms **aeth** S.& Ork.[1]; **aith** Edb.; **eefe** Wxf.[1]; **eeith** Cum.; **eeth** Abd. Nhb.[1] Cum. Wm.; **eith** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Cum.; **eth** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] 1. *adj.* Easy.

Sc. It is eith crying yool on anither man's stool, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Dryest wood will eithest low, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 24, ed. 1871. Abd. Per. *Obs.* (G.W.) Wxf.[1] n.Cy. GROSE (1790); *Border Gl. Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1]; N.Cy.[2] It is eath to do. Nhb.[1] Cum. E'en yet it's eith to treace A guilty conscience in my blushen feace, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1743) 6; *Gl.* (1851). Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1667) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. n.Yks. Whore'th hedge is law, it's eath gitting o're there, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 494; n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Eathful**, *adj.* comfortable; (2) **Eath-kent**, *adj.* easily known; (3) **Eathlins**, (4) **Eathly**, *adv.* easily, readily; (5) **Eathy**, *adj.* easy.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) S. & Ork.[1] Applied to animals that have some distinguishing mark either in colour or in shape. (3) n.Yks.[2] I might eathlins hae tummel'd. (4) Sc. Can do is eithly born about, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); It howks sae eithly, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiii. Abd. That wi' which he wad sae eithly part, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 74. Frf. A signal eithly understood, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 16, ed. 1882; Such sights, would gar him jump, And eethly claw yon birkie's rump, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 106. Per. They As eithly believe them, since Jamie's away, NICOL *Poems* (1753) 25, ed. 1766. Rnf. Eithly may we see, The like has happen'd baith to you an' me, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 21. Ayr. War s horrific rage Might eithly fill a bardling's page, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 19. Lnk. Ye have not a heart And downie eithly wi your cunzie part, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 21, ed. 1783. Edb. Thinking on't [wine] When aithly she can find the theme Of *aqua font*, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 144, ed. 1785. Slk. The rein-deer can eithly run, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 14. Rxb. Wi' stocks or stanes they'll eithly crack, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 55. Dmf. Eithly tentit e'en and morn, REID *Poems* (1894) 147. (5) Dur. (K.)

2. *adv.* Easily, readily.

Sc. An unlucky man's cart is eith tumbled, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Abd. I find she's mettle to the teeth, And is nae like to be put aff sae eeth, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 115, ed. 1812; I eith cud see, it ga'e him meikle pain, SHIRREFS *Poems* 1790 88. Rnf. He made it ay his constant care, As eith he coud, To see I prosper'd in my lair, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 38. Lnk. Sic troubles eith were born, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 88. Edb. Eith can the plough-stilts gar a chiel Be unco vogie, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 151, ed. 1785. Gall. What in point o' sense is lackin, He'll eith supply, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 94, ed. 1897.

[1. Parfay þat ys bot eþe to rede, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 597. OE. *ēaþe*, easily; cp. *iēþe*, easy.]

EATH, see **Earth**, *sb.*[1]

EATHEET, *sb.* Wxf.[1] Also written **eatheit**. Evening.

EATHER, EATISH, see **Edder, Eatage.**

EAU, EAVE, EEAVEN, see **Ea.** *sb.*, **Eve**, *v.*, **Even**, *adj.*

EAVE, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The nave of a cart or carriage wheel.

EAVE-BOARDS, *sb. pl.* e.An. Boards put upon dung-carts to make them carry more.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Still common (M.C.H.B.). Suf. (E.G.P.)

[*Eave* for *Eaves* (q.v.) is here used for the edge of a cart.]

EAVELONG, *adj.* Cum. Yks. e.An. Elliptical, oval, oblong; oblique, sidelong. See **Avelong.**

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 302. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1891). e.An.[1] Along the edges, skirts, or eaves of inclosed grounds, particularly when they deviate from straight lines. Hence, 'eave-long work' is mowing or reaping those irregular parts in which the corn or grass cannot be laid in exact parallel lines.

EAVER, *sb.*[1] Glo. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **aiver** Cor.[2]; **aver** w.Som.[1]; **ayver** Dev. Cor.; **eever** Glo.[1] Dev.; **ever** Dor.[1] Dev.[4] n.Dev. Cor.[12a]; **every** Glo.[1] Dor.[1]; **hayver** Dev.[3] w.Dev. Cor.[12]; **hayvor** n.Dev.; **heaver** Dev. Cor.[2]; **hether, hever, hievre** Dev.; **iver** Dev.[4] Cor. [ī·və(r), ē·və(r).] 1. The darnel or rye-grass, *Lolium perenne.* Also in *comp.* **Eaver-grass.**

Glo.[1], Dor. (C.W.), Dor.[1] Som. *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 157. w.Som.[1] Usually called Devon-eaver. I don't care vor none o' these here new farshin'd things, I always zeeds out way nort but clover and eaver. Dev. Ray-grass, or hievre, would also flourish very soon after the second or third crop of eole-seed, MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 337; Wanted, up to 600 bushels Devon eaver, *Morning News, Plymouth*, in *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 93; YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XXVIII. 636; Dev.[3] Farmers sow it conjointly with clover-seed when the crop is meant to last only a year or two; Dev.[4] nw.Dev.[1] This name is also given to 'a weed which grows with wheat, makes the flour dark, and is supposed to make people who eat it sleepy.' In the green stage it is similar in appearance to the wheat, and the seeds are small grains, something like rye. w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Cor. *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 33; Cor.[1] Eaver, so called in Paul parish, is the darnel principally found in red wheat; Cor.[2]; Cor.[3] Still used [1896].

2. The seeds of any of the lighter grasses.

w.Som.[1] A man in a barn who was sifting clover-seed, said to me, 'Aay du puut ut drue· dhu ruy·veen zee·v, vur tu tak aewt au l dh-ai vur [I put it through the riving sieve to take out all the light grass seeds]. Dev. Used for all grass seeds other than clover, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 11.

Hence **Hayvor-seed**, *sb.* grass seed.

n.Dev. An' girts, a guidestrap, hayvor-seed, ROCK *Jón an' Nell* (1867) st. 74.

[The etym. form appears to be best preserved in *every*, borr. fr. OF. *evraie* (mod. *ivraie*), darnel, see HATZFELD (s.v.).]

EAVER, *sb.*[2] *Obsol.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **eever** N.Cy.[1] Cum. w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[123]; and in forms **ether** Lan.[1]; **hæver** Lan. A quarter or corner of the heavens; the direction from which the wind blows.

N.Cy.[1] Cum. GROSE (1790); The rainy eever, LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 302; *Gl.* (1851). w.Yks.[1] The wind's in a coud eever. Lan. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan. 'A lucky hæver' is a fortunate or desirable direction. It is still in common use among some of the farmers in e.Lan. and was much more freq. used 30 or 40 years ago. 'What hæver is the wind in this morning?' . . . 'I don't expect much rain, the wind is in a good hæver,' HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 149. Chs. RAY (1691); BAILEY (1721); Chs.[12]; Chs.[3] The wind is in a rainy eaver.

EAVES, *sb. pl.* e.An.[1] The edges or skirts of enclosed grounds.

EAVE(S, *sb.* Yks. Not. Wor. Wil. Written **eve·** Not. [īv(z.] In *comp.* (1) **Eave(s-sparrow**, the house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*; (2) **-swallow**, the martin, *Chelidon urbica.*

(1) s.Not. It's the eve-sparrer as does the mischief (J.P.K.). (2) w.Yks. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 56. w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). Wil. The white-barred cave-swallows came down the arid road, and rose again into the air as easily as a man dives into the water, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 50.

EAVINGS, *sb. pl.* Not. Lin. [ī·v-, iə·vinz.] The eaves of a house or other building. Cf. **easin(g.**

Not. (J.H.B.) n.Lin. Th' swalla's twitterin' under th' eavin's, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890 2nd S. 29; n.Lin.[1]

[*Severonde*, the eave, eaving . . . of a house, COTGR.]

EAW, EAWL, see **Ewe, Owl.**

EAWT, *pron.* Chs.[1] Anything. See **Aught**, *pron.*

If we wanten eawt and conna pay, we done bight.

EAWT, EAXE, EAY, see **Out, Ax**, *sb.*[1], **Ea**, *sb.*

EAZE, *v.* m.Yks.[1] [īz.] To wheeze.

EAZE, EAZEN, EAZIN, see **Ease**, *v.*[2], **Easin(g.**

EBB, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also Yks. [eb.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Ebb-bait**, shell-fish used as bait by fishermen; (2) **-mother**, the last of the ebb-tide; (3) **-sleeper**, the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*; (4) **-stone**, (?) a stone or rock exposed at ebb-tide.

(1, 2) S. & Ork.[1] (3) Sh.I. [So called] from these birds resting themselves in the shallows—ebbs; or from their posting themselves on the sand exposed by the ebbing tide, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 194. S. & Ork.[1] (4) Sh.I. He wis pickin [limpets] at da side o' a muckle ebb-stane, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 32.

2. Phr. *to go to the ebb*, to gather shell-fish at low water. S. & Ork.[1]

3. The foreshore; the part between high and low water.

Sh.I. Ae simmer mornin', whin he wis i' da ebb, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 32. Cai.[1]

4. *v.* To gather fish-bait.

e.Yks.[1] So termed because of its being done whilst the tide is ebbing.

EBB, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. [eb.]

1. Shallow, not deep; used both of liquids and of vessels containing liquids. Also used *fig.*

Rxb. The good apostle's whiskey cask Would flow but little ebber, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 169. Kcb. We so narrow, so pinched, so ebb, Ruthierford *Lett.* (1660) No. 226. Lan. There is still a Lan. prov. 'Cross the stream where it is ebbest,' Trench *Gl.* (ed. 1859) in Jackson *Wyd-bk.* (1879). e.Lan.[1] Applied to vessels, not their contents. Chs.[1] Shallow water is ebb. s.Chs. Dhéez ches-fits bin a jel tóo eb fŭr aa't mai·k ŭ chee·z [These chesfits bin a jell too ebb for ahr make o' cheese] (T.D.). Shr.[1] 'Will this dish do to make the fitchock pie in?' 'No, it's too ebb; we sha'n be 'ävin' the jessup runnin' all under the bread i' the oven.'

Hence (1) **Ebb-minded**, *adj.*, *fig.* shallow, frivolous; (2) **Ebbness**, *sb.*, *fig.* shallowness.

(1) Lnk. These 'muckle ebb-minded callants' . . . would seize the book, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) iii. (2) Kcb. Their ebbness would never take up his depth, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 137 (Jam.).

2. Near the surface, not deep in the ground.

Sc. A warlock's grave shouldna be an inch more ebb, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxi; Cause plow it in August . . . with a narrow ebb fur, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 102 (Jam.). e.Lth. Ye see noo it's no sic ebb pleuchin as ye coonted, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 120. Nhb.[1] An expression referring both to the depth of shafts and strata. 'The coal lies very ebb,' Miller *Geol. Otterburn.* Lan. Ebb of soil, thin of soil, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Chs.[1] A drain cut not very deep is said to be ebb. Stf. Applied to marl when it lies near the surface (K.). nw.Der.[1] Shr.[1] 1704. Nov. I am convinced that it is too ebb plow'd, *Bailiff's Diary, Oswestry*, in *Bygones* (1877) 342.

Hence **Ebb-shallow**, *adj.* near the surface. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

[1. This apostle . . . drew from too full a spring to be ebb of matter, Leighton (1693) 1 *Peter* v. 8; A meane forowe, not to depe nor to ebbe, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 39. 2. Cumin . . . hath a qualitie to grow with the root very eb, Holland *Pliny* (1601) II. 29.]

EBBAT, EBBEM, see **Aye but, Even**, *adj.*

EBBEN, *v.* Wm. [e·bən.] To intend, propose. See **Avenless**.

n.Wm. 'I ebbened ta co' an' see ye at heeam.' Used now mostly by the older generation (B.K.).

[ON. *efna*, to prepare for a thing, make arrangements: cp. Sw. *ämne*, to mould, shape (Widegren); Norw. dial. *emna*, to prepare, contrive (Aasen).]

EBBEN, EBBET, see **Even**, *adj.*, **Evet**.

EBBLE, *sb.* e.An. [e·bl.] The aspen-tree, *Populus tremula*. Cf. **abbey**.

e.An.[1] It is a variation, scarcely amounting to corruption, of 'abele,' the name given by Evelyn and all our botanists to the white poplar, another species of the same genus. Suf. *Science Gossip* (1883) 113.

[Awbel or ebelle tre, *Prompt.* Du. *abeel*, white poplar.]

ECALL, see **Hickwall**.

ECCLE-GRASS, *sb.* Or.I. The butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

P. vulgaris, or common butterwort, in Orkney is known by the name of ecclegrass, Neill *Tour* (1721) 191 (Jam.). S. & Ork.[1]

ECCLES, *sb. pl.* Nhp. [e·klz.] In phr. *building eccles in the air*, building castles in the air. Wright; Nhp.[1]

ECCLES-TREE, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **ecclester** e.Suf. An axle or axle-tree. e.An.[1], Suf. (C.T.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

ECH, *int.* Sc. [ex.] In phr. (1) *ech nor och*, the smallest word or sound; cf. *echie nor ochie*; (2) *ech, ay!* an exclamation of wistfulness or longing.

(1) Abd. Nae ech nor och ken I what nowt are feshin', *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 29. (2) Frf. Eeh, ay! Whar was I?—ou ay, weel, Sands *Poems* (1833) 106.

ECHE, see **Eke**, *sb.*[1]

ECHE-HOOK, *sb.* Nhp.[1] A hook attached to the 'forbuck' of a cart or wagon, through which the rope passes in binding on a load.

ECHIE, see **Eechie**.

ECHT, *pp.* Sc. Possessed of. See **Aught**, *pp.*

Abd. Fa's echt the beast? (Jam.)

ECK, *int.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also in form **heck** s.Chs.[1]; **hek** Lan. [ek.] 1. *int.* An exclamation of surprise; a warning cry used by street boys on the appearance of a policeman.

Lan. The boy stood on the burning deck . . . Eating roast potatoes by the peck, While another stood and kept Eck, Eck (A.C.); *Gen.* as regards police (T.R.C.). s.Chs.[1]

2. *sb.* In phr. *what the heck*, what the deuce. Cf. **ecky**, *sb.*[2]

Lan. Theau bloomin foo, says Ben, what the hek art trying on? Clarke *Sketches* (1892) 31. s.Chs.[1] Wot dhŭ ek ŭ yŭ ŭp tóo? [What the heck are yŏ up to?]

ECKABUDS, see **Equipage**.

ECK-BERRY, ECKER, see **Hag-berry, Hacker**.

ECKLE, *v.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Written **eccle** Dur.[1] [e·kl.] To aim, intend, design. Cf. **ettle**, *v.*[1]

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); (P.R.); N.Cy.[2] Dur.[1] Very rarely used. Yks. (K.) w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 27, 1897); w.Yks.[5] He eckles o' going ah reckon. What's tuh eckling after now like?

ECKLE, see **Hickwall**.

ECKLE-FECKLE, *adj.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. Cheerful, merry, gay. 2. Applied to one who possesses a sound and penetrating judgement.

ECKTH, ECLE, see **Height, Ickle**.

ECKY, *sb.*[1] War.[2] Also in form **acky**. [e·ki, a·ki.] A boys' game; see below.

A flat, smooth stone, called the 'ecky-stone,' or 'duck,' is placed on the foot of a player, and he kicks it as far as he can. He and his companions run and hide, whilst the guardian of the stone goes to fetch it and place it in a small shallow hole made for the purpose. He then seeks the hidden players. Should he see one, he calls 'I ecky —,' mentioning the boy's name, and rushes to place his foot on the stone: for, should the one discovered reach the place before him, and kick away the stone, he must begin over again. Any player may steal to the stone, and kick it away during the absence of the guardian, and so release any players previously taken.

ECKY, *sb.*[2] Lan. Also written **ecki, ekky**; and in form **hecky**. [e·ki.] A mild oath or rather meaningless expression, used esp. in phr. *the ecky, go to ecky*, &c.

Lan. Hooa the ecky con aet whoile yoar gooin on o that road? Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 92; Whoy them's nooan kats, ar they? ekky uz loike, they're nowt but o' bunch o' owd rags [referring to some mummies], Ferguson *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) vi; Well, aw'll go to ecky, he cried, as he stood scrattin his yed, *ib.* 88; Will he ecki us loike? Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 39. e.Lan. Where the hecky could he go to? Almond *Watercresses*, 21.

ECKY, *adj.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] Sorry.

N.Cy.[1] Aw wad be ecky. Nhb.[1]

EDDARD, EDDAS, see **Edder, Eddish**.

EDDER, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **eder** Chs.[123] Sus.[2]; and in forms **eather** N.Cy.[2] Glo. Ess. s.Cy.; **eddard** Oxf. (K.); **eddow** Hrt.; **ether** Bnff. Abd. (Jam.) w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[12] War.[123] se.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] Brks.[1] Mid. e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Ess.[1] Ken. Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] I.W.[12] Wil.[1]; **heather** Hrf.[2] Glo.[2]; **hether** w.Wor.[1] Shr. Hrf. Glo.[1] Som.; **yeather** N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Cum. Wm. w.Yks.[4]; **yedder** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[12] n.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[2]; **yedther** Wm.; **yether** Sc. (Jam.) Dur.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **yither** Cum.[1] [e·də(r, e·ðə(r, je·də(r, je·ðə(r.] 1. *sb.* A long, pliant stick or rod made of hazel, osier, &c., used as a binder for the top of a newly-made hedge or fence. Also used *attrib.* *Gen.* in *pl.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12], Nhb. (K.), Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. They whack wi' their yedders, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 242; (E.W.P.); Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. Wm. Sheed teean a girt yedther, wi her, an dreeav Bobby afooar her, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 27. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] 'Nowther a stake nor a yedder,' i.e. 'neither one thing nor another,' is used of a person of whom nothing can be made, and who succeeds in no kind of work. e.Yks. The stake-and-edder hedge prevails in this district, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 196; When cutting thorns, a hedger will say 'If that weean't mak a steeak, it'll mak a yether,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 30; (Miss A.) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); (R.H.H.); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Nhp.[2] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 145; Glo.[12] Oxf. Those binders which are wattled on the top of stakes to bind and strengthen the hedge

(K.). **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 131. **Hrt.** A good workman will twist his eddows against the plashes, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. 92. **Mid.** A very thin stake and edder hedge is formed, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 127. **w.Mid.** I likes blackthorn best for making ethers of. Common (W.P.M.). **Suf.**[1] **Nrf.**, **Ess.** Grose (1790). **Ess.** Then takes his eathers, as they are here styled (for I believe it is merely a provincial term signifying the longer boughs in his cut down wood, or obtained elsewhere, as it may happen, in size about as large as a man's finger), Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 181; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] **Ken.** Stakes and ethers are cut out before the faggots are made, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 430. **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** Holloway; **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] The wold man's aater'n wi' a ether. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] An eldern stake and blackthorn ether Will make a hedge to last for ever, *Wilts saying.*

Hence **Ether-winders**, *sb. pl.* long, pliant rods or wands, used as binders to strengthen a newly-made hedge or fence. **Nhp.**[1]

2. A hedge. **Chs.**[123], **Nhp.**[2], **Sus.**[1] **3.** *pl.* Binding bricks or stones, put in a wall with the heads or ends outwards. **Chs.**[1]

4. *v.* To strengthen a newly-made hedge or fence by intertwining long, pliant rods or sticks between upright stakes. **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** 'Can te styak an' yedder?' Sometimes asked by old masters of servants offering themselves (M.P.). **n.Yks.**[12] **m.Yks.**[1] To yether and dyke is to hedge and ditch. **w.Yks.**[1] **Bdf.** Intertwisted among the stakes sufficiently to maintain their position without eddering the top, Batchelor *Agric* (1813) 274. **Hrt.** The next work is to eddow the hedge, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. 92. **w.Mid.** Blackthorn's best for etherin with. Common (W.P.M.). **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1840; **Suf.**[1] Mind you ether it right strong. **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Hmp.** The hedge which he has been ethering, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 193; **Hmp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Edderer**, *sb., fig.* a very tall, thin man; (2) **Eddering**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the act of making a hedge with 'ethers' and stakes; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* long and slender, pliant, supple, lithe, powerful; (3) **Edderings**, *sb. pl.* long, pliant rods of hazel, &c., used to bind and strengthen a newly-made hedge.

(1) **Wm.** (B.K.) (2, *a*) **N.Cy.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1], **Suf.** (K.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). (*b*) **Cum.** Bit yen thare was some yetherin dogs At owr the leave laid the capsteane, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 132. **Wm.** Girt yedtheran hagwerms fower er five yerds lang, *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 14. (3) **Chs.**(K.), **Chs.**[123], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**(J.R.W.); *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123] **w.Wor.** Some trous and hetherings to fill the gaps, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 172; **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] Also used for bean-sticks, and for making crates. **Shr.**[1] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.**[1] **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 131. **Som.** An old fashioned word, but still well understood (W.F.R.).

5. To interweave with twigs, as in basket-making; to bind firmly. **Rxb.** (Jam.), **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence (1) **Edder-ware**, *sb.* (?) wicker-work; (2) **Yether**, *sb.* the mark left by tight binding as with a small cord; (3) **Yethered**, *pp.* tied as faggots with twigs or twig-bands.

(1) **Chs.**[1] One medder Edder-ware, 4*s.* Chorn Edder-ware, 5*s.*, *Acct.* in *Township Books of Pownall Fee* (1767). Medder may possibly mean a measure, and if so 'one medder Edder-ware' would be a bushel measure made of basket work; but at the same time it is difficult to understand how a churn (if 'chorn' means 'churn') could be made of the same material. (2) **s.Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **n.Yks.**[2]

6. To twist ropes round a stack, or fence it with ropes. **Abd.** (Jam.)

Hence **Etherin**, *sb.* a short straw rope; a cross-rope of the roof of a thatched house or stack of corn. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Nai. Eitheren, the straw rope which catches, or loups round the vertical ropes, in the thatch of a house or corn-stack, forming the meshes of the netting, *Surv. Gl.* (Jam.) **Bnff.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Abd.** (Jam.)

7. To flog with a long rod or 'edder'; to lash with a whip. **Slk.** Some o' them that fought the deil hand to fist ... and dang him at the last—yethered him and yerked him till he couldna mou' another curse, Hogg *Browne of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 130 (Jam.); Weel done, little hawkie! Yether him up, pink him weel, *ib. Perils of Man* (1822) III. 417 (*ib.*). **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** & **Cum.**[1] Some there war 'at clash't their keytes Till they were fairly yether'd, 143. **Yks.** He yether your sides (K.). **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 30; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

Hence (1) **Yether**, *sb.* a discolouration of the skin caused by a blow; (2) **Yethering**, *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing, flogging.

(1) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 30; **e.Yks.**[1] (2) **Slk.** I like nae yethering ahint backs, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 247 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**[2] A good yethering.

[1. Edder and stake, strong hedge to make, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 73. OE. *eodor* (*edor*), enclosure, fence, hedge; cp. ON. *jaðarr*, edge, border; MHG. *eter*, 'geflochtener zaun' (Lexer).]

EDDER, see **Adder**, **Either**, **Elder**.

EDDER-COP, *sb.* **Yks.** Lan. Also in forms **eddicop**, **eddicrop**, **eddycrop**, **hedikrop** Lan. [e·də·kop.] A spider. See **Attercop**.

Yks. (Hall.) **Lan.** The Lan. 'eddicop,' more commonly 'eddicrop,' Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 30; Cover't twi' dust an' eddycrop neests, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 36; Edder-cop! An some'at fro' th' back o' th' clock co'de out, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 285; T'jaw-bwon uv o hedikrop, *Sam Sondnokkur*, pt. iv. 16.

EDDERIN, see **Eitherens**.

EDDERO, *num. adj. Obs.* **Yks.** Three, used in sheep-counting.

w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 11.

Hence (1) **Eddero-dix**, *num. adj.* thirteen; (2) **-o-bumfitt**, *num. adj.* eighteen. *ib.*

EDDGREW, **EDDGROUTH**, see **Edgrow**.

EDDICK, *sb.* **Chs.**[1] [e·dik.] The bur or burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. Cf. **errick**.

[The same word as ME. *edokke*, 'lilium aquaticum' (*Sin. Barth.* 28); OE. *ēa-docca* (Ælfric); lit. water-dock.]

EDDICOP, **EDDICROP**, see **Edder-cop**.

EDDIGE, **EDDIS**, **EDDITCH**, see **Eddish**.

EDDISH, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also written **edish** Der.[2] Dor.; and in forms **addish** Yks.; **eddas** Irel.; **eddige** Der. (Hall.); **eddis** Irel.; **edditch** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] **Chs.**[13]; **etch** Ess.[1] Som.; **ettidge** n.Lin.[1]; **hedditch** Lan. [e·diʃ.] **1.** *sb.* The aftermath or second crop of grass, clover, &c. See also **Arrish**.

Ant., **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **n.Cy.** (P.R.); **Grose** (1790). **Yks.** (G.R.) **nw.Yks.** You have plenty of good addish in your meadows (W.A.S.). **w.Yks.** Piper *Dial.* (1824) 19; *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[24] **Lan.** T'heawse ther hedditch, Brierley *Daisy Nook* (1859) 52; **Lan.**[1] This rain 'ull fotch th' eddish up. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 87; **Chs.**[1] The word by itself is confined to the second growth of meadow grass, and is not applicable to clover. The aftergrass of clover is *gen.* spoken of as the 'second crop,' but if pastured it is sometimes distinguished as 'clover eddish'; **Chs.**[3], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1] **Der.** The hay had just been carried, and the bright green of the 'eddish' was fair to look on, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxv; **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (S.A.K.); I shall turn the cows into the eddish next week, if I live (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1], **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **n.Lin.**[1] Twenty-one acres of eddish to be stocked with beast and sheep, until the 13th day of November next, *Gainsburgh News* (July 6, 1867). **sw.Lin.**[1] **Rut.** The eddish will be ready at a time when the other artificial grasses are going off, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 275; **Rut.**[1] **Lei.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 103; **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] The young beäs han broke into the clover eddish—run for yore life; we sha'n 'ave 'em swelled as big as 'ogshits [hogsheads]; **Shr.**[2] Not unfreq. used *advb.* In speaking of the springing after-grass: 'It looks pretty eddish like.' **Glo.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 103; (W.M.B.) **Nrf.** (A.G.F.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **Dor.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 145. **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) [Roughness or after math in meadows (K.).]

Hence (1) **Eddish-cheese**, *sb.* cheese made of the milk of cows fed on 'eddish'; (2) **-hay**, *sb.* hay made of the after-grass or 'eddish.'

(1) **Chs.**[13] **Lei.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 103; **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Much esteemed for its peculiar richness. Many villages are celebrated for it, in the northern part of this county. **Cmb.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 103. **I.W.** (C.J.V.) (2) **Chs.**[1]

2. The stubble of corn or wheat; the after-crop sown on the stubble. Also used *attrib.*

N.Cy.[2] **Chs.** The off-going tenant is entitled to two-thirds of the fallow wheat, and generally by agreement to half the eddish, or brush wheat which may be growing at the time of his quitting, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 127. **Gmg.** Collins *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222. **Gmg.**, **Pem.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 152. **Pem.** Jago *Gl.* (1882) 102. **Glo.**[1] **Ess.** The bean etche well cleaned

in the autumn, and sown again with wheat: a small portion of these etches are occasionally sown with tares, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 50; Every farmer perhaps in the [Rooding] district has what is called etch (that is, after) crops, YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) I. 6; Eddish-crop is a grain crop after grain, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Ess.**[1] The culture of oats is much the same as barley. The custom of making this grain an after, or, as it is called here, an etch crop, is universally reprobated, and rarely practised, WRIGHT *Essex*, I. 2. **Som.** Etch grain was the oats or beans sown after ploughing the stubble of the wheat, HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1889) I. 181.

3. Grass land after the hay-crop has been taken off; a stubble-field after corn, flax, beans, &c., have been grown.

Nhp.[1] In 1762, I find an advt. in our local paper, of 'Saintfoin eddish to be sold, and to be eaten on the eddishes.' **Lin.** HOLLOWAY. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. **Nrf.**, **Ess.** Ground whereon wheat or other corn has grown the preceding year, GROSE (1790). **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 184; The wheat and barley etches which are not filled with clover, being previously dunged in the winter, are sown early in the spring with beans, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 481. **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] Not applied to grass after hay, but after any crop which has been allowed to mature its seed, the land until again ploughed is an eddish.

4. A crop taken out of due course. *Gen.* in *comb.* Eddish-crop.

Glo.[1] **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **e. & w.Cy.** A crop taken out of due course is called an 'eddish' crop, or a stolen crop, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

5. *v.* To sow an after-crop. Hence **Etching**, *vbl. sb.*

Ess. Crops and fallow is better than etching, YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) I. 210.

[1. Eddish, eadish, etch, ersh, the latter pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681). OE. *edisc*, pasture (EARLE *Charters*, 488). For the element *ed-* cp. MDu. *ed-* (*et-*) in *etgras* (*edgras*), the aftermath (VERDAM); Du. *etgroen*, the latter hay (HEXHAM); Holstein dial. *ettgröde*, 'Nachgras' (*Idiotikon*).]

EDDLE, EDDOW, EDDUN, see **Addle**, *v.*[1], **Edder**, **Be**, *v.*

EDDY, *sb.* **Chs.**[123] [e·di.] An idiot. Also called **Neddy.**

EDER, see **Edder.**

EDGAR, *sb.* **Or.I.** The half-roasted, half-ground grain of which 'bur stin' (q.v.) is made. (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

EDGE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **ege** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **etch** Sus. [ɛdʒ.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Edge-ends**, weaving term: special threads of yarn prepared for the edges or sides of the warps; (2) **-growed** or **-grown**, of barley, corn, &c.: grown and ripened irregularly; (3) **-hook**, weaving term: a hook used to keep the 'edge-ends,' or lists, square with the 'sley' to prevent friction; (4) **-leams**, edge-tools.

(1) **w.Yks.** (F.R.) (2) **w.Mid.** Corn is said to be 'edge-grown' when a young stem springs from the root a little before harvest-time. This happens freq. when the corn is beaten down by bad weather while it is yet unripe (W.P.M.). **Hmp.** (H.E.); (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Barley is edge-growed or in two sharestwi-ripe. Barley coming irregularly from a want of rain after first sown, of course ripening unequally, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] The result of a want of rain after it is first sown. (3) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (4) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Wm.** Razors is varra awk'ard edge-leeums fer barns ta lake wi (B.K.). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

2. Phr. (1) *the edge of dark*, twilight, dusk, nightfall; also used *fig.*; (2) *— of daylight*, (*a*) morning twilight; (*b*) see *— of dark*; (3) *— of evening* or *evening's edge*, (4) *— of gloaming*, (5) *— of night*, see *— of dark*; (6) *— of a time*, from time to time, occasionally; (7) *on the edge*, tipsy.

(1) **Cum.** It's just t'edge o' dark . . . wilt thoo fetch the cannels? CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 47; **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** It wor just at t'edge o'dark when he coom tosee muh, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 15, 1893); Bats go to ther wark At t'edge o' dark (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Th' edge o' dark fellahs were as reet as bobbins, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 49; **Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] Applied also to persons of swarthy complexion. **Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1] (2, *a*) **Cum.** He left me this morning at t'edge o' t'daylight, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 179. (*b*) **Lan.** (S.W.) (3) **Ayr.** This hour on e'enin's edge I take, BURNS *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 1. **Cum.** T'main fun duddent begin till t'edge o' t'ibmin', DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 6; T'tudder neet—or rader, ah sud say, towarst t'edge eh t'ibmin mebby, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 5; **Cum.**[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 231.] (4) **Abd.** I' the edge o' the gloamin', some hunners wad meet . . . An' pass aff the time till the evening grew dark, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 9. (5) **Lnk.** I cam' in at the edge o' nicht, My droukit duds tae dry, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 58. **s.Chs.**[1] **Wor.** E'll be 'ere, . . . at th' edge o' night, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895) 4, col. 3. **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** The doctor 'ad sin 'im at the edge of night, and said as 'e didn't think 'e'd last out not to-day (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] (6) **Sh.I.** He wid slip oot a wird at da edge o' a time 'at wis harley tabe lnekid for i' da mooth o' a Scotchman, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 90. (7) **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

3. The ridge or summit of a hill or range of hills; a steep hill or hillside.

s.Sc. The highest part of a tract of elevated moorland, *gen.* lying between two streams. Used both by itself and in composition (JAM.). **Edb.** Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude, as . . . Tor, Watch, Edge, Know, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815. **Bwk.** The range of hills called Buncle Edge, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856 2. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** PHILLIPS *Rivers* (1853); **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **Stf.**[1] **Der.** They came to the 'edge' itself, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. v; **Der.**[1] Not applied at or near Whittington: **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Shr.**[12] **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 184; (W.W.S.)

4. Appetite, hunger, *gen.* in phr. *good* or *bad edge on.*

Wm. Ah've a poor edge on fer mi dinner this het weather (B.K.). **e.Yks.**[1] Leeak hoo he digs inti pie; he's getten a good edge on.

5. *Fig.* Principle, disposition.

Cor. A good edge, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

6. Conceit, self-importance, swagger, 'side.'

w.Yks. If a chap wants ta be successful he mun have sum edge ov hissen, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1894) 5; Tha's getten some edge o' thisen coss tha's made a bit of a almanack, *th.* (1869) *Pref.*; He's a fearful deeal o' edge ov hissen (Æ.B.); He's getten some edge ov his'sen (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[2] 'He's too much edge about him.' This word is common not only in Sheffield, but also in Der.

7. *v.* In phr. *to edge one's teeth*, to set one's teeth on edge.

n.Wm. Give up that skrotchin, thoo fair edges mi teeth i mi heed (B.K.). **n.Yks.** It edges my teeth (I.W.). **w.Yks.** A saand 'at edged ivvery tooith i' my heead, HARTLEY *Tales*, 1st S. 25.

8. To move a little on one side, to make room; to encroach or advance by degrees. Also used *fig.*

Abd. The droothy cronies will be edgin' hame, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 17. **Lnk.** The wifie quately edged awa, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 52. **Dmf.** Thy face, O Lord, edge roun' tae me, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 63. **n.Yks.** As he edged off she edged teea (I.W.). **w.Yks.** 'Edge you, brethren,' make room, give way, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); Tha's just edged throo, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 56; **w.Yks.**[14] **Chs.**[1] Canna thee edge a bit? **Chs.**[23], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'Don't you edge'—by sliding—'into the middle of the pond.' **Nhp.**[2] **Oxf.** 'Edge' is an exclamation commonly in the mouths of boys who are up to any kind of mischief, and who wish to give warning to their companions in order that they may make good their escape, not only from policemen, but also from the hands of others. When a policeman appears in sight it is usually 'Edge, Bobby!' Often used with 'up' (G.O.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] When two boys are sitting together and one pushes the other to make him move a little, this would be called aejeen oa un [edging of him]. **Dev.** Edge up along, pleyze, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 94, ed. 1871. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435. **Slang.** Some persons called out 'Edge' (slang for running away), and Wallace made off, *Standard* (Dec. 6, 1890) 2, col. 6.

[1. (4) An edgelome, *cultr*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). **2.** (3) *La pipée du soir*, the edge of the evening, when the weather freshes or grows cool, COTGR.]

EDGE, *v.*[2] **n.Cy. Lin. Dor.** Also in form **adje n.Lin.**[1]

1. *Obs.* To harrow.

n.Cy. (HALL); **N.Cy.**[2] **Dor.** HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. [WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

2. To 'pick in' the ruts of a road, and hence to roughen any smooth surface.

n.Lin.[1] Middle o' th' roäd was as slaape as a lookin'-glass till th' hosses adjed it up wi' the'r shoes.

[1. To edge [harrow], *occo*, COLES (1679). OE. *ecgan*, to harrow.]

EDGE, see **Each**, *sb.*, **Egg**, *v.*

EDGET, *sb.* **Sur. Sus.** Also in form **idget.** A horse-hoe; see below. See **Nidget.**

Sur.[1] An implement used in the cultivation of hops. It is drawn by one horse, and passes between the rows to clean the ground. **Sus.**[1]

EDGING, *sb.* **Dev.**[4] [e·dʒin.] A name given to var. plants suitable for borders or edgings, esp. (1) London

pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; (2) Sweet Allison, *Alyssum maritimum*; (3) the sea-pink, *Armeria maritima*.

EDGLING, *adv.* War. [Not known to our correspondents.] Standing on one edge. (Hall.)

[A dye that stands edgling, so as its doubtful what chance it will yield, Cotgr. (s. v. *Az*).]

EDGROW, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Shr. Also in forms **edd-grew**, **eddgrouth** Chs. (K.); **edgrew** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; **edgro**, **etgro** Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [e·dgrou, ·grū.] The aftermath or second crop of grass after the hay-crop. Cf. **eddish**.

Lan.[1] So mitch for t'gress and soa mitch for t'etgro. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 87; (K.); **Chs.**[1] The word 'Edgrew' is still in use at Mow Cop. **s.Chs.**[1] Ed·gróo. The most common word in use. Eddish is rare, and considered as refined. 'Them key keep'n raungin' o'er the hedge after my bit o edgrew' (s.v. Raunge). **Shr.** Grose (1790); **Shr.**[1]

[Edgrow, *regermen*, *Prompt.* Cf. OE. *edgrōwung*, a regrowing.]

EDGY, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Suf. Written **edgey** Nhp.[1]; **edgie** Sc. (Jam.) [e·dʒi.]

1. *adj.* Eager, anxious, desirous, 'keen.'

e.Yks.[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** She didn't seem very edgy about coming. A didn't feel very edgy when a furst sat down to ma dinner (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] He's very edgy to go there. **Nhp.**[1] He did not seem very edgey to go; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3]

2. Quick-tempered, easily provoked, 'peppery.'

Abd. Ye needna be sae edgie wi' me; I meant nae ill. Fat mak's ye so edgie the day? (G.W.) **Cld.** Still used (Jam.).

3. Tipsy. e.Suf. (F.H.) **4.** *v.* To be quick or alert in doing anything. Rxb. (Jam.)

EDISH, see **Eddish**.

EDLEY-MEDLEY, *adv.* s.Chs.[1] Confusedly.

A man told another, 'Yo'n mixed [ed·li-med·li] two different persons.'

EDWARD, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Also in form **yedward**. A dragon-fly. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*

EE, see **Ea**, *sb.*, **Eh**, **Eye**, *sb.*[1], **He**, **The**, **Ye**.

EEA(H, **EEAM**, see **Aye**, *adv.*[2], **Aim**, *adj.*

EEAN, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A one-year-old horse or mare.

EEAS, **EEAZE**, **EECH**, see **Easse**, **Hoose**, **Eke**, *sb.*[1]

EEBREK CRAP, *phr.* n.Sc. (Jam.) The third crop after lea.

EECHIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **echie** Per.; **eeghie** Ags. (Jam.); **ichie** Abd. In phr. *eechie nor ochie*, not a sound; neither one thing nor another, nothing. See **Ech**, *int.* (1).

Abd. Ichie nor ochie now ye winna hear, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 56, ed. 1812. **Ags.** I can hear neither eeghie nor oghie (Jam.). **Frf.** Neither eechie nor ochie had a single creatur to speak aboot, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 4, ed. 1889. **Per.** (G.W.)

EECHWALL, **EECLE**, see **Hickwall**, **Ickle**.

EEFE, **EEGHIE**, see **Eath**, **Eechie**.

EE-GRASS, *sb.* Lan. Also Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **ay-** Glo.[1]; **ea-** Wil.[1]; **eye-** Glo.; **hay-** Lan. w.Cy. (Hall.); **hee-** Hmp.[1] [ī·, ē·grās.]

1. Aftermath or after-grass.

Lan. Thee moind oth stuk breyken thru yon gap intuth hay gerse, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 19. **Glo.** Old grass, that has been long upon the ground without being eaten by the cattle, or grass of long standing, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777 146. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] Lammas grass as well as after-math. **Dor.** When the mowèn is over, An' ee-grass do whiten wi' clover, Barnes *Poems* (1869-70) 3rd S. 44; *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] When white clover wer a-sprung Among the eegrass, 131. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. Old pasture land which has not been eaten down for a long time. Glo. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

[Eddish . . . or eegrass, the latter pasture, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

EEK, *int.* Wor. Also written **eke**. [īk.] A call to ducks. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.), se.Wor.[1] Hence **Eke-eke**, *sb.* a child's name for duck. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.)

EEK, see **Eke**, *sb.*[1], **Yeeke**.

EEKFOW, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** Blythe, having an affable demeanour. Ayr. **2.** Equal; just. Ags.

EEKLE, see **Hickwall**, **Ickle**.

EEKSIE-PEEKSIE, *adj.* Sc. Equal, on an equality, with nothing to choose between.

Ags. Applied to things compared to each other, when viewed as perfectly alike (Jam.). **e.Fif.** I saw my faither an' his brithren o' the eldership, rakin' at their e'eholes, showin' very clearly that we were a' eeksie-peeksie for aince, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x.

EEL, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [īl, ēl, el, jel.] **I.** Dial. forms. (1) **Ail**, (2) **Ell**, (3) **Eyle**, (4) **Heil**, (5) **Yel**.

(1) **Dev.** Tu chaps urn'd in za limp as ails, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 5, ed. 1865. (2) **Abd.** The laddies catch't bandies an' ells i' the burn, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 2. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) (3) **Cor.**[1] (4) **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Eel-babber**, an eel-catcher; see **Bob**, *v.*[6]; (2) **-backit**, applied to a horse of a light colour, that has a black line along its back; (3) **-beds**, the water crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*; (4) **-bobbing**, catching eels with worms tied on to worsted; see **Bob**, *v.*[6]; (5) **-driving**, eel-spearing; (6) **-drowner**, *fig.* used *neg.* of any one who is not clever or acute; (7) **-gad**, a spear for catching eels; (8) **-hutch**, a fixed iron trap for catching eels or other fish; (9) **-ketch**, a punt or boat in which one goes eel-catching; (10) **-leap**, an eel-trap made of wicker-work; (11) **-oil**, oil from eels, used as a cure for deafness; (12) **-pick**, (*a*) to catch eels with a spear; (*b*) the instrument used in catching or spearing eels; (13) **-pot**, see **-leap**; (14) **-pout**, (*a*) the burbot, *Lota vulgaris*; (*b*) the viviparous blenny, *Zoarcus viviparus*; (15) **-scrade**, (16) **-set**, an eel-trap; (17) **-shear**, a three-pronged spear for catching eels; (18) **-shearing**, catching eels with a spear; (19) **-skin garters**, garters made of eel-skin and worn as a remedy for cramp; (20) **-skins**, used as bandages for sprains; (21) **-spear**, see **-shear**; (22) **-stang**, see **-gad**; (23) **-stank**, an eel-pond; (24) **-sticher**, see **-shear**; (25) **-tows**, lines laid in-shore for eels, to be used as fishing-bait; (26) **-trunk**, a box with holes in it, in which eels are kept alive until wanted for the table; (27) **-ware**, the plant *Ranunculus fluitans*.

(1) **Nrf.** Pass we eel-babbers on their way to some favourite babbing-ground for the night's fishing, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 67. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **Nhb.** Dragging eels from amongst the eel-beds, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 269; **Nhb.**[1] I have raked out many an eel with a garden rake from off the surface of the Aln, at Whittingham, at spots where there were dense beds of water crowfoot; hence the name 'eel-beds.' (4) **Lan.** Don't you remember the time we went eel-bobbing? Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 59. (5) **Nhp.**[2] (6) **Rxb.** Atweel, he's nae eel-drowner mair than me (Jam.). (7) **n.Lin.**[1] (8) **w.Som.**[1] Ee·ul-uuch, yael'-uuch. (9) **Nrf.** Josh fastened his eel's head to a hook over the primitive fire-place of his eel-ketch, *Fishing Gazette* (Nov. 22, 1890) 270. (10) **n.Lin.** Tackin' up eel-leaps, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 114; **n.Lin.**[1] (11) **N.I.**[1] (12, *a*) **Nrf.** A little eel-pickin' when the wather's open, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 22. (*b*) **Nrf.** We go a' pickin' for sich eels as have buried theerselves in the mud... Here's a eel-pick, *ib.* 51. (13) **w.Som.**[1] (14, *a* **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] [Satchell (1879).] (*b*) **Sc.** This species sometimes gets the name of Eelpout and Guffer, Neill *Fishes* (1810) 8 (Jam.). [Satchell (1879).] (15) **Wil.**[1] A trap used to catch eels, placed near a weir. The water is turned into the scrade when high, and the fish washed up to a stage through which the water finds an outlet, the fish, however, being retained on the platform by a piece of sloping iron. (16) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** The eel-sets are suffin like a big trawl net, with the mouth athwart the river; into it the scrigglers swim, and down tu the poke end they wriggle, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 51; The fact that the net was his own, and was found on his eelset, gave them no alternative but to fine him, Dale *Noah's Ark* (1890) vi (17) **Ken.** G.B.), **Ken.**[1] **Sus.**[1] An iron instrument with three or four points, fastened to the end of a long pole, by means of which it is thrust into muddy ponds and ditches for the purpose of catching eels. **e.Sus.** Holloway. (18) **Ken.**, **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Sus.**[1] You gave over eel-shearing for this year (s.v. E'en-a'most). (19) **n.Yks.**[2] (20) **N.I.**[1] Supposed to possess a curative property; they are bound round the hurt wet and slimy, just as they are taken off the eels. (21) **w.Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] An instrument having many barbed blades set closely

together in a row and attached to a handle. (22) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 337. **n.Lin.**[1] (23) **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 43. (24) **Wil.**[1] Fishing one out from under the water between the spikes of his eel-sticher, as it was diving under the water. (25) **S. & Ork.**[1] (26) **n.Lin.**[1] **Nrf.** What's them holey boxes outside for?—Them's eel-trunks, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 50. (27) **Nhb.**[1]

2. Phr. *a nine-eyed eel*, a lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*. **Sc.** The popular name nine-eyed-eel arises from the spiracles being taken for eyes, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 30 (JAM.).

[1. (2) Eel backt [horses], such as have black lists along their backs, BAILEY (1721).]

EELA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **iela** (JAM.); and in form **ella**. **1.** A fishing-place or ground for small fish near the shore; the afternoon fishing for young coal-fish, with boats.

Ir ye no geen ta da ella yet? Man, da men frae da Sooth Week is lyin' apo' da ba' drawin' her noo at wi' cam alang da banks, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898); It was at the eela one night in the early spring... that Bartle referred to the subject, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 29; Up as da Laverock rave da dim, first at da eela for bait, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 13; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Eela-stone**, the stone anchor of a boat. S. & Ork.[1]

[2. Norw. dial. *ile*, a stone-anchor (AASEN); ON. *íli*, a stone sunk to the bottom of a lake, and fastened to a boat with a rope to prevent it from drifting (FRITZNER). For Shetl. form in *-a*, see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 101.]

EELANS, EELD, see **Eeldins, Yield.**

EELAT, *sb.* Bnff.[1] The fish myxine or glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*.

EELATOR, *sb.* Nhb. Also in forms **eelea, eeleite**; **eely-eely-ator, -ite** Nhb.[1] A small eel. Also used *fig.* by children.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** All that he fund, an' as deed as a nail, was a small 'eelea' wiv a queer brocken tail, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 482; **Nhb.**[1] A boy who puts off his clothes, but fears to bathe, is contemptuously called an eely-eely-ite. 'Eely-eely-ator, cast your tail in a knot And I'll thraw ye into the waitor,' *Rhyme.*

EELDINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Also written **eildins** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **eelans** N.I.[1]; **eelins** Ant.; **eillins, yealins, yeildins** Sc. (JAM.) [ī·ldinz, ī·linz.] Equals in age. See **Eld**, *sb.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** O ye, my dear-remember'd ancient yealins, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 150. **Lnk.** For you, a species by your sell, Near eeldins with the sun your god, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 289. **N.I.**[1] We're eelans. **Ant.** Two persons born in the same year would be said to be eelins, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

EELIE, *adj.* Sc. [ī·li.] In *comb.* (1) **Eelie-dolly**, an old-fashioned iron oil-lamp; see **Dolly**, *sb.*[2]; (2) **-lamp**, an oil-lamp; (3) **-pig**, an oil-jar.

(1) **ne.Sc.** This lamp was formed of two parts called 'shalls.' Both parts were alike in shape and somewhat resembled certain species of bivalve shells . . . and had a long spout. The parts fitted into each other, the one being a little smaller than the other. The under-part had a handle fixed perpendicularly to the side opposite the spout, which was for affixing it to the wall. . . On the inner side of this perpendicular handle was a knob with notches on which was hung the smaller 'shall,' which contained the oil and the wick. The notches in the knob were for regulating the supply of the oil, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 54, 55. (2) **Kcd.** She fill't the eelie lamp wi' oil, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 19. (3) **Cai.**[1] **Kcd.** The eelie pigs an' woo Were rnint, smasht, or sweelt awa', GRANT *ib.* 8.

EELIE, EEL-THING, see **Ail**, *v.*, **Evil-thing**, s.v. **Evil**, *sb.*[1]

EEM, *sb.*[1] Yks. [īm.] The eve or night before a saint's day, &c. See **Eemin.**

w.Yks. It's Christmas e'em, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 36; **w.Yks.**[2] People often speak of Christmas eem, Hallow eem, not 'even' or 'eve.' More importance is attached to the 'eem' than to the day following it; **w.Yks.**[3]

EEM, *v.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Cum. Lan. Chs. Written **eam** Chs.[123] **1.** *v.* To spare time, to have leisure; to find an opportunity.

Cum. GROSE (1790). **Lan.**[1] Aw've tried mony a time but aw could never eem to do it. If aw wur thee aw'd eem to do that or elze aw'd see what it sticks on. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** I cannot eem, RAY (1691); **Chs.**[1] *Obs.*; **Chs.**[3]

2. *sb.* Leisure.

Cum. LINTON *Lake V.* (1864) 302; BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846); *Gl.* (1851).

[1. To eem, *non occupari*, COLES (1679). Norw. dial. *emma*, to find an opportunity (AASEN); ON. *efna*, to make arrangements. For the form cp. ME. *em-*, repr. of older *even-*.]

EEM, see **Aim**, *adj.*

EEMIN, *sb.* Yks. [ī·min.] Evening. See **Eem**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks. Won awtum eemin afther Sal Ad hed a feaful baht, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 21; Shoo tunes up i' t'eemins atop o' myknee, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 44; I't'eemin a man com into t'eabin, *Yksman.* (1878) 59, col. 1; Murk i' th' eemin, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703).

EEMOCK, see **Emmet.**

EEMOST, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **eemest** Abd. Kcd.; **umist** n.Sc. (JAM.); **yimost** Mry. (JAM.) [ī·məst.] Uppermost.

n.Sc. In common use (JAM.). **Cai.**[1], **Mry.** (JAM.) **ne.Sc.** Three feet eemist, cauld an deed, Twa feet nethmest, flesh an bleed, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 79. **Abd.** Sawney's latt'n Muirton get the eemost grip wi' 'im, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 151; O'er fell he, maist like to greet, Just at the eemest ga'ill, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 44. **Kcd.** Gin there be safety i' the hoose [from a flood] It's i' the eemest laft, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 21.

[OE. *ȳmest*, highest, cp. Goth. *auhumists*; see SIEVERS *OE. Gram.* § 222.]

E'EN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. [īn.] Even, evening; the eve or vigil of any feast or saint's day.

Sc. Drunken at e'en, and dry in the morning, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Whare hae ye been sae late at e'en? SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) x. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Yks.**[1] To moorn at een; **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] Seldom used except in Kess'mass E'en, S. Mark's E'en, &c. **e.Yks.** Easter een, Whissen een, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796); **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] 'Good-e'en.' This form is restricted in use to salutation in parting. **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **E'enshanks**, *sb. pl.* an evening meal.

Sc. Ten to my nocket I maun hae, Ten to my e'enshanks, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 131.

E'EN, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Stf. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Amer. [īn.] Even; even so, in such a manner as; just so, nevertheless.

Sc. So he e'en took a wager rather than be shamed, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Rnf.** Though . . . The fare at times is gey an scant, E'en dab awa', YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 173. **Gall.** He'll e'en be minister o' Earlswood without it, then, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 109. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** As they brew een so let them bake, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889). **Stf.** We'll e'en do that (E.F.).

Hence (1) **Een a'most**, *adv.* almost, nearly; (2) **Een to, E'ensto**, or **Into**, *adv.* excepting, almost, all but.

(1) **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] I een-a'mwoast ketched a young rabbut, but a slipped into a hawle. **Ken.**[1] *Gen.* used with some emphasis; **Ken.**[2] **Sus.**[1] 'Tis e'en-a'most time you gave over eelshearing for this year; **Sus.**[2] I ha'e e'en-a'most done wimming [winnowing]. **Hmp.**[1] [**Amer.** E'enamost enuf brass, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 43.] (2) **Glo.**[1] **Som.** There were ten e'ensto one or two, **W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Dhur wuz dree skoa'ur ee'n tu dree ur vaaw'ur [There were three score, wanting only three or four]. Hon I come, all the vokes was ago, een to 'bout of half a dizen. **nw.Dev.**[1]

EEN, see **Eye**, *sb.*[1], **Oven.**

EENABIE, *adj.* Sh.I. Small, diminutive for one's age. S. & Ork.[1]

EENACH, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [ī·nəχ.] The natural greasiness of wool.

EEND, *adj.* Rxb. (JAM.) Even, straight.

EENDER, see **Undern.**

EENE, *sb.* Chs.[1] The long part of a spade-handle.

[Hean, the hilt of any weapon, in Howell (HALL.).]

EENIE, *sb.* Sc. [ī·ni.] Dimin. of *een*, *pl.* of *eye* (q.v.).

Abd. Her blue eenies 's as like yer ain as they can be, Mary, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 59. **Lnk.** Bricht lauchin' eenie, sparks o' love, M'LACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 41. **Lth.** Yer eenie saftly close at last, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 51.

EENIL, see **Eyndill.**

EENKIN, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) Kindred in all its extent.

[We sal make a specialle prayer for . . . all oure euenkyn saules, *Lay Folks Mass Book* (c. 1450) 72.]

EENLINS, *sb. pl.* Per. (JAM.) Equals in age. Cf. **eeldins.**

EENS, *adv.* and *conj.* Sc. Also Dor. Som. Also in form **ain(e)s** Dor. Som.; **anes** w.Som.[1] [īnz, ēnz.]

1. *adv.* Even as, in such a manner as; just as.

Sc. (Jam.) w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1824). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1870). w.Som.[1] Ee·ns müd zai· [as one may say], is one of the commonest endings of any kind of sentence.

2. How, in what manner.

w.Som. Aa·l tuul ĕe ee·ns tai·z, might mean either 'I'll tell you how 'tis,' or 'even as it is,' or more rarely, 'I'll tell you what 'tis,' Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 66; w.Som.[1] Aa·l shoa ee ee·ns kn düe·ut [I'll show you how (one) can do it].

3. Why, wherefore.

w.Som. Aa·l tuul·ĕe ee·ns aay düe·d ut, means, according to intonation, 'I'll tell you how I did it,' or 'I'll tell you why I did it,' Elworthy *ib.*; w.Som.[1] Nobody never ont know ee·ns her do'd it vor.

4. But that.

w.Som. Yue kaa·n zai ee·ns uur oa·n ab-m aa·dr au·l [You cannot say but that she will have him after all], Elworthy *ib.*; w.Som.[1] Maister didn think no otherways ee·ns he was all ready vor to go to work.

5. *conj.* That, so that.

w.Som.[1] You told me ee·ns you wadn gwain; else I should a-went too. I want vor to fix the durns, eens the masons mid go on (s.v. Durns).

EENT, *adv.* Sc. [ĭnt.] A contraction of *even it*, used to give additional emphasis.

Sc. Common. Used in affirmation. If it be said 'That's no what I bade you do,' the answer is 'It's eent' (Jam.). Fif. I will eent so, just assune as I throw on my duds, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 31; I was thinkin, as I was eent so, that he micht be aboot that, *ib.* 32. w.Fif. Used to emphasize a declaration or a promise (A.W.).

EENY, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. Written **eany** Nhb.[1] [ī·ni.] Cellular, having small hollows or eyes.

Nhb.[1] 'Eany and light,' a term applied to bread when the interior has a glazed appearance and is full of holes. n.Yks.[2] 'An eeny cheese.' Small hollows, or 'eyes,' are found inside that product.

[*Een* (eyes) + *-y*, adjl. suff.]

EER, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **eir.** [ĭr.] 1. *v.* To squeak as a pig; to scream, shriek, bawl out. See **Beerin.**

William yokid da gaut [hog] ower da trünnie wi' sic a grip 'at he eir'd fil [till] Sibbie clappid her haands ower her lugs an' fled in, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (Jam.); S. & Ork.[1]

2. *sb.* A piercing scream, as that uttered under the influence of terror. S. & Ork.[1]

EER, see **Year.**

EEREST, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *for the eerest*, for the meantime. S. & Ork.[1]

EERIE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also Oxf. Nrf. Dev. Also in forms **airy** s.Irel.; **eiry** Sc. (Jam.) Edb. Slk.; **erie** Edb.; **errie** Lnk.; **ery** Sc. (Jam.) Slk.; **yeery** Rxb. (Jam.) [ī·ri.]

1. Apprehensive, frightened, in dread of spirits.

Sc. When I sleep I dream, When I wauk I'm eerie, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 113. Cai.[1] Kcd. Fat tarry then maks you sae eery? Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 147. Fif. Lang he rade, baith tir'd an' eery, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 101. Rnf. An' sae, Friend Hodge, as I'm right eerie, Let's hear ye sing, my 'Apron Dearie,' Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 121. Ayr. Something . . . That pat me in an eerie swither, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 6; I got a gliff o' something white before me, 'That put me in an eerie swither,' Service *Notandums* (1890) 19. Lnk. He's peeous and he's guid; but it's a shame To be sae eerie, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 134; A story is told, 'twill make you feel errie, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 150. Edb. I was terribly frighted and eerie, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x; How erie I hae been hame comin' If fled day-light, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 200. Slk. It was weak and silly for ony true Christian to be eiry for the Brownie, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 45, ed. 1866. Keb. John sten'd the burnie by himsel Wi' eerie brow, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 68.

2. Dismal, sad, melancholy, gloomy, dull, mournful. Also used *advb.*

Sc. Our young an' bonnie bairns ha'e gane, An' left our hame fu' eerie, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 223; Used in a *gen.* sense, as suggesting the idea of sadness or melancholy, affecting the mind from the influence of something which, though not preternatural, is yet out of the ordinary course, and tends to excite the feelings or to awake painful recollections (Jam.); It is an eery thing to me, to see my poor bairns submitting that way to pleasure a stranger in a' her nonsense, *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, 260 (*ib.*). Abd. While boldly, not coldly, I try each honest plan, And cheery, not eery, Ay do the best I can, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 363. Fif. The sky sough'd wi' an eerie hum, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 144. Rnf. December wins, in eerie moans, His [the year's] end seemed to bewail, Young *Pictures* (1865) 9; What gars ye greet, my bonnie lass? What maks ye look sae eerie? Barr *Poems* (1861) 39. Ayr. One by one they took their eerie way into the unknown and inscrutable eternities, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 8. Lnk. Peaseweeps' wae an' eerie cry, Wide-echo'd thro' the vacant sky, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 25. Lth. Few hearts can send them [beggars] away Unserved frae their doors on siccan an eerie day, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 23; A-tap the cairt loads, wives and weans Crouch'd eerie an' dumfonn'ert, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 71. Edb. They glour eiry at a friend's disgrace, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 180, ed. 1785. Dmf. The laverock haps fu' eerie That used tae hail the rosy dawn, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 208.

Hence (1) **Eerily**, *adv.* dismally, drearily, in a foreboding way; (2) **Eeriesome**, *adj.* dismal, dull, sad, melancholy.

(1) Rnf. How eerily, how drearily, how wearily to pine, When my love's in a foreign land, *Harp* (1819) 280; Kirkton Burn, thro' rocky channel, Burden't nicht sae eerilie, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 38. Ayr. The nicht as I hear the wind crying eeriely in the plantin', Service *Notandums* (1890) 48; The wind was soughing eerily through the plantin', *ib. Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 130. Keb. The win's souchin' eerily, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 158. (2) Frf. Tae weave jute in darkness is eerisome toil, Johnston *Factory Girl* (1869) 127. Dmf. Looking, puir sauls, on your eeriesome lot, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 46.

3. Weird, uncanny; haunted by spirits. Also used *advb.*

Elg. Eerie wins at midnicht blaw Amang the stanes, Tester *Poems* (1865 155. Abd. Lanely greetin' by the ingle At the eerie midnight hour, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 41. Frf. It was an eerie marriage that, Petey, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 74; An ancient dame kythed eerie through the twilight beam, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 20, ed. 1882. Per. 'Mang seggs sae eerie soughin', Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 75. Frf. Eerie the sughin' o' the wind, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 143. Rnf. Nothing else is heard in the darkened room till the eerie turn o' the nicht, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 33. Lnk. Awed by the lull o' endless death, The eerie fiends scarce daured to breathe, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 32; She had an eerie dream, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xii. Bwk. The win' . . . sighs wi' an eerie sough, Calder *Poems* (1897) 70; The spectre forms o' care and want, Our earthly homes that eerie haunt, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 172. Peb. Eerie night drew on apace, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 40. Slk. You even hear the Grey Mare's Tail—Whuskin through the wild, wi' an eerie sugh, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 175. Rxb. And eerie is travel when light is away, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 97. Dmf. The hinmaist whaup has quat his eerie skirl, Reid *Poems* (1894) 29. Gall. In the mirk eerie midnicht, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. Wgt. It was an eerie nicht, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 209. Ir. The peasants gather round their hearths on eerie winter evenings, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 243. s.Ir. The place had always before the name of being very airy, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 253. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. To make the scene mair awesome still, An' gar ane feel an eerie chill, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 91. s.Oxf. An eerie figure in her light cotton dress, her grey hair blowing about in the puffs of air, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 222. Nrf. 'What an eiry horse!' said an old lady, of a tall handsome animal at which she was somewhat scared. Common (A.G.). Dev. As one eerie thought led to another, I recalled the maid who lost her identity, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 22.

Hence (1) **Eerieful**, *adj.* weird, uncanny, foreboding evil, portentous; (2) **Eerieness**, *sb.* fear excited by the fear of an apparition; (3) **Eeriesome**, *adj.* ghostly, weird, awe-inspiring; (4) **Eeriesomeness**, *sb.*, see **Eerieness.**

(1) Frf. There, whar Will-o'-the-Wisps sheds his eericfu' lowe, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 74. (2) Sc. Debar then, afar then, All eiriness or fear, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 387. Abd. It was with a certain feeling of hesitancy, and even of eeriness, that Saunders Malcolmson slowly lifted the latch, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 42. (3) Frf. The rude winter wind wails through the eeriesome wuds, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 116. Slk. Yon chill and cheerless winter sky, Troth but 'tis eerisome to see, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 335; And sang on the wynde with ane eirysome croon, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 287. Nhb. The night grows eerysome to see, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 165. (4) Sc. The eeriesomeness of the sleeping world, had no terrors for her as she stepped out, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 60.

[1. And to his eave hym sped wyth ery spreyt, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 166; Ioseph þat was þan ful eri For þe child, he cald mari, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 12433. OE. *earh* (gen. *earges*), timid, cowardly.]

EERIF, EEROCK, see **Hairif, Earock.**

EERVAR, *sb.* Irel. The last pig of a litter.
Mun. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

EES, EESE, EESIN, see **Easse, Use, Yes, Easin(g.**

EESK, *v.* Or.I. Also in form **weesk.** [īsk.] To squeak. (S.A.S.)

EET, *int.* s.Not. (J.P.K.) War.[3] [īt.] A call to a horse to turn to the right.

EET, EETCH, EETH, see **Eat, Ett, Yett, Eke**, *sb.*[1], **Eath.**

EETION, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A living creature.
Very commonly applied to persons of small stature.

EETNOCH, *sb.* Sc. A moss-grown, precipitous rock.
Ayr. Echo't amang the auld grey eetnocks [leg. eetnochs], *Blackw. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 352 (JAM.).

EETTIE, *sb.* Sc. [ī·ti.] In phr. *eettie ottie for a tottie*, &c., a boys' game; see below.
Abd. Play at 'Burry,'. . . Or 'Eettie ottie for a tottie, where shall this boy go?' CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 189; One of two boys might be called the prosecutor, and the other the doomster. The prosecutor brought other boys, one by one, to the doomster, who, to prevent spite or partiality, was not allowed to see the boy brought to him. The prosecutor, while he twirled his finger about the boy's palm, repeated the words, 'Eettie ottie for a tottie, where shall this boy go? Shall he go east? or shall he go west? Or shall he go up to the crows' nest?' The doomster then sent the boys, one after another, to such and such a door or corner. When all were disposed of, a signal was given, and whosoever reached the goal first won the game (W.C.).

EEVENOO, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Very hungry.

EEVER, *adj.* Cai.[1] Of places: upper, higher.

EEVER, see **Eaver**, *sb.*[12]

EEVERAGE, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [ī·vəridʒ.] Carting and other work of the kind done by a tenant for his landlord without payment.
The Cheshire farmer still speaks of doing eeverage for his landlord.
[Arage, vtherwaies Average . . . signifies service quhilk the tennent aucht to his master be horse or cariage of horse, SKENE *Expos.* (ed. 1641) 9. OFr. *average*, 'un droit payé pour l'exemption des corvées de charrettes' (LA CURNE); der. of *aver*, a beast of burden; see **Aver** *sb.*]

EEZIN, see **Easin(g.**

EFA, *sb.* Nhb. A small, diminutive person.
He's nowt but an efa. Still used, but seldom (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1]

EFFEIR, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Appearance, bearing, 'pomp and circumstance.'
Arrayed in effeir of war, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxx; This rising in effeir of war . . . will prove little better than perduellion, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xii; This was no knight, but the Maid herself, bodin in effeir of war, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1896) 143.
[Thai persauit be his spekyng, And his effer, he wes the kyng, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) VII. 126. OFr. *afere*, deportment, appearance (*Vie S. Alex.* 31); cp. Norm. dial. *afaire* (*affaire*, *afere*), 'mine, air, conduite, condition' (MOISY).]

EFFEIR, *v. Obs.* Sc. To pertain to, to fall by right, to be proper or fit. See **Affeiring.**
Sc. In sic state and grandeur at the ball as effeired to their station in society, *Sc. Haggis* (18mo. ed.) 150; Ten jackmen at his back . . . bodin in all that effeirs to war, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xxxiii. Sh.I. There is an ancient law in Shetland, 'that none have more swine than effeiring to their land labouring,' HIBBERT *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 177, ed. 1891. Fif. He . . . gaif command That his hail companie should stand, And honour, as it did effeir, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 80. Slg. The people animated, as effeirs, partly by the Word, and violence of the course, took arms, BRUCE *Sermons* (c. 1631) 49, ed. 1843. Ayr. I hold the spiritual charge of the parish, with the manse, glebe lands, and other temporalities effeiring thereto, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 179.
[Our prædecessours . . . appoyntet sik magistratis effeiring to the lawis to teiche thame, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 125. AFr. *afferir*, to belong, pertain (LA CURNE).]

EFFIE, *sb.* Wor. [e·fi.] The marsh-tit, *Parus palustris.*
w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888).

EFFIGY, *sb.* Hrt. Suf. Cor. Also in form **effij** Suf.[1] [e·fidʒi.] A likeness, image, picture, counterpart.
Hrt. She wur the verry effigy of her mother (H.G.). Suf. (C.T.); Suf.[1] He is the very effij of his father. Cor.[3]

EFFRAYIT, *pp.* Sc. Frightened. Cf. **afraid.**
Fif. The fient a body that had feet, That didna skirr into the street, Effray't, and out o' breath, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 49.
[Thai effrayit war suddanly, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) VII. 610. Fr. *effrayer*, to affright (COTGR.).]

EFT, EFTER, see **Haft, After.**

EFTEST, *adj.* War. Wor. [e·ftist.] Soonest, quickest, most convenient.
War.[3] We must take the door back to the shop to alter it—it will be the eftest way. w.Wor.[1]
[Yea, marry, that's the eftest way, SHAKS. *Much Ado*, IV. ii. 38.]

EFTSITH, *adv.* n.Yks.[2] [e·ftsiþ.] Often.
[ME. *eftsith*, once more, another time. Noe . . . sent þe dofe eftsith, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1901.]

EFT-STOOL, *sb.* Sc. A newt or lizard stool.
Lnk. Eemocks, eft-stools, birds an' bees, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 33.

EGADLINS, see **Egodlin(s.**

EGAL, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Equal.
Rnf. In shape and size that were most egal, MESTON *Poems* (1767) 116 (JAM.).

EGAST, EGE, EGER, see **Agast, Edge**, *v.*[1], **Eagre.**

EGG, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [eg.]
I. In *comb.* (1) **Egg-bag**, a meaningless argument; (2) **-battle**, see below; (3) **-bed**, the ovarium of a fowl; also used *fig.*; (4) **-bound**, preparing to sit and lay eggs; (5) **-cap**, see **-hat**; (6) **-cheese**, a cheese made with eggs and curd; see below; (7) **-clock**, a cockchafer; (8) **-cratch**, a frame made with holes in it for holding eggs; (9) **-cups**, red cup-moss, *Lecanora tartarea*; (10) **-doup**, a woman's cap, with an egg-shaped or oval back; see **Dowp**; (11) **-doupit**, shaped like the end of an egg; (12) **-eater**, the cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus*; (13) **-feast**, the Saturday before Shrove Tuesday; (14) **-gull**, the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*; (15) **-hat**, a boys' game; see below; (16) **-hog**, (17) **-hot**, a hot drink made of beer, eggs, sugar, nutmeg, &c.; also called **Eggy-hot**; (18) **-laters**, persons who used to go about among neighbouring villages to buy up the eggs to send off on market days; (19) **-peg bushes**, the plant *Prunus spinosa*; (20) **-plant**, (*a*) the plant, *Solanum Melongena*; (*b*) the snowberry, *Symphoricarpus racemosus*; (21) **-wife-trot**, an easy jog-trot, such a pace as that with which farmers' wives carry their eggs to market; (22) **Eggs-eggs**, the fruit of the hawthorn.
(1) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 22, 1893). (2) Cor. At St. Columb, . . on Shrove Tuesday, each child in a dame's school was expected to bring an egg, and at twelve o'clock the children had an egg-battle, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 131; Children struck the eggs together over a plate held by mistress, the contents of which became her perquisite for her pancakes, *Antiquary* (Mar. 1884). (3) Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. I'll no say what's in the egg-bed o' my brain, GALT *Lairds* (1826) vi. (4) Suf. [A pair of Turtle-doves.] At last one of them began to show signs of cradle-making, and I was told that she was manifestly egg-bound, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1889) 620. (5) w.Yks. A game played by throwing small stones into a cap placed at the foot of a wall (A.C.). (6) n.Cy. Farmers in the northern parts of England make egg cheeses, which are famous for toasting. After the curd is thoroughly prepared, they make this cheese by putting five yolks of eggs to every pound of curd, mixing the whole properly, and putting it into the cheese press as usual, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XXXVIII. 504. (7) n.Yks.[2] Sometimes called egg-clocks, as being oviform and hard-cased (s.v. Cock-clocks). Lan.[1] *Prov.* Kill a egg-clock an' it'll rain to-morn. ne.Lan.[1] (8) w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (9) Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) (10) Abd. She seems to clutch At Firhill's clean, new-pipet mutch. . . It's no an egg-doup like her ain, CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 170; Your runkled venerable face, Your egg-doup mutch undecked wi' lace, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 57. (11) Abd. Wi' a blue-spotted wrapper, an egg-doupit mutch, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 13. (12) Som. (W.H.Y.) (13) Oxf. In the Oxford Almanacks, the Saturday preceding this day [Shrove Tuesday] is called the Egg-feast, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 56; For neither the Papists, nor those of the Eastern Church, eat eggs during Lent, but at Easter they begin to eat them. And hence the Egg-feast formerly at Oxford, when the scholars took leave of that kind of food, on the Saturday after [*sic*] Ash-Wednesday, *ib.* 146. (14) [It is a sad pilferer of its neighbours'

goods, and is sometimes called the 'Egg-Gull' from its habit of devouring the eggs of other sea birds. Smith *Birds* (1887) 535.] (15) Mid. A.B.C.) w.Mid. The players place their caps in a row. One throws a stone into another's cap. The owner picks it up and throws the cap at the other, and if he hits him a stone is put in the cap of the latter. When one boy has five stones in his cap 'he is a flier,' and pays a forfeit—passes between a double line of his companions, who 'sock at him with their caps!' (W.P.M.) (16) Ant. A drink with beaten-up eggs boiled in (W.H.P.). (17) War.^{2a}, w.Wor.^{1}, Glo.^{1}, Brks.^{1}, Oxf.^{1}, Dev.^{3} Cor. At the plentiful supper always provided on that night, egg-hot or eggy-hot, was the principal drink, . . . made with eggs, hot beer, sugar, and rum, and . . . poured from one jug into another until . . . covered with froth, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 116; The mug of eggy-hot passed from hand to hand as steadily as usual, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) vii; Cor.^{12a} (18) Cum. (M.P.) (19) Glo.^{1} (20, *a*) w.Som.^{1} (*b*) Chs.^{13} (21) w.Yks.^{1} (22) Wil.^{1}

2. Phr. (1) *egg and bird*, from youth to maturity, from first to last; (2) *a bad egg*, an unfortunate venture or speculation; (3) *to break an egg*, curling term: to play one stone so as to touch another very gently; (4) *to peel eggs with any one*, not to stand on ceremony; (5) *to be off your eggs*, to make a mistake, be on the wrong tack; (6) *to be off eggs, on potatoes*, to wander abruptly from one subject to another; (7) *eggs and bacon*, (*a*) the yellow toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (*b*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (*c*) the daffodil, *Narcissus incomparabilis* and *bicolor*; (8) *—and butter*, (*a*) see *—and bacon* (*a*); (*b*) the buttercup, *Ranunculus acris* and *bulbosus*; (*c*) daffodils of var. kinds; (9) *—and collops*, (*a*) see *—and bacon*; (*b*) fried eggs and bacon or ham.

(1) Myo. Bad luck to her sowl, egg and bird! Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xvi. (2) War.^{3} ne Wor. A girl, whose supposed lover had fallen off in his attentions, summed up the matter by remarking 'Well, that's a bad egg!' (J.W.P.) (3) Ayr. A well-delivered stone from a smart driver 'broke an egg' on the enemy's front, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 109; The ice is gleg; Aim for the guard, and break an egg, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 196. (4) Mon. Such a one is not a person that you would peel eggs with [stand on ceremony with], *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 396. (5) Sc. Ye're aff yours eggs and on cauld chuckie-stanes (Jam.). Sh.I. Na, boy, doo's aff o' dy eggs for wance, *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897). Fif. 'Woman, your education's been sairly neglected.' 'Ye're aff your eggs there, guidman, for C. Mitchell . . . gied me as guid a schulein' as his abeelities wad allow,' M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 62. Dmb. Ye're aff yer eggs there, mistress; for except Jean Broun, I wadna gi'e a smoke o' tobacco for a' the women betwixt this and Jerusalem, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xi. Rnf. Ye're aff yer eggs there, mistress, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 52. (6) Cai.^{1} (7, *a*) w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.), s.Not. (J.P.K.), Rut., Glo.^{1}, Nrf. Wil. The resemblance of the yellow toad-flax flower to a puppy-dog's mouth is not very striking; neither does 'Eggs and Bacon' very happily describe its yellow and orange blossoms, *Sarum Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1; Wil.^{1}, w.Som.^{1}, Dev.^{4}, nw.Dev.^{1} (*b*) Rut.^{1} A common name. Nhp.^{1}, Sus. (*c*) War.^{3}, Shr.^{1} (8, *a*) n.Wil. Eggs and butter, a curious name for a flower, will of course be there, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 49. w.Som.^{1}, Dev.^{4} (*b*) Chs.^{13} (*c*) w.Som.^{1}, Dev.^{4}, Cor.^{3} (9, *a*) n.Cy., w.Yks.^{1}, Lan.^{1} (*b*) w.Yks.^{1}

EGG, *sb.*^{2} w.Yks. (W.H.V.) [eg.] A flag, fixed on edge, on which a workman prepares the slates ready for the slater. Cf. edge, *sb.* 3.

[ME. *egge*, edge, rim (*Paston Lett.* I. 468).]

EGG, *v.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **agg** War.^{2} Shr.^{1}; **aye** se.Wor.^{1}; **eag** Sc. Chs.^{1} Shr.^{1} Hrf.; **edge** e.Lan.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} Lei.^{1} War.^{3} Glo.^{1} w.Som.^{1} Cor.^{2}; **eke** Abd.; **heg(g** Dur.^{1} Wm.; **heyh** e.Lan.^{1}; **igg** S. & Ork.^{1}; **yeg** e.Yks.^{1} [eg, edʒ.] 1. *v.* To incite, instigate, urge, encourage, esp. to incite to mischief or wrongdoing. *Gen.* with *on* or *up*.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Try a' 'at dey can ta igg da taen up again' da tidder, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). S. & Ork.^{1} Abd. Aul' Dykeside, 'er fader, aiven ekeit 'er up till't, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 179. Frf. She's egging my laddie on to fecht, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. Dmb. Wha was to ken that the Deil had eggit on Dr. Snapperdudgeon again? Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. Ayr. I'll be there next Lord's day and egg my neighbours to be likewise, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) i. Lnk. It'll keep her frae egging up her father to put ye away for impidence, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) viii; Now when nae sep'rate interest eags to strife, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 134. Lth. Sleely egg up Agnes to veesit a' her acquaintances, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 264. Edb. I used aye to egg him on to tell me what he had come through, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. Ant. He egged up the boys to fight, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.^{1} Nhb. And egg wor men of news Their cause to stigmatize, *Tyneside Singstr.* (1889) 101. Dur.^{1} Cum. Thoo's a bonny fella teh be a policeman, sez ah, eggan [fwok] on teh feight, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 74; Cum.^{1} Wm. The screaming curlews i' the air Appear'd to heg beayth houndan hare, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 37. n.Yks.^{12}, e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} He was egged to it. w.Yks.^{24}; w.Yks.^{5} He'll egg him on till he'll be duing him an injury. Lan.^{1} He eggs him on to o' sorts o' mischief. e.Lan.^{1}, Chs.^{13} s.Chs.^{1} Dhem Naantweyᵊch men kùm ŭn faach t ùp sich·ŭ ky'er·i i th mey·tin dhŭn nóo·bdi kŭd gy'et in ŭ wuurd; bŭr ah noa· óour it woz egd ŭm on [Them Nantweich men come an' fatcht up sich a kerry i'th' meitin' than (till) noob'dy could get in a word; bur ah know hooar (who) it was egged 'em on]. s.Stf. They'd never ha fought if yo' hadner egged 'em on, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1} Not. His wife was allust egging him on to it (L.C.M.); (W.H.S.); Not.^{1}, Lei.^{1}, Nhp.^{1} War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.^{12a} se.Wor.^{1} Ayed him on. Shr.^{1} W'y 'ow can I blame the lad w'en yo' bin al'ays eäggin 'im on? 'E didna want to fight, on'y they agged 'im on. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Oxf.^{1}, Brks.^{1}, Hnt. (T.P.F.), Sus.^{1}, I.W.^{1} w.Som.^{1} Ee èod·n u dŭe·d ut, neef uur ad·n u-aej·n au·n [He would not have done it, if she had not urged him on]. Cor.^{2}

Hence (1) **Edgement**, *sb.* incitement, urging, persuasion; (2) **Eg-battle**, *sb.* a person who urges on others to quarrel and fight; (3) **Egging**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) see **Edgement**; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* urging, persuading, inciting; (4) **Eggings**, *sb. pl.* temptations, inducements; (5) **Eggs**, *sb. pl.* bumps on the hinder parts given with the knee.

(1) w.Som.^{1} Ee-d bee soa bur nuuf, nun·ee dhur-z au·vees zaum aej·munt ur nuudh·ur [He would be sober enough, only there is always some temptation or other]. (2) Cum. He was a rare eg-battle, bit he teukk gud care to keep at ootside his-sell, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 7. (3, *a*) n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1} Thoo taks a deeal o' eggin to get thä started. m.Yks.^{1}, n.Lan.^{1}, Not. (L.C.M.) [Ill egging makes ill begging, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 131.] (*b*) n.Yks.^{2} 'Egging brass,' the money reward offered for anything lost, to induce restoration. (4) *ib.* (5) s.Not. (J.P.K.)

2. To tease, irritate; to importune, find fault continually, to 'nag.'

n.Yks. Sha's awlus yeggin at ma (I.W.). e.Yks. Daun't yeg! (E.F.); e.Yks.^{1} War.^{2} Er aggs that poor mon till I wonder 'e don't do for 'er. Agg! agg! agg! I don't get any peace o' my life for yer clack. Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial* (1870). n.Dev. Tamzen and thee be olweys wother egging or veaking, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 307.

3. *adj.* Keen, eager; used with *on*.

s.Chs.^{1} Ey i)nŭ ver·i eg on aat·it [He inna very egg on at it]. Glo.^{1}

[1. ME. *eggen*, to incite (Chaucer). (1) ME. *eggement*, incitement (*ib.*); ON. *eggja*.]

EGGALOURIE, *sb.* Or.I. A dish of eggs and milk boiled together. (S.A.S.); S. & Ork.^{1}

EGGED ALE, *phr.* Chs. A drink made of ale mixed with eggs, &c. See **Egg-hot**.

Chs.^{1} Drunk at Easter in the neighbourhood of Wilmslow. s.Chs.^{1} A concoction made by beating eggs up in ale and boiling the mixture.

EGGER, EGGES, see **Aigar**.

EGGIN, *adv.* s.Chs.^{1} 'Back again'; a word used to horses. See **Again**, *adv.* 3.

Kùm eg·in [Come eggin], as used by a ploughman, means 'Turn back again to the left,' at the end of a furrow.

EGGING, *vbl. sb.* Nrf. Birds'-nesting, esp. applied to taking eggs of game.

Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47.

EGGLE, *v.* Bnff.^{1} [e·gl.] To incite, instigate, stir up, esp. to incite to evil, &c. See **Egg**, *v.*

EGGLE-BERRY, *sb.* nw.Dev.^{1} Also in form **aggle-**. The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*. See **Eglet**.

EGGLER, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Oxf. Written **egglar** Sc. (Jam.) A hawker who collects eggs through the country for sale; a poulterer. See **Egg-laters, Egg**, *sb.*^{1} (18).

s.Sc. The numbers and ages, as taken in 1791, are—Pendiclers, 10—Egglers, 2, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 589 (Jam.). N.Cy.^{1}, Oxf.^{1}

EGGTAGGLE, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) The act of wasting time in bad company; immodest conduct. See **Taigle**.

EGHIN AND OWIN, *phr.* Sc. 'Humming and hawing.'

s.Sc. [Elocution is] the way the gentry speak, eghin an' owin, an sichin an sabbin, an' makin yer voice gang up an doun, like daft Jock playin on the fife, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 28.

EGISTMENT, see **Agistment**.

EGLANTINE, *sb.* ne.Yks. The honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*. (B. & H.)

[Milton prob. uses this word for the honeysuckle: The twisted eglantine, *L'Allegro* (1632) 48. But it is prop. the sweet-briar.]

EGLET, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **egglet** Dev. Cor.; and in forms **aglet** Cor.[1]; **eaglet**, **heglet**, **heglut** Dev. [e·glit.] The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.

Dev. Thaim heer es theck es hegluts, mothur, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 189; It will be a hard winter; there are so many eaglets in the hedges (M.H.R.); (F.W.C.); (W.L.-P.); Dev.[4], Cor.[1]

Hence **Eglet-blossom**, *sb.* the flower of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*. Dev.[4]

EGODLIN(S), *int.* Yks. Lan. Der. In form **egadlins** Lan.[1] A mild oath or expletive.

w.Yks.[1] **Lan.** Egadlins! but they'n getten a ruck o' hinsects, CHAPMAN *Widder Bagshaw* (c. 1860) 7; Egodlins, e sheawtud ogen, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 23; Egadlin, aw think yoar after summat uts noane good, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 34; **Lan.**[1] Egadlins! wi mun bi sharp eawt o' this pleck or they'n catch us. nw.Der.[1]

EGODSNAM, *int.* Lan. A form of oath, a contraction of 'in God's name.'

Heau's tat e Godsnum? COLLIER *Wks.* (1750) 36; **Lan.**[1]

EGOW, *int.* Yks. [ī·gou.] An exclamation or mild oath.

w.Yks. Egow! it ud be a fine marlake to wakken him up, SNOWDEN *Wb of Weaver* (1896) 54; Egow! aw'll find him some horns, *ib.* 41.

EGREMONT, *int.* m.Yks.[1] An exclamation or mild oath.

The egremont! He's going the egremont yonder.

EGYPT-HERRING, *sb.* Sc. The saury pike, *Scomberesox Saurus*. Also called **Egyptian herring** (q.v.).

e.Sc. Almost every autumn it enters the Frith of Forth in considerable shoals. Here it is named Gowdnook or Gowdanook ... and sometimes Egypt-herring, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 17 (JAM. s.v. Gowdanook).

EGYPTIAN, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Chs. Also I.W. Wil.

1. *sb.* A gypsy, vagabond.

Bnff. He formed the resolution of trying to give a check to the lawless proceedings of the 'Egyptians' by bringing their leaders to justice, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 37. **Frf.** The mistress mann have saved some siller that spring through the Egyptians keeping awa, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xi. Ayr. Sturdy gangrels, Egyptians, and ither lowse persons, SERVICE *Dr. Dugud* (ed. 1887) 259. Edb. Commanding to banishment such sorners as were known by the name of Egyptians orgypsies, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 182, ed. 1815.

2. The water avens, *Geum rivale*. n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

3. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Egyptian frog**, a toad; (2) **— herring**, the saury pike, *Scomberesox Saurus*; (3) **— rose**, the scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis* and *atropurpurea*; (4) **— thorn**, the evergreen thorn, *Crataegus Pyracantha*.

(1) I.W. (HALL.) (2) e.Sc. (JAM.) [SATCHELL (1879).] (3) I.W. (4) Chs.[1]

[A company of Egyptians, or as they are vulgarly called, gipsies, FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1749) xii. Fr. *Egypcien*, a gipsie (HOWELL).]

EH, *int.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Shr. Also in form **ee** Nhb.[1] [ē, ī.] An expression of delight, wonderment, surprise, &c. Often used in *comb.* with some other word; see below.

Sc. With a shrill exclamation of 'Eh, sirs!' uttered with an accent between modesty and coquetry, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) ix. Abd. Eh ay, here's twa korters, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] Eh! aa din-aa, 'Indeed, I don't know.' The commonest of expressions. 'Eh!' [ae] is a true n.Cy. exclamation, capable of var. meanings, according to intonation and context. Wm.[1] e.Yks.[1] Eh mon, or mun. An exclamation preluding startling or pleasing news. 'Eh mon! maisther's gin ma a shillin to spend at fair.' w.Yks.[3] Very common. When used to express delight or surprise it is pronounced *ee*! If a flight of rockets went up, the general exclamation would be 'Ee-ee-ee!' Lan. E-law, Ah! Lord, *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127; Eh, iv that blanket could talk, Ailse, it could oather make folk laugh or cry! WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) iii; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Eh, good Katty (S.B.). nw.Der.[1] Shr.[1] Eh, gonies!

EHINT, *prep.* Cum. [ə·i·nt.] Behind. See **Ahind**.

A stomach fit to eat t'horse chint t'saddle, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 312.

EI, see **Aye**, *adv.*[2]

EID, *sb.* Sh.I. A tongue of land. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *eid*, a tongue of land, promontory (AASEN); ON. *eid*.]

EIDENT, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **eydent** Sc. Cum.[1]; **ident** Edb.; and in form **aiden** n.Yks. [ai·dənt.]

I. Diligent, industrious, busy, hardworking. Also used *advb.*

Sc. The curate is playing at dice wi' Cornet Grahame. Be eident and civil to them baith, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) iii. Elg. Ye're ahin wi' the wark, a lang wauy behind, Haud the eidenter at it, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 134. Bnff. GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar*, 266. Ech. I hae been sae eident writing journals, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13. Abd. We was steppin' on as eident 's we cud, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Frf. The bee commenced her eident tour, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 1, ed. 1882. Fif. Ilk bodie as eydent as mid-summer bee, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 159. e Fif. Ae Sabbath-nicht we were a' eydent at oor lessons as usual, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. Slg. His eydent faither, lately gane, Had left him gear and lan', TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 171. Rnf. For fortune thrave aneath our hands, Sae eydent aye were we, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 200, ed. 1817. Ayr. Mind their labours wi' an eydent hand, BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 6; Yours has been an eydent and industrious life, GALT *Entail* (1823) xlii. Lnk. Eydent baith be night and day, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 23. Lth A sturdy eident, canty wight, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 164. e.Lth. I've been an eident wumman a' my days, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895 56. Edb. Ident, and snack, the chiel gat on, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 30; As an eident scholar he had his reward, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxviii. Bwk. I've enough to dae my turn An' help the eydent puir, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 245. Dmf. Search wi' eident care frae pebbled strand tae strand, REID *Poems* (1894) 5. Gall. He's a carefu' man, an' in some things baith eident and forehanded, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 129. Kcb. The eident lass Draws frae the teazing comb, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 173. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. Wi' eydent e'e aboon the craigs, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 96; Nhb.[1], Cum.[1]

Hence (1) **Eidence**, *sb.* industry, diligence; (2) **Eidently**, *adv.* diligently, industriously, attentively.

(1) Bwk. A' temptations stoutly spurnin', Keep the wheel o' eydence turnin', CALDER *Poems* (1897) 218. (2) Kcd. Eidently for wives an' lasses Mantie-mackers shaped an' shewed [sewed], GRANT *Lays* (1884) 69. Ayr. It'll take us a' to be eidently on the watch tower to protect the doctrines o' the Kirk, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 27. Lnk. A herd wha eidently will tent and feed ye, RODGER *Poems* (1838 120, ed. 1897. Gall. Gin ye get a guid minister ... listen eidently to the word preached, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) ii. Kcb. Tam was gey eidently smoothin' his pow, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 217. Nhb. The trouts they lap sa eydently, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 88.

2. Used as an opprobrious intensive: thorough, arrant, 'regular'; also used *advb*

n.Yks. He's a aiden rogue. He's a aiden lang tahm in comin' back. He's a aiden leer (A.L.M.); (I.W.)

3. Of rain, snow, &c.: steady, continuous, unceasing.

Kcd. The eident rain kept pelting on, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 1. Edb. Now it turns an eident blast, An even-down pour! *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 27, ed. 1801.

[Cp. obs. Sc. *ythand* (diligent, continuous) found in Barbour and Dunbar; see GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar*, 266. Throuche thair ydan, still, and continual preichengs, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 233. ON. *iðinn*, eager, zealous (FRITZNER).]

EIE(N, EIGH, see **Eye**, *sb.*[1], **Aye**, *adv.*[2]

EIGHMER, EIGHT, see **Aim**, *adj.*, **Eat**.

EIGHT, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Nhp. Ess. Written **aught** Rnf.

I. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Eight-some**, having eight dancers in a reel; (2) **-square**, having eight sides.

(1) Abd. They ... caper through the 'eightsome' figure with louder 'hooch hoochs!' than before, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 246. Bwk. When eight-some reels, an' heel an' toe, Made time flee fast awa', CALDER *Poems* (1897) 122. (2) e.Lan.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *Thursday, &c. was eight days*, a week ago on Thursday, &c.; also used of the future; (2) *eight hours'*

bell, a bell rung every eight hours; (3) — *o'clock bell*, the curfew bell; (4) — *fence drink*, a name given to a strong or 'nappy' ale.

(1) Sc. (A W.) Ayr. Didn't your reverence marry me on Thursday-was eight-days? HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 151. (2) Nhp. In the adjoining village of Geddington, what is there known as 'the eight hours' bell' has for centuries been rung at four in the morning, at noon, and at eight in the evening. The four o'clock bell was to call up 'the horse keepers an' cowmen,' *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 313. (3) Lan. The curfew bell is still rung . . . in most of the older towns and many of the villages of Lan. . . . It is now merely called 'the eight o'clock bell,' HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 44. (4) Rnf. O' aughtpence drink! thou saul o' grain, Thou maks the Bardie blyth an' fain, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 24.

3. *adj.* and *sb.* Eighth.

Nhb. How monny bayrnes hes thee muther now, Andra?—Aw dar say this is the seevent or eight, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) II; Nhb.[1]

4. *sb. pl.* Ploughing term: eight furrows; see below.

Ess. In most of the western part of the county, wet land is laid on the two-bout ridge, or four-furrow work; a scattering of these is to be seen everywhere; but on the strong land in the maritime district, eights, as they call them, stitches of eight furrows, are general, YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) I. 199.

EIGHTEENER, *sb.* Lin. An eighteen-gallon cask.

n.Lin. There he finds capt'n and our Steven wi' two eighteeners, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) 117; n.Lin.[1]

EIGHTEEN PENCE, *phr.* s.Chs.[1] Conceit, show of importance.

A consequential person is said to have a deal of eighteen pence about him.

EIGHTINDOLE, see **Haughendole.**

EIGH-WYE, *adv.* Nhb. An expression used to denote indifference or regret, 'well, well,' 'yes, yes.'

N.Cy.[1] A careless way of assent. Nhb.[1] Eigh-wye! it canna be helped. Eigh wye! tyek yor aan way wi'd.

EIK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Written **eeke, eke** Nhb.[1] [īk.] The natural grease or perspiration that oozes through the skin of sheep; the liniment used for greasing sheep; the dressing or oil in woollen cloth. Cf. **eenach.**

n.Sc. (JAM.) Rxb. Often called sheep-eik (*ib.*). Gall. (W.G.) Nhb. (JAM.); Nhb.[1] The eeke's no' oot.

[The eik and filthines of the samene [wooll] is a great prejudice to the workeris thairof, *Parl. Proc.* (Sept. 8, 1641) in *Acts Charles I* (ed. 1814) V. 392 (JAM.). LG. *ekk, eek*, 'die schleimige Absonderung in den Augenwinkeln' (BERGHAUS); MLG. *eck* (*ek, äk*), 'Eiter, sanies' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

EIKEND, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The short chain which attaches the 'theets' or traces to the swingle-trees in a plough.

EIK, EILD, EILDING, see **Eke**, *sb.*[1], **Eld, Yeld, Elding.**

EILDRON, *adj.* Sc. Unearthly, ghostly, weird, uncanny. See **Eldritch.**

Slk. The Brownie . . . wi' its eildron form and gray beard, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 54, ed. 1866.

EIMER, see **Aim**, *adj.*

EIN, *v.* Sc. 1. To breathe, whisper; to devise, imagine. (JAM. *Suppl.*) See **And**, *v.*

2. To make a tryst with, appoint a meeting-place with.

Gall. He eined wi' the denty wee lass to meet him at the Myrestane black-yetts, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlvi; 'We'll ein to meet at the White Yett after the kye-milkin',' is what Galloway sweethearts might say and have said (S.R.C.).

EINATTER, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] A serpent. (HALL.); *Gl.* (1851).

EIND, EINDOWN, see **And**, *v.*, **Even-down.**

EINYAREE, *sb.* Sh.I. Grass-sickness or diarrhœa among sheep. S. & Ork.[1]

EIR, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Fear, dread.

EIR, EIRACK, EIRD, see **Eer, Earoek, Earth**, *sb.*[1]

EIREN, *sb. pl. Obs.* Ken.[2] Eggs.

EIRN, see **Earn**, *v.*[2]

EIRY, *sb.* and *adj.* Glo. 1. *sb.* A sapling tree. (H.S.H.) 2. *adj.* Used of a tall, clean-grown timber sapling. Glo.[12]

EIRY, see **Eerie.**

EISIN, *v.* Sc. Also written **eassin** (JAM.); **east-**Twd. Of a cow: to desire the male; *fig.* to desire strongly.

Sc. A cow is said to be eassenin (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Eassint**, *pp.* having taken the bull; (2) **Eastning-wort**, *sb.* the name of a plant; see below; (3) **Eisning**, *vbl. sb., fig.* a strong desire or longing of any kind; (4) **Eissnan**, *sb.* the copulation of a cow and a bull.

(1) Fif., Lth., Twd. (JAM.) (2) Twd. In the parish of Calder, the country people call this plant [*Morsus diaboli flore albo*] Eastning wort, which they affirm makes cowes come to bulling, when they get of it amongst their meat, PENNECUIK *Twd.* (1715) 15 (JAM.). (3) Edb. Ye'll weet mony a drouthy mou', That's lang a eisning gane for you, Withouten fill, O' dribles frae the gude brown cow, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 147, ed. 1785. (4) Bnff.[1]

EISIN, EISSEL, see **Easin(g, Eassel.**

EISTACK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **eestick** Abd. (JAM.) A dainty.

Abd. (JAM.) Edb. Ah! willawins for Scotland now, Whan she maun stap ilk birky's mow Wi' eistacks, grown as 'tware in pet In foreign land, or green-house het, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 187, ed. 1785.

EIT, EITH, see **Eat, Eath.**

EITHER, *adj., pron.* and *conj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. [ē·ðə(r), ai·ðə(r), ī·ðə(r), ō·ðə(r).]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Aather**, (2) **Ader**, (3) **Aether**, (4) **Aider**, (5) **Aither**, (6) **Ather**, (7) **Auther**, (8) **Awther**, (9) **Ayder**, (10) **Ayther**, (11) **Edder**, (12) **Eidder**, (13) **Ether**, (14) **Idder**, (15) **Ider**, (16) **Oather**, (17) **Outher**, (18) **Owder**, (19) **Owther**, (20) **Uther.**

(1) w.Yks. Tha can tak aather on 'em, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 15, 1889) 8, col. 5; w.Yks.[5] Ah tell'd him he wur āather a roague ur a foil. (2) Wm. Ader he'll kill me, er I'll kill him, ROBISON *Auld Taales* (1882) 6. (3) ne.Yks.[1] (4) Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cum. Ov aider side, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 312. (5) Dur.[1], Cum., n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], War.[2] w.Som.[1] Quite distinct from 'either,' in the phr. 'either one.' Aither you was there, or you wad-n. (6) w.Yks.[1] (7) w.Yks. Niver speaking a word auther to chick or child, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. v; w.Yks.[3], ne.Lan.[1] (8) w.Yks. T'warkhaase poar, At awthur wurks or lakes, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 11. (9) Cum.[3] T'shore of ayder side, 40. Wm. Ef you want ayder ov oos, you jest call oot, WARD *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. x. w.Yks.[1] (10) w.Yks.[1] Lan. Most on 'em is ayther knock-knee'd or bow-legged, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 58. w.Som.[1] (11) Sh.I. Dey winna tak' edder paece or rest, *Sh. News* (July 16, 1898). S. & Ork.[1] Edder the tane or the tidder. Abd. It's nae lang till Gushets gi'e ye edder alms or answer, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlv. (12) Sh.I. Tinkin little eidder aboot da sheep or Black Erie, STEWART *Fires de Tales* (1892) 121. (13) Cai.[1] I.Ma. They're not angels azackly, nor divils ether, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 117, ed. 1889. nw.Der.[1] (14) Sh.I. Niver ax for idder pay or tanks, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 6. (15) Cum.[1] (16) Yks. Thou'rt not called much of a man oather. GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. v. w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Oather on em'll do. (17) Dur.[1], w.Yks.[1] (18) Cum.[3] I niver owder seed nor heard, 4. Wm. Owder on ye'll deea B.K.). (19) Abd. Owther sing or say, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 100. Rnf. At kirk or market owther, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 97. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. In debt Or want for owther claes or scran, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 14. Cum. Tou's owther fuil or font, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 2. n.Yks.[2] At owther end o't'day. ne.Yks.[1] Lan. It's owther our Isaac or me, HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) xliv. Chs.[2], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (20) Lan. He's allus at uther him or me, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) iv. Suf. (H.J.L.R.)

II. Dial. uses. 1. *adj.* and *pron.* Each of the two.

Cum. A quart in ayder hand, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 4; LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 295. Wm. He tuk oot a cupple a glassis, en weed ader on us a gay strang dose, *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 22, 1888). ne.Yks.[1] He gav aether on us yan. w.Yks. A pickald onion it socket a awther ee, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 16; I'd rayther keep awther on ye a week nor a fortnit, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 21; w.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *Either of both*, either of the two. e.An.[1]; (2) — *syne mak*, not a pair, of different kinds. Cum.[1]

3. *conj.* In *comb.* (1) **Eithermore**, (2) **Eitherways**, either, in any case, however.

(1) Dev. Eithermore, these yer are the facts o' the case, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 163; Eithermore zend mun over to 'Meriky in one ov Billin'ses timberships, PASMORE *Stories* (1892) 5. (2) w.Som.[1] Aitherways you must go to once, or else tidn no good vor to go 'tall.

Eitherways you can zend the wagin home when you've a-doned o' un, or else you can let'n bide gin I do zend vor'n. nw.Dev.[1]

4. After a negative, used as an expletive.

Hnt. We have had a mort of wet, yet the roads are not washed clean either (T.P.F.).

5. *Either — either*, either — or.

Sc. By no means would we admit them either judges in his cause, either auditors of the same, KNOX *Appell.* 432 (JAM.). Ags. Still occas. used (JAM.).

[These forms repr. two distinct primitive types, whereof No. 1 appears in OE. *āghwæðer* (contr. *āgðer*), ME. *ayþer* (*either*), and No. 2 in OE. *āhwæðer, āwðer, āðor*, ME. *owþer, oþer*. The *owther* forms became obs. in lit. E. in 16th c.]

EITHERENS, *conj.* Sc. Also written **aitherns** e.Fif.; **etherans** Rnf.; **etherins** (JAM.); and in form **edderin** S. & Ork.[1] Either; rather.

Sh.I. We wir fishin' her i' da saxren at five shillin's a cran—nae Government baskets dan edderin', *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). S. & Ork.[1] e.Fif. My mither besocht Mr. Gowlanthump no to say ocht aboot the business to my faither . . . nor to let on to Dauvit Souter aitherns, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii. Dmb. As for the cockit hat, I'm no verra sure about it eitherens, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xiv. Rnf. He needs or wants to be sacred, etherans, GILMOUR *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 119. Bwk. (JAM.)

EIZE, see **Easin(g.**

EKE, *sb.*[1], *v.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Bdf. Hnt. Ess. Ken. Som. Also written **eake** Som.; **eeck** Bnff.[1]; **eek** Sc. Cai.[1] w.Yks.[4] se.Wor.[1]; **eeke** Shr.[2]; **eik** Sc.; and in forms **ac** n.Yks.[2]; **eche** Der. Nhp.[1] Ken.[1]; **eech** nw.Der.[1]; **eetch** Ken. (K.); **eken** Cum.; **etch** Nhp.[1] Ken. (K.) [īk, ītʃ.] 1. *sb.* An addition, increase of any kind, esp. an addition to a building, an additional half-glass of drink, &c.

Sc. I maun speak to Lord Evandale to gie us a bit eik, or outshot o' some sort to the onstead, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxvi. ne.Sc. He made a gey guid eke to his income by actin' as a sort o' doctor, GRANT *Keckleton*, 29. Cai.[1] Bnff. Byrena-Quarries stanes afford To put an eik to Reikie [Edinburgh], An' gar new houses speel the lift, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 20; Bnff.[1] Gehn ye dinna tak a hail tumbler, tack an eeck [oftener eeckie] an' keep me company. Kcd. Fat were these but sportive trifles, Ekes an' aids to further fun? GRANT *Lays* (1884) 73. Frf. Weel, weel, jist tak' an eik, it'll no hurt ye, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 11. Per. My heart fu' sair needs that blyth eek To mend my dool, NICOL *Poems* (1753) 19, ed. 1766. Ayr. It's no possible to let in a gushet or gore and to make an eik, GALT *Entail* (1823) xv; By an eik to his test, he left to Peter Searle the soom of five shillings, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 13. Lnk. Ye'd think their tongues had got an eek,—O' half an inch, WATT *Poems* (1827) 109. e.Lth. There's nance o' us taks ower muckle—juist a gless, an' whiles an eke, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 58. Slk. It standeth in a land overflowing with milk and honey, and wanteth but an eke, I said. CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 146. Nhb.[1] Cum. Another eken to your fifty, As tho' by stap an' stap twad lift ye Clean owr the deyke, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 47. n.Yks.[2] 'They had all maks o' shifts and ekes,' all kinds of excuses and contrivances. w.Yks. To lengthen a staff by adding a portion, is to put an 'eke' on (C.C.R.). Ken.[1] An additional piece to a bell rope.

Hence (1) **Eke-** or **Ek-name**, *sb.* a nickname; (2) *Ekes and ens, phr.* odds and ends, fragments.

(1) Ork.[1] (J.G.) ne.Der. ADDY *Gl.* (1891). (2) N.I.[1] Ekes an' ens rise to something if you just put them together. Between ekes an' ens I've managed this.

2. An additional ring of plaited straw, &c., placed either on the top or underneath a bee-hive, to give more room for the honey.

Sc. Concerning the removal of this larger eek, you shall be advised, when I come to speak in general of the removing eeks, MAXWELL *Bee-Master* (1747) 52 (JAM.). nw.Abd. The bees hang at the skep-moo Till Lammas, fan they gat an eke, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 29. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. (J.Ar.); It was sometimes necessary to take off an eke, when it was known to be empty. 'We mun put an eke on. That hive's full, an' ther's aw t'ling-bluim to come yet' (M P.). Wm. We must put an eke on that hive (B.K.). w.Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 115; BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Nhp.[1] Bdf. Half a hive added on to another hive, by way of enlargement, is called 'the eke.' Rare (J.W.B.). Hnt. (T.P.F.)

3. *v.* To enlarge, add to, increase, augment; to supplement, make up a deficiency.

Sc. Bitterly did his mother complain when forced to patch and eke [clothes], WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 113, ed. 1894; Now, lads, eke up, and let's drink a guid wife tae the laird, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 37. Cai.[1] Bnff. 'Twould eik but little to my fame, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 173. Abd. I saw my Bess wad ne'er approve . . . that but eeks my pain, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 108; Fame of late's begun to eke it, Wi' the luck o' Bonnie Bell, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 58. Frf. The truth's a thing, despite o' rank, That sudna be curtailed nor eekit, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 31. Ayr. These former sins are aggravated by eiking-to other four sins, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) 78, ed. 1845. Edb. Black be the day that e'er to England's ground Scotland was eikit by the Union's bond, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 195, ed. 1785. Dmf. Nae matter tho' the cloot that eeks Is black or blue, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 11. Gall. To dream o' glebes and stipen's eekit, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 90, ed. 1897. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Dur.[1] Cum. They o' eek't a share for ould Cummerlan', GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 3rd S. 200; To add to a beehive a few rounds to afford space at the bottom for more honey. A petticoat could be eked out in the same way, under a tuck. The *v.* is not used in any other instances locally (M.P.); There is a teyme to big and eke, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 26; Cum.[1] n.Yks. We'll eeak out wi bacon (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] 'What do you think of eking it out with?' of adding to it. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] Der. Cans't eche it out wi' owt? (S.O.A.) nw.Der.[1] We mun eech-out wi' a bit o' that tother calico. Nhp. Then ekes his speed and faces it again, CLARE *Poems* (1827) 91; Nhp.[1] My gown's too short, I must eche it a bit; Nhp.[2] sw.Lin.[1] I mun eke her petticoat. I've eked her little shimmy twice. Shr.[2] Bdf. Common (J.W.B.). Ken. (K.); Ken.[1] [All ekes (or helps) as the Geni-wren said, when she pist in the sea, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 131.]

Hence (1) **Eiking**, *vbl. sb.*, (2) **Eikrie**, *sb.* a lengthening, increase, addition to; support, prolongation.

(1) Frf. The doctor e'en deemed his bit life worth the eekin', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 34. Slg. Without eiking, without pairing, without alteration of the meaning or sense of the word, BRUCE *Sermons* (c. 1631) iii. (2) Ayr. He took up the meal-pock for eikrie of life, GALT *Lairds* (1826) iv.

4. To parcel out, to divide or use sparingly and with care. *Gen.* with *out*.

N.Cy.[1] Nhp.[1] There's only a small piece of cake, but I'll try and eke it out, to give you all a taste. War.[3], se.Wor.[1] Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; When makin' these nice cakes, folks shud Much more eke out their spice, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 152; *Gl.* (1851).

5. *adv.* Also, in addition to, besides.

Sc. Jeanie had a voice low and sweetly toned, and eke besought her Leddyship to have pity on a poor misguided creature, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxvi. Mry. Preached at Stotfield and eke Lossiemouth, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 23. Elg. Ye bonny boys, and eke your dames, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 79. Bnff. You eke keep up your doleful strain When bright Aurora gilds the skies, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 29. Abd. I ha'e lent it aft afore, To Beattie, Ross, and eke some more, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) xix. Frf. Their hobby this, and eke their only care, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 2. Per. I'll compliment you wi' a pair o' doves . . . And eik a pipe I gat frae Pan langsyne, NICOL *Poems* (1753) 178, ed. 1766. Slg. And eke upon the frichtsome tryst, She hiddlins held yestreen, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 57. s.Sc. Bringe the cruke, an' eke the links, Doon frae the rannel trie, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 109. Rnf. Two millers' thumbs, and eke an otter, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 181. Ayr. And eke the lines ye wrote to Burns, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 25. Lnk. To fill our hand, And eke our hearts, with joy, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 37. Lth. And eke her ilka sunny brae Wi' flowers o'erspread, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) xiii. Cum. And eke the shift before the hearth, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) *Brougham Castle.* n.Yks.[2] Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

[1. An eke, *additamentum*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). OE. *ēaca*, increase, addition. 3. I eche, I increase a thynge, PALSGR. (1530); Al this bet to eche, CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* I. 887. OE. *ēcan* (*īecan*), to increase. The *eke* forms are partly due to the *sb.*, and are partly dial. (northern) forms, equiv. to ME. *eche*.]

EKE, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A male salmon.

n.Cy. It [a salmon] was a male fish, or what is known in the north of England among fishermen as an 'eke,' *Pall Mall Gaz.* (Aug. 22, 1887).

EKE, EKKLE, see **Egg**, *v.*, **Eik**, **Yeeke**, **Hickwall.**

ELAN, ELBOCK, see **Eldern**, *sb.*, **Elbow.**

ELBOW, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **elbock**, **elbuck** Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Elbow-chair**, an arm-chair; (2) **-erooking**, tippling, constant drinking; (3) **-grease**, snuff, brown rappee.

(1) **Elg.** Like my granny's elbow chair, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 223. **Fif.** Johnny gae'm his elbow-chair, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 102; Heigh at ae end in elbuck-chair He sat, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 24. **Dmb.** There's the elbow chair, lay by yer kent, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 49. **Lnk.** A weel redd up housie, a snug elbow chair, Rodger *Poems* (1838 92, ed. 1897. **Lth.** An auld tidie wifie . . . Sits at the cot-door in an auld elbow-chair, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 13. (2) **Cor.** There's too much elbow crookin' 'bout that story for me, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 156; **Cor.**[2] (3) **Ags.** (Jam.)

2. Phr. (1) *elbow and collar wrestling*, a mode of wrestling; (2) *to have a crooked elbow*, to be a drunkard; (3) *to have one's land out at elbows*, to have one's estate mortgaged; (4) *to break an elbow at the church door*, said of a woman who becomes lazy and indolent after marriage; (5) *more power to your elbow!* an exclamation of encouragement, good luck to you!

(1) **Brks.** I wur a good hand at elbow and collar wrastling myself, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. (2) **Glo.**[1] He always had a crooked elbow. (3) **w.Yks.**[1] Common. He's gitten his land out at elbows. (4) **Sc.** She brake her elbuck at the kirk door, Ramsay *Prov.* (1776) 61. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] 'She has broken her elbow at the church door,' said of a woman who, as a daughter, was a hard worker and did not spare her elbow grease, but who, after marriage, became lazy and indolent. (5) **w.Ir.** More power to your honour's elbow, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 138. **s.Ir.** More power to your elbow, Maurice, and a fair wind in the bellows, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 216.

3. *pl.* The shoulder points of cattle.

Glo. Marshall *Rur Econ.* (1789) I; Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1]

4. Applied to var. things, resembling an elbow in shape; see below.

w.Yks.[2] A bend in a stream. **Lin.** It requires a considerable area of netting at the elbow [the bend in a decoy pipe], Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xii. **n.Lin.**[1] An angular turn in a bar of iron. The conical hollow in the bottom of a wine-bottle. It is commonly believed that these hollows are formed by the glass-blowers putting their elbows into the bottom of the bottle while the glass is soft.

5. *v.* To raise oneself on the elbows from a recumbent position.

Ayr. A gleam o' cunning shot across the deein' man's face, and he kind o' elbowed himsel' up in bed, Service *Notandums* (1890) 117.

ELBOWIT GRASS, *phr.* Lnk. (Jam.) The foxtail grass, *Alopecurus pratensis*.

[So called from its stems, which bend at the joints (B. & H.).]

ELBUCK, ELCONE, see **Elbow, Ilk.**

ELD, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also in forms **eald** N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1]; **eild** Sc. n.Yks.[2]; **yeeld** Abd. [eld, īld.] **1.** *sb.* Age, period of life.

Sc. For his eild and my eild can never agree, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 60, ed. 1871. **Abd.** Wad speer her name and after that her eild, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 33, ed. 1812; As the billy had the start of yeeld To Nory he was ay a tenty beeld, *ib.* 11. **Frf.** But whar's the wean thought twice yer eild, That's half as smeddumfu' as you? Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 62. **e.Fif.** The birth, eild, upbringin', vices an' virtues o' her youthfu' progeny, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiii. **Edb.** Whene'er they reach the eild o' nine, Learmont *Poems* (1791 64. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] He is tall of his eald. **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Old age; antiquity.

Sc. Decrepit eld, and babes alike, Are to the carnage given, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 38. **Elg.** Your youth, your eild, Your love, your care, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 37. **Abd.** Eld proves us feckless carls still, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 190. **Per.** Like some patriarch of eld, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 140. **Fif.** Ye were far advanced in eild, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 73. **Dmb.** Cranreugh hours o' eild come on, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 25. **Rnf.** We yield To nae down-draught but perfect eild, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 68. **Ayr.** Wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) I. 109. **Lnk.** I that underneath baith eild and poortith bow, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 49, ed. 1783. **Lth.** To cheer his gouty eld with love's sweet meed, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 123. **Edb.** Wi' eild our idle fancies a' return, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 163, ed. 1785; A picture of hoary and venerable eld, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Kcb.** Upon her mother eild and poortith had Usurp'd their rudest sway, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 98; In eild I sing to toddlin' bairns, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 136. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence (1) **Eild-encumbered**, *adj.* burdened or overcome with age; (2) **Eilds**, *sb. pl.* elderly persons; (3) **Eld-grown**, *adj.* grown old; (4) **-like**, *adj.* beginning to look old.

(1) **Fif.** Auld Saunders Clerk, a man o' echty, Though eild-encumber't now and wechty, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 49. (2) **Ayr.** Wedded eilds, to rest inclin'd, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 43. (3) **Nhb.** Come ye wi' eld-grown wrinkled brow, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 307. (4) **n.Yks.**[2]

3. *adj.* Old, aged, advanced in years. Also used *advb.*

Edb. Eld soon, an' beld soon, They'll sing anither sang, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 222. **Gall.** Every blaw [blossom] Does stan', until the year grows eild, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 45. **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Lan.** If they wod wait till she was a few years elder, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 298. **e.Lan.** Commonly used [around Hurstwood] for 'age,' as 'he is gettin eld now an dotes,' Wilkinson *Spenser* (1867).

4. *v.* To grow old.

Sc. Aye to eild, but never to wit, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 1, ed. 1881; To eild by night and day, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 397. **Nhp.**[2] Gaffer Snelson is som eldin.

Hence **Eildit** or **Elded**, *ppl. adj.* advanced in years, aged.

Sc. (Jam.); An the eildit puir are thiggin', Murray *Spring* in *Black and White* (Apr. 18, 1896) 490. **n.Yks.**[2]

[**1.** Ich was of swuche elde, *Ancren R.* (c. 1225) 318. OE. *eld*, *yld* (*ieldo*), age. **2.** Sir ysaac þat dughti man, Vnfere and eld a-pon him ran, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3556. **3.** Elde, *vetustus*, *inveteratus*, *Prompt.* **4.** Thow hast eeldid, and art of loong age, Wyclif *Josh.* xiii. 1.]

ELDEN, see **Eldin(g.**

ELDER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. w.Cy. In forms **edder** Abd. (Jam.); **hilder** n.Lin.[1] [e·ldər, e·ldə(r).]

1. *sb.* The udder of a cow, horse, or other domestic animal.

Abd. (Jam.) **Ir.** A cow, with her poor elder so full that it was trailing on the ground, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 34; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[14] **Lan.**[1] When thaer't milkin', Nancy, thae mun' bi gentle wi hur, hur elder's a bit sore. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.** (E.F.), **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.** Billy Billy Belder, sucked the cow's elder, Children's rime, *Globe* (Apr. 21, 1890); **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[2] **Lin.** Elder, pro udder, vox in agro Linc. oppido frequens, Skinner (1671); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (K.) **n.Lin.**[1] Poor senseless cauves bunches the'r muthers' elders. **sw.Lin.**[1] Her elder is as hard as hard. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Wor.** (J.R.W.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The mar' nïnted alung töërt wham at a pretty rate; 'er wuz glad to see the cowt, for 'er elder wuz as 'ard as a stwun; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[1], **Rdn.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **w.Cy.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

2. The breast of a woman.

Abd. Used by the lowest classes (Jam.).

3. *v.* To have the udder increasing. s.Wor. (H.K.)

[An elder [udder], *uber*, Coles (1679). Du. *elder*, a teate, a mamme, or a dugge (Hexham); so MDu. (Oudemans).]

ELDER, see **Helder.**

ELDERLY MAN, *phr.* *Obs.* Cum. (Hall.) Wm. (K.) A chief, principal man.

ELDERMER, *adj.* Wm. Also in form **eldermerly.** Aged, growing old.

What he's tied ta be gitten an eldermer body frae t'time yan's kent him. That's nin a bad darrack fer an eldermerly chap like my fadder (B.K.).

ELDERN, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **elan** s.Wor.; **ellarn** Shr.; **ellen** w.Yks.[3]; **ellern** War.[3] w.Wor.[1] s.Wor. Shr.[1] Hrf.[12] Glo.[1] Dor.; **ellun** se.Wor.[1]; **elren** n.Cy.; **hellin** w.Yks. [e·ldən, e·lən.] The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*. Also in *comp.* **Eldern-tree.** Also used *attrib.* See **Eller.**

n.Cy. (B. & H.) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[3] **Not.** Folks say it's not lucky to burn eldern. My missis wouldn't like the eldern brought into the house, thank you (L.C.M.). **Lei.**[1] Ah'n picked a few eldern-berries. **Nhp.** The village dames, as they get ripe and fine, Gather the branches for their eldern wine, Clare *Shep. Cal.* (1827) 85; **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[34], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

Brks.[1] n.Bck. Have some eldern wine (A.C.). e.An.[1], Ken.[1] Sus.[1] An eldern stake and blackthorn ether Will make a hedge to last for ever (s.v. Ether). Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). n.Wil. I see a robbot but now under thue eldern stowl (E.H.G.). Dor. (C.W.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] I zim eldern nettin-neels be always the best like.

[Iudas . . . heng hym hye on an ellerne, *P. Plowman* (C.) II. 64. OE. *ellærn* (*ellen*), 'sambucus' (*Corpus*).]

ELDERN, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **ealdren** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **elderen** Lth.; **elderin** Abd.; **eldren** Per. N.Cy.[1]; **eldrin** Sc. (Jam.) [e·ldərn, e·ldrin.] Elderly, advanced in years.

Sc. His excellency is a thought eldern, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv; She was an eldern woman, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 199, ed. 1894. n.Sc. Out it speaks an eldern knight, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 1, ed. 1875. Abd. The ane an elderin man, the neist a lad, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 73, ed. 1812. Per. The eldren men sat down their lane, Nicol *Poems* (1753) 48, ed. 1766. Rnf. I've heard my eldrin mither say, *Harp* (1819) 163. Lth. The elder'n fo'k sae sweetly smil'd To see their bairns, an' oe's now, Spring through the dance, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 68. e.Lth. He's an eldrin man noo, an' gettin gey doitit, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 45. Slk. She met an eldrin dame, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 330. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] *Obs.*

[ME. *eldern* (*Ormulum*).]

ELDER-ROB, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] [e·ldərɔb.] A preserve made of elder-berries.

ELDERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Lan. 1. Ancestors, parents. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. Phr. *elders' hours*, respectable, seemly hours, such as would be kept by the 'elders of the church.'

Rnf. I rarely interpose between the [servant] lasses and their joes, Sae lang's wi' decent chiels they're seen, An' keep to elders' hours at e'en, Young *Pictures* (1865) 149.

ELDERTROT, see **Eltrot**.

ELD-FATHER, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. 1. A grandfather; an ancestor. Dur. (K.), n.Yks.[2a]

2. A father-in-law.

Nhb. In the parish church of St. Nicholas as neare my eld-father Charles Slingsbye as possible may be, *Will* (1634) in *Acts Durham High Commiss. Court* (1857) 17 *note*; Nhb.[1]

[1. Eftir his gude eld-fadir [he] was Callit robert. Barbour *Bruce* (1375) XIII. 694. 2. Elfadyr, *socer*, *Prompt.*; Moyses . . . was sett to kepe All his eildfader seepe, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 5730.]

ELDIN, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. [e·ldin.] 1. The common butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris*.

Nhb. Called in Northumberland an eldin, in Cambridgeshire a butterbur, Turner *Herbal* (1562) II. 83; Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] In n. and e.Cum. this term is applied to the butter-bur, which is used for lighting fires.

2. *Comp.* **Eldin-** or **Ell-docken**, (1) the common butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris*; (2) (?) the water-dock, *Rumex aquaticus*.

(1) N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (J.H.), Nhb.[1] (2) Rxb. Found by the sides of rivers, often cut, dried, and used as eldin or fuel by the lower classes (Jam.).

ELDIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **eilding** Sc. (Jam.) Lan.[1]; **elden** N.Cy.[2] w.Yks. Lin.; and in form **ellion** Nai. (Jam.) [e·ldin.]

1. Firing or fuel of any kind, esp. peat, turfs, sticks, brushwood, &c. Freq. in *comb.* **Fire-elding**.

Sc. Good elding for our winter-fire, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871; Ye'll be wanting eilding now, or something to pit ower the winter? Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlv; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Gunpowder is hasty eldin, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 112, ed. 1881. Nai. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) Edb. Our eldin's driven, an' our har'st is owr, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 110, ed. 1785. Wgt. The daylight . . . is spent by many of the women and children in gathering elding, as they call it, that is, sticks, furze, or broom for fuel, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 147 (Jam.). n.Cy. Grose (1790); *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Lakel. Fire elding, as applied to chats and peats, is the most general name for fuel in Lakel. Cum. For eldin, peats they hed, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 57; Dry thissels mak capital eldin for fire, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 245. Cum., Wm. 'Fire-eldin' included peat, turf, ling, whins, wood, — all vegetable products for kindling a fire, or heating an oven (M.P.). Wm. This seck is elding to keep us fra starving, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) I. 344; Dessin dry eldin ontet fire, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 29. n.Yks. Iv yoh donna poot eldin on a feer, it'll gooa oot o' itsel, Fetherston *Smuggins Fam.* 50; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] If they try to burn him for a fool, they will nobbut weeast their eldin; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] Noo, Bobby, gan an' late some eldin. e.Yks. Known by a few old people, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); This is to give notice, that John Smith will yett t'ewin [heat the oven], te-neet, te-morn, an' te-morn at neet, an' then nae mair w'ile Tuesday week, because there's nae mair eldin, *Ripon Bellman's Cry*; w.Yks.[1] In Craven it always means fuel, which is procured from the moors; hence it is known by the name of moor-eldin; w.Yks.[5] A ăamful o' eldin frăat găath, *Introd.* 13. Lan. Up blazed the inflammable eilding with a crackling sound, Waugh *Sketches* (1855) 154; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Lin. Vox in agro Linc. praesertim Insula Axholm usitata pro quovis ignis Alimento, Skinner (1671). n.Lin. Fire-wood thaay calls it noo, bud i' my yung daays it was alus eldin (M.P.); n.Lin.[1] 'It isn't fit for naaither hedge-staake nor eldin,' said of something quite worthless. s.Lin. *Obs.* (T.H.R.)

2. Brushwood used in making fences.

N.Cy.[1] Yks. The term has been extended from the brushwood used for firing to that for mending fences, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 17, 1883) 7. Lan.[1]

[1. Eyldynge or fowayle, *focale*, *Prompt.*; Ysaac þe elding broght, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3164. Norw. dial. *elding*, fuel (Aasen).]

ELDRAKE, ELDREN, see **Heel-rake, Eldern**, *adj.*

ELDRICH(T, ELDRICK, see **Eldritch**.

ELDRIN, see **Eldern**, *adj.*

ELDRITCH, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Also in forms **alrisch, alry** Sc. (Jam.) Slk.; **eldrich** Rxb.; **eldricht** Ayr. Gall.; **eldrick** Wm.; **eldrish** Slg.; **ellerisch** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **elric(h** Sc. (Jam.) Dur.; **elricht** Gall.; **elrisch** Fif.; **elritch** Sc. Frf. Lnk.; **waldritch** Elg.; **yellerish, yellish** Nhb.[1] [e·ldritʃ, e·litʃ.] 1. Unearthly, ghostly, weird, uncanny; dreadful, ghastly, frightful. Also used *advb.*

Sc. The fallow set up an elritch screech, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxx; It's mony a fearfu' sicht I've seen, And mony an elrich hour, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 235. Elg. Nae friend sought out thy devious path, Nane heard thy waldritch sang, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 172. Abd. Some elrich fearfu' thing I saw, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 115. Kcd. Oot it cried wi' eldritch scream, Grant *Lays* (1884) 103. Frf. Wi' an elritch tone aft sneer'd To fright poor foak, Morison *Poems* (1790) 37. Per. An eldritch scene that licht display'd! Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 64. Fif. A truce to elrisch fricht! Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 100. Slg. Loud rose the eagle's eldrish screech, Towers *Poems* (1885) 55. s.Sc. This silence is gousty and elric, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 323. Rnf. Stichlin', whistles thro' their nose, The eldritch snore, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 37. Ayr. The creature grain'd an eldritch laugh, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 24; The very welkin dirl'd Wi' eldricht din, White *Jottings* (1879) 205. Lnk. Wi' an elritch laugh they vanish'd quite, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 106, ed. 1783. Edb. They . . . mock at Satan's elric paws, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 60. Bwk. Elrich elfs and brownies, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 70. Peb. Through the roof the demon flew—Wi' eldritch skirl departed, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 36. Slk. They set up eldritch screams in frolic, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 388, ed. 1866. Rxb. Johnny heav'd an eldrich grane, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 197. Dmf. He'll raise sic an eldritch drone, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 152. Gall. The crying of an elricht wind about the house-tops, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xiv; The tod screamt eldricht frae the cleugh, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 66, ed. 1897. Kcb. Was heard an eldritch cry, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 121. Wgt. He gave a succession of the most eldritch yells, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 350. N.Cy.[1] An ellerish cry. Nhb.[1], Dur. (K.) Wm. She creuned oot an eldrick laugh, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 38.

2. Surly, severe in temper and manners. Of weather: chill, keen. Sc. (Jam.)

3. Of a sore or wound: painful, fretted.

Ags. Ane alry sair (Jam.).

[1. Seho wanderit, and ȝeid by to ane elriche well, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 52. Prob. a der. of *elf* (q.v.).]

ELDROOT, ELDROP, see **Eltrot**.

ELECTION, *sb.* Wor. e.An. A chance, likelihood, prospect, esp. in phr. *in election*.

s.Wor. My John is very bad, and there is no elections of his getting better, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 22; Is there any elec-

tion of his coming down? (H.K.) e.An.[1] Nrf. We are in election to have a bad harvest this year, Grose (1790). Suf. Things are in election to be very dear, Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813).

[This was orig. a term used in astrology, meaning the choice on astrological grounds for undertaking any particular business, hence the dial. mg. prospect, chance. See Skeat's note to Chaucer *C. T.* B. 312. What is astrology but vain elections, predictions? Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621) ed. 1896, I. 421.]

ELE'ER, *adv.* Cor. Also in form **ale'er**. Just now, lately. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 71.

ELEET, *sb.* Ess. Also written **elite**. [ilī't.] The point at which four roads meet. See **Releet**.

The term elite or eleet is in Ess. constantly employed by the peasantry to denote the point at which four roads meet, and the word is pronounced 'four-to-leat,' that is to say a traveller who arrives at such a place will find roads to lead to four different localities, *E. Anglian* (Apr. 1863).

[OE. *gelǣt*, a meeting of roads (*Matt.* xxii. 9).]

ELEKAR, see **Alegar**.

ELELEU, *int.* n.Yks.[2] A joyous exclamation when unexpectedly meeting a companion.

ELEMEN, see **Elmen**.

ELEMENT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Also Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **alliment** s.Wm. [e·liment, ·mənt.] 1. The sky, atmosphere, firmament, heavens. Sometimes in *pl.* form.

Sc. (Jam.) Wm. The earth trembles, th' element opens, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) 193; A reglar rumpus there was held In't elements abeune, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 12. s.Wm. Th' streamers shot quite to th' middle of th' alliment, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 60. w.Yks. There's a bit o' scug [mist] coming ower t'element (J.N.L.); Ah could na more do it ner ah could fly into t'element, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); (C.C.R.); w.Yks.[1] It is a very common expression here, 't'element looks feaful heavisome'; w.Yks.[3] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dor. The element is all full o' snow (C.W.B.); The element looked nice and blue this morning, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 245. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dhu vuy·ur zúm tu lai't aupau'l dh-uul·eemunt [the fire appeared to light up the whole sky]. A man describing a thunderstorm said, 'Th' element was all to a flicker.' We do not use the word in the *pl.* Dev. There's a sight ov snaw in tha elements, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 55. Cor.[1] The lightning went all across the elements; Cor.[2]

2. *Fig.* An appropriate sphere of operation or surroundings.

Don. 'That's the element.' Intended to indicate that what is going on is above the common; . . specially when describing good music, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 362. Wmh. He has a great element for shooting (A.S.-P.). Wxf. If he happened to have reached the quarrelsome stage of his element, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 262.

[1. I took them for a faery vision, Of some gay creatures of the element, Milton *Comus* (1634) 299.]

ELENGE, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Also Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written **ellench** Ken. (Hall.); **ellinge** Ken.[1 2] Sur.[1] Sus.[2]; **ellynge** Sus.[1]; **helange** Sus.; and in form **alang** N.Cy.[1] [e·lindz.] 1. Weary, tedious, irksome. N.Cy.[1]

2. Solitary, lonely; dreary, weird, uncanny.

Ken. Grose (1790); A thunderstorm at night is so ellinge, much ellinger than in the daytime (W.F.S.); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[1 2] ne.Ken. 'I couldn't live there; it is so ellinge.' Said commonly, and frequently with a shudder. Very common (H.M.). Sur.[1] It's a nice pleasant cottage in summer, but in winter it's cold and ellinge. Sus. His barn stood in a very elenge lonesome place, a goodish bit from de house, Lower *S. Downs* (1854) 161; (M.B.-S.); (W.H.Y.); Portions of the village would be at night exceedingly helange, as the Sussex people call a weird or dismal outlook, Tendall *Guide to Hastings*, 74; Ray (1691); Sus.[1] 'Tis a terrible ellynge lonesome old house; Sus.[2] e.Sus. Holloway.

3. *Obs.* Foreign.

Edb. Her sons gane ither whares for bread To elenge parts, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 213.

[1. OE. *ǣlenge*, tedious, tiresome, lit. 'very long.' 2. Povert is . . . A greet amender eek of sapience . . . although it seme elenge, Chaucer *C. T.* D. 1199. 3. Elenge, strange, foreign, Coles (1677).]

ELET, *sb.* *Obs.* Wil.[1] Fuel. Cf. **ollit**.

[Þai fette wode and elet, *Sir Beues* (c. 1350) 3264.]

ELEVEN, *adj.* Sc. War. Som. In phr. (1) *eleven hours*, (2) — *o'clock* or *o'clocks*, a slight meal or refreshment taken by labourers, &c., in the forenoon. Cf. **elevener**, **elevens**.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2) War.[3] w.Som.[1] Come on, Soce! Let's ha our [lab·m·uklau·ks], vore we begins another load.

ELEVENER, *sb.* Sc. Also Sus. Dev. Cor. Nfld. Also in form **levener** Cor.[3] A luncheon or light refreshment taken by labourers, &c., about 11 o'clock in the morning. Cf. **elevens**.

s.Sc. I'll be a' the better of an elevener, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 274. Sus.[1] e.Sus. Holloway. Dev. We'll stay and have a 'levener here, *Old chorus* (A.L.M.). Cor.[3] [Nfld. (G.P.)]

ELEVENS, *sb.* Wor. Glo. Suf. Ken. Dor. Also in form **elevenses** Suf. Ken.[1] A luncheon or slight refreshment taken by labourers, &c., in the forenoon. Cf. **elevener**.

s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849; (C.T.) e.Suf. (F.H.) Ken.[1], Dor. (W.C.)

ELF, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. In form **awf·** n.Yks.[2] [elf.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Elf-arrow**, (2) **·bolt**, see **·shot** (*a*); (3) **·bore**, a hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot has been dropped or been driven; (4) **·cups**, small stones perforated by friction at a waterfall; (5) **·hill**, a fairy knoll; (6) **·mill**, a ticking sound in timber, viewed as a warning of death; the death-watch; a sound like that of a mill, heard when listening at a hole in the ground; (7) **·shoot**, to bewitch, enchant; (8) **·shot**, (*a*) an arrow-head of flint; (*b*) shot or cast at by fairies; (*c*) a disease in persons or cattle, supposed to be caused by the evil agency of elves or fairies; (9) **·shotten**, see **·shot** (*b*); (10) **·stone**, see **·shot** (*a*); (11) **·stoned**, see **·shot** (*b*); (12) **·switches**, elf-locks, tangled masses of hair.

(1) Sh.I. [When] the Trows of the hills . . . would regale themselves with good beef or mutton, they repair to the Shetlander's scatholds or town-mails, and employ elf-arrows to bring down their victims. . . When the Trows are so successful as to shoot one of the best fatlings that is to be met with, they delude the eyes of its owner with the substitution of some vile substance possessing the same form as that of the animal which they have taken away, and with the semblance of its sudden death, as if it were produced either by natural or by violent means. It is on this account that the bodies of animals which have perished by accident are condemned as unlawful food, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 191, ed. 1891; If they [fairies] wanted a cow . . . they went invisibly to work, and aimed an elf-arrow as near 'Crummie's' heart as possible, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 66. Dmf. Ye maun plow't a' wi' a braid elf-arrow, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 117. Nhb.[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). (2) n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. So you do seek elf-bolts to hurt us, Brontë *Wuthering Heights* (1847) xii. (3) Sc. If you were to look through an elf bore in wood . . . you may see the elf-bull—butting with the strongest bull in the herd, *N. Antiq.* (1814) 404 (Jam.). (4) Dmf. Elf-cups were placed under stable-doors for the like purpose [as a safeguard against witchcraft], Cromek *Remains* (1810) 290. (5) Abd. Set watchers on your tapmast hight—Nigg's auld elf-hill, or Girdle licht, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 144. (6) Sc. Also called the chackie-mill (Jam.). Cai.[1] At a few places, on listening at a hole in the ground a sound is heard which imagination thinks that of the clapper of a mill. I have often listened to the most celebrated of the elf-mills, and the sound is that of running water. (7) Lnk. He coud shake the ripe vittle and elfshoot the kye, Watson *Poems* (1853) 32; You'll . . . elf-shoot our ky, an' smoor 'mang drift our sheep, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 120. (8, *a*) Sc. Elf-shots, i.e. the stone arrow-heads of the old inhabitants, . . . are supposed to be weapons shot by fairies at cattle, to which are attributed any disorders they have, Pennant *Tour* (1769) 115 (Jam.). Sh.I. When a beast was wounded with elf-shot, the saining or blessing witch would find out the hole, inscrutable to common eyes, in which the arrow entered, and would wash the place with forespoken water, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 272, ed. 1891. ne.Sc. One sovereign guard against their power in every form was a stone arrow—a fairy dart or elf-shot, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 59. Abd. A never-failing charm Of adders' stone from Appin's height, And elf-shot from the hill, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 97. Ayr. Pappin' elf-shots at their heids wi' ill words and curses forbye, Service *Notandums* (1890) 101. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2] (*b*) Sc. Cattle which are suddenly seized with the cramp, or some similar disorders, are said to be elf-shot; and the approved cure is to chafe the parts affected with a blue bonnet which . . . often restores the circulation, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II.

225; Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 338. **Cai.**[1] **Dmb.** Hawkie and Brakie met a sudden death, Ignorant bodies said they ware elf-shot, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 57. **Rnf.** He gied a spring, and doun he fell, . . And cried, 'Lord, pity me and mine! Oh, Lizzie! I'm elf-shot,' Barr *Poems* (1861) 50. **Lnk.** Nine braw nowt were smoor'd, Three elf-shot were, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 119. *Note.* When elf-shot the cow falls down suddenly dead, no part of the skin is pierced, but often a little triangular flat stone is found near the beast, as they report, which is call'd the elf's arrow. **Edb.** May I be elf-shot, gif I had come'd here, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 334. **Ir.** If a man had a sick cow, she was elf-shot, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 383. **Nhb.** Whithur elf-shot or no', nit yin could tell, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136. (*c*) **Sc.** That the sickness of William Black was an elfshot, *Trial Sc. Witches*, 398 (Jam.); Pop. supposed to be produced by the stroke of an elf-shot, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1896) II. 113. (9) **n.Yks.**[2] Cattle suddenly excited, were formerly supposed to be shot at with these implements by the fairies; and to cure an 'awfshotten' animal, it must be touched with one of the arrows, and the water administered in which an arrow has been dipped. (10) **Bwk.** Arrow points of flint, commonly called elf or fairy-stones, are to be seen here, *Statist. Acc.* I. 73 (Jam.). **s.Ir.** You took and put the elf-stone under her udder, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 300. (11) **s.Ir.** The cows were elf-stoned, *ib.* 299. (12) **Slk.** Her hairs were hanging in elf-switches, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 379, ed. 1866.

2. *Fig.* A term of contempt or opprobrium.

Sc. The silly elf's lost his grund lang syne, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 73. **Rnf.** The ill-judging, unforgiving elf, Blames, in another, what he does himself, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 41. **Edb.** Poor senseless elfs, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 20.

[1. (8, *c*) OE. *ylfa gescot*, the name of a disease, see *Lecchdoms* (c. 1000) III. 54.]

ELFER-STONE, *sb.* Cai.[1] A chipped flint, supposed to have certain magical properties.

ELGINS, *sb. pl.* Lth. (Jam.) The water-dock, *Rumex aquaticus*. See **Eldin**.

ELICOMPANE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Cor. Also in form **allicampane** w.Yks.[2] Lan. Chs.[1] **1.** Elecampane, the plant Horse-heal, *Inula Helenium*.

w.Yks.[2] **Chs.**[1] Considered a remedy for toothache.

2. A sweetmeat, hardbake. Lan. (J.L.), Cor.[13]

ELICOMPANIE, *sb.* Cor. Also written **ele-** Cor.[2]; and in forms **ailycompaly** Cor.[3]; **allecampagne** Swainson. The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*.

Swainson *Birds* (1885) 34; Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314; **Cor.**[1] There is a vulgar tradition that the elicompanie is a bird by day and a toad by night; **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] Uncommon.

ELIDE, *v.* Sc. *Obs.* To annul, quash, rebut.

Whilk uncertainty is sufficient to elide the conclusions of the libel, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xii.

ELIGNY, *sb.* Pem. The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*.

Pem. (W.W.S.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 217; *Science Gossip* (1874) 142.

ELISHA'S TEARS, *phr.* Dor. The flowering nutmeg, *Leycesteria formosa*. (B. & H.)

ELK, *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. e.An. [elk.] The wild swan, *Cygnus musicus*.

N.I.[1], **N.Cy.**[2] **Nrf.** In hard winters elks, a kind of wild swan, are seen in no small number, Browne *Nrf. Birds* (1664) in *Wks.* (ed. 1893) III. 313. [In severe winters, flocks of Hoopers, Whistling Swans, or Elks, as they are variously called, come farther south, Johns *Birds* (1862) 487; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 152.]

[Swanne, some take thys to be the elke or wild swanne, Huloet (1552).]

ELL, ELLA, see **Eel, Eela**.

ELLAN, *sb.* Cai.[1] A very small island in a river.

ELLARN, see **Eldern**, *sb.*

ELLECK, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **illeck** Cor.[2]; **illck** Cor.[1] [e·lək.] The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*. Also called **Denneck** (q. v.).

Cor.[1] The red gurnard, called soldiers at St. Levan; **Cor.**[2] [Satchell (1879).]

ELLEED, *adv.* Lin. (Hall.) **Lin.**[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [e·lĭd.] All together.

ELLEMS, *sb. pl.* Nhb.[1] [e·ləmz.] The bars of a gate. See **Selm**.

ELLEN, see **Eldern**, *sb.*

ELLENA-GHOU, *sb.* Irel. The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*.

Wxf.[1] A kraaneberry bushe an a ellena-ghou, 106.

ELLER, *sb.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Also written **ellar** Ken. Sus.[12]; **iller** Lin.; and in forms **hellar** Lin.; **hilder** Nrf. [e·lər, e·lə(r).] **1.** The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*. Also used *attrib.* See **Ellet**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Wm.** Eller wood is nine better Ner esp or yack for under watter, Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 50. **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] It is supposed to be unlucky to use the elder for kindling or lighting a fire. **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** The Elder-tree or Iller, as it is usually called. . . A friend living near Sleaford offered an old man who was flashing his hedge a log of iller to take home for kindling, but it had been at once refused on the ground that some mischief would happen to him. Shortly after we chanced to visit a house to enquire after a sick baby, and were told that it was quite well again. 'You see, Sir, one of the rockers of the cradle were made of iller, and in course the old woman did not like that, and she would not let the wean alone till we took it off,' *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 56; Skinner (1671). **n.Lin.** Buried aneean th' eller busks at no'th side o' chechyard, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 48; **n.Lin.**[1] I ewsed to hev a eller that grew white berries at th' Moors, bud it's deäd noo. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 33; Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Ken., e.Sus.** Holloway. **Sus.**[12]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Eller-gun**, a popgun; (2) **-pile**, an arrow-point made of elder.

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] So called because usually made of eller. (2) **n.Lin.**[1]

ELLER, *adj.* Yks. Sour, bitter.

w.Yks. Used in Cononley when I was a lad. 'This ale is quite eller' (M.F.).

ELLER, ELLERISCH, see **Aller**, *sb.*[1], **Eldritch**.

ELLERN, see **Eldern**, *sb.*

ELLERS, *sb. pl.* Wm.[1] [e·lərz.] Tops made of the wood of the alder-tree, *Alnus glutinosa*. See **Aller**, *sb.*[1]

ELLET, *sb.* Sus.[12] Written **ellot** (B. & H.). [e·lit, e·lət.] The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*.

ELLFIT, *sb. Obsol.* Shr.[1] The crested foam on ale when fermenting in open vessels.

I think we sha'n be lucky in 'ävin' plenty o' barm this time—theer's a beautiful ellfit.

ELLIESON, ELLISHIN, see **Elsin**.

ELLIKER, see **Alegar**.

ELLINGE, ELLION, see **Elenge, Eldin(g**.

ELLOCK-RAKE, *sb.* Shr. A small rake used for breaking up ant-hills.

N. & Q. (1851) 1st S. iv. 192; **Shr.**[12] A small rake having four broad teeth in the head; sometimes called a 'oont-rake.'

ELLOOK, *int.* Brks.[1] Look here!

ELL-RAKE, see **Heel-rake**.

ELL-SHINDERS, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The plant ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. Also called **Stinking Alisander**. See also **Alexander(s**.

ELLWAND, *sb.* Sc. Also written **elwand**; and in forms **elvant, elvint** Frf. **1.** A measuring rod, an ell measure; a yard measure. Also used *fig.* as a measure, standard.

Sc. I took the ellwand an' the pack, An' roamed the kintra side, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 90. **Cai.**[1] **Per.** I see na hoo yer ain ell-wand can be an inch shorter nor ither folks, an' ye no ken o't, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 173, ed. 1887. **Frf.** She frae a skelf an elvant drew, Morison *Poems* (1790) 109; One arm stretched out before him straight as an elvint, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 175. **e.Fif.** Whaur perfection is the ellwand it's nae mervel gin ordinary mortals come scrimply up to the standard, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Rnf.** Ane spurtill braid, and ane elwand, *Harp* (1819) 100. **Ayr.** He had been a year or twa in England, some said indeed with the ellwann' and the pack, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 124; Let me see a book that you would mak your ellwand, and I'll maybe can then make a guess at the estimate of the cost, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxviii. **Edb.** Why soud tirrans, sic as we, Send our scrimp ell-wand owr the sea, To measure laws, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 47. **Gall.** Such burghers of Ayr as had a soul beyond the ell-wand, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 166. **Keb.** God's ell-wand, whereby he measureth joy or sorrow to the sons of men, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 233. **n.Yks.**[2] Incorrectly used for the yard-measure. **m.Yks.**[1]

2. The constellation, called Orion's belt; *gen.* in phr. *the King's* or *Lady's ellwand.*

n.Sc. Our Lady's elwand (Jam.). Cai.[1] Cld., Rxb. The King's elwand (Jam.). Slk. The King's Elwand—now termed the Belt of Orion, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 344, ed. 1866; The se'en starns had gaen oure the lum, an' the tail o' the king's elwand was pointin' to the Muchrah cross, *ib.* 23.

[1. ME. *elenwand* (*Not. Rec.* (1403) II. 24). 2. The Charll wane, The elwand, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 147.]

ELLY, *sb.* n.Cy. Wm. Lan. [e'li.] A goal or boundary in the game of football. Also in *comp.* **Elly-mouth.**

n.Cy. (Hall.) Wm. When the ball or 'orr' is driven over the elly without touching it, from a distance agreed by the players, the game is complete. When the ball falls within this prescribed distance from the elly it is said to be in the elly-mouth (J.H.); That's our elly (B.K.). Lan.[1] [We have got two ellies to your one (K.).]

ELLYNGE, see **Elinge.**

ELM, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] An ell in length. (Hall.)

ELM-CAP, *sb.* e.Suf. (F.H.) Fungus on the bared roots and boles of trees, esp. the elm. Cf. **cap**, *sb.*[1] **9.**

ELMEN, *adj.* Nhp. Hrf. Glo. Suf. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **almen** Nhp.[2]; **elemen** Dor.[1] w.Som.[1]; **elmin** Hmp.[1] Wil. Cor.; **elming** Dev. [e'lmən.] Pertaining to or made of the elm-tree.

Nhp.[2], Hrf.[1] Glo.[1] An elmen tree. Suf. They each on 'em flourished out a good tough elmen swacker from under their cloaks, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 245. Hmp.[1] w.Cy. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Wil. Elmin bowl, Britton *Beauties* (1825); Them elmin trees yander, Akerman *Spring-tide* (1850) 12; (K.M.G.); Wil.[2] n.Wil. I bin an give th' arder fur a elmin cawfin (E.H.G.). Dor. *Gl.* (1851); Dor.[1] n.Dor. An elmen board (S.S.B.). Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); A number of people seated on 'a spray of a gurt elemen tree' (W.F.R.). w.Som.[1] Uul'umeen plan'sheen [elm flooring]. Dev. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 159. Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

ELMOTHER, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Cum. Also written **ellmother** N.Cy.[1] Cum. A stepmother. Cf. **eld-father.**

n.Cy. Grose 1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. Ray (1691); Bailey (1721); (K.) n.Yks.[12]

[An el-mother, *novercа*, Coles (1679).]

ELM-WYCH, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The wych-elm, *Ulmus montana.*

ELPHAMY, *sb.* n.Cy. The plant bryony. (Hall.), (B. & H.)

ELRIC(H, ELRISCH, ELREN, see **Eldritch, Eldern**, *sb.*

ELSE, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Som. [els.] 1. Otherwise.

Abd. I wad pit the best o' the kye an' the nowt intil the parlour. . . . I'm thinkin we'll lowse them a' else, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxxiii. Edb. I tell'd you else, on black an' white, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 13. w.Yks. (J.W.), Not.[1] s.Not. Be a good gell; yer'll be whipped else (J.P.K.). Lei.[1] A's leame o' thray legs, an' bloind o' wan oy, an' a bit tooched i' the wind; a's a foine 'oss else. War.[3] s.Wor. Pity he's so random—a niceish boy, else. Used when no qualification is implied. 'A tidy wench, else,' Ponson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 9. Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). w.Som.[1] Thee stap along s'hear, I'll help thee else!

Hence (1) **Elsehow**, or **Elsehows**, *adv.* anyhow else; (2) **-ways**, *adv.* otherwise; (3) **-whither**, *adv.* elsewhere.

(1) Lei.[1] Ah cain't dew it noohow elschow. [We do not like 'elsehow' for otherwise, *Standard* (Sept. 18, 1889) 2, col. 2.] (2) Lei.[1], War.[3] (3) n.Cy. (Hall.)

2. At another time, or at other times; before, already.

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. He's dûne enough o' dat else, as ye ken ta your cost, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897); Da tatties canna be boil'd else, *ib.* (Jan. 15, 1898). Ayr. Dod! John, are ye there 'is mornin' else? Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 199. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1]; N Cy.[2] I have done that else. Nhb.[1] 'Hoo quick ye've been! He' ye been there else?' Also used for 'in the meantime.' 'There noo; that'll dee, else.' But frequently as we use 'eh?' when an interrogative is meant. 'Wait ye war there, else?' is thus, 'Is it not a fact that you were there, eh?'

3. *Rhetorically*='If it's not believed.'

w.Som.[1] I'll warnt thick's too big, try un else [i.e. if you don't believe me].

4. Phr. *me and me else*, me and others like me.

Uls. Also you and you else. Not common (M.B.-S.).

[1. Beter ist laten hem vt-pharen, Al sal egipte elles for-faren, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 3072. 2. Contrar hys kene dartis ellis stand haue we, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 31. 3. The fire is dead with grief, . . . See else yourself, Shaks. *K. John*, IV. i. 108.]

ELSH, *adj.* Dev. [elʃ.] New, fresh. *Fig.* raw, uncouth.

Dev. 'An elsh maid,' an uncouth girl, Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435. n.Dev. An elsh vourpost wi' vittings prapper, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 69.

ELSIN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **elsen** Dur.[1] Cum. w.Yks.[3]; **elsyn** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **alison** S. & Ork.[1]; **alshin** Edb.; **alson** Abd.; **eilshant** S. & Ork.[1]; **ellieson** Bnff.[1]; **ellishin** Sh.I.; **elshin** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1]; **elskin** Nhb.[1]; **elson** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **helsin** w.Yks. [e'lsin, e'lsən.] 1. A shoemaker's awl. Also used *fig.*

Sc. D'ye think I was born to sit here brogging an elshin through bend-leather? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) v; The height o' nonsense is supping sour milk wi'an elsyn, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 22, ed. 1881. Sh.I. He sat an' coffed an' lookit ellishins at Arty, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 79. S. & Ork.[1], Bnff.[1] Abd. They . . . sutors alson nimbly streek To mend their shoon, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 4. Lnk. Nor hinds wi' elson and hemp lingle Sit solcing shoon out o'er the ingle, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 203 (Jam.). Edb. Wi'a muckle alshin lang He brodit Maggie's hurdies, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 169, ed. 1785. Ayr. He had his elsin and linyel for sewing of leather, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 196, ed. 1845; (J.M.) Slk. As it had been bored wi' red-het elsins, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 306, ed. 1866. Gall. Gleg wi' the knife as a souter wi' his elshin, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. He oot wih his elson, his wax an his threed, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 219; Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851). Wm. (K.) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] As sharp as an elsin; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] Sometimes corrupted to 'nelsin.' e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. T'warkmen ov all soarts threw daan ther hammers, saws, needles, helsins, shuvals, an' maddocks, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 8; You are throng grinding elsins, I see, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839–63); w.Yks.[1] Elsons, hammers, picks, an wedges, ii. 323; w.Yks.[2a], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Lin. Awl, etiamnum Lincolniensibus an Elsin, Skinner (1671). n.Lin.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Elsin-box**, a box for holding awls; (2) **-heft**, an old name of a jargonelle pear.

(1) Rxb. Aneca's a thing like elsin-box That drools like corn pipes, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 83. (2) Sc. From its resemblance to the 'haft' of an awl (Jam.).

3. *pl.* The plant, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris.* Also called **Devil's darning-needle** (q. v.). Nhb.[1]

[1. Elson for cordwayners, *alesne*, Palsgr. (1530); Elsyn, *sibula*, *Prompt.* Cp. MDu. *elsene*, an awl (Verdom).]

ELSK, *v.* Sh.I. [elsk.] To love. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *elska*, to love (Aasen); so ON.]

ELSKIN, ELSON, see **Elsin.**

ELT, *sb.*[1] Wor. Dor. Som. Dev. [elt.] A young pig or spayed sow. Also in *comp.* **Elt-pig.** See **Yelt.**

s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13; (H.K.) Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. Yorkshire elts (five), in farrow, for sale, *w.Gazette* (1895); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev.[1] n.Dev. Grose (1790).

ELT, *sb.*[2] Sur.[1] [elt.] A handle.

He struck me on the side of the head with a mattock elt.

ELT, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. [elt.] 1. To knead dough; to stir the dough previously kneaded to a proper consistency for baking.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Or.I. (S.A.S.), Cai.[1] n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] When oat-cakes are baked, it is a common practice to knead the dough the preceding evening, which ferments during the night. In the morning, previous to baking, if the mixture be too thin more meal is added, but if too stiff, milk and water or butter-milk are applied to reduce it. This is to elt the dough, or, as it is frequently called, 'elting.' Both in kneading and elting the person performing it never fails, on the completion of the work, to make a cross with the finger on the surface of the dough, doubtless as a charm to prevent the witches from approaching the knead-tub; w.Yks.[4] Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 274; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] Nearly *obs.*

Hence **Elt**, *sb.* dough; also in phr. (1) *a carrie elt*, a thick, ill-baked oatcake; (2) *a muckle elt*, *fig.* a stout, clumsy woman. Cai.[1]

2. To injure anything by constant or rough handling.

S. & Ork.[1] Injuring the nap of cloth, or disordering the fur of a cat or other small animal by handling it roughly.

3. To become soft or moist, as earth when damp. Nhp.[2]

Hence (1) **Elted up**, *phr.* bedaubed, covered with dirt; (2) **Elting**, *ppl. adj.* of soil: moist, damp; (3) **Elting-moulds**, *sb. pl.* soft ridges of new-ploughed land.

(1) Lin. He's elted up with dirt, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 705; Lin.[1] If you trapass across the miry ramper you'll be elted up. (2) Nhp. Winter . . . round the ploughmen, on the elting soil, Will thread a minute's sunshine, CLARE *Poems* (1827) 27. (3) Nhp. O'er elting-moulds of fallow grounds, *ib. Vill. Minst.* (1821) 74; Nhp.[1,2]

4. To slave or toil at working in the ground. Also used *fig.* to meddle with, interfere.

Sh.I. It'll no dū for wis dat has ta fecht i' da face o' da sea, an' elt i' da dirt o' da eart for a meal bannock or a tatie skin, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 17; Sae boy, I hena time ta fash, Besides, I dunna elt in clash, *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1897).

Hence **Elted**, *pp.* bemired, covered with dirt from working in the earth or dirt.

Sh.I. I wis a' elted i' da gutters, as we rowed aff o' da brig-stanes, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 263.

[1. Þe men . . . Þog holden Þe tigeles tale, And elten and eilden, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 2892. ON. *elta*, to knead, to tan, to mix lime (VIGFUSSON). 2. Norw. dial. *elta*, to handle roughly (AASEN).]

ELTHER, see **Helder.**

ELTROT, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **altrot** Wil.[1] Dor.; **eldertrot** s.Wil.; **eldroot** Wil. Dor.; **eldrop** Dor.; **heltrot** Hmp.[1]; **hilltrot** Hmp. Wil.[1]; **hiltrot** Hmp.[1] [e·ltrot.] 1. The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium.*

Hmp.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Altrot at Zeals. s.Wil. Hiltrot is the common name in s.Wil., but is not used in this part of s.Wil. (Wootton-Bassett) (E.H.G.); Altrot, in common use at Deverill; Elder-trot at Durrington (G.E.D.). Dor. (*ib.*); (C.W.) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1883).

2. The water-parsnip, *Sium angustifolium.* Dor. (G.E.D.)

3. The wild or cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris.* Also used *attrib.*

Wil. KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) xv; Wil.[1] Dor. I used to make trumpets of eltrot stems, HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) ix; The stalk and umbel of the wild parsley, BARNES *Gl.* (1863); Dor.[1] Wi' eltrot flow'r An' robinhoods a-drest, 121.

4. The water-hemlock, *Oenanthe Crocata.*

Wil. 'Hill Trot' . . . [is] given in two lists as the local name for *Cenanthe crocata, Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 5, col. 2; Wil.[1]

5. The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota.*

Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 283; Hmp.[1]

6. The stalk of the wild barley. w.Cy. (HALL.)

ELVAN, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [e·lvən.] Blue porphyry, veins and beds of the porphyritic felsite.

Dev. The veins and beds of the porphyritic substance provincially termed elvan, MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 219. Dev., Cor. A term used in Cornwall and Devon for a crystalline rock, generally of a whitey-brown colour, formed of quartz and orthoclase. It occurs in veins or dykes which proceed from the granite, and is often nearly identical with it in mineral composition, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 379. Cor.[1] Applied sometimes locally and ignorantly to coarse sandy beds of killas; Cor.[2]

ELVANT, ELVINT, see **Ellwand.**

ELVEN, *sb.* War. Wor. Ken. Sus. Written **elvin** Ken.[1,2] [e·lvən, e·lvin.] The elm, *Ulmus campestris.*

War.[3], se.Wor.[1] Ken.[1] Still used, though rarely; Ken.[2] Sus.[1] There's a man walks under them gurt elvin trees o' nights (s.v. Ellynge).

ELVER, *sb.* Wm. Der. Pem. Glo. Wil. Som. Also in forms **eelver, yelver** Som. [e·lvə(r).] A young eel; *pl.* the fry of eels.

Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 209. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Glo. It is not legal to sell elvers now (A.B.); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.[1] These come up the Severn in great shoals with the flood tide, and are in season in March and April. Fried with fat bacon and flour, they are a favourite dish in Gloucester; Glo.[2], Wil. (G.E.D.) Som. Elvers, a kind of grigs or small eels, that at certain times of the year swim on the top of the water about Bristol, and are skimmed up in small nets, afterwards bak'd in cakes, fry'd and served up at table, BAILEY (1755); Whaur elvers too in spring time plād, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 132; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.); GROSE (1790). w.Som.[1] They are about three inches long, and the size of a fine straw. [It had been long known that large eels pass from rivers into the sea at certain seasons, and that diminutive young eels, called in this country elvers, ascend the rivers in enormous numbers, *Dy. Chron.* (Dec. 8, 1896).]

[Repr. an older *eel fare* (a brood of young eels); see BAILEY (1755).]

ELVER, *v.* Rut.[1] [e·lvə(r).] To grow soft.

Her bag elver'd, and her milk-pokes came down [of a sick cow].

ELVISH, *adj.* e.An. [e·lviʃ.] Irritable, spiteful, mischievous.

e.An.[1] Suf. The bees are elvish to-day, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

[Elvish, froward, COLES (1677).]

ELY, *v.* Sc. Written **eely** Rxb. [ī·li.] To disappear, vanish; to disappear one by one as a company does that disperses imperceptibly.

Slk. The bairnies had elyit away, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) *Grousome Carle*; It elyed away o'er the brow and I saw nae mair o't, *ib. Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866. Slk., Rxb. Always suggesting the idea of gradual disappearance (JAM.). Rxb. Winter eeliet frae our land As spring peeped o'er the mountains, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 162.

EM, *pron.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **aam** Wxf.[1]; **um** m.Yks.[1] Lei.[1] Brks.[1] [əm.] I. Unemphatic form: them.

Wxf.[1] Wm. [I hey] waent ga naar t'feeld ageean, an nowt can meeak em, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 10. n.Yks. What's cumm'd on em? CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 25. e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Unemphatic, by rule, but in some slight use otherwise. 'Whether it's um or them, there's no counting,' *Introd.* 25. w.Yks. (D.L.); Shoo'll lewk queer at me if I tell her I'm one on 'em, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 2; əm, m, WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 116. n.Lan. Soa he head em i t'toppin mow, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Jan. 1867) 270. s.Chs.[1] Thaï knows nowt abowt 'em, 65. Der. (J.B.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] 'Did 'em?' 'Noo! um didn't,' 26. War.[2], Shr.[1] Glo. LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 47. Brks.[1] Um, 6. Ess.[1] Sur. They are none of 'em five years old, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 212; Sur.[1] Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). w.Som.[1] The literary 'them' is unknown in this dialect. I 'ont zill em vor the money, but I'd let 'ee take the pick o'm in my prize.

Hence (1) **Aamzil** or **Amezil**, (2) **Emsels**, *pron.* themselves.

(1) Wxf.[1] Aamzil cow no stoane, 84. (2) Cai.[1]

2. In interrogative sentences: they.

Som. Did 'em zee 'en? *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 127. w.Som.[1] Zoa dhai-v u-kaech· Jüm tu laa·s, aa·n um? [So they have caught Jim at last, have not em?] Can em get'n a-do'd gin tomarra?

[OE. *him, heom.*]

EM-BARN, *v.* Ken. Also in form **in-barn.** To put store in a barn, to garner.

They em-barn as much as they can of their corn, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815).

EMBER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **ammer, emmer** SWAINSON; **imber** Sc. Ir.; **immer** Or.I. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] [e·m(b)ər.] The great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis.* Also in *comp.* **Ember-diver, -goose.**

Or.I. The immer, which is the ember, or immer goose of this country, BARRY *Or. I.* (1805) 304 (JAM.); The Imber-goose, unskill'd to fly, Must be content to glide along, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xxi; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 213. S. & Ork.[1] Abd., e.Lth. SWAINSON *ib.* Slk. The imbers from broad Ale-more lake, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 154. Ir. SWAINSON *ib.*

[Norw. dial. *imbre* (*ymmer, hymber, hymmer*), the northern diver (AASEN); ON. *himbrin* (FRITZNER).]

EMBRANGLEMENT, *sb.* Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Embroilment, confusion. See **Brangle.**

EME, see **Aim**, *adj.*

EMER, *sb. Obs.* Lin. One who rescues another from any danger or difficulty. (HALL.); Lin.[1]

[The angell . . . The which was emer of Tundale, *Tundale's Vision* (c. 1450) 224 (N.E.D.).]

EMERANT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The emerald; also used *attrib.*

Slk. The stillness that lay on the emerant lea, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 33; Thou canst sweep the emerant deep, *ib. Queer Bk.* (1832) 102.

[O precius Mergreit . . . Moir gudely eik na is the

emerant greyne, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 275; Ruby, topas, perle and emerant, DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* (1501), ed. 1874, I. 1.]

EMERTEEN, *sb.* Sc. In form **enanteen** Abd. (JAM.) An ant, 'emmet.'

ne.Sc. The ant was called Emerteen, and when on being disturbed it was seen carrying off its eggs it was supposed to be its horse, and the following words were repeated: 'Emerteen, Emerteen, laden yir horse, Yir father and yir mither is ded in Kinloss,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 147. **Bnff.**[1], **Abd.** (JAM.)

EMERY, *sb. Obs.* Irel. A bed of iron ore.

An irregular bed of iron ore called emery by the inhabitants, MILLS *Strata* (1789) in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* LXXX. 97.

EMESKINS, see **Emess.**

EMESS, *int. Obs.* Wm. Also in form **emeskins.** By the mass. See **Maskin.**

Wm. Emess its enough naw a days to pay ivvery man [h]is awn, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) I. 123. **s.Wm.** Whick emeskins it baad us killing, *ib. Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) I. 40.

EMM, EMMACK, EMMER, see **Eam, Emmet, Ember.**

EMMER, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **amer.** In *comp.* **Amer-** or **Emmer-tree**, a beam of wood or bar of iron built in the chimney, or set over the fire, to which is attached a chain for suspending pots, &c. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[Cp. Da. *emmer*, 'amphora,' LG. *emmer* (*ammer*), a water-vessel (BERGHAUS); Bremen dial. *ammer*, 'ein Eimer' (*Wtb.*).]

EMMET, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **ammut** Ken.[1] Sus.[1]; **emmot** Nhp.[2]; **emmut** Brks.[1] Sur.[1] I.W.[1]; and in forms **eemock** Rnf. Lth.; **eemuch** Lnk.; **emmack** Edb.; **emmak** Pem.; **emmock** Lth. Rxb. (JAM.); **emock** Rnf.; **emothee** Wxf.[1]; **immie** n.Cy. m.Yks.[1]; **yammet** w.Som.[1] Dev. [e·mət, e·mək, ĭ·mək.] I. The ant.

Frf. Up frae an emmet to a whale, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 39, ed. 1882. **Frf., e.Per.** (W.A.C.) **Rnf.** Rebels in ilk land are thick, As eemocks in a clod, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 67; The odds from emocks up to whales, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 174. **Lnk.** A' 'bout trees, an' ferns, an' mosses, Eemocks, eft-stools, birds an' bees, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 33; The mossy banks where the wild bee has its byke, and the eemuck its populous den, WATSON *Poems* (1853) xi. **Edb.** He taught auld Tam to hale the dules, And eident to row right the bowls, Like ony emmack, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 189, ed. 1785. **Wxf.**[1] Broughet ee stell, ing a emothee knaghane [broke the handle in a pismire hill], 88. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **s.Pem.** Emmaks are busy'l things, they be never idle (W.M.M.). **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.), **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Ken.**[12], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.** (F.E.), **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** (K.M.G.); SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] 'Ant' is never used. **Dor.** Oh! emmets, oh! ooh, ooh, BARNES *Poems* (1869–1870) 3rd S. 134. **Som.** Wi nubbudy a lukin' on, but emmets, vrogs, and fishus, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 69. **w.Som.**[1] The yammets be making work sure 'nough way th' abricocks, de year, they be wis-n wapsies, hon they takes to it. **Dev.** Canee tell me 'ow tũ git urds ov yammets? They be awl awver tha place, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); The 'ant' has driven the 'emmet' out of the field, BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. 17; **Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** I seed mun 'pon the road, a minute back, like emmets runnin, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i; **Cor.**[3] [Never was there such a place for 'ammuts'' nests, *Standard* (Aug. 23, 1887) 3.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Emmet-batch, (2) -but(t, (3) -cast, (4) -heap, (5) -hill, (6) -hump,** an ant-hill; (7) **-hunter,** the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla.*

(1) **Som.** (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **Dor.** (N.B.); (C.W.); **Dor.**[1] I used to hop The emmet-buts, vrom top to top, 257. **Som.** The common green woodpecker is often seen on the ground searching among the 'emmet-butts,' COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 120. **m.Som.** (C.V.G.) (3) **Ken.** (H.M.); **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** Ketched he's fut in a liddle pet full ov bavins wud an ammut caste, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433; It was nowt but a field covered with ammut castees, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 37; **Sus.**[1] Peck up them ammut-castes (s.v. Amendment). (4) **Wil.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (5) **Brks.**[1], **Sur.** (G.L.G.), **Sur.**[1] (6) **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] (7) [SWAINSON *Birds* 1885) 103; The bird is engaged at an ant-heap extracting those insects and their larvae which form its favourite food. Hence another of its names, 'emmet-hunter,' SMITH *Birds* (1887) 257.]

3. *Fig.* A lively person. Nhp.[2]

[Emottis, the blak rowt That ithandly laubouris and byssy be, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 191. OE. *ǣmette*, an ant.]

EMMIS, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **immis.** [e·mis, i·mis.] **1.** Of the weather: changeable; dark, gloomy.

Bnff. (JAM.) **Abd.** A dark cloudy night used to be called an immis nicht (G.W.). **Ags.** (JAM.) **Rnf., Ayr.** Used as signifying chill and having every appearance of rain. Pronounced 'yeemmies' by very old people (*ib.*).

2. Of land or seed: variable in its productive results.

Ags. Applied to seed that is difficult of culture, or is frequently unproductive. Ground which often fails to give a good crop is called immis land (*ib.*).

3. Insecurely placed, unsteady, rickety.

Ags. That steen stands very eemis (*ib.*).

[Norw. dial. *ymis* (pl. *ymise*, *ymse*, *emse*), changeable, various (AASEN); ON. *ýmiss*, various, alternate; cp. Sw. *ymsa*, to change, to alternate (WIDEGREN).]

EMMLE-DEUG, *sb.* Sc. Also written **emmeldyug.** Butcher's offal, scrap or carease paring. *Fig.* a loose, flying piece of anything; a rag or tatter flying from a dress.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); I wonner what ye made o' the twa grumphies, . . . snoukin' for a sappy emmeldyng [*sic*] about the harigals o' ye, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 243 (JAM.). **Gall.** (JAM.)

EMMOCK, see **Emmet.**

EMMUT, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [e·mət.] Stroke, full force, used of the wind.

Dev. (HALL.) **Cor.** Right in the emmut of et, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; **Cor.**[12]

[Repr. lit. E. *even-night*, the adj. *even* being used in the sense of directly in front, as in Shaks.: In plain shock and even play of battle, *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 114.]

EMONY, *sb.* Lin. Som. Dev. Also in form **enemy.** [e·məni, e·nəmi.] The anemone, *Anemone coronaria* or *Nemorosa.*

Lin. Fo' they fun 'um theer a-laäid of 'is faäce Down i the woild 'enemies, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 9. **w.Som.**[1] We can put in they emony roots in there. We be middlin off vor racklisses, but 'tis a poor lot o' enemies. **Dev.**[4]

EMP, EMPASSY ON, see **Empt, Ampersand.**

EMPEROR, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The large bone at the end of a sirloin of beef which unites with the rump.

EMPLOY, *sb.* Sc. In form **imploy** Sh.I. [emploi·.] Employment.

Sh.I. Da want o' idder imploy drave wir young men ta da sea, *Sh. News* (Nov. 5, 1898). **Rxb.** The Kirk cannot afford a place For sic employ, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 133; To see the thoughtless sons of men's employ, *ib.* 164. **Dmf.** He was oppress'd with grief and want—By Indolence got no employ, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 15.

[Peter put these bulls upon several employs, SWIFT *Tale Tub* (1704) iv, ed. 1747, 70. Fr. *emploi*, 'employment' (COTGR.).]

EMPS-PIECE, *sb. Obsol.* Lin. The best, choicest piece of food, a tit-bit.

Vox usitatissima, significat autem portionem cibi eximiam et non vulgarem, SKINNER (1671); **Lin.**[1] If thou'rt a good lad I'll cut thee the emps-piece at andrew.

EMPT, *v.* Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **emp** w.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.[3] nw.Dev.[1] [empt, emp.] To empty, pour out. Cf. **ent**, *v.*[1]

Stf. As quick as thought they empt' the well, HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1826) II. 995. **Nhp.**[1] Freq. used with the prefix *on*, or *un*, when employed agriculturally, as 'on-empt that load of hay.' **War.**[2] **w.Wor.**[1] The people about Tenbury always speak of 'the plaayce w'ahr Severn emps into Teme.' **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** *N. & Q.* (1880 6th S. i. 204. **Brks.** *ib.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 441; **Brks.**[1] **Sur.** Yes, you'd better empt it, *N. & Q.* (1878 5th S. x. 222. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.** (H.E.); I told her to empt the slops (T.L.O.D.); **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** I'll empt my pocket o' this last too, HARDY *Greenwood Tree* (1872) I. 32; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** (W.F.R.); Empt the bucket (F.A.A.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Plai·zr, aay kaa·n ai·mp dhik saes·turn bee meezuul· [Please, sir, I cannot empty that cistern by myself]. You must'n emp nort

down thick there zink. **Dev.**[3] Willee plaise tü go out in back ouze and emp all the dirty watter yü can vind in the tubs and buckets. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Dosmery Pool amid the moores . . . no streams It empt, nor any fill, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 142, ed. 1896.

Hence (1) **Empt**, *adj.* empty; (2) **Emptin cloam**, *phr.* drinking to excess.

(1) **Gl.**[1] (2) **w.Som.**[1] Wuul, Jan! haut-s dhu maat'r? Bún ai'mteen tloam ugee'un, aay spoa'uz! [Well, John! what is the matter? (You have) been emptying cloam (crockery, i.e. the cup) again, I suppose!] Work! the work he likth best is emptin o' cloam, and he'll work to that way anybody. **n.w.Dev.**[1]

[Ther-by shal he nat winne, But empte his purs, CHAUCER *C.T.* G. 741.]

EMPTY, *adj.* and *sb.* Irel. Chs. Oxf. Also in form **empy.** Irel. [e'mti, e'mpi.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Empty-grass**, the reed-like canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*; (2) **-rods**, the dried stems of the common reed, *Arundo Phragmites.*

(1) **Tip., Lim.** (B. & H.) (2) **Ant.** Used when cut into lengths of 2½ or 3 inches for quills to wind linen yarn upon for weavers, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. Of a cow: not in calf. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

3. *sb.* Weaving term: the bobbin on which the 'pin' is wound. Chs.[1]

EMPUS-AND. see **Ampersand.**

EMPY, *adj.* Nhb. [e'mpi.] Empty.

Divent gan away empy, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 17; **Nhb.**[1] He put his hand iv his pocket; it was empy, *Geordy's Last* (1878) 16; An empy cairt.

-EN, *suff.* e.An. w.Cy. A suffix added to all *sbs.* to denote the material of which anything is made.

Brks.[1] 6. **e.An.**[2] A birchen broom. **Wil.**[1] Harnen, made of horn; stwonen, of stone; 'a dirten floor,' a floor made of earth, beaten hard. 'There's some volk as thinks to go droo life in glassen slippers.' 'Almost as universal too is the transformation of the substantive into an adjective by the same termination, as . . . a leatheren shoe, an elmen board, &c.' **Dor.**[1] Yarbs a-stowed in piapern bags, 219; In ther tinnèn cups ther draps o' cider, 123. **w.Som.** The termination *n, en*, or *een*, is very common with us, and is almost invariably added to a noun to denote the material of which the article described is made, and it may be used with any constructive substance whatever, as a klaa'thèen koa'üt, pae'upurn kaa'p, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 18; **w.Som.**[1] Employed in the dialect with the name of every material capable of use. U stee'uleen pwauy'nt [a steel point]. U èo leen au's klaa'th, te'neen pan, wèob een brae'usuz.

EN, *pron.* Lei. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Brks. Hrt. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **hin** Hmp.[1]; **hyn** Wil.[1]; **īn** Pem.; **in** Brks.[1]; **un** Lei.[1] Hrf.[1] Glo[1] Brks.[1] Sur. Sus. Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev. Cor. [ən, I'em. īn.] Unemphatic form: *him, her, it.* See **He**

Lei.[1] A very *gen.* substitute for 'him.' Whoy doon't ye stick up to un then? *Introd.* 26. **Hrf.** *Obsol.*, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 73; **Hrf.**[1] **Pem.** ELLIS, 33. **Glo.** 'Em be a-going to put un on the barrel. GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. ix; LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1808) 27; **Glo.**[1] **Brks.** He've a been and feel'd un all over, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xviii; ELLIS, 94; **Brks.**[1] I gin 'in wernin'. **Hrt.** ELLIS, 201. **s.Cy.** This 'en' for 'hine,' the true accusative of 'he,' is very widely spread in the south, and is also used where 'it' is said in received speech, on account of the *gen.* use of 'he' applied to inanimate objects, ELLIS, 43. **Sur.** That wor a marriage ring, and I sold 'un a week after I had 'un, BICKLEY *Sun. Hills* (1890) II. i. **Sus.** Do 'ee take great care wi' 'un for she'll hatch soon, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 21. **Hmp.**[1] I put un in my pocket. Poor zowl on him. I cān't aupen hin, maester. **I.W.**[1] Lat un alwoan. **Wil.** ELLIS, 45; I put un in my pocket. Gie th' prong to un, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] I seed un a-doing on't. Poor zowl on hyn! (s.v. Pronouns). **n.Wil.** A meäde th' pillars on un o' zilver, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 10. **Dor.** Let en kiss me wi' the kisses ov his mouth, BARNES *ib.* (1859) i. 2; (A.C.); **Dor.**[1] **w.Dor.** I told en so, ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** A zid'n, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); I have put oll moi quoat; how zhall I put un on? BAYNES *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 3; A zid en, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Did 'em zee 'en? (did they see him?) *Monthly Mag.* 1814) II. 127. **w.Som.** Our objective 'him' is always 'un,' 'n,' unless it is emphatic, when it is 'ee,' ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 36; **w.Som.**[1] When the construction relates to an animal or any definite object except a person it is feminine as well. Thus in speaking of a cow, it would be said, 'I gid n the drench, but he did n like-n.' The same sentence applied to a woman would be, 'I gid 'er the dose, but 'er did-n like-n.' Tell ee hot I should do way en—why I'd take'n nif I was you, and gee en a darn'd good hidin. Thick zow 'll varrow purty quick, mind and gee un plenty o' mate. **Dev.** When old fayther died . . . we couldn't carry un to Tavistock to bury un: and so mother put un in the old box, and salted un in, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 32; I think he'd stand nif was vor to put up a bit of a battery agin un, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 19; Yü must vamp eight stitches in tha ca've ov yer stocking ef yü want'th tü make'n a güde shāpe, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 141. **n.Dev.** Whan tha hads't a cort en by tha heend legs o' en, *Exm. Scold* (1746) l. 213. **Cor.** Wherever I could catch un, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) *Tremuan*; **Cor.**[1] I don't think much of 'n, *Introd.* 12. **e.Cor.** ELLIS, 168. **w.Cor.** *ib.* 172. [If the parson had nut had his petticuoats on, I should have lent un o stick, FIELDING *T. Jones* (1749) bk. v. ii.]

[OE. *hine*, acc. of *hē*, he.]

EN, *conj.* Cum. Wm. Not. Also in form **end** Not. [ən, ənd.] Than. See **An**, *conj.*[2]

Cum.[1] I's gittan mair en I es't. **Wm.** Maare sarvants en yan, ROBISON *Auld Taales* (1882) 47. **Not.** I'd soon hev this end th' other (J.H.B.).

[Cp. Norw. dial. *en* (*end*), than (AASEN), Dan. *end.* ON. *en* (*enn*), for older *an*, than, formed by dropping the orig. *þ*; ep. OE. *ðonne*, than.]

ENACT, *v. Obs.* Sc. Used *reflex.*: to pledge oneself.

Lnk. They oblige him to enact himself to depart the kingdom, and never to return without license, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1720) II. 195, ed. 1828.

ENAH, see **Enow**, *adv.*[2]

ENANTEEN, ENAUNTER, ENCENSE, see **Emerteen, Anaunters, Incense.**

END, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **eend** Lan. nw.Der.[1] Ken.[1]; and in forms **een** Ken.; **ent** Wil.[1] [end, īnd.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *the first end*, the beginning; (2) *a good end*, a good use; (3) *the last end*, the conclusion, finish; (4) *at end* or *at the end on it*, at last, after all; (5) *at an idle end*, (6) — *a louse end*, in a state of thoughtless, uncontrolled dissipation; (7) *by the end*, at the commencement; (8) *from end to one*, through and through, from one end to the other; (9) *in another end*, see below; (10) *on the better end*, in fairly good health; (11) *end for end*, the reverse end; also used as *v.*; (12) *an end's errand*, with an especial object or intention, on purpose; (13) *end on*, straight forward, right ahead; with speed, in a great hurry; (14) — *tweea*, both ends, throughout; (15) *all ends and sides*, in excess, too great abundance; also used *fig.*; (16) *bout end or side*, without limit; in abundance; (17) *to eat against the end*, see below; (18) *to make neither end nor side of*, to make nothing of, to fail to understand; (19) *to lose all end of*, to lose all trace of; (20) *to make end and even*, to be extravagant; (21) *to set an end in*, to commence a piece of sewing; (22) *not to care which end goes first*, to be utterly reckless or extravagant.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Sh.I.** See 'at doo mak's a guid end o't, an' spends it no' in foally, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 33. (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (4) **n.Yks.** Fairly tired out, at end (I.W.). **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 240. (5, 6) **w.Yks.**[1] (7) **Slk.** Dinna flee . . . ye hae a guid cause by the end, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. (8) **N.I.**[1] I've cleaned the hedge from end to one. The story's known from end to one through the whole place. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VII. 176. (9) **nw.Der.**[1] A phr. denoting that something has occurred or is done which is not agreeable. 'Tha's brok'n that pot in another eend.' (10) **w.Yks.** T'wife's on t'better end just nah (S.K.C.). (11) **s.Stf.** The parson said 'reverse the eorpse,' but till I said 'end for end the coffin' they dai guess what he meant, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1805). **w.Mid.** Turn the beam end for end, praps it'l fit that way (W.P.M.). (12) **w.Sc.** I went up an end's erran till his hoose, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1877) 84. **Ayr.** Send to the neighbouring town an end's errand on purpose for them, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) vi; When I got the copies, I directed one to every individual subscriber, and sent the town drummer an end's errand with them, *ib. Provost* (1822) xxv. **N.I.**[1] On one end's erran'. (13) **Cum.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] He was gannin alaang end-on, helther-skelther. **Sus.**[1] He went at it end on, as though he meant to finish afore he begun. (14) **n.Yks.**[2] Rusted frae ends tweea. (15) **w.Yks.** He's drinking all ends and sides, S.K.C.); Stuff'd me all ends and sides, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xviii. **n.Lin.**[1] What he likes is to hev foäks waaitin' on him all ends an' sides, bud he weänt get it. (16) **w.Yks.** They've im-

pidence baht end or side (J.T.). (17) e.Suf. 'He is eating against his end.' This is said of one who eats voraciously when in the article of death (F.H.). (18) ne.Yks.[1] They meead nowther end nor sahd on't. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) e.Lan.[1] Lei.[1] She [a mare] was a blundering goer altogether; I couldn't make ends nor sides of her. (19) n.Lin. We seem to ha' lost all end o' Ben (M.P.). (20) n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.[1] (21) n.Lin.[1] 'Set my end in,' is a common request of little girls of their mothers. (22) n.Yks. (I.W.) w.Yks. He doesn't care which end goes first (J.T.); w.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] They seem as if they did not care which end went first. She's a sore woman; she does not care which end goes first.

2. *Comb.* (1) **End-all**, an act of completion; a finishing stroke; (2) **-board**, see **-door**; (3) **-day**, a termination, end; (4) **-deck**, (5) **-door**, a tail-board or movable end of a cart; (6) **-fare**, success; (7) **-heck**, see **-door**; (8) **-hole**, a ventilating hole in the peak of a barn or other building; (9) **-hooping**, the ring of iron that surrounds the bottom of a wooden vessel; also used *fig.*; (10) **-ladder**, the movable rails at the back of a cart; (11) **-less**, (*a*) constantly, for ever, without end; (*b*) pertinacious, long-winded; (*c*) blind gut, *intestinum caecum*; (12) **-less chain** or **rope**, a system of haulage by which the tubs in a mine are carried along by a rope or chain running always in the same direction; (13) **-pan**, the boiler on the side of the kitchen fire-range or grate; (14) **-pickle**, a head of corn; (15) **-pudding**, the rectum; (16) **-wards**, forwards, onward; (17) **-wedge**, a fire-brick.

(1) m.Yks.[1] (2) n.Wm. (B.K.) (3) n.Cy. (Hall.) (4) ne.Yks.[1] (5) n.Yks (T.S.) ne.Yks.[1] More commonly called end-door. (6) n.Yks.[2] What was their end-fare? 'A poor end-fare,' an unfortunate termination. (7) Dur.[1] (8) Cum.[1] (9) Ayr., Rxb. (Jam.) (10) Nhp.[1] (11, *a*) w.Yks. He may call [scold] him endless without being any better for it (C.C.R.). (*b*) Ayr. Never surely was such an endless man created, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxvi. (*c*) e.An.[1] (12) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (13) w.Yks. (J.T.) (14) Lnk. She that pu'ed the luckless ear, Whare nae end-pickle did appear, Had lost, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 34; On Halloweve, the presence of an end-pickle, or a head of corn, drawn at random from a stack, is considered a proof of virgin purity, *ib.* 59. (15) n.Yks. (T.S.) (16) n.Lin.[1] 'Goä endards, sir, goä endards,' said when one man gives place to another in entering a door. (17) Nhb.[1] 9in. long by 4½ in. wide, made 2½ in. thick at one end, diminishing to 1½in. at the other.

3. A room in a cottage, esp. the parlour or sitting-room.

Frf. It had been the ordinary dwelling room of the unknown poor, the mean little 'end'—ah, no, the noblest chamber in the annals of the Scottish nation, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 178. Gall. Then wad he kindly lead her ben, And seat her in the parlour en', Whar tea and trockery a' war ready, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 58, ed. 1897. Nhb. There was only one outer door which opened into one of the 'ends' called the 'entry,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 71. s.Dur. People speak of the fore-end or back-end of a house in much the same way as the Scotch say butt and ben. 'This is a nice little end' [parlour] (J.E.D.).

4. The backside, posterior, esp. in phr. *to sit up on end* or *oher end.*

w.Yks.[1] I sat reight up an end. Lin. The fellers as maäkes them picturs . . . sattle their ends upo stools to pictur the door-poorch theere, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). n.Lin.[1] 'He hes not been oher end theäse three weäks,' said of a person confined to bed.

5. *pl.* The stems of a growing crop.

e.An.[1] Here is a plenty of ends, however it may fill the bushel.

6. Place, position, situation.

w.Yks.[2] I can't be at every end.

7. A 'bout' in ploughing; two ploughed furrows; see below.

Suf. (C.T.) Ken. Having proceeded along the field making one furrow, it is turned about and brought back again, thus making a second furrow parallel with, and beside, the first. I am informed that the two furrows constitute an 'een,' and that it is called thus (D.W.L.); Ken.[1] I ain't only got two or three eends to-day, to finish the field. Wil.[1] When the 'lands' have been all but ploughed, there remains between them a strip, two furrows wide, still unploughed. This is 'the Ent,' and is halved by the plough, one half being turned up one way, and the other half the other way.

8. Mining term: the end of a level as far as it has been driven. Also in form **ending.**

Nhb. Two ends are considered a day's work [in a colliery], Procter *Borderland Muse* (1896) 90. w.Yks. Rough irregular joints at right angles to face joints, working to end *n.* or *s.* (T.T.); Ending, a narrow road driven 'on the end,' i.e. along or parallel to the cleavage of the coal (S.J.C.); End driving is a term used by coal miners when they are getting a coal from the end—that is, when they are working parallel with the main seams (W.H.V.). Cor. In this 'end of ground' the banded structure of the lode is very plainly illustrated, Burrow *'Mongst Mines*, 32; In every part of the mine their 'knockings' were heard, but most especially were they busy in one particular 'end,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 90, ed. 1896; Cor.[1] To drive an end is to excavate a level [a gallery] in a mine.

9. Shoemaker's term: a length of thread, &c., waxed at the end; also in phr. *ends and awls, fig.* belongings, odds and ends.

Sc. Laden with tackle of his stall, Last, ends, and hammer, Meston *Poems* (1767) 98 (Jam.). Ayr. Packing up my ends and my awls I left the ship, Galt *Provost* (1822) vii. Shr.[2] Pack up your ends and alls and be off with you. Ken. Twine with the ends waxed are 'wax-eends' (H.M.); A cobbler's 'waxed end' (G.B.).

10. Weaving term: a thread of yarn, silk, &c.; a single piece of cloth, about 27 ins. wide and *gen.* about 50 or 60 yds. long.

Abd. Ye heard the reely chack, By some wrang cadge she ga'e her hand, She's tint her end [lost her thread], and wark maun stand, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 131. w.Yks. (F.R.); (J.M.); To have an end down is when one thread of the warp is broken and ceases to be woven in (S.A.B.). Glo.[1] A factory makes so many ends of cloth a week.

Hence (1) **Ended**, *adj.*, see below; (2) **End-lapper**, *sb.* a young boy or girl whose work it is to break off and 'lap' in neatly the end of the yarn after being spun on to the bobbin; (3) **Endy**, *adj.* of a warp: slightly broken throughout.

w.Yks. (1) When warps have been fed up more at one end than the other, one end is darker than the other, and the warp is then 'ended' (J.G.). (2) (F.R.) (3) A warp that is slightly broken throughout, i.e. a few threads broken here and there, from one end to the other, is called 'endy' (J.G.).

11. The finishing game of a rink in curling.

Frf. As end after end was finished, ony advantage gained by ae party was balanced the next time as sure as could be, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1889) 75.

12. A part, division; proportion.

Cum.[1] It's a girt end of a year sen. w.Yks. T'fore end o' summer (J.T.); (J.W.); w.Yks.[1] Shoe'd been a feafull ill liver a girt end of her time, ii. 347. ne.Lan.[1] It cost me a girt end of a pound. s.Not. The best end of a mile (J.P.K.). Nhp.[1] He had the worst end of the bargain, and it cost him the best end of twenty pounds. e.An.[1] He has the best end of the staff. It cost me the best end of an hundred pounds.

13. A class, generation of people, esp. in phr. *older, younger*, or *better end*, &c.

Wm. While t'younger end, amang thersells, Mead fun ez young uns will, Wilson *Kitty Kirkie*, 104. w.Yks. Aw've heeard some o'th older end o'th sperits say, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1891) 33; While the younger end fill up their leisure . . . The 'older end' are fast dying away, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 11; w.Yks.[2] People speak of 'the older end' when they mean the older inhabitants of a place. Lan. A 'pot'll o' drink' was always expected of the 'better eend o' folk,' Brierley *Waverlow* (1884) 6; Sum o' th' wizer eend o' folc think'n ot tis peeoss'l stond lunger, Wilson *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 34, ed. 1801. s.Lan. (S.W.)

14. A beginning, origin, original source.

w.Yks. Ah can mak' no end o' that tale (J.T.).

15. Price, rate.

w.Yks.[1] I bout him in at seea heigh an end, ii. 289.

16. *v.* To set upright, to set on end; to stand or sit upright.

Ayr. There's aye a wheen toom barrels endit up and waiting to be filled, Service *Notandums* (1890) 72. Lth. Ye auld . . . rascal . . . hunkerin' there in a corner. . . End up, I say, this moment, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 287. Nhb.[1] 'Upend' is often used similarly, and 'end it up,' or 'up end it,' are indifferently spoken with the same meaning. Cum. (M.P.); Cum.[1] End him up, lads. w.Yks.[1] Come, my lad, end this stee.

17. To spoil, finish, make an end of; to kill, commit suicide, &c.

Abd. Waes me! I'll be en'it noo: This comes o' gäin frae hame an' getting fou, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 58. Gall. Oor maister near ended him as soon as he laid hand on him, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 294. Lin. It all ended my starch, cruddlet it up i'

lumps (H.L.). **n.Lin.**[1] I ewsed to hev sum carved oäk pannils wi' men an' bo'ds on 'em, but th' bairns ended 'em all by makkin' rabbit-hooses on 'em. I knew he wodn't last long, but I didn't think he'd end hissen e' this how. **sw.Lin.**[1] The bairns are that rough, they're fit to end one. No man should end her money. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

Hence **Ending-stroke**, *sb.* a death-blow, finishing stroke.

Sh.I. If puir Girzzie is gotten her endin' strake da day he's [it's] a job at t'll no be hale o' man, ta da grave, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1898).

END, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Pleasure, delight. (Hall.)

END, *v.*[2] War. Wor. Hrf. [end.] To put corn, hay, &c., in a barn or stack.

War.[3] **Wor.** Hay average [crop] and ended well, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 24, 1897). **s.Wor.** People say when the corn is ripe, 'it is time to end the corn.' If an incoming tenant will not take the crops of standing corn, it would be said that the former tenant must 'end 'em 'isself' (H.K.). **Hrf.** Still used by agricultural labourers (J.D.).

Hence **Well-ended**, *adj.* well-harvested or garnered.

s.Wor. In advts. and auctioneers' catalogues we often meet with the expression 'a rick of well-ended hay' (H.K.). **Hrf.** Three well-ended hayricks, . . . a rick of well-ended hay, *Hrf. Times* (Jan. 23, 1858) in Dyce's *Shaks*, note on *Cor.* v. vi. 37; (J.B.)

[The corn That ten day-labourers could not end, Milton *L'Allegro* (1632) 109.]

END, ENDAS, ENDAWAY, ENDAYS, see **En**, *conj.*, **Endway(s.**

ENDE, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] A blue colour. (Hall.)

[Fr. *inde*, 'couleur bleue que l'on tire de l'indigo, . . . couleur bleue tirée de la guède' (Littré).]

ENDEAVOUR, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Yks. Der. Lin. Nrf. Also written **endayvour** Ir.; **endeevour** Der.; **indeaver** Nrf. [ende·və(r).] **1.** *sb.* An attempt; one's utmost.

Ir. I'll do my endayvour, Lever *H. Lorrequer* (1839) xiv. **N.I.**[1] He come in, an' they done their whole endeavour to get him out. Make an endeavour to do it. **w.Ir.** All his endayvours was no good, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 42.

2. *v.* With *for*: to work, labour.

n.Yks.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's endeavoured for his livin' well; thaay saay he's saaved fifty pund.

Hence (1) **Endeavouring**, *ppl. adj.* industrious, hard-working; (2) **Indeaverance**, *sb.* an attempt; one's utmost.

(1) **Yks.** They're a varry endevrin' family (Miss A.). **n.Yks.**[1] He's a stiddy endivverin' chap, but he's hard set t'mak' a living. **Der.** She hadn't a lazy bone in her body. She were a very endeevouring woman, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xi. **n.Lin.**[1] I've been a real endeavourin' man all my life. (2) **Nrf.** I'll du my indeaverance for a living (W.W.S.).

[1. Doynge my endeuoure to plucke out of hys mynde the causes of vice, Robynson *More's Utopia* (ed. 1556), ed. Lumby, 49. 2. A bloody king endeavoured for his destruction, Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* (1649) I. viii. 113 (N.E.D.).]

ENDEW, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To give, bestow. (Hall.)

ENDILOPE, *sb.* Som. Dev. An envelope.

w.Som.[1] I couldn post my letter 'cause I had'n a got nother endilope [ai·ndeeloa·p] vor to put'n in. **Dev.** A vew lines pin tha endilope praps I kin scral, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 46.

END-IRONS, see **Andirons.**

ENDLONG, *prep., adv.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lin. Lei. War. Also in forms **endlang** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1]; **enlang** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **endslang** Slk. [e·ndloŋ, ·laŋ.] **1.** *prep.* From end to end of, along, by the side of.

Sc. Her walk was endlong Greta side, Scott *Rokeby*, Note 3 B. **Lnk.** Lay them enlang his pow or shin, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 272 (Jam.).

2. *adv.* At full length, lengthways along. Also used as *adj.*

Sc. But for our admirable sitting I promise you we would have been laid endlang on the causeway, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v. **Slk.** I was lying endslang at ane dor, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866. **Keb.** He—cocking, takes An enlang aim, to hit baith lugs and tail, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 27. **N.Cy.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] A position in which a body would be at whole length. Not necessarily used on every occasion, unless the object referred to is inanimate matter. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

Hence (1) **Enlangwyse**, *adv.* lengthwise; (2) *at endlang*, *phr.* at full length, lengthways.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Elg.** Tammy's honour forthwith lay At end-lang on the green, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 83.

3. From end to end; right along, directly forward.

Fif. Up then, as fast as they were able, They bangit endlang frae the table, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 125. **n.Yks.**[12], **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Go for'ads endlong an' you can't get oot o' th' roäd. Th' ramper runs endlong stright awaay fra Appleby to Lincoln.

Hence phr. *to make neither end-lang nor side of*, *fig.* to make nothing of, not to understand or comprehend.

Cum. Wid a thing he could nowder mak end-lang nor side on't, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 233.

4. Consecutively, continuously, without intermission or interruption.

Sc. He never could preach five words of a sermon endlang, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xi. **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[24] **sw.Lin.**[1] They promised to continue it endlong whilst he lived. They behaved endlong the same.

5. *v.* To harrow the ridges in a field from end to end. Cld. (Jam.)

Hence **Endlangan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of harrowing a field along the furrows. Bnff.[1]

[1. Wallinde breas . . . urne endelong hire leofliche bodi, *Juliana* (c. 1225) 30. 2. Everything in his degre endelong upon a bourde he laide, Gower *C. A.* (c. 1400) II. 233. 3. Endlang furth held thai thar vay, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) XVI. 548. In the dial. *endlong* (*endlang*) two words originally distinct appear to have been mixed up together: (1) OE. *andlang*, along, by the side of, see **Along**; (2) ON. *endilangr* (in advbl. phrases), from one end to another.]

ENDRACHT, *sb.* Sh.I. Purpose, object in view, intention. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

ENDRIFT, *sb. Obs.*? Sc. Snow driven by the wind. Cf. **yonden drift.**

Abd. Or if perforce of endrift styth He is obliged to seek a lyth, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 24; The first thing meets him is a dose Of styth endrift and hail, *ib.* 34.

[Prob. the same word as earlier *ewindrift*. Their fell such ane extream tempest, ewindrift, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces, Gordon *Hist. Earls Sutherl.* (1650) 246 (N.E.D. s. v. *Ewden-drift*).]

ENDUE, *adv.* Irel. In form **indue** N.I.[1] Due, owing.

N.I.[1] He was indue me a year's wages. **Ant.** You're endue me sixpence, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Repr. *in due*, in debt.]

ENDURABLE, *adj.* Sc. Der. Suf. Ken. Som. Written **in-** Ken.[2] w.Som.[1] Durable, lasting.

Sc. He proposed I should buy winter-hosen from a wife in the Cowgate-back that . . . made them 'extraordinar endurable,' Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i. **nw.Der.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **Ken.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Tid'n no use vor to put'n (the hedge) up like that there, tid'n no ways indurable [eendèə·rubl]; he'll be all down again in no time. Whatever d'ee buy jish stuff as that for, t'ont wear no time; you ought to a had somethin indurable like, for a gurt tear-all boy like he.

ENDWAY(S, *adv.* In. *gen.* use in Sc. and n. counties to Stf. Shr. Also in forms **eendway(s** Lan.[1]; **eendwey** Lan.; **endas** w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1]; **endaway** w.Yks.[2]; **endays** w.Yks.[1]; **endurs(e** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[3]; **endwis** Nhb.[1]; **endwye** Sh.I.; **hendus** w.Yks. [e·ndwē(z, ī·ndwē(z, e·ndəs.] **1.** In phr. *endways on*, with the end turned towards the spectator.

w.Yks. (J.W.), **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The house standing endways-on to the street.

2. To the end or finish; at the end.

Lan. Aw've done seventy odd year beaut bein' drawn like a dobby-hoss, an' aw meean to do eend-way, Brierley *Red Wmd.* (1869) xiii; Weed'n fast uppo' fast, an geet'n nout eendwey, Wilson *Plebeian Pol.* (1795) 60, ed. 1801; **Lan.**[1]

3. Continuously, successively; without end or interruption.

Cum.[1]; **Cum.**[2] This he maddel't aboot ebben endways away As lang as he breath't, 164. **w.Yks.** He wur off drinkin three days endaway, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2] He won six games endaway. **Stf.**[1]

4. Phr. *for endways*, endless, without number, continuous.

Wm. Thecar's threescooar queens, an' fowerscooar concubines, an' virgins for endways, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vi. 8; Sum ga ta London en for endways gaas on't Continent, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 7.

5. Forward, onward, straight ahead; at once, henceforth. Also used *fig.*

Rxb. To get endways with any piece of work, is to get pretty well through with it, to succeed in any undertaking (JAM.). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Co' bye, let me get endwis wi' me wark. He taaked even endwis. Dur. GINSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); Dur.[1] s.Dur. Now, say grace and set us endways [an expression heard at a funeral feast] (J.E.D.). n.Yks.[1] Weel! Ah's getting end'us wi't noo; bud its bin a parlous lasty job; n.Yks.[2] 'They've got bravely end-ways,' they have prospered well. 'Get end-ways,' go ahead; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] Aye, ah heard he'd gitten endways. m.Yks.[1] He came straight endways to meet me. w.Yks. 'To come endways' is, to hasten the step, SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1874) *Gl.*; Now get hendus with you, or you'll be late to school (M.N.); w.Yks.[1] I pray'd on her . . . to git endays as fast as shoe could, ii. 288; Mind to gang . . . straight endas ower Howgill, *ib.* 295; w.Yks.[5] Lan. Geteendwey, its prime rime efeath, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 14, ed. 1806; I kept eendway thro' th' lone, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1857) 213; An' scuttert off eendway to my aunt's, AXON *Sketches* (1867) 15. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Th' foke theer win sho yo th' road eend-way, BAMFORD *Walks* (1844) 52. Shr.[2] Miles endways.

Hence **Endwye**, *sb.* progress, headway.

Sh.I. I couldna mak' muckle endwye. Da legs o' me buits wis dat hard, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898).

6. Phr. *to stand endways*, to remain in office beyond the usual time. n.Cy. (HALL.)

[1. Set obliquely like a pack of cards, endways or edgways, PLOT *Staffordsh.* (ed. 1686) 193. 5. Hartes which have bene hunted, do most commonly runne endwayes as farre as they have force, TURBERVILE *Venerie* (1575) 86 (N.E.D.).]

ENDWIS, ENDWYE, see **Endway(s.**

ENDY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Written **endie** (JAM.). [e·ndi.] Attached to one's own interest, selfish; full of schemes, fertile in expedients.

Bwk. (JAM.) Rxb. 'An endic man,' a man of devices (*ib.*). Nhb.[1] An endy fellow is one who is always trying to control matters for his own emolument.

ENE, ENEAF, ENEF, see **Eye**, *sb.*[1], **Enough.**

ENEL-SHEET, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A winding-sheet.

The enel-sheet was a double sheet of fine linen which thrifty females selected and carefully preserved in fold ready to be used as a covering for their dead body before it was put in the coffin. It was a special requisite of a bride's outfit and decked her bed on the marriage night (JAM. *Suppl.*); Forbye a dainty enel-sheet, Twa cods, whilk on the bouster meet, WATSON *Poems* (1877) 59 (*ib.*).

ENEMMIS, *conj.* *Obs.*? e.An. Also written **an emis** RAY; **enemis** e.An.[1] In form **enanimous** WILKIN. Lest.

e.An.[1] Quite extinct. Nrf. Spar the door, enemmis he come, RAY (1691); *ib. N. Cy. Wds.* (1691) s.v. Spar; T. BROWNE *Tract* viii (c. 1680) in *Wks.* ed. Wilkin, III. 233; The word is not extinct, WILKIN, note to Browne (*l.c.*).

[The same word as **Anent** (see **2**); cp. the use of 'against' in the Bible: Urijah the priest made it against King Ahaz came from Damascus, 2 *Kings* xvi. 11. For the ending *-is* of *enemmis* cp. ME. *anentis* (WYCLIF).]

ENEMY, *sb.* Sc. Shr. [e·nəmi.] 1. A name for the devil; a person of an evil disposition.

Sc. The peasantry . . . having a strong impression of the necessity of decency of language . . . have employed a variety of denominations [for the devil]. . . He is sometimes called the Ill Man, the Fiend, . . the Enemy (JAM.); I could whiles wish mysell a witch for his sake, if I werena feared the Enemy wad tak me at my word, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxvii. Sh.I. Foo ta da enemy dūs do ken what I hae ta pay mair den da rest? *Sh. News* (Nov. 27, 1897). Cai.[1]

2. An insect; an ant.

Fif. (JAM.) Shr.[1] *Obsol.* 'Theer's a enemy o' the child's night-gownd!' 'Whad a good job yo' sid'n it afore 'e went to bed!'

ENEMY, see **Emony.**

ENENST, *prep.* Same as **Anent** (q.v.).

ENEW, ENEWST, see **Enow**, *adj.*, **Anewst.**

ENGAGE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. To attract.

Sc. Fifteen years since He engaged me wonderfully to Him, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 430, ed. 1871. Nhb.[1] Maw bed wad engage ony duchess, ROBSON *Bards Tyne* (1849) 237.

[This humanity and good-nature engages every body to him, ADDISON *Spect.* (1711) No. 106.]

ENGINE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also Som. Cor. Also written **eengine** w.Som.[1]; **engyne** Sc.; **enjain** N.I.[1]; **ingine** Ayr.; **injain** N.I.[1] [i·ndʒən, i·ŋʒən.]

1. *Obs.* or *obsol.* Intellect, genius, mental capacity; disposition, character.

Per. O Phoebus, master of the tunefu' nine, Exoner me, and polish my engine! NICOL *Poems* (1753) 174, ed. 1766. Slg. Some men . . . employ their ingyne and wit to the hurt of Christ and his ministry, BRUCE *Sermons* (c. 1631) 52, ed. 1843. Ayr. A' that kent him round declar'd He had ingine, BURNS *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 5; A true good fallow Wi' right ingine, *ib. To Mr. J. Kennedy*, st. 3. Edb. Mony a deep, and mony a rare engyne Hae sprung frae Herriot's Wark, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 197, ed. 1785; If . . . [he] disna cultivate's engine, [He] commits a crime, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 199.

2. An ingenious invention or thing.

N.I.[1] That's a great enjain.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Engine-bank**, an inclined plane in a colliery, where wagons are hauled by a rope and stationary engine; (2) **-pit**, the shaft of a colliery in which the pumps are worked; (3) **-plane**, a level main road in a colliery on which the tubs are hauled along by ropes from a stationary engine; (4) **-seam**, the name given to a seam of coal on Tyneside; (5) **-stack**, the lofty chimney of a mine engine-house; (6) **-tenter**, a man employed to attend to the working of an engine; (7) **-weights**, long, thick wire weights attached to a loom or other machine.

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) Nhb.[1] Nbb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). w.Yks. (S.J.C.) (3) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *ib.* (4) Nhb.[1] In 1649 Gray wrote: 'Master Beaumont, a gentleman of great ingenuity and rare parts, adventured into our mines, who brought with him many rare engines.' The memory of these 'rare engines' survives in the name of the seam which he appears to have discovered, still called the 'engine seam' or 'Beaumont.' (5) Cor.[2] (6) w.Yks. (F.R.); (J.M.) (7) w.Yks. (J.T.)

4. A hinge.

w.Som.[1] Maister 've a-zen' me arter a pair o' T eengines, vor t'ang the door way.

[1. Vthiris ascriue vnto our people subtilitie of ingine, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) l. 105. Fr. *engin*, understanding, reach of wit, subtilty (COTGR.).]

ENGLISH, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Lin. Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Wil. [i·ŋ(g)liʃ.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **English fulfer**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (2) **—hay**, meadow grass hay; (3) **-man**, the partridge, *Perdix cinerea*; (4) **— parrot**, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*; (5) **— weight**, avoirdupois weight.

(1) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 52. (2) Glo. As distinguished from the temporary crop of clover, rye grass, &c. (S.S.B.) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (3) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. (4) Wil.[1] s.Wil. Near Salisbury, it is known as 'the English Parrot,' SMITH *Birds* (1887) 251. (5) Sc. Thus denominated because the pound in England contains 16 oz. (JAM.)

2. *sb.* In phr. *English and Scots*, a children's game; see below. Also called *England and Scotland.*

Sc. The English and Scots used to be played by parties of boys, who, divided by a fixed line, endeavoured to pull one another across this line, or to seize, by bodily strength or nimbleness, a 'wad' (the coats or hats of the players) from the little heap deposited in the different territories at a convenient distance, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35; The company is parted into two bands. . . The baggage, or object of spoil, lies behind the line. . . On the signal being given, the opposite parties rush forward, and endeavour to seize the spoil. He who is taken within the line, is carried off as a prisoner . . . and obtains no relief from captivity unless one of his own party can touch him . . . unmolested by his assailants (JAM.). Dmf. It [an old tree] never was the 'dools,' nor the 'bult'; nor were the 'outs and ins,' nor the hard fought game of 'England and Scotland' ever played about it, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 10.

3. Coloured snail-shells or butterflies, as distinguished from those that are white.

n.Lin.[1] A schoolboy's term. During the long war with France, children used to kill all the white butterflies they could find, looking on them as symbols of the French.

ENGLISHER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **Inglisher**. [iˑŋgliʃər.] An Englishman.

Frf. Rintoul's so little o' a Scotchman that he's no muckle better than an Englisher, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxvi. **Dmb.** The inglishers preach wi' a sark abune their claes, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xiii. **Ayr.** The Englishers are so obstinate in their own way, GALT *Legatees* (1820) vi; You Englishers that are brought up in the darkness o' human ordinances in gospel things, *ib. Gilhaize* (1823) xvii. **Slk.** For the Englishers I hae ever held to be the best race o' leevin men except the Scotch, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 60. **Gall.** Thae Englishers that barely can understand their ain language, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 173.

ENGMENT, ENGMOND, ENGMONT, see **Hangment**.

ENGRAGE, *v. Obs.*? Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To irritate, esp. by satire.

[Cp. early Sc. *engrege*, to increase the importance of, to aggravate. Ye wald lufe it, And not engrege the case sa hie, *Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier* (c. 1600) 4 (JAM.). OFr. *engregier*, to aggravate (LA CURNE).]

ENGYNE, ENJAIN, see **Engine**.

ENJOY, *v.* Dur. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Hnt. Nrf. Ken. Hmp. Som. [indʒoiˑ.] **1.** To endure, experience, esp. in phr. *to enjoy bad health.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

e.Dur.[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[3] **Not.** She's enjoyed bad health a many years (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] They say there's one on 'em enjoys bad health. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Glo.** He do enjoy bad health, he do (A.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** He's never well. He's a man that enjoy werry bad health (W.R.E.). **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **w.Som.**[1] Poo·ur blid! uur d-eenjauy· shauk·een bae·ud uulth [Poor thing! she enjoys very bad health].

2. Of plants: to thrive, grow freely.

Hmp.[1] They oaks do seem to enjoy the'selves.

ENLARGER, *sb.* Sc. An expositor or expounder; one who explains or enlarges on anything.

Edb. He preaches weel I do admit, And is a good enlarger, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 29.

ENLIGHTEN, *v. Obs.* Sc. To fill with light.

The light that came frae fair Annie Enlightened a' the place, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 29.

[His lightnings enlightened the world, BIBLE *Ps.* xcvii. 4.]

ENNER, *adj.* Lnk. (JAM.) Nether, having an inferior place. Hence **Ennermair, Ennermaist**, *comp.* and *superl.* of 'enner.'

ENNY, *adv.* I.W. [ə·ni.] Only. (J.D.R.); I.W.[1]

ENOCH, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A name given by the Luddites to the hammer used by them in their risings to destroy the machinery.

w.Yks. The great hammer used by the Luddites in breaking the frames was always called 'Enoch' after the leading partner in the firm chiefly engaged in their manufacture in this locality, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 10.

ENOOF, ENOOGH, ENOU, see **Enough, Enow**, *adj.*

ENOUGH, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Aneaf**, (2) **Anceaf**, (3) **Aneuch** or **Aneuwch**, (4) **Aneuf(f**, (5) **Aneugh**, (6) **Aniff**, (7) **Anoch**, (8) **Anoff**, (9) **Anoof**, (10) **Anough**, (11) **Anuff**, (12) **Eneaf**, (13) **Eneeaf**, (14) **Enef**, (15) **Eneuch**, (16) **Eneuf**, (17) **Eneugh**, (18) **Enif(f**, (19) **Enoof**, (20) **Enoogh**, (21) **Enuch**, (22) **Enuff**, (23) **Enugh**, (24) **Inif**. [ənuˑf, ənɐˑf, əniəˑf, ənifˑ, Sc. ənūˑχ.] See **Enow**, *adj.*

(1) **n.Yks.** He's oād aneaf to know right fra wrang, LINSKILL *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* 1884) xxv. (2) **n.Yks.** Ah've brass aneeaf, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 22. **e Yks.**[1] (3) **Sc.** Aneuwch (*sing.*) is used for quantity, aneuw (*pl.*) for number. Ye've aneuw o' pe otches, yf ye'd aneuweh tui fyll them, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 175. **Abd.** It's aneuch to gi'e 'im a mischief, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 88. **Slk.** Simple affirmative or denial should be aneuch atween man and man, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 19. (4) **Cum.** Mebby reet aneuff, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 4; **Cum.**[1], **Cum.**[3] 8. (5) **Cum.**[1] [Saturday's change and Sunday's prime, Ance is aneugh in seven years' time, SWAINSON *W'eather Flk-Lore* (1873) 192.] (6) **n.Lin.**[1] (7) **Sh.I.** Gie dem anoch ta mak' dem comfortable, J.H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 7. (8) **Sh.I.** It's publicanoff, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 30. (9) **n.Stf.** Thee might know that well anoof, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 61. (10) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Ess.**[1] (11) **Qco.** Right, a'nuff, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. 30. **Wm.** The'ear's nowt et dow afooar ma ta dae, an fer lang anuff, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. **n.Yks.** Thoo can talk fast anuff, LINSKILL *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) i. **Dev.** And looked it round and round anuff, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* 1795) 157, ed. 1824. (12) **w.Yks.** It's reet eneaf, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* (13) **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] (14) **Nrf.** That's right enef, that es, JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) iii. (15) **Sc.** Gi'e them tow eneuch and they'll hang themsells, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Kcd.** T'will be eneuch, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 4. **Dmb.** I can see weel eneuch, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Lnk.** We've had this weather lang eneuch, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 59. **Dmf.** That's eneuch, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 126. **Der.** There's eneuch o' them, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) ix. (16) **Nbb.** They'll hev eneuf to dee, man, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 6. **Cum., Wm.** Mair nor eneuf (M.P.). **Wm.** Quite strang eneuf, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 19. (17) **Sc.** They a' laughed and rowted loud eneugh, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii. **Or.I.** Ye hae siller eneugh, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 19. **Per.** He's a likely chield eneugh, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 113, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** Thy mechanics find eneugh to do, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 94. **Gall.** He's ill and ill eneugh, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 46, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** Drink eneugh, O beluived, FORSTER *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 1. **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] (18) **w.Yks.** Ah've swallud doctor stuff eniff, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 21; BANKS *W'fld. W'ds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] Oliver war ill enif, ii. 306. **s.Yks.** He's couth eniff at a bargain, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 538. **n.Lin.** Weepers an' craape enif to bury a fam'ly wi', PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 41; **n.Lin.**[1] (19) **Lan.** Booath on us had enoof, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) x. **e.Lan.**[1] (20) **Lan.** It's soon enoogh for that, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xiii. (21) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (22) **w.Yks.** Next mornin' wor man enuff for owt, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) viii. **Lan.** It's true enuff, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 34. **s.Lin.** We've got enuff hay (J.T.B.). **War.** (J.R.W.) (23) **e.Lan.**[1] (24) **w.Yks.** Ejə briad inif? [have you enough bread?] WRIGHT *Gram. W'dhll.* (1892) 126.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. *enough between melts and rounds*, between one thing and another.

N.I.[1] The allusion is to the milt and roe of herrings.

2. Used elliptically for 'enough cooked,' 'sufficiently done,' said of any article of food.

n.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** It's too much enough (S.P.U.); T'puddin' seemed to me short of enough (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] T'beef's enough. **Lan.** The land-lady called me aside to tell me that my cheese, which I had previously ordered, was enoof, BRIERLEY *Tales* (1854) 28. **n.Lin.**[1] Gentlefoäks likes the'r meät rear, bud I like mine to be dun till it's enif.

ENOW, *adj.* and *adv.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **aneuw** Sc.; **anew** Sc. Dur.[1] Cum. eYks.[1] Stf.[1] Not. Lin. Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[2] War.[23] Shr.[12] Cmb.[1] Dev.[1]; **anoo** ne.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] War.; **anow** Shr.[1] Hrf.; **anuw** Dev.[1]; **enew** Lth. Rnf. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[12] s.Stf. Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Lei.[1] War.[2] s.War.[1] w.Wor.[1] Sus.[1] Dev.; **enou** Sur.; **inow** n.Lin.[1] [ənіuˑ, əneuˑ, ənūˑ, iniuˑ, ineuˑ, inūˑ, w.Cy. also ənɛ̄.]

1. *adj.* Enough, sufficient in quantity, used indiscriminately for *sing.* or *pl.*

ne.Lan.[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[3] Enoo's a feeast. **Stf.** That's physic enow for me, SAUNDERS *Diamonds* (1888) 29; **Stf.**[1] **Not.** Used promiscuously (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **Lei.** There won't be anew to finish it (C.E.). **Nhp.**[2] With us used promiscuously. **War.** I've had enoo of that (J.B.); **War.**[24] **s.Wor.**[1] 6. **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** That will be enow (D.W.L.). **Ess.**[1] **Ken.** Have ye got enow? **Sus.**[1] **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **s.Hmp.** The ground haven't had richment enow, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) vi. **Som.** Ther were tiaties and cabbige enow, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 12. **n.Dev.** We've yarned anew vor [l]eetle Bob, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 43. **w.Som.** Unuuf, unēoˑ, seem to be spoken indiscriminately. . . They do not now represent the *sing.* and *pl.* After a verb, and when the noun, adj. or adv. is not expressed, the usual form would be unēoˑ, but this is not invariable, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 26. **w.Som.**[1] Come, Bill! I sh'd think thee's a'-ad enow by this time.

2. Sufficient in number, used only of articles in the *pl.*

Sc. Aneuwch o' syller brynge aneuw o' freinds, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 175. **Bnff.** I had baith horse an' kye anew, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 54. **Fif.** Enow o' trees he might hae found, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 86. **Dmb.** I canna get enow o' names, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. **Rnf.** Whytens and speldens enew, SEMPILL *Bridal*, st. 7. **Lnk.** There are causes enow, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 117, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Perlins, and breast-knots enew, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 196, ed. 1856. **Edb.** She's brung hame accomplishments anew, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 296. **Gall.** He's fraiks enow without ye, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 51, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1]

We've bonnie lasses enew, *Bessy of Blyth* (1826). **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**[3] We've anew o' sec as thee, an' aneuf o' what thou brings wid thee, 163. **Wm.** There's fwoak enew to feed black fautes, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 14. **n.Yks.** Iz ā to gan an' all?—Ne, thār'z enew on ɔm withūt thee (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[2] I've bread eneaf. I've apples enew. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] Applied to numbers, not to quantity. 'I've cake enif an apples enew'; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] Enew and Anew has regard more to number, although not bearing an exclusive restriction to this. Thus a man says in respect of poor preachers, that there are 'enew on 'em,' and that he had had 'eniff on 'em.' He would never think of either exchanging the words or employing duplicates in this case. **Lan.** There were folks enow who would give something, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) v. **Chs.** Aw'st ha' muck enuf for my graind, an' aw think aw'st ha' pratas enoo for set it (E.F.); I have money enough and friends enoo, *Chs. and Lan. Hist. Coll.* (1853) I. 60. **Stf.**[2] I shanna peel ony more turmits, theer's anew theer fur a regiment. **s.Stf.** Do' bring any more, we'n got enew, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.** I've dun it mysen times enew, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 76; **n.Lin.**[1] We've enew craws to stock Manby woods wi'. **sw.Lin.**[1] He didn't make holes enew. **s.Lin.** We shall have enew potatoes (J.T.B.). **Rut.**[1] I suppose we shall have seed potatoes anew this turn. **Lei.**[1] **War.**[3] We've got anew of 'em. **w.Wor.**[1] I'll warn'd yŭ [warrant] 'e's got friends enew! **se.Wor.**[1] You be enow on yŭ to yut [eat] that pig, much móóre to carry 'im. **Shr.**[1] Han yo' done anow o' tatoes? **Shr.**[2] Thire bin anew on 'em. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Cmb.**[1] One boy asked another to give him some 'cherry-cobs,' and as they were being doled out to him singly he said:—'One's none, two's some, three's a few, four's anew, five's a little hunderd.' **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 58. **Suf.** We h'aint got cowcumbers enow, I doubt, to year, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**[1] Mostly referable to number. **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **Cor.** Thou mayst bear apples enow, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 387, ed. 1896.

3. *adv.* Enough, in a sufficient degree.

Yks. A'se deep an' fause enow wi' simple folk, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) v. **Lan.** Hoo be so ceawnted, sure eno, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* i. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **n.Der.** He's harmless and quoiet enow, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) iii. **Lin.** He's rich enew and don't want it, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 24; Pretty anew when ya dresses 'em oop, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **Lei.**[1], **s.War.**[1] **Glo.** Well enow I don't doubt, PUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 5; **Glo.**[1], **Hrt.** (H.G.), **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **Nrf.** He gnawed who done it well enow, JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) ii. **Ken.** (A.E.C.) **Sur.** That's true enow, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. v; Thursty enou' to drink a town down, *ib.* 8. **Som.** I've ztood his airs an' his manners lang enow, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 81. **Dev.** Ould Time will whitten vast anew The locks o' um, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1796) 156, ed. 1824; **Dev.**[1] Hot, did a zure anew? 13; Likeanuw, sure, *ib.* 3.

ENOW, *adv.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also in forms **een-neaw** Lan.[1]; **e'ennow** Lth.; **eeno(o** Sh.I. Abd. Dmf.; **e'enow** Sc.; **enah** w.Yks.[2]; **enoo** Wgt. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **eve'noo** Ayr.; **even now** Sc.; **ey noo** Cai.[1] Per.; **in'naa** e.Lan.[1]; **in naï** s.Chs.[1]; **in'neaw** w.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; **in now** Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **inoo** n.Cy. Cum.[2] n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1]; **i'noo** n.Lin.[1]; **inow** ne.Yks.[1]; **i'now** n.Yks. w.Yks.; **yenoo** Nhb.[1]; **ye'now** Rxb. [i·nū·, w.Yks. inā·, Lan. inē·.] **1.** Just now, just this minute; a moment ago.

Sc. It didna come before our een till e'enow, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiii; Was it indeed yourself whom I saw even now? *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) ix. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Fat's been adee eeno? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii; We wis sair needin' a skeely body like you eenoo, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Per.** What ye said ey noo about the bawbees an' the plennissin' hauds true yet, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 60, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** Hae ye a young chield in your hanns enow about some bill or anither that he eanna pay? WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 19. **Rnf.** There's rowth o' steer and botheration Enow about my new location, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 170. **Ayr.** I ken Thoo couldst ca' this toure dyke owre on me eve'noo for my sins, SERVICE *Dr. Dugmd* (ed. 1887) 282. **Lnk.** They're kickin' up a stour e'enow At makin' Parliamenters, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 2. **Lth.** Although the times are hard e'ennow, they soon may tak a turn, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 275. **Edb.** E'en-now they look right bluff, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 171, ed. 1785; It's no easy ... E'now to fork for back and belly, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1793) 88. **Rxb.** Nor haply been sae weel ye'now, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks* (ed. 1871) I. 198. **Dmf.** Tae sic men as sang e'enoo, REID *Poems* (1894) 30 **n.Lin.** Bud i'noo he's by th' bedside, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 24.

2. Shortly, very soon, in a moment, presently, by and by.

Sh.I. I'll be in eenoo, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). **Wgt.** A'll be there enoo, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 324. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa'll be there yenoo. **Cum.**[2] **n.Yks.** I'now a sees t'aud cat come parslin along, FRANK *Fishing* (1894) 31; Enoo he turns up his hands iv a sort o' despair, LINSKILL *Haven Hill* (1886) vi; **n.Yks.**[1] Gan thee, honey, an' tell 'im Ah'll be on inoo; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); If tha dissn't mahnd [take care] Ah sall be givin tha a fell inoo, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ses Johnny, Leet thee pipe ageean, Shool coom abaht enah, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 8; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] Wa, o'st cum enah; ger hooam wi' thee; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Daddy, my mother wants yuh.' 'Tell her I'll come enow.' **Lan.** There'll be no stirrin for Rachels e'eneaw, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 22; Inneaw wi seed summat ut glitthurt, BRIERLEY *Daisy Nook* (1859) 49; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy-l gòoŭ ŭn dóo it in naay [I'll gooa an' do it in nai]. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'm just goin' across to th' Horn; I shall be by ageān enow. Waait a bit, I'm cumin' i'noo.

[Short for *e'en* (=*even*) *now* or *in the now.*]

ENQUIRE, *v.* Sc. **1.** To ask, used impersonally.

It has never been enquired, whether the present measure be agreeable to the people, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 324.

2. Phr. *to enquire for*, to inquire after.

I enquired for Mr. A.'s health, *ib.*

ENS(E, *conj.* Sc. Also written **enze** (JAM.). [enz.] Else.

Lnk. He maun get a new pair this very nicht, or ense he'll no be out to his wark on Monday, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 26. **Lth.** (JAM.) **e.Lth.** A' the pairish kirks wad be sell't by auction, or ens pu'd doun an' cairted awa', HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 158; I no think I'm daein wrang, or ens I hope I wadna dae't, *ib.* 58.

ENSNARL, *v.* **n.Yks.**[2] To entangle, get into knots.

[They would closely him ensnarle, SPENSER *F. Q.* (1596) v. ix. 9.]

ENT, *v.*[1] Glo. Brks. Dor. Cor. [ent.] **1.** To empty; to pour out. See **Empt.**

Glo.[2] 8. **Brks.**[1] Two on 'e be to go entin dung-cart. **Dor.** (W.C.); (A.C.) **Cor.** Ent me out some beer, TREGELLAS *Tales*, 11; **Cor.**[12]; **Cor.**[3] Ent the water into this pitcher. **w.Cor.** (H.D.L.)

Hence **Enties**, *sb. pl.* empty bottles, 'empties.' **Cor.**[12]

2. With *down*: to rain heavily, pour in torrents.

Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* **w.Cor.** You caan't go out, it's enting down in buckets. Common (M.A.C.).

ENT, *v.*[2] Sh.I. [ent.] **1.** To regard, notice; to obey. (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1] See **Ant**, *v.*[1]

2. To answer. S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*

ENTAILS, *sb. pl. Obs.* **n.Cy.** Midl. The ends of lands.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Midl.** When the reapers come near to the finish, they cut off each other's entails, or ends of the lands: the whole finishing together, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 143.

ENTANY, *sb.* se.Wor.[1] Glo.[12] Written **enteny** Glo.[12] [e·ntəni.] An 'entry,' main doorway of a house; a narrow passage or by-street.

ENTEETE, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A siesta or sleep at noon.

ENTER, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. War. Som. [e·ntər, e·ntɔ(r).]

1. To begin, engage upon, undertake, enter on or upon.

Slg. Happy am I that I entered to serve him, BRUCE *Sermons* (c. 1631) 138, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** Noo, Tam, thou's enter at the term, Be sure and come at ony fee, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 80.

Hence **Entering**, *ppl. adj.* propitious, suitable for engaging or entering on.

Abd. Fa ees't to be first o' the feedles gin screik o' day fan there was the chance o' an enterin' mornin', ALEXANDER *Ain Flk* (1882) 67.

2. Phr. *to enter the law*, to go to law, to litigate.

Abd. To perfect the curse My gran'father enters the law, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 67.

3. Hunting term: to train or break in a dog, hound, &c.; to admit into the regular pack; *fig.* to initiate persons into the art of venery.

n.Cy. I had them a' regularly entered, first wi' rottens—then wi' stoats or weasels—and then wi' the tods and brocks, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxii. **War.**[3] The hound 'was considered slack and unlikely to enter well,' MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War Hunt* (1890) I. 20. **w.Som.**[1] A young hound is said to be unentered till he has taken his part in the running of the pack. He may be taken out with them, but if he does not join in their working on his own account, it is said he does not enter—but when he finds the scent for himself, and joins in chorus with the others, he is said to be entered. 'Several

puppies were entered this year in the spring at ten months old; this may do for hare-hunting, but staghounds should be fourteen or fifteen months old before entering,' COLLYNS *Wild Red Deer*, 206. The quarry having been brought to ground, the hounds are kept off, . . and as soon as the 'field' has come up, the throat is cut. Then if any novice is present, some old hand dips his finger in the blood and draws it across the face; and thus the novice is said to be duly entered. 'The Prince receiving the knife from the huntsman, gives the coup, and is duly entered by Mr. Joyce,' *Dy. News* (Aug. 23, 1879).

Hence **Entry**, *sb.* a young hound just fit for work and for the first time taking his part with the pack.

w.Som.[1] Joe in an evil moment had drafted out some of his best entries to give them blood, COLLYNS *Wild Red Deer*, 66.

4. Phr. *to enter upon*, to go on, be put on.

Sh.I. Jimp i' da barn for da auld bûits, alto' I faer, deil bit o' dem 'ill enter apo' me feet. Dey'll be dat wye harn'd be dis time, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898).

ENTERCOMMON, *adj.* e.Dur.[1] Common to everybody.

Hetton Hall grounds, being presumably private, during the strike were 'enter-common,' roamed over at will, used by anybody.

ENTERLEAN, *adj.* nw.Dev.[1] [e·ntəlĭn.] Having alternate layers of fat and lean meat.

Usually applied to bacon, which is always classified as fat and enterlean.

ENTERTAIN, *v.* Sc. Yks. [entərtē·n.] **1.** To receive, welcome.

Lth. Blinkbonny, on its social and 'soft' side, was ready to 'entertain' Mr. Walker [translated to the parish church there], STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 83.

2. To occupy the attention of an audience by preaching or serious speaking.

n.Yks.[1] Ah wur at D— church last een an' Ah's seear Ah wur weel entertained.

[**1.** Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, BIBLE *Heb.* xiii. 2.]

ENTERTAINMENT, *sb.* N.I.[1] Lodging and food.

'Entertainment for man and beast,' a notice.

[Lands for the intertainement of them and their horses, KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (ed. 1621) 1391.]

ENTI, *adv.* Cor. In form **anti** Cor.[1] [ənta·i·.] Indeed. Always used with *neg.*

Cor. No enti, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[1] I caan't say anti. **w.Cor.** I waan't do et anti (M.A.C.).

ENTIRE, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] Also written **intire**. Independent, retired from business. Also used *advb.*

He maade a pile o' munny oot o' taaties, an' noo he lives intire a Cleethorpes. Wark! him wark! bless yĕ, he'll noän wark; he's an entire gentleman noo.

ENTIRELY, *adv.* Irel. Used at the end of a sentence or phrase to give additional emphasis.

They could easily imagine his Reverenee riding home to report in the town what a wonderful great scholar entirely they had stopping above at Lisconnel, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1805) 135; It was to be a great let-out entirely, YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888) 188; He was a desperate villian entirely, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 42.

ENTRAMELLS, *sb. pl.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Bondage, the chains of slavery; prisoners of war.

ENTREAT, *v.* e.Suf. To treat, use.

'He entreated me very civilly.' Still very common here (F.H.).

ENTRY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Not. Also Ess. [e·ntri.] **1.** An entrance or approach to a house; a narrow passage, entrance-hall or lobby to a house. Also used *attrib.*

Elg. The pillars of the small entries on each side of the gate, COUPER *Fortifications* (1803) II. 120. **Abd.** Two doors . . . one for the kitchen in the rear, the other the front or 'entry' door, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 49. **Rnf.** Ye'll find it on a plate i' the entry, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 63; If what is ca'd gentry, should call at your entry, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 213. **Ayr.** The chairs have a' to be carried into the entry, SERVICE *Dr. Dugud* (ed. 1887 161; Stoovin' awa furrit through entries and upstairs, *ib. Notandions* 1890) 24. **Lth.** Is nae that his witty head Comes nodding ben the entry? BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 85. **Nhb.** In hinds' cottages it was customary in the last century to keep the cows in the entry of the dwelling house (M.H.D.); There was only one door, which opened into one of the 'ends' called the 'entry,' DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 71; **Nhb.**[1] Leave yor dorty shoes i' the entry. **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** Ah's watchin' him frev a nighber's entry, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 38; **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **Ess.** (H.H.M.)

2. An alley or narrow passage between two houses or walls.

Rnf. Through an entry of renown, They called the Goosedub Close, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 133. **Lth.** I was jogging nicely down the entry, slyly chuckling to myself, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 235; Slinks doun an entry—sees there's nae ane near, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 66. **Nhb.** Ov lanes, an' chares, an' entries, te, BAGNALL *Newcastle Streets* (c. 1850) 29; **Nhb.**[1] The narrow lanes in the suburb of Sandgate were nearly all called 'entries,' whilst those on the Quayside were generally known as 'chares.' **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] Who tell their fond tales at an entry end; **w.Yks.**[4], **Chs.**[3], **Not.**[1], **Ess.** (H.H.M.)

3. *Comp.* **Entry-mouth**, the end or entrance of a narrow lane or passage.

Lth. Slip into the dark entry-mouth, And stap up ae story, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 121. **N.I.**[1]

ENTY, *sb.* Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [e·nti.] The last furrow in a 'rigg.' Cf. **end**, *sb.*[1] **7.**

ENUCH, ENUFF, ENUGH, see **Enough.**

ENUNTY, *adv.* Glo. [ənu·nti.] Directly opposite. See **Anent, 1.**

Enunty, or Over anent, directly opposite, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 145; *Gl.* (1851).

ENVY, *v.* e.An. [e·nvi.] To wish for, desire.

e.An.[1] Not to envy a dish, not to care about eating it. **Nrf.** I envied my church (A.G.).

[Poor soul, I envy not thy glory, SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 64. Fr. *envier*, to desire earnestly, to long for (COTGR.).]

ENVYFOW, *adj.* n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Invidious, full of malice.

[Aduerse fortoune hes bene inuyful, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 71.]

EPHESIAN, *sb.* Gall. (JAM.) A pheasant.

An Ephesian cam into the kirk the day.

EPIPHANY, *sb.* Cor.[2] The hell-weed, *Cuscuta Epithymum.*

[A contam. form of Fr. *epithin*, 'the weed Dodder, esp. that kind thereof, which grows twining about the branches of Time' (COTGR.). MLat. *epithimum* (*Alphita*), Gr. *ἐπίθυμον* (DIOSC.).]

EPISCOLAUPIAN, *sb.* Sc. An Episcopalian, a member of the Church of England.

Ayr. There's no fear o' her, so lang as she gives the go-by to the Episcolaupians and the Romans, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 29; Thae English . . . are either Romans or Episcolaupians, *ib.* 31. [A vulgar mispronunciation (A.W.).]

EPPING, EPS, EPSE-AND, see **Hipping, Aps, Apersand.**

EQUAL, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Som. Dev. [ī·kwl, w.Cy. ē·kl.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* **Equal-aqual**, (1) equally balanced; alike, similar; also used as *adv.* and *sb.*; (2) to balance accounts, make all equal.

(1) **Sc.** They say that a' men share and share equal-aquals in the creature's ulzie, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xvii. **Lth.**, **Dmf.** (JAM.) **Slk.** Think about the plan of equal-aqual that I spoke of, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 340, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Sc.** If I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me—that equals aquals, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) viii.

2. *adv.* Equally, quite as.

w.Som.[1] Muy tae·udeez bee ai·kul zu gèod-z ee·z [My potatoes are quite as good as his]. I'd [ai·kul] so soon g' ome as bide here. **nw Dev.**[1]

[**2.** He is equal ravenous As he is subtle, SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 159.]

EQUAL, EQUAW, see **Hickwall.**

EQUALIZE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To equal, make equal or even.

Per. Who is't that thou can equalize? SMITH *Poems* (1714) 34, ed. 1853. **Edb.** These are the Muses' darling sons indeed, Yet equaliz'd by those benorth the Tweed, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 39, ed. 1815; I wish my worth did equalize my will, *ib.* 40.

EQUIPAGE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **eckabuds** n Cy. Utensils of all kinds, but esp. of china, glass, or earthenware.

Ayr. The gentry had their own handsome glass lanterns, with two candles in them, garnished and adorned with clippit paper—

an equipage which he prophesied would soon wear out of fashion, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxvi. n.Cy. Cups and saucers (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

[I had no sooner set chairs . . . and fixed my tea-equipage, STEELE *Tatler* (1709) No. 86. Fr. *équipage*, furniture, store of necessaries (COTGR.).]

EQWAL, ERACK, see **Hickwall, Earock.**

ERC, *sb.* Or.I. A small quantity. S. & Ork.[1]

ERCH, ERCHIN, ses **Argh, Urchin.**

ERCLE, *sb.* Wor. Shr. [ɜ̄·kl.] A small swelling, a watery blister; a pimple, sore place.

w.Wor.[1] Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[1] Our John's got a despert bad leg; theer come a little ercle on it, an' 'e scrat it, an' it turned to the 'sipelas, an' it's swelled as big as my middle [waist]; Shr.[2] Rose up in ercles.

[Cp. Wel. *archoll*, 'vulnus' (pl. *erchyll*).]

ERD, *adj.* Som. Dev. Also in form **hurd.** [ɜ̄d.] Red.

w.Som.[1] S'uurd-z u fau·ks [so red as a fox] is our usual superlative of redness. Dev. Th' trout . . . Wi' a bright zilver belly, an hurd sparkid zide, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 14.

Hence **Hurdy**, *adj.* ruddy.

w.Som.[1] I spose they be burnin the hill again, the sky lookth so hurdy thick way like. Dev. Ez hurdy light . . . Da tinge the fiel's, the trees, the road, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 23.

ERD, see **Earth**, *sb.*[1]

ERDS, *sb.* War.[4] Tow.

Gie us a dollop of erds, and I'll stuff our dad's chair in a jiffy.

ERE, *adv.*[1], *prep.* and *conj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written **air** Sc. (JAM.); **ear** Sc. Wxf.[1] Nhb.; **ey-** Cai.[1]; **yare** n.Yks.[2] [ēr.] 1. *adv.* Early, esp. in phr. *ear and late.* See **Air**, *adv.*

Sc. Ear on the morn, whan night was gane, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 221. Abd. Ye michtna be up ear eneuch to get yersel shaved afore kirk time, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, iv; 'Leern ear', leern fair,' they say, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. Frf. Ye're i' my arms baith late and ear, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 9. Per. Baith ear at morn, an late at e'en, NICOL *Poems* (1753) 97, ed. 1766. Ruf. Thostiffas a slate, yet it [an apron]'s on ear and late, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 45. Ayr. Killie's bard, then, Should be happy late an' ear', *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 78. Lnk. Ba's an' bats She plays wi' ear' and late, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 53. Lth. Baith ear and late Will in briny grief lay steeping, Mourning o'er his hapless fate, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 156, ed. 1856. Edb. The Muse Scuds ear'an' heartsome owr the dews, Fu' vogie, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 137, ed. 1785. Bwk. Believe me, late and ear', Your trusty frien', CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 104. Dmf. Spitefu', doggin' late and ear' Happy swain or virgin fair, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 117. Slk. I tauld ye ear, I tauld ye late, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 51. Nhb. Baith ear and late, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 3. n.Yks.[2]

Hence **Erish**, *adj.* rather early. n.Yks.[2]

2. *prep.* In phr. (1) *ere da streen*, the night before last; (2) *—yesterday*, the day before yesterday; (3) *—yestreen*, see *— da streen.*

(1) Sh.I. I hed a drame ere da streen, J. H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 4; As I wis sayin ere-da-streen, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 91. Cai.[1] Eydi-streen. (2) Cai.[1] Eydi-yesterday. Bnff. (JAM.), N.I.[1] Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Cav. (M S.M.) (3) Gall. (JAM.)

3. *conj.* Before, previous to, rather than; if. See **Or.**

Abd. Ere that I my humour tyne, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 17; I'll stand between you and reproof: And ere his bidding warna dune, Ca' me a coof, *ib.* 338. Lnk. Just ony body ere I want, I'll e'en be thankful gin you grant That I may get a weaver, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 17, ed. 1897. Wxf.[1], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1]

[1. Are and late i will ȝu mon, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 25419. OE. *ār*, early (*Mark* xvi. 2).]

ERE, *adv.*[2] Irel. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Written **ar** Hmp. Wil. [iə(r).] Ever, at all.

Wxf.[1] Sur. If nuëws be ere so baäd folk must eat, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. Hmp. If it's ar cold (H.C.M.B.). Wil. Well, mother zays I'm but a child, Specially when she's ar bit wild, SLOW *Rhymes* (1870) 33.

EREST, ERF(E, ERG, see **Erst, Argh**, *adj., v.*

ERGANE, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Overflowing.

Dmf. Ye chase wi' fricht fouks 'yont the heicht Back frae the ergane river, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 189.

ERGER, ERGH, see **Argue**, *v.*, **Argh**, *adj., v.*

ERIGE, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] Straw, stubble. (HALL.) See **Arrish.**

ERIST, *adv.* Sh.I. Most easily, most probably. S. & Ork.[1] See **Ere**, *adv.*[1], **Erst**, *adv.*

ERKLE, ERLES, see **Hurkle, Arles.**

ERLISCH, *adj. Obs.* Sc. 'Eldritch,' uncanny, weird, unearthly.

Slk. That hallo so erlisch and shrill, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 291.

ERLSLAND, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Or.I. A division of land, the eighth part of a markland. Cf. **erysland.**

The entries are first by islands and parishes, then by towns and villages, and lastly by marklands, erlslands, or ouncelands, BARRY *Or. I.* (1805) 220 (JAM.); Each division of this denomination paid to the Earl money or produce to the value of one ounce of silver, *Proc. Antiq. Soc.* (1884) 258 (*ib. Suppl.* s.v. Onneland).

ERN, *v.* Abd. (JAM.) In phr. *nae sae muckle as would ern your ee*, the least drop, smallest particle. See **Earn**, *v.*[2]

[Water for wikked werkes, Egerlich ernynge out of mennes eyen, *P. Plowman* (B.) XIX. 376.]

ERN-, see **Iron.**

ERNE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **aern** Sh.I.; **earn, eirne** Sc. (JAM.) [ern.] 1. The eagle, esp. the white-tailed eagle, *Haliaetus albicilla*; also applied occasionally to the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos.*

Sc. See there is an earn, which yon Southrons call an eagle, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvi. Sh.I. (W.A.G.); Da first at I saw lavin' right abüne dem [lambs] wis da aern, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898); The natural enemies of the young lambs are eagles (named Ernes), HIBBERT *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 183, ed. 1891. Sh. & Or.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 136. S. & Ork.[1] Abd. Watchin' the earn's majestic flight, CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 107. Slg. The golden eagle used formerly to build in our rocks. . . They are commonly known among the shepherds by the name of the Earn, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 323 (JAM.). Ayr. Ye cliffs, the haunts of sailing earns, BURNS *El. Capt. Henderson*, st. 3. Edb. Here does the eagle nest, and haunt, but it is not the *Chrysaetos*, but that sort called the *Pygargus Hinnularius Turnerii*, or the Ern, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 103, ed. 1815. Slk. A sight that scared the erne away, HOGG *Queen's Wake* (1813) 97; The howling fox and raving earn, *ib. Poems* ed. 1865) 76. Gall. I had scouted the corbie, but I was in the erne's claws, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxvii; Even the erne's cousin is no a canny bird to meddle wi', *ib. Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxi. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] [The white-tailed eagle or erne compared with the golden eagle is —as a vulture to a hawk, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 62.]

2. *Comp.* **Ern-fern**, the brake fern, *Pteris aquilina.* Sc. (JAM.)

[1. Jovis foule, the ern, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. III. OE. *earn* (*Matt.* xxiv. 28).]

ERNFUL, *adj.* and *adv.* s.Cy. Ken. Sus. Also written **erneful** Ken. [ɜ̄·nfl.] Sad, lamentable, pitiable; sorrowful, melancholy.

s.Cy. RAY (1691); BAILEY (1721). Ken. GROSE (1790); Erneful sick or bad, LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[1] 'Ernful bad,' lamentably bad; 'ernful tunes,' sorrowful tunes; Ken.[2] Sus. Won fine marnen he ups and goes out ernful an ellynge, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289; (K.); Sus.[1]

[Ernful, *moestus*, COLES (1679). Cp. obs. E. *erne*, to grieve. My manly heart doth erne, . . . for Falstaffe hee is dead, SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 2 (see ed. 1623).]

ERNIT, ERNUT, ERRACK, see **Earth-nut, Earock.**

ERP, *v.* Sc. Written **irp** Sh.I. To grumble, repine. See **Orp.**

Sh.I. Dey . . . began at ence ta irp an' flite Ipa da folk, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). Fif. (JAM.)

Hence **Erping**, *ppl. adj.* grumbling, repining.

Sh.I. His vexin', irpin' tongue, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). Fif. 'An erpin thing,' one that is still dwelling in a querulous mode on one point (JAM.).

ERRAND, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Chs. Not. Lei. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Also Som. Also written **arrand** Lan. Not. Lei. w.Wor.[1]; **arrant** Chs.[1] w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Oxf.[1] w.Som.[1]; **eerand** Nhb.[1] Cum.; and in form **arnt** Lan. [e·rənd, ĭ·rənd, iə·rənd, ā·rənd.] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *once errand*, a journey made with an especial object in view; (2) *to go of an errand*, to go on an errand; (3) *to make an errand to your face*; see below.

(1) Sc. I'm here, once errand, to ask if you . . . can hear tell of another lass to take her place, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 66. Nhb.[1] 'He went ance eerand for'd'—he went a special journey or errand for it. (2) Chs.[1] Oo's gon of a arrant. 'Of' is always used before

the word. s.Not. Ah'm goin' of an arrand; ah can't play (J.P.K.). Lei. Shi goos uv arrandz fur thu fa'adhur [She goes of errands for the father] (C.E.). w.Wor.[1] Our Bill's a good li'le chap ta run uv a arrand, 'e dunna laowse [lose] much time o' the waay. (3) N.I.[1] 'If A mak an erran' tae yer face, it 'ill no be tae kiss ye,' said in anger.

2. A message, parcel, &c., entrusted for delivery; business, occupation. *Fig.* need, 'call,' occasion for.

Sc. The husband's eerans or turns are his daily work or round of duties (Jam. *Suppl.*). Sh.I. A man . . . ax'd me if I wid tak' heim twartree errands till his folk, an I coodna very weel say no. . . I wis ta lave da things aside a wummin in Lerrouk, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 101. Cum. That's may be what maks him ga rakin aboot the fell o' neets without ony eerand, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 21. Lan. There's nob'dy i' this cote need don theirsels up for that arnt, Brierley *Waverlow* (1884) 244; Weed'n no arnt fort' meddle wi' theese French, Wilson *Plebeian Pol.* (1798) 29, ed. 1801; Oi had no arrand wi' eawr waving chaps but to keep 'em fro' worse marlocks, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 285.

3. *pl.* Marketings, articles bought at market or from shops.

Sc. The wife's eerans are her messages or purchases (Jam. *Suppl.*). Sh.I. He's [it's] a braw piece o' gaet frae Jeemson's ta wir hoos. Here's your errands, *Sh. News* (Apr. 2, 1898). Abd. Mrs. Birse, by her messenger bought in return 'an unce o' spice, a pennyworth o' whilet broons,' . . the girl having got her 'erran's,' Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. Shr.[1] I've a good tuthree arrants [ar'-unts] to tak' wham i' that basket as I've soud the fowl out on. w.Wor.[1] 'Fetching an arrand' is always the expression used. 'The folks next door be goin' to market, an' thaay be a-goin' to fetch my arrants far më.' w.Som.[1] I heard a woman complain of some boys: Tu au'lur aa'dr ún'ee bau'dee ee'ns dhai bee gwai'n au'm wai dhur aa'runs, taez shee'umfêol! [To hollow after (i.e. to mock) one, as one is going home, with one's marketing, 'tis shameful!]

4. *v.* To go on an errand. Used in *prp.*

Oxf.[1] They comes to Oxford two or three times a wik a arrantin'.

ERRICK, *sb.* Chs.[13] [e'rik.] The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. See **Eddick**.

ERRIE, ERRIF, ERRISH, see **Eerie, Harif, Arrish**.

ERRIWIG, -WIGGLE, ERROCK, see **Earwig, Earock**.

ERSE, ERSH(E, see **Arse**, *sb.*, **Arrish**.

ERST, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Written **erest** n.Yks.[2] [erst.] 1. *adj.* First in order.

n.Yks.[2] 'T'erest road,' the first that leads to the place.

2. *adv.* In the first place.

Edb. We erst will tine the dialect O' auld Scots tongue, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 136.

[1. Þes wes þe æreste king, Laȝamon (c. 1205) 2646. OE. *ærest*, superl. of *ār*, see Ere. 2. Ertow come losiane to feche? Erst þow schelt pase þourȝ min hond, *Sir Beues* (c. 1350) 49.]

ERT, *v.* Sc. [ert.] To urge onward, incite; to irritate; *gen.* with *on* or *up*.

Cld., Gall. (Jam.) Keb. The herd . . . Erts on the tir'd tyke with 'sheep awa aa!' Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 24.

[Ertyn, *irrito*, *Prompt.*; Envy, þat Enermore ertis to skathe, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 2725. Norw. dial. *erta*, to tease, irritate (Aasen). ON. *erta*, to taunt, tease.]

ERTHLINS, see **Earthlins**.

ERTIENIG, *adj.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Ingenious, having the power of laying plans.

ERUDITION, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Politeness, respect, courtesy.

Ayr. Although he returned very civil answers to all letters, he wrote to me in the cordial erudition of an old friend, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxviii.

ERUPTION, *sb.* Suf. [irʉ'pʃən.] An incursion, outbreak, entrance into.

I see his bullocks make an eruption into Mr. Brown's clover field (C.G.B.).

ERWUTS, *sb. pl.* Dor. Wild oats.

Still in use (H.J.M.); (W.C.)

ERYSLAND, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Or.I. A division of land, the eighth part of a markland. Cf. erlsland, ounceland.

Remains of Popish chapels are many, because every erysland of 18 penny land had one for matins and vespers, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 323 (Jam.).

[Sw. *ørsland*, the eighth part of a markland (Ihre 864); *ør*, the eighth part of a mark (Rietz); ON. *eyrisland*, land giving the rent of an 'eyrir,' *eyrir*, an ounce of silver, the eighth part of a mark (Vigfusson).]

ES, *pron.* w.Som.[1] Also written **ez**. [əz, -z; -s after *p*, *t*, *k*.] This, these, in the sense of during, or for the space of; applied to time, either past or future.

Wherever have ee bin? we bin a-woitin vor ee úz hour-n more. I thort he must ha bin dead; I han't a-zeed 'n-z twenty year. Aay aa'n n zee'd noa jis wai't unr'eesh tnur'muts, nant-s yuur'z [I have not seen any such wheat errish turnips not's (these) years].

ESCAPE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. An omission, oversight.

I come now, in short (desiring ye may pardon escapes) to let you know what I testify against, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 330, ed. 1871.

[The printer thinkes it the best instance of pardon if his escapes be not laid upon the author, Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1642) To Reader.]

ESCAPED, *pp.* Cor. In phr. *to be just escaped*, said of a person when his understanding is only just sufficient to prevent his being kept in restraint. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. 300.

ESCHAR, *sb.* n.Cy. A newt. (Hall.) See **Asker**, *sb.*[1]

ESH, *sb.* Sur. Roughings, aftermath. See **Arrish**.

Horae Subsecivae (1777); (K.)

ESH, ESHIN, see **Ash**, *v.*, **Ashen**, *v.*

ESK, *sb.* and *v.* Or.I. Also in form **eesk**. 1. *sb.* A slight rain or drizzle. See **Ask**, *sb.*[2]

Still common (J.G.).

2. *v.* To rain slightly; to drizzle. S. & Ork.[1]

ESK, see **Ask**, *sb.*[1], **Yesk**.

ESKEP, *sb. Obs.* Cum. A kind of basket, a 'skep.'

Saving to the prior and convent yearly three eskeps of oatmeal, and two eskeps of malt, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 120.

ESKER, *sb.* Irel. [e'skər.] A ridge of land; see below.

Esker is the name given to a peculiar form of mound or ridge on a plain, caused by gravel cropping up. These occur rather frequently in bogs. They are described, according to their formation, as bar-eskers and shoal-eskers; but these seem to be technical terms, not commonly used (J.B.); A sunbeam, glinting across some little grassy esker, strikes out a strangely jewel-like flash of transparent green, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 2; Sheltered by a sharp esker or land-ridge lay the long, low farm-house, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) i.

[Ir. *eiscir*, a ridge (O'Reilly).]

ESKING, *sb.* Lin. [e'skin.] A sloping roof. (Hall.); Lin.[1]

ESKLETS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. (T.S.) n.Yks.[2] The inland feeders of the river Esk.

ESLING, *sb.* Lan. [e'slin.] A young salmon, spawned in the autumn, which has not yet been to the sea. (R.H.H.), Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

[The *pl.* form *eslins* is wrongly explained in Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]]

ESP, see **Asp**.

ESPIBAWN, *sb.* Irel. The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

N.I.[1], Ant. (B. & H.), Uls. (M.B.-S.)

[Ir. *easpuig-bán*, ox-eye daisy (O'Reilly), lit. the white bishop; Ir. *easbog* (Olr. *espoc*), a bishop + *bán*, white. Cp. Gael. *easbuig-bàn*, ox-eye daisy (M. & D.).]

ESPLIN, *sb.* Rnf (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A stripling, young man.

ESS, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. Shr. Oxf. Also written esse Ayr. [es.] 1. A hook or link in the shape of the letter S.

Cai.[1] n.Lin.[1] 2 links & 3 hesses, *Blacksmith's bill*.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ess-hook**, (2) **-link**, an iron hook or link shaped like the letter S, used for repairing chains, &c.

(1) s.Chs.[1] Lin. *Lin. N. & Q.* (Oct. 1891) 249. Shr.[1] A hook at the extremity of a waggon-horse's traces. A hook of this kind is also used to unite the two ends of a broken chain. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (2) n.Yks. (I.W.), Chs.[1]

3. *pl.* Links for traces in the shape of the letter S.

4. *Obs.* In phr. *esse and crochet*, the ends of a curb-chain.

Ayr. If aught did esse and crochet strain, 'Twas hand unhallow'd drew the rein, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1811) 102, ed. 1871.

ESS, see **Ash**, *sb.*[12]

ESS-COCK, *sb.* Sc. The dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*.

Abd. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 30.

ESSCOCK, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **arsecockle**. A hot pimple on the face or any part of the body. n.Sc., Abd.

ESS(E, ESSEL, see **Easse, Easle.**

ESSEX, *sb.* Ess. In *comb.* (1) **Essex lion**, a calf; (2) — **stile**, a ditch.

(1) Ess. (S.P.H.); Ess.[1] Calves, a great number of which are brought alive to the London market, were formerly called Essex lions. (2) Ess.[1]

EST, *sb.* Sc. Cum. [est.] A nest.

Sc. Whare the burds mak thair ests, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) civ. 16. Rxb. A bird-est (Jam.). Cum. (J.Ar.); Cum.[12]

ESTAMIN, *adv.* Nrf. Also in form **estaminly**. [e·stəmin, -li.] Wonderfully, surprisingly, 'astoundingly.'

He is an estamin bad boy. She is most estaminly ill (W.W.S.).

ESTATE, *sb.* Cum. A farm belonging to the occupier. Cf. **statesman.**

When grass land was broken up, it was sown with black oats, all the available manure of the little 'estate' being bestowed upon it for the succeeding barley crop, Watson *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) vi.

ESTEN, *sb.* Sh.I. The east. S. & Ork.[1]

ESTIT(E, *adv. phr.* Sc. n.Cy. As soon, rather. See **Astite.**

Ayr. Our Girzie was now threttie sax, Tho' some estit mair did her ca', *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 82. n.Cy. (Hall.)

ESTLER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Ashlar, hewn or polished stone. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Buildings of such we call estler work, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Lnk. And houses bigget a' with estler stane, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 139.

ESTLINS, *adv. Obs.* Sc. Rather, 'as lief.'

Rnf. Had I the power to change at will, I'd estlins be a Rattan still, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 68.

ESTOVER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A hedge-stake. Cf. **stower.**

[In law *estover* is a *t. t.* for 'necessaries allowed by law,' in various specific applications, esp. wood which a tenant is privileged to take from his landlord's estate for repairing his hedges. Estovers, certain allowances of wood, Phillips (1706). AFr. *estovers*, 'necessaries' (La Curne); Estovers en autruy soil, . . . si come de bois pour édifier pour clore, pour arder, Britton (1292) lxxi (La Curne).]

ET, see **At**, *prep.* and *conj.*

ETCH, *sb.* Cor.[3] [etʃ.] A small pond.

ETCH, see **Each**, *adj.*, **Eddish, Edge**, *sb.*, **Eke**, *sb.*[1]

ET(E, see **Art**, *sb.*, **Eat.**

ETEN-BIRD, *sb.* Hmp. [ī·tnbəd.] In phr. *the Little Eten-bird*, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla.*

(J.R.W.); Hmp.[1] Known in the New Forest as the 'Little Eten-bird,' and from its cry the 'Weet-bird,' Wise *New Forest* (1883) 310.

ETERIE, *adj.* Sc. Also written **etrie.** [e·t(ə)ri.]

1. Of the weather: keen, bitter.

Rxb. For a' the bitter etrie blasts he's bidden, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 37; Angry gusts wi' eterie blaw, *ib.* (ed. 1811) 106. Dmf. An etrie sky (Jam.).

2. Ill-humoured, ill-tempered; hot-headed, fiery, angry-looking. Rxb., Dmf. (Jam.) See **Attery**, *adj.* 2.

ETERNAL, *adj.* and *sb.* Irel. e.An. Cor. 1. *adj.* Used to express extreme abhorrence.

N.I.[1] He's an eternal villain. e.An.[1] Oh, he is an eternal rogue!

2. *sb. pl.* Everlasting flowers, immortelles.

Cor. Hanging 'eternals' on the tomb, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 379, ed. 1896.

[1. There was a Brutus once that would have brook'd The eternal devil to keep his state in Rome, Shaks. *J. Caesar*, I. ii. 160; Some eternal villain, *ib. Oth.* IV. ii. 130.]

ETGRO, ETH, see **Edgrow, Earth**, *sb.*[1], **Eath.**

ETHE, *sb.* Hrt. [ī·ð.] The edge of an axe produced by grinding.

A good 'ethe' to an axe will bring the chips out of a deep cut, making them fly out, whereas if an axe ground round-ethed would not so easily cause the chips to fly out at each stroke (J.C.K.).

ETHEN, *adv. phr.* Irel. And then.

Ir. But airth was at pace nixt mornin', an' Hiven in its glory smiled, . . . Ethen—she stept an the chapel-green, Tennyson *To-morrow* (1885). Wxf. 'Ethen,' says I, 'I think it's myself that ought to get leave to do that,' Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 180.

ETHER, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Lei. Also written **hether** Chs.[1] Lei.[1] [e·ðər, e·ðə(r).] The adder (q. v.).

s.Sc. Like serpents they bite, an' like ethers they sting, Watson *Bards* (1859) 166. Rnf. There the nerve is jagged as if wi' an ether's stang, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 40. Ayr. Badgers tae, forbye whuttorocks, an' etthers, an' siclike, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 230. Slk. 'Have eaten nothing but a few wretched trout, eels, and adders.' 'Ethers! man, take care how you eat the ethers,' Hogg *Tales* (1838) 9, ed. 1866. Chs.[1], Lei.[1]

Hence **Etherish**, *adj.* adderlike, venomous in temper. s.Chs.[1]

ETHER, see **Adder, Eaver**, *sb.*[2], **Edder, Either.**

ETHER, ETHERINS, see **Nether, Eitherens.**

ETION, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Kindred, lineage; descent, genealogy.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Sc. (Jam.) Bch. But thus in counting o' my etion I need na mak sik din, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 5.

[Cp. ON. *ætt*, kindred, pedigree, extraction.]

ETNACH, ETRIE, see **Aitnach, Eterie.**

ETT, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **eet.** [et.] Habit, custom.

Ags., Fif. More *gen.* used in a bad sense, as 'ill etts' or 'eets.'

[Norw. dial. *ætt*, mark or trace upon a thing (Aasen).]

ET(T, *int.* se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] [et.] A call to a horse to go from the driver.

ETTAW, *sb.* Cor.[123] Also in form **etter** Cor.[3] [e·tɔ̄, e·tə(r).] A shackle or link with a movable bolt used to fasten two chains together.

ETTED, ETTEN, ETTER, see **Eat, Ettaw.**

ETTER, *v.* Sc. Lan. Chs. In form **itter** e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] [e·tər, i·tə(r).] 1. To fester, emit purulent matter. Also used *fig.* Sc. (Jam.); (A.W.) See **Atter**, *v.*

Hence **Ettering**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* festering.

Ayr. If a stop could be put to such an ettering sore and King's-evil as a newspaper, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxix.

2. Of dirt: to eat into, become engrained into the skin, &c. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Lan. Hoo's so itter't wi' dirt that yo meh set potitos in her neck-hole, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 27, ed. 1879; If it wur no' for wimmen lookin' after yo', yo'd be as ittert an' as leawsy as owd Moll Hollant, Brierley *Traddlepin*, iii. e.Lan.[1], m Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Rust or blood would be said to be ettered into a knife blade.

ETTERCAP, ETTERCROP, see **Attercop.**

ETTERLIN, *sb.* Per. Rnf. (Jam.) [e·tərlin.] A cow which has a calf when only two years old.

ETTIDGE, see **Eddish.**

ETTIN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **yetun.** [e·tin, je·tən.] A 'boggle,' a hobgoblin.

[The same word as ME. *eten*, a giant (Mätzner). OE. *eoten*, ON. *jǫtunn.*]

ETTLE, *sb.*[1] Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Also written **hettle** Glo.[1] [e·tl.] A nettle.

Nhp.[2], War. (J.R.W.), War.[24] Wor. The white and red flowering nettles are called nettles, ettle being used only for the smaller stinging-nettle (E.S.). se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.[12], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[12] Hmp.[1] Out 'ettle, in dock, Dock shall ha' a new smock; 'Ettle zhant ha' narrun (s.v. Dock). Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[2]

ETTLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Also in forms **airtle** n.Yks.[1]; **attle** Bnff.[1] [e·tl.] 1. *v.* To intend, propose, have in mind, purpose, design. Freq. with *at.*

Sc. Drees the doom he ettled for me, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv. Sh.I. Dis is no what I wis ettlin ta speak o', Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 23. Kcd. The point at whilk she ettled, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) I. 195. Fif. 'Twas ettled for nane ither, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 26. e.Fif. He ettled aye to creep in aboot Buttonhole i' the gloamin', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Dmb. I ettled at only a puir ploughman's fee, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. Rnf. A' the silly gom'ral ettled Was jist to keep his muscles fettled, Young *Pictures* (1865) 141. Ayr. Every body kens, and I ken too, that ye're ettling at the magistracy, Galt *Provost* (1822) ii. Lnk. Far mair I had ettled to say, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 65. Lth. I did ettle To try my beastie's farther mettle, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 11. e.Lth. I ettled to pit the maist pairt o' my land under gress, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 12. Edb. They ettle for to lout The pease to shear, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 31, ed. 1801. N.I.[1] Uls. He ettled to be home to-night (M.B.-S.). Ant. A ettled that yin for me, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. Grose (1790). e.Dur.[1] A ettled to

gan to Hetton. n.Yks. Ah wes ettlin' t'win tiv it, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) 278; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Ettling yan way, an' daing another,' proposing one thing, but acting the contrary. m.Yks.[1] What's thou ettling at with that stick, pray thee? w.Yks. I've been ettling after a new place (F.R.R.). Lan.[1] e.Lan. saying: He's ready to ettle but never to do. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Ettlement**, *sb.* intention. n.Cy. Grose (1790); Nhb.[1]

2. To aim; to take aim at.

Sc. Wae to the knicht he ettled at, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 126; Aft ettle, whiles hit, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); She . . . with a scream ettled at him, intending to have fell'd or floor'd him, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 37. Frf. They did mony a lerrup at him ettle, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 51, ed. 1882. Fif. Smite! Ettle at the life! Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 30. Ayr. Wi' yer crutch ding doon the Church, Tho' ettl'd at our Lordie, White *Jottings* (1879) 286. Lnk. Elastic-heel'd, an' licht as air, They ettled for me het abiding, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 23. Lth. The cripple now with crutch upraised, Ettled at dumbie's head, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 45. Edb. Their bellam at it ettle . . . To ding in flinders the curst kettle That brews the whisky, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 173. Kcb. The blow was ettled at a tall ane, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 113. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

3. To direct one's course towards.

Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.[1] Aiming or intending to proceed in a given direction; n.Yks.[2] 'I'll ettle for yam,' I'll turn my steps homeward.

4. To attempt, endeavour; to strive after, struggle hard to obtain.

Abd. He ettl't sair to get some o' 's awa', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii; I s' tell ye what I think I wad ettle after, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxvii. Kcd. He ettled to get free, Or droon his riders i' the Dee, Grant *Lays* (1884) 103. Frf. Gangrel bodies wha gang stravaigin' through the country ettlin' to reap whaur they didna sow, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (ed. 1889) 32. Fif. The following adverteezement was ready for the public prints if she ettled to gang ony further, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 91. Slg. Again I ettled to her aid, But couldna move or speak, Towers *Poems* (1885) 56. Ayr. I ettle as well as I can for a morsel by working stockings, Galt *Entail* (1823) ii. Lnk. If I but ettle at a sang or speak They dit their lugs, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725 20, ed. 1783; She cleaned her newest specks, Then settled doon to ettle notes O' ither folks' effects, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 33. Lth. If I ettled so much as to touch my friend's knee with my hand, the jealous dog would go all but mad with vexation and rage, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 178. e.Lth. Hoo wad it gang, think ye, gin he ettled to pu' doun the kirk? Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 101. Edb. Siccan crooks lay i' the way Whare'er I'd ettle, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 47; Dowie be his days, Wha ettles thy sweet life to kill, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 9. Rxb. To set them aff as weel 's they can The crafty sellers ettle, A. Scott *Poems* ed. 1808) 81. Dmf. To bell the cat wi' sic a screw Some swankies ettled, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808). Slk. Ettlin to toss it out o' the door, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 98. Gall. I am ettlin' to be a minister, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 268.

Hence (1) **Ettler**, *sb.* one who makes great efforts or strives after anything; (2) **Ettling**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* an effort, strong endeavour; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* ambitious, pushing, striving.

Ayr. (1) His father, through all the time of the First King Charles, an evident ettler for preferment, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xx. (2, *a*) After a long, faithful, and undaunted effort . . . she saw that all her ettling was of no avail, *ib.* viii; My grandfather, with a worl' of ettling and pains, had toiled late and air at his lume, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1883) 83. (*b*) Mr. Kilsyth, an ettling man, who had been wonderfully prosperous in the spirit line, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxx; Geordie will be to us what James Watt is to the ettling town of Greenock, *ib.* xxxi.

5. To plan, arrange for, contrive to the greatest advantage; to deal out in small quantities, to use sparingly and stingily.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. There to ettle how muckle per heed they can get, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 199; Se weel she ettles what aw get, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 14; Nhb.[1] Always meaning some action that has been thought out beforehand. 'Aa'll ettle to be there, noo, if I can.' Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Dur. I'll ettle it. He ettles to do it (A.B.); Dur.[1] s.Dur. We maun try to ettle it out some how (J.E.D.). Cum.[1] Wm. She will ettle out her wage to go as far as anybody. Ettle the load all over the cart (B.K.); A snoory April and a snizey May Macks farmers ettle out their hay, Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 50; He ettles well, i.e. has a good notion how to do it (J.H.). w.Yks. Almost *obs.* He mun ettle it out for ther's no more on it when that's done (A.C.); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Ettle**, *adj.* stingy, grasping; (2) **Ettler**, *sb.* a manager, contriver.

(1) Lan.[1] Hoo's varra ettle to-day, an' gi's next to nowt. (2) Wm. One good ettler is worth two big eaters (B.K.).

6. To prepare, make ready; to rake together into a heap. Also used *refl.* with *for*.

e.Lth. His plan had been to ettle an' clean the turnip bit as weel's he could, an' let the rest o' the farm gang, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 176. Wm. Ettle up t'amers [embers] (J.H.). Lan. He pricked his ears . . . an' ettle't hissel for after it, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 116, ed. 1879.

7. To show great eagerness to do or begin anything; to hanker or yearn after.

Sc. My fingers was ettlin to open it, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) II. 52. Bnff.[1] The horse wiz attlin' t'be latten oot, an' fin he wiz latten oot, he geed aff at fuhl splinnre. Ittle is used when a greater degree of earnestness is manifested. Abd. My itching fingers ettle just to smash the rusty metal, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 160. Frf. Young Kinnordy's ettling to come out, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 245; I can call to mind not one little thing I ettled for in my lusty days that hasna been put into my hands in my auld age, *ib. M. Ogilvy* (1896) 180; My mother's feet were ettling to be ben long before they could be trusted, *ib.* 2. Per. A' wes ettlin' tae lay ma hans on the whup-ma-denty masel, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895 191.

8. To suppose, conjecture, imagine, guess; to reckon, compute, count on.

Fif. Little ettlin' that a storm . . . was sae near at haun', M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 39. Cld. I'm ettlin' he'll be here the morn (Jam.). Ayr. 'I ettle the gun's no often in use,' ventured Haplands. Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 28; I ettle, the feck o' them are abune my figure, *ib. Kilmallie* (1891) I. 85. Rxb. (Jam.) Dmf. He, wha ettlet her a' his ain, Was seldom fasht wi' the lover's pain, Reid *Poems* (1894) 78. Gall. I ettled ye for a keeping quey, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) v; I ettle that'll no be the way ye kiss a bonny lass, *ib.* xxxii.

9. *sb.* An attempt, effort, endeavour, design, aim, intent.

Bnff.[1] 'A' wid like t' hae an attle at it. A dinna think it wad beast ma.' Also a trial of strength. Frf. He was workin' hard for a sergeantship, an' as he is noo ane, it may be supposed that he got his ettle oot, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (ed. 1889) 170. s.Sc. (A.C.) Rnf. What for Mother Nature's pains, Her fondest ettles, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 182. Ayr. [She] flew at Tam wi' furious ettle, Burns *Tam o'Shanter* (1790) l. 213; Till Death the loon, wi' deadly ettle, Gi'es me a dig, White *Jottings* (1879) 190. Lnk. Whaur wad ye gang in the ettle to fin A bard that your uncle regardet as ane? Watson *Poems* (1853) 45. Edb. In wooing an' cooing, Scotch folk wi' eident ettle, Keep tweezing an' teasing, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 217.

10. Chance, opportunity.

Abd. Fainness to be hame, that brunt my breast, Made me to tak the ettle when it keest, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 123, ed. 1812.

[**1.** An aunter in erde I attle to schawe, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 27. ON. *ātla*, to intend, purpose. **2.** He auntrid vpon Ector, atlit hym a dynt, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 6399. **3.** Ontill Itale we ettill, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 33. **4.** I etill neuir Athenes with armes for to entre, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2419. **8.** Alysaundrine a-non attlede alle here þou3tes, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 941. ON. *ātla*, to guess, conjecture.]

ETTLE, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Cum. [e·tl.] To earn, acquire by labour. See **Addle**, *v.*[2]

N.Cy.[1] Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1] (s.v. Aydle).

Hence **Ettlings**, *sb. pl.* earnings. N.Cy.[1], Cum.[1]

EUGHT, see **Owe**.

EUPHIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A smart blow on the side of the head. S. & Ork.[1]

EURNASKEP, *sb.* Sh.I. An ear-mark used to distinguish animals belonging to different owners.

S. & Ork.[1] In one case both ears are cut half through from point to middle behind, and in the other in front; vernacularly, 'half ahint and half afore.'

[Norw. dial. *ørnaskap*, a mark on the ears (Aasen); cp. ON. *eyrna-mark*, an ear-cropping of animals (Vigfusson).]

EUTE, *v.* Dev. Also written **ewte** and in form **eutrir**. [eut.] To pour out or pour from one vessel to another.

Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 146. n.Dev. Ewte all a mug o' ale, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 93; Grose (1790); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435.

Hence **Ewted lime**, *phr.* hot lime watered and immediately used as a cement. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 146.

EUTIE, *sb.* Not. Nhp. Also in forms **ewe-tick** Not.; **yeutie** Nhp.[1] The whinchat, *Motacilla rubetra.*

s.Not. So called from its cry (J.P.K.). Nhp.[1]

EUTRIR, EVA', see **Eute, Ava.**

EVANGEL, *sb* Sc. Also written **evangale, evangil.** [iva·ndʒl] The Gospel.

Per. Ye preached the evangel o' Jesus, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 99. Slg. Mr. Robert Bruce, Minister of the Evangel, Bruce *Sermons* (c. 1631) 17, ed. 1843. Ayr. Abominations, wherewith he would overwhelm and bury the Evangil, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xiii; He kissed the four Evangels, Then vow'd the deil he dochtna fear, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 113.

EVANGELETT-VATS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Suf. Cheese-vats.

So called from being charged with the images of the saints which were to be imprinted on the cheeses (Hall.). [One old man tells me he remembers hearing his grandmother say: 'Jesus Christ won't let his angels help us to make good cheese this time,' the reference being to the images of saints on the bottoms of the cheese-vats (F.H.).]

EVANISH, *v.* Sc. [iva·niʃ.] To disappear, vanish.

Lnk. Cares evanish like a morning dream, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 60, ed. 1808. Wgt. They only stayed a day or two, and then evanished, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 85.

EVE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Written **heave-** Sur. [īv.] In *comp.* (1) **Eve-churr,** the mole-cricket, *Gryllus Gryllotalpa*; (2) **-cloke,** (?) the evening beetle; (3) **-jar,** the nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus.*

(1) Hmp. People call them fen-crickets, churr-worms, and eve-churrs, White *Selborne* (1789) 176, ed. 1853. (2) Per. When Midges dance, an' ev'-cloke bums, Nicol *Poems* (1753) 54, ed. 1766. (3) Sur. That giant swallow, the fern-owl, or heave-jar, *Blackw. Mag.* (1890) 466. Sus. (S.P.H.) Hmp. The fern-owl, or churn-owl, or eve-jarr, White *Selborne* (1789) 321; (H.C.M.B.); Hmp.[1] [(1) An eve-churr, or churr-worm, Kersey (1702).]

EVE, *sb.*[2] War. In phr. *to be on the eve of doing, going,* &c., to be on the point of, be about to. (W.S.B.)

EVE, *sb.*[3] Som. Slang. [Not known to our correspondents.] A hen-roost.

Som. (Hall.) Slang. Grose *Cl. Dict.* (1823).

EVE, *sb.*[4] Wm. Yks. Shr. [īv.] In *comb.* (1) **Eve's apple,** see **-'s scork**; (2) **-'s cushion,** the *Saxifraga hypnoides*; (3) **-'s scork,** the larynx or projecting part of the throat; also called **Adam's apple.**

(1) Wm. What's that lump i' thi neck?—It's mi Eve's apple (B.K.). w.Yks. Also called Adəmz apl (J.W.). (2) Yks. (B. & H.) (3) Shr.[1]

EVE, *v.* Glo. Oxf. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **eave** Glo. Wil. Dev. nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; **eeve** Glo.[1] Dev. Cor.; **heave** Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Wil.[1] Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.[12]; **heeve** w.Som.[1]; and in form **yeave** w.Som.[1] Dev. [īv, w.Cy. also ēv, jēv.] I. Of stones, walls, &c.: to exude or condense moisture; to sweat or become damp on the surface.

Glo. (J.S.F.S.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 145; Glo.[1], Oxf.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Dor. (C.W.); Dor.[1] We shall hā rāin: the stuones da eve, *Gl.* w.Dor. (C.V.G.) Som. The vlags do heave, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 174; (F.A.A.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Before a change of weather it is very common to see flag-stones and painted walls become quite damp. When this condition appears it is said 'to eavy.' The kitchen vloor d'eavy, we be gwain to zee a change. Dev. It will rain because the stones are eaving, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). Cor.[1] A stone floor is said to eve before wet weather. A good hygrometric mark among country folk; Cor.[2]

Hence (1) **Eving** or **Heaving,** *ppl. adj.,* (2) **Heavy** or **Yeavy,** *adj.* damp, moist, exuding moisture.

(1) Glo.[1] Dev. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor.[2] (2) Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] This baeon's 'eavy; it gives on account of the weather. Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] D'ye zee how heevy 'tis; I be safe we be gwain to have rain, else 'twid'n heevy so. n.Dev. And thee art a . . . yeavy . . . chockling baggage, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 43; Grose (1790).

2. To thaw.

Dev. (Hall.); Dev.[1] The wind was ago lye, and 't had a' eved, zo that I was a stugged in the mux, 30. nw.Dev.[1] I have freq. heard 'The vrost is eavin',' never 'The stones be eavin'.' Dev., Cor. (1790 Grose *MS. add.* (C.); Cor.[12]

Hence **Heaving,** *ppl. adj.* said of ice beginning to thaw. Cor.[2]

[I. Fr. *ever,* to water, to moisten; *eve,* moistened (Cotgr.); OFr. *aiver* (Godefroy, s. v. *Aiguer*), der. of OFr. *aive* (*eve*), 'aqua' (La Curne, s. v. *Eau*); cp. Moisier (s. v. *Ewe*).]

EVE, *adj.* War. Even, esp. in phr. *odd and eve,* a boys' game; see below.

War.[2]; War.[3] 'Eve' is only used now in the game of 'odd and eve,' played by boys with marbles or nuts or other boyish valuables held in the closed hand. At the question 'Odd or eve?' the opposing player guesses one or the other, and if he is right takes one from the hand, or if wrong adds one to it.

EVE-EEL, *sb.* Sc. The conger-eel, *Conger vulgaris.* Also called **Evil-eel.**

Frf. Conger eel; . . . the name seems familiar even to the common people; they call it Eve-eel, *Agric. Surv.* (Jam.) [Satchell (1879).]

EVEL, EVELEIT, EVELIT, see **Heddle, Evleit.**

EVELING, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **yeaveling** n.Dev. [ē·vlin, jēv·lin, ī·vlin.] Evening.

w.Som.[1] I'll look in umbye in th' evelin. Dev. As I wa'ked out wan eveling, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 38. n.Dev. In tha desk o' tha yeaveling, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 166; Grose (1790). Cor. In the eveling, arter work, I went to Lawyer Mennear, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

EVEMEN, *sb.* Dor. [ī·vmin.] Evening.

I might a stood A chance that evemen down to wood, *Dorica* (1888) 166; *Gl.* (1851); Dor.[1] Dey da zing der zong At evemen in the zunsheen, 53.

EVEN, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Shr. In form **ebbm** Wm.; **eb'm** Cum.[1] [e·bəm, Shr. ī·vən.] A character; always used in a bad sense, esp. of a dull, slow, stupid person. See **Aven, Avenless.**

Cum.[1] A bad eb'm. Wm. It [t'teeap] thowt bettre ont, fer thoo dus leeak a sad ebbm, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 10. Shr.[1] ''Ow does yore girld anse?' 'Oh! 'er's no good, 'er's as big a even as ever wuz in a 'ouse.'

EVEN, *adj., adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **aiven** Dev.; **eaven** w.Yks.[5]; **ebbem, ebben** Cum.; **ebbm, ebbn** Wm.; **eben** Dur.; **eb'm** Cum.[1] Wm.; **e'en** w.Yks.[5]; **evven** w.Yks.[15] Lan.[1]; **eyn** Sc. (Jam.) e.Lan.[1]; **ivven** w.Yks. [ī·vən, e·vən, īn, e·bəm, e·bən.]

1. *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Even-anenst,** directly alongside, directly opposite; (2) **-clipt,** evenly cut or clipt; (3) **-endways,** in a straight course, without interruption or obstruction; from end to end; continuously, without intermission; (4) **-flavoured,** uniform, unvaried; (5) **-fornenst,** see **-anenst**; (6) **-forrard** or **-forrit,** directly or straight forward; in even succession; also used *fig.*; (7) **-handed,** see below; (8) **-hands,** an equal bargain, on equal terms; (9) **-on,** (*a*) uninterruptedly; (*b*) close to the mark; (10) **-shorn,** see **-clipt.**

(1) Cum. Ebben anenst it was Coblership hoose, Ritson *Borrowdale Lett.* (1866-5; Cum.[1], m.Yks.[1] (2) Wm. Thy teeth is like a flock o' sheep 'at's ebm-clipt, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 2. (3) Cum.[1] He mendit eb'm endways; Cum.[3] This he maddel't aboot ebben endways away, 164. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] They spent all they had even-endways. m.Yks.[1] A child that is not well able to walk, will maintain its balance with the aid of its hands, and shuffle along even-endways by the wall side. And so a person squanders all he has, even-endways. (4) e.An.[1] Currently used above thirty years ago in High Suffolk. 'An even-flavoured day of rain,' meaning a day of incessant rain. (5) Cum. But I hed it frae yen 'at was ebben fornenst him, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 161; Cum.[1] It's eb'm fornenst yon ould smiddy. (6) s.Sc. An even-forrit, silly, simple lassie, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 62. w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] He went evven-forrud an' nowt could stop him. (7) w.Som.[1] In making any 'chop' or exchange, when there is no money to pay by way of adjustment on either side it is said to be even-handed [ai·vm-an·dud]. You must gee me vive pound, then I'll chop vor your little mare.—No, I on't chop even-handed. (8) Slk. I'll be even hands wi' them an' mair, an' then I ll laugh at the leishest o' them, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 325 (Jam.). w.Yks. I'll swop ivven hands, an' ye will, Ingledew *Ballads* (1860) 161; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[5] To be even with a person, too, is to be 'at evven hands wi' him.' e.Lan.[1] (9, *a*) Inv. (H.E.F.) (*b*) Lan.[1] That wur evven-on t'hoyle. (10) Dur. Thee teeth er leyke a flock uv sheep at er eben showrn, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 2. Cum. Thy teeth's like a flock o' sheep 'at's ebben shworn, Dickinson *ib.* Dev. Thy teeth are like a vlock uv zsheep thet are aiven zshorn, Baird *ib.* (1860).

2. Phr. (1) *even and eyn,* earnestly, really, in good earnest; (2) *—fair fall,* see below; (3) *—foot forrit,*

regularly in a line forward; (4) *to greet even out*, to cry out loudly; (5) *an even up back*, straight, upright.

(1) **Kcb.** Till even an' eyn he took thocht o' a wife, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* 1890) 216. (2) **w.Yks.** Equivalent to 'make the best of it,' that which would have been better not being at hand. Een fair fall [befall] what we have, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865; **w.Yks.**[5] Very common. If a man has a bad master, e.g., which causes him to quit him and go to another, if this one proves a still worse, he says to a companion, or neighbour,—'E'en fair fall t'owd un onny dāay'—meaning that his old master was better to work for than his new one. 'T'owd shop' is kept by one man, and 't'new un' by another, 'just started.' A woman goes to the new one in hopes of cheapening her purchases, but finding it to her loss to go there, she says,—'E'en fair fall t'owd shop, al goa thear no more.' (3) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (4) **Slk.** The body was like to gar me greet even out, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 9, ed. 1866. (5) **Frf.** He [a policeman] apparently believed that the haill system of jurisprudence in the country was in danger if he failed to keep an even up back on the auchteen shillin's a week allowed him by the authorities, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (ed. 1889) 169.

3. *adj.* Uniform in quality, good all round.

Oxf.[1] They be as even a litter o' pigs as ever I see, *MS. add* **Sur.**[1] I call Mr. — as' even a farmer as any you've got.

4. *adv.* Straight, direct. *Fig.* upright, straightforward.

Cum. They beāth glower't ebben at meh, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 107; She glowers ebbem at mé whativer I say, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Nov. 1886 188; Be ebben an reet (M P.); **Cum.**[3] Away weset, t'oald lang nwos't man and me, ebbem up t'deàl, 2. **Wm.** I teeak aim at it ebbn atween t'een, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 41.

5. *v.* To compare, put on a level by comparison; to liken to.

Sc. Me and Miss Lilias even'd thegither! SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii; You will not be evening these two, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) x. **Abd.** Wad ye even my hoose to Jock Thamson's or Jeemie Deuk's? MACDONALD *Sir G.b'ie*, iii. **Per.** I wadna be sae presumptious as even mysel wi' the like o' him, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 50, ed 1887. **Lnk.** Jock was prood aboot Beauty, and wadna hear anither dog evened wi' her, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiv. **e.Lth.** What business had the minister to be evenin us wi' the like o' the Jews? HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 247. **Nhb.** Like a corby! He evens me to a corby! CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I 20. **n.Yks.**[1]

6. To match, equal.

w.Yks. Tha thinks thisen clever, but Ah can even thə (J.T.).

Hence **Evens**, *sb. pl.* equals, quits.

Frf. Ay, Martha,. . . you and Jean Myles is evens now, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 73.

7. To divide equally, share.

w.Som.[1] Mother zaid we was t'even [ai'vm] it 'mongst us.

8. To speak of one person as a match for another; to suggest as a suitable husband or wife.

Sc. The wind will blaw a man till her; But gin she want the penny siller, There'll ne'er a ane be evened till her, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 390; We'll not even her to a Standring; but we'll find a man for her when Effie's off my hands, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xvi; It sets ye ill To even me wi' your daft servin' Will, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 9. **Ayr.** Me even mysel' to your dochter! GALT *Entail* (1823) iv; Three months ago Meg told that she had evened the merchant till her, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 91. **Lnk.** Evenin' our bairn to onybody so unlike hersel' as his civie chief, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 150.

9. To bring down to a level, lower, demean.

Sc. God . . . would not even you to a gift of dirt and clay, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 70; 'I wud na even myself to sic a thing,' I would not demean myself so far (JAM.); Even your heels to your arse, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 98.

10. Phr. *to even one's wit*, to condescend to argument.

N.I.[1] I wouldn't even my wit to you. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) VI. 44. **e.Lan.**[1] I'll not eyn mi wit wi thi. **nw.Der.**[1] That fellō is no' wo'th taukin' to, dunna even thỹ wit with 'im.

11. To impute, suspect, suggest, hint at or charge with anything, used in a bad sense. To think entitled to, or deserving of, used in a good sense.

Sc. It would have turned my mother in her grave if we had evened ourselves to a fire in the living room in May, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xii; Lang before Isabella evened herself to a carriage, *ib.* xxiii. **Sh.I.** Hit's little 'at's no spok'n o', alto' we're no eevnin' dat ta Mr. M'Leod, jantleman, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897). **Per.** Didna I hear ye evenn' my dochter t' ey cuttie stule afore Jean, wi' my ain lugs? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 273, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** I'll gaur ye baith repent, if ye daur to even ought like dishonesty to me, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii; Do you mean to even ought of the kind to me? *ib.* xl. **Ayr.** Without ever evening the thing to him, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 175. **Lth.** He's a nice man an' a gude cracker, but he never evened marriage to me, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 160. **N.I.**[1] Would you even the like of that to me. **Uls.** Nobody ever evened such a thing about you. I always evened that would happen (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** To think of you evenin' such a thing to me (J.S.). Some one will say to a listener after having made a pretty general imputation, 'No evenin' onything o' the kin to you hooever,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); PATTERSON *Dial.* 23.

[5. To whom licneden ȝee me, and eueneden and comparisounden me, WYCLIF (1382) *Isaiah* xlvi. 5.]

EVEN-DOWN, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Also in forms **ebben-doon** Wm.; **ebm-down** Cum.; **eeaven-doon** e.Yks.; **eindown** Slk.; **ev'n-doun** n.Lan.[1]; **evvendown** w.Yks.[1] 1. *adv.* Downright, thoroughly, completely, utterly, absolutely.

Ayr. Man, Robert, that's an even doon good shot, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 114. **Slk.** I even-doun deny the propriety, as weel's the applicability, o' the apothegm, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 275. **Cum.** 'At was reet ebm down like oald Cummerlan', GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 3rd S. 199. **Wm.** Len wes olaz ebben-doon natrally daft, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 41; That's even-down just. **e.Yks.**[1] He's even-doon fond, is that lad. **w.Yks.** Ye're evvendown dangerous, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. i. viii.

2. *adj.* Perpendicular, straight down, downright, used esp. of a heavy continuous rain, in phr. *an even-down pour* or *rain*. Also used *advb.*

Sc. There had been an even-down-pour of rain in the night, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 46. **Cai.**[1] 'An even doon pour,' a heavy rain without wind. **Enf.** Heaviest rain, in even-down drench, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 78. **Ayr.** He returned with the intelligence that it was 'an even-down pour!' *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 5. **Edb.** Now it turns an eident blast, An even-down pour, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 27, ed. 1801. **N.I.**[1] There was an even down pour. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] An even doon wet day, a very wet day, when there is no prospect of its altering. **Wm.** It's raining ebben doon (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Mr. Oliphant war an evven-down hard hitter, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. v. vi; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.**[1] I gav him a evven-down blow. **Nhp.**[1]

3. Direct, plain, unalloyed, without reserve or qualification.

Sc. To tell ye the even doun truth, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 244. **Cai.**[1] **Dmb.** They're the evendown truth, every word o' them, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiv. **Lnk.** To dwell in the glances that dart frae thine e'e, O Jeanie! it's evendown rapture to me, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 51, ed. 1897; Mair through the help o' sleight-o'-haun Than evendoun inspiration, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 8. **Slk.** I trowed aye that even-down truth bure some respect, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 24, ed. 1866; An evendown waster an' profligate, *ib.* 318. **Nhb.**[1] Evendoon-thump is a blunt, straightforward statement.

4. Downright in a good sense, honest, straightforward, sincere.

Ayr. I whyles may have lost a little by the evendoon bluntness of my ootspoken nature, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 128. **Lnk.** An even-doon, dacent woman, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 39; It was best to be plain even down, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 37. **w.Yks.**[1] An evven down honest man. **n.Lin.**[1] You maay believe ivry wo'd he says; he's a punct'al man, an' eāven doon to the grund as can be.

5. Sheer, utter, downright, *gen.* used in a bad sense.

Sc. Ye are speaking even doun nonsense, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 291 (JAM.). **Abd.** His gardies stounin' wi' aiven doon ill-eesage like that, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 88. **Rnf.** The tongue o' that woman is shamefu', An even-doun perfect disgrace, BARR *Poems* (1861) 109. **Ayr.** But gentlemen, an' ladies warst, Wi' ev'n down want o' wark are curst, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) I. 206; It was even-down madness to throw ourselves into the lion's mouth, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxvii. **Lnk.** The tae half are coofs, if no even-doun fules, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 26; The maist o' them are fair even-doon scoun'rils, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Slk.** A hirsel o' eindown lees, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. **e.Yks.**[1] He's a eeaven-doon feeal, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[1] An evven down lie. **n.Lan.**[1] An ev'n doun sham.

6. Confirmed, habitual.

Sc. I may hae said that Andrew likes a drap drink, but that's no just an even doun drinker, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 288 (JAM.).

EVENING, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Suf. [ī'vnin.] 1. The afternoon of the day. Also in *comb.* **Evening-time** or **-part.**

w.Wor.[1] A woman lately wished me 'good marnin'' at 1.30 p.m., then, having passed, turned back to apologize: 'Good evenin',

ma'am, I should 'a' said.' **Shr.**[1] The day is divided into morning, middle of the day, and evening. Night begins about six o'clock.

2. *Comp.* **Evening-lightning**, *sb.* heat or summer lightning. e.Suf. (F.H.)

EVENINGS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Oxf. See below.

The delivery, at even or night, of a certain portion of grass or corn to a custumary tenant, who performs his wonted service of mowing or reaping for his lord, and at the end of his day's work receives such a quantity of the grass or corn to carry home with him as a gratuity or encouragement of his bounden service. So in the mannor of Burcester,—virgata terrae integra ejusdem tenurae habebit liberam ad vesperas quae vocatur Evenyngs tantam sicut falcator potest per falcem levare et domum portare per ipsam, KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695) ed. 1816.

EVENLESS, see **Avenless**.

EVENLINESS, *sb.* Sc. Composure, equanimity.

Ayr. He would pass the contemplative night wandering over the familiar grassy mounds with a fair degree of mental evenliness, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 256.

EVENLY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Written **evinly** Sc. (JAM.) Of ground, roads, &c.: smooth, even, without inequalities, level. Also used *fig.*

Sc. We speak . . . of an evinly course, both as respecting progress in a journey, and the tenor of one's conduct (JAM.). **Lnk.** These evenly roads, That lead to dwellings of the gods, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 241.

Hence **Evenlier**, *adj.* more even. N.I.[1]

EVENLY, *adv.* Dur. Lan. Also in form **evenye**. Dur.[1] [ī·vənli.] Even; probably, likely.

e.Dur.[1] Prob. a Tyneside word, as it is apparently unknown in or about Hetton. Freq. heard from a Tynesider. **Lan.** Flour an' pepper an' candles,—ay, an' evenly pins, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 32, ed. 1879; But, evenly, if there wur ghosts, *ib. Tufts of Heather*, I. 36 (ed. Milner). **e.Lan.**[1] Would not evenly speak.

EVEN NOW, see **Enow**, *adv.*[2]

EVENT, *sb.* s.Wor.[1] [ive·nt.] Amount, quantity.

There's any event of potatoes in the bury.

EVER, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **iver** n.Lin. Glo.; **ivver** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] [e·vər, e·və·r), i·vər, i·və(r).] 1. *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Ever-green cliver**, the wild madder, *Rubia peregrina* (I.W.); (2) **Ever-white**, the pearl cudweed, *Antennaria margaritacea* (Nhp.).

2. Phr. (1) *Ever and end*, (2) — *and on*, for ever, continually; for a very long time; (3) — *anons-while*, at frequent intervals; (4) — *now*, just now; (5) — *so*, (*a*) very much, in great quantity; (*b*) in any case, under any circumstances, esp. in phr. *not if it were ever so*; (6) *for ever*, see — *so* (*a*); (7) *for ever in a day*, 'for ever and a day,' a very long time.

(1) **n.Yks.** He's for ivver an end i gettin deean (I.W.). (2) **Cai.**[1] (3) **se.Wor.**[1] Not often used now. (4) **Inv.** (H.E.F.) (5, *a*) **Der.**[2] Sauced me ever so (s.v. Sauce). **Not.** He called me ever so (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** It rains ever so. It's ever so pretty (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] She fret ever soä when Harry 'listed. **Lei.**[1] A mauled 'im ivver soo. 'If shay could oonly ha' got toopence a dozen fur 'em, shay'd a thought as it wur ivver so,' i.e. altogether astonishing. **Nhp.**[1] He drinks ever so. **Oxf.**[1] E' leathered 'n ever so, *MS. add.* **Sus.** Evers'much water caünt squench love, LOWER *Sug. Sol.* (1860) viii. 7. **w.Som.**[1] Aay èod·n dùc· ut. gi mee ùv·ur zoa [I would not do it, give me any amount]. (*b*) **n Yks.** Ah wadn't deea't, if it was ivver seea (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] Ah wadn't a deean it was it ivver-seea. **Chs.**[1] I would na give it him, if it was ever so. **Not.** My son wouldn't get on a horse, not if it was ever so (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.** Doän't let noäbody oot, not if it's iversoä, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 101. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2 3] **w.Wor.**[1] I wunt ax 'im for bread, not if it was ever so; I'll clem first. **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Yer dussn't lay a vinger on a bouoy now if er's iver zo, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. **Oxf.**[1] I oodn't [uod·nt] do that if twuz ever so, *MS. add.* (6) **w.Yks.**[1] There's apples for ivver. (7) **nw.Der.**[1]

3. *sb.* In phr. (1) *the days of ever*, for ever, for all time; (2) *at all evers*, at all opportunities; (3) *for all evers*, a very long time.

(1) **Lan.** I'd leifer shut th' heawse up for th' days of ever, LAHEE *Trot Coffie*, 4. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] Reading at all ivvers. (3) **n.Yks.** He's for all ivvers o' gettin deean (I.W.).

EVER, *v.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To nauseate.

EVER, see **Eaver**, *sb.*[1], **Heaver**, **Iver**.

EVER A, *phr.* Sc. Irel. Chs. War. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Mid. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Cor. Also in forms **ar a** I.W.; **ara** Hrf.[2]; **are a** Brks.; **arra** Glo. Brks.; **arry** Som. Cor.[2]; **e'er a** Ir. War.[2] Sur.[1] Sus.; **ere a** Glo.[1] Any, any one at all.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ir.** She'll be very apt to not get e'er a chuck or chucken off of me, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 6; Did you see e'er a cow you'd like? CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 306. **Chs.** Go an' see if thea con foind ever a nail as'll do, wilt ta, Sammy? (E.F.); **Chs.**[1] Have you ever a shilling as you could lend me? The word is in constant use, but seems to add no force to a sentence. **War.**[2] Will you have ever a piece of bread-and-butter? Shall you call e're-a day this wik? *ib. Introd.* 14. **Hrf.**[2] Thee han't met ara bwoy? Hast got ara copper? **Glo.** I puts my hand on Willum's showlder to see if I cowd git up arra ways, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii; **Glo.**[1] Have you ere a knife? **Brks.** Hev'ee got arra loose tooth, Sir? HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi; The Doctor . . . said as how he heer'd as high a character o' thee . . . as of are' a man in the parish, *ib. T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xix; **Brks.**[1] Hev 'e zin ever a rabbut to-daay? **w.Mid.** 'Got e'er a loight ye could give us?' Very common among the older country people (W.P.M.). **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** The clerkship 'as been in my family ever since the year 1738 without e'er a break, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 40; Have ye got e'er an old p'r o' boots you could give me? (S.P.H.) **Hmp.** Have you got ere' a lucifer? (H.C.M.B.) **I.W.** You med get into church if you'd got ar a kay, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) cxiv. **Wil.**[1] If 'ee ses arra word to 'em they puts 'ee in the *Noos*, 213. **Som.** Oi look'd to zee if arry mark wur oi had lied ood zhow, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 25; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.** I cud wrastle weth arry man in the parish, TREGELLAS *Tales, Luke Martin's Cowld*; **Cor.**[2] **Colloq.** I now carries my head higher than arrow private gentlewoman of Vales, SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* (1771) I. 126.

EVER ALACK, *phr.* Sc. Alas!

Ever alack! my master dear, For I fear a deadly storm, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 158.

EVER A ONE, *phr.* Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sus. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. Amer. Also in forms **airn** Nhp.[2]; **ar-a-one** War. Som.; **arn** Der.[2] Glo. Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Wil.[1] Dor. Som.; **ar one** Wil.; **arra-one** Nhp.[2] Brks.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil.[12]; **arrun** Nhp.[2] Brks.[1]; **arry waun** Cor.[2]; **ary one** Amer.; **ern** Glo.[1]; **errun** se.Wor.[1] Any one, either of two, whichever one.

Der.[2] **Nhp.**[2] You may have arrun. He have airn. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] 'Which will you have?' 'Oh, ever-a-one.' **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** Thur wur two or dree on 'em arter I then, . . . an' I'd 'bout as lief go to 'arn on 'um, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi; If ern on us had to bide to whoam fur a bit, *ib.* ix; **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Dhee midst av aa·rn an um [Thee medst 'av arn an 'em]. **Brks.**[1] **Sus.** Oh, e'er a one you like, Sir, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 38. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); An out comes Zue, an she did zay, Is there ar one vor I? SLOW *Rhymes*, 4th S. 116. **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** The ladies wur zo zivil too wen we to arn o'm zpoke, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 33; You never spoke to ar'n o' 'em in your life, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 33; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.**[2] **Colloq.** If e'er a one of you was to meet this young lady alone, SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* (1762) iii. [**Amer.** 'Lend me a dime.' 'I haven't got ary one,' BARTLETT.]

EVERILK ONE, *phr. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **everilk-on**. Each single one, every one.

Fif. Markin' the faces, everilk one, O' them by wham the wark was done, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 5; Thir weirlike wabsters everilkon Had ane Kilmarnock night-cap on, *ib.* 92.

EVERIN(G, *sb.* I.Ma. [ī·vrin.] Evening.

The everin very still, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 83; Good everin', I must be gettin home (S.M.).

EVERINGES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Yks. The 'rounds' of a wagon.

e.Yks. These rammers are made of old everinges, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 107.

EVERLASTING, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Oxf. Mid. Suf. Som. 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Everlasting-grass**, the common saintfoin, *Onobrychis sativa*; (2) — **oak**, the evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex.*

(1) **Oxf.** (B. & H.) (2) **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

2. *adv.* Continually, perpetually. Also used *subst.*

Ayr. Garring it [a dog] loup for an everlasting after sticks and chucky-stanes, GALT *Entail* (1823) xx. **Nhp.**[1] A country servant said of a dissatisfied mistress, 'She's always finding fault, she's everlasting on.' **w.Mid.** When a farmer has only one wagon and team at work in a hay or harvest field, he is said to be 'at ever-

lasting cart' (W.P.M.). **Suf.** He go on for everlastin' about it, *c.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (F.A.A.)

3. *sb.* A flower which does not wither, esp. the carline thistle, *Carlina vulgaris*, and the pearl cudweed, *Gnaphalium margaritaceum*.

w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 281; **w.Yks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Úv·urlaas·teenz. Applied to several varieties.

EVERLY, *adv.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also written **everlie**, **evirly** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **e'erly** Dmf.; **ivverly** Cum.[3] [e·vərli, i·vərli.] Constantly, perpetually, frequently, continually.

Sc. To hae't reel'd by a chieldie That's everly crying to draw, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 361. **n.Sc., Ags., Fif.** (Jam.) **e.Fif.** I was everly i' the gait, never oot o' mischief, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Lnk.** It's everly preachin' an' prayin', Cogbill *Poems* (1890) 149. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Pray that blessin's e'erly Play roun' yer ingle side, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 202. **Cum.**[3] T'bürnin an' bworin' wer' iverly t'seäm, 140. **Wm. & Cum.**[1] They everly full their weak stuff full o' jalop, 316.

EVEROCKS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamaemorus*. See **Averin**.

Here also are everocks, resembling a strawberry; but it is red, hard and sour, *Papers Antiq. Soc.* (1792) 71 (Jam.).

EVERY, *adj.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **evy** Lth.; **iv'ry** Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1]; **ivvery** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Dev.[3] [e·vri, i·vri.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Every-days**, week-days; (2) — **deal**, altogether, entirely; (3) — **each** or **etch**, (*a*) every other, alternate; (*b*) each, every single; (4) **-how**, in every way; in any case; (5) **-like**, (*a*) from time to time, every now and then; (*b*) very frequently, on every occasion or opportunity; (6) — **morsel**, the whole thing; (7) — **otherin** or **otherun**, see — **each**; (8) — **taste**, every bit of anything; (9) **-when**, at all times.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] An! aay keeps dhai·r vur Zün·deez, aay doa·n puut um au·n pun nv·uree-dai·z [Oh! I keep those for Sundays, I don't put them on upon week-days]. We talk of 'Sundays and every-days.' **nw.Dev.**[1] (2) **Ken.**[2] (3, *a*) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** He didn't take all the trees away; he took every each one (C.G.B.); (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** As every Etch Sunday ded cum roun', Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 159; Every each day (S.P.H.); **Ess.**[1] (*b*) **Hrt.** Every each day, every day (H.G.). **Nrf.** Every each man have his swäd on his thigh, in case o' fear i' the night, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 8. **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 184. (4) **Hmp.** (H.E.) (5, *a*) **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They played their music ivvery-like. **e.Yks.**[1] He cums ti see mä ivvery-like thoo knaws. **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (6) **Oxf.** Sum a thây fŏks oo went throo evre mossel an't from the fust, *Why John Coll.* L.L.B.). (7) **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] (8) **I.Ma.** That's the place they had the row, and every taste, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 289, ed. 1889. (9) **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.)

2. Phr. (1) *every day like*, frequently, constantly; (2) — *foot anon*, see — *once while*; (3) — *hands while*, see — *day like*; (4) — *once while*, every now and then, at intervals; (5) — *one week*, every other week; (6) — *so oft*, at regular intervals; (7) — *thing something*, all sorts of things, a variety or confusion of things; (8) — *to-day*, every alternate day; (9) — *while stitch*, (10) — *whip and trip* or *turn*, (11) — *whip and while*, (12) — *whip's while*, (13) — *whips now and then*, (14) — *woke and jit*, see — *once while*; (15) — *year's land*, land which bears a crop every year.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] I see her o'must ivery daay like. (2) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (3) **Nhp.**[1] A person in the frequent habit of calling on another, would be said 'to call every hands while.' Any one, often renewing a subject of conversation, would be said to be 'talking of it every hands while.' **War.**[2] Mind and see to the chickens every-hands-while! (4) **se.Wor.** Put the sauce-pan over the fire, and stir it every ons-while. *Obsol.* (J.W.P.) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (5) **Cor.**[1] There's a collection at our chapel every one week. (6) **w.Yks.** Every so oft I could hear him say a word or two, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) x. (7) **Ken.** (G.B.); There were all the things everything-something (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1] She called me everything something [she called me every name she could think of]. (8) **Gall.** (W.G.) (9) **Chs.**[1][3] (10) **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) (11) **nw.Dev.**[1] (12) **w.Som.**[1] Tak·n düe· un aup fuurm·luyk, naut vaur·n tu kaum tu düe·een úvuree wuops wuy·ul [Take and repair it up firmly, not for it to come to repairing every now and again]. **Dev.** The head of a broom that is loose comes off 'every whip's while.' Very common, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (13) **Dev.** *ib.* (1889). (14) **Dev.**[3] Darn 'es ol' pictur', e's yer arter my maid ivvery woke an' jit, an' I'm burned if I'll 'a't. (15) **Glo.** Grose (1790); In the neighbourhood of Gloucester are some extensive common-fields. They have been cropped, year after year, during a century, or perhaps centuries; without one intervening whole year's fallow. Hence they are called every year's land, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) II. 65; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1]

3. Each of two, both.

Sh.I. Sibbie cam' in wi' a daffock o' watter i' ivery haand, *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1897). **Slk.** Wi' a son in every hand, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 351, ed. 1866. **N.I.**[1] There's a chimley on every en' o' the house.

EVERY, *adj.*[2] Sc. Also written **eevery** Ayr. (Jam.); **evrie** Dmf. (*ib.*); and in form **yevery** (*ib.*). Hungry. See **Aiverie**.

Ayr. (T.M.); *Gl. Surv.* 691 (Jam.). **Rxb., Dmf.** (*ib.*)

Hence **Yevrisome**, *adj.* hungry, having a perpetual appetite. Dmf. (*ib.*)

EVERY, see **Eaver**, *sb.*[1]

EVERYSTREEN, *sb.* Gall. (Jam.) The evening before last. See **Yestreen**.

EVET, *sb.* (?) n.Cy. Glo. Brks. Hrt. Lon. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **evat** Dev. Wil.; **evvet** Cor.[1] Wil.[1]; and in forms **ebbet** Dev. Cor.[123]; **ebet** w.Som.[1]; **effet** Glo. Brks. Hrt. Lon. e.An.[1] Ken.[12] Sus.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **effock** Glo.[1]; **effort** Hmp.; **emmet** Cor.[23]; **heffut** Wil. [e·vət, e·fət, e·bət, e·mət.] A newt, eft, lizard.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[1] **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852). **Hrt.** (H.G.) **Lon.** I am a seller of birds'-nesties, snakes, slow-worms, adders, 'effets'—lizards is their common name, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 72. **e.An.**[1], **Ken.**[12], **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **Sus.**[1] Those found in the earth under hedge banks are said by the country people to be poisonous. **Hmp.** Efforts have a way o' creepin' into folks' ears (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); There was a pond a little way beyond our house with heffuts in it (W.H.E.); (K.M.G.); She peered into the sage-bush to look at the 'effets,' Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1881) 25; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); All kinds are apparently so called—whether land or water lizards (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); What is called the dry evett, is believed to be highly noxious, Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1883). **w.Som.**[1] The newt is called a wau·dr ebut [water ebet]. **Dev.** He is but a poor little starved evat! Kingsley *Westward Ho!* (1855) 19, ed. 1889; **Dev.**[13], **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[123]

[OE. *efeta*, an eft, newt.]

EVIL, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Ess. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **eel** Ess.[1] w.Som.[1] n.Dev.; **ivvel** Lei.[1] [ī·vl, i·vl, iəl.] **1.** *sb.* An ill, complaint, illness; a swelling on the neck or other local affliction.

War.[3] 1683. Elizabeth 'Dickens was certified in order to obtain his Majesty's touch for her evil,' *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1871). **w.Som.**[1] Any local affection of the flesh has this word *gen.* suffixed—as poa·l ee·ul [pol-ill], uudur ee·ul, brüst ee·ul, kwaur·tur ee·ul [udder-ill, breast-ill, quarter-ill]. **Cor.**[3] The cure for it was to pass the hand of a dead man (or of a dead woman, if the patient were a man) over the place, then touch the place with a handkerchief. The handkerchief was dropped into the grave in which the corpse was buried.

Hence **Eel-thing**, *sb.* erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire.

Ess. *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Plaise to gee mother a drap o' wine. Her 'th a got th' eel-thing a brokt out all over her face. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790).

2. *adj.* Ill-tempered, cross, 'savage.' Also used *advb.*

Lei.[1] When we got there, she looked at us as ivvel as ivvel. **Nhp.**[1] He looks evil. She's the most evil woman in the village. **Glo.**[1]

EVIL, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Shr. Hrf. Gmg. Pem. Dev. Cor. Also written **eavel** nw.Dev.[1]; **eval** Cor.[12]; and in forms **heable** Dev.; **heavle** Hrf.[1]; **heeval**, **hevval**, **hewal** Cor.[2]; **ivole** s.Pem.; **yeevil** Hrf. n.Dev.; **yewl** Cor.[12]; **yule** Cor.[1] [ī·vl, jī·vl.] **1.** *sb.* A three-pronged dung-fork; a pitchfork.

Shr.[2] **Hrf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1] **Gmg.** Collins *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222. **Pem.** Jago *Gl.* (1882) 102. **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; (W.M.M.) **Dev.** She picked up the 'heable' with a sigh, and then stood leaning on it, Baring-Gould *Red Spider* (1889) xxii; Where be my heable to? *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**[1]; **Dev.**[2] Plaise cūd you lend vaather your evil? **n.Dev.** A slinnaway stram

vrom Balsden's evil, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 109; Grose (1790). nw.Dev.[1] Until recently the only sort in use. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Dev., Cor. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). s Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor.[1] In the easternmost parts it is 'yule,' 'enal; Cor.[2]

2. *v.* To turn the ground lightly over with a fork or 'sharevil' (q.v.).

Shr.[1] Get a sharevil an' evil them beds o'er.

[OE. *gafol* (*geafl-*), a fork.]

EVITE, *v.* Sc. Written **eveat** Lnk. [evīt.] To avoid, escape, evade, shun.

Sc. I have evited striking you in your ain house, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvi; It was simply impossible to evite a war, *Scoticisms* (1787) 117; This will evite both, Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 68. Ayr. The bill [bull] so jinkit and evitet him, that, though he ran till he was pechin', he never could win near him ava, Service *Notandums* (1890) 103. Lnk. It is not possible for me to eveat heaviness, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1720) IV. 519, ed. 1828. Edb. It's good for folks warning [to] take by this mistent, Reflections flagrant they'll evite, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 169.

[Fr. *éviter*, to avoid.]

EVLEIT, *adj.* Sc. Also written **evelcit** Ayr.; **evelit** (Jam.); and in forms **oleit** n.Sc.; **olied** Fif.; **olight, olite** Sc.; **ollath** Per. 1. Prompt, active, nimble; ready, willing; sprightly, cheerful.

Sc. An evleit mother makes a sweer daughter, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 3; An olight mother . . . , Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 22; An olite mother . . . , Ramsay *Prov.* (ed. Mackay) 346; Hae lad, rin lad, that makes an olite lad, *ib.* 29 (Jam.). n.Sc. An oleit mother maks a dandie dother (*ib.*). Per., Fif. (*ib.*)

2. Handsome. Ayr. (Jam.)

[Norw. dial. *ovlett*, nimble (Aasen); ON. *ofléttr*, prompt, ready (Vigfusson).]

EVRIE, see **Every,** *adj.*[2]

EVVERN, *adj.* Nhp. Bdf. Also in form **eavurn** Bdf. [e·vən, ī·vən.] Slovenly in dress. See **Avern.**

Nhp.[2] Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 125.

EVY, see **Every,** *adj.*[1]

EWDEN DRIFT, see **Youden.**

EWDER, *sb. Obs.*? Sc. Also in forms **ewdroch, ewdruch, youther, yowther** (Jam.). 1. A strong, disagreeable smell or odour.

Sc. 'A filthy yowther,' as that of housed cattle (Jam.). Bch. He was sae browden'd upon 't [his tobacco pipe], that he was like to smore us a' i' the coach wi' the very ewder o't, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 2. Cld. A mischanter ewder (Jam.).

2. The steam or vapour arising from a boiling pot or from anything burning.

Mry. The yowther drifted sae high i' the sky, *N. Antiq.* (1814) 271 (Jam.). Bch. When Hector try'd Thir barks to burn an' scowder. . . . He cou'd na' bide the ewder, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 2. Abd. (Jam.)

3. A dust, collection of small atoms or particles; the dust of flax.

Ayr. There's a ewdroch here like the mottie sin [sun] (Jam.).

EWE, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. I. Dial. forms: (1) **Eow,** (2) **Eu,** (3) **Owe,** (4) **Yaa,** (5) **Yaw,** (6) **Yeaw,** (7) **Yeo,** (8) **Yeow,** (9) **Yew,** (10) **Yo,** (11) **Yoe,** (12) **Yoh,** (13) **Youe,** (14) **Yow,** (15) **Yowe,** (16) *pl.* **Ewies,** (17) **Ewis,** (18) **Yowies.** [ou, eu, jō, jou, jeu.]

(1) Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); (E.H.G.) (2) w.Yks. Wright *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 36. (3) Der.[2] (4) w.Yks.[1] The aad yaa, ii. 273. (5) n.Dev. Mus' . . . kiss a yaw that's ther, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 38. nw.Dev.[1] s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. Iss, rams and yaws, there ca'ant be twenty found, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 46; Cor.[1,2] (6) n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). Glo.[1,2] (7) Der.[2], nw Der.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp.[2], Sur.[1] n Dev. Tha cortst tha natted yeo now-reert. *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 210; Grose (1790). (8) Shr.[1] We'n got four an twenty lombs ööth ten yeows (s.v. Yean). Glo. The town-dweller who hears the countryman talk of 'yeows,' while he himself says 'ewes,' is wont to smile, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiii. (9) w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] (10) Der.[1] Som. So pronounced always by the old people (W.F.R.). (11) s.War.[1], Hrf.[2], Sus.[1], w.Som.[1] (12) n.Lin.[1] (13) Bnff.[1] (14) Nhb.[1] 'Haud yows,' a bye name used in North and South Tyne by a certain portion of the natives against their brethren of the hills, the sheep farmers on those wild and dreary fells, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 273. Wm. Weeve gittan . . . sum yows an lambs fested doot, *Spec. Dial.* (1880 pt. ii. 22; K.) s.Wm. To see he's a yow dead, Huiton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 99. n.Yks. (W.H.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Swath yows,' pasture fed ewes, as distinguished from sheep that browze on the moors. ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], n Lan.[1] s.Stf. Her looks like an ode yow dressed lamb fashion, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). nw.Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.) Lin. Fourscoor yows upon it, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 10. sw.Lin.[1] The yows were pined: they had not a bit of keep. Lei. (W.W.S.), s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.), Oxf.[1], Nrf. (W.R.E.), Suf. (M.E.R.), Suf.[1], Sus.[2], Hmp.[1] Dev. White *Cynan's Conductor* (1701) 128. (15) Abd. Herdin' his yowes, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 236. Per. Yowes stervin', an' the lambin' near, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 63. Rnf. Waefu' bleat o' yowe an' lamb, Young *Pictures* (1865) 13. Ayr. Anent the lambin' o' the yowes, Service *Notandums* (1890) 5. Lth. Ilk yowe surely has lambs twa or three, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 63. Bwk. The milking o' the yowes, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1850) 76. Dmf. I had three-score o' yowes, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 199. Gall. Keepin' the black-faced yowes aff the heuchs o' Rathan, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) ii. Wxf.[1] n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. A flock o' yowes, Robson *Sug. Sol.* (1859) iv. 2. Dur.[1] Cum. Ivry yowe bearr twins, an' nut a geld yowe amang them, Dickinson *Sug. Sol.* (1859 iv. 2; Cum.[1] n.Yks. Sike teeaps an' yowes, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 61. w.Yks. (R.H.H.); (J.T.F.); w.Yks.[2], Not. (L.C.M.), Not.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. Woorse nor a far-welter'd yowe, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 8. Lei.[1], War.[2], Brks.[1], e.An.[1], Cmb.[1] I.W. I was afeard to goo in and lay down and leave the yowes, Gray *Annesley* (1889) III. 173. [Mony a frost and mony a thowe Soon maks mony a rotten yowe, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 8.] (16) Lnk. Gently lead your ewies grit wi' lamb, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 120, ed. 1897. Gall. Ewies for their younglin's maed, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 42, ed. 1897. (17) Sc. And some for ky, and sum for ewis, Herd *Coll. Sugs.* (1776) I. 51. (18) s.Sc. And his pet yowies on the hill Now shepherdless maun stray, Allan *Poems* (1887) 126.

II. Dial. meanings. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Ewe-bucht** or **-bught,** a sheepfold or pen; a place in which sheep are milked; (2) **-cat,** a she-cat; (3) **-chinned,** having a receding chin, like a sheep or ewe; (4) **-dyke,** a dike or fence set with hazel or willow rods, to keep sheep from leaping over; a row of short stakes forming a fence or hedge; (5) **-hangs,** see **-dyke**; (6) **-hog(g),** a female sheep at the stage next to that of lamb; (7) **-hung,** see **-dyke**; (8) **-lease,** a grass field or down stocked with sheep; (9) **-locks,** locks of wool taken from the udder of a ewe; (10) **-milk,** milk from ewes, used to make cheeses; (11) **-milker,** one who milks ewes; (12) **-necked,** having a neck like a ewe; (13) **-tegs,** ewes only one year old; (14) **-walnuts,** truffles.

(1) Sc. At the end o' yon ew-bucht, It's there they baith sat doun, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 169. n.Sc. The lassie sang In the ewe-bught milking her ewes, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 168, ed. 1875. Elg. O mind ye the ewe-bughts, my Marion? Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 269. Gall. In . . . the Duchrae Ewebuchts . . . were kept in store pitch and oil for sheep dipping and cattle marking Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xx, *note.* (2) w.Som.[1] Sex of cats is usually distinguished as ram-cat or ewe-cat [yoa· kat]. Dev. (R.P.C.), nw.Dev.[1] (3) Cum. There's blue-nebb'd Watt, and ewe-chinn'd Dick, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 129; Cum.[1] (4) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (5) Wm. (J.H.) (6) Sc. After a lamb has been weaned, until shorn of its first fleece, it is a tup-hogg, ewe hogg, or wether-hogg. . . When the second fleece has been removed, the ewe-hogg becomes a ewe if she is in lamb, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. Bwk. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. Dor. They take the name of ewe-hogs sometime in the autumn, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 280. (7) Nhb.[1] (8) Dor. The high, grassy, and furzy downs, coombs, or ewe-leases, as they are indifferently called, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 3; Old Stanley is cooking his supper out in the e-ulies (C.W.); The pasture on the open downs for sheep is not worth more than 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, and . . . their best enclos'd ewlees are worth 7*s.* 6*d.* or 8*s.* per acre (W.C.). (9) Cum.[1] (10) Sc. But maybe ye may like the ewe-milk, that is the Buckholmside, cheese better, Scott *Mullothian* (1818) xxxviii. Elg. The gardener's salad and his ewe-milk cheese, Tester *Poems* (1865) 30. Per. Yowe-milk kebbuck, sweet to pree, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 133. (11) Sc. The door opened, and a half-dressed ewe-milker . . . shut it in their faces, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxiii. (12) Cum.[1] The arch of the neck bending downwards. Dev. The two raw-boned hacks which, ewe-necked and clean as Eclipse in their pasterns, bore them to the meet, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) iii. nw.Dev.[1] Thickest along the throat, often applied to horses by way of disparagement. [Such a courser . . . but that he was a little ewe-necked, faultless in form and figure, Barham *In-*

goldsby (ed. 1864) *Grey Dolphin.*] (13) **Oxf.** 40 ewe-tegs, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 454; *Oxf. Times* (Dec. 17, 1898) 2. (14) **Cu n.** (H.W.)

2. *Comp.* in plant-names: (1) **Ewe-bramble** or **-brimble**, (*a*) the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; (*b*) the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; (2) **-daisy**, the blood-root, *Potentilla Tormentilla*; (3) **-gan**, (4) **-gowan** or **-gollan**, the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*; (5) **-yorlin(g** or **-yornal**, the earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; also in form **Yowie-yorlin**.

(1, *a*) **Dev.** One bearing as much zemblance to t'other as a yew-bramble bears to th' thorns she grows over, MADOX BROWN *Yethhounds* (1876) 256. **n.Dev.** Yew-brimmel too sa early, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 50. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] This term is *gen.* applied to an individual specimen, and mostly when of a coarse rank growth. Brooms made of heath are always bound round with a yoa brúm I. (2) **Nhb.**[1] Known also as Shepherd's knot, Flesh-and-blood. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **Sc.** Apparently denominated from the 'ewe,' as being frequent in pastures, and fed on by sheep (JAM.). **Bwk.** He wad watch the wee ewe-gowan waken, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 53. **Slk.** Enough to mak the pinks an' the ewe gowans blush, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 35, ed. 1866; Far dearer to me is the humble ewe-gowan, *ib. Poems* (ed. 1865) 273. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (5) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] In central Cum. [the pig-nut] is called a yowie-yorlin, 184 (ed. 1873).

3. *Fig.* An elderly woman.

e.Yks. An old woman who dresses like a young girl, is said to be 'a awd yow i' lamb fashion,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4. **Cmb.**[1] And has he married her? Why the old yowe's the same age as his mother.

4. A stupid, easy-going person. **Bnff.**[1]

5. A cone, in *comb.* **Fir ewe**, the fruit of the fir, spruce, &c.

Abd. Fir cones were often used by children in play to represent sheep A.W.). **nw.Abd.** Sma scrimpit things Jist leyk a young fir ewe, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 27.

EWE, *sb.*[2] e.An. A shelly kind of earth.

e.An. White ewe is a shelly kind of earth in the fens, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849.

EWE, see **Owe**.

EWEL, *int.* Slk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Indeed, really. See **Aweel**.

EWE-LOAF, *sb. Obs.* Lan. A loaf, presented by bakers at Christmas as a gift to their customers; see below.

In my own recollection a cake decorated with the head of a lamb, named the 'Ewe-loaf,' was the Christmas present of the bakers at Poulton, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 91.

EWENDRIE, *sb.* m.Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The refuse of oats after the grain has been fanned, weak grain.

EWER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Written **ewr** n.Yks.; and in forms **ure** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **yawer** Cum.[1]; **yewer** Nhb.[1] e.Yks.; **yooer** Cum.[1]; **yoor** n.Yks.; **yower** e.Yks. w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **yowr** w.Yks.; **yowyer** w.Yks.[1]; **yuer** n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1]; **yure** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] n.Yks.[3] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. [iuər, jiuˑər, jūˑər.]

1. *sb.* The udder of a cow, sheep, &c.

Rxb., Dmf. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 178; GROSE 1790; **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** Her ewr's but swampe, shee's nut for milk, I trow, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 30; **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** To rub the [strange lambe] aboute the ewe's yower, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641–7); MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* 1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781; WILLAN *List Wds.* 1811); (R.H.H.); **w.Yks.**[1] Her yowyer is seea hellerd wi' t'fellon, ii. 290. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Middling fair ewer, good quarter, five calves, CAINE *Manxman* (1895) pt. v. xiii.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ewer-joint**, the joint near the udder or thigh of a horse, opposite the hock or hough. **w.Yks.**[1]; (2) **-locks**, the locks of wool growing round the udder of a sheep, which are pulled off when near lambing-time. Rxb. (JAM.)

3. *v.* To grow big in the udder; to swell prior to calving.

n.Yks. T'cow's yoorin' weel, she'll seean cauve (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *jur*, an udder, also *juer*, *juver* (AASEN); Sw. dial. *jur* (RIETZ); ON. **júfr*.]

EWEST, *adv.* Sc. Also in form **yewest** (JAM.). Nearest, most contiguous. Cf. **anewst**.

Sc. To be sure, they lie maist ewest, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii. **Dmf.** Still used (JAM.).

EWHOW, *int.* Sc. An exclamation of grief or alarm.

Sc. Ewhow, sirs, to see his faither's son at the like o' thae fearless follies! SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) ii; Ewhow, sirs, ony thing rather than that, *ib. Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xv. **Rxb.** Used also as an exclamation expressive of surprise (JAM.).

EWIES, EWK, see **Ewe**, *sb.*[1], **Yewk**.

EWM, *v.* w.Yks.[2] [eum.] To persuade.

This word is still used, and was used about Ecclesall fifty or sixty years ago. 'I shouldn't ha' done it, but he fairly ewmed me into it.'

EWN, EWTE, see **Oven, Eute**.

EX, see **Ax**, *sb.*[1], **Ask**, *v.*[1]

EXACTUALLY, *adv.* Lei. Exactly.

Lei.[1] It is not exactually his own fault, *Round Preacher*, 85.

EXCEPPINS, *prep.* Sc. Except.

They'll ne'er set their fit within the kirk waw, exceppins now and than, to see and be seen, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 34.

EXCEPT, *v. Obs.* Sc. To take exception to, to object.

Sc. You will not except at my doubling the loading if I double the fare? SCOTT *Nigel* (1822 xxvi. **Ayr.** They except against God's dealing, DICKSON *Writings* 1660) I. 40, ed. 1845.

EXCISE, *v.* N.Cy.[1] Shr.[1] To extort, exact; to impose upon, overcharge.

EXCLAIMINGS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Blamings.

Ant. There will be no exclaimings (S.A.B.).

EXCUMGENT, *adj.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] Smart, extra fine.

'Where are you going, you are quite excumgent?' 'How do you like my new bonnet?' 'Oh, it is quite excumgent.' Heard among servants, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 5.

EXEEM, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **exeme**. To exempt.

Sc. The whole Greeks were made soldiers, none were exeemed, *Scoticisms* (1787) 117; He hath no title to be exeemed from the obligations of the code of politeness, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xii. **Per.** No living great or small can be Exeem'd or spared from his tyrannie, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 110, ed. 1853. **Slg.** In so doing, I should not exeem doubts neither, but raise greater, do no good to the cause, but great harm, BRUCE *Sermons* (c. 1631) 106, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** Our Lord himself was not exemed to be slandered as no friends to Cæsar, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1720) II. 124, ed. 1828.

[Lat. *eximere*, to exempt; for the phonology cp. *redeem*, Lat. *redimere*.]

EXEMPLIFY, *v.* Lon. To underscore words or letters in addresses, inscriptions, &c., so as to make them stand out in relief. (F.R.C.)

EXEMPT, *ppl. adj.* Hrf.[2] Destitute of, without.

I'm quite exempt of damsons this year.

EXEN, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Cy. Oxen. GROSE (1790).

[OE. *exen* (as well as *oxan*), pl. of *oxa*, an ox.]

EXERCISE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Also written **exerceese**. [eˑksərsīz.] 1. *sb.* Worship, prayers, esp. in phr. *to make exercise*, to hold family prayers or worship.

Sc. Their family exercise being ended, *Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 12; Her father returned from the labour of the evening, when it was his custom to have 'family exercise,' SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) ix; I went down stairs again to the parlour to make exercise, *Steamboat* (1822) 299 (JAM.). **Abd.** The exercise concluded with a prayer of a quarter of an hour, MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* (1876) 22. **Fif.** Family exercise came on early in many houses, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 341. **Per.** The moorland overhanging the scene of the 'exercises' was always dotted over at their conclusion with straggling companies of the worshippers returning home, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 61, ed. 1887. **Fif.** The exercises shall be moderate [presided over] by the Bishops in the meeting of the ministry, SCOT *Apolog.* (1642) 227, ed. 1846. **Slg.** I would think this day's exercise well employed, BRUCE *Sermons* (c. 1631) ix. **Ayr.** From the dreighness of his morning exerceese, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 85. **Lnk.** The father rose, and taking down 'the big ha' Bible,'.. laid it upon the young man's knees, with the words, 'Wull ye mak' exercise?' HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 200; Minister cam' to inquire what was wrang, He made exercise, too, an' converst wi' her lang, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 32. **Bwk.** One of the decent neighbours . . . was called upon to make an exercise on the occasion, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 97. **Lan.** In a little time I laid open the nature of the exercise, and prayed for a blessing. Then the exercise was carried on by John Parkinson, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 88.

Hence **Exerceesing**, *sb.* public worship.

Abd. My legs can carry me twal miles to the laigh kirk of F—, even though I am bereaved of the forenoon's exerceesing, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 40, ed. 1889.

2. Phr. *exercise and addition*, the critical explanation of a passage of Scripture, which a divinity student has to prepare before he is licensed or ordained as a minister; also such an explanation at a meeting of the Presbytery; see below.

Sc. The critical explication of a passage of Scripture, at a meeting of Presbytery, by one teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another; both exhibitions to be judged of, and censured if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. The second speaker is said to add (Jam.); *Obsol.* 'Exercise and additions' is the name given to a prescribed exegesis, with expository remarks and paraphrase, of a portion of the original texts of Holy Scripture, which a divinity student has to prepare as one of his 'trials' for licence to preach, and as one of his college discourses. In old times the presbyterial 'exercise' was an essay or paper by a member of Presbytery on some theological topic (A.W.); The Presbyterial Exercise and Addition: the Exercise gives the coherence of the text and context, the logical division, and division of the words. . . The Addition gives the doctrinal propositions or truths, Stewart *Coll.* (1700) 30 (Jam.).

3. *v.* To pray, hold a prayer-meeting.

Lan. Common. 'He exercised in prayer' (S.W.).

EXERCISES, *sb. pl.* Yks. A child's game of ball; see below.

n.Yks. Throw the ball up three times and catch it, doing an exercise (the same each time) between each throw (if you don't catch the ball you are out); when you have gone through all the exercises the game is won. Clap hands once each time to the first three throws of the ball; next clap hands twice each time to three throws; then clap thrice to each throw; next clap 1, 2, 3 behind the back to each ball, &c. (I.W.)

EXHORT, *sb.* Sc. An exhortation, address.

Rnf. He finished his 'polished exhort,' as brother Craw called it, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 29.

[Everywhere he breathed exhorts, Chapman *Iliad* (1611) xi. 183.]

EXHOUST, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Exhausted, worn out.

Ayr. Shusy and Sannock were lyin' heids and thraws on the flure, in a very exhoust and forfoughten condition, Service *Notandums* (1890) 119.

EXIES, see Access.

EXONER, *v. Obs.* Sc. To relieve of a burden; to exonerate, free from responsibility.

Sc. This I have done to exoner my conscience in the sight of a holy and jealous God, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 334, ed. 1871. Frf. Great Murray, your faith will exoner, If you try, just, and swallow your aith, Sands *Poems* (1833) 193. Per. O Phoebus, .. Exoner me, and polish my engine! Nicol *Poems* (1753) 174, ed. 1766. Slg. The ground must be exonered of this iniquitie, Bruce *Sermons* (c. 1631) xiii. Lnk. When we have exonered ourselves, we must leave that business on the Lord, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1720) I. 39, ed. 1828.

[Fr. *exonérer*, to relieve from a burden.]

EXPECT, *v.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. Ess. [ekspe·kt.] To suppose, assume, take for granted; to conclude, infer.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] s.Dur. I expect he'll be here to-morrow (J.E.D.). Cum.[1] I expect it's reet. n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] Ah expect there's boun ti be a stir i t'toon. w.Yks. (C.C.R.); Almost equivalent to American 'guess,' Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] Ah expect ye're barn yonder to-morn John? If it rāans ah expect ye'll put it off? Lan. Aw expect ye'll not be long afoor ye come ageean, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 186. Chs.[1 2]; Chs.[3] Rather an extended sense of the word,—a sort of a cross between expecting and hoping, with a dash of imagining and believing. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] 'Well, I expect I hev' han's, but I can't tell 'em by th' feälin',' said by a person whose hands were 'perished' by cold. Lei.[1] 'Oi doon't expect a did,' *gen.* means 'I am perfectly certain he did not.' Nhp.[1] Applied to things past, not future, as 'I expect he went to town yesterday.' War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[1]; War.[2] I expect you're pretty tired; War.[3] Shr.[2] I expect you have had a pleasant journey. The polite expect things that are in the future, the vulgar . . . expect things that are past. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ess. She (I expect) for lunch, some cake, Or suffin gud had had, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 66.

EXPECTANT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A candidate for the ministry who has not yet been licensed or ordained.

No expectant shall be permitted to preach in publike before a congregation, *Act. Ass. Glasgow* (Aug. 7, 1641) (Jam.).

EXPEDE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To dispatch, expedite, further.

Sc. The publication to be expede by the moderators of ilk presbytery, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 252 (Jam.). Lnk. He had been expeding some of his private business in Cheapside, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1720) III. 443, ed. 1828.

EXPENSE, *v.* Bdf. e.An. [ekspe·ns.] **1.** With *with*: to make use of.

Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 150.

2. With *with*: to dispense with, do without.

Nrf. Oh! we can expense with that werry well (W.R.E.). Suf. (C.G.B.) e.Suf. I can expense with your help after to-night. Heard constantly (F.H.).

EXPERIENCE, *sb.* Suf. An experiment.

Suf. To try the experience (C.T.); (C.G.B.) e.Suf. I mean to make an experience of my new plough to-morrow. I will give the horse an experience when I take a ride this afternoon (F.H.).

EXPIRY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Expiration, termination.

After the expiry of a year, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; If they could amuse themselves by strolling for an hour, a bell would summon to the house at the expiry of that time, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xx.

EXPLOIT, *sb.*[1] Wor. [eksploi·t.] An experiment, esp. in phr. *to try an exploit.*

s.Wor. I've tried most hevery exploit I be up to to get this roof right, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 29; (H.K.)

EXPLOIT, *sb.*[2] Irel. A hurry.

Crk. Going off on an exploit (S.A.B.).

EXPRESS, *sb.* Sc. A special errand or business.

Per. 'Tom was sent awa an express' would readily be understood that he was sent an express journey or errand (G.W.). Sik. Willie's wife had occasion to cross the wild heights . . . on some express, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 296, ed. 1866.

EXPRESSIONS, *sb. pl.* s.Wor.[1] Coarse language.

EXTERICS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (Jam.) Hysterics.

EXTORTION, *v.* Chs. To cheat, charge exorbitantly. Also used *intr.* with *on.*

Chs.[1] I would not give it him, for I thought he only wanted to extortion me. s.Chs.[1] Ahy kŭd sey ey waan·tid ekstau·rshŭn on mi, bŭr ah sóon let im noa·ah wŭz ŭp tŭ snŭf [I could sey hey wanted extortion on me, bur ah soon let him know ah was up to snuff]. [A bed and a breakfast . . . for which they extortioned me three shillings and saxpence, Marryat *P. Simple* (1833) viii.]

[For such [meat] as they got they were extortioned, Spalding *Troubl. Chas. I* (1663), ed. 1792, I. 124.]

EXTRACT, *sb.* w.Yks. A woollen material, separated from mixtures with cotton (usually as rags) by means of acids, and afterwards dried in a hot room. (H.H.); (M.F.)

EXTRANEAN, *sb.* Sc. An outsider, stranger, one not belonging to a household.

Abd. No adult stranger of the male sex should again be permitted to occupy the position of an extranean, even, in his household, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 4; In the Grammar School at Aberdeen the 'extranean' was one who had not gone through the regular curriculum from the lowest to the highest classes, or attended a whole school year in the highest classes, but had come from other schools for the last quarter in order to get a final drill or finishing touch before going to compete for the University bursaries or scholarships (A.W.).

EXTRAORDINAR, *adj.* Sc. Written **exter·** Abd.; **extraordinaire** Ayr. Extraordinary. Also used *advb.*

e.Sc. If I was you, I wouldna let on about sic an extraordinar' likin', Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xviii. Abd. It's exterordinar' foo they've marriet throu' ither, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 151. Per. It's maist extraordinar hoo the seasons are changin'! Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 209. Rnf. A dour man, wi' an extraordinar' grip o' gospel truth, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 19. Ayr. That's verra extraordinaire, Galt *Entail* (1823) ii. e.Lth. Nae dou't he had spoken extraordinar weel, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 178.

Hence **Extraordinars,** *sb. pl.* unusual or extraordinary events.

Edb. Anxious to inquire . . . if any extraordinars had occurred on the yesterday, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii.

[Fr. *extraordinaire*; for the Sc. *-aire* (*-ar*) cp. **contrair.**]

EXTRAVAGE, *v.* Sc. To wander about; *fig.* to deviate in discourse; to speak incoherently.

Sc. The Duke of Albany desired, that he might be permitted to

speak, where he extravaged so that they inclined . . . to find that he deserved to be put in a correction-house, FOUNTAINHALL (ed. 1759 I. 137 (JAM.). **Wgt.** To keep their children from extravaging and committing abuses on the Sabbath days, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 177.

EXTREME, *adv. Obs.* **Lon.** Extremely, exceedingly. The best of us *gen.* use the *adj.* for the *adv.*, where there is any degree of comparison to be expressed. 'How extreme cold the weather is,' PEGGE *Eng. Lang.* (1803) 240, ed. 1844; Quite out of date now [1843], *ib.* note.

EY, *adv.* **Cum.**[1] In phr. *ey and away*, right away. See **Aye**, *adv.*[2]

EY, EYAMS, see **Aye**, *adv.*[2], **Hames.**

EYCH(E, EYDENT, see **Each**, *adj.*, **Eident.**

EYDONS, *sb. pl. Obs.* **Dor.** Harrows.
HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

[Cp. ME. *eythe*, a harrow (*P. Plowman*, c. XXII. 273), the pl. of which *eythes* is prob. repr. in the Wil. *ais*, harrows; see **A**, *sb.* *Eydons* is prob. a double pl., fr. OE. *egeđe* (orig. a wk. *sb*?), a harrow, OHG. *egida*.]

EY(E, see **Ea.**

EYE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ai, ī, oi.] **I.** *sb.* Dial. forms. **1.** *sing.* (1) **E**, (2) **Ee**, (3) **Eie**, (4) **Oye.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Cum.**[1] (2) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 158. **Cai.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** A thowt a wed just oppm t'teea ee, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 9. **n.Yks.**[2 3], **m.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1 3], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Dev.** Cassent zee a sheen in thy reart ee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 128. (3) **Bnff.** Tho' floods o' tears gush frae their eie, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 13. **Edb.** Sic sorrow now maun sadden ilka eie, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 110, ed. 1785. (4) **Ess.**[1]

2. *pl.* (1) **Aies**, (2) **Een**, (3) **Ees**, (4) **Eien**, (5) **Ein**, (6) **Ene**, (7) **Eyen**, (8) **Eyn**, (9) **Eyne**, (10) **Heen**, (11) **Ieen**, (12) **In**, (13) **Uyn**, (14) **Yees.**

(1) **e.Dev.** Yer aies be laike 'eud-culvers' aies, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 15. (2) **Sc.** To see motes in ilka other's een if other een see them no, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **Cai.**[1], **N.I.**[1], **Wxf.**[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] 'Aa'll put thee een out!' Only used in this single expression, and that by old people. **Cum.** Heedless I glim'd, nor could my een command, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1743) 4; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Her sawcy een were ticing fools, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 145. **n.Yks.**[123], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[124]; **w.Yks.**[5] Roaring her een art ommast, 78. **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.** He maks me e'es wi' tears te swim, CASTILLO *Poems* (1875) 21. **e.Yks.** His ees was reet blocked up, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36; **e.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Dev.** WHITE *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 136. (4) **Bnff.** Frae their eien gush'd tears o' bluid, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 38. (5) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 158. **Edb.** Nature has afore your ein A' things for your impruivement gien, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 3; The modest glances o' her ein, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. **Wxf.**[1] (6) **Sc.** (JAM.) (7) **Sc.** (*ib.*) **Per.** Afore ony man I hae e'er clappit me eyen on, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 76, ed. 1887. **Nhb.**[1] In common use as late as 1824, now scarce. **n.Yks.** Remmon [*sic*] thaan eyen frae mah, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 5; **n.Yks.**[2] **m.Yks.**[1] A refined and seldom used plural. **w.Yks.** On the evidence of his 'own eyen,' BANKS *Wooers* (1880) I. 17. **Shr.**[1] They'n the frummest tatoes as be, an' more'n that, they'n the ebbest eyen. (8) **s.Chs.**[1] 56. (9) **n.Sc.** There's black eyne in Carglen, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 200. **Fif.** Uprose to Maggie's stounded eyne the sprite, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 10, ed. 1871. **Nhb.** With her eyne on an ancient book, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 73. **Yks.** His feyther's never clapt eyne on him yet, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. ii. **Lan.** His ballad mongering to these eyne alone, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) I. 256. **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1] **Dev.** If there mine eyne had not it zeene, STROUD *Sng.* (c. 1640) st. 4. (10) **Lan.** Come, dri thi heen, Ailse, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 197; The printur meshurt mi wi iz heen, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 3. (11) **Wxf.**[1] (12) **m.Yks.**[1] On the part of old people, ih'n, i h'n. **w.Yks.** In, WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 108. (13) **w.Som.** Uyn . . . used in this district quite within 'the memory of the oldest inhabitant,' ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 7. (14) **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790).

II. Dial. uses. **1.** (*a*) *sing.* In *comb.* (1) **Eye-band**, a covering placed over the eyes so as to blindfold any one; (2) **-bite**, *obs.*, to bewitch or charm by the influence of the 'evil eye'; (3) **-bree**, (*a*) the eyebrow; also *fig.*; (*b*) *pl.* eye-lashes; (4) **-brek crop**, the third crop after lea; (5) **-brekes**, see **-bree** (*b*); (6) **-bright**, (*a*) the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys*; (*b*) the plant *Euphrasia officinalis*; (*c*) the cat's-eyes, *Epilobium angustifolium*; (*d*) the alkanet, *Anchusa officinalis*; (*e*) the great starwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (7) **-bruff**, see **-bree** (*a*); (8) **-clout**, a pocket-handkerchief; (9) **-feast**, (*a*) a rarity, curiosity; (*b*) a satisfying glance, a long look; (10) **-ful**, observant, intent, watchful, careful; (11) **-hole**, a depression in a potato from which the buds spring; (12) **-leet** or **-light**, a bright look or glance; (13) **-list** or **-last**, (*a*) an eyesore, deformity, that which offends the eye; a flaw, fault, offence; (*b*) a cause of regret; (14) **-mote**, a dust particle or atom in the eye; used *fig.*; (15) **-piece**, (*a*) that part of a slaughtered pig's head which contains the eye; (*b*) to scrutinize, observe closely; (16) **-proof**, ocular demonstration; (17) **-sconner**, a dark look, glance from an 'evil eye'; (18) **-seeds**, a plant whose seeds, if blown into the eye, are said to remove bits of dust, cinders, or insects that may have lodged there; (19) **-servant**, *fig.* a screw cheese-press which, if not constantly watched and turned, will not work; (20) **-sight**, vision, sight; (21) **-sore**, see **-list** (*a*); (22) **-stone**, a pierced ball of pebble, supposed to heal diseases of the eye; see below; (23) **-sweet**, pleasing to the eye; also used *fig.*; (24) **-teeth**, in phr. *to have all one's eye-teeth about one*, to be shrewd, capable, wise; (25) **-tiller**, the top of the handle of a spade; (26) **-vang**, a strap or stay to which the girth of the saddle is buckled; (27) **-warrant**, see **-proof**; (28) **-water**, (*a*) an eye-lotion; (*b*) *fig.* weak ale or beer; (29) **-wet**, tears; (30) **-wharm**, (31) **-winker**, an eyelash.

(1) **Lan.** Meh hewr war clottert wi' gore, boh t'eebond an t'gog wur gone, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* iii. (2) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1] (3, *a*) **Frf.** Heavy shaggy e'ebroos an' a lang moustache, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (ed. 1889) 113. **Per.** The gouden hair waved roon her classic e'e bree, EDWARDS *Lyrics* (1889) 52. **Rnf.** Her bonnie e'ebree's a holie arch Cast by nae earthlie han', *Harp* (1819) 161. **Ayr.** Ye'll ken her by her dark e'ebree, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 88. **Lnk.** The lane star that hings on the e'e-bree o' morn Grew pale, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 22. **Lth.** Twa three-neukit ee-brees aye loupin' wi' glee, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 99. **Edb.** His e'e-bree . . . became as green as a docken leaf, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. **Slk.** Down comes a great . . . eagle . . . frae about the e'e-bree of the heavens, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 69, ed. 1866; Let's blacken his ee-brees and gie him mistashes, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 299. **Dmf.** Her bonnie eebree's a holie arch, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 12. **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Lan.** Mee eebrees . . . wur dawbt un barckult wi it too, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 19; **Lan.**[1] He's a fause un, aw con tell bi his ee-brees. **n.Lan.** A man wi' blak ai-brias (W.S.). **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (*b*) **N.Cy.**[2] **Wm.** Thoo's swing'd o' thi e-breeas off wi' t'can'nle (B.K.). (4) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **n Cy.** (HALL.) (6, *a*) **Ant., Dwn., ne.Yks., Midl., Shr., w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks., Chs.**[1], **w.Chs., Dev.**[4] (*c*) **Dev.**[4] (*d, e*) **w.Som.**[1] (7) **n.Yks.**[2] (8) **w.Yks.** Theaze white ee-claats cud tell a fine tale abaht tears if they cud nobbat tawk, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann.* (1873) 54. (9, *a*) **Ayr.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Rnf., Ayr.** (*ib.*) (10) **n.Yks.**[2] 'He's varry eeful ower his brass.' 'Be eeful,' mind what you are about. (11) **Chs.**[1] Skerries is wasty taters, they'n gotten sich deep eye-holes. **s.Chs.**[1] (12) **ne.Lan.** 'There's nought like sunleet in a woman's face.' 'Thaa means eye-leet,' MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 260. (13, *a*) **Sc.** I've outsight and insight and credit, And frae ony eelist I'm free, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 604. **Fif.** Such eyelists and offences . . . were the occasion of just discontentment to his majesty, SCOT *Apolog.* (1642) 181, ed. 1846. **Slg.** The second eye-last that appeareth in this denunciation is this, it appeareth to be superfluous, BRUCE *Sermons* (c. 1631) vi. (*b*) **Dmf.** (JAM.) (14) **n.Yks.**[2] It isn't worth an ee-mooat. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 15, 1893). (15, *a*) **War.**[2] (*b*) *ib.* Just eyepiece this sewing over, and see if the stitching's done well. (16) **n.Yks.**[2] I had ee-preeaf on't. (17) *ib.* (18) **n.Lin.**[1] [Probably *Salvia Verbenaca* (B. & H.).] (19) **Chs.**[1] (20) **Lnk.** Nor mune nor star Blink't on the eesicht near or far, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 11. **e.Dur.**[1] Never abbreviated into 'sight.' We always ken folk by 'eyesight.' (21) **N.I.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[14] **Ken.**[1] A dissight; a detriment. 'A sickly wife is a great eyesore to a man.' (22) **ne.Sc.** A small perforated ball made of Scotch pebble which has been in the possession of the present family for at least six generations has the virtue of curing diseases of the eye It goes

by the name of the Eestchn, and is thought to contain all the colours of the eye. It must on no account be allowed to fall to the ground. When put into a mixture of milk and water a lotion is formed capable of curing every kind of disease of the eye, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 39. (23) Sc. It is not so soon made eye-sweet for Christ, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 178 (Jam.). n.Wm. Trimt'dike an' mak thi job eye-sweet (B K.). (24) w.Wor. He seems to have all his eye-teeth about him, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) l. 169. (25) Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849. (26) Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 146. (27) n.Yks.[2] (28, *a*) Ayr. A flask of eye-water which she had herself distilled, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) ix. (*b*) Lan. Brierley *Waverlow* (1884) 89. (29) Lan. A sympathisin hanketcherful ov e'e-weet, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 376. (30) Sh.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1] (31) Sc. (Jam.) [Amer. I would prefer a Pitman without an eye-winker, or fuzz enough on him to make a camel's-hair pencil, Adeler *Hurly-Burly* (1878) xix.]

(*b*) *pl.* (1) **Een-bright**, bright to the eyes, shining, luminous; (2) **-holes**, the sockets of the eyes; (3) **-nointment**, eye-salve or ointment.

(1) Slk. Standing thick o' eenbright beaming drops like morning dew, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 90. (2) Lnk. In their een-holes shin'd a licht That glinted thro' the gloom o' nicht, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 63. n.Yks.[1 2], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] (3) n.Yks.[2]

2. Phr. (1) *the Eye of Christ*, the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys*; (2) *— of the day*, noon, midday; (3) *— of the needle*, a name given to a tree which has a double trunk united; (4) *— of summer*, the middle of summer, midsummer; (5) *ae* or *tae ee* or *eye*, a darling, apple of the eye; (6) *an eye!* an exclamation; (7) *what an eye!* what a view! what a vista! (8) *a clear eye*, a clear road or passage; (9) *a flowing eye*, a mark, spot, or hole in a drinking-vessel, beyond which it could not be filled; (10) *a light eye*, a break in the clouds; (11) *black is the eye* or *black is the white of the eye*, see below; (12) *within half an eye*, almost right, not quite exact; (13) *to have one's eye on*, to approve of; (14) *to judge by the rack of the eye*, to measure anything with the eye; (15) *to please the eye if it plagues one's heart*, see below; (16) *to put anything in the eye and yet see no worse for it*, said of anything very small and insignificant; (17) *to put out the eye*, to get the advantage of; (18) *to put an eye into drink of any kind*, to put a small quantity of spirit into drink; (19) *eyes and limbs*, used constantly in imprecations; hence *to eye and limb any one*, to anathematize the eyes and limbs; (20) *to bang among the eyes*, to hit between the eyes; (21) *to have the eyes in the mirligoes*, to see things indistinctly or blurred; to imagine one sees something which is not there; (22) *to have eyes like two burnt holes in a blanket*, said in derision; (23) *to see between the eyes*, to set eyes on, see; (24) *to wet both eyes*, to take two glasses of wine, spirits, &c.

(1) Wal. Welsh names of flowers are often pretty... Germander Speedwell has won for it the appellation of the Eye of Christ, *Monthly Pkt.* (Dec. 1863) 683. (2) Sc. How daur ye come at the ee o' day, To tread the fairy lea? *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 327 (Jam.); An' ay we flew . . . In the glowan ee o' day, *ib.* (July 1819) 526. Fif. It was the vera ee o' the day, what time the carefu' kimmers keek aneath the kail pat's lid to sey The boilin' o' the beef, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 75. (3) Ker. In the island of Innisfallen, Killarney, is a tree called the eye of the needle. The name was given to the tree owing to its double trunk uniting, Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) iv. (4) Sh.I. Dark! Man, doo's doitin'. As fir dark i' da e'e o' simmer, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). (5) Abd. (Jam.) Rnf. My lad was my mither's tae e'e, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 59. (6) Cor. Dancing . . . in an out . . . the now low burning tar-barrels, crying out, 'An eye, an eye,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 236. (7) n.Yks.[2] (8) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Go in when there is a clear eye,' no crowd, but a ready dispatch. (9) Ayr. He took the glass from the dragoon's hand and held it to his wife, who again filled it to the flowing eye, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxvi. (10) Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] (11) Sc. No man should be a minister o' a parish if the folk jist say they'll no ha'e him, wi'oot gien rhyme or reason, . . wi'oot sayin' black's e'e or ought against him, *Crack aboot Kirk* (1843) 3. Per. I'll no say black's yer e'e [I'll say nothing] (G.W.). Dmb. Wad ye offer for to go for to insinuate onything against my character? . . I defy you to say black is the white o' my e'e, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xix. n.Cy. There is a vulgar saying in the North, . . 'No one can say black is your eye,' meaning that nobody can justly speak ill of you, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 399. w.Yks.[1] (12) n.Yks.[2] 'It's right within half an eye,' that is, a little further observation would have hit the point exactly. (13) Sur. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 361; Sur.[1] (s.v. Have). (14) w.Yks. He judged bi t'rack ov his ee wo'd be twelve feet high, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 15, 1893). (15) Oxf.[1] A saying often used by young men who greatly admire beauty and yet are conscious that a pretty girl is not necessarily constant or wise, *MS. add.* (16) e.Yks.[1] Aa cuod puot it i mi ee an see na' waas for't (Miss A.). w.Yks.[1] Of a miser it is common to say, 'You may put what he will give you in your ee, and see naa warse for't.' (17) Lnk. A sailor's dear she'd been, But while he was at sea, Wee Mungo, who cam' on the scene, Put oot the sailor's e'e, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 30. (18) n.Lin.[1] 'It'll do . . . very well when I've just put an eye into it,' and he took a flat bottle from his waistcoat pocket and poured the eye into his cup, *M. Heron* (1872) III. 13. (19) Sus.[1] He eyed and limbed me. w.Som.[1] Uy'z-n lùmz. (20) ne.Yks.[1] Bang her amang her een. w.Yks.[3] Chs.[3] 'Bang her amang her e'en,' cried one drover to another driving a refractory or terrified cow. (21) s.Sc. Can it be you, Mary, or is my een in the mirligoes? Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 308. (22) N.I.[1] (23) Sc. I wish I had never seen them between the een, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. (24) Nhp.[1] 'Come, wet both eyes,' is a common country invitation to take a second glass.

3. An orifice or opening in var. instruments, &c., esp. an opening or passage, from which water, &c., issues, or for the introduction or withdrawal of material; see below.

Abd. He's trampet out the e'e O' mony dub, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 25. n.Cy. A spout (Hall.); N.Cy.[1] The mill-ee. Nhb.[1] Ee is also applied to an orifice, such as the hole in a pick or hammer, or a grindstone. The mill-ee, the orifice in the casing of millstones where the flour is conveyed into the spout; or the channel hole by which water passes on to the wheel of a water mill. 'The mousey she cam to the mill ee,' *Nhb. Rhyme.* Well-ee, the mouth of a well. Kiln-ee, the orifice in a lime kiln from which the lime is drawn. n.Yks.[1] T'meeal fa's ower het fra t'mill-ee. Chs.[1] A small cesspool built at the mouth of a drain to catch the sediment or wreck, which would otherwise choke up the drain. e.An. An outlet for water from a drain (Hall.).

4. Mining term: an opening into a shaft.

Ayr. Laird Colville had opened twa new pits. . . There was an ingaun e'e at the Golderaig, and so mony wild Eerish cam aboot the toon to work, Service *Dr. Dugud* (ed. 1887) 168. w.Yks. The top of a pit shaft is called the mouth, the bottom the eye, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 25, 1893). [Opening into a shaft either at bottom or part way up, *Reports Mines*; The mouth or top of the shaft in coal mines (K.).]

Hence **Eye pillars**, *phr.* coal left to support the shaft at a pit's 'eye.' w.Yks. (T.T.)

5. *pl.* Rabbit-holes, *gen.* in *comb.* **Rabbit-eyes.**

Nrf. They say these birds [coney-suckers] enter the 'rabbit eyes' in the dunes and suck the milch-does, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 14; If a mouse-hunter gets into a sandpit full of rabbits' eyes, *ib.* 349. [In warrens they trap rabbits at the months of the eyes, Mayer *Sptsman's Direct.* (1845) 114.]

6. A hole or hollow seen in bread or in badly-made cheese. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Chs.[1] Farm servants, when not satisfied with the food that is given to them, are accustomed to say—'Brown bread and mahley pies, Twiggen Dick full o' eyes, Buttermilk instead o' beer; So I'll be hanged if I stay here'; Chs.[3], s.Chs.[1], War.[2 3] Shr.[1] I like . . . bread full of eyes, cheese without any, an' ale as 'll make yore eyes star' out o' yore 'ead. Hrt. You may expect it to be full of holes and eyes, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

7. *pl.* Holes made in the sand by cockles.

Lan. The fish [cockle] is buried about an inch below the surface, and its place is known by two little holes in the sand called 'eyes,' Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 76.

8. The cavity beneath the arch of a bridge.

s.Wil. (G.E.D.) Som. (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

9. The centre of a wheel.

w.Som.[1] The wheel was a-tord limbless, there wadn on'y the eye o' un a-left.

10. *pl.* Spectacles, eye-glasses.

e.An.[1], Nrf. (E.M.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

11. *Fig.* A regard, liking; a desire, craving.

Sc. A kindly ee, a lang ee, a constant ee (Jam. *Suppl.*).

12. *v.* To look at closely or minutely; to perceive, discern.

n.Yks.[2] 'I was gleg at eeing on't,' quick in perceiving it. w.Yks. (J.W.) Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Where toddlers ollis haut to eye The proper pritty wiew, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 1; At length, our pair . . . Wor so nigh home, . . Ov loight they eyed a shimmer,

ib. st. 178. Som. They are coming. . . I thought they might when I eyed them out in street, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 13.

13. To glance at or over.

s.Wor.[1] Her on'y eyed the letter, and giv'd it me back. Hrf.[2] Her only eyed the letter. Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

14. To regard with ill-will. s.Wor.[1]

15. To love, respect. n.Cy. (Hall.)

16. *Fig.* Of liquids: to ooze, well up.

Bnff.[1] The water's eein' out at that holie.

[**II. 1.** (*a*) (2) Our English people in Ireland were much given to this idolatry in the Queen's time, insomuch that there being a disease in that country they did commonly execute people for it, calling them eye-biting witches, Adv *Candle in the Dark* (1656) 104; The Irishmen . . . affirme, that not onelie their children, but their cattle are . . . eye-bitten when they fall suddenlie sicke, Scott *Discovery Witchcr.* (1584) III. xv. 50; see Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 401; Cotgr. (s. v. *Ensorceler*).]

EYE, *sb.*[2] Chs. Der. Lin. Glo. Brks. e.An. Som. [ai.] A brood of pheasants.

Chs.[1a], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1] Glo.[1] 'I never got an eye,' used of a hen which has failed to hatch a sitting of eggs; Glo.[2], Brks.[1], e.An.[1] w.Som.[1] I zeed a fine eye o' pheasants, z'mornin. [When you have found an eye of pheasants, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681); Mayer *Sptsman's Direct.* (1845) 77.]

[Eye [of pheasants], the whole brood of young ones, the same as covey in partridges, Coles (1677); so E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Kal.* (1579) Apr. 118.]

EYE, see **Aye**, *adv.*[2]

EYEABLE, *adj.* Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Bdf. Cor. Also written **eyable** Chs.[1a] Rut.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] Bdf.; and in form **oyable**. [ai·əbl, oi·əbl.] Pleasing or agreeable to the eye, sightly.

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Th' garden is more eyable than it were. Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Stf.[1] s.Not. Y'ave made the garden look eyeable (J.P.K.). n.Lin. If I was settin' up anything o' that kind, I'd pick it oot a bit moore eyeabler, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 125; n.Lin.[1] 'Ther's a many things that's eyeable, but isn't tryable, or buyable; but theäse things is eyeable, an' tryable, an' buyable an' all,' said by a man selling ready-made clothes at Brigg Market. Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Ah want some'at a bit moor oyable loike. Nhp.[1] Anything very neatly and nicely put in order, as a bed of flowers, is said to 'look more eyeable' when so arranged than when in disorder. War.[2]; War.[3] He must be told that the tank must be a sound and eyable job; War.[4] War., Wor. She's not wasteful in her dress, but she's always eyeable (W.B.T.). w.Wor.[1] Owd Jack Maundnow, 'e's the right sart av cobbler; 'e taks a dill o' paayns wi' 'is wark, 'tis allus eyeable, and summat like. Shr.[1] This gownd's pût together despert slim; jest made eyeable an' nod to las' too lung. Bdf. Wrought stone is 'more eyable' than when rough from the quarry. Of two specimens of pillow-lace, one is said to be 'more eyable' than the other. This word, common at Turvey (at the *w.* extremity of Bdf.), is unknown in the centre of the county (J.W.B.). Cor. Ould Wounds looked at the woman; an' 'tis to be thought he found her eyeable, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 77; Cor.[1] Make it eyeable.

EYE-GRASS, EYEH, see **Ee-grass, Aye**, *adv.*[2]

EYEM, *adj.* Yks. Even, equal, not odd.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 30, 1889); Not heard for many years (M.F.).

EYEMERS, *sb. pl.* Dev. In phr. *my eyemers!* an exclamation of surprise, astonishment, &c.

A tom-cat having brought a rat into the kitchen, the boot-boy said: 'Lükee zee tü 'er, 'er'th agot a rat! My eymers, 'ow 'er shak'th 'n!' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 88; My eyemers! yer's a go! *ib.* 8.

EYEN, see **Eye**, *sb.*[1]

EYEY, *adj.* Chs. Nhp. [ai i.] Specky, full of eyes or hollows. See **Eeny**.

Chs.[1] Badly made cheese is said to be eyey when it contains holes full of rancid whey. Nhp.[1] The potatoes are not good: they are so very eyey.

EYGRE, EYLE, see **Eagre, Ail**, *sb.*[2], **Eel**.

EYLEBOURN, *sb.* Ken. Also in form **nailbourn** Ken.[1] [ei·lbōn.] An intermittent brook or stream.

Such . . . as in this county they call an eylebourn (or vulgarly a nailbourn), which is a spring that rises all of a sudden out of the ground, runs a while like a torrent and then disappears, Harris *Hist. Kent* (1719) 174; Ken.[1 2]

[Other wateres . . . one at Lavesham in Kent, and another byside Canturbury called Naylborne, Warkworth *Chron.* (c. 1480) (Camden) 24.]

EYLING, EYN, EYND, see **Ealing, Even, And**, *sb.*

EYNDILL, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **eindill** (Jam. *Suppl.*); **eindle** S. & Ork.[1]; and in form **eenil** Fif. (Jam.); **einil** (*ib. Suppl.*). To be jealous.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Fif. Applied to a woman who suspects the fidelity of her husband. She is said to eenil him (Jam.).

[Seho will not eyndill on me now, And I sa ald, Maitland *Poems* (1576) in Pinkerton, II. 310. Cp. OE. *anda*, grudge, envy, jealousy, *andian*, to envy, *andig*, envious, jealous.]

EYN(E, EY NOO, see **Eye**, *sb.*[1], **Enow**, *adv.*[2]

EYOT(Y, see **Ait**, *sb.*[1]

EYPER, *sb.* Or.I. Mud.

Very familiar, esp. as applied to mud associated with sewage or drainage from farmyards, &c. (J.G.); Mud at the bottom of a stagnant pool (S.A.S.).

EYSEL, *sb. Obs.* Lan. Vinegar made from the juice of the wild crab.

I have not heard the word for some thirty years. . . I have heard Lan. people formerly make use of the expression 'as sour as eysel,' Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 12; Lan.[1]

[And bed him galle & eysel to drynke, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 16769. OFr. *aisil*, 'vinaigre' (La Curne).]

EYVE, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [eiv.] An axe- or mattock-handle. See **Helve**.

EZAR, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **easer**. Maple-wood; used *attrib.*

Till siller cup and ezar dish In flinders he gard flee, Percy *Reliques* (ed. 1887) III. 97; Gared silver cup an' easer dish In flinders flee, Child *Ballads* (1898) IV. 315.

[Prob. fr. some Fr. form of Lat. *acer*, the maple, ep. OFr. **aisarbre* (Romanic **acerarborem*), whence *esrable*, mod. Fr. *érable*, the maple.]

EZIN, see **Easin(g**.

EZOB, *sb.* n.Yks. Also in form **ezop**. [e·zəb, e·zəp.] The herb hyssop, *Hyssopus officinalis.* (I.W.); n.Yks.[2]

F

FA, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Very fast. (Hall.)

FA, see **Fall**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Fay**, *sb.*, **Who**.

FAA, *sb.* Sh.I. The intestines of an animal. S. & Ork.[1]

FAA, see **Faw**, *sb.*, *adj.*, **Foul**.

FAA-BUIRD, *sb.* Sh.I. The lee-side of a boat. S. & Ork.[1]

FAAGS, FAAIGHE, see **Fegs**.

FAAL, see **Fall**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Fool**, **Foul**.

FAAN, see **Fain**, *adj.*[1], **Fall**, *v.*

FAANG, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A person of disagreeable disposition.

FAAN-TICKLES, see **Fern-tickles**.

FAAR, *sb.* Sh.I. [fār.] An epidemic occurring among men or animals.

S. & Ork.[1] An epidemic distemper that attacks sheep. 'When a disease becomes general and yet is not supposed to be infectious it is called a Faar,' *ib. MS. add.*

[Norw. dial. *faar*, sickness, pestilence (Aasen); ON. *fár*, plague, esp. of animals *nauta-fár*, cattle-plague (Vigfusson).]

FAARASHUN, FAARD, see **Fairation, Favoured**.

FAASE, FAATER see **False, Faulter**.

FAB, *sb.* Sc. A fob, a small pocket; a tobacco-pouch.

Lnk. The very last shilling that's left in his fab He'll share wi' the needfu', Rodger *Poems* (1838) 32, ed. 1897. Rxb. When fabs an' snishin-mills rin toom Then dool and dumps their place resume, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 30 (Jam.); O swe.t when fabs do fill the fist Wi' pig-tail pang'd or ladies twist, *ib.* (ed. 1811) 101.

FAB, *v.* Yks. [fab.] To 'fob,' to cheat, deceive, esp. by flattery.

w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks.[1] He then . . . gat agait o' fabbin me, ii. 293.

FABALA, *sb.* Sc. A trimming for petticoats, a flounce, 'furbelow.'

Abd. Foreign fabalas o' claise To mak' them bra', Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 135. [I have got my face wrinkled like the falbalas of a petticoat, Carlyle *Fred. Gt.* (1865) xx. v.]

[Fr. *falbala* (*Dict. Acad.* ann. 1718); also Sp., It. and Port.]

FABES. see **Feaberry**.

FABRIC, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [fa·brik.] A person or thing of large, ugly appearance; a big, clumsy animal.

[Of persons] commonly with the notion of a somewhat disagreeable temper. 'A dinna care aboot that ill-faurt fabrick o' a cheel.' 'Sic a fabric o' a hoose is the doctor's biggit.'

FAC, see **Fack**, *sb.*[1]

FACE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms feace N.Cy.[1] Cum.[3]; feàss Cum.[1]; feeace Lakel. n.Yks.[2]; fyes Nhb.[1] [fēs, feəs, fiəs.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Face-card** (or **Faced-card**), a court-card in a pack; (2) **-strap**, a strap of a horse's bridle, hanging down over the face; (3) **-weft**, yarn used for the face or front part of cloth; (4) **-wyse**, facing.

(1) N.I.[1], Dur.[1], Cum.[1], w.Yks.[2], Chs.[1], War.[3], Shr.[1 2] w.Som.[1] Fae·us-kee·nrd. (2) Nhb.[1] A strap suspended from the 'heed' of a horse's bridle, hanging down the face just above the 'nosepike,' and generally ornamented with brass. (3) w.Yks. (J.M.) (4) Edb. Green slopin' braes, lyin' face-wyse to the sun, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 283.

2. Phr. (1) *face and hood*, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*; (2) *— in hood*, the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; (3) *in the face o' flesh*, in the flesh, in the body; (4) *not to have a face but the face one looks with*, to have nobody's countenance or help in one's endeavours; (5) *out of the face*, incessantly, straight through without stopping; (6) *out of the face o't*, bewildered, stupefied, demoralized; (7) *the face of clay*, (*a*) any living person; (*b*) a solid, immovable countenance; (8) *to have a face for ought*, to have assurance, impudence, enough for anything; (9) *to have one's face one's worst limb*, to look ill; (10) *to hit in the face and eyes*, to hit in the face; (11) *to stare somebody in the face*, to closely resemble; (12) *to wear two faces under one hat*, to practise deceit.

(1) Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess. From the markings in the petals bearing some resemblance to a human face, and the dark hood like appearance of the upper part of the flower in some cases (B. & H.). (2) Nrf. From the upper petals forming a hood, the stamens and pistils, with the lower petals, bearing some fanciful resemblance to a face, *ib.* (3) Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Eh, dear! but I'm rect glad to see yo' in the face o' flesh agen after all this lung time. (4) n.Yks.[2] I hadn't a feeace but t'feeace I leuk'd wi. (5) Uls. This last lock o' weeks the weeds has just grown out of the face (M.B.-S.). (6) Per. Common. He gaed fair oot o' the face o't. He knocket him oot o' the face o't. She got frightened an' oot o' the face o't (G.W.). (7, *a*) Edb. I'll make a pair o' breeches with the face of clay, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. Ir. That wouldn't give sixpence to the face of clay, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 6. Cum.[3] An' I defy t'feàce o' clay . . . to say 'at any on us iver dūd owte we need shām on, 12. (*b*) Lakel. Ellwood (1895). (8) Cum.[1] He hez a fcàss for ought. (9) w.Cor. (M.A.C.) (10) Ken. I'll hit you in the 'face and eyes' (G.B.). (11) Lth. His pap o' a wee mouth is his mither's, a' the rest stares the daddy in the face, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 279. (12) Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

3. Appearance.

War.[3] The grass has a very good face on it.

4. A clean, sharply-defined surface or divisional plane perpendicular to the stratification.

w.Yks. (T.T.); The line in direction of the cleavage (P.F.L.).

Hence **Facing**, *sb.* a 'cleat'; the vertical joint or cleavage of a stratum.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

5. The solid coal or stratum at the end of a working place in a mine.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. For thirty yards back frae the face It's hanging like a cloud, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 100; Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. To the end or face of their boards, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 18; Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). e.Dur.[1] War. The perpendicular face of marl at the end of the marl-pit (J.R.W.).

Hence **Face-airing**, *sb.* the current of air passed round the extremity of the workings.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

6. The edge of a knife or sharp instrument. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1]

7. *v.* To show a bold face, to dare with effrontery.

w.Yks. At if yo don't meean to do it, yo mun cut, for yo cahnt face to say yo weeant, *Shevvild Ann.* (1851) 24; (J.W.)

8. To meet face to face, to answer an accuser.

e.Suf. I'll face out that scandal (F.H.). w.Som.[1] Very common. Aay kn fae·us ee· ur ūn·ee undhr·ur bau·dee [I can answer his accusation or any other person's].

9. With *on*: to venture upon, summon up courage to face anything.

s.Chs.[1] It)s ŭ ok·ŭt job, ún mee·bi wi mūn)ŭ fee·s on it tŭdee· [It's a okkart job, an' meebe we munna feece on it todee].

10. With *up*: to put in an appearance, to show oneself.

s.Chs.[1] Ey)z frit·nt ŭ th Mis·uz, ŭn daa·rnŭ fai·s ùp [Hey's frittent o'th' Missis, an' darna face up].

FACEABLE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. [fē·s-, feə·s-, fiə·səbl.] **1.** *adj.* Fit to be seen, pretty, fitting.

Per. (G.W.) **Gall.** I ken brawly it's no a faceable story ava'. It's only a distrakit woman's dream, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxiii; I was thinkin' o' takin' a wife, gin I could get a guid faceable-like yin, *ib. Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 204. **Nhb.**[1]

2. *adv.* Visibly, face to face.

w.Yks. O thah't here, faceable, ahrta? *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 18.

FACEN, *v.* Ken. [fē·sən.] To face.

The house facens this way (D.W.L.).

FACHED, FACHUR, see **Fetch**, *v.*, **Feature.**

FACK, *sb.*[1] and *int.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **fac, fak** Sc. [fak.] **1.** *sb.* Fact, truth, reality.

Sc. It's fak, and I'll prove't upon you and your professor baith, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 35. **Elg.** Dreams are but fables, it's a fack, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 143. **Abd.** He said it was fack, That ance he had rode on an elephant's back, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 11. **Per.** Ye maun just face the fac's, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 81. **s.Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 128. **Dmb.** The fack is, everybody aboot the hoose kens, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Lnk.** Wha never could admit the fack, That black was white, or white was black, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 143, ed. 1897.

2. *int.* Indeed, really; also in phr. *in fack.*

Sc. Did they fae'? *Crack aboot Kirk* (1843) l. 4. **Per.** In fack he is a wiselike lad, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 75. **Ayr.** Na! fack, na! Ye maun 'Gae fa' upon anither plan,' SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 1.

3. Phr. (1) *As fac as death*, as much a fact as death, certainly, surely; (2) *as fac as some one is living*, as truly as some one is living.

(1) **Sc.** (G.W.) **Frf.** Weel, as fac as death, Tammas had juist seen them twa or three times, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xv; Weel, as fac's deith, Doctor, I got the whusky for her, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 159. **Ayr.** 'No possible, laird!' 'Ay! I thocht you would say that, but it's as fac's death!' SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 14. **Nhb.**[1] Very common. (2) **Frf.** As fae's am leevin', he would speir the vera guts out o' a wheel-barrow, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 30.

FACK, *sb.*[2] Ken. [fæk.] One of the four stomachs of a ruminating animal, the rumen or paunch. Cf. **fadge**, *sb.*[4], **fag**, *sb.*[4]

Ken.[1]; **Ken.**[2] That stomach that receives the herbage first, and from whence it is resumed into the mouth to be chew'd, when the beast chews the cud.

[Cp. EFris. *fak*, a division, compartment (KOOLMAN); G. *fach*.]

FACK, *sb.*[3] Irel. [fak.] A quantity, load.

Uls. (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Used occas. (A.J.I.)

FACK, *sb.*[4] Irel. [fak.] A long-handled spade.

MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Used esp. for a turf-spade for cutting turf or peat (P.W.J.).

FACK(S, FACKENS, see **Faix, Faikins.**

FACKET, see **Faggot**, *sb.*

FACKLE, *sb.* Cor.[12] Also in form **feckle** Cor.[2] [fæ·kl, fe·kl.] An acute inflammation in the foot.

FACTION, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [fa·kʃən.] **1.** *pl.* Certain mutually hostile associations among the Irish peasantry, consisting usually of the members of one particular family and their friends and relatives.

Ir. To this fair resorted sundry factions, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. xviii.

2. A school bench.

Sc. Maintaining his position in the first faction or bench,—each faction containing only four boys, BROWN *Life of J. Duncan* (1872) II. 14. **Abd.** In the Abd. Grammar School the 4th and 5th classes were divided into factions of four, the number of boys on a desk. 'I'm third of the fourth faction' [15th from dux] (G.W.).

FACTOR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [fa·ktər.] **1.** *sb.* A land-agent; the steward, manager of a landed estate, who collects the rents, lets the lands, &c. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. It bored him to talk to his factor, or listen to complaints from his tenants, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 165. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** When the landlords or their factors are rigid in exacting their dues [they] sink to poverty, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 14. **Abd.** Sawney hed gotten the banker to pit in a word for 'im wi' the new factor bodie, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 131. **Frf.** The factor has a grand garden, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xvii. **Per.** Posty handed Drumsheugh the factor's letter with the answer to his offer for the farm, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 21. **Dmb.** To get mysel' in to be a kind o' factor to Mr. Bacon, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. **Rnf.** Lairds an' their factors were as keen As new-honed razor on the chin, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 152. **Ayr.** Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash, How they maun thole a factor's snash, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 95. **Lnk.** The auld laird's dead, and the new factor dosena ken me, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 23. **Dmf.** Low tyrant factors, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 74. **Gall** Ye had better see the factor aboot pitten up a meetin'-hoose, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 171.

Hence **Factorship**, *sb.* the office of a factor, stewardship.

Per. He offers us the factorship, *Sandy Scott* 1897 48.

2. A person legally appointed to manage sequestered property. Sc. (JAM.)

3. *v.* To act as factor or agent.

Abd. He's factor't a hantle 'imsel' in's time, as weel's a' ither thing, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 131.

FACTORY, *sb. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] The parish workhouse; also used *attrib.*

Owing probably to the employment of different kinds given to the inmates. 'A factory burying,' a pauper funeral. 'Factory brass,' out-door relief in money from the authorities. 'Factory cess,' the poor rates.

FACULTY, *sb.* Wm. Lin. Wor. **1.** A quality or property of the body.

Wor. The mare's lame, and that's not her worst faculty (W.A.S.).

2. Phr. (1) *Faculties of the head*, the brain, the intellectual faculties; (2) *faculty strucken*, deprived of the use of one's senses, weakened in intellect.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] You can do it if yĕ like, but I till yĕ it'll injure the faculties of her heäd. (2) **Wm.** He was fond o' his own childer, and fond o' Dorothy, especially when she was faculty strucken, poor thing, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 167.

FACY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Also in forms **feaci-** N.Cy.[1]; **feyacy** Nhb.[1] [fē·si, fiə·si.] **1.** Possessed of courage to 'face' an enemy.

Rxb. A sheep is said to be facie when it stands to the dog, when it will not move, but fairly faces him (JAM.).

2. Insolent, impudent.

Rxb. (JAM.), **Nhb.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy shûd ŭ thnwt nuwt ŭt dóo·in sŭm·ŭt for im iv ée aad· nŭr ŭ bin sŭ fai·si [I should ha' thowt nowt at doin' summat for him if he hadnur ha' bin sŏ facy].

3. *Comp.* **Facy-gate**, (1) a brazen-faced person; (2) impudent, brazen-faced.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] A feacigate jade.

FAD, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Mid. Sur. Sus. Som. Dev. Also written **fadd** Dev.[3]; and in form **vadd-** Brks.[1] [fad, fæd, fād.] **1.** *sb.* A whim, fancy, hobby, crotchet. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (A.W.), **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.** (J.P.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] It's all a fad. **Nhp.**[1] He's full of fads. **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[2a] **s.War.**[1] Her's always so full of her fads, I've no patience wi' her. **w.Wor.**[1] 'What are those railings for, John?' 'Oh, 'tis just a fad o' 'is lard-ship's, naowt but a fad o' 'is'n, yŭ knaows.' **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Common. **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** (A.B.), **Hrt.** (H.G.), **Mid.** (A.B.C.), **Sus.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som**[1] Maister 've a-got a fad now 'bout warshin o' pigs, but Lor! I zim 'tis on'y time a-drowed away. **Dev.**[3] Er's zo vull o' fadds as a ol' maid.

Hence (1) **Faddish**, *adj.* shallow in point of intellect; whimsical; (2) **Faddy**, *adj.* (*a*) fastidious, fidgety, over-particular; full of crotchets, whims; (*b*) frivolous.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2,*a*) **Nhb.**[1] He's a varry faddy body. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A's a very faddy man. **War.**[2a], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] You be faddy, *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Dev.**[3] 'Ers zo faddy's a fûle. (*b*) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

2. A game, joke.

Not. We'd such a fad wi' th' lasses (J.H.B.). **Oxf.** HOLLOWAY.

3. A fussy, over-particular person; a milksop.

Der.[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] He fidgets me, he is sich a fad. **n.Lin.**[1] **War.**[2] He is such a fad. **Shr.**[1] Everybody toud me as I should never stop ŏŏth sich a noud fad. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

4. *v.* To busy oneself about trifles; to look after affairs in a quiet way. *Gen.* with *about.*

War.[2] Common. **w.Wor.**[1] 'E caunt do much; 'e just fads about uv a marnin' like. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Maister canna do much now—on'y fad-about a bit; but, as the sayin' is, 'one par o' eyes is wuth two par o' 'ands.'

FAD, *sb.*[2] Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A coloured ball.

When you go up to town buy me a fad.

FAD, *v.*[2] Yks. [fad.] To deceive, 'take in' by flattery; *gen.* with *up*, to 'stuff up.'

Yks. Sheea'll be fadded and set oop lahke her mudher, MACQUOID *D. Barugh* (1877) xviii. w.Yks. If a flatterer, he is spoken of as 'able to fad a chap up,' BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 92; I thowt he wor faddin' me, *Frogland Obm.* (1856) 29; w.Yks.[5] Started on an' teld muh a long paddynoddy abart what he üse to du when he wur thear, bud ah expect he wur fadding muh. He'll fad onnyboddy fur a pint o' ãal.

FAD, see **Favoured**, **Fawd**.

FADDERLESS-STEW, *sb.* Cum.[1] Potatoes stewed without meat; lit. fatherless-stew.

FADDLE, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hnt. Sus. Hmp. Som. [fa·dl, fæ·dl.] 1. *v.* To make much of (a child), pet, humour, indulge.

Not.[1] Lei.[1] His mother had use to faddle him a deal. War.[2] Don't faddle the child so; War.[3]

2. To make sport of.

w.Yks. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 340.

3. To trifle, play, 'toy'; to waste time; to dawdle, walk slowly.

e.Yks. Ah can nobbut faddle aboot a bit wi' me slashin'-knife, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 226; (C.A.F.); e.Yks.[1] Ah'll be faddlin on, an thoo'll owertak mã, *MS. add.* (T.H.) War.[2] It's a pity yõ' ain't got sumat better to do than faddle after them pigeons. Wor. It doesn't do to faddle with them [i.e. little pigs, in feeding them] for fear of hurting them (H.K.). Shr.[1] Bessy's a rar' plack up at the owd 'all; nuthin 'ardly to do but faddle after the Missis, draw the drink, an' sich like. Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Faddling**, *ppl. adj.* trifling, over-particular, fastidious.

Nhp.[1] You are so very faddling, you're more nice than wise. War.[2]

4. *sb.* Fussiness, fastidiousness.

War. (J.R.W.) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

5. A fussy, over-particular person; one full of whims and fancies.

Not.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] What a faddle you are! War.[2,3], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

6. Nonsense, trifling.

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 274; Lan.[1] Usually used with the addition of the word 'fiddle.' Come, no fiddle faddle; out with it at once, mon. Der. Mermaids is just faddle and nonsense, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. ii. Lin.[1] The French have landed at Wainfleet haven! what faddle.

Hence (1) **Faddle-de-dee**, *int.* nonsense, rubbish; (2) **Faddlements**, *sb. pl.* trifles, novelties.

(1) Nhp.[1] (2) Cum. Aw maks o' cookin' an' faddlements, RIGBY *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) v; We can mannish widout aw t'new faddlements, *ib.* viii.

7. A slow pace in walking. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[1. To faddle, or dandle a ehild, KERSEY (1702). 3. To faddle, to trifle, to toy, to play, JOHNSON (1755). 6. Fadle, *fadaises*, MIEGE (1679).]

FADDLE, FADDOM, see **Fardel, Fathom**.

FADDY, *sb.* and *v.* Cor. Also written **fadé** Cor.[2]

1. *sb.* A dance daneed by the people hand in hand through the streets of Helstone on the 8th of May, **Furry-day** (q.v.); also a name given to Furry-day.

Cor.[1] w.Cor. About the middle of the day they collect together to dance hand-in-hand round the streets to the sound of the fiddle playing a particular tune; this is called a 'Faddy.' . . In the afternoon the gentility go to some farm-house to drink tea, syllabub, &c., and return in a morrice-dance to the town, where they form a Faddy. . . After supper-time they all Faddy it out of the house, *Gent. Mag.* (1790) LX. 520, see *Gent. Mag. Lib.* ed. Gomme, *Manners and Customs*, 216, and BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 187; The 8th of May is at Helstone given up to pleasure, and is known as Flora-day, Flurry-day, Furry-day, and Faddy. . . Servants and their friends went to breakfast in country to return laden with boughs, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 230.

Hence **Fadé-tune**, *sb.* the tune played at Helstone on the 8th of May to accompany the dance. Cor.[2]

2. The sycamore-maple tree.

w.Cor. Common (C.F.K.); In May-time the young people proceed to the country and strip the sycamore-trees of all their young branches, to make whistles; with these shrill musical instruments they return home, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 382.

3. *v.* To dance from town to country, and through the streets of Helstone, on Furry-day.

Cor. And beginn'd for to skeyce and to fadé so friskis, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 19; Cor.[1,2]

FADE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Chs. [fēd, feəd.] The mould in cheese.

Chs.[1] More frequently called Green-fade; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Blue-fade, grein-fade.

Hence **Faded**, *ppl. adj.* Of cheese: tainted, decayed, mouldy.

w.Yks.[1] The cheese is faded. ne.Lan.[1] Chs. *Sheaf* (1891) I. 14.

FADE, *sb.*[2] w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also written **faid**. [Not known to our correspondents.] A leader, guide; applied to the chief or director in games, sports, &c.

The word was not uncommon in the west of Sc. some years ago and may still be used.

[The formest [ship] . . . doth fuir before with lantern and flag, as fade whom the rest should follow, BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1606), ed. 1833, 25 (N.E.D.).]

FADE, *v.* War.[4] With *out*: to clean or clear out.

Maister, when be you agoin to fade out them ponds?

FADÉ, see **Faddy**.

FADED, *adj.* s.Wor. Delicate-looking. (H.K.)

FADERIL, *sb.* Sc. An odd or loose end of anything; *pl.* paraphernalia, apparatus.

Per. What faderil is that trailing at your coat-tail? I was tangled wi' a faderil o' a rope (G.W.). Lnk. Though she was flowerin', she flang by her faderils, and sprang on the floor to my fiddle and me, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 88.

FADESOME, *adj.* Dor. Apt to fade.

Still merry, but beauty's as feädesome 'S the raïn's glowèn bow in the zummer, BARNES *Poems* (1869-70) 43.

FADGE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Glo. e.An. Wil. Som. Also in form **fodge** Nhp.[1] Glo.[1] Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] [fa·dʒ, fo·dʒ.] 1. A bundle, burden; a part of a horse's load; a heap, a quantity of anything.

n.Yks.[1] A burden in which thickness predominates over length. w.Yks. CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; w.Yks.[1] Lan. Ye're not at the end of your fadge yet, WAUGH *Craig Dhu*, 37; Lan.[1] s.Lan. A fadge of potatoes; a fadge of beef (S.B.). Chs. A great fadge, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 190; Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Glo. A little bundle carried under the arm, a fardel, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 159; *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1], e.An.[1]

2. A bundle of stieks, a faggot. Dmf. (JAM.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

3. A loosely-packed sheet or sack of wool, or raw material.

N.I.[1] A bale of goods of an irregular shape. Yks. There were piled up large numbers of combers 'fadges,' *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) I. 77. w.Yks. A small sheet of wool, consisting of one or more 'lathers,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 25, 1893); A small sheet used, especially when skewered up (E.W.); w.Yks.[3] A bundle of cloth, wool, &c., fitted into a packsheet and fastened with skewers ('pack pricks') usually 4ins. long. The cloth was folded in 'cuttles'; and four or five such pieces in one fadge were placed across a horse, and tied round the animal with a rope called a 'wantey.' Nhp.[1] Wil.[1] Fodge (rarely Fadge). In packing fleeces of wool, when the quantity is too small to make up a full 'bag' of 240 lbs., the ends of the bag are gathered together as required, and the sides skewered over them. w.Som.[1] The only difference between a bag of wool and a fodge, is that the former is a full, stuffed-out, plethoric article, while the latter is a partly empty, limp, shapeless one. 'There was zix bags an' a fodge 'pon the little wagin.'

FADGE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. [fadʒ.] 1. A short, thick-set person; a fat, clumsy woman. Cf. **fudge**, *sb.*

Sc. And I sall hae nothing to my sell, Bot a fat fadge by the fyre, *Lord Thomas and Fair Annet* (c. 1750) in Percy's *Reliques* (ed. 1887) III. 236. Bnff. To fish for fadges frae the Night As Phoebe frae the Sun thigs light, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 176. N.Cy.[1] A great fadge. n.Yks.[1,2], m.Yks.[1]

Hence **Fadgy**, (1) *adj.* corpulent, unwieldy, short and thick-set in person; (2) *sb.* a stout, thick-set little person.

(1) N.Cy.[1] Having a shuffling gait. n.Yks.[1,2] (2) Nhb.[1] Wm. What can a lal fadgy like thee deea at runnin'? (B.K.)

2. In proverbial saying; see below.

n.Yks. We had a saying to a person who acted fondly or foolishly, 'Thoo's as fond as Fadge 'at laid iz pooak doon ta fart.' 'Fadge' is the name given to a mythical, half-witted fellow, who was once

sent by a nobleman with a live hare in a poke; nothing being handy to fasten the sack, he was cautioned to hold it tightly. All went well until he wanted to fart, when he laid the sack down and so lost his hare R B.).

FADGE, *sb.*[3] m.Yks.[1] [fadʒ.] A person jaded in appearance. Cf. **fag**, *v.*[2]

FADGE, *sb.*[4] Dor. [fædʒ.] The third stomach of a ruminating animal, the *omasum* or manyplies; also called **Bible-tripe**. Cf. **fack**, *sb.*[2]

The stomach from which the food passes on to the 'read,' BARNES *Gl.* (1863) s.v. Read.

[Cp. obs. E. *feck*, the omasum. Three stomachs: the panch, the read and the feck, GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* (1701) I. v. 29 (N.E.D.).]

FADGE, *sb.*[5] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Also written **fadje** Nhb. [fadʒ.] 1. *sb.* A thick cake or loaf, made of wheaten flour or barley-meal, varying in shape and quality in different parts of the country.

Sc. A large flat loaf or bannock; commonly of barley-meal and baked among ashes, *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (JAM.). Rnf. There will be fadges and bracken, SEMPILL *Bridal*, st. 7. Lnk. A Glasgow capon and a fadge, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 105; A fadge, a course kind of leaven'd bread, used by the common people, *ib. note*. Lth. A kind of flat wheaten loaf baked with barm in the oven (JAM.). Edb. I'll ay be vockie To part a fadge or girdle farl Wi' Louthian Jockie, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 226, ed. 1785. Bwk. Ilka fadge, and ilka cake, Ilka bannock had its make, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 46. Slk. And a fadge o' the flour sae sma', HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 321. Ant. A thick cake of an oval shape made of wheaten meal and water, and baked upon a griddle, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). n.Cy. A spongy sort of bread, in shape of a roll, *Border Gl. (Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] Small flat loaf, a thick cake. Nhb. She m'ykes hor fadjes o' breed, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 14; Nhb.[1] Generally the little cake or loaf made up from a bit of dough left over from a baking. It is not baked in a bread tin. Near the Border, a fadge is an oval bannock, or scone, about two or three inches thick; made of pease meal, often with an admixture of bean meal, and fired very hard on a 'girdle.' Lan. The delph-rack was covered with piles of fadge, WAUGH *Craig Dhu*, 24.

2. A kind of bread or cake made of potatoes and flour or meal baked on a griddle.

N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Ldd. (M.S.M.)

3. A large piece broken off a thick cake.

Ir. It was now that the bride's cake was got. Ould Sonsy Mary . . . broke it over her head, giving round a fadge of it to every young person in the house, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 79.

4. Phr. *to eat fadge*, to partake of hospitality on New Year's Day.

Nhb. There is much visiting at this season throughout the North of England, and much hospitality in the matter of rich cake and wine, but the name applied to this practice in Nhb. is singular. They call it 'fadging' or 'eating fadge,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii; Nhb.[1] At Warkworth at the season of the New Year there is provided a rich cake with its usual accompaniment of wine. Great interchange of visiting takes place. It is called 'fadging,' or 'eating fadge,' DUNN *Hist. Bwk. Natur. Club* (1863) V. 56.

5. *v.* To eat together, partake of hospitality given at the season of the New Year.

Nhb.[1] 'Come and fadge with me' is as much as saying 'Come and break bread with me and taste wine, in token that bygones shall be bygones,' DUNN *Hist. Bwk. Natur. Club.* (1863) V. 56.

Hence **Fadging**, *sb.* hospitality given at the season of the New Year.

Nhb. HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii; Nhb.[1]

FADGE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[6] Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Hrf. Also Cor. [fadʒ, fædʒ.] 1. *v.* To trot gently; to go at a pace between walking and trotting; to walk with difficulty owing to corpulency.

Cum.[1] n.Yks. He wasn't trottin', he was just fadgin' (T.K.); A worn-out old cab-horse is said to fadge when it trots in a slow, lifeless manner. A tired or lazy man fadges along the road (R.S.). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Fadging along; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] Ah's just fadged on wi' t'au'd meer. e.Yks.[1] Decant canther, bud just fadge. m.Yks.[1] Thou fadges like an old horse. Lan. I set off by t'Gillbanks, an' fadged away up Gamswell, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 3; Lan.[1] Hrf. 'To fadge it,' to go on, to proceed, DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804). Cor.[2] Fadging along.

2. *sb.* A jog-trot, a slow, irregular pace; also in *comp.* **Fadge-trot**.

Dur.[1] Applied to the walking of a child. n.Yks. To go a little faster than a walk is 'to gan on a fadge' (W.H.); (T.K.); n Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] Sha kept him at a fadge. e.Yks.[1], Lin.[1]

Hence **Fadge-te-fadge**, *int.* an exclamation expressive of a slow-trotting motion.

Cum. Fadge-te-fadge, like t'market trot, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) III. 20; Fadge-te-fadge, gang out of my gate, *ib.*

3. One who trots slowly, a child who toddles along.

Cum.[1] Applied to a child as accompanying some one. 'Come on, leyl fadge.'

FADGE, *v.*[3] Yks. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [fadʒ, fædʒ.] 1. To fit, suit, agree.

Yks. Ellen an' him don't fadge well, FARQUHAR *Frankheart*, 260; *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883). Nhp.[1] They don't fadge well together. e.An.[1] Two persons, two things, or two parts of the same thing fadge well or ill together. Cor. He and she don't fadge (W.S.). [He cannot fadge with his wife, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

2. To succeed, thrive.

e.An.[1] Ken. As things fadge well or ill. That won't fadge (K.). w.Dor. How do it fadge wi' ye? ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. How do it fadge wi' ee? PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 95, ed. 1871; How d'ye fadge? *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. n.Dev. Well, how d'ye fadge, Nell?—better? hoy? ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 58. nw.Dev.[1] Rare. ''Ow d'ee fadge?' Cor. How do'ee fadge, royal feyther? J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 18; That won't [or rather wain't] do, it esn't fitty, it don't fadge (W.S.); Cor.[1] That 'ull never fadge; Cor.[2] How will it fadge? Fadging along.

3. To make things fit, to adapt means to ends.

Cor.[3] 'Those who can't fadge must louster' is another form of the proverb 'Those who can't schemy must louster,' said of people who increase their physical labour by want of foresight.

4. Phr. *to fadge and find*, to work for one's daily bread.

Dev.[1] We shall fadgee and find without et [money], 22.

5. To do a piece of work 'anyhow'; to repair temporarily; to 'fudge.'

n.Yks. Almost *obs.* Ah'll fadge it up seea ez't 'll ho'd tigether foor t'neet (R.B.).

[1. Let men avoid what fadgeth not with their stomachs, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693) 708. 2. How will this fadge? SHAKS. *Twelfth N.* II. ii. 34. 3. *Mouldre* . . . Let him that cannot fadge in one course fall to another, COTGR.]

FADGE, *v.*[4] Suf. With *out*: to ascertain, discover. e.Suf. (F.H.)

FADGE, *v.*[5] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To beat, thrash. (HALL.)

FADGE, see **Fage**, *v.*[1]

FADGY, *adj.* Cor. [fæ·dʒi.] Faded, soiled.

THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

FADLE, *v.* Ags. (JAM.) Frf. (D.N.) Also in form **faidle**. To walk in a clumsy manner. Cf. **faddle**, *v.* 3.

FADMELL, see **Fodmell**.

FADY, *adj.* and *v.* Wor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **vadde, vadee, vadey** Dev.; **vady** Dev.[1,2] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1,2] [fē·di, vē·di.] 1. *adj.* Damp, musty; covered with perspiration; of the weather: damp, sultry, close.

Dev. I saw the face was vadey, and then I knew it would not live long, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 24; The weather is so vaddee that all my flesh is wangery, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Dev.[1] I'se can't zay I'z much leek to walk in such vady, hazy weather, 11; Dev.[2], nw.Dev.[1] Cor. I be as vady as the inside of a winder, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) v; The grass was too 'vady' for him to sit down upon, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) ii; Cor.[1,2]

2. Of meat: tainted, stale, 'high.'

Dev. Vady meat (W.L.-P.); I sim the mait's got a bit vady. Tainted meat is often the effect of damp, *Reports Provinc.* (1895); Us can't ayte this yer mayte, 'tez za vady, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

3. Flabby, as the flesh of a drooping child.

s.Wor.[1] Why 'is dear little arms be as fady as fady.

4. *v.* To decay from damp, to mildew. Cor.[3]

FAE, *prep.* Sc. [fē, fe.] From, away from. Cf. **fro**.

Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] ne.Sc. 'Fae' is far more common than 'frae' (A.W.). Abd. Fae Wednesday till Saturday, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi; I order ye fae my toon, Sir! *ib. Ain Flk.* (1882) 3. Frf. Jist like a ball fae a gun, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 73. Cld. Far fae hame. He ran fae me (JAM.).

FAE, FAEBERRY, see **Faw**, *sb.*, **Who, Feaberry**.

FAEL, FAEN, see **Fail**, *sb.*[1], **Fain**, *adj.*[1]

FAERDA-MEAT, FAERDY, FAERING, see **Ferd, Feerdy, Fairing.**

FAFF, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. [faf.]

1. *v.* To blow in sudden gusts, to puff; to move gently, fluctuate.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.[1] As when a person blows chaff away from corn held in his hands, or the wind when it causes brief puffs of smoke to return down the chimney; n Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] Of a light breeze it will be said, 'It hardly faffs a flower.' w.Yks. An then faff't it away wi' his wing, Preston *Poems* (1872) *Owd Moxy*; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[5] A person 'faffs' the chaff from wheat as he turns it over in his hands.

Hence (1) **Faffer,** *sb.* a flapper, an instrument for fanning the air; (2) **Faffy,** *adj.* gusty, apt to blow about.

(1) Lth. Shakes his glancin' wings . . . they're no bad faffers after a', Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 55. (2) n.Yks. T'wind's varry faffy. T feathers is varry faffy (I.W.).

2. *Fig.* With *about*: to make a fuss, waste one's energies in empty breath; to gossip.

Yks. T'clockmaker . . . fizzled an' faff'd aboot her, but nivver did her a farthing's worth o' good, Baring-Gould *Oddities* (1874) I. 179, ed. 1875. n.Yks.[2] 'Faffing about,' gossiping.

3. *sb.* A puff; a breath of air, smoke, &c.

m.Yks.[1] It came in my face like a faff of chimney-smoke.

4. *Fig.* Swagger, pretence; show, useless adornments.

Cum. A flay-crow wench, aw feathers an' faff, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) III. 99, ed. 1888. e.Lan.[1]

Hence **Faffment,** *sb.* nonsense, balderdash. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

5. One who uses more breath in talking than is necessary. m.Yks.[1] 6. A young, frisky child. *ib.*

FAFF, see **Faugh,** *sb., adj.*[1], **Feff,** *v.*[2]

FAFFLE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [fa·fl.]

1. *v.* To stammer, stutter; to be inconsistent in speech.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.[1], Cum.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

2. To saunter, trifle; to fumble, work dilatorily.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[1] Wm. A feckless body, barn 'at can nobbut faffle aboot (B.K.). ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Faffled,** *ppl. adj.* entangled, bothered. n.Yks.[3]; (2) **Fafflement,** *sb.* trifling and unnecessary work. Cum.[1]

3. To flap gently in the wind. Cf. **faff,** *v.*

n.Yks.[1] As a sail when there is not wind enough to fill it, or a loose garment, &c., just stirred by a momentary breath of air; n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

4. *sb.* A light intermittent wind, blowing in gentle puffs.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] The boat will not sail without a regular breeze, there is only a puff and a faffle.

[1. To faffle, or stammer, Baret (1580).]

FAFFLE, *sb.*[2] Cum.[1] [fa·fl.] A spring fallow for a barley crop; an imperfect fallow. Cf. **fallow,** *sb.*[1], **faugh,** *sb.*

FAFFNECUTE, see **Fefnicute.**

FAG, *sb.*[1] Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Dev. Cor. Also in form **vag** Dev. [fæg.] 1. Long, coarse grass; tufts of old grass; also in *comp.* **Fag-grass.** Cf. **feg,** *sb.*, **fog,** *sb.*[1]

Nhp.[1] s.Wor. Nothing but old fag (F.W.M.W.); (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] Generally 'old fag.' Tufts of last year's grass not eaten down.

Hence **Faggy,** *adj.* abounding with coarse grass at mowing time. Nhp.[1], Shr.[2]

2. Dried peat, turf cut for fuel.

Dev. In the winter he may turn many an honest penny by the sale of 'vags,' i.e. dried peat, in the streets of Tavistock, *Portfolio* (Jan. 1889) 11; You can cut as much vag—or peat, as you calls it up country—as you'm a mind to, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 224. w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

3. A cheap cigar or cigarette; the fag-end of a cigar or cigarette.

Hrf. (F.G.A.) Cor.[3] Here [Redruth] we are often asked by youngsters to 'chuck' them 'a fag'—and whole cheap cigarettes are also often called fags. Slang. They burn their throats with the abominable 'fag,' with its acrid paper and vile tobacco, *Sat. Review* (1888) 786, col. 2.

FAG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Lin. [fag.] 1. A sheep-fly, or tick, a parasitic insect found on sheep.

Arg. Fags or kades are destroyed by a mixture of soap and mercury, *Agric. Surv.* 271 (Jam.). Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] A sheep fag. sw.Lin.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fag-wash,** (2) **-water,** a liquid used for killing fags on sheep.

(1) s.Lin. Soft soap, tobacco, &c., are materials used for this purpose (T.H.R.). (2) Lin. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Water mixed with mercury (arsenic) and soft-soap, in which sheep are dipped to kill the ticks.

3. *v.* To dip sheep or dress their skin with 'fag-wash' to destroy the vermin.

s.Lin. We fagged the ship yisterdaä. The yows wänt faggin' bad; the're eäten up wi' lice (T.H.R.).

FAG, *sb.*[3] Nhb.[1] [fag.] The fresh-water fish, the loach, *Cobitis barbulata.*

FAG, *sb.*[4] Nrf. One of the four stomachs of a ruminating animal, the rumen or paunch. (W.W.S.) Cf. **fack,** *sb.*[2]

FAG, *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Not. Nhp. e.An. Cor. Also in form **feg** N.Cy.[2] [fag, fæg, feg.] 1. To grow weary, flag, droop.

Edb. Mony a strange tale they tell now, Of ilka thing that's rare or new They never fag, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 14, ed. 1801; The strongest chiel' maun fag ay, Tho' ance the victor, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 6. Rxb. Thro' dub or syke she never faggit But ran wi' speed, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 178. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] Cum. Auld Brammery suin began to fag, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 280; Cum.[1]

Hence (1) **Faggie,** (2) **Fagsum,** *adj.* fatiguing, wearisome; (3) **Fagsumness,** *sb.* tiresomeness.

(1) Slg. A faggie day, one that tires one by its sultriness (Jam.). (2, 3) Per. (*ib.*)

2. To labour, struggle, spend one's energy in toil; to devise; often with *away, out.*

Rnf. Tho' 'neath Poortith's sair down-draw Some o' ye fag your days awa, An' aften hae your ain ado, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 81. Cum. I fagg't away doon till I gat aboot hofe a mile fra t'station, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 35, ed. 1876; An' fat Aunt Ruth . . . Fag't an' brow't a peck o' cworn, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 177. Cor. To cure sich trecks, faggied out a plan, *T. Towser* (1873) 67; I've faggied out a plan, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

3. With *out*: to fray out. e.An.[1]

Hence **Fagged out,** *ppl. adj.* frayed, ravelled, worn at the edge.

Nhp.[1] My gown is fagged out.

4. To pursue, to hunt.

Not. Bird fagging (J.H.B.).

FAG, *v.*[3] War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **vag** Brks.[1] Wil.[1] [fæg, fāg, vāg.] To cut corn or stubble down to the ground; to reap by means of a sickle and hooked stick. Cf. **bag,** *v.*[2]

War.[3] It ent often you see a parson fagging wheat. Wor. (E.S.), Glo.[1], Oxf.[1] Brks. (W.H.Y.); Brks.[1] Not applied to reaping wheat. 'When the straa be long, vaggin' wuts be better'n mawin' on um.' w.Mid. In 'fagging' the reaper works to and fro across the 'cant' or strip of corn he has undertaken to cut, pushing against the standing crop with his left arm, and severing portions of it by dealing sharp blows with the hook held in the right hand. 'There isn't much fagging done now about here. We only fagged one bit of wheat, this year, that the machine wouldn't cut' (W.P.M.). Sur. She's been out fagging all day for her father, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. Sus.[1] Hmp. (J.R.W.); *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400; Hmp.[1] Wil. Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 140; Wil.[1] True reaping should be done with the hand instead of the crooked stick.

Hence (1) **Fagging,** *sb.* a method of reaping corn so as to leave no stubble; (2) **Fagging-hook,** *sb.* (*a*) a hooked stick with which corn is drawn towards the reaper in 'fagging'; also used in trimming hedges, &c.; (*b*) a reaping-hook, bill; a sickle; (3) **-stick,** see **-hook** (*a*); (4) **Fag-hook,** (*a*) see **-hook** (*a*); (*b*) see **-hook** (*b*).

(1) Brks. A method of cutting corn with a reaping-hook or sickle, but quite distinct from the method known as 'reaping' (W.H.E.). w.Mid. (W.P.M.) Sur. Fagging is when you do not gather in the grain but go swiftly on, hacking it down with the sickle, and letting it lie as it falls, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. Hmp. (W.H.E.) Wil. All the present reaping is 'vagging,' with a hook in one hand and a bent stick in the other, and instead of drawing the hook towards him and cutting it, the reaper chops at the straw as he might at an enemy, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 140. (2, *a*) War.[3], Glo. (S.S.B.) Brks. Used by the left hand for holding aside nettles, &c., in clearing a ditch, while the right hand cuts them with an iron 'hook' (M.J.B.).

Wil.[1] (*b*) s.Oxf. Her father and mother ... both worked with the fagging-hook—a blade in the shape of a half-moon set into a wooden handle, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 68. (3) Oxf.[1], Wil.[1] (4, *a*) Brks. (M.J.B.) (*b*) Sus.[1] A hook or bill fastened on a long stick for trimming hedges, or for fagging corn. Hmp. A sickle for lopping branches off trees; also used to cut corn that is too beaten to be cut with a reaper (W.M.E.F.).

FAG, FAGALD, see **Fig,** *sb.*[1], **Faggald.**

FAGE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lei. Also Som. Also in forms **fadge** Lei.[1]; **feeäg** Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **vage** w.Som.[1] [fēdʒ, Lan. fiəg, w.Som. veədʒ.] 1. *v.* To flatter, coax, 'toady'; to 'cram' or 'stuff' a person. Cf. **fodge,** *v.*

Lei.[1] w.Som.[1] 'Tis right, I 'sure 'ee; I widn vage [vae·uj] 'ee 'pon no 'count.

Hence (1) **Fageing,** *ppl. adj.,* (2) **Fagey,** *adj.* deceiving, flattering. w.Yks.[3]

2. *sb.* A flatterer. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

[1. To fage, *adulari, blandiri, palpare, Cath. Angl.* (1483); Fagyn or flateryn, *Prompt.*; Dauid come him to fage, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 7622.]

FAGE, *v.*[2] Yks. [fēg.] To sell bad meat.

w.Yks. (J.S.); w.Yks.[2] A butcher is said to be 'gone a fagin.'

FAGE, *v.*[3] Yks. Also in form **fey.** To scratch, as a dog does.

w.Yks. (J.S.); w.Yks.[2] Get out wi' thee, fagin' and scratchin' thysen.

FAGERRY, *sb.* Irel. A 'vagary,' a whimsical notion, fancy.

Ant. Whut sort o' a fagerry's this you hae taen in your heed? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

FAGEY, *adj.* Yks. [fē·gi.] Thin, poor, ill-nourished.

w.Yks. (J.S.); w.Yks.[2] (*Suppl.*) Applied to meat. 'It's a fagey-looking horse.'

Hence **Fagey,** *sb.* (1) a puny child; (2) an over-sharp, cunning person. w.Yks. (J.S.)

[*Flosche,* faggie, weak, soft; as a boncless lump of flesh, Cotgr.]

FAGGALD, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **fagald.** A faggot, a bundle of twigs or heath tied with straw ropes. Also used *fig.*

Slk. Ony o' them's worth a faggald o' thee, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 363, ed. 1866; Used for shutting up the doorway under night when there was no door. . . [This was] in use within the memory of man (Jam.).

[Gret fagaldis tharoff thai maid, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xvii. 615.]

FAGGOT, *sb., v.*[1] and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also written **fagot** Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf. Sus.[1] Wil. e.Dev. Cor.[2]; and in forms **facket** Som. w.Som.[1] Dev.[1]; **fagget(t** Nhp.[2] Hrf.[1] Sur. Dev.[1]; **faggit** Nhb.[1] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Mid.; **fakket** War. Wil.[1] Som.; **vaggot** Brks.[1] Wil. [fa·gət, fæ·gət, fæ·kət.] 1. *sb.* A bundle of brushwood used for fuel; a large bundle of ash-wood burnt instead of the Yule-log on Christmas Eve, sometimes called **Ash-** or **Ashen-faggot** (q.v.). Also used *attrib.*

War. (J.R.W.) Shr.[1] A bundle of sticks, or of heath, for fuel. 'Dun 'ee want any yeth this evenin', Missis?' 'How much have you?' 'On'y about 'afe a dozen faggits; yo'd better tak' 'em all.' Brks.[1] Containing branches of larger size than those in a 'bavin.' Ken. A large bundle of brushwood, about five feet in height and one foot diameter (D.W.L.). Hmp.[1] A 'trimmed' bundle of firewood. The word faggot is never used in North Hants. Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). n.Wil. A bundle of firewood tied with one withe. 'I wants half a score o' faggots, plaze' (E.H.G.). Som. We've a got a famous fakket (ashen faggot) to year, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 11. w.Som.[1] Faak·ut ēə·d (faggot wood). The large faggot which is always made of ash to burn at the merrymaking on Christmas Eve—both old and new. The faggot is always specially made with a number of halse binds or hazel withes (s.v. Ashen-faggot). Dev. Out comes a feller wi a tackit, Hare *Buther Jan* (1863) 6, ed. 1887; Es darter Mariar Ad a shuv'd tha ash-vacket pin tap uv tha viar, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847–51, ed. 1858. [Faggot, of wood, 3 feet long, 24 inches round, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

2. Phr. *a fagot above a load,* too much of a good thing.

Sus.[1] Well, I do call it a fagot-above-a-load, to have to go down to Mr. Barham's twice a day.

3. A bundle of straw, a 'bolting,' 'batten.' War.[3]

4. A term of contempt or reproach applied to women and children; a slattern, a worthless woman. Cf. **besom,** *sb.*[3]

Nhb.[1] Ye impitent faggit. Cum.[1] An oald faggot. n.Yks. She's a mucky saucy faggit (T.S.). e.Yks.[1], Lan., Chs. (F.R.C.), Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] 'Like a one-banded fagot,' a comparison for a loosely-dressed slatternly female; Nhp.[2], War.[13], w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] A false hypocritical woman. 'That ŏŏman's a reg'lar owd faggit—'er imposes on the paas'n shameful.' Hrf.[12] Glo. (S.S.B.); (F.H.); Glo.[12] Oxf.[1] You little faggot, you. Brks. To a stray cow: 'Come out o' that, ye old faggot' (M.J.B.); Brks.[1] Generally preceded by 'awld.' Mid. (F.R.C.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1], Nrf. (W.W.S.) e.Suf. She's a lazy, gossiping, and idle fagot (F.H.). Ken. Where'v ye bin, ye little faggot? (W.F.S.); (G.B.) Sus.[1] Hmp. Now then, ye little faggot, get along with yer work (W.M.E.F.); Hmp.[1] I.W. A onbelieven young vaggot! I never zee such a mayde vur mischief, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 163; I.W.[1] Ghit out, ye faggot; I.W.[2] Come here, ye young faggot. Wil.[1] A woman of bad character is 'a nasty stinking faggot' (or vaggot). Often used in a milder sense, 'You young vaggat! what be slapping the baby vor?' Dor. (C.W.) w.Som.[1] U puur·dee oa·l faak·ut, uur ai·z [A pretty old fagot, she is]. Dev.[1] Lazy faggett. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. You know the wasting illness that's fallen on all that cruel faggot, Dame Tredray's children, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 319, ed. 1896; Cor.[12]

5. A dish, usually a small cake or rissole, made of the fry, liver, or inferior portions of a pig or sheep.

s.Stf. Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Nhp. Composed of the liver, lungs, and other internal parts of a pig or sheep, chopped small, and made up in a square form, Markham *Prov.* (1897) 11. War.[2] Sometimes called a 'savoury-duck' in nw.War.: War.[3] I believe they are square or nearly square in shape, and not so thick as the Shropshire form. w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Minced liver seasoned with herbs. s.Wor.[1] A cake, or small pudding, of spiced mince, made from pig's fry, &c. Shr.[1] A kind of sausages made of the liver and lights of a pig, boiled with sweet herbs, and finely chopped; then covered with the veil of the pig and baked on an oven-tin. The faggits are oblong in form and about an inch and a half thick. Glo. 'Hot faggots every night.' Signboard of a Cheltenham eating-house (A.S.-P.); (A.B.); Glo.[1] Oxf. (L.J.Y.); Oxf.[1] The pluck or lights of a pig chopped very fine and mixed with sage, onions, and suet, and put into a skin like sausages. Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Lon. He then made his supper, or second meal, . . . on 'fagots,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 227, col. 2. Ken. (D.W.L.) Sur. Small pies made from portions of a sheep's head and seasoned with herbs (T.T.C.). Sus. The faggots which they had had for supper, *Sus. Dy. News* (Jan. 11, 1899. Hmp.[1] A savoury mess of liver and onions. Wil[1] Also known as Bake-faggot. Som. We'll hev fackets, hot, for supper too, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 70; Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

6. A secret and unworthy compromise; in wrestling: a man who bargains not to win. Cor.[12]

7. *v.* To make up wood into faggots.

Wil. A sack of twigs turned out on the turf, such as the hedgers rake together after fagoting, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 295.

Hence *Faggoting the lop, phr.* bundling faggot-wood.

Sus. Faggoting the lop, and scraping and hatching the bark are different operations, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 185.

8. In wrestling: to 'sell one's back,' to bargain not to win.

Cor. Doan'tee go for to faggottee weth nobody, let me beg of ee, Fortar *Pengersick Castle* (1862) 2; Cor.[1]

9. *adj.* Useless, contemptible. Dur. (F.P.)

FAGGOT, *v.*[2] War. To suppose, conclude.

Bham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893).

FAG-MA-FUFF, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A name given to a garrulous old woman.

FAGOGHE, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A faggot.

FAG(G)S, FAGUE, see **Fegs, Feag.**

FAHLIDAH, *sb.* Not. A rigmarole.

s.Not. He wrote out a long fahlidah an' axed me to sign it. It don't want all this fahlidah to tell me what yer mean (J.P.K.).

FAHN, FAI, see **Fain,** *adj.,* **Fay,** *sb.,* **Foul.**

FAIBERRY, FAICHLESS, see **Feaberry, Feckless.**

FAICHT, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **feicht.** To flutter, palpitate.

Whin I saw her comin' troo da gait my hert began ta faicht, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 257.

Hence **Feichting,** *vbl.sb.* the act of fluttering, palpitating. It maks my flesh creep, and sets a feichtin' ta my hert, *ib.* 121.

FAID, *v.* Sh. & Or.I. [fēd.] To frown. Or.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

FAID, FAIDLE, see **Fade**, *sb.*², **Fadle**.

FAIGER, *sb.* Sh.I. The sun. S. & Ork.[1]

FAIGH, *sb.* Shr.[1] [fē.] An ironstone measure with ironstone ore in it.

FAIGH, FAIGS, FAIHIL, see **Fay**, *v.*², **Fegs**, **Fail**, *sb.*³

FAIK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Also in forms **feake** Sc.; **feeak** n.Yks.²; **feank** Abd. (Jam.) [fēk, fiək.] **1.** *sb.* A plaid.

Nai. *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (Jam.) Bch. I had nae mair claise but a spraing'd faikie, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 8. Abd. (Jam.) nw.Abd. Fling that fool faik awa, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 15. Per. To every one it is a great shame That wants a Highland Feake, Smith *Poems* (1714) 80, ed. 1853.

2. A fold of anything, as a ply of a garment.

n.Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.² Folds of draped linen.

3. That part of a sack which, when full, is drawn together at the top by the rope with which the sack is tied. Rxb. (Jam.)

4. *v.* To fold, tuck up.

Sc. The sack containing oats is faiked when the upper empty part is rolled down towards the outside. A man was emptying a bag of cement and spilling not a little of the contents. His master ordered him, 'Faik the sack, sir' (G.W.); A woman is said to faik her plaid when she tucks it around her (Jam.).

5. To fondle, caress.

Per. Still not unfrequently used here (G.W.). Cld. (Jam.)

FAIK, *sb.*² Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A stratum or layer of stone in a quarry.

FAIK, *v.*² *Obs.?* Sc. Also written **faick**. **1.** To abate the price.

Per., Lth. Will ye no faik me? He will not faik a penny (Jam.). Ayr. I'll no faik a farthing o' my right, Galt *Entail* (1823) xx.

2. To excuse, let go with impunity.

Ayr. Sic hauns as you sud ne'er be faikit, Be hain't wha like, Burns *2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 3. Lth. (Jam.)

[**1.** Thar sal be chosin four discrete persounes to falk the tax of men that has tholit skath oft, *Burgh Records Aberdeen* (1445) (Jam.).]

FAIK, *v.*³ Sc. To fail from weariness, to cease moving.

Sc. Her busy hands were faikit, Donald *Poems* (1867) 57. n.Sc. My feet have never faikit (Jam.). Abd. Her limbs they faiked under her and fell, Ross *Helenore* 1768 152, ed. Nimmo; The lasses . . . faiked ne'er a foot for height nor how, *ib.* 79, ed. 1812. Bwk. The trusty goodwife o' Whitecornlees She never faiket—she never faiket And ne'er took a minute o' rest or ease, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 75.

[Cp. MDu. *vake* (*vaicke*), 'somnolencia,' *vaken*, 'nutare' (*Teuthonista*).]

FAIK, FAIKES, FAIKS, see **Falk**, **Faix**.

FAIKINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **faickens** Sc.; **faickins** Wm. Cum.[1]; and in form **fackens** Lan. [fē·kinz.] *Gen.* in phr. *i' faikins*, in truth, verily.

Sc. I' gude faickens, it sets you weel indeed, to gee sic treetment to yin it's better nir the hale erew o' ye, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 12. s.Sc. Gude faikins (Jam.). Cum. I' faikins I hae' miss'd it, Gilpin *Sugs.* (1866) 55. Wm. & Cum.[1] An' nin behin', I faickins, sal gang bye ye, 140. Lan. Ay i' fackens; but where is it? Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 297, ed. 1872.

[*Fay* (faith) q.v. + *-kin*, dim. suff.]

FAIL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Also written **fael** Sh.I. Fif.; **faile** Bwk.; **faill** Bnff.; **fale** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **feal(l** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. Cai.[1]; **feil** Sh.I.; **fell** Abd.; **felly** Sh.I. [fēl, fiəl.] **1.** The surface of a smooth field; a flat sod, covered with grass cut off from the rest of the sward; also turf, as a material.

Sc. Rights of pasturage, fuel, feal, and divot, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlii. Sh.I. They [pones] differ from another species of turf, recognised in Shetland as well as in Scotland, under the name of Fails. . . Fails are the thickest portions of turf that are cut, being used for the construction of walls and dikes, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 21, ed. 1891; Withoot tinkin' what he wis düin', he rave a feil oot o' da side o' da vent, and sent hit doon ipo dem wi' a slash, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 56; It is questionable if he knew . . . whether it was with 'faels' or peats that he filled his kishie, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 30. n.Sc. She sawna a seat to sit down on, But only some sunks o' green feall, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 103, ed. 1875. Cai.[1] Inv. The turf used for the walls of the building (H.E.F.). Elg. He look't na east, he look't na west, But pey't alang the fail, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 82. Abd. Though the hoose be fun't upo' a rock, it's maist biggit o' fells, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxxiii; A caller heather bed, Flat on the floor with stanes and feal was made, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 83, ed. 1812. Ags. Fail is used in building the walls of an earthen house and divot for covering it. The fail is much thicker than the divot and differs in shape. . . In building a wall or dyke of fale and divet it is often the custom to set the fale on edge and lay the divet flat over the fale (Jam.). Frf. Owre dykes and ditches, feal and broom, James stalks as big's the Pope o' Rome, Sands *Poems* (1833) 83. Lnk. Fail and bog-rashes protecket the loof, Watson *Poems* (1853) 30; Fell down like flaughtered fails, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 48, ed. 1733. Rxb. They Lived in a house was maistly feal, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 126. n.Cy. (J.H.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

Hence **Fealy-gable**, *sb.* the gable of a house built with turf. S. & Ork.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fail-delf**, the place from which 'fails' or turfs have been dug; (2) **-dyke**, a wall or fence built of turf; (3) **-housie**, a small house built of turf; (4) **-roofed**, roofed with turf; (5) **-wa'**, the wall of a cottage or hut built of turf.

(1) Cai.[1] (2) Sc. Auld Edie will hirple out himsell if he can get a feal-dyke to lay his gun ower, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xx; Like draws to like, as an auld horse to a fail-dyke, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 7, ed. 1881. Sh.I. The stane and felly dyke aforesaid was rebuilt to its present altitude, *Sh. News* (Mar. 19, 1898). Or.I. He . . . fenced it around with a 'feal dyke,' Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 30. Abd. In auld fell dykes an' mossy braes We'll search for bummers' bykes, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 146. Frf. An auld feal-dyke, Wi' bumbees buzzin' round their byke, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 88. e.Fif. Loupin' a feal-dyke into a bit elumpie o' trees, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. Bwk. The gean-trees stand by the auld faile dyke, Calder *Poems* (1897) 120. Slk. An auld fail-dike round the corn, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 45, ed. 1866. Gall. What the country folk call a fail dyke, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxiv. Keb. Not so good as fail-dykes, fortifications of straw, or old tottering walls, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 187. n.Cy. (J.H.), N.Cy.[1], Nbd.[1] (3) Elg. Robbie's feal housie stood far up the hill, *Abd. Wkly. Press* (June 25, 1898). (4) Sh.I. Close to this well was a cottage in my young days, which was 'felly roofed,' *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). (5) Cai.[1]

3. Phr. *to cast feal*, to cut the surface of the common or pasture ground and carry it to the land intended for corn.

Cai. There is a prevailing mode in this neighbourhood of casting feals, as they are called, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XX. 305. Bnff. Thou forbiddis to cast faill or divett thereon, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 55. s.Sc. The inhabitants . . . got the power of casting feal and divot on the surrounding muirs, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 120.

[**1.** Euery faill Ourfret with fulȝeis of figuris full diuers, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 82. Gael. *fàl*, a sod (M. & D.).]

FAIL, *sb.*² Der. Mining term: a stemple or small timber used to support the ground in lead-mines.

Marshall *Reports Agric.* (1814) IV. 132.

FAIL, *v.*, *adj.* and *sb.*³ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Der. Sur. Sus. Also in forms **faihil** Der.[1]; **feal** Cum.; **feeal** Lakel. [fēl, feəl, fiəl.] **1.** *v.* To decline in strength, grow weak; to break down, become exhausted. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Sc. My mother, failed as she is, thinks nothing of earrying a gang of water up it, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 132, ed. 1894. Elg. The dewless lip, the feature fail'd, They shrink and shiver sair, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 123. Abd. Nor was he fail'd, tho' he grew aul', His blood was nowther freez'd nor caul', Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 241. Frf. Ah, meenister, I'm clean dune, sir—I m clean failed, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 145. Per. I wes sorry to see the Doctor sae failed, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 64. Rnf. He's auld and fail'd and wants his sleep, *Harp* (1819) 131. Ayr. When the marquis is a little mair failed, ye'll be called up to the House of Peers, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxviii. Lnk. Although my sight is greatly failed, I can work for twa-three bawbees yet, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 23. Edb. Ye're sairly failt at baith blank verse an' prose, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 218. Cav. Yon man was stout, but he's failed (M.S.M.). Nhb. He's failed a bit these last two years, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 26. Lakel. He's fecalin fast, Ellwood (1895). Cum. An' for me, fealit an' feckless, I'll lait nae new biel, Powley *Echoes Cum.* (1875) 15; Thoo's failed varra sair o' leät, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 11. n.Yks.[1] T'au'd man's not lang for this world: he's sair failed of late. w.Yks. (J.W.)

Hence (1) **Failed**, *ppl. adj.* broken down, worn out,

decrepit; (2) **Failing**, *ppl. adj.* showing signs of bodily decay, becoming weak.

(1) **Sc.** If I weren't an old failed wife, it's not standing by the window or sitting at the door-cheek would content me, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 22. **Sh I.** O! wir dey ever fail'd aald man, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 45. **Abd.** Peter Birse's growin' an' aul' fail't stock, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx. **Ayr.** The dyvor's bill can do nae gude to a failed and broken-hearted auld beggarman, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxi. **Edb.** Her devious steps weak, weary, fail'd, The storm with double rage assail d, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 36. **N.I.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[1] He's a failing man and has been for lang.

2. With *off*: to show signs of approaching dissolution, to grow weak.

n.Yks.[1] He's failed off desper't sharp sen last back-end.

3. To die. **Cum.**[1]

4. With *of, with*: to fall ill with, to sicken with, *gen.* used of infectious diseases.

Sur.[1] **Sus.**[1] He looks to me very much as though he was going to fail with the measles.

5. *adj.* Frail, in a weak state of health, wanting in physical power. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

6. *sb.* Decline. See below.

Sh.I. He wis a man apo' da fail o' life, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898).

7. *Obs.* One that fails or disappoints. **Der.**[1]

FAILE, FAILL, see **Fail**, *sb.*[1]

FAIN, *v.* and *int.* **Chs. Stf. Glo. Brks. Som. Dev. Slang.** [fēn, feən.] **1.** *v.* To forbid, refuse, used by boys in their games; to claim a truce. Cf. barley, *int.* See **Fen**, *v.*[2]

Chs. Fains or Fain it, a term demanding a truce in a game, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 415. **Stf.** A boy who had killed another at marbles, that is hit his marble, would call out 'Fain it,' meaning 'you mustn't shoot at me in return'; or if a boy was going to shoot and some inequality of surface was in his way which he would have cleared away, his antagonist would prevent him by calling out 'Fain clears,' *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 517. **Brks.** If a prefect wants anything fetched for him and does not say by whom those who wish to get off going say 'Fain I,' *ib.* **w.Som.**[1] Fain slups (at marbles), fain peepeen (at hide and seek). **Slang.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 517; FARMER.

2. *int.* *Obs.* Only with *neg.*: *No, fain!* No, verily! See **Fay**, *sb.*[1]

Glo.-Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 149; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

FAIN, *adj.*[1] and *adv.* **Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An.** Also written **fane** w.Yks. Lan.; **feign** n.Lan.; **feyn** e.Yks.[1] Lan.; and in forms **faan** w.Yks.[5]; **faen** S. & Ork.[1]; **fahn** e.Yks.[1]; **fene** Lan.; **fine** e.Yks.[1] [fēn, feən.] **I.** *adj.* Glad, happy, well-pleased.

Sc. If your honour's Grace wad but accept a stane or twa, blithe and fain and proud it wad make us, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxviii. **Abd.** I was fain To hear him say, ye'll try't again, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) xx. **Frf.** And, if we've got Lord Ormelie, Oh! wow but I'll be fain, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 207. **Per.** I'll warrant we were a' right fain . . . When we got houses of our ain, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 49. **Rnf.** He [Cupid] filled her heart brimfu' o' love, And Jock was dancin' fain o't, BARR *Poems* (1861) 42. **Ayr.** We baith were unco fain, John, To hear their prattling din, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 281. **Lnk.** There's something aboot it [home] that makes the heart fain, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 6. **Lth.** I'm fain an' proud to hear ye say what ye say o' oor candidate, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 263. **Edb.** My ain dear Meg, ye've made me fain, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 199. **Dmf.** I'll tell you something Some fowk wad be fain tae ken, REID *Poems* (1894) 148. **Slk.** Oh! never was man sae delighted and fain, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 287. **Gall.** His hopes were high, his heart was fain, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 45 ed. 1897. **Keb.** Aye unco fain, When daddy comes hame at e'en, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 205. **n.Ir.** SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 226; 'An east rain makes fools fain,' common saying, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) IX. 78. **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] Fair words makes fools fain, *Prov.* **Nhb.** Which made our Englishmen fain, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 347. **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** J.E.D. **Lakel.** Wey Geordie aws fain To see thee again, *Local Sng.*, ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.** Our Sally wud be fain, Should Lanty but comeback, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 39. **Wm.** To watch her maks yan fain, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 6; (E.C.) **n.Yks.**[1] There's many'll be fain if it ho'ds fair ower t'moorn. **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's fain ti be wiv her muther ageean. **e.Yks.**[1] Feyn an glad. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah's faner ta meet ye ner he'd be ta meet them, *Nidderdale Obs.* (1871) *Preface*; **w.Yks.**[1] I dare say, thou wor fain enif to get shut on him, ii. 294; **w.Yks.**[2,4]; **w.Yks.**[5] Monny a one . . . ad he glad an fāan o' t'job, 44. **Lan.** Aw am fane to see thi, owd lad, *Sam Sondnokkur*, pt. vi. 24; Aw'm some an' feyn to see't, STANDING *Echoes* (1888) 6; I'm fene t'hyeor it, WALKER *Plebeian Politics* (1796) 5, ed. 1801; **Lan.**[1] n.Lan. We'll be feign an rejoice in tha, PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** He were some fain when aw towd him th' rebels had gone back, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15; **Chs.**[1] Au were rare and fain as he got th' job an' not me; **Chs.**[2] Breet a—rd rain makes foos fain: that is, when a rainy cloud is succeeded by a little brightness in the sky, fools rejoice, thinking it will soon be fair weather; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy m fain tŭ sey yŭ [I'm fain to see yŏ]. Not common. **Der.**[2] I'm fain to see thee. **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **e.An.** If you give me a shilling, I shall be fain, DAVIES *Swan and her Crew* (c. 1870) 233; **e.An.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fainly**, (*a*) *adv.* gladly, eagerly, excitedly; (*b*) *adj.* pleasant, welcome, gladsome; (2) **Fainness**, *sb.* gladness.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** While fainly they fidgit at ilka tale, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 303. **Abd.** I'd own you as a brither fainly, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 163. **Ayr.** I'm far frae her I fainly loo, BROWN *Ballads* (1850) 173. (*b*) **Sh.I.** Hits sklender croopeen an' fainly vind, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897). (2) **Sc.** For fainness, deary, I'll gar ye keckle, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Mis.* (1724) I. 35. ed. 1871. **w.Sc.** The young things nearly grat for fainness, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 272.

2. Desirous, eager. Also used *advb.*

Sc. Yon's the gate to heaven, that ye are sae fain of, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxix. **Bnff.**[1] He's unco fain o' the drap dram. **Abd.** Wattie wis fidgin' fain; 'an' aye', quo' he, 'Some canty bit lass I'll mak' my bride,' *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 39. **Fif.** Jamie cam' to me A' fidgin' an' fain, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 12. **Edb.** Being as fain to have his curiosity gratified as myself, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** He is fain towards me, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 10; **n.Yks.**[1] Ah's fain for my dinner, any ways; **n.Yks.**[2] 'I'm nut fain o' my meat,' I have no desire for food. **e.Yks.** We're desp'rate fain te get ya' te cum te Nestleton, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 36. **w.Yks.** I'm fain to hear plenty o' news, *Yksman.* XXXVI. 678. **Lan.** I'm none so fain o' goin' rampagin' about the country, FOTHERGILL *Healey* (1884) xv; I ha' a trouble as I'm fain to hide, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) xli; **Lan.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Anybody 'ud suppose yo' was feen o' a black oy to hear yo talk a-that'n. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Fainness**, *sb.* desire, liking.

Bnff.[1] He hiz an unco fainness for the drink.

3. Fond, affectionate; in love. Also used *advb.*

Elg. They say ye're fain o' laird and lord, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 221. **Bnff.**[1] He's gey fain o' ir noo. **Abd.** Were she o' me as fain, I'd nae be cauld nor shy, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 99; Ye're sae singin'-fain—I'll try a sang on a forbear o' mine ain, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 38. **Ked.** Now Sandy is come back again, Of him I am right fain, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 19. **Slg.** I've come to my dearie, To tell her I love her, and love her as fain, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 205. **Rnf.** We baith gat fu', an' syne grew fain, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 3. **Lnk.** I claspit her sae close to me, an' kissed her aye sae fain, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 164. **Ayr.** Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 37. **Lnk.** Lovers young an' fain, Wha meet thegither in the glen, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 115. **Lth.** Loot owre me wi' smile sae fain, Listen to thy callant's strain, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 4. **Keb.** I am not twice fain (as the proverb is), but once and forever, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 303. **Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fainfu'**, (2) **Fainly**, (*a*) *adj.* affectionate, kind, amiable; (*b*) *adv.* fondly, affectionately; (3) **Fainness**, *sb.* love, affection, fondness; (4) **Fainsome**, *adj.* fond.

(1) **Or.I.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (2, *a*) **S. & Ork.**[1] (*b*) **Keb.** She wad toss on her couch and fainly wad think O' the laddie that never wad come, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 80. (3) **Bnff.**[1] **Dmb.** Fainness wadna let me thole, TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 67. **Rnf.** I hae a sneakin' fainness too To woo the muse in Tartan, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 163. **Ayr.** It was viewed with awe, as a thing done under the impulses of fraud, or fainness, or fatality, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) x. (4) **n.Yks.**[2] They're fainsome o' tecan t'other.

4. *adv.* Gladly, willingly; fondly.

Frf. The women they would fain have left behind them, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) v. **Rnf.** I've I cen through fancy's fairy beams, Sae fain's I hae been fidgin', WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 68. **Peb.** To Elsridge hill I've trudged fu' fain To beg the wale o' gospel fare, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 28. **Dmf.** Whan struttin' up sae fain His

tae took Nelly's corner stane, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 226. **Nhb.** We're fidgin a fu' fain. CHARNLEY *Fisher's Garl.* (1824) 7. **Cum.** We'r suèr he'd fain . . . ha' gone wid thee. GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 6. **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** An' aw'd fain do summat for Mester Clegg, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xlvi. **Chs.**[1] I'd fain do it. **Der.** For when you would fain it will not be, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 19. **Nhp.**[1] I'd fain have you stay. **Shr.**[1] I'd fayn gōō to the far o' Thursday on'y fur gettin' them turmits in afore theer comes rayn. **Nrf.** He fain would have had me to do it (M.C.H.B.). **Suf.**[1] He'd fain have had her.

FAIN, *adj.*[2] Sc. Also written **fane** Cai.[1] [fēn.] **1.** Of grain: damp, not thoroughly dry, not fit to be taken in from the field. Rxb. (JAM.) **2.** Of meal: of bad quality, made from grain insufficiently ripe. Cai.[1]

FAINAIGUE, *v.* Shr. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **feneage** Cor.[1]; **feneague** Glo.[1] Cor.[3]; **fenege** Wil.; **fenigy** w.Cor.; **fernaigue** Glo.[1]; **fernig** Dev.[2] Cor.[2]; **finague** Shr.[2]; **finēg** Dor.[1]; **finegue** Hrf.[1]; **funeague** Cor.[3]; **furnaig** Shr.[1]; **furnig(g** Dev.[2] Cor.[12]; **venaig** w.Cy. (HALL.) [fənē·g, fənĭ·g.] **1.** To revoke at cards. Cf. **renege**.

Shr.[1] *Obsol.*; **Shr.**[2] He's finagued shute [suit]. **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 54. **Dor.**[1] You finēged. **Dev., Cor.** When Mr. Simpson . . . had said 'fainaiguing' (where others said 'revoking'), we had pretended not to notice it, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xii. **Cor.**[1]

2. To fail of a promise, to play truant, to shirk work.

Hrf.[1] **Glo.**[1] If two men are heaving a heavy weight, and one of them pretends to be putting out his strength, though in reality leaving all the strain on the other, he is said to feneague. **Dor.**[1] **Dev.**[2] He said he would come, then he fernig'd. **Cor.**[1] He agreed with the boy for a month at £4 a-year, and he went away and feneaged that boy, and never took him nor paid him; **Cor.**[3] **w.Cor.** Most freq. applied to cases where a man has shown appearances of courtship to a woman and then left her without any apparent reason, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300.

3. To deceive by flattery; to obtain by improper means, to cheat.

Cor. But a maiden came one day And feneaged his heart away, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 25; **Cor.**[12]

Hence (1) **Fainaiging**, *ppl. adj.* cheating, deceiving; (2) **Fainaiguer**, *sb.* a cheat, deceiver.

(1) **Cor.**[1] A fainaiging vellun [villain]. (2) *ib.*

[Cp. OFr. *fornier*, 'nier, dénier' (LA CURNE); Lat. *foris* + *negāre*. For the dial. form *-eague* (*-aigue*) cp. *reneague* (*renege* in SHAKS.), to deny, revoke, and Fr. *renier*.]

FAINS, *adv.* Shr.[2] [fēnz.] Of necessity, needs.

Company dropped in, and so I was fains to wait. Instead o' fettling the hos, he mun fains go off to bed.

[Cp. lit. E. construction *to be fain to do a thing*, to be obliged. I must be fain to bear with you, SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 127. See **Fain**, *adj.*[1]]

FAINT, *adj.* Dev. [fēnt.] Of the weather: close, sultry, oppressive. Cf. **fainty**.

The weather be very faint, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 93.

FAINT, see **Fient**.

FAINTLY, *adv.* Sc. [fē·ntli.] Weak, faint.

Lnk. Her feeble strength began fast to fail; For want of warmth she faintly grew, EWING *Poems* (1892) 5.

FAINTNESS, *sb.* Yks. [feə·ntnəs.] A sickly taste; excessive sweetness.

n.Yks. In recommending glycerine as a cure for a cold, to be taken inwardly, advice was given to mix it with whisky, which would take the faintness off (R.H.H.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

FAINTY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Dev. Also written **faintie** Sc. [fē·nti, feə·nti.] **1.** Faint, languid, weak. Of the weather: close, sultry, oppressive.

w.Yks. It [wind] cums in varry pleasantly for cooiling foaks when thare ovver warm an fainty, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 5. **War.** A fainty smell (J.R.W.). **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] **s.Oxf.** And me feeling that queer and fainty-like, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 110. **Dev.** I be wivvery along o' the fainty weather, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 157, ed. 1896; I zim tha weather is cruel fainty tū-day, zir. There's thinder about, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fainty-ground**, ground when passing over which it is thought necessary to have a bit of bread in one's pocket in order to prevent fainting; also called **Hungry-grund**. Lnk. (JAM.); (2) **-haitches**, slight indisposition. Chs.[1]

FAINTY-BAG, *sb.* se.Wor.[1] A lady's fancy bag.

FAIPLE, see **Fipple**.

FAIR, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Cor. Also written **fare** Sc. [fēr, feə(r).] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Fair-a-mo** (or **Fair-mo**), a pig-fair held at St. Ives on the Saturday before Advent Sunday; (2) **-day dyke**, an obstruction made in the road by boys upon a fair-day, in order to extract gifts from the passers-by.

(1) **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 113; **Cor.**[12] (2) **Cum.**[1]

2. A gift, present from a fair. Cf. **fairin(g**.

Kcd. So to the fair our lover went . . . To buy some fare to his ain dearie, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 5. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] What'll ye buy us for me fair?

Hence *the choice o' fair, phr.* the choice of a gift, present.

Frf. The choice o' fair frae them she'll beg, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 16.

3. *v.* To treat at a fair.

Frf. To fair his lass a heart he'll shaw, Tho' he shou'd leg to France, For want some day, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 20.

FAIR, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Aus. and Amer. Also written **far** Oxf.[1]; **fare** Lan.; and in forms **feear** Cor.; **vaair** Brks.[1]; **vare** Dev.[1] [fēr, feə(r), fiə(r).] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Fair awney**, fair play; (2) **— back**, a wrestling term: a fall in which three points are touched—head, shoulders, and back; (3) **— balls**, see **— awney**; (4) **-days**, the goose-grass, *Potentilla anserina*; (5) **— death**, a natural death; (6) **— dinkum**, fair dealing, that which is just and equitable; (7) **— dos**, see **— dinkum**; (8) **— folk**, a name given to the fairies; (9) **-fuir-days** (or **-foor-days**), broad daylight as contrasted with night; (10) **-grass**, (*a*) see **-days**; (*b*) the buttercup, *Ranunculus bulbosus*; (11) **— gravels**, a term used in playing marbles, see below; (12) **-guid-day**, good morning; (13) **-guid-e'en**, good evening; (14) **— hair**, a name given to the tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep; (15) **— lady**, a kept woman; (16) **— maid** (or **maids**) **of France**, (*a*) a double garden variety of saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata*; (*b*) a cultivated variety of bastard pellitory or sneeze-wort, *Achillea Ptarmica*; (17) **— maids**, the snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*; (18) **— mile**, the name given to a road near Blewbury, where it is perfectly straight and nearly level for the space of one mile; (19) **-rings**, circles of green grass in pasture; (20) **-strae death**, a natural death; (21) **— trade** (or **trading**), smuggling; (22) **-tro-days**, daylight; (23) **— ups**, see **— dinkum**; (24) **-walling**, the level, smoothly-built masonry or brick-work above the roughly-built foundations.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] Noo! neeah cheeatin; let's hé fair awney. (2) **Dev.** Now let us finish the weary game with a final turn and a fair hack, BARING-GOULD *Urith* (1891) 372. (3) **Abd.** Gi'e ay fair ba's. Your sangs will ha'e the better sound, The fewer flaws, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 18. (4) **Nhb.**[1] (5) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (6) **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). (7) **Wm.** Fair-dos amang mates (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Doant pawse a chap when he's dahn; fair dooes, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Oxf.**[1] Aul uny waunts iz 'faa·r 'doo·z, un 'faa·r 'doo z uuyl 'aa, fuur aul 'dhee uur 'en'i budi els [All I wants is far dooes, and far dooes I'll 'a, for all thee or anybody else]. **Brks.**[1] Thess hev vaair doos an' not try to best one 'nother. **Hmp.** No cheating! let's have fair dos (T.L.O.D.). **I.W.** I thinks it's pretty welt fair do's (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] I got to gi'n your sacks o' taeties, and then 'twool be about fair doos booath zides. (8) **ne.Sc.** The name of fairy was not pleasing to them and men spoke of them as the fair folk or the gueede neebours, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 59. **Ayr.** The laird's colley. . . helpin' the sel' o't to some o' the fair-folks brose as they sat oot to cule at the mooth o' the Blair Cove, was chased into the cove, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 106. (9) **Bch.** For deil be-licket has he done Fan it was fair-fuir days, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 10. **Lnk.** Be that time it was fair foor days As fou's the house could pang, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 271 (JAM.). (10, *a*) **Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxvi. 136. (*b*) **Rxb.** Said to be denominated from the whiteness of the under-part of the leaf (JAM.). (11) **ne.Wor.** When there are a lot down on the ground, a big boy stoops down and picks them all up, saying as he does so 'Fair gravels.' A slightly disguised form of stealing! (J.W.P.) (12, 13) **Gall.** The two old wives said neither 'Fair-guid-e'en' nor 'Fair-guid-day,' CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. (14) **Slg.** (JAM.) (15) **Chs.**[1]

(16 *a* **Bck.** (*b*) **Mid.** (17) **Nrf.** s.**Hmp.** She sent up a bit o' lad's-love . . . and some 'fair-maids,' VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xi. (18 **Brks.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 271. (19) **Dur.**[1] (20) **Sc.** You are come to no house o' fair-strae death, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxvii; The loss o' her we could hae borne Had fair-strae death ta'en her awa', CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 196. **Abd.** Death is, in a double sense, a godsend—such, indeed, is to them a gracious notice, even when it comes in a 'fair strae' kind of way, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 32. (21) **Or I.** Betts . . . had prosecuted the 'fair trade' from the time he was the height of a serving-mallet, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 61. s.**Hmp.** 'Fair trading'—for the ill-sounding word 'smuggling' was never used, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiv. (22) **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 302. (23) **w.Yks.** Lets o feər ups [let us have 'fair' dealing] (J.W.). (24) **Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1]

2. Plausible, pleasant.

Sh.I. Da impedent jaed . . . comes in wi' her fair face an' says ta me, says shü, 'Peggy, will du gie me a perrie air o' bland?' STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 42. **Lnk.** Some folks, when they meet you, are wonderfu' fair, And wad hug you as keen as an auld Norway bear, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 33, ed. 1897.

Hence (1) **Fair-calling,** (*a*) *sb.* address, skill, care; (*b*) *adj.* plausible, smooth-tongued, flattering, wheedling; (2) **-faced,** *adj.* plausible in appearance, deceitful; (3) **-farand,** *adj.* beautiful to the eye but noxious, hurtful; (4) **-fashioned** (or **-fassint**), *adj.* having a greater appearance of discretion than in reality, plausible, fair-seeming.

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] It'll need fair-caan afore he get oot o' that scraip. (*b*) **Sc.** They keepit weel in wi' their masters an' war discreet an' fair-ca'in to a body, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 163 (JAM.). **Frf.**, **Slg.**, **Lth.** (JAM.) (2) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Gall.** A fair-faced, hard-natured, ill-hearted woman, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 103. (3) **Ags.** He's owre fair farrand for me (JAM.). **Kcb.** Fra the fields May white fair farren frosts keep far awa! DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 8 (JAM.). (4) **Sc.** Hegh, sirs, sae fair-fashioned as we are! Mony folk ca' me Mistress Wilson, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) v; Ye are aye sae fair-fashioned, Maister Austin, that there's scarce ony saying again ye, *St. Johnstoun*, II. 195 (JAM.). **Ags.** Fair-fassint (JAM.).

3. Clean, tidy, set in order; level, even.

Sc. The manse kitchen was fair for the day, HOLDSWORTH *How Dave won back to Lizbeth*, in *Chapman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895). **n Lin.**[1] Th' taable top duzn't stan' fair.

4. Of the weather: calm, opposed to stormy.

Or.I. It is fair but rainy (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**[1]

5. Likely, having a good chance.

Rnf. I wadna like to cum in his grups, for he wad be fair to waur. Gin he gang into that trade, he'll be fair to loss the wee pennie that he has to the fore (JAM.).

6. Soft; slow. **Wm.** (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

7. Open to view, plainly to be seen, clear.

n.Yks.[1] T'road's fair to see. It's varry fair to see whilk on 'em is biggest favourite. **ne.Yks.**[1] Fair ti see, fair ti tell. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** Thaay was fair to knaw, wi' the'r black ees and bludy heäds, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 87; **n.Lin.**[1] Lincoln Minster's fair to see fra Barton Field.

8. Complete, utter, sheer, thorough.

Sc. He was in a fair panic lest they should see him and be indignant with him, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 17. **Per.** Chowin' awa at the beech-nuts and the acorns for fair starvation, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 10. **Lnk.** I'm sure they're twa fair diverts, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 98. **Ayr.** They make a fair bauchle o' God, SERVICE *Dr. Dugmd* (ed. 1887) 18. **Gall.** The sichts an' the soun's that we witnessed, Amaist made me greet for fair shame, IRVING *Fireside Lays* 1872 232. **N.Cy.**[1] It's fair swindling. **Cum.**[1] It's a fair sham. **Wm.** He gemma a faer sneck posset, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 16. **w.Yks.** Aht o' fair pitty, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 6. s.**Not.** That gell's a fair treal; I can't do noat with 'er (J.P.K.). **War.**[3] **Wor.** A fair foul in their opponents' goal, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 5, 1896). **Dev.** (R.P.C.); **Dev.**[1] I did'n think dame was such a zoft and vare totle, 5.

9. *adv.* Quite, entirely, completely.

Sc. When ye ken yourself that I am fair incompetent, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xii. **Sh.I.** Bi dis time he's fair debaetliss, an' it tak's him a braa while ta finn oot what end o' him wis meent ta gang foremist, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 55. **Frf.** 'I fair forgot,' Hendry answered, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) iii. **Per.** He's fair fozzy wi' trokin' in his gairden, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 206. **Fif.** He is a bonnie drawer, an' fair daft aboot it, ROBERTSON *Provost* 1894) 67. s.**Sc.** Ye've fair dammered her leddyship. She's a face like snaw, SNAITH *Fiercheart* (1897) 42. **Ayr.** I'm fair surprised, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 38. **Lnk.** It fair cowes the gowan a' thegither, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 9. **Lth.** I'm fair sick o' the very name o' the election, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 263. **e.Lth.** My breath was fair taen awa wi' the way he had opened oot upon me, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 195. **Gall.** Till I was fair driven out of my breath, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xix. **Nhb.** Whisky disn't agree wi' me; it mak's me fair mozled, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) II. 184; Aa's fair sick o' love, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 8; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** I'se fair perished with cold, REA *Beckside Boggle* (1886) 285. **Wm.** This lass a Dixon war fair pinean fer Tomson, ROBISON *Auld Taales* (1882) 3. **n.Yks.**[1] Ah nivver seed sikan a lahtle cat for laking: its fair wild; **n.Yks.**[2] It fair flang him. It fair capp'd me [it quite cured me; said of medicine]. **ne.Yks.**[1] T'maisther wer fair ranty when he seed what t'lad had deean. **e.Yks.**[1] It fair beeats me to knaw hoo they live. **w.Yks.** It were fair like what they say heaven is, FLETCHER *Wapentake* (1895) 26; They wer fare capt with gittan lost, LUCAS *Stud. Nulderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; There is 'at says they're fair feared on him, BRONTË *Agnes Grey* (1847) xi; **w.Yks.**[1] It's fair shameful; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Aw wur fare fast, *Sam Sondnokkur*, pt. iii. 13; **Lan.**[1] Aw wur fair shuddering wi' cowd. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** I'm fair stifled, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 224. **n.Lin.** He begins to get fair stall'd, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 67; **n.Lin.**[1] Lops! why he's fair wick wi' 'em, an' he's that idled he weänt pick 'em off. She was fair oher setten when she heärd her lad was run'd oher by th' traain. **Sus.** (E.E.S.) [**Aus.** My dog—he goes fair mad when I come back to the station, TASMA *In her Youth* (1890) x.]

Hence (1) **Fair-capping,** *sb.* a name given to a kind of stove-polish, manufactured in Bradford about 1890-91; (2) **Fairleens,** *adv.* almost, very nearly, not quite.

(1) **w.Yks.** It was advertized under that name (S.K.C.). (2) **Sh.I.** Bi dis time it wis fairleens dark, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 56.

10. Truly, really, actually; used as an intensitive.

Nhb.[1] In earnest, in reality. **e.Yks.** I fair pines sometimes to hev another look at his dear face, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 283. **w.Yks.** Ye fair couldn't feshion to charge three guineas, *Yksman.* (1875) 93, col. 2; He wor a nice seght . . . wi' t'mud fair siling off him, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. v. **Lan.** Fair singin' for thee to seawk at it, WAUGH *Tufts of Heather*, l. 29 (ed. Milner). **ne.Lan.** Thaa fair maks me shamed, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 96. s.**Not.** I fair had to put my fingers in my ears. PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 24.

11. Plainly, easily, distinctly; frankly, downright.

Cum. Noo just tell me fair. GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 24. **n.Yks.** I can hear the knapping o' that crutch as fair as owt, LINSKILL *Haven Hill* (1886) li. **e.Yks.** Yer can see oor granny's 'ouse se fair (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** A kəd sit əz feər əz out [I could see it as plainly as anything] (J.W.). s.**Not.** I'll thrash yer if yer do. I've to'd yer fair (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] We can see Kidby lamps very fair to-neet fra th' top o' Yalthrup Hill.

12. Straight, exactly, evenly, just.

Sc. She sat down fair in front of him, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xxi. **Gall.** He looked the dragoons and wild riders fair in the face, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) ix. **Nhb.**[1] He hit him fair on the heed. Fair i' the middle. **Cum.**[3] Wasn't set varra fair atween t'een, I. **w.Yks.** He fell fair on his face (Æ.B.); They set a table fair it taan gate, *Dewsbry Olm.* (1865) 10; She was fair in front of me, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 30. **Lan.** Deawn come th' hat an let fair o' th' top o' Lolly wife yed, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 8. **n.Lin.** He was set plaayin' fair i' middle o' th' road, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 79.

13. Phr. (1) *Fair and bet,* completely beaten, exhausted; (2) — *and clear,* plainly, clearly; (3) — *and moderate,* fairly and moderately; (4) — *and softly,* softly, gently; (5) — *and tidy,* fair and square, equitable; (6) — *to middling,* tolerably.

(1) **Yks.** I's sewer I were fair an' bet wi' it all, BARING-GOULD *Oddities* (1874) I. 234, ed. 1875. **n.Yks.** Thoo's fair and bet wi' this lahtle bag, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 54. (2) **Cor.** Now I'll pitch into un feear and cleear, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 11. (3) **Ayr.** We drank fair and moderate, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 39. (4) **Sc.** Nay, nay, but let us go fair and softly, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxiii. (5) **Glo.**[1] (6) **Lan.** I guess my wallet's fair-to-middling fat, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 66. [**Amer.** Common in replying to the question, 'How are you?' *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 210.]

14. *Comb.* with *prep., adv.,* &c. (1) **Fair anent,** just opposite, close by; (2) — **down,** (*a*) thoroughly; (*b*) downright, thorough, real; (3) — **even anent,** exactly opposite; (4) — **furth,** (5) **-furth-the-gate,** straightforward, honest.

(1) **n.Yks.** Ligging all is length on t'grund e his Sundy koit fair anent door ot hause, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **w.Yks.** They sat fair anent me, *Yksman.* (Oct. 1878) 266. (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** Fair-down

stalled [right-down tired] (C.C.R.). (*b*) **w.Yks.** That's t'fair-daan truth abaaght it, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts* (1845 32; This is all a bit a fair daan, honest Yorkshire truth, *ib. Trip ta London* (1851) 6. (3) **w.Yks.** That's Jim Gutterfrog, wot lives fair even anent tha, *ib. Bairnsla Ann.* (1858 29. (4) **Bnff.**[1] (5) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**[1] He's a fair-furth-the-gate man.

15. *sb.* Phr. (1) *Aff the fair*, off the level, unevenly balanced; (2) *Fair fall* (or *faw*), (*a*) good luck to, well betide, blessings on (some one); (*b*) farewell; (3) *for fair* (or *-s*), in reality, in earnest, seriously.

(1) **Lnk.** Blin' fortune's wheel is aff the fair, An' wagglessair as it rins roon, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 10. (2, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Fair fa' the sonsy stately three . . . Fair fa' their steeve and sturdy hips, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 52. **Abd.** Fair fa' oor folk! they've deen their very best, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 28. **Kcd.** Fair fa' the guidwives o' Lhanbryd, The comely guidwives o' Lhanbryd, Grant *Lays* (1884) 144. **Frf.** Fair fa' ye Kett, ye thump it weel, Morison *Poems* (1790) 26. **Fif.** Fair fa' you, honest dainty chiel', I hear you're now a laird, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 50. **Rnf.** Fair fa' the generous heart and true I gat ye frae, Young *Pictures* (1865) 134. **Ayr.** Fare fa' my collier laddie, Burns *Collier Laddie*, st. 6. **Lnk.** Fair fa' thee, Robin, sweet ye sing, Tho' cauld November's win's do blaw, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 42. **Lth.** Fair fa' his guid auld face, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 10. **Edb.** Fair fa' ye, friend! Accept our blissen For a' ye've said! Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 57. **Bwk.** Fair fa' you, Johny Robertson! Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 6. **Slk.** 'Fair fa' your heart, Maron,' said he, 'we'll say nae mair aboot it,' Hogg *Tales* (1838) 3, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Fair fa' yer gracefu' lyart pow, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 103. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Our navvy an volunteers, fair faw 'em, ii. 305. **Chs.**[1] 'Fair-faw Johnny; he's best lad o' th' two; an con get him to work a bit,' that is, give me Johnny in preference to someone else named. In common use fifty years since, but becoming *obs.* **s.Chs.** A mother gives her child one apple; the child then asks for another; the mother says 'No, no! fair faw o' one,' i.e. be thankful that you have got one T.D.). (*b*) **Lan** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (3) **Nhb.**[1] Nyen o' yor shamin; gan on for fairs this time! 'Aw myest could wish, for his dear sake, That aw'd been drowned for fair,' Gilchrist *Bold Archy*. 'That's nobbut lees; come, speak for fairs,' Corvan *Bull Dog o' Shields* (1853 .

16. *v.* Of the weather: to clear up, leave off raining, become fine. *Gen.* with *up*.

Sc. Ringan was edging gradually off with the remark that it didna seem like to fair, *Smugglers* 1819) I. 162 (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Nhb.** When it faired up, White *Nhb. and Border* (1859) 448. **e.Dur.**[1] **n Yks.**[1] 'It's been a sharpish dowafall while it lasted; but Ah thinks its boun t'fair now.' 'Ay, its like fairing oop.' **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah think it'll fair up inoo. **w.Yks.** The day's goin' to fair oop (T.P.F.). [Amer. Bartlett.]

Hence **Fairing**, *ppl. adj.* clearing, ceasing to rain.

e.Lth. A never-fairing shower Comes flickering on the blast, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 80.

FAIRANTICKLES, see **Fern-tickles.**

FAIRATION, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Shr. Also written **faarashun** Yks.; **fairashan** w.Yks.; **fairayshin** Cum. [fē'rei·ʃən.] Fair play, fair dealing; consideration, fairness; also used *attrib.*

Cum. We mun hev fairayshin furst, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 26; **Cum.**[3] Does t'e think o' 's nūt fairation, 62. **Wm.** Will thoo see 'at ah've fairation an ah'll feit him? (B.K.) **Yks.** He'll say et poor Haworth never yet hed faarashun, *Haworth Railway* (ed. 1876) 3. **w.Yks.** Let's have fairation (S.P.U.); 'English' foaks like a bit a fairashan, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 39. **Lan.** 'Goo on, an' get th' tale finisht; cut it short, an' have a little bit o' fairation,' said Tum, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 37. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.** (S.W.) **Shr.**[1] 'Let's have fairation' is commonly said when trickery is suspected. More than thirty years ago, I remember an old man who used the word oddly, as 'Let's have fairation doos,' *Bygones* (1880) 141.

FAIRCE, see **Fierce.**

FAIRD, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **ferd** (Jam.). A violent onset, a stir, bustle. Also used *fig.*

Sc. It was our great surprise to have at once been at handy-strokes, well understanding that the ferd of our hot spirits could not long abide in edge, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 70 (Jam.). **Ayr.** When ye see it, and cannot win to it, make not a claite to it, a faird only to be at it, and leave it there, Dickson *Writings* (1600) I. 188, ed. 1845. **Lnk.** E'en tho' there was a drunken laird To draw his sword and make a faird, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 16; Let them alane; it's but a faird, it'll no last lang (Jam.).

Hence **Fairdie**, *adj.* (1) passionate, irascible; (2) clever, handy.

(1) **Ayr.** I ablins hae gaen oure far wi' you; an' giff I hae done sae dinna grow fairdie, *Edb. Mag.* Apr. 1821) 352 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** With ane ev'n keel before the wind She is right fairdy with a sail, Ramsay *Evergreen* (1724) 67, ed. 1874; Grose 1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[He with greit faird of wyngis flaw throw the sky, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 38.]

FAIRD, see **Fard.**

FAIR-FA', *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *v.* To wrestle.

The twa loons begood to fair-fa' in fun (or fair-fa' ither; or fair-fa' wee ither); but they seen geed t'earnest.

Hence **Fair-fa'ing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of wrestling.

2. *sb.* A wrestling match.

FAIRFLE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] An eruption of the skin, esp. in phr. *to be in a fairfle*, to have an eruption of the skin, to itch.

Slk. (Jam.) **Rxb.** He's a' in a fairfle, he wad break o'er a stick (*ib.*).

FAIRGORTA, *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **fairgarta** Don.; **fairgurtha, feargartha.** A 'magic' grass supposed to produce faintness, lit. 'hunger-grass.'

Ir. If one treads on hungry grass—which is said to grow up where persons dining in a field have not thrown some of the fragments to the fairies—he will be seized with what the Irish call feargartha or fairgurtha, hungry disease, an intolerable hunger and weakness, Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) i. **w.Ir.** Fairgurtha or Hungry-grass. Tufts of a peculiar grass that grows on the mountains, on which if any one tread he immediately becomes faint and hungry and incapable of walking. People found dead on the hills are said to have had the Fairgurtha, that is, they stood on a tuft of this grass and lost the power of going on, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 109. **Don.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 362.

[Ir. *feur*, grass + *gorta*, hunger.]

FAIRIN(G, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **faering** Wm.; **faring** Sc.; and in forms **fairling** Dor.; **vaairin'** Brks.[1] [fē'rin, feə'rin.]

1. A present, gift bought at a fair; a gift of money for spending at a fair.

Abd. I sought the Fair . . . To coff what bonny trinkets I mith see, By way o' fairin' to my lass, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 40. **Frf.** Haste draw your purse, an' be nae cross, But gi's a hearty fairin' This Rood Fair day, Morison *Poems* (1790) 17. **Per.** Ilka man has some bit fairin' in his pooch, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 256. **Rnf.** Will, buy me my fairing. Websier *Rhymes* (1835) 5. **Lnk.** At Lanrick fair, what fairings frae the men! Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 173. **Edb.** They'll sit down, an' wee-things clap, An' pit some farings i' their lap, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 45. **Rxb.** Lads and lasses . . . fairins kindly niffer, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 85. **Dmf.** I saw some young anes seekin' fairin's, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 33. **Gall.** They micht be made by the birds o' the air drappin' fairings on them, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xvi. **Ir.** They're goin' after fairin's for their sweethearts, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 97. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] If ye gan, bring'z a fairin hyem, mind! **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Monny a teasty fairin', Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 17. **Wm.** She'l lite omma takkin' her a Lunnan faerin o sum mak, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 16. **n.Yks.** If thoo'l be a good lad a'l bring tha thi fairing (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Tha'll hev to buy a fairin, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1875) 48; **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.** A fairin' it wur at Knutsford last week, Lake *Longleat* (1870) I. xviii; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Have you got your fairins in your handkerchief? Brown *Witch* (1889) 6. **Lin.** I've got some fairings for our mother, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 18. **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hrt.** (H.G.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** To goo an' buy Har liddle niece a fairin', Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 163; **Ess.**[1] **Ken.** Mind you bring me home a fairin' (H.M.). **m.Wil.** The old-fashioned way which consists in standing in the streets, buying 'fairings' for the girls, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 104. **Dor.** Lots of golden money to buy fairlings, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 56, ed. 1895; Let I zee if I caänt vind 'ee a penny vor a vairing, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895 151. **Dev.** She had not been able to give the children more than a penny each for fairing, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) xiii.

2. A certain species of gingerbread; a peculiar mixture of sweets sold at fairs.

Ayr. The last sweetheart I had was a gingerbread faring and I eat it, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxi. **Snf.** These ginger-breads are the most ancient relics of the fair. They are the true fairings, being nothing else originally than representatives of the patron saint of the church,

in honour of whose dedication the fair was held, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 106. **w.Som.**[1] A peculiar kind of thin, brown cake. D ee luyk fae·ureenz ur kaun furts bas·? [Do you like fairings or comforts q.v. best?] **Dev.**[1] **nw.Dev.**[1] Mixed sweets, consisting chiefly of sugared almonds, sugared cinnamon, macaroons, and sugared candy. This mixture would always be supplied in response to an order for, say, '½lb. of fairing.'

3. The holding of fairs; the act of attending fairs.

Frf. Was there in Scotland ever seen Sic fairin' an' sic' rantin' Sin' Allan's Christ's-Kirk on the green, Morison *Poems* (1790) 11. **Dev.** You got nothin' to do, and don't kear about fairing, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 229.

4. *Fig.* Deserts, punishment, esp. in phr. *to get* or *give* (*any one*) *his fairing.*

Sc. Mackay will pit him down . . . he'll gie him his fairing, I'll be caution for it. Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxvii; She's been to the wars, and gotten an unco fairin', Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) x. **Abd.** Gin ye sall slight our country fouk, I vow ye'se get your fairin'! Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 131. **Ayr.** Ah, Tam! ah, Tam! thou'll get thy fairin! In hell they'll roast thee like a herrin! Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 201. **Lnk.** De'il tak' me gin I dinna gie t a flog: I'll gie't its fairing, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 171. **e.Lth** Ye've got your fairin the day, an' I maun say ye're cheap o't, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 195. **Dmf.** Some chiel's to get his weel-won fairin' Ainee they ootset, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 58. **Nhb.** The Tower . . . where traitors gat their fa rins, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 119.

FAIRISH, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Som. Also in forms **feerish** Lei.[1]; **vaairish** Brks.[1] [fē·riʃ, feə·riʃ.]

1. *adj.* Tolerably good, passable, fairly satisfactory.

Frf. He stood up and examined the photograph narrowly. . . 'Fairish,' said Tammas at last, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ix. **Lnk.** Who at once got good engagements at a very fairish pay, M'Lachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 11. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** It's a fairish road to travel (E.W.P.). **n.Yks.**[1] Thee'd hev a fairish crop, bairn, gin t'swedes wur as rank as t'fooal-foot. **w Yks.**[1] Shoe's a fairish beost; **w.Yks.**[5] A fairish sort on a boddy be awal accarnts. **Lan.** Tha's made a fairish job on it, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) v. **n.Lin.**[1] Oats was fairish to year, bud noht to swagger on; it's been oher dry for 'em. **Nhp.**[1] That beast's a fairish un. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] Dhur wuz u fae·ureesh shoa· u bee·us tu fae·ur [There was a pretty good show of cattle at the fair]. **Som.** Herb's chance het wur a purty vairish blow, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 37.

2. Tolerably well in health.

n.Yks. Hoo 'er ya, John?—Wi, mi lad, a've gitten fairish ageean (W.H.). **e Yks.**[1] Hoo is thá?—Oh! fairish. **w.Yks.** He's fairish, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[5] **Nhp.**[1] I'm pretty fairish. **Glo.**[1] How be you?—Oh, I be fairish [virish], thankee. **Oxf.**[1] I be fairish. **Brks.**[1] I be a-veelin' vaarish now zur, ater my lumbaaygo, thenk 'e kindly. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

3. Considerable in amount, fairly large; also used *subst.* a considerable number or quantity.

w.Yks. As it wor gettin on for nooin ther wor a fairish company, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 42; A 'fairish lot,' Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Theer's pritty feerish on 'em this turn. A feerish lot. **Nhp.**[1] There's a fairish lot of apples. There's a fairish crop o' grass. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

4. With *off*, *on*: well-off, having a considerable quantity of.

n.Yks.[1] Fairish off for brass. He's fairish on for bairns: he's getten three mair wiv his new wife. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

5. With *on*: elderly; also partially intoxicated. **Lan.**[1]

6. *adv.* Fairly, pretty well.

Sc. A fairish gude lug and a thoroughly sound pair of lungs, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 107. **n.Yks.** Thoo can give ower noo, thoo's deun fairish fr yah day (W.H.). **e.Yks.**[1] Ah's gettin on fairish wi job. **Lei.**[1] Surs! it's feerish waarm.

FAIRITY, *sb.* Irel. Amer. Fairness.

Ir. We the on'y people he had to see he got fairity after he was gone, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 176. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.]

FAIRLING, see **Fairin(g.**

FAIRLINGS, *adv.* Yks. [feə·rlinz.] 1. Completely, thoroughly; clearly.

n.Yks.[1] Ah's fairlings bet wiv it; **n.Yks.**[2] We're fairlings forwoden. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah can't ken whan it is fairlins.

2. Moderately, fairly.

Yks. Shoea wur fairlings weel; fair eneugh while we coomed oop here, Macquoid *D. Barugh* (1877) Prol. 1.

FAIRLOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. A ship. S. & Ork.[1]

FAIRLY, *adv.* and *int.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Chs. [fē·rli, feə·li.] I. *adv.* In phr. (1) *fairly looking*, good-looking; (2) — *off in the middle*, faint with hunger [not known to our correspondents]; (3) — *on to the bottom*, in mining: a call from banksman to brakesman to lower the cage gently on to the bottom.

(1) **Chs.**[1] Oo's a fairly-lookin woman. (2) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (3) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. Certainly, surely, indeed, used almost with the force of an *int.*; see below.

Bch. Will ye come and help me?—I will that fairly. Is it rainin'?—Ay is it fairly. Do you understand me?—Fairly [surely] (G.W.).

3. *int. Obs.* A call used by carters and ploughmen to stop their drawing cattle. (K.)

FAIRLY, FAIRM, see **Ferly, Farm**, *sb.*

FAIR-MAID, *sb.* Cor. Also written **fair-made** Cor.; and in forms **fermade** Cor.[2]; **fumade** Cor.[12]; **fumadoe** Cor. [fəmē·d.] A cured (formerly smoked) pilchard, prepared for the foreign market.

Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 436, ed. 1896; A pilchard prepared by 'balking' or 'bulking,' Quiller Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[1 2]; **Cor.**[3] The old method of curing was to pile the fish in layers with salt between. The weight of the fish expressed the oil. The fish were packed in barrels, and conveyed to Italy.

[Their pilchards . . . by the name of Fumadoes, with oyle and a lemon, are meat for the mightiest Don in Spain, Fuller *Worthies, Cornwall* (1661) l. 194 (Dav.). Sp. *fumado*, smoked.]

FAIRNEY, *adj.* Sc. In *comb.* **Fairney cloots**, the small horny substances above the hoofs where the pastern of a horse lies, but said to be found only in sheep and goats. See **Cloot.**

Slk. Here's a tyke wi' cloven cloots like a gait, fairney cloots and a'thegither, Hogg *Pouls of Man* (1822) III. 33 (Jam.).

FAIRN-, FAIRNEYTICKLES, see **Fern-tickles.**

FAIRNTOSH, *sb.* Sc. The name given to aqua-vitae formerly distilled in the village of Fairntosh in Ross-shire.

Distinguished by the strong flavour it has acquired in consequence of the use of peat-fuel in its preparation (Jam.); Inishone it was, which will never equal Fairntosh in my own mind, *Clan-Albin* (1815) III. 153 (*ib.*).

FAIRSHIRE, *adv.* e.Lan.[1] Downrightly, used *gen.* in a depreciatory sense. See Sh're.

Of a notorious action: 'It was fairshire.'

FAIRT, see **Feared.**

FAIRWELL, *sb.* w.Yks. Also in form **farewell.** A stone slate about 12½ in. long. (T.H.H.); (W.H.V.)

FAIRY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. Dial. forms. 1. *sing.* (1) **Fairee**, (2) **Fairish**, (3) **Farrisee**, (4) **Ferisher**, (5) **Ferrie**, (6) **Vaairy.**

(1) **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** She had seen a fairish in Fieldhead Hollow; and that was the last fairish that was ever seen on this country side, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) xxxvii. (3) **Suf.**[1] Pronounced Pharisee. (4) **Suf.** (Hall.) (5) **Sh.I.** Wanderin among da muckle grey stanes an' ferrie knowes, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 133. **Frf.** Ferries in a ring Trip round the green, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 11. (6) **Brks.**[1]

2. *pl.* (1) **Faireen**, (2) **Fairees**, (3) **Fairesses**, (4) **Fairishes**, (5) **Fairisies**, (6) **Farisees.**

(1) **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **Lan.** Swaarmt wi' fairees, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 53. (3) **s.Stf.** They sen the fairesses makin' them rings on the grass, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (4) **Shr.**[12] (5) **Ken.**[1] This reduplicated plural of fairy—fairyses—gives rise to endless mistakes between the fairies of the story-books and the Pharisees of the Bible; **Ken.**[2] (6) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** If ya luv Sussex folk ya maun luv de farisees, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289; **Sus.**[1] The Sussex country people confuse the ideas of fairies and Pharisees in a most hopeless manner.

II. Dial. meanings. In *comb.* (1) **Fairies' butter**, a soft, yellowish substance found in the crevices of limestone rocks, when sinking for lead-ore; cf. **fairy-butter**; (2) — **facen**, fossil echini found in chalk; (3) — **hair**, the lesser dodder, *Cuscuta Epithymum*; (4) — **heads**, the fossil

echini, *Galerites castanea*; (5) — **horse**, the common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (6) — **petticoats**, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (7) — **table** (or **tables**), (*a*) the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, and other fungi; (*b*) the marsh penny-wort, or sheep's-bane, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; (8) — **washing-nights**, nights when fairies are supposed to wash and mangle their clothes; (9) **Fairy's bath** (or **Fairies' bath**), the fungus, Jew's ears or blood-cups, *Peziza coccinea*; (10) **Fairy-bell**, see — **petticoats**; (11) **-bird**, the lesser tern, *Sterna minuta*; (12) **-butter**, a species of fungus, *Tremella albida*, *arborea*, and *mesenterica*, of yellowish colour and gelatinous consistence, found growing upon rotten wood; also called **Star-jelly**; (13) **-cap**, see — **petticoats**; (14) — **changeling**, a supposed fairy child left in exchange for a human one; (15) — **cheeses**, the dwarf-mallow, *Malva rotundifolia*; (16) — **cups**, (*a*) the cowslip, *Primula veris*; (*b*) see **-'s bath**; (*c*) small stones perforated by friction; (17) — **dart**, a flint arrow-head; cf. **elf-shot**; (18) **-fern**, the maiden-hair fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*; (19) — **fingers**, see — **petticoats**; (20) — **flax**, the dwarf or purging flax, *Linum catharticum*; (21) — **glove**, see — **petticoats**; (22) — **grass**, the quaking grass, *Briza media*; (23) — **green**, a small circle of darker green grass found in meadows and pasture land, believed to be the spot on which the fairies hold their dances; (24) — **hammer**, a species of stone hammer; (25) **-'s heart**, the fossil echini, *Spatangus coranguinum*; (26) — **hillocks**, verdant knolls, which the fairies are supposed to inhabit; (27) — **kirns**, a name given to some curious perforations in the rocky channel of a burn; (28) — **lanthorn**, the glow-worm, *Lampyris noctiluca*; (29) **-lint**, see **-flax**; (30) — (or **fairies**) **loaf**, fossil echini, the *Ananchytes ovatus* and the *Clypeus orbicularis*, found in chalk; (31) **-money**, (*a*) a treasure-trove, money or treasure found on or under the ground; (*b*) the seed-spores of a cup-shaped fungus; (32) **-paths**, soft evening breezes; (33) **-pipes**, small tobacco-pipes found in the ground; (34) **-pools**, pools in which fairies are supposed to bathe; (35) — **purses**, (*a*) a kind of fungus, found growing upon sandy land in autumn, shaped like a cup or old-fashioned purse with small objects inside; prob. *Nidularia Campanulata*; (*b*) the egg-cases of the spotted dog-fish, *Squalus canicalus*; (36) — **rade**, an expedition made by the fairies to the spot where they are to hold their annual banquet on the 1st of May; (37) **-ring**, see **-green**; (38) **-sparks**, electric sparks or phosphoric light sometimes seen on clothes at night; also called **Shell-fire**; (39) — **stirrup**, a knot in a horse's mane; (40) — **stones**, fossil echini such as *encrinites*, *coprolites*, and *entrochi*; (41) **-stricken** (or **-struck**), (*a*) struck by a 'fairy dart,' which was supposed to have an evil effect upon whomever it struck; (*b*) paralysis; (42) — **thimble** (or **thimbles**), (43) **-weed**, see — **petticoats**.

(1) **Flt.** Called Menyn Tylna Teg, or fairies' butter, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 339. (2) **Dor.**[1] (3) **Jersey.** (4) **Dor.**[1] (5) **Ir.** HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. (6) **Chs.**[1 3] [Village children call them 'fairies' petticoats,' from some fancied resemblance to what they suppose so dainty a garment should be, *Girl's Own Paper* (Sept. 1880) 548.] (7, *a*) **n.Wal.** (*b*) **Chs.**[13] (8) **n.Yks.**[2] The fairies are said to mangle their clothes; and at Claymore Well, on our coast, the strokes of the bittles on washing nights have been heard for a mile beyond the scene of their operations (s.v. Bittle). (9) **Sus., Hmp.**[1] (10) **Ir.** *Science Gossip* (1870) 135. (11) **Gtw.** From its graceful movements, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 204. (12) **n.Cy.** Supposed by the country people to fall from the clouds, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 111; **N.Cy.**[1] Thought lucky if found in a house. **Nhb.** After great rains, and in a certain degree of putrefaction, it is reduced to a consisteney which, together with its colour, makes it not unlike butter, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 339; **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Even yet believed by many to be the produce of the fairies' dairy. Egton Grange has (as alleged) been famous within the memory of living persons for the nocturnal proceedings of the said elves; one of their pranks being to fling their butter so as to make it adhere to the gates and doors of the premises. **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Supposed by country people to fall from the clouds. **e.An.**[1] Not very rarely found on furze and broom. **Hmp.**[1] (13) **Ir.** In Ireland, where it [foxglove] is called fairy-cap, the bending of its tall stalks is believed to denote the unseen presence of supernatural beings, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi; *Science Gossip* (1870) 135. **s.Ir.** A sprig of the fairy cap, or lusmore, in his little straw hat, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 10. (14) **ne.Sc.** If the child became eross and began to dwine fears immediately arose that it might be a 'fairy changeling,' and the trial by fire was put into operation. The hearth was piled with peat, and when the fire was at its strength the suspected changeling was placed in front of it and as near as possible not to be scorched, or it was suspended in a basket over the fire. If it was a changeling child it made its escape by the lum, throwing back words of scorn as it disappeared, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 8. (15) **Yks.** (16, *a*) **Dur.** (*b*) **Lin.** (*c*) **n.Cy.** Believed to be the workmanship of elves, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 111. (17) **ne.Sc.** One sovereign guard against their [the fairies] power in every form was a stone arrow — a fairy dairt or elf-shot, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 59. **Bnff.**[1] **w.Ir.** Stone celts called soigheds, or 'fairy darts,' are used by the 'good people,' and any one that is 'fairy struck' has been hit with one of them, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) IV. 260. (18) **w.Ir.** As slight and tender to look at as one of those fairy-ferns out there, when they come up first through the cracks, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) I. pt II. vi. (19) **Frm., Dur., Cum., n.Yks.** (20) **Bwk.** *Science Gossip* (1878) 68. **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 110. (21) **Ir.** *Science Gossip* (1870) 135. **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (22) **Lin.** (23) **Sc.** He wha tills the fairy green Nae luck again sall hae... He wha gaes by the fairy green Nae dule nor pine sall see, *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 19 (JAM.). (24) **Sc.** Fairy hammers are a species of green porphyry, shaped like the head of a hatchet, and which were probably used as such before the introduction of iron. They are . . . preserved among other relics with which the Highlanders medicate, or rather charm, the water they drink as a remedy in particular diseases, *Clan Albin*, II. 240 (JAM.). (25) **Dor.**[1] (26) **Sc.** The fairies of Scotland inhabit the interior of green hills, chiefly those of a conical form, in Gaelic termed *sighan*, on which they lead their dances by moonlight; impressing upon the surface the mark of circles, which sometimes appear yellow and blasted, sometimes of a deep green hue; and within which it is dangerous to sleep or to be found after sunset, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1803) II. 224 (JAM.). (27) **Nhb.** RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) II. 132. (28) **Dur.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 114. (29) **n.Cy.** *Science Gossip* (1878) 68; *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 110. **Nhb.**[1] (30) **Glo.** The *Clypeus orbicularis*, so extremely plentiful in the Oolite. This echinoderm very much resembles in miniature the round flat brown loaves baked on the oven bottom, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii 56. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 206. **e.Snf.** (F.H.) [A fossil sea urchin, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 439.] (31, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] (32) **Ir.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 109. (33) **Ir.** BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Some of these have been made to hold a piece of tobacco or other narcotic about the size of a pill. **Yks.** From their small size, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 211. **w.Yks.**[5] Little short-stemmed clay pipes, with a larger bowl than usual, found in digging. **n.Lan.**[1] With very small and peculiar shaped bowls. These pipes are of various dates, generally from the reign of Elizabeth to James II. **Shr.**[2] (34) **Nhp.**[2] Near the village of Brington is one so designated, 136. (35, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Cor.**[3] Also called Mermaid's purses and Pisky purses. (36) **Dmf.** At the first approach of summer is held the Fairy Rade; and their merry minstrelsy with the tinkling of the horses' housings and the hubbub of voices have kept the peasantry in the Scottish villages awake, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 298. (37) **Sc.** He wha spills the fairy ring Betide him want and wae, . . . And he wha eleans the fairy ring An easy death sall dee, *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 19 (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'The eireular windings of the spawn or roots of mushrooms, or some other fungi.' The fungus which produces the appearance developes a widening circle as it grows, and it must exhaust the pabulum on which it thrives as its circumference extends, because when two such rings touch, the growth stops at the point of contact, and, instead of two intersecting circles, they present, in this stage, the appearance of the figure 8, with the mid-line gone. **Cnm.**[1] Caused by fungi enlarging the circle year by year. These were formerly believed to be the dancing rings of fairies. **Wm.** Them dark spots is fairy-rings, thoo'll find mushrooms theer if any whar (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.**[12], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1]; **Nhp.**[2] A notable one at Brington, said to have resisted all the efforts of the plough to efface it. Village traditions relate that by running round it nine times on the first night of the full moon, sounds of mirth and revelry may be heard proceeding from the subterranean abode. **War.**[3], **Shr.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **Sns.**[1], **I.W.**[1] (38) **Ken.** RAY (1691); GROSE (1790); (K.); **Ken.**[1] Otherwise called shell-fire; **Ken.**[2], **Sus.**[1] (39) **Cor.** I remember the farmer . . . telling us one morning at breakfast, that 'the piskie people had been riding

Tom again.'... The mane was said to be knotted into fairy stirrups; and ... he had no doubt at least twenty small people had sat upon the horse's neck, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 87, ed. 1896. (40) **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 110. **Wm.** Ah'll show thi whar we can find some canny lal fairy-stans (B.K.). **I.W.**[1] (41, *a*) **Cla.** She was great at cures, especially in the cure of 'fairy-stricken' children. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 116. **w.Ir.** Any one that is 'fairy struck' has been hit with one of them [fairy darts], *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 260. (*b*) **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 87. (42) **Lnk.** Fairy thim'les woo the bees In Tenach's breken dell, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 51. **Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess.** (43) **Ir.** *Science Gossip* (1870) 135.

FAISE, FAIT, see **Fease,** *v.*[1], **Feat,** *adj.*[1]

FAIT, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to lose fait of a thing,* to lose one's good opinion of a thing.

FAITH, *int.* Sc. Irel. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **fath** w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] n.Dev. Cor.; **feth** Sc. N.I.[1]; **vath** w.Som.[1] Dev. n.Dev.; **veth** Cor. [fēþ, feþ, w.Som. fāþ.] A mild exclamation: indeed, truly, really.

Sh.I. Feth! ye're ower [very] wilcom', *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898); There's his preachin'—feth, it's the very same as a grice gruntin', BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 211. **Bnff.** Na faith, I dinna want to be bitten to death, SMILES *Natur.* (1879) II. 43. **Fif.** 'Wad you like to gang, Tammas?' [up in a balloon]. 'Na, feth; but I'll be there to see ye aff,' M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 12. **Rnf.** He has scope in the market, an' office in state, An, feth, in the Kirk he has mony a pew, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 112. **Ayr.** 'The laddie's saved.' 'Feth, and it's a real guid thing,' JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 106. **Lnk.** Feth, by Virtue's ravished sigh! I never was sae awfu' dry, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 28. **Gall.** Professor Robison has nae standing i' the presbytery o' Pitscottie, an faith, if he had we wad libel him this verra day, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 26. **Kcb.** Faith, he whiles thocht that the licht o' her e'e Said, 'Wha e'er wad marry a gawky?' ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890 217. **N.I.**[1] Feth i, faith yes. **w.Som.**[1] You don't say so! Ee's faa'th! **Dev.** All Exter town Was gapin, rennin up and down, Vath, just leek vokes bewitched, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) II. 155, ed. 1824; 'Ess, fath, I be agwaine, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Bet a dedent lost hes labour, fath, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 345. **nw.Dev.**[1] Pron. feth. **Cor.** 'Veth!' exclaimed the farmer, EDNA LYALL *Donovan* (1882) xx.

Hence (1) **Faitha,** *int.* by my faith, indeed; (2) **Faith and troth** (or **trath**), *phr.* a stronger exclamation than 'faith,' by my faith and troth.

(1) **Dmb.** Na faitha! I ken my trade better, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Lnk.** I never see ye noddin' at your meal; Na, faitha! BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 107. (2) **N.I.**[1] Feth and troth, but I won't let you. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** It was too sneaken, fath and troth—A poor groat glass between them both, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) in Elworthy *W'd. Bk.* (1888). **n.Dev.** Odd! ee es a come a long and vath and trath hath a put vore tha quesson, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 454. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** No wonder, fath an trath, I'm so vexed as a Scot, HENWOOD *Dial.*

FAITHFUL, *adj.* e.An.[1] Used (cp. Prov. xxvii. 6) with reference to telling an unpleasant truth: frank, outspoken.

'How like you poor John's grave?' 'Well, Jane, to be faithful with you, it similars nothing in the world but a pig's grave.'

FAITTLE, see **Fettle,** *sb.*[2]

FAIX, *int.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Glo. e.An. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also written **faicks** Sc. Wxf. Nhb.; **faikes** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **faiks** Sc. (JAM.) w.Ir. Nhb.; **fakes** Sc.; and in forms **fack** Dev.; **facks** e.An.[2] Wil. Dev.[1] Cor.[2]; **faik** Sc. (JAM.); **fake** Yks. w.Yks.[4]; **fax** Glo.; **feck** Sc. Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1]; **fecks** Sc. Chs.[123]; **fex** Nhp.[12]; **fix** Lin.[1] [fēk(s, fæk(s, fek(s.] I. An exclamation or mild expletive: 'faith,' truly, indeed. Cf. **fegs.**

Sc. My words they were na mony, feck, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 109, ed. 1871. **Dmb.** Faik, sir, ye were like to tire oot my patience, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) x. **Rxb.** Fecks, I've a mind to try the law, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 100. **Dmf.** Faix ye Are no yer lane, QUINN *Heather* (1863 94. **Ir.** Faix, now, it's glad enough I'll be to get shut of this ould wad that's on me, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) iv; Faix, ... let Fardorougha alone for knowing the value of a shillin', CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) i. **w.Ir.** And faiks, the whole breed, seed, and generation tuk after the owld woman, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 35. **s.Ir.** Faix, there's no knowing for sartain, CROKER *Leg.* (1862 41. **Nhb.** An' so aw even teuk a jaunt, Faiks, a' the way to Lunnin. GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 8; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Faix! she is a bonny yen (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1] **Nhp.** And 'fex! a pepp'ring day there's been on't, CLARE *Poems* (1821) 87; **Nhp.**[12] **Glo.** 'Aye fax,' yes, truly, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 21, 149; Aye fax, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **e.Suf.** Facks! that's true enough (F.H.). **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 149; **Dev.**[1] I zay no more than all the parish zeth, 'facks, 3. **Cor.**[2] Aye facks!

2. Phr. (1) *a' faix,* in good faith, truly; (2) *a' faix as,* as truly as; (3) *as faix,* see *a' faix*; (4) *by my faix,* by my faith; (5) *good facks,* (6) *i' faix* (or *in faix*), see *a' faix*; (7) *my faix,* see *by my faix.*

(1) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 698; **Lin.**[1] A-faix it was so. (2) **Lin.** I don't a-faix as I'm a being, BROWN *Neddy* (1841) 9. (3) **Lin.**[1] I tell you it is so as fix. (4) **Abd.** An' aunty's whisky, by my fakes, Is nae a sham, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 11. **Wxf.** KENNEDY *Evenings in Duffrey* (1869) 284. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** MIDFORD *Sngs.* (1818) 68; **Nhb.**[1] Bi me faix! (5) **s.Chs.**[1] (6) **Dmf.** (JAM.) **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4], **e.An.**[2], **Cor.**[2] (7) **Lth.** My faicks, she made a happy stroke, M'NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 76. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

FAIZART, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also in form **fesart.**

1. A hermaphrodite of the gallinaceous tribe. 2. *Fig.* A puny man of feminine appearance; a shameless person.

[The same word as older Sc. *faizard,* a coward. ȝou faiȝardis durst not ... Clim vp the craig, MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie* (1597) 632.]

FAIZE, *v.* Irel. Amer. Also written **faise** Ant.; **faze** Amer.; and in form **fiz** N.I.[1] [fēz, fiz.] To take effect on, to show or make an impression on; to injure.

N.I.[1] Drink never fizzes on that man. He took all the medicine, and it never faized on him. **Ant.** Drink, cold, heat, &c., never faises him, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). [**Amer.** He set one [an apple] on top of his son's head and shot an arrow plumb through it and never fazed him, ADELER *Elbow Room* (1876) vi; What's queer about it is that he seemed just as fresh afterwards as before he commenced. Didn't faze him a bit, *ib.* xii; 'You didn't faze him,' you did not disturb him, did not even attract his attention. Used also of inanimate objects, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 70.]

FAIZE, see **Feeze.**

FAIZLE, *v.* Sc. To coax, flatter.

Sc. *Obs.* (G.W.) **n.Sc.** (JAM.)

FAK, see **Fack,** *sb.*[1]

FAKE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also in form **vake** Dev.[3] [fēk, feək.] I. *v.* To patch, alter, make up; *gen.* with *up.*

Hrt. (H.G.) **Ess.** I faked my old bonnet up (H.H.M.). **Dev.** Annie, willee jist urn in ouze an' fake up tha vire? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Faked up,** *phr.,* (2) **Fakish,** *adj.* dressed up, made up. Nhb.[1]

2. To hurt, cause intense pain to; *gen.* with *up.*

s.Not. I got a splinter under my thumb-nail and it did fake me up for a bit (J.P.K.). **Slang.** If a man's shoe happens to pinch or gall his foot, he will complain that his shoe fakes his foot sadly, VAUX *Flash Dict.* (1812).

Hence **Fakement,** *sb.* pain, uneasiness, distress.

Ken.[1] Walking does give me fakement to-day.

3. With *about*: to 'knock about,' to waste time, idle. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

4. *sb.* Play, amusement; a joke, freak.

Cum. There war sad fakes comen back, sec gallopen and clatteren, RITSON *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787) 5, ed. 1869. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.**[3] Tez a mad vake at the best. **n.Dev.** You'll have to put up with my company, maid, but it's a mad vake at the best, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) ix.

FAKE, *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] The strand of a rope.

[Fake or Fack, one circle or roll of a cable or rope quoiled up round. PHILLIPS (1706).]

FAKE, *v.*[2] Or.I. To give heed to, believe, credit. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

FAKE, FAKES, see **Faix.**

FAKEMENT, *sb.* Dev. [fē'kmənt.] A muddle, confusion.

I niver did zee sich a fakement in awl my life. I layved tha 'ouze za nayte za new pin, an' now tidden fit tü be zeed, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

FAKEY, *adj.* Not. [fē'ki.] Out of condition, inferior, bad. Also used *advb.*

(J.H.B.); **Not.**[1] A tramp who has spent the night on the road-side is said to look fakey. Applied to food it means inferior, bad, and sometimes putrid or rotten.

FAKKET, see **Faggot.**

FALAHVER, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] Unctuous politeness, exaggerated civility expressed in words, 'palaver.'

Ey d sich· ŭ lŏt ŭ fulaa·vur widh im [Hey'd sich a lot o' falahver with him].

FALALDRAN, *ppl. adj.* Wm. [fala·ldrən.] Affected, mincing.

Wi' ther fine falaldran steps, CLARKE *T'Reysh Becarin* (1865).

FALARIE, *sb.* Wil. [fæ·ləri.] Disturbance, excitement, commotion.

Wil.[1] Look'ee here, there've bin a fine falarie about you, Zur, *Wood Magic*, ii. Used about Wilton, but not so extensively as its synonym 'rumpus.'

FALAWDGE, FALCAGE, see **Fallauge, Falkage.**

FALCONER, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] (?) The rough-legged buzzard, *Buteo lagopus.*

Not like them rough-legged falconers, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 186.

FALD, see **Fold**, *sb.*[1]

FALDERAL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Nrf. Som. Cor. Also written **falderall** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **faldaddle** Der.; **faldaral** Fif.; **falderdal** Wm. w.Yks. ne.Lan. e.Lan.[1]; **faldheral** e.Yks.[1]; **faldherdal** Lan.; **fal-the-ral** Cor.[12]; **fal-tho-dal** Lan.; **faulderall** Abd.; **fol-de-rol** (1 Nhp.[1] Glo.; **foldherdol** Lan.; **foldidol** s.Not.; **fol-the-rols** s.Chs.[1] **1.** *sb.* A gewgaw, trifle, useless ornament; finery; *pl.* trifles, 'odds and ends.'

Sc. I canna see her for thae fine falderals on Jenny Bain's new bonnet, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 44. Sh.I. Weemin is weemin a' da world ower . . . an ye maun juist gie dem da bits o' falderals at dey set dir minds ipun, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 109. Cai.[1] Abd. A' the doctor's faulderalls Wi' heathen names war in the aumrie, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 74. Fif. I winna be responsible for ony faldarals bocht and no' peyed for by Tibbie Mac Crowdie, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 91. Slg. Wi' their debt, and their dirt, and their fine falderals, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 163. Ayr. The laird wanted a cheap thing, wi' no falderals about it, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 70. Lnk. It hadna the falderals that Macarthur's had, but was far grander, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 58. Edb. Or whether the witch of Endor wore a demity falderal or a manco petticoat, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. Wm. She's plenty o' falderdals i' her hat (B.K.). e.Yks. Meeast o' d' young lasses noo-a-days seeam to me to mind nowt but falderals, an' ribbins, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 20. e.Yks.[1] Noo then get thy faldherals on, an let's be off té mahket. w.Yks. Shoo's putten all maks o' falderdals o' this hat (Æ.B.); Their last new falderdals, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1876); w.Yks.[3] Lan. Iv thi spare brass an' fine foldherdols are beaun to make thee stuck up, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 133. ne.Lan. Short weight i' doctrine and falderdals i' wives, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 334. e.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Yoa· lóo·kn ŭ regilŭr mau·kin . . . wi yur fidh·ŭrz ŭn yŭr fol·-dhŭ-rol [Yo looken a regilar maukin wi' yur fithers an' yur fol-the-rol] (s.v. Maukin). Der. An her faldaddles, an her jewles an her ribbons, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. ii. s.Not. She'd got too many foldidols about her (J.P.K.). s.Lin. Ye silly wench, spendin y'r waäge on them falde-rals (T.H.R.). Glo. An seed the wenches stan' for hire In aal thur fol-de-roll, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 22. Nrf. Farmers' daughters . . . getting their heads full of French falderals, GIBBON *Beyond Compare* (1888) I. xii. w.Som.[1] Faal·diraa·lz, faul·diraa·lz. Cor.[1] Dressed up in such fal-the-rals.

2. An idle fancy; conceit, nonsense; a trifling excuse; a falsehood; also used *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] Slk. He'll flee frae ae falderal till anither a' the days o' his life, HOGG *Tales* (ed. 1866) 239. e.Yks.[1] Lan. He made no moor ado, bur muttered some fal-tho-dal stuff between his teeth, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 15, ed. 1867. Cor.[12]

3. A pedantic, giddy person. Bnff.[1] **4.** An exclamation of exultation used by boys in the game of Hop-scotch on reaching the centre square. Nhp.[1] **5.** *v.* To make trifling excuses; to behave in a giddy, pedantic manner. Bnff.[1]

FALDERED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Overcome with fatigue, &c., worn out, exhausted, *gen.* in phr. *mulfered and faldered.*

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 326; Lin.[1] s.Lin. Nearly *obs.* (T.H.R.)

FALDERMENT, *sb.* Cum.[1] [fa·ldərment.] Finery, useless ornaments of dress.

FALE, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pustule, sore. (HALL.)

FALE, see **Fall**, *sb.*

FALFALARIES, *sb. pl.* Yks. The fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris.*

w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 798.

FALK, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **faik** Cai. Heb. The razor-bill, *Alca torda.*

Cai. In the summer months, the swarms of scarfs, marrots, faiks, &c. that come to hatch in the rocks of Dungisbay and Stroma are prodigious, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 159 (JAM.). Heb. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 217; NEILL *Tour* (1806) 197 (JAM.). [MORRIS *Hist. Birds* (1857).]

FALKAGE, *sb. Obs.?* Sc. Lin. Also written **falcage** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) The right of mowing.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Lin. The number of towns within the Soke having right of common in the West Fen are 22, with falkage, turbary, fishing and fowling, MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1811) III. 10.

[Cp. OFr. *faucage*, 'droit de faucher' (LA CURNE). See also KENNETT *Gl.* (1695), ed. 1816 (s.v. *Falcare*).]

FALKLAND-BRED, *adj.* Sc. Courtly, polished, well-bred.

Sc. Falkland in Fife having been the favourite residence of several princes of the Stewart family (JAM.). Dmf. All the courtly magnificence that some of your Falkland-bred glove-handed bards have larded their verses with, CROMEK *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 5.

FALKY, *adj.* Cor. Long-stemmed, luxuriant; also used as *sb.* a long-stemmed plant.

Applied to grain when requiring to be cut, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; Cor.[12]

FALL, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **fa** Sc. Nhb.; **faal** Nhb.[1]; **fale** Lin. (HALL.); **fo** Cum.[1] Wm.; **faw** Sc. (JAM.); **vall** Brks.[1] Wil. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] [fǭl, fǫəl, fā.] **1.** A fall of rain or snow, a shower of rain, a snowstorm.

Per. When we lookit for a thaw, An' lowser weather, It's gaitherin' for anither fa', As black as ever, HALIBURTON *Orhil Idylls* (1891) 63. Oxf.[1] Fall of rain, snow, &c. Wil. 'Tis a unked road to kep to in a vall, is the downs road, *Ashen Faggot*, 279; (G.E.D.) w.Som.[1] The bullicks be urning, there'll be a vall vore long. nw.Dev.[1]

2. Autumn; *gen.* in phr. *fall of the leaf, fall of the year.*

Kcd. It was in the fall of the year, The weather being calm and clear, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 16. Ayr. Both in the spring and in the fall, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) viii. Dmf. I' the fa' o' a far aff year, When the leaf on the beech was broon an' sere, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 3. Gall. But in the fall of the year the White Death came to Dour, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 23. Nhb.[1] Wm. Auld Mattha Lound et skifted fra oor quarter last fo', *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 42. w.Yks. Them apples 'ill ripen wi' fall (W.F.); w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[4] Spring and fall. Chs.[1], Stf.[1] Lin. The fellers as maäkes them picturs, 'ud coom at the fall o' the year, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). n.Lin. When boggard cums i' fall, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886-69; n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[24], s.War.[1] Shr.[1] Ah! poor fellow, 'e's despert wek; 'e'll 'ardly see o'er the fall o' the lef; Shr.[2], Glo.[12], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1] Sur. JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 38; Sur.[1] Sus.[1] I have the ague every spring and fall; Sus.[2] Hmp. (H.E.); Hmp.[1] The time of cutting timber. I.W. (J.D.R.), Wil. (G.E.D.) Dor.[1] The leaves . . . So green, in fall be under foot, 119. Som. She purchased it last fall, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 52; To think as I zhould be courted . . . an' be meanen', an' plannen' t'leave her come next fall, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 82. w.Som.[1] Dev. Mother spinned the wool last fall, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 16. n.Dev. Tu the fall of the year, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 4. nw.Dev.[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 341, 343.]

Hence **Fall-rains**, *sb. pl.* autumn rains.

Dev. We must have the shed thatched afore the fall-rains come on, BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 227.

3. The falling down of the roof or stone in a pit.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

4. A yeaning of lambs. Cf. **fell**, *sb.*[4] **10.**

w.Yks.[1] I've a fairish fall of lambs to-year. Brks.[1] A good 'vall o' lambs' signifies a good breeding time. Nrf. Have ye had many lambs ta'year?—Yis; a nicish fall (W.R.E.). Wil. There's a good fall of lambs to-year (G.E.D.). Dor. The forward ewes were kept apart from those among which the fall of lambs would be later, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) v.

5. A portion of growing underwood ready to fell or cut. Ken. (G.B.); Ken.[1]

6. The quantity of trees felled at one time in a certain place.

Cum.[1] Fo' o' wood. w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 250. n.Lin.[1]

Fall of timber. **Lei.**[1], **Wa·.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] A grand fall theer'll be, fur 'is poor owd nuncle ôôdna 'ave a sprig touched in 'is time.

7. A valley, 'hanger'; in *pl.* the cliff-sides.

w.Yks. The jay . . . occurs in some of the large falls or hangers, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 143. **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1885) 31. **Hmp.**[1]

8. A woman's veil.

w.Yks. (J.W.); The women-singers had white falls, SNOWDEN *Web Weaver* (1896) ii. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 327. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) **s.Lin.** You'd better ha'e y'r fall, mum, or th' sun'll bon y'r faäce (T.H.R.). **War.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Put yer fall down, *MS. add.* **Dor.** Pull down your fall first, HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 36. **w.Som.**[1] Kèod-n zee ur fac·us, kuz nur-d u-guut·u fau·l oa·vur-n [I could not see her face, because she had a vail over him (it)].

9. A necktie. Cf. **falling-band.**

War.[2] When this word occurs in old works it usually means a kind of ruff or band for the neck. **Mid.** His red satin fall and mock-diamond pin, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I. iii.

10. The distance over which a measuring-rod 'falls,' esp. a square measure, *gen.*=6 ells square.

Sc. $\frac{1}{36}$ of a Scotch acre, as the perch is of the English acre, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); A measure nearly equal to an E. perch or rood; including six ells square (JAM.). **Ayr.** It was a lang siller she wanted for the hoose and twa fa' of ground at the back o't, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 118; A patch of some five or six falls of ground for a garden, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) i. **Lnk.** A fall of ground converted into drills will produce plants sufficient for transplanting 3 or 4 acres, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1845) II. 68. **Lan.** Richard Dickinson came and took 20 falls of delving off me, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 103; A fall of land varies in different parts of the country. It is a square perch; statute measure it contains 30¼ square yards; seven yards measure 49 yards, seven and a half yards measure 56¼ yards; and according to the Cheshire measure 64 yards, *ib.* 30.

11. Mining term: the rope for a set of blocks.

Nhb.[1] A 'block fall,' or a 'taickle fall.' In a pumping pit a fall is used for lifting portions of the pumping arrangements during repairs.

12. Mining term: the bucket in a pump, which opens and shuts to allow the passage of water; also called **Clack-fall.**

Mining Gl. Newc. Terms (1852); **Nhb.**[1]

13. Any kind of trap for catching animals; a snare.

Sc. Short for fall-trap, faw-trap. Any kind of mouse-trap is still called a mouse-faw; of rat-trap, ratton-faw, &c. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Rnf.** The cat, tho' ane fell in wi' it, They hae a chance by speed o' fit, To hie them quickly frae her paw; But hardly ane survives a fa', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 65. **Edb.** Traps yon 'mang the sudden fa's O' winter's dreary dreepin snaws, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 142, ed. 1785.

14. *Comp.* **Fall-door,** a trap-door.

n.Lin.[1] **w.Som.**[1] To a new fall-door to seller and fixin, vind ingunns, nals, screws, two cote pant, 18s., *Tradesman's Bill*, Jan. 1885.

15. Low-lying, wet, marshy land.

Lin.[1] We shall get no crop off the fall to-year.

16. Lot, fate, fortune.

Abd. O Charlie, man, black be your fa', ROBBS *Poems* (1852) 103. **Rnf.** I am her father's gardner lad, And poor, poor is my fa', *Harp* (1819) 162. **Lnk.** I'll be thine, gin ye'll be mine, Whate'er my fa' may be, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 15. **Edb.** Sic be their fa' wha dirk their ben In blackest business nae their ain, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 140, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** This fa', whatever may befa', Shall be frae heart an' saul the prayer, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 46.

17. Rent; share, portion.

Sc. There without strife Got settled for life An hundred a year for his fa', man, RITSON *Sc. Poems* (1794) II. 65 (JAM.). **Abd.** Frae 'mang the beasts his honour got his fa', And got but little siller, or nane ava, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 20, ed. 1812.

18. The divisions of a large arable field, attached to a village.

n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 155; **N.Cy.**[1] Annually cultivated in a rotation of crops. **Nhb.**[1]

Hence *Fa' and fa' about, phr.* in alternating order; see below.

Nhb.[1] The portions of the holders in a 'field' under the old system of tillage, in which the strips, called falls, were said to lie 'fa' and fa' about.'

FALL, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. [fǭl, fǫəl, fā, fō.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Fa,** (2) **Faa,** (3) **Faal,** (4) **Fau,** (5) **Faw,** (6) **Fo,** (7) **Foa,** (8) **Foal,** (9) **Fole,** (10) **Fuo·h'l,** (11) **Vaal,** (12) **Vale,** (13) **Vall,** (14) **Vole.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Sc.** Whose distant roaring swells and fa's, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) *Introd.* **Abd.** Dinna tak' me up till I fa', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxviii. **Ant.** A daeny want to fa' oot wi' ye, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** I'm not a bairn to fa', CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 63. **n.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** It's a queer place to fa' asleep in, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 48. (2) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Nhb.**[1] Did ye faa? **Cum.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1] (4) **s.Chs.**[1] 80. **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (5) **Sc.** The fint a crum of thee she faws, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 94, ed. 1871; (JAM.) **Cum.** He couldn't see owt ther was to hinder t'watter fra fawin', GWORDIE GREENUP *Anndder Batch* (1873) 11; **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Flaid shoe sud faw an breck her neck, ii. 287. **e.Lan.** Nine sticks, nine stones, Shall be o' thy bones If thou let Nanny Cock-a-Thaw faw, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 87. **Chs.**[12], **s.Chs.**[1] (6) **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** If she fo a second time her sway then leads dawn to misery, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) I. 448. **Lan.** We'st fo together, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 56, ed. 1884. **n.Lan.** Mind that barn dusn't fo' off t'chair. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] (7) **Lan.** Awn noan feenrt o' foain, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 4. **Der.**[1] (8) **Abd.** (9) **w.Yks.** Foəl, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 139. **Not.**[1] (10) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. (11) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46. **n.Dev.** ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 120. (12) **Wxf.**[1] Vale a danceen. (13) **Wxf.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 449. (14) **Wxf.**[1]

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Faad,** (2) **Faell,** (3) **Faud,** (4) **Fawd,** (5) **Fel,** (6) **Fil,** (7) **Vaa·l(d,** (8) **Vau·ld.**

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Aa faad clean doon. (2) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. (3) **s.Chs.**[1] 80. (4) **s.Chs.**[1] (5) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 139. **s.Chs.**[1] 80. **Shr.**[1] We fellen, the par on us, as we wun runnin' down the bonk. (6) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. (7) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46. (8) **w.Som.**[1] The forms 'fell' and 'fallen' are unknown.

3. *Pp.* (1) **Faan,** (2) **Faen,** (3) **Falled,** (4) **Fa'n,** (5) **Faoˑhˑluˑn,** (6) **Faud,** (7) **Faun,** (8) **Fawd,** (9) **Fawn,** (10) **Felled'n,** (11) **Fellen,** (12) **Foan,** (13) **Foean,** (14) **Foəln,** (15) **Foen,** (16) **Fon,** (17) **Fone,** (18) **Fown,** (19) **Fuo·h'lu'n,** (20) **Vaa·l(d,** (21) **Valled.**

(1) **Sc.** Leddy Penfeather had fa'an ill, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Nhb.**[1] Aa felt nowt till efter aa'd faan. **Cum.**[1] (2) **Frf.** **w.Yks.** Shoo's fa'en in, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210. (3) **n.Lin.**[1] Jim's fall'd doon an' ho'ten his sen. **Dev.** I fancy he's fall'd away, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 84. (4) **n.Yks.**[1] (5) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. (6) **s.Chs.**[1] *Trans.*, 80. (7) **Frf.** I canna guess how here I've faun', SANOS *Poems* (1833) 93. **Lnk.** He's faun against the hallen, WATT *Poems* (1827) 65. **e.Lth.** The doug had faun behind the three, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 42. **Gall.** New-faun snaw, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 43, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.**[1] T'rain hez faun seea mich i' planets, ii. 289. **Lan.** It's faun daun out o' t'sky, an brokken it little neck, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 90. **s.Chs.**[1] *Intrans.*, 80. **nw.Der.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (8) **s.Chs.**[1] *Trans.* (9) **Cum.** And to their stint the becks are fawn, WEST *Guide to Lakes* (1780) 304, ed. 1807. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] *Intrans.* **nw.Der.**[1] (10) **s.Pem.** (E.D.) (11) **s.Chs.**[1] *Intrans.* (12) **Cum.** I'se o' foan frae my coat six inch or mair, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 49. (13) **Wm.** Anndthre chap . . . hed foean doon yan o' thor grikes, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 11. (14) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll* (1892) 139. (15) **Cum.**[1] (16) **Lan.** Aw'd sanner th' owd church had fo'n, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xvii. **n.Lan.**[1] (17) **Lan.** She'd fone into idle and dirty ways, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 2; The'n fone feawly short o' that, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 16, ed. 1801. (18) **Lan.** It got noised about that Daniel's fairy had 'fown eawt' with him, BOWKER *Tales* (1882) 57. (19) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. (20) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46. (21) **w.Som.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** Of the sea: to grow calm.

Or.I. The sky cleared up, and the sea 'fell,' as 'tis usually termed when the water becomes less agitated, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 26.

2. Of animals: to be born. Cf. **fall,** *sb.* **4.**

Hrt. The calf is lately fell, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **w.Som.**[1] How old is he?—Dree year off; he valled 'pon Mayday day. **nw.Dev.**[1] Only applied to colts.

3. Of lime or clay: to be disintegrated by exposure to moisture or frost; to be slaked, reduced to powder.

Kcd. It . . . is laid down in cartloads on the end ridges of the field, where it remains till it has fallen, *Agric. Surv.* 373 (JAM.). **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Is't lime faun (or 'fallen')? **Cbs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1]

4. Of fruit when cooked: to become soft and tender.

n.Lin. These apples never duz fall (M.P.). **sw.Lin.** (R.E.C.)

5. To befall, betide; to happen, occur.

Sc. 'Foul faw the liars!' a kind of imprecation used by one who

means strongly to confirm an assertion he has made (Jam.). **Mry.** Wae fa' ye! I canna forgie ye! Hay *Lintie* (1851) 24. **Kcd.** The man wha'd misca' them Deserves—an' sae fa' him—A cudgel to wallop his hide, Grant *Lays* (1884) 145. **Abd.** What is to fa' will neither o' them skaith, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 139. **Frf.** Fair fa' ye Kett, ye thump it weel, Morison *Poems* (1790) 26. **Fif.** French brandy is but trash (shame fa't!), Gray *Poems* (1811) 160. **Rnf.** Sonse fa' your honest heart, an' true, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 146. **Ayr.** Shame fa' the gear, and the blethrie o't, Service *Dr. Dugud* (ed. 1887) 258. **Lnk.** Foul fa' the Auld Thief for that sinning o't, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 101, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Shame fa' his pride, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 62. **Dmf.** I pledged my soul upon the spot, Whatever fate micht fa', Reid *Poems* (1894) 131. **Gall.** Shame fa' me but ye ding them a', Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 58, ed. 1897. **Cum.** A buik there is—a buik—the neame—shem faw't! Relph *Harvest* (1743) l. 77. **n.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Foul fa' thy busy tongue, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 144, ed. 1872. **e.Suf.** A thunderstorm fell on my birthday (F.H.).

6. To become, turn, change into.

Sh.I. Guid gaird my sowl, boy! I tink doo's faa'n a fûle, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 20.

7. To 'fall' with child, become pregnant. Sc. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1]

8. To be under the necessity, to 'have to,' to be obliged; to be due; to fall to one's duty.

Sc. At Mouline (where you may fall to dine) enquire for the monastery, Balfour *Lett.* (1750) 84 (Jam.). **w.Yks.** The chickens fall to be hatched next week, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **Not.**[1] You fole to have it. **n.Lin.** Corn that boggard falls to maw, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 70; **n.Lin.**[1] Mester's sent fer me, soä I shall fall to goä. What time duz th' packit fall to cum? When Tom went to prison, his mother fell to keep his bairns. **sw.Lin.**[1] That close falls to be wheat this turn. That key does not fall to open it. He fell to come yesterday. Any goose falls to lay by Old Candlemas Day—in allusion to the saying: 'New Candlemas Day, good goose will lay: Old Candlemas Day, any goose will lay.'

9. Used *impers.*: to fall as a duty.

Edb. To treat her wi a glass o' wine, It weel me fa's, or I'm mistane, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 10. **w.Yks.** It falls to be, Piper *Dial. Sheffield* 1824) 17; **w.Yks.**[2]

10. Of timber, &c.: to fell, cut down.

N.I.[1] **Chs.**[1] We always speak of falling timber; or falling a hedge; **Chs.**[3] The men are falling trees. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhai'm fau·in treyz i th wüd [They'm fawin trees i'th' wood]. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] We must fall that tree; **War.**[3] To go timber falling. **s.War.**[1] We must fall that tree. **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The young squire says when 'e comes of age 'e'll fall a sight o' timber. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **e.An.**[1] I shall fall that tree next spring. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** I've got a brother and his business is falling trees, and when he falls them his horse is that knowing (F.P.). **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] These trees are getting too thick, I shall fall a few of them next year. **Hmp.** Holloway. [**Aus.** By falling a tree or two across the road they'd have to go slower, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888 II. xv.]

Hence (1) **Fallage**, *sb.* a fall of light timber; (2) **Faller**, *sb.* a feller of timber; (3) **Falling-axe**, (4) **-hatchet**, *sb.* an axe used for felling trees; (5) **-rope**, *sb.* a rope used in felling trees.

(1) **Hrf.** Coppices are usually retained by the owner, and previous to the sale of their fallage an agreement [&c.], Marshall *Review Agric.* (1818) II. 308. (2) **Shr.**[1] The fallers bin on Esridge [Eastridge] coppy agen. (3) **w.Som.**[1] In this district we do not now fall or fell our trees; we always [droa] throw them, but use a falling-axe. (4) **N.I.**[1] (5) **Shr.** A 'falling rope,' that is, a rope that men attach to the top of a tree when they wish to cut it down, and so drag it over in the direction they wish it to fall, Davies *Rambles Sch. Field-Club* (1881) viii.

11. To let fall, throw down; to lower (the market-price).

Abd. Aul' an' crazy though the beastie be, I'se asseer ye it was aweers o' foalin' Samie i' the gutters, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Wm.** It's this Irish butter et cums fraeth awt lands, it's a sham tae let it cum tae foe th' markets soa. Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 54, ed. 1821. **Chs.**[1] Now mind you don't faw it. **s.Chs.**[1] Yoa'n fau· dhaat· mùg [Yo'n faw that mug]. **Shr.**[1] I should never trust that child öoth a lookin'-glass, 'er'll be sure to fall it. **Hrf.**[1] She fell the child. **s.Pem.** She've a felled'n down and broke'n all to pieces (E.D.); Don't fall them eggs (W.M.M.).

Hence **Falling-luck**, *sb.* bad luck. **Chs.**[1]

12. To beat, excel.

Abd. Sae very few I find can fa' that—At least to me, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 136.

13. To have fall to one's share, to obtain, win, gain.

Sc. How Marstig's daughter I may fa', Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 210. **Ayr.** Wha in a' the country round The best deserves to fa' that? Burns *Heron Ballads*, st. 1; The violet's for modesty, which weel she fa's to wear, *ib. Posie*, st. 6. **Dmf.** The brows wad better fa' a crown, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 151; Aye baffled here some ither whare Ye'll hae tae gang tae fa' that, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 215. **e.Yks.** The proctor falleth a whole fleece, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 25. **Der.**[1] He foes fifty pound [he falls to have £50; £50 comes to his share]. In use, 1890. **n.Lin.**[1] He fell a lot o' munny when his uncle i' Sheffield deed. You neäd not good thy sen up o' them apples enmin', thoo'll fall noäne on 'em. **sw.Lin.**[1] She falls some money in April.

14. In negative sentences: (not) to have fall to one's share, (not) to put up with, (not) to take in hand.

Sh.I. Folk canna fa ta be geein' him sweet mylk noo, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). **n.Sc.** My lady cannot fa' sic servants as thee, *Fair Flower of Northumberland*, Child's *Ballads* (1898) I. 116. **Bch.** The gentles wis drinkin wine a fouth, tho' I might nae fa that, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 18. **Abd.** Tho' ilka day I manno' fa' that, I dinna vaunt, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 2, ed. 1873. **Edb.** To name ilk book, I manna fa'; There's scores an' dizens in a ra', Forbes *Poems* (1812) 14.

15. *Comb.* with *prep., adv.*, &c.: (1) *to fall aboard*, to come upon, attack; (2) — *about*, of a woman: to be confined; (3) — *abroad*, to grow stouter, more sturdy, thick-set; also used *attrib.* stout, flabby, fat; (4) — *ahind*, to fall behind in paying the rent, to fall into arrears; (5) — *away*, to grow thin, weak, to waste away, pine; (6) — *by*, to be sick or affected with any ailment; to be confined in child-bed; (7) — *down*, of arable land: to be allowed to relapse of itself into poor, rough pasture; (8) — *in*, (*a*) to sink in, become hollow, to shrink in person; (*b*) of water: to subside; (*c*) to become acquainted; to meet with, light upon, prove successful in a quest; (9) — *in with*, to meet with by chance, happen upon; (10) — *o'* (*of*), to abate; (11) — *on*, to begin, set to work; (12) — *over* (or *o'er*), (*a*) to fall asleep; (*b*) to be confined; (13) — *through*, (*a*) to bungle, blunder; to spoil, prevent by mismanagement; (*b*) to lose, come short of; (14) — *till*, to assail; (15) — *up*, to advance; (16) — *upon*, to assault, attack violently.

(1) **Dev.**[1] Batt . . . was skulking ont o' door wan maester glimps'd en and vell aboard en like a bull-dog, 14. (2) **Wil.**[1] His wife bin an' fell about laas' night. (3) **Dor.** When I come first, they said I did fall abroad (C.V.G.). **w.Som.**[1] Well, how Mr. Chardles is a-valled-abroad! twadn on'y but tother day, I zim, a was a poor little fuller, not wo'th rearin. Gut, slack, knee-napped, vall-abroad fuller, idn er? **Dev.** You'm altered; terrible fallen abroad, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 83. **n Dev.** Hur's vaaling all abroad, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 120. **nw.Dev.**[1] (4) **Edb.** The back ga'en tenant fell ahint, And could nae stand, *Ha'rst Rig* 1794) 18, ed. 1801. (5) **n.Sc.** My puir laddie fell awa' in a decline, Goroon *Carglen* (1891) 205. **n.Yks.**[1] Ah thinks Ah nivver seen a man sae failed afore; he's fa'n awa' to nowght. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Mid.** When no one came to meet me . . . I used to fall away, and feel my heart go dowr, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. xvi. **w.Som.**[1] I an't a-zeed 'ee's ever so long; how you be a-valled away! you an't bin bad or ort, 'ave 'ee? (6) **Sc.** (Jam.) (7) **Wil.** Some of the land is getting 'turnip-sick,' the roots come stringy and small and useless, so that many let it 'vall down,' Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) i; **Wil.**[1] (8, *a*) **Sc.** His een's fa'n in. His cheeks are fa'n in (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **w.Yks.** Shoo's fa'en in, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210. (*b*) **Sc.** The water's sair fa'n in (Jam.). (*c*) **Cum.** Fifty shwort years hae flown owre us sin' furst we fell in at the fair, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 163, ed. 1819. **n.Yks.**[1] I hear your brother's fa'n in weel. He'll be yamm by neeght, if in case he fa's weel in at Stowsley. (9) **Sc.** I fell in, among the rest, with a maist creditable elderly man, *Steam-boat* (1822) 178 (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **s.Sc.** When he fell in wi' Tibby Crawford, some o' them said if they were her they wouldna tak' him, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 53. **Cum.** Ah fell in wid Dick crossin t'holm (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** Ah fell in wiv him by chance (I.W.). **Nhp.**[1] I fell in with such a person. **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] As I wuz comin' from 'Amborough I fell in wi' Edderd Brekspur, *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (10) **Abd.** (Jam.) (11) **Abd.** Lord bless us an' our meat: Amen. Now, Sirs, fa' on and eat, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 7, ed. 1873. **Slk.** He'll never be sae daft as fa' on and court anither ane, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 336, ed. 1866. (12, *a*) **Sc.** Ellen Hesketh came to my door and wakened me. I had just fallen over, *Reg. Dalton* (1823) I. 286 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** I guid ta bed, bit fir lang I couldna get a blind. . . I da

lang run I fell ower, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** The sleepin' dear lamb o' an infant that had juist fa'en owre, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (ed. 1889) 51. **Rnf.** Satisfied that I had 'fallen over,' she tucked the bedclothes round me, GILMOUR *Pen Fik.* (1873) 12. (*b*) Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** Cathrine falls o'er, and hame she brings anither To help the number [of children], MORISON *Poems* (1790) 191. (13.*a*) Sc. It is said of a public speaker when he loses his recollection and either stops entirely or speaks incoherently, 'He fell through his discourse.' By her foolish airs, she's fa'n through her marriage (JAM.). **Per.** The minstrel fairly tint his skill, For he fell through ilk tune, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 51. (*b*) **Sc.** It is often said to a traveller, who has arrived late, 'I fear ye've fa'n through your dinner between towns' (JAM.). (14) **Ayr.** I fell till him wi' the strap, and laid on him a' my pith till I was sweatin', HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 280. (15) **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 449; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (16) **Oxf.**[1] Tai·pot Uod·nurd u bin un fel unpun·Puod·nee Gib·nz [Taypot 'Oödard 'a bin an' fell upon Pudd'ny Gibb'ns]. **w.Som.**[1] Tidn no use vor he to zay nort, her'll vall pon un way the poker or the bellises or ort. Your dog do vall pon mine so sure's ever he do zee un.

16. Phr. (1) *Fall back, fall edge*, come what, come may; at all adventures; (2) *to fall a-bones of any one*, to attack, assail; (3) — *a-pieces*, to break in pieces; (4) — *by one's rest*, to be sleepless; (5) — *frae the gled*, to be in disorder; (6) — *frae the lift*, to fall from the sky, used *fig.*; (7) — *heavy*, to die rich; (8) — *in hands wi' one*, to court, woo; (9) — *in twa*, to be confined; (10) — *off one's feet*, to tumble, fall; (11) — *on the dram*, to take a fit of drinking; (12) — *over the desk*, to have the banns of marriage published in church; (13) — *to pieces*, see — *in twa*; (14) — *to the ground*, of lambs: to eat grass; (15) — *with bairn*, to become pregnant; (16) *to let fall*, to take notice of, to make a ground of quarrel.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] **Dev.**[1] Now vall back vall edge I'm fixed and quite another thing, 59. (2) **s.Chs.**[1] (3) **Suf.** I hadn't no more than put the rake to the ground when it fell a pieces, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (4) Sc. (JAM.) (5) Sc. As a prey dropped by a hawk. Applied to a slovenly female: 'There's our Jennie as she had fa'n frae the gled' (JAM. *Suppl.*). (6) Sc. *Gen.* used as an *adv.* (JAM. *Suppl.*) (7) **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210. (8) Sc. (JAM.) (9) **Rnf.** She fell in twa, wi' little din, An' hame the getlin' carry'd I' the creel that day, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 50 (JAM.). (10) **Ayr.** We . . . swung aboot like peeries till our heads were soomin' and we were ready to fa' aff our feet, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 176. (11) **Ayr.** They fell on the dram, and raised a rippet some how, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 51. (12) **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Som.**[1] Mae·nree, zoa yüe·v u·vaa·ld oa·vur dhu düs', aan-ee? [Mary, so you have had your banns published, have you not?] **n.Dev.** To have the bannes of matrimony thrice called—which being done, the minister in some places was wont to throw the paper over his desk into the clarke's pew, signifying that they were called out, as the phrase is, and that the parties had nothing now to hinder the solemnization of their marriage, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 449; And vath, nif's do vall over the desk, twont thir ma, ner yeet borst ma bones, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 475. (13) **n.Lin.**[1] She was to go to Ann weddin', bud as it's been putten off, braade o' me, she'll fall to peäces her sen afoore time cums. **sw.Lin.**[1] She fell to pieces last night. She'll fall to pieces before she gets there. (14) **e.Yks.** Let the ewe goe in a good pasture . . . five weekes after till the lambe fall to the grounde, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 5. (15) Sc. (JAM.) **Rnf.** Blear-e'ed Kate had fa'n wi' bairn, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 3. **n.Lin.**[1] (16) **Abd.** I'll swear I winna lat it fa', To see him sae misguided, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 134.

17. *Comp.* (1) **Fall-back**, a hindrance, contretemps; (2) **-board**, the wooden shutter of a window, that is not glazed, which moves backwards and forwards on hinges or latches; (3) **-cap**, a stuffed cap for a child's head to protect it, when falling; (4) **-gate**, a gate across a public road; (5) **-out**, a quarrel, disagreement; (6) **-sheets**, metal plates upon which tubs are turned when it is required to take them on another line of rails; (7) — **stile**, a peculiar kind of stile, having the horizontal bars fixed at one end and movable at the other, giving way to the pressure of the foot and springing up again after the person has passed over; cf. **clap-stile**; (8) **-table**, a table with a falling leaf or flap.

(1) **Glo.**[1] (2) **w.Sc.** The old woman pulling a pair of fall-boards belonging to a window instantly opened [it], *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1820) 281 (JAM.). (3) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (4) **Chs.**[13] **Nrf.** GROSE (1760). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (5) **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **Dur.** (J.J.B.) (7) **War.**[3] This form of stile is rare in War. (8) **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

FALLAL(L, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **falal** (I Sc. Cor.; and in forms **fallol** s.Chs.[1]; **follol** Nhp.[1]; **vallal** Brks.[1] [fa·lal, fæ·læl.] **1.** Finery, trumpery ornaments, trifles, gewgaws; *gen.* in *pl.* Also used *attrib.* Cf. **falderal.**

Sc. Your cockups and your fallal duds, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxv; The old lady lay in bed discoursing at length on the 'bit thing just made up o' fal-lals,' STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 232. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Luik at aw her fallals, they're nowt bit rübbish (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] The'r fallal hats an' veils, 57. **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** She was seeah lang getting her fal-lals on, an smartenin her-sen up, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 96. **e.Lan.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 705. **Lei.**[1] Ya luke loike a pig wi' wan ear, wi' that theer fal-lal stook upo' the soide o' yer 'ed. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** I can't a-bear to see the mawthers now-a-days tricked out in all them fal-lals (W.P.E.); I can't abide all their fal-lals, JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) ii. **Hmp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Faal'-laalz rather implies tawdry finery. **Dev.**[1] They wid'n know their own children so transmogerefied way their vripery, gausy gare, and their fallals to their elbows, 9. **Cor.** But in dresses and bunnets, fal-lals and the like, She's just as intemp'rate as he, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 74; (F.R.C.)

Hence (1) **Fallal'd out,** *phr.* dressed out, decked out with finery; (2) **Fallalderment,** *sb.* finery, ornaments of dress.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] See how she's fallal'd out. (2) **Wm.** Thoo mud a hed meear sense ner bowt sich falalthermant es that, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 20.

2. A gaudily-dressed woman; a contemptuous term for a woman; also used *attrib.*

Shr.[2] A fallal sort of body.

3. Nonsense, frivolous talk or behaviour, conceit, humbug.

Edb. Now foreign fal-als Cram ilk ane's amery or mawes Wi' sick'nin' shil-shals, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 50. **s.Chs.**[1] Ee)z tóo mùch fûlol· ûbuw't im tû plëeñz mée [He's too much fallol about him to pleease me]. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] I canna believe a word 'e says, 'e 's so much fallal about 'im.

4. The game of hop-scotch; an exclamation used by boys in the game of hop-scotch. Cf. **falderal, 4.**

Nhp.[1] An exclamation of exultation on reaching the centre square. **Hrt.** To kick stones into chalked squares on the scantily-occupied pavement in the game of fal-lal or hopscotch, TYTLER *Logie Town* (1887) 21.

FALLANTLY, see **Farrantly.**

FALLAP, *v.* **e.Yks.**[1] [fa·ləp.] To flap, blow about.

As linen hanging to dry, on a windy day, or the sail of a ship in a storm.

FALLAUGE, *adj.* Abd. (JAM.) Also written **falawdge.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Profuse, lavish.

[Cp. Fr. *volage*, inconsiderate, rash (COTGR.).]

FALLEN, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **fo'en Cum.**[1] In *comb.* (1) **Fallen angels' bones,** the fossil bones of the saurians; (2) — **meat,** the flesh of an animal that has died a natural death; (3) — **skin,** the skin of a domestic animal dying of disease or by accident; (4) — **star,** the sea-nettle, *Medusa aequorea*; (5) — **stars,** the jelly tremella, *Tremella nostoc*, a gelatinous plant found in pastures, &c., after rain; (6) — **wool** (or **'ool, woo'**), wool pulled from the skin of a sheep that has died of disease or by accident.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] The fossil bones of the Saurians in the same strata belong to the angels who were cast out of heaven for their rebellion (s.v. Thunderbolts). (2) **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) (3) **Cum.**[1] (4) Sc. On the sea-coast (JAM.). (5) *ib.* (6) **Cum.**[1] Is said to be more subject to be worm-eaten than clipped wool when worked into yarn or cloth. **w.Yks.**[1] Articles made of such are said to breed lice. **e.Lan.**[1]

FALLER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. A straight piece of steel or iron used in the wool-combing machine; see below.

w.Yks. The combing machine is composed of a number of straight pieces of steel, filled with pins, called 'fallers,' CUDWORTH *Worstedopolis* (1888) 45; A bar of iron or steel suitably shaped and fitted with heckle pins used in the gill box, to steady and straighten the sliver (F.R.); Wires which direct the yarn in building a cop (J.M.). **Lan.** Once I happened to stumble over a 'slip' and knock the 'faller' down, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 31, ed. 1884.

Hence **Faller-pins**, *sb. pl.* long pins fitted into the 'fallers.' **w.Yks.** Long pins, whose prongs are graduated from coarse to fine. These form part of the back-wash machine (S.A.B.).

FALLING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Rut. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Som. Cor. **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Falling-band**, a necktie, an old-fashioned neck-band; (2) **—evil**, epilepsy; (3) **-fee**, an estate tail; (4) **-ill**, see **—evil**; (5) **-post**, the front upright post of a gate-way, against which the gate falls; (6) **—sickness**, see **—evil**; (7) **—weather**, weather in which rain, hail, or snow may be expected.

(1) **n.Yks.** A neckband worn so as to fall on the shoulders, much worn in 17th cent. 'One ruffe band, and one falling band,' *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Oct. 1622) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* III. 147. **War.**[2] (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Cor.**[3] (4) **w.Som.**[1] It is usual when any one is taken with either a fainting or epileptic fit to say he or she is 'a drapped away'—the complaint is the falling-ill. 'Her d'ave the vallin-ill sometimes two or dree times a week.' (5) **Nhp.**[1] **Wil.**[1] Occasionally heard at Huish; head, however, being the more usual term there. **w.Som.**[1] In hanging of a gate, nif you've a got a good firm hanging-post, 'tid'n much odds about the valling-post, 'most anything'll do for he. (6) **Ayr.** To cure the falling sickness wi' pills o' pouthered puddocks, SERVICE *Dr. Dugund* (ed. 1887) 280. **n.Lin.**[1] (7) **War.**[2] Common. **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] Open weather when the ground is not bound by frost. **Glo.** There'll be falling-weather before night (A.B.); **Glo.**[1]

2. *sb.* A downfall of snow, rain, or hail; a snowstorm; *gen.* in *pl.*

Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] I thenks we shall have some vallen soon. 'We'm a-gwain to ha' a vallen' seems to be restricted to snow; but when there is some doubt as to what sort of weather is coming, the phrase would be 'A vallen o' zum zart,' or 'zum vallen,' thus covering snow, rain, or hail. **Som.** What, is there some fallings? I said 't 'ud rain, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 123.

3. *pl.* Fallen fruit, windfall apples.

s.Not. 'E offered me some apples, but they were noat but fallins (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's been a many fallin's in oor gardin thriff yisterdaay's high wind. **Rut.**[1] There's a nice mess o' fallings in your orchard. **w.Som.**[1] Wee-v u-puut aup u chee·z u dhu fuus vau·leenz [We have put up a cheese (q. v.) of the first fallings].

FALLOCH, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A lump, heap, large piece of anything; *gen.* of eatables.

Gen. used in a bad sense: 'There's that swab o' a cheel cairryin' something on's back. It'll be anither o's stown [stolen] fallochs.'

FALLOPS, *sb. pl.* Cum.[1] [fa·ləps.] Rags hanging about a dress; an untidy dress. Hence **Fallopy**, *adj.* untidy.

FALLOW, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. Wil. Som. [fa·lə, fæ·lə, w.Cy. væ·lə.]

1. *sb.* Land ploughed and harrowed several times, ready for the seed-bed. Cf. **follow**, *sb.*[2], **faugh**, *sb.*

Wil. A frequent ploughing and pulverizing of land to make it lighter, and clean from weeds when it is become foul by repeated crops, DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) vii. **w.Som.**[1] Neef ee muyn t-ae·u tuur·muts, mus maek u dhuur·u gèo·d vuul·ur [If you wish to have turnips (you) must make a thoroughly good fallow].

2. The first ploughing given to a field.

Bdf. These ploughings have even their regular names; as the first is called fallow, the second, stirring, and the third is called laying-up, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 328.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Fallow-field**, a field held in common, which is occasionally fallowed; (2) **-hay**, hay grown upon a fallow; (3) **-plough**, a plough used for light ploughing.

(1) **Glo.** In distinction to 'every year's land,' MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] (2) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (3) **Bdf.** Such as have not a wheel to their fallow-ploughs, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 165.

4. *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Fallow-chat**, (2) **-finch**, (3) **-lunch**, (4) **-smich** (-smish or -smitch), the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

(1) **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 280. **Wil.** Unlike its two congeners, this species avoids bushes and shrubs and seeks the open field or down, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 152. [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 10; JOHNS *Birds* (1862).] (2) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 9; JOHNS *Birds* (1862).] (3) [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 9.] (4) **Nhp.**[1] [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 9; FORSTER *Swallows* (1817) 77.]

5. Phr. *a pe·us o' vallers*, a field of ploughed land. **Brks.**[1]

6. *v.* To plough very shallow, so as merely to turn over the sod; also called **Half-fallow.**

Chs.[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Wor.** Half fallowing is light ploughing, not of the usual depth (H.K.).

Hence **Fallowing**, *vbl. sb.* the first ploughing.

Nhp.[1] A bare fallow receives three ploughings; the first is called 'fallowing,' the second 'stirring.' It is then manured and receives the last ploughing, which is termed 'laying up for the winter,' BAKER *Essay on Farming*, 25. **Bdf.** Fallowing is generally performed in dry weather, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 97. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

FALLOW, see **Fellow.**

FALLOWFORTH, *sb.* Lin.[1] A cascade, waterfall.

There is a pretty fallowforth in the meadows near Tinwell.

FALLOWS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[12] Boards fastened to the sides of a cart to make it hold more.

FALLY, see **Felloe.**

FALLY-LIKE, *adj.* Cum.[1] Untidy.

FALSE, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **faultz** Dev.; and in forms **faase** Sh.I.; **fauce** Sc. Wm. w.Yks.[1] Not.; **fause** Sc. Cai.[1] N.I.[1] N.Cy.[12] Cum.[1] Yks. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[124] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] s.Stf. Not.[18] Lin. n.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Shr.[12]; **fauss(e** Lan. sw.Lin.[1]; **faust** w.Yks.[2] Not.[1]; **fawse** Cum. Wm. Chs.[123] Lan.[1]; **foace** w.Yks.; **foase** Som.; **foce** Lan. [**fols**, **fōs**, **fǫəs**, **fās.**] **1.** *adj.* Deceitful, treacherous; cunning, sly; insincere, wheedling.

Or I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Cai.**[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2], **Cum.**[1] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **Wm.** He's a gay fauce customer (B.K.). **Yks.** Now, be deep and fause, mind thee! GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. v. **w.Yks.** *Sheff. Indep.* (1874); (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**[1] As fauce as he is, ii. 305; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Sam wur just walkin' off as foce as could bi, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 15, ed. 1867; Whether to gooa to these fawse fok, ut wun behund Rachdaw . . . or nah, I canno tell thee, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819 4; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[2a] **s.Chs.**[1] Her's as fause as fause. **Der.**[2], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **Lei.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] From whad folks sen on 'er, I should think 'er's as fause as fause; **Shr.**[2] A fause dog. **e.An.**[1] He is a false man: he is telling lies. **w.Som.**[1] Her's that there false, her proper gits over me, I never can't zay no to her. You can't 'pend 'pon un, he's so false as the very Old fuller. **Dev.** That pony is mortal faultz; she slipped out of the stables before I could lay hands on her, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 18.

Hence **Falseness**, *sb.* flattery.

Lan. 'Be off wi' thi fawseness,' said the pleased woman, BOWKER *Tales* (1882) 151; Nooan o' thy fawseniss, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 69.

2. In a good sense: sharp, shrewd, clever, precocious, *gen.* applied to children and animals.

n.Cy. (W.T.); **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** It's a little fause coostomer [of a child] (F.P.T.); Wha, tha sees, tha'rt soa varry foace I'm satisfoied 'at tha must sleep wi' a fox, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vi; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[3] Of a horse, 'he was as false as a Christian.' **Lan.** He're as fause as a boggart, as th' neighbours weel knew, Though, when he'd a mind, he could look like a foo', WAUGH *Poems* (1876) 10; You weren't fause to leave your brass there, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 290: It ud tak' a fawser mon nor me t'tell what it'll be, BRIERLEY *Old Radicals*, 6; **Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] Id were a fause child as knew id own fayther. **Chs.** As fawse as a bag o' monkeys, *Sheaf* (1879) No. 757, I. 266; **Chs.**[1] Oo's a fawse little thing; oo knows her daddy's footstep afore ever he comes inside o' th' dur; **Chs.**[2a] **s.Chs.**[1] Aa·r Tùm)z got·n ŭ paar·üt, dhú fau·sist beg·ŭr ahy ev·ŭr seyd i au·mi bau·rn dee·z [Ahr Tum's gotten a parrot, the fausest beggar I ever seid i' aw my born dees]. **Not.** He's a very fause dog, he'll run and hide himself if he thinks I'm going out without him. You couldn't deceive Mr. D——, he was that fause (L.C.M.); If yer don't leave my gell be, George Sharp, as thinks yerself so fause, I'll come and larn yer, PRIOR *Rene* (1895) 10; **Not.**[1a] **n.Lin.**[1] Yon little tarrier o' yours is as wick as a fleă, an' as fause as a fox: ther' isn't noă gettin' shut on him when he thinks he wants to goă wi yĕ. **sw.Lin.**[1] The cows are so false. She's as false as a little fox. My dog's as false as any man. **Rut.**[1] Your little girl [three-year-old] looked as false at me when I passed her in the road! **Lei.**[1] 'As fause as a Christian,' said of an intelligent animal.

Hence **Falseness**, *sb.* cleverness.

Lan. They'n soon show thi what a blyn't gawmless leatheryed theaw's bin for o' thi fawseness, BRIERLEY *Traddlepin*, v.

3. Proud, vain, boastful.

e.Yks.[1] Ah's think you'r fine and fause noo you've getten a grandson

4. Of a horse: wanting in spirit, not good-bottomed; vicious. Of a man: lazy.

Chs.[3] Hrf.[2] A false horse that sweats at the sight of the collar. I.W.[1] A horse that gives in at a dead pull. 'That's a deuced false hoss.'

5. *Comb.* (1) **False-bedding**, oblique lamination in a stratum of stone; (2) **-blossom**, the male flower of the melon, *Cucumis melo*, or cucumber, *Cucumis sativus*; (3) **-blow**, an unfair blow; (4) **-blows**, see **-blossom**; (5) **-face**, (*a*) a mask; (*b*) a hypocrite, deceitful person; (6) **-floor**, the space between a ceiling and the floor above; (7) **-house**, a large compartment in a stack; (8) **-kick**, an unfair kick; (9) **-line**, a cord used in ploughing to hinder the fore-horse from going too far forward; (10) **-loft**, the space between the ceilings of the uppermost rooms of a house and the roof, an attic, loft; (11) **-loon**, a traitor; also used *attrib.*; (12) — **parsley**, the fool's or dog's parsley, *Aethusa Cynapium*; (13) — **quarter**, an ailment of milch cows; (14) **-reed**, an arrangement of wires behind the reed or slay for opening the threads of warp in the loom; (15) **-roast**, a dish or fry made of bits of meat, liver, &c.; (16) **-roof**, see **-loft**; (17) **-swear**, to swear falsely, commit perjury; (18) **-tastedly**, with a false or bad taste.

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) w.Som.[1] Said also of any blossom which fails to set. (3) w.Som.[1] A blow struck below the knee in cudgel-playing or below the waist-belt in boxing. (4) e.An. No doubt so called because they produce no fruit (B. & H.). e.Suf. (F.H.) (5, *a*) Sc. I chanced to obtain a glisk of his visage, as his fause-face slipped aside, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) ix; Christmas was also preceded by the appearance of guisards—young men and boys who in antic habiliments and masks (called fause-faces) went round the houses in the evenings performing fragments of legendary romances or religious moralities *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1821) 692 (Jam.). Bnff. The Vultus has been painted, and looks a 'fause face,' Gordon *Keith* (1880) 34. Frf. It broke their necks in fifty pieces, And gard them girn like auld fause-faces, Sands *Poems* (1833) 109. Ayr. The wee callans were at it already, rinning aboot wi' their fause-faces on and their bits o' turnip lantherns in their haun, Service *Notandums* (1890) 40. Lth. Fause-faces on, and sarks they don Abune their bits o' breeks, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 44. N.I.[1], n.Cy. (J.W.) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (*b* Cai.[1] (6) w.Som.[1] Very often in old houses, where heavy beams are found, two sets of joists have been used; one to carry the floor above, and the other to carry the ceiling of the room below, with a considerable space between them. These spaces were often very convenient hiding places. (7) Ayr. Nell had the fause-house in her min', She pits hersel an' Rob in, Burns *Hallowe'en* (1785) st. 10; When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green, or wet, the stack-builder, by means of old timber, &c., makes a large apartment in his stack, with an opening in the side which is fairest exposed to the wind, *ib. Note.* (8) w.Som.[1] Above the knee in wrestling. (9) n.Lin.[1] (10) n.Lin.[1] It is often floored and made into a store-room. (11) e.Lth. Now she fa's by faus-loon chiels, Betrayed—dishonoured clearly, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 14. (12) Shr. (13) Som. The yellows frequently affect the udder and bring on a false quarter that is a deprivation of milk in one teat accompanied with swelling and inflammation, Marshall *Review Agric.* (1818) II. 528. [When the hoof is deformed by the ulcer or quittor and one part rendered higher than the other, it is called a false quarter, Lowson *Mod. Farrier* (1844) 75.] (14) w.Yks. Binns *Yks. Past and Present*, 690. (15) Cor.[2] s.v. Bits. (16) n.Lin.[1], e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) 17 Lei.[1] 'Now the truth you must declare,' But instead of that he did false-swear. War.[3] (18) Elg. Which the fastidious and half-thinking would have decreed over-ceremoniously and false-tastedly tricked out, Couper *Tonifications* (1803) II. 97.

6. *v.* To cajole, flatter, coax, wheedle.

Sh.I. He widna fause aboot a sowl An mak-a-dū, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 72. s.Stf. Her'll on'y fause him up to get a new dress, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). War.[3] Only used in the same sense as to children: 'Oh, you're falsing me.' Shr.[1] I want a new gownd agen the wakes; I mus' try an' fause my Maister o'er to get me one; Shr.[2] He knows how to fause her o'er. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Falsing**, (1) *vbl. sb.* wheedling, coaxing, flattery; (2) *ppl. adj.* coaxing.

(1) w.Som.[1] Her can get anything her do want like, out o' th' old man, way her falsin. (2) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

7. To deceive. Shr.[2]

FALSET, *sb. Obs.*? Sc. Nhb. Also in form **falshed** Nhb. False-hood.

Sc. It is such landloupers as you that with your falset and fair fashions bring reproach on our whole country, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ii. Ayr. From sinful lusts, drunkenness, falset, pride, worldliness, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 178, ed. 1845. Edb. Falset came first, then Vanity, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 386, ed. 1815. Nhb. For his falshed and treason, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 241.

[Falset joukis in everie elerkis hude, Douglas *Conscience* (c. 1505) in *Works*, ed. 1874, I. 124. Prob. a form of ME. *falshede* (*Cursor M.* 22865).]

FALSIFY, *v.* Wor. Wil. 1. To sham illness, pretend.

w.Wor.[1] That young Jem's a cute little chap. To see 'ow 'e falsifies when 'e wants to stop at wum from school! s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 19; Children don't falsify (H.K.).

2. Of seeds, young trees, &c.: to fail, to come to nought; not to grow true to kind; to become bad. Wor. (H.K.), Wil.[1] 3. To show signs of failing health. Wor. (H.K.)

[3. My heart beginning to falsify in this business, Pepys *Diary* (Aug. 27, 1668).]

FALT, see **Felt**.

FALTEN, *sb.* Arg. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A fillet.

[Gael. *fallan*, a snood.]

FALTER, *v.*[1] Wor. Hrf. Glo. Dor. Som. Also in form **fa'ter** Wor. [fɔ̄·ltə(r).] 1. To fail in health; to show signs of old age; to break up in constitution.

Wor. Then the mon 'e begins to fa'ter, Ouvis *Vig. Mon.* w.Wor[1], s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo.[1] w.Som.[1] Ee du fau lturee tuurubl. Aa! poo'ur oa'l fuul ur, ee oa'n bee yuur vuur'ee laung [He fails rapidly. Ah! poor old fellow, he won't be here very long].

2. Of a crop: to fail.

Dor.[1] I be a-feard the teaties wull falter.

FALTER, *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Rut. Nhp. s.Cy. Also written **faulter** Yks. s.Cy.; and in forms **fatter** Sc. Cum.[1]; **faughter** ne.Lan.[1]; **fauter** n.Yks.; **fauther** e.Yks.[1]; **fawter** n.Yks. w.Yks.[1]; **foetre** Wm.; **forter**, **foter** Cum.[1]; **fotr** Lakel.; **fotter** Cum.[1]; **foulter** w.Yks.; **fowter** n.Yks. [fo·ltər, fō·tər, fou·tə(r).] To thresh barley in the sheaf in order to break off the awns or bristles; to hummel barley.

Dmf. (Jam.) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. To t'deetin hill carry't, but forter't afoor, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 240; Cum.[1] Wm. Canta foetre barly? Egh ses I, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 14. Yks. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Yks. (I.W.), n Yks[2], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] She [a machine] both windhers [winnows] an fauthers it. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1] Rut. Marshall *Review Agric.* (1814) IV. 272. s.Cy. [Used] when threshers beat over corn again, Ray (1691).

Hence (1) **Faltering**, *vbl. sb.* the act of threshing barley so as to break off the awns, hummelling barley; (2) **-iron**, (3) **-tool**, *sb.* an instrument used for removing the awns of barley.

(1) Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Yks. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Yks. (W.H.) Rut. Marshall *Review Agric.* (1814). (2) Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Wm. (B.K.); 'Tack that foetrein' iran an foetre while neean, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 14. n.Yks. Its form was about a foot square, with narrow pieces of iron set edgeway about one inch apart and the shaft about two feet long, the handle across the top for both hands; when used it was struck into the heap of barley. It is superseded by the threshing-machine (W.H.); n.Yks.[1] In form a square iron frame with cross-bars set lattice-wise, and a long vertical shaft or handle. ne.Yks.[1] An instrument now supplanted by humblers. w.Yks. (G.R.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896); w.Yks.[3], ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] (3) n.Yks. He chopt t'barley wiv a fawterin' tool (I.W.).

[To faulter. Thrashers are said to faulter, when they thrash or beat over the corn again, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681); They haue much ado . . . to thresh it eleane and falter it from the huls and ciles, Holland *Pliny* (1601) XVIII. x. OFr. *fautrer*, 'battre, frapper' (Godefroy).]

FALTER, see **Pelter**.

FAL-THE-RAL, **FAL-THO-DAL**, see **Falderal**.

FALTIVE, *adj. Obs.* Arg. (Jam.) Faulty.

[Quhair it beis fundyn faltive, to forbid the samyne, *Seal of Cause* (1496) in Pennecuik's *Blue Blanket* (1722) 14 (Jam.). Fr. *faultif*, faulty (Cotgr.).]

FALTREE, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] A rough piece of timber placed behind cattle to support the bed.

FAM, see **Fame**.

FAMBLE, *v.* Lin. [fa·m(b)l.] To stutter, speak imperfectly, unintelligibly.

Lin. Skinner (1671). **sw.Lin.**[1] He fambles so in his talk. She seems to famble, as if she could not get her words out.

[To famble in one's speech, *in sermone haesitare*, Coles (1679); *Beguayer*, to famble, fumble, mafile in the mouth, Cotgr. Dan. *famle*, to fumble, to stammer.]

FAMBLE-CROP, *sb. Obs.* e.An.[1] The first stomach of a ruminating animal.

FAMBLING, *vbl. sb.* n.Lin.[1] [fa·m(b)lin.] Eating without appetite.

FAME, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **feim** n.Sc. (Jam.); and in form **fam** Sh.I. [fēm, fam.] **1.** *sb.* A thin pellicle or film of anything lying or floating on another.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**[1] Fatty particles floating on the surface of a liquid.

2. A rage, passion. n.Sc. (Jam.) 3. *v.* To be in a rage. (*ib.*)

[The same word as lit. E. *foam*, OE. *fām*.]

FAMIL(E, see **Fammel.**

FAMILOUS, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. Shr. Also in forms **familious** Nhb.[1]; **famulous** Shr.[2] [fa·miləs.] Relating to a family.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] It's a familous complaint. **Shr.**[2] His pride's a famulous disorder.

FAMISH, see **Famous.**

FAMMEL, *v.* War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Also written **famel** War.[2] s.War.[1] s.Wor. Oxf.[1]; **famil(e** War. se.Wor.[1]; **fammil** Glo. [fæ·ml, fæ·mil.] To starve, famish.

War. (T.F.); Holloway. **s.Wor.** A stranger ud a thought he'd been famell'd to death, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 27; (H K.); s.Wor.[1] **Glo.** (A.B.); (W.H.C.); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** I'm half fammel'd (C.M.G.); **Oxf.**[1]

Hence **Fammelled**, *ppl. adj.* hungry, starved, famished. War.[2], s.War.[1], se.Wor.[1]

[Norm. dial. *fameiller*, 'être affamé' (Moisy). OF. *fameiller*, 'avoir faim' (La Curne); Romanic **famēcilare* for **famēlicare*, der. of Lat. *famēlicus*, hungry, starved.]

FAMOUS, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Gmg. Oxf. and Colloq. Also in forms **famish** Cum.; **fammous** Gmg.; **faymish** Cum.[3] [fē·məs, feə·məs.] Used as an emphatic expression of approval: excellent, splendid, 'capital'; also used as *adv.*

Fif. Twenty mair sic rotten whelps Gat in their haffets famous skelps, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 194. **Cum.** A famish time we hed on't teù, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 25; Gat a famish black e'e, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 335; **Cum.**[3] It wad be a faymish job if fadder could sell o' t'steàns iv oor fell at five shillin a pwoke-ful, 6. **Wm.** Hoo's t'taty crop?—Famous. He's a famous walker is my fadder. Hoo er ye gettin on?—Oh! famous noo (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Some o' th' booans wor a famous size, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 50; Ther wor a famous lot o' fowk at John Hill buryin'. We like ahr parson famous weel (Æ.B.). **s.Not.** It's a famous good knife (J.P.K.). **Gmg.** (E.D.) **Oxf.**[1] Fun another 'en's nist uv'ee? tha's famous, *MS. add.*

Hence **Famously**, *adv.* very well, splendidly; extremely, considerably.

Cum. We gat . . . to Rostwhate famishly, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 3. **w.Yks.** He was famously set up with it (H.W.); They all laft famously, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 29. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

FAMP, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [famp.] A soft, clayey shale.

Nhb. *Borings* (1878) I. 185; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** There is a famp bed about a foot thick, Forster *Section Strata* (1821) 102.

FAMP, *v.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] To tread heavily, to walk with a firm foot. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 141.

FAN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **van** Glo.[1] Brks.[1] Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Wil. Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] Cor.[123] [fan, fæn, w.Cy. væn.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Fan-winged hawk**, the hobby, *Falco subbuteo.*

Hmp. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 139; **Hmp.**[1]

2. A revolving machine for ventilating by either forcing or exhausting the air in or out of the mine.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

Hence **Fan-drift**, *sb.* a drift or tunnel connecting the upcast shaft with the fan. *ib.*

3. An implement for winnowing corn; also used in *pl.*

Kcd. Barn-fans, an' flails, an' fleers, An' canasses an' secks, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. **N.I.**[1] **Chs.**[1] It consists of a frame of wood to which four horizontal rails are fixed, and pieces of sacking are nailed to the rails. This framework is elevated upon legs, and is turned round with a handle. The pieces of sacking cause a considerable wind as they pass quickly through the air. The corn is dropped through a riddle in front of the machine, when the chaff is blown away, and the grain falls in a heap below. I have not seen a fan, I think, for nearly twenty years, but there are, doubtless, still some in use in remote country places. **s.Chs.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Glo.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] Worked by hand. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] The principle of the modern winnowing machine is the same, only with the addition of various sieves, by which the inferior or 'tailing' corn is separated. I have seen many vans used, but they are now almost obsolete.

4. A large basket.

e.An. Wide, shallow wicker-basket, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Fan, for holding corn, used on a threshing floor, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99; *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

5. A measure of chaff: three heaped bushels.

Cmb. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

6. The process of separating tin ores from the waste by crushing and washing on a shovel. **Cor.**[1] Hence (1) **Fanning**, *sb.* the process of trying tin ore by crushing and washing on a shovel. **Cor.**[23]; (2) **-shovel**, *sb.* the shovel used in the process of fanning. **Cor.**[3]

7. *v.* To winnow corn with a fan. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fanners**, *sb. pl.* an instrument for winnowing, *gen.* in phr. *a pair of fanners*; (2) **Fanning**, *vbl. sb.* the act of winnowing with a fan.

(1) **Sc.** I have threshed out about half a boll. . . Maggie, here, can easily put it through the fanners, and fill the sack, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 341, ed. 1894. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Whilk made a noise like corn fanners, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 33, ed. 1882. **Per.** [He] is tae send up a single ploo an' a pair o' fanners, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1893) 102. **e.Fif.** A mixed reel-rall o' words, whaurin 'stots,' 'queys,' . . . an' 'fanners' were the maist emphatical, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Ayr.** The winnowing machine, or 'fanners,' as it was and is still called, had been brought into the parish by Girtle of the Mains, . . but it had been set down by his neighbours as an implement of the enemy, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 6. **Lnk.** The deil. . . Wad miss a chance o' doin' ill To work in either barn or mill, As was believ'd by mony a ane Whan fanners fell a-blawin' win', Watson *Poems* (1853) 16. **Lth.** Discarding even his urbane manners, An' blawing like oor auld mill fanners, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 153. **Edb.** My heart flap-flappit in my breast like a pair of fanners, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. [**Amer.** An open basket dishing out from the bottom upward. Originally it was used to separate the chaff from the wheat by tossing it up into the air and catching it as it fell down, thus allowing the wind to fan out the chaff, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 58.] (2) **Rnf.** Threshing and fanning, Redding the barn, and all the wark, Ordering and planning. M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 155.

8. To stir as with a whisk.

Lin.[1] Fan the yolk of the eggs for me.

9. To whip, beat, punish.

Midl. Toone *Dict.* (1834). **Suf.**[1] To whip a horse frequently. 'Fan um along.' **Ken.** [He] fann'd his hide with heart and will, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 53, ed. 1824. **Sus.**[2]

10. To tease, banter; to vex, annoy.

Sus.[1] I do call it a fagot-above-a-load to fan me in dis way, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[12]

11. With *about*: to run or gad about.

Glo.[1] **Wil.** Children running riotously about the nursery are asked, 'What be vannen about so vor?' (G.E.D.)

[3. A fan is an instrument that by its motion artificially causeth wind, useful in the winnowing of corn, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681). OE. *fann* (*Luke* iii. 17), Lat. *vannus*, a fan for corn; cp. Fr. *van.*]

FAN, see **Fann, Find, When.**

FANCICAL, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **fancicle** Nhb.[1] Chs.[1]; **fansical** Dev. [fa·n-, fæ·nsikl.] Fanciful, faddy, capricious, fickle.

Nhb.[1], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] As fancical as a bairn'd weean. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Oi've no patience wi ahr Emma, oo's sitch a fancicle piece o' goods. **Shr.**[1] I want a plaȳn dacent bonnit—none o' yore fancical finery fur me. **Hrf.**[12], **e.Sus.** (F.H.), **Som.** (W.W.S.) **w.Som.**[1] Mae·stur-z n fan·seekul soa·urt uv u jún·lmun [master is a particular sort of a gentleman]. **Dev.** That's all your fansical notions, Joe, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 8, ed. 1896; She's a lady un-

common fancical about ferns, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 95. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. I ca-ant get her to eat, she's a fancical ma-aid (M.A.C.); THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

[After they have completed their tuning, they will . . . fall into some kind of voluntary or fancical play, MACE *Musick's Monument* (1676) 128 (DAV.).]

FANCY, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [fa·nsi, fæ·nsi.] **1.** *sb.* Inclination, liking, affection, esp. in phr. *to have* or *take a fancy to*, to be in love with.

Rnf. Gloomy clouds may dim the air, But winna make my fancy gee, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 116. Ayr. He has ta'en a fancy to the mistress: in fact is coming owre the night to see if she'll have him, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 121. w.Yks.[4] w.Som.[1] They zaid how Jim Snow-d a-got a bit of a fancy t'our Liz; but her widn ha nort to zay to he. [Of a woman the word is used to express the longings of pregnancy. The popular notion is that unless the fancy of a pregnant woman is gratified, the child will be marked with an image of the thing longed for.]

2. A lover, sweetheart; also in *comp.* **Fancy-man**, esp. a married woman's illicit lover.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Der. Crokey, and lawn tennis for't young misses and their fancies, *Wkly. Telegr.* (Dec. 22, 1894) 12, col. 1. Wil.[1] He be Bill's wife's fancy man, that's what he do be. n.Wil. (E.H.G.) Dor. Though your fancyman was so up about it, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 357. [Cant. Whether that old dried-up otomy . . . be kith and kin of such a bang-up cove as your fancy man, Luke, AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) bk. III. ii.]

3. A legend, fanciful tale; a whim, idea; delirious talk. *Gen.* in *pl.*

w.Som.[1] Some days he's all vull o' his fancies like, and then I be 'most mazed way un. Dev. He shook his white locks, and added, he now knew nothing about 'they old fancies,' BRAY *Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. 15.

4. Phr. *To tell the fancy of*, to account for, give the reason of.

Sur.[1] I'm sure I can't tell the fancy of it.

5. A riband, prize for dancers. Cum. *Gl.* (1851).

6. A cylinder of a wool-carding or scribbling machine.

w.Yks. Smallest cylinder on a card (S.P.U.); A cylinder or roller covered with wire cards containing long teeth, at the end of a scribbling machine (J.M.).

7. *v.* To care for, love.

Per. Then Jenny smil'd; said, You're beguil'd, I canna fancy thee, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 27. Rnf. Nae lass o' them a' he could fancy but me, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 53.

8. To think, believe.

n.Dev. I fancy 'tis awful chilly, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 18.

9. Phr. (1) *to fancy summat*, (2) *— a lot*, to fancy something is wrong; to feel hurt, neglected.

s.Not. (1) A knowed she'd fancy summat if yer didn't write to 'er (J.P.K.). (2) She wasn't asked to the wedding, and of course she fancied a lot, *ib.*

FAND, see **Find.**

FANDAM, *sb.* Yks. [fa·ndəm.] A measure for haystacks.

The distance between a man's two hands when his arms are stretched out round the stack, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

FANDANGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Cum. Som. Dev. and Amer. [fa·ndaŋl, fæ·ndæŋl.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Ornaments, trinkets; antics, capers, as in dancing about.

w.Som.[1] Wuy dh-oa·l mae·ur-z au·l vèol oa ur fan·dang·lz úz maur-neen [Why, the old mare is all full of her antics this morning]. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence **Fandanglement**, *sb.* a whim, crotchet; gewgaw.

Cum. He wadn't gie the vally of a brass farden for any o't new fandanglements, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) v.

2. *v.* To hang about, trifle, waste time, to 'fool' round.

Ir. Over fond of keepin' the lads fandanglin' after her, to be makin' fools of them, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 198.

Hence **Fandangling**, *ppl. adj.* nonsensical.

Amer. Don't fool with any of those fandangling ways women have of fixing their hair, MAX ADELER *Elbow Room* (1876) xii.

FANDANGS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] [fa·ndaŋz.] In phr. *fandangs and featherments*, trinkets, trifles, personal adornments. See **Fandangle**, *sb.*

FAND-GARTH, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A farm-yard. See **Fold-garth.** GROSE (1790).

FANE, *sb.*[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [fēn.] A weathercock, 'vane.'

[Fane of a stepylle, *ventilogium*, *Prompt.*]

FANE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.*? Sc. An elf, fairy.

Ayr. The story ran to ilka ane How Kate was haunted wi' a fane, TRAIN *Poet. Reveries* (1806) 23 (JAM.).

[Cp. Sw. dial. *fane*, a half-mad person (RIETZ); Sw. *fåne*, a changling, 'fatuus' (SERENIUS).]

FANE, see **Fain**, *adj.*[1 2]

FAN-FRECKLED, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Not. Lin. Also written **fan-freckald** w.Yks.; and in form **fan-feckled** n.Cy. (HALL.) [fa·n-frekld.] Freckled, spotted with the sun.

n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. It faice ad becum fanfreckald all ovver, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 23. Not.[1], Lin.[1]

FANG, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **vang** s.Pem. Wil. Dor.[1] Som. w.Som.[1] Dev.[12] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; *pret.* **vung** Dev. [faŋ, fæŋ, w.Cy. væŋ.]

1. To lay hold of, clutch, seize.

Sc. He thought the warlocks o' the rosy cross Had fang'd him in their nets sae fast, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 102, ed. 1848; He taigles for till fang the feckless, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) x. 9. Rxb. Auld Nick can never fang us, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 161. N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] To shoot down. Cum. & Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. w.Yks. He fanged it out of my hands J.W.). s.Wor. It [a complaint] fanged about mah every unch-while [caught me sharply every now and then] (H.K.). Shr.[1] e.An.[1] He fanged hold of him. He fanged her by the throat and nearly quackled her. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. e.Suf. I fanged him by the shoulder (F.H.). w.Som.[1] Very com. You vang the head o' un eens he mid-n bite; vang un tight, mind. Dev. Her mother had 'vanged her wages,' *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 114; 'Han't a got no goon,' replied the poacher. . . 'Knows how to vang un, wi'out thiccy,' BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xxix; Dev.[2] Hold up your basket and vang these turnips. nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2]; Cor.[3] I fanged it when a wasn't looking.

2. *Obs.* To reach; to fetch.

Dor. Vang hither [reach hither], HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. Som., Dev. Go vang the Vicar of Taunton Dean, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 449. Dev. Vang me the bread, *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1084.

3. To bind a limb so tightly as to stop the flow of blood.

Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1]

4. To dam, mop up water.

s.Pem. (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 422.

5. To receive, obtain, get; esp. to receive money, to earn.

Dor.[1] w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. To vang money, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dev. I hope to vang a shilling to-day, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); Vor he vang'd more in wooing than wou'd'n a bought two team of horses, *Obliging Husband* (1717) 13; Dev.[1] I've a proffer'd vive-and-twenty shillings, and they stand vor thirty, and zay they wan't vang less, 58; Dev.[2] I've been vangin' money most of the day. s.Dev. I an't vanged a farden this month (F.W.C.). Cor. Thee and I have to fang fowr pound six and tuppence to-morraw, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 164; But deds't fang any money? J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 27; O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; Cor.[1 2]

Hence **Fangings**, *sb. pl.* wages, earnings, takings.

Cor. For my fangings would look scoy, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17; (W.S.); Cor.[1] Why a spent all hes fangings laaste Saturda' nite; Cor.[2]

6. With *to*: to stand sponsor for a child in baptism; rarely with *for.*

Wil. He vang'd to me at the vant (K.). Dor. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883 6th S. viii. 45. Som. He vang'd for me at the vant, SKINNER (1671); He vang'd to me at the vant, RAY (1691). w.Som.[1] Heard occasionally in the Hill district, but *obsol.* When the paa'sn come there wad-n nobody vor to vang to un. Dev. I'm agwaine tü Orsewellake tü vang-to Zue Ridd's babby, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 449; Up to Daraty Vogwill's upzitting, whan tha vungst to . . . Rabbin, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 8.

7. To find.

Dev. Vur there you fang the mane an' wemmin, Nack'd hof hin hal ther Zenday's tremmin, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 192; Munny drap'd intu a tub Vul'd chuck vull a wotter... Wich tha chaps wis ta vang be thare gieing a dips, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 31, ed. 1865. Cor. But vang'd a hempty box, DANIEL *Poems.*

8. To bang. Dev.[1]

9. *Comb.* with *prep.*, *adv.*, &c.: (1) *to fang away*, (*a*) to attack violently, fight; (*b*) to devour food eagerly and quickly, to snatch at one's food; (2) *— in*, to take in; see below;

(3) — *in into*, to stick close to, to close with in a tussle; (4) — *on*, to seize, clutch; (5) — *out o'*, to lay hold of; (6) — *to*. (*a*) to take to, like; (*b*) to acknowledge, take notice of; (*c*) to take possession of, accept; (7) — *up*, to receive.

(1, *a*) w.Yks. When I came back there they were, fanging away one at another (C.C.R.). (*b*) n.Yks.[1] 'Weel, thoo's fangin' awa', onny-weas,' to a hungry boy. (2) Dev. The system is to breed part, and vang in the rest, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784-1815) XXX. 186. (3) Dev. Shet 'n up sharp, Bill. Vang 'n intù 'e tight, an' ave dûed wi 'n, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (4) e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 26, 1893). (5) Shr.[1] W'y didna yo' fang out o' the 'ind-bwurd [hind-board] o' the tumbril. (6, *a*) Cor. I don't fang to her (M.A.C.); Cor.[1] I don't fang to your notions; Cor.[3] (*b*) Cor. Never fanged to it, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (*c*) Dev., Cor. I fang'd to that estate last Christmas, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435. Cor. I fanged to his lease, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (S.) (7) n.Dev. I'd rayther awn . . . Than . . . vang up veevety poun', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 32.

10. Phr. (1) *to fang a-fire*, to catch fire; (2) — *a well*, to fill a pump with water in order that it may work properly.

(1) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) Sc. *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1819) 654 (Jam.). e.Lth. That's ne thing aboot your Leeberal Government that I canna awa wi'; they're aye fangin the well, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 79.

[6. Seynt Ede was redy . . . to fonge to þe child, *Chron. Vilod.* (c. 1420) st. 558. ME. *fangen* was a new formation from OE. *fangen*, pp. of *fōn*, to catch; cp. G. *fangen*.]

FANG, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **fange** Der.; and in form **vang** Cor.[2] **1.** The catch or grip of a pump in drawing water, the power of suction; *gen.* used in phr. *to lose* or *tine the fang*, to cease to work through want of water, *fig.* to miss one's aim, fail, be disappointed in one's expectations.

Sc. (Jam.) Dmb. Friendship now has lost the fang, Since Willie's dead, Taylor *Poems* (ed. 1827) 65. Rnf. His tongue, like to a well-gaun pump, That never wants the fang, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 90. Lth. (Jam.) Edb. What needs I mair time spen', She's tint the fang, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 47; My muse has lost the fang, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 17.

2. A trap, *fig.* a 'fix,' a 'tight place'; esp. in phr. *taken in the fang*, taken in the act.

Sc. A thief taken in the fang, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.); *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (*ib.*). Frf. The laird was fairly in a fang, An' naething for him now but hang, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 15. Ayr. God took instruments that he had tane thee in the fang, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 104, ed. 1845.

3. Spoil, booty, a stolen article, esp. in phr. *taken with the fang*, taken with the booty in the thief's possession.

Sc. A thief taken with the fang (Jam.). Sh.I. If you find any thing that is stolen, you are to bring the thief and the fang to the Bailie, Hibbert *Desc Sh. I.* (1822) 144, ed. 1891. Ags. (Jam.) Abd. In quest o' some forbidden fang, Or goods unlawfu', Keith *Farmer's Ha'* 1774) st. 29. Frf. They threw their fangs and flew for shelter, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 17, ed. 1882.

4. A twang, an ill flavour.

s.Not. This tater eats wi' a fang (J.P.K.). s.Lin. Theer's a fang abeaut this meät, Missis: ahm ommost shewer its goin' bad (T.H.R.).

5. Earnings, takings; that which is received. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.)

6. A heavy burden, carried in the hands or arms. Cai.[1]

7. A slice, a large piece cut off from something.

Bch. Nor cuttit a fang frae a kebbuck wi a whittle, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 13. Abd. They a' got a guid breakfast on drinkin' sowans an' a fang off o' the Yule ceabbuck, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 771. Frf. Snap went the sheers, then in a wink, The fang was stow'd behind a bink, Morison *Poems* (1790) 110.

8. An eye-tooth; also in *comp.* **Fang-tooth**. Cum.[1], Cor.[1]

9. A claw, hook, talon; a paw.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* 1776) *Gl.* n.Sc. He had him in his fangs (Jam.). Ayr. Cast fangs to catch them, and bring them in their reverence to nurture them, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 56, ed. 1845. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Shr.[2], e.An. (E.G.P.) [Ray (1691).]

10. A fin.

e.An. (E.G.P.); e.An.[1] From the fancied resemblance of their pointed ends to long teeth.

11. A finger. e.An.[1]

12. The prong of a fork of any kind.

s.Chs.[1] A yelve-fang. War.[3] A long stail with two fangs of iron for turnip stocking. Shr.[1] Jest see 'twixt them fangs—theer's dirt enough to set garrits in.

Hence **Fanged**, *adj.* furnished with prongs.

Shr.[1] Axe Tummas to len' me 'is five-fanged sharevil.

13. A fork or branch of a tree. s.Chs. (T.D.)

14. A runner of a plant.

Lin. Strawberry-fangs is fine an' large this fall (W.M.E.F.).

15. *Fig.* A lout.

Abd. Sweer fangs o' servan' chiels, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv; He's an orra fang. Haud aff, ye muckle, stupid fang. Sic a fang o' a chiel! Very common (G.W.).

16. The coil or bend of a rope. Sc. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (Jam.).

17. The thong of a whip. Cai.[1]

18. A passage or drift formed for the purpose of conveying air along the works of a mine.

Der. Till Nicco' hemm'd, . . . fled up the fang, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 69; Manlove *Customs of Lead Mines* (1653) I. 272; A niche cut in the side of an adit or shaft to serve as an air-course; sometimes a main of wood pipes is denominated a fanging, *Mining Gl.* (1854).

FANGAST, *adj. Obs.* e.An. Marriageable; also used as *sb.* a marriageable maid.

e.An.[1] Not now known. Nrf. Sir T. Browne (c. 1660) in *Wks.*, ed. Wilkin, III. 233; Ray (1691); Grose (1790); A fangast wench (K.).

FANGER-IN, *sb.* n.Yks. [fa·ŋər-in.] A mower who does not throw his scythe back so far by half a yard as others but who strikes faster. (I.W.)

FANGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Lan. Shr. Also Som. [fa·ŋl, fæ·ŋl, Som. væ·ŋl-.] **1.** *sb.* A conceit, whim.

s.Lan. Whot new fangle has he neaw? Bamford *Dial.* (1854); (S.W.); (F.E.T.)

Hence (1) **Fanglement**, *sb.* a contrivance, a personal adornment; (2) **Fangler**, *sb.* a whim, conceit. [Not known to our correspondents.]

(1) Lan. Awm not gooin neaw to put sitch new fanglements on my back, Staton *Loommary* (c. 1861) 42. s.Lan. (F.E.T.) Shr. She had on a lot of fanglements (M.L.). w.Som.[1] I never don't zee no good in none o' these here new-farshin vanglements 'bout farmerin' an' that. (2) Lan. Striving to give you 'Rid O Wimmen,' Or some new fangler, Collins *Poems* (1859) 21.

2. *v.* To trim showily, bedizen.

Shr.[1] *Obsol.* 'Er bonnit wuz fangled all o'er ööth ribbints like a pedlar's basket.

3. To entangle. Cf. **fankle**.

N.I.[1] The cow has got fangled in her tether.

[1. Prob. conn. w. ME. *newefangel*, fond of novelty (Chaucer); cp. lit. E. *newfangled*.]

FANGLES, *sb. pl.*[1] Hrf.[2] [fæ·ŋglz.] The prongs of a fork.

FANGLES, *sb. pl.*[2] Irel. Long irregular cones of straw, tied at short intervals with twigs or slight straw bands.

Ir. The parties returning home, probably by the light of fangles, *Dublin Univ. Mag.* (1863) 438; The neighbours joined him with dipped rushes and fangles, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 157. Wxf. By the light of fangles, *ib. Banks Boro* (1867) 149.

FANK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. [faŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A fold, enclosure, pen for sheep or cattle.

w.Sc. The church and manse are surrounded by meadows, sheep fanks, and distilleries, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 15, ed. 1877. Per. (Jam.) Arg. The shepherds came in from the fanks . . . to go on a search, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 176. Slg. In the vicinity of the farmer's dwelling there is a pen, here called a fank, erected of stone and turf, *Agric. Surv.* 293 (Jam.).

2. *v.* Of sheep or cattle: to fold, pen.

Per., Slg. To fank the sheep (Jam.).

FANK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. [faŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A coil, noose, tangle; *gen.* in phr. *a fank o' tows*, a coil of ropes.

Sc. He is a prince of Bores, but . . . like the giant Pope . . . he can only sit and grin at pilgrims . . . and is not able to cast a fank over them as formerly, Scott *Jrn.* (1826) I. 255, ed. 1890; (Jam.)

2. *v.* To coil a rope, to twist, knot; to entangle the feet, to impede.

Sc. A line is said to be fankit when it is so entangled and warped that it cannot easily be unravelled (Jam.); As applied to a horse, to force him into a corner of any enclosure by means of a rope held by two or more persons that he may be taken; or if this cannot be done, to wrap the rope about him so as to entangle him (*ib.*); I' the girn they happit is their ain fit fankit, Waddell

Psalms (1891) ix. 15. **Lnk.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** A horse that has run long about in the tether, and has fanked himself, is forced to stand still, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 55, ed. 1845. **Slk.** We'll fank the porpy and the seal, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 277; They fankit tows about their necks, *ib. Queer Bk.* (1832) 197. **Gall.** Ye wi' yer tail are like to fank, An' ding me owre, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 18. **Wgt.** 'The dress is fankit amon her feet.' The word is applied to any piece of dress that hangs loosely (W.G.). **Ant.** Applied to tethered animals (W.H.P.).

[2. Brave Parcy raised his fankit sword, And felld the foremost to the ground, *Death of Parcy Reed* (c. 1580) in Child's *Eng. & Sc. Ballads* (1890) IV. 27.]

FANK, *v.*[3] e.Lan.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To indulge fancies in love.

FANKLE, *v.* Sc. [fa·ŋkl.] To entangle, twist, knot; to coil, wind; to disorder.

Cld. A person who has lost the thread of his discourse or has become confused is said to have got fankled (Jam.). **Ayr.** Stair had grown up into a great lang drink, and would fankled, as Robin Cummell said, if he fell, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 103; Little by little, he so fankled the laird's affairs, *ib.* 75; He cam warplin' an' fanklin' owre the muirs by himsel', *ib.* 255.

Hence **Fankled,** *ppl. adj.* entangled.

Ayr. Clear the fankl'd skenes that's spun In glaik'ry's trips, White *Jottings* (1879) 152. **Lnk.** Sic a fankled heid is wrocht, The deil he couldna louse it, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 96.

[Our Ryal Lord ... is fast heir fanklet in a cord, Henryson *Lyon & Mous* (c. 1450) in Ramsay's *Evergreen* (ed. 1761) 196.]

FANN, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **fan.** [fan.] A snow-wreath, drift.

Sh.I. (W.A.G.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Hungry sheep in snawed-up buols Fast in da fans wir stickin', Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 97; Trou da fanns o snaa, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892 98. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

[Norw. dial. *fonn* (also *fann*), a snow-heap, snow-drift (Aasen); ON. *fǫnn* (gen. *fannar*), a heap of snow. Cp. *Folge-fǫnn*, the name of the famous glacier on the Hardanger fiord.]

FAN-NAIL, *sb.* Nhp.[1] A loose piece of skin at the base of the finger-nail. Cf. **agnail.**

FANNER, *sb.* Sus. I.W. Dor. Also in form **vanner** w.Cy. [fæ·nə(r), væ·nə(r).] The kestrel hawk, *Tinnunculus alaudarius.*

Sus.[1], **I.W.**[1] **Dor.** From the way it fans the air when hovering, *w Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 140.]

FANNICKLY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [fa·nikli.] Smart in appearance.

FANNONS, *sb. pl.* Hrt. Short linen sleeves as worn by butchers.

Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879-1881) III. 320.

[Fr. *fanon*, a scarf-like ornament worn in the left arm of a sacrificing priest; also (in Blason) any large bracelet that hangs down from the arm (Cotgr.).]

FANNY, *sb.* Yks. [fa·ni.] A term used in the scissor-grinding industry; see below.

w.Yks. A local term, a corruption of fanner or fanblower; that is a wheel with vanes fixed on to a rotating shaft enclosed in a case or chamber to create a blast of air. It is used to carry away the dust created by dry grindstones, *Lab. Gl.* (1894); (J.W.)

FANNY-GRASS, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; also called **Quicken-grass** and **Rack.**

FANOM-WATER, see **Fenom-water.**

FAN-PECKLES, see **Fawn-peckles.**

FANSET, *sb.* Suf. A faucet.

Suf. Heard 50 years ago (E.G.P.); (Hall.) **e.Suf.** Well known here, esp. in 'tap and fanset.' The tap, either cochleous or plain, fits into the fanset (F.H.).

FANSOME, *adj.* N.Cy.[1] Feeling faint, 'faintsome.'

FANSOME, see **Fawnsome.**

FANT, *v.*[1] and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **fent** n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] I. *v.* To coddle, make much of.

Yks. He was fanted and too much cared-for, said the good-wives, Howitt *Hope On* (1840) ii.

2. *sb. Obs.* A darling. n.Cy. (K.), (Hall.)

[2. The same word as ME. *faut*, a child, an infant (*Wars Alex.* 4629).]

FANT, *v.*[2] Sh.I. [fant.] To famish, starve.

Dem 'at haes naethin' bit frae haand ta mooth, min edder wirk or dan fant, *Sh. News* (July 16, 1898). **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fantashen,** *sb.* starvation; (2) **Fantin',** *ppl. adj.* starving, famishing; (3) **Fantit,** *ppl. adj.* weakly, starved.

(1) 'Ithoot wark, an' tought about wark we'd shüne be at da staik o' fantashen, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). (2) **S. & Ork.**[1] (3) A fantit ting o' a grice aboot a hoos is shürely wan o' da greatest pushens 'at can be seen, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898).

[The same word as lit. E. *faint.*]

FAN-TECKLES, FANTICLES, see **Fern-tickles.**

FANTIGUE, *sb.* Irel. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Wil. Dor. Cor. Also written **fanteag** Chs.[1] Shr.[12]; **fanteague** Not.[1] Lei.[1] War.[2a] w.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] Wil.[1]; **fanteeg** Ken.[1]; and in forms **fantag** Wil.[1]; **fantaig** Shr.[1] Wil.[1]; **vanteag** Dor. [fan-, fæntī·g, -tēg.]

1. A state of excitement, a commotion, 'fuss'; a fit of ill-temper, passion.

Ir. We settled he'd fell out wid his sweetheart about somethin', and run off in a fantigue, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 71. **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] She was in a fine fantigue. **War.**[2a] **w.Wor.**[1] I never seed sich a arbiterry owd chap: 'e's allus on with some uv 'is fanteagues. **Shr.**[1] The Missis is in a pretty fantaig; the maister's gwun to the far an' tōōk the kay o' the flour-rōōm ōōth 'im; **Shr.**[2] Put her into a pretty fanteag. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Ken.**[1] We couldn't help laughing at the old lady, she put herself in such a fanteeg. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** A great hurry, *Cornishman* (Apr. 7, 1896). **Cor.** I never did think you could have put yourself into this unseemly fantigue, child, Wood *Edna* (1887) pt. 1. vi.

2. A vagary, fancy, whim; a 'lark,' joke.

Ir. Quare fantigues they have for sartin to be sloppin' about wid the jugs and cans of could wather, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 66. **Wil.**[1] Now, none o' your fantaigs here!

3. A flighty, flirting 'lad' or girl. **Wil.**[1]

FANTIGUED, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. Suf. Written **fanteeg'd** Suf. Tired, exhausted, fatigued.

Nhp.[1] **e.Suf.** I be almost fanteeg'd to dead. *Obsol.* (F.H.)

FANTOD, *sb.* and *adj.* Lei. Ken. Dor. Cor. Also written **fantad** Cor.[23]; **fantodd** Lei.[1] [fæ·ntɔd.]

I. *sb.* An hysterical passion, fit of querulousness; *gen.* in *pl.* fancies, whims, 'fidgets,' 'megrims.'

Lei.[1] A fit of the sulks or other slight indisposition, mental or bodily. **Dor.**[1] She's always in a fantod about Meary. **Cor.** I wouldn't mind his fantods I' do it (M.A.C.); I'd put up with such fantads from you, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 148; **Cor.**[2a] **e.Cor.** To get into a regular fantod, *Cornishman* (April 7, 1896).

2. *adj.* Fidgety, restless, uneasy. **Ken.**[1]

FANTOME, *sb.* and *adj.* Nhb. Chs. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Also written **fantom** n.Cy. Lei.[1] Shr.[12]; and in forms **fantoom** Nhb.[1]; **fatome** n.Cy. [fa·n-, fæ·ntəm.]

1. *sb.* An empty, light-headed fellow. n.Cy. (K), N.Cy.[2], Nhb.[1]

2. *adj.* Lank, loose, flabby, flimsy; used esp. of light, unproductive corn.

n.Cy. (P.R.); Fantome corn, Grose (1790); 'Fantom flesh,' when it hangs loose on the bone (K.); **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.**[1] Fantoom corn, oats which have the shells empty, or so nearly empty that they are blown over the tail-board of the 'fanners' in the process of winnowing. **Chs.** Horses are said to be fantome in autumn, *Sheaf* (1879) 1. 266; **Chs.**[1] Fantome hay is light, poor hay from poor ground, which has very little feeding quality. 'We can't expect 'em to milk much on this hay, it's but fantome.' **s.Chs.**[1] Dhis ee·kümz aayt tae·rbl óo·zi ŭn faan·tŭm [This hee comes aït terrible hoozy an' fantome]. It)s ver·i leyt ŭn faan·tŭm, dhaat· mos·-laand; it's güd für nuwt bŭ tai·tŭz [It's very leight an' fantome, that moss-land; it's good for nowt bu' tatoes]. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Applied to a sickly child: 'How fantome her flesh is.' Vegetation, that droops from heat and drought, is said to be fantome; and light unproductive corn is called fantome corn. Cattle that dwindle away from change of pasturage are very fantome. **Shr.**[1] It's poor fantom stuff. 'Er's bin that poorly 'er arms han gotten quite fantom; **Shr.**[2] Applied to a sickly person: 'He is but fantom.'

Hence **Fantomy,** *adj.* faint.

Glo.[1] I should have gone to church, but felt so fantomy like I couldn't.

3. Of hay: light, well-gotten.

N.Cy.[12] **Chs.**[2] Fantome hay, light well-gotten hay; **Chs.**[3]

[1. A spec. use of Fr. *fantome*, '(1) apparition, (2) ee

qui n'a d'une personne, d'une chose, que l'apparence' (Hatzfeld).]

FANTY-SHEENY, *adj.* Dev. [fæ·nti-ʃini.] Showy, fanciful, over-particular.

Dawntee let me zee no more ov yer fanty-sheeny ways yer, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Thare vine vanty sheeny goold things in thare brest, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 12, ed. 1858.

[The same word as *fantoccini*, puppets made to go through certain evolutions by means of concealed strings or wires; an It. word, prop. meaning 'foot-soldiers'; see Florio.]

FAOO, FAPES, see **Foul, Feeps.**

FAR, *adv., adj., sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Positive*: (1) **Fare,** (2) **Faur,** (3) **Fer,** (4) **For,** (5) **Fur,** (6) **Var,** (7) **Vur.**

(1) **Shr.**[1] It inna-d-'afe as fare across the filds. (2) **Sc.** He's faur ower muckle set on her, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. **Fif.** Ae glass o' whusky's no a bad thing ava, or may be twa, if ye haena faur to gang hame, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 106. **Ayr.** A faur-oot freen of John Park's father, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 84. (3) **w.Yks.** *Sheff. Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2], **Hrf.**[2], **Cor.**[2] (4) **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **n.Cy.** (K.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] Hoo fur is't tĭ Awbruff? **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[124] **Lan.** An's fur too good for me, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 88; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Not.** Will you go as fur? (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** Ow fur is it to Nottingham? (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Cmb.**[1] As fur as The Hockedock. **Sur.** Be you goin' to walk fur, Muster Fenton? Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvii. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** It's clear to any one whose brain aint fur gone in phthisis, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 136.] (6) **Wxf.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] (7) **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) *Gl.* **w.Som.**[1] Used much more commonly than 'vaar' in all its comparisons. 'Well,'twas about so vur's I be vrom you, to this minute.' **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. *Comparative*: (1) **Far,** (2) **Farder,** (3) **Fardthre,** (4) **Farer,** (5) **Farrer,** (6) **Faurer,** (7) **Ferrar,** (8) **For,** (9) **Fur,** (10) **Furr,** (11) **Furrer,** (12) **Varder.**

(1) **n.Yks.**[1] T'far side o' yon field. Yon's a hare liggin' o' yon far land ov a', anenst t'gatesteead. **ne.Yks.**[1] He's plewin yonder i' t'far clooas. **w.Yks.** The far bank, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4], **Lan.**[1] **n.Stf.** Crying fit to break her heart by the far horse pit, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 233. **Rut.**[1] Far Pan Close, Far Barn Close. **Lei.**[1] Many, perhaps most, farms have their 'far' and 'near' furlongs, meadows, closes, pits, &c. **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (2) **Sh.I** By dis I kent it widna be wise ta geng ony farder, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). **n.Sc.** Deil be in me if I've got him farder yet than thae hills o' diffeeculty, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 116. **Per.** Theft without a farder scruple Gibbet deserves. Smith *Poems* (1714) 95, ed. 1811. **Lnk.** Nae farder gane nor yesterday, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 52. **Cum.** Bit cud gang nae farder, Silpheo *Billy Brannau* 1885) 4; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** He mud a gone farder an' dropt on a war, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 30. **Yks.** Sure enough they willn't go no farder, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xviii. **n.Yks.** Lest wa git farder frev oor track, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 45. **n.Lan.** But wroute-for brass gā's farder Nor owte 'at's gi'en or fund, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 19. **Nhp.** I'll hear no farder preaching, mither, Clare *Remains* ed. 1873) 204. (3) **Wm.** A lile bit fardthre forrat, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2. (4) **n.Sc.** She was sae sair sunk down wi' shame She couldna come farer ben, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 14, ed. 1875. **Rnf.** Stap farer oot and see, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 50. **Ayr.** To gang nae far'er, there's yourself Has wrote, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 24. **Lnk.** Example gaes farer than precept, Watson *Poems* (1853) 34. **Edb.** The muse she manna rin nae farer, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 121. **Dmf.** Since the road cam farer down Frae Galloway unto the town, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 79. **Gall.** Whar she liket best to gang, Unless 'twere a' the farer wrang, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 63, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Its farə nər i þout (J.W.). (5) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** I'se gae nae farrer nor 'imsel' for preef, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxii. **Frf.** She may gang farrer an' fare a hantle waur, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886 59, ed. 1889. **Per.** They ne'er get farrer than the thocht, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 38. **Ayr.** I'll gang nae farrer the nicht, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 245. **Lnk.** Ye's gang nae farrer the nicht, Fraser *Whaups* (1895 xii. **Dmf.** Ye'd gang farrer and no fin' ocht fairer, Reid *Poems* (1894) 98. **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Fif.** A bodie could a'maist see them pushin' faurer an' faurer oot o' the ground, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 19. (7) **Slk.** I hae naething to say ferrar nor what concerns the sheep. Hogg *Tales* (1838 239, ed. 1866. (8) **Lan.** We heard a moast terribel skroikin' a bit for on, Ferguson *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) ii. (9) **Lan.** Sper fur, an' shut th' dur, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 31, ed. 1879; Aw mun clear these brokken pots eawt, afore we gwon ony fur! *ib. Besom Ben* (1865) ix; **Lan.**[1] Stond fur; i.e. move further back. **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** It's on the fur side of the village (J.P.K.). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (10) **Lan.** Stond furr, an' aw'll gether him up Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 131. **e.Lan.**[1] (11) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah went furrer nor he did. (12) **w.Som.**[1] Vaar·dur. **nw Dev.**[1]

3. *Superlative.* Similarly formed to the comparative (q.v.).

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *adv.* Greatly.

Sc. Mrs. Kinross saw there was something far amiss, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) xii. **Fif.** I'll be faur misteen, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 114. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

2. In *comb.* with *adv., prep.*, &c.: (1) **Far-about,** by far, by much, beyond comparison; (2) **—away,** (*a*) see **-about**; (*b*) of distant relationship; of time or place: remote, distant; also used *subst.* abroad; (3) **-away screed,** foreign news, a letter from abroad; (4) **— ben,** (*a*) intimate; cf. **ben,** *adv.*; (*b*) advanced, fitted; (5) **— by,** (*a*) compared with, in comparison with; (*b*) far past, beyond; (6) **-forth** (or **-fore**), far, to that extent; (7) **-hie-an-atour,** at a considerable distance; (8) **-off,** distantly related; (9) **— on,** towards the end; (10) **-out,** see **-off**; (11) **-over,** too, far too; (12) **— through,** (13) **— too,** far gone, weak, near death; (14) **Farther anenst,** opposite, in a further direction.

(1) **Lei.**[1] That's the noighest wee, fur-about [much the nearest way]. **War.**[3] (2, *a*) **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1] This is far away better ner that. **n.Yks.**[1] Far away the best. **e.Yks.**[1] Bob oss is far away below Jack's. Ah wad hĕ Bob oss far away befooar Jack's, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[1] My yaud's better nor yowers, far away. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] My coo's better then thine far awaay. (*b*) **Sc.** Pate's a far-awa cousin o' mine, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv; Far-awa' fowls hae fair feathers, *Prov.* (Jam.) **Frf.** A handsome, dashy-lookin' lass cam'... to bide wi' some far-awa friend in the district, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 60, ed. 1889. **Per.** He glowered at a body like the far awa end o' Willie Cant's fiddle, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 20, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** I got the feck o' fifty pound left me by a far-awa' freen', Cross *Disruption* (1884) v. **Ayr.** A' kinds o' uncos from hereaboot and farawa, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 60. **Kcb.** Spier . . . Gane they min' o' the far-awa' days, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 107. (3) **Ayr.** (Jam.) (4, *a*) **Abd.** To think that Geordy had won far'er ben, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 88. **Frf.** There's a lad . . . That in her books is farer ben than thee, Morison *Poems* (1790) 121. **Per.** The men who were supposed to be far ben in the Divine fellowship, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 124. (*b*) **Edb.** Ye'll be wiser, I'se be caution, And farer ben, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 11. (5, *a*) **w.Yks.** He was making poorly out far by some others, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) vi; **w.Yks.**[1] To-day is finer far by yesterday. (*b*) **Sc.** Sir Arthur's far by that, as I'm thinking, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) viii. (6) **Som.** Vur' vooäth, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] I'll tell 'ee all about it so var-voth's I've a-'ad ort to doin' way ut. **Dev.** I'll pāāy ee's vorevwoth's I can, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 155, ed. 1871. **nw.Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Grose (1790). (7) **Abd.** (Jam.) (8) **Per.** We saw them like a far-aff frien', Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 14. **Rnf.** He was a far-aff frien' Of the bonny lad Prince Charlie, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 36. (9) **w.Yks.** Fort'other a regetting far on (sc. coals), Blackah *Poems* (1867) 28. (10) **Ayr.** A faur-oot freen of John Parks' father, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 84. **Gall.** Him and my wife were far-out friends, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 232. (11) **Sc.** I've often said tae oor Tam that he's faur ower muckle set on her, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. **Nhb.**[1] Far-ower cunnin. Yor far-ower late a comin. Far-ower far. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (12) **Sc.** I'm no' that faur through but what I can gang there and back, Shoosan, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) ix. **Per.** I'm fear'd, Sir, ye maun hurry, for she's rael far through, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887. **Fif.** I'm that far through that I'm no able to thraip wi' 'im, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 29. **N.I.**[1] (13) **Wxf.**[1] **Yks.** Well! 'e's no better, they say 'e's far too (F.P.T.). (14) **m.Yks.**[1]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Far-come,** foreign, from a distance; (2) **-comer,** a stranger; (3) **-faught,** far-fetched; (4) **-fetch,** a strained explanation or reason; (5) **-keeker,** a slang term for the eye; (6) **-kenn'd** (or **-kent**), seen a long way off; well-known; (7) **-kenning,** knowing, prudent, far-seeing; (8) **-learned,** well-educated, well-informed; (9) **-leukit,** far-seeing, penetrating, prudent; (10) **-regarding,** conspicuous, seen from afar; (11) **-seen,** see **-leukit**; (12) **Farther-fetch,** an ultimate gain, advantage.

(1) **Lth.** [They] bragna yet o' far-come ware, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 164. (2) **Stf.**[1] (3) **w.Som.**[1] Vuur· u-vau·t, dee·ur u-bau·t [far-fetched, dearly bought]. (4) **Nhb.**[1] (5) **Slk.** The corporeal far-

keekers indeed, that wi' the aid o' telescopes can look into the heart o' the fixed stars, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 72. (6) Kcd. Meg Mill, Far kent as 'Birlin' Meg,' Grant *Lays* (1884) 13. Ayr. Far-kend an' noted is thy name, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 3. n.Yks.[2] A far-kenn'd body. (7) n.Yks.[2] A far-kenning wight [a knowing one; a fortune-teller]. (8) w.Yks. If I was only as far-larned as you (F.P.T.); A young chap at Horton 'at reckoned to be a Varry far-leearned sort of a fella, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1875) 17; w.Yks.[3] Far-lent. Lan. One o' th' far-larnt orgins, Clegg *Sketches* (1895). (9) Bnff. Bell, quo' they, is nae far-leukit, She'd need an owk to think thereon, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 65. (10) Galt. Not conspicuous and far-regarding like Newark, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 222. (11) Bnff. I'm nae far seen, I'll nae preten' To say what best wou'd suit us, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 86. Dmb. Far-seen Jens, that slee auld wife, ... soon redd the strife, Taylor *Poems* (ed. 1827) 76. Rnf. He's far far seen in courtly matters, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 31. Ayr. Far-seen in Greek, deep men of letters, Burns *To J. Smith* (1785) st. 8; It was said by some farer seen than the rest, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 48. (12) w.Yks. He's noan so generous; he's nobbut gi'en yo' 'em for a farther fetch (J.T.).

4. Phr. (1) *Be far to him*, may he be far away, an expletive, exclamation of anger; (2) *far to seek*, difficult to find; (3) *to be far* (or *farther*), to be at a distance, used as an expletive, expressive of repugnance; (4) *to be far seen into*, to be nearly exhausted, used up; (5) — *see some one far enough first*, (6) — *see some one farther* (or *farther first*), an expletive; (7) — *wish some one were* or *had been far enough*, (8) — *wish some one were* or *had been farther*, to wish some one were or had been out of the way, at a distance.

(1) e.Lan.[1] (2) Sc. Courtiers of forty years standing are as far to seek in the matter as a minnow in the Maelstrom, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxx. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. One of those boys who are never 'far to seek,' as the Lancashire people say, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) xxvii. (3) w.Yks.[12] I'll be far an I do. ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[2] I will be farther if I do that; Chs.[3] Der. I'll be far if I do, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Der.[1] O I bi faar ïv ée z not eeûr [I'll be far if he's not here]; Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] I'll be farther if I do. (4) w.Yks. We'd better hev' a load o' coils this week; thease we hev's getten far seen into (S.K.C.). (5) Der.[1] Eeûr laa'd, jùst gi) ùz ù pahynt.—Nai', o)l sée dhi faar unûff fuus't [Here, lad, just gi' us a pint (of ale, &c.).—Nay, I'll see thee far enough first]. (6) w.Yks.[1] I'll see you farther first. Chs.[3] I'll see you farther before I do it. Nhp.[1] I'll see you furder first, that I will. (7) e.Yks.[1] Ah wish thoo'd been far-aneeaf and then thoo wadn't hé brokken that pitcher. w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] Th' parson's alus clartin' aboot oor hoose, I wish he was far enif. (8) Der. 'I wish you were farther,' or 'had been farther,' and then such a thing would not have happened, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Der.[2]

5. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Far-end**, (*a*) of place: the furthermost end, the point farthest away; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) *fig.* the very end, the last extremity of anything, esp. in phr. *to be at the far-end*, to be at the end of one's resources, patience, life, &c., to be in extremity; (2) **-length**, distance, furthest length; (3) **-side**, (*a*) the furthest part of anything; (*b*) the off or right-hand side of a horse, the left-hand side of a bullock; (4) **-yaud**, a cry to a sheep-dog.

(1, *a*) Nhb. He went to lie doon at the far end iv a heap o' corn, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 7. n.Yks. T'far end o' t'field (I.W.). w.Yks.[2], Lan[1], e.Lan.[1] Lin. The time ... When Molly cooms in fro' the far-end close wi' her paäils fro' the cow, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). Oxf.[1] Dhee put dhis yuur wait straa' u dhu fuur ind u dhu rik-uurd, uot? [Thee pût this yer whate straa a' the fur ind o' the rickurd, ŏŏt wilt thou?] Brks.[1] Taayke hawld o' the vur ind o' the ladder an' help I to car un. (*b*) n.Yks. He's about at t'far end [he is nearly dead, or nearly finishing his work, or almost out of patience] (I.W.); n.Yks.[1] 'Almost done your task, Willy?' 'Aye. Ah's aboot t'far eend o' 't'; n.Yks.[2] It's better to come at the far-end of a feast than at the fore-end of a fray. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] Ah likes ti be at lost end of a feeast and far end of a fray, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. A grocer ... had suddenly fetched his pigs for debt. Now I knew he was at the far end, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xv; w.Yks.[2] Ah'm ommast at t'far end; w.Yks.[5] Poor l om's sinking fast; he's ommast at t'far end, poor fellah. He's abart at t'far end wi't by t'lukes o' things. Lan. Some family being at far end, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) i; Lan.[1] Well, we'n getten to th' fur-end now; an' the Lord only knows what we mun do for cawr next meal. n.Lin.[1] The far end on it'll be he'll get his sen sent to Ketton. Yes, I hev, if you must be gettin' to knaw the far end o' things. sw.Lin.[1] I should like to see the far-end of her [see her till her death]. I'm sure it was the far-end of my thoughts. (2) sw.Lin.[1] That is about the far-length he goes. (3, *a*) w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] He's goän to live reight o' th' far side o' 'Merica. (*b*) Wm. Pu' t'nag ta' t'far-side (B.K.). n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] Right-hand side. Also of a field, road, &c. Cor.[2] The far side of a bullock is the near side of a horse. (4) Sc. Hoy, Yarrow, man!—far yaud—far yaud! Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlviii.

6. *sb.* Distance, esp. in phr. *that's all the far I* (*he, she*, &c.) *got.*

w.Yks. (J.W.) I.Ma. The far was nothin to him, Brown *Doctor* (1885) 68. [Amer. That's all the far I got, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 388.]

7. *Obs.* A degree, in phr. *by many fars*, by many degrees, very much.

Abd. He wadna want a score O' lasses ... handsomer by mony fars than me, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 44.

8. The greater part.

Lnk. The season was simmer, and weel thro' the faur o't, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 91.

9. *v.* To remove, put far off, in phr. *to wish* (*some one*) *were farred.*

Yks. I'm sure I wish the man were farred who plagues his brains wi' striking out new words, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) I. x.

FAR, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Also written **farr** S. & Ork.[1] [far.] A boat. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *far*, a ship.]

FAR, see **Fair**, *adj.*, **Where.**

FARACK, *sb.* Sc. [fā'rək.] A small mark on the skin.

Inv. A wider term than 'pluke,' not restricted to something caused by disease (H.E.F.).

[ON. *far*, a mark of any kind, a trace, track, print (Vigfusson).]

FARANCE, *sb.* Suf. A pretence, make believe, esp. in phr. *to make a farance.*

Suf. (R.E.L.) e.Suf. That is not honest; it is only a mere farance. He did not really sweep the path; he simply made a farance of doing so (F.H.).

FARAND, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A state of preparation for a journey.

N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

FARAND-MAN, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. A traveller, stranger; an itinerant merchant.

Sc. Coles (1677); Farandman (in the practick of Scotland) a merchant-stranger, to whom justice ought to be done with all expedition, Phillips (1706). Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[4] [K.)]

[Farandman, ane stranger or pilgrimer to quhom justice suld be done with all expedition, that his peregrination be not stayed or stopped, Skene *Expos.* (ed. 1641) 58.]

FARANT, *adj.* w Som.[1] [fæ'rənt.] Belonging to another place or district, 'foreign.'

Faar'unt ëol [foreign wool]. Aay kaewnt u kaum vrum zaum faar'unt pae'urt [I count he came from some foreign part]. This would not necessarily mean from abroad, but simply beyond the local district.

FARD, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **faird** Slg. To paint, colour, embellish.

Sc. Nor will my conscience permit me to fard or daub over the causes of divine wrath, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xxi. Rxb. 'Twas ill bestow'd To fard sic silly dunce wi gowd, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 47.

Hence (1) **Farded**, *ppl. adj.* painted, embellished; (2) **Farding**, *sb.* painting, embellishment.

(1) Slg. Mask a feigned heart with the veil of fairded language, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 107, ed. 1843. Kcb. An itching of heart after this farded and over-guilded [gilded] world, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 82. (2) Kcb. This overlustered world with all its paintry and farding, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 83.

[Fr. *farder*, to paint, colour, trick up with false beauties (Cotgr.).]

FARD, FARDEEN, see **Favoured, Farthing.**

FARDEL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. I.Ma. Nhp. War. Ken. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **fardele** Wxf.[1]; **fardle** Ken.[1] Dev.[2] Cor.[2]; and in forms **faddle** Dor.[1]; **fardil** Bnff.[1]; **vardle** Dev.[1] [fa'rdl, fā'dl.] 1. A small bundle, pack, parcel, freq. in phr. *pack and fardel*, a burden, 'bag and baggage.'

Wxf.[1] I.Ma. Who would sweat 'neath 'fardels' wear, Johnson *Isle-iad*, 17. Ken[1], Dor.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w Som.[1]

Obs. alone, but in very com. use in the expression paak-n faar·dl [pack and fardel]. I bundled her out pack and fardel. **Dev.** Now then, out ov 'ouze yü goes thease blessed day, pack an' fardel, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 27; **Dev.**[1] Hence the saying, 'Good-bye pack and vardle,' by a person on leaving his house; **Dev.**[2] Thar' a go'th wey a fardle under 's arm. **Cor.**[2] [(K.)]

2. A faggot.

War. WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 152.

3. A quantity, a lot; in *pl.* things indiscriminately.

Sc. A whole fardel of lies, *Sc. Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 86. **Bnff.**[1] Most commonly applied to eatables. He got a great fardil o' cheese an' bread. **Cum.** Theer was eliverer fellas lang sen, adoot steel pens an fardels o' that swort, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 4; A person 'spys fardels' when inquisitive (E.W.P.). **Nhp.**[2]

4. The cover of a book.

n.Dev. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1866) *Gl.*

Hence **Fardelled**, *adj.* bound.

A new-fardelled Bible vrom es gaffer, *ib.* st. 66.

[1. Þai . . . did þair fardels be vndon, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 5004. OFr. *fardel*, 'fardeau' (LA CURNE).]

FARDEL, see **Fordel.**

FARDEL-BOUND, *adj.* Wor. Costive; in *vet. surg.* affected, as cattle and sheep, with a disease caused by the retention of food in the manyplies or third stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is impacted.

s.Wor. She's what we call fardel-bound (H.K.). [The fardle-bound of cattle and sheep is nothing more than a modification of the disease in horses called stomach-staggers, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 298; ARMATAGE *Cattle* (1882) 166.]

FARDENER, *sb.* e.Suf. A thing worth or costing a farthing. (F.H.)

FARDETH, *sb.* w.Som.[1] A farthing's worth.

Mau·dhur-v u-zai n mee aar·dr n vaar·duth ü mülk [Mother has sent me for a farthing's worth of milk].

FARDINGALE, *sb. Obs.* Wil. The fourth part of an acre. See **Farthing, II. 2.**

A fardingale or farundell of land, *Rent Roll, temp. Eliz.* in *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 277; (K.); **Wil.**[1]

[*Fardingel*, quarta pars rei cujusvis, SPELMAN (1687) (s.v. *Fardella*).]

FARDLE, see **Fardel, Farl(e.**

FARE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Lan. Nhp. War. Wor. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **farry** Lan. War.[2] s.Wor. se.Wor.[1]; **ferry** Cai.[1] e.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1]; **vare** Som. Dev.[1] Cor.[1]; **varry** w.Som.[1] Dev. nw.Dev.[1]; **veer** Cor.[12]; **verr** nw.Dev.[1]; **viare** Dor.[1] [feə(r), fa·ri, fe·ri, w.Cy. væ·ri.] 1. *sb.* A young or suckling pig.

Dev. A babby ur a vare es jist yer wite. DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 180. **Cor.** (J.W.); Some slips and a bosom of veers, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; **Cor.**[12]

2. A litter of pigs, a 'farrow.'

Nhp.[1] Oh! she's only a young pig, she's had but one ferry. **War.**[2], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** *Trans. Ess. Arch. Soc.* II. 176. **s.Cy.** RAY (1691); GROSE (1790). **Dor.** A weakly sucking pig, one of a fare of ten, HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) vi; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1883). **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

Hence **Fare-a-faking**, *sb.* the cottagers' pigs'-straw.

Nrf. The sparrow . . . will eat hog-wash, and is very fond of 'fare-a-faking,' EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 102.

3. *v.* To farrow, bring forth; *gen.* of pigs.

Cai.[1] **e.Fif.** 'Hoo auld is the beastie?' 'Farryt at the beginning o' the ait-seed,' LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Lan.** Aw expect, in a wick or two, hoo'll be farryin! STATON *Loomінary* (c. 1861) 44. **e.Lan.**[1], **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] **Ess.** *Trans. Ess. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 176. **Dor.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Applied to pigs and some other animals, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** 'Adden 'e better put thickee zow intü a warm lewze? I zim 'er'll varry avore marning, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence **Verrin-zoo**, *sb.* a farrowing or breeding sow. nw.Dev.[1]

[1. OE. *fearh*, 'porcellus,' *Voc. MS. Cott.* (c. 1080) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 321. OHG. *farh*, 'porcus' (GRAFF). 2. The loss of one fare of thy sowe is greater then losse of two calues of thy kowe, TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* (1557) lv. 3. Sow ready to fare, *ib. Husb.* (1580) 74; To fary. *scdere suem*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570) 106.]

FARE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Dnb. Der. Not. Lin. War. Shr. Hrt. e.An. Also written **faar** Nrf.; **fair** Sc. Nrf. w.Yks.[1]; **far** w.Yks.[1]; **farr** Cum.; and in form **fear** e.An. (HALL.) [fēr, feə(r), Cum. also **far.**] 1. *v.* To go, travel.

Sc. So we fared northwards, through Poitou, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1896) 30. **Per.** To them that on the shaded slope Are faring down, like me, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 88; 'Faring on to the meeting, William,' said the smith, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 95. **Cum.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 210. **n.Yks.**[1] An' seea he fared away. **ne.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[23] **Der.**[1] Whither fare you?

2. To approach, draw near; to show symptoms of, seem likely to, bid fair to; *gen.* with *o'*, *of.*

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] His ailment fares to go hard with him. **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha fares o' cau'vin. **w.Yks.**[1] T'cow fairs o' cawvin. **ne.Lan.**[1] She fares a cauving. **Chs.**[1] Oo fares o' cawvin; **Chs.**[3] It fares o' raining. **s.Chs.**[1] Óo fae·rz ú kau·vin [Hoo fares o' cauvin]. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[3]

3. To get on (well or ill); to experience good or bad fortune or treatment.

Nhb. Come, tell's how ye fared, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13. **n.Yks.**[1] He fares nobbut ill, atwixt his wife an''s maaster; **n.Yks.**[2] How fare ye? **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] He'll fare varry weel o' that wage. **ne.Lan.**[1] How dusta fare? **Chs.**[1] They faren weel, nah th' owd mon's djed. **Der.**[1] Dùz i fae·r mid·li,n? [Does he fare middling?] **n.Lin.**[1] Well, an' hoo did ta cum on then?—Oh, fo'st raate; I fared very well, I can tell thĕ. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Hrt.** I don't fare no great matters this morning, *Hrt. Merc.* (Dec. 24, 1887). **e.An.**[2] I fare queerly. **Ess.** She fared no better along o' he, than she did along o' her fust (S.A.B.); They all Axed koindly how he fared, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 75.

4. To ache.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 302. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

5. To behave; to appear, seem.

n.Yks.[1] He fares like a feeal; an' a feeal he be. Yon chap fares fond, Ah think. **Lin.** There we have a shake-down, and I fare to want it, as the folk in this part of the world express it, BLACKMORE *Kit* 1890) II. xxi. **e.An.**[1] She fared sick. They fare to be angry. **Cmb.** He fared so down-hearted like (W.H.B.). **Nrf.** I faar wholly stammed, A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 51; (W.H.Y.); I fare to be so short of bräth [breath] (W.R.E.). **Suf.** You fare so silly like (M.E.R.); We fare to think it for our good, *Garland* (1866) 271; **Suf.**[1] How do ye fare? **e.Suf.** It fares to rain right tidy. I fare to be very well, thank 'ee (F.H.). **Ess.** I fare to feel kinder tired like (H.H.M.); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

Hence **Fareing** (or **Faring**), *sb.* appearance; feeling; *gen.* used in *pl.*

Suf. I did not like his farings, for his colour went and came, STRICKLAND *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 264; **Suf.**[1] I've had sich fareings myself. **e.Suf.** I have strange farings in my head. I think the child has farings of measles (F.H.).

6. To track footsteps, detect traces.

Chs.[1] There's bin a lot o' rappits i' th' garden, I can fare 'em i' th' snow.

Hence *To fare road, phr.* to trace a hare along the road. Chs.[2a]

7. To feed, entertain with food.

Edb. They're no ill sair'd Wha wi' sic halesome food are fared, MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 117.

Hence **Faring**, *sb.* food, fare.

Sc. Get fine farin, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xxi. **Rnf.** Baith humble an' spairin, Atweel, is my fairin, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 23. **e.Lth.** I'm no suir they're verra hailsome farin, for a' that, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 92.

8. *sb.* Condition, circumstances; chance, lot.

n.Yks.[1] Weel, Ah mun tak' my fare; **n.Yks.**[2] They're nobbut i' poorish fare. **w.Yks.** They are in poor fare (C.C.R.).

9. Conduct, behaviour. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) 10. The countenance, face. *ib.* [Not known to our correspondents.]

11. A footmark; the track, trace of a hare or rabbit.

Chs.[3] **Dnb.** I can see the fare of your feet on the floor (E.F.). **Shr.**[1]

FARE, see **Fair**, *sb.*[1], *adv.*, **Far**, *adv.*, **Fear**, **Vair.**

FARELOOPER, *sb.* Cum. w.Cy. Also in form **far-looper** w.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An interloper.

Cum. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 210. **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

FARENTICKLES, see **Fern-tickles.**

FARE-NUT, *sb.* Cor.[12] Also in form **vare-nut** Cor.[1] [feə·-, veə·nət.] The earth-nut or tuberous root of the *Bunium flexuosum*.

FAREWAY, *sb.* Sc. A passage or channel in the sea or a river.

Sc. (Jam.) Per. The Fareway of the Tay, the steamer's course on the river between Dundee and Perth G.W.).

FAREWELL, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Wal. Mon. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **farweel** w.Yks.[1] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Farewell-daisy**, the Michaelmas daisy, *Aster Tripolium*; (2) **-rock**, the millstone grit of the coal-measures; (3) **-summer**, (*a*) see **-daisy**; (*b*) the chrysanthemum, *Chrysanthemum sinense*; (*c*) the common soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*; (*d*) the golden rod, *Solidago virgaurea*; (*e*) the robin redbreast, *Erithacus rubecula*.

(1) Wil. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxi. 76. (2) s.Wal., sw.Eng. From the circumstance of its being below the coal-measures and containing in the south-west of England and South Wales no valuable coal seams, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) X. 89. (3, *a*) Wil.[1] (*b*) Wal. *Monthly Pkt.* (Dec. 1863) 683. (*c*) Mon. From its flowering in Aug. and Sept. (B. & H.) (*d*) Som. (W.F.R.) A bunch of farewell-summers, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 90. (*e*) n.Cy. *Denham Tracts.* Dev. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 589.

2. A taste, relish.

w.Yks.[1] This drinks a bitter farweel weet.

[2. *Déboire*, a farewell, an ill aftertaste or twang, Boyer (1771); The jacke . . . leaves a clammy farewell in the mouth, but addes a double benefit to the stomacke, Herbert *Travels* (1634) 183.]

FARF, see **Faugh**, *sb.*

FARGE, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. [fɑ·ʤ.] 1. *sb.* A gossip; an intruder, a spy.

Chs.[1] Th' mester's a reglar owd farge, he actilly coom i' th' back kitchen yesterday and cainted up th' rubbin' stones; Chs.[3]

2. *v.* To gossip; to loiter about, waste time. Chs.[13]

FARGILL, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] A small load of anything.

FARGOOD, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **vargood** Cor.[12] A spar about 23 feet long, used as a bowline to the foresail of fishing-boats.

Having no fargood and their boat a poor sailor, ours gained on them. . . The enemy making too near the wind (for want of a fargood came to stays several times, Penhallow *Hist. Indian Wars* (1726) 53, 54, ed. 1859, in *N. & Q.* (1893 8th S. iii. 347; Cor.[12]

FARISH-ON, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Oxf. Also written **farrish-on** n.Yks.[1] [fɑ·rɪʃ-on.] 1. Advanced in years, well on; well forward in an undertaking.

Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Farish on in years. w.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] He must be farish on by this time; I knaw he was born aofore th' eäghteen hundreds cum in. He's farish on his waay by noo. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

2. 'Half-seasover,' nearly intoxicated, well on in one's cups.

Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1]

[*Far* (*adv.*) + *-ish*, as in **Baddish**.]

FARL, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [farl.] A term of contempt.

Gid away, ye aad farl!

[Prob. the same word as *fardel* (a bundle), q.v.]

FARL, see **Forrel, Foul.**

FARL(E), *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **faarl** Sh I.; and in forms **fardle** s.Don.; **farli** Ir.; **farrel** w.Sc. Ir. Nhb.[1]; **farthel** Lnk.; **ferle** Sc. (Jam.) [farl, ferl.] Prop. the fourth part of a thin circular cake, *gen.* made of oatmeal; a segment of cake; a cake.

Sc. I have tasted no food since daybreak but a farl of oat-cake, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iii; Few gingerbread farls, Wilson *Poems* 1822) *Cauther Fair.* Sh.I. Milky scones an' soonie scones, Heat [hot] burstan bread an' faarls, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 98. Frf. Whiles she gar't his wallet rax Wi' cast-aff claes instead o' farles, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 56. w.Sc. A voluntary 'farrel' placed beside it on the server, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 72. Rnf. He'll no want scone or farle Thro' length o' time, Picken *Poems* 1813) II. 39 Ayr. Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in monie a whang, An' farls, bak'd wi' butter, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 7. Lnk. I . . . but bought a farthel of bread and a mutchkin of ale, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 55, ed. 1828. Lth. He souther'd a' up wi' a snap or a farl, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 38. Edb. A weel-tostit girdle farl, Fergusson *Poems* 1773) 187, ed. 1785. Bwk. There's a farl o' scones on the girdle, Calder *Poems* (1897) 70. Peb. The farles wi carvy spiced, Nicol *Poems* (1805) *Daft Days.* Gall. With some farles of cake bread in my pocket, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 229. Keb. To crack ower a dram an' a farl, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 220. Ir. Joe Denny, the blind fiddler, . . had a drop of poteen and a farrel of wholemeal cake, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 198; Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 131. N.I.[1] The fourth of the circular piece of oaten cake, which is baked on a griddle at one time. Uls. (M.B.-S.); *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 54. Ant. The cake is cut twice through the centre, dividing it into four equal parts, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dwn. (C.H.W.) s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). n.Cy. Collecting their farls of oaten cake and cheese, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 95; *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb.[1] A farl o' short-bread.

[The same word as obs. E. *fardel*, the fourth part (of a measure of land), see Phillips (1706). OE. *fēorða dǽl*, fourth part.]

FARLEU, FARLEVE, FARLEY, see **Farley, Ferly.**

FARLEY, *sb.* *Obs.* Wil. Dev. Also in forms **farlay, farleu, farleve, farlief, farlieu.** A money payment made at the death of a leaseholder.

Wil. The best piece of plate, bedde or other chattell in the name of an heryott, or far-leve, *Rent Roll* (c. 1570) in *N. & Q.* 1865) 3rd S. vii. 277. Dev. In the Mannor of West-slapton in Com. Devon, if any tenant die possessed of a cottage, by custome he must pay six-pence to the Lord for a farley which probably may be in liew of a heriot; for in some mannors westward. they difference farleu as the best good from heriot the best beast, Cowell *Interpreter* (ed. Manley, 1672); *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 358.

[For the *-leve* of *far-leve* (*-lief*) cp. OE. *lēfan*, to leave as a legacy, *lāf*, what is left as an inheritance.]

FARM, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lei. Brks. Cor. Also written **fairm** Cai.[1]; and in form **verm** Brks.[1] [farm, ferm, fām.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Farm-haading**, a homestead; (2) **-place**, (*a*) a farm-stead, a farm-house and buildings; (*b*) a farm-yard; (3) **-steading** (or **-stedding**), (*a*) see **-place** (*a*); (*b*) a house; (4) **-town**, see **-place** (*a*).

(1) Uls., Ant., Dwn. (M.B.-S.) (2, *a*) Lei.[1] (*b*) Cor. *From Paddington to Penzance*, lvi. (3, *a*) Sc. Between the separate hamlets and farm-steadings of the same parish, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 359; [He] was suddenly overtaken with a violent shower of rain near one of his farm steadings, *Scotch Haggis*, 27. Gall. We could look down on the farmsteading of Craigdarroch, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii. (*b*) Uls., Ant., Dwn. (M.B.-S.) (4) Lnk. Spier'd whar he was, at what farm-town, Watt *Poems* (1827) 41. Dmf. Couthie farm toon and herd's lane biel Rentit their hauld frae the Laird o' the Peel, Reid *Poems* (1894) 76. Gall. Thence was to be seen the reek of many farm-towns and villages, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) iv.

2. Phr. *Farm o' land*, a farm. N.I.[1]

3. Rent; the part of farm rent payable in meal or grain; also in *comp.* **Farm-meal.**

Sc. A man who pays farm can scarce live in these hard times, *Scoticisms* (1787) 36. Cai.[1] This mode of paying farm rent was discontinued in Cai. between 1840 and 1850. Abd. Before 1782 the farm-meal was commonly paid of inferior oats; i.e. the landlord, in many places of the county, got part of his rent paid in kind from meal made from this grain, *Agric. Surv.* 244 (Jam.).

4. *Obs.* An old township division.

Nhb. Larbottle Lordship in the parish of Whittingham consists of sixteen farms and two cottages, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 146.

5. *v.* Phr. *to farm high*, to keep a large quantity of stock and to manure the land well. Brks.[1]

[3. The rent that is reserved upon a lease . . . is called farm or ferm [Le rent . . . est appelle farme ou ferme], *Termes de la ley* (1671) 353; Feerme, a rent, *firma*, *Prompt.* Fr. *ferme*, rent (Cotgr.); MLat. *firma*, 'reditus qui in elocandis praediis, domino reservatur' (Spelman).]

FARM, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Hmp. I.W. Also in form **varm** Hmp.[1] I.W.[12] [fām, w.Cy. vām.] To cleanse, clean out, put in order; to empty; *gen.* with *out.*

n.Cy. To farm kine (K.). Nhp.[1] Farm out the stable and pigsty; Nhp.[2] Them housen want well farmin. War.[3], Glo.[1] Oxf. (K.); Oxf.[1] Faar'm uuwt dhŭ en-us, nol ee? [Farm out th' 'en-us (hen-house), ŏŏl ee?] n.Bck. Boy, you must farm the pigs out (A.C.). Hmp.[1] Varm out the pig-stye. I.W.[1] Goo and varm out the steyabul; I.W.[2] Let's varm out the steyabul.

[I ferme a siege or privy, *Jescure*, Palsgr. (1530). OE. *formian* (*Luke* iii. 17).]

FARM, FARMATICLES, see **Form, Fern-tickles.**

FARMER, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lin. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Som. [fā·mə(r).] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Farmer arternoon**, a slovenly farmer, one who is always behind-hand; see **Afternoon**; (2) **-'s day**, St. Matthias' Day; (3) **-'s friend**, a material used for dressing seed-wheat to hinder smut; (4) **-'s heart-ache**, anything betokening a hearty appetite; (5) **-'s plague**, the common goutweed, *Aegopodium Podagraria*; (6) **-'s ruin**, the corn-spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Ee-z u praup·ur oa·l faa·rmur aa·turnèon; ee-z au·vees u-kuut·een haun nudh·ur voaks bee kaa·reen [He is a regular old farmer afternoon; he is always cutting when other folks are carrying]. (2) **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1849) II. 295. (3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **w.Som.**[1] In reference to the custom of farm-servants being boarded by the farmer. Showing a large clasp-knife to a keeper he said: 'Thick's hot they calls a farmer's heart-ache.' (5) **Ant.** From the extreme difficulty experienced in eradicating it (B. & H.). (6) **w.Yks.** (*ib.*)

2. Phr. (1) *By the holy farmer*, an oath; (2) *to be fit to make a farmer's heart ache*, to betoken a large appetite; cf. **Farmer's heart-ache**.

(1) **N.I.**[1] **s.Ir.** By the holy farmer, if you say God agin, I'll cut your throat, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 505. (2) **w.Som.**[1] Dhae·ur-z u nai·v! dhik úd-n u-shee·umd u noa·bau·deez buurd-n chee·z—ee-z fút tu maek u faa·rmurz aa·rtae·uk [There's a knife! that one is not ashamed of nobody's bread and cheese—he's fit, &c.].

3. The bailiff on a farm. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.)

4. The eldest son of the occupier of a farm.

e.An.[1] Commonly applied in Suf. He is addressed and spoken of by the labourers as 'the farmer.' The occupier himself is called master. A labourer speaking to the son would say, 'Pray, farmer, do you know where my master is?' Or one labourer would ask another, 'Did my master set out that job?' And would be answered, 'No, my master didn't, but the farmer did.' **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed 1849. **e.Suf.** If a farmer has several sons, the eldest is so called (F.H.).

5. A jesting name for a toad. **n.Lin.**[1]

6. *Slang.* A hare.

Ken. *Reader* (1864) *Slang Wds.* in *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 263.

[3. Ther was sum riche man that hadde a fermour (baili, ed. 1388), Wyclif (1382) *Luke* xvi. 1. Fr. *fermier*, a bayliff, or overseer of another mans husbandry (Cotgr.).]

FARMER, *v.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **farmery** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **varmer** Dev. [fā·mə(r).] To practise the trade or operation of farming.

w.Som.[1] It would only be applied to the pursuit or trade itself, and would never be used in speaking of the manner in which the pursuit were carried on. No one would ever say, 'He do farmery shocking bad,' but if asked his business, the answer would be, not 'I am a farmer,' but 'I do farmery.' **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence **Farmering**, (1) *vbl. sb.* farming, the occupation of a farmer; (2) *ppl. adj.* farming, engaged in farming.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Tuz maus tuym vaur·n tu jaak up faa·rmureen [it is almost time for him to jack up farming] (s.v. Farmery). **Dev.** I asked him if he would not 'a done better if he'd stuck to farmering, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 204. (2) **Dev.** I wiz owt tu a varmerin vrends tother day, Nathan Hogg *Mal Brown's Crinalin* in Elworthy *Wrd-bk.* (s.v. Farmery); They'll 'ave tü knaw tha varmering vokes ef they wants inny company at awl, I tellee! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 51.

FARMER, *adj.* Yks. [fā·mə(r).] Of two persons or things: the farther one, the one more remote. Also used *advb.*

m.Yks.[1] He's the farmer of the two, however. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) [*Far* (adv.) + *more*.]

FARMERIC, *adj.* Dev. In form **varmeric**. Farming, farmer-like; countrified.

n.Dev. Ye'll ha a varmeric loive, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 56.

FARMERY, see **Farmer**, *v.*

FARMFRECKLE, *sb.* Yks. [fā·mfrekl.] A freckle on the skin. See **Fern-tickles**.

w.Yks. Farm freckles made a vow wi' t'sun, That on a dull skin they'd never come, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889).

FARMOST, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in form **furmost** Lan.[1] [fā·məs(t.] Farthermost, furthest.

Slg. He sought the barn's farmost end, Along with Allan, Towers *Poems* (1885) 15. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] He lives at th' furmost house i' th' lone.

FARM-SPRECKLED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [fā·m-sprekld.] Freckled, having freckles on the skin. Cf. **farmfreckle**.

w.Yks. Shoo is farmspreckled, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 26, 1893); Ah mud hae knawn thi if Ah'd nobbut noaticed thi farm-spreckled face, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 26, 1896).

FARN, see **Fern**, *sb.*[1]

FARNESS, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Hrf. Som. Also in forms **furness** Hrf.[2]; **vurness** w.Som.[1] Amount of distance.

Sc. (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] What farness off do you live? **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] It's sum farness. **Hrf.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Twaud-n beo· dhu vuur·ness u yuur· tu dhik dhae·ur tree· [It was not above the distance of here to that there tree].

[But yet in the creekes it is later high flood, through farnesse of running, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 30.]

FARNEY-TICKLES, see **Fern-tickles**.

FARNHAM-WHITE, *sb.* Hrf. A variety of hop.

The Farnham-white, the Kentish-grape, and Redvine require poles of twenty-one feet, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 287.

FARNTECKLES, **FARNTICLES**, see **Fern-tickles**.

FARNYEAR, see **Fernyear**.

FAROUCHIE, *adj.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Savage, cruel, ferocious.

[Fr. *farouche*, savage, fierce (Cotgr.).]

FAR-PASTURE, *sb.* Yks. Upland moorside pasture.

Yks. Ellwood (1895). **w.Yks.** The kye are feeding up i' t'Far Pastoor, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 31.

FARRACH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **feeroch**, **feiroch** Cld. (Jam.) [fa·rəχ, fī·rəχ.] Strength, substance; force, ability, energy.

n.Sc. He wants farrach, he has not ability for the work he has undertaken (Jam.). **Bnff.**[1] That things o' buns hae nae farrach at a' i' the moo. **Bch.** But his weak head nae farrach has, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 10; For the wile lummer was sae dozen'd an' funied wi' cauld, that she had neither farrach nor maughts, *ib. Jrn.* (1742) 14. **Abd.** (G.W.), **Cld.** (Jam.) [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

Hence (1) **Farrachie**, *adj.* strong, able, energetic; (2) **Feerochrie**, *sb.* ability, activity, agility.

(1) **Abd.** A forsy, farrachie chiel (G.W.). (2) **Cld.** (Jam.)

[Gael. *farrach*, force, violence (M. & D.).]

FARRAGH, *sb.* Wxf.[1] A small cowboy or ploughboy.

FARRAN, *adj.* Bnff.[1] [fa·rən.] Starboard.

In the deep-sea fishing boats the seat, occupied by the first man on the starboard, is called the farran boo; the second, the mid farran boo; the third, the farran mid-ship; and the fourth, the farran hag. Each man receives the name of his seat; thus, the first is called the farran boo, or the farran boo man.

FARRAND, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **farand** N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Chs.[123] Lin.; and in forms **farant** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.; **farent** Irel.; **farrant** Sc. Cum. w.Yks.[5] Lan.[1]; **farren** Keb. Cum. [fa·rənd, fa·rənt.] 1. *adj.* In combination with other *adj.*: fashioned, conditioned, seeming; having a specified disposition. See **Fare**, *v.*[2]

Sc. Wullie's ower auld farrant for that, Tweeddell *Moff* (1896) 94. **Abd.** (G.W.) **e.Fif.** He was auld farrand eneugh to ken that the bawbees were rifer at that time, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Ayr.** A sore matter for a sinner to be corrected, and yet to go light-farrand under it, Dickson *Writings* (1660) l. 88, ed. 1845. **Lnk.** Ae cauld nicht an auld farrant carle cam' to the door, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **e.Lth.** But whan the tither ane preached—a weel-farrant lad he was, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 19. **Keb.** May white fair farren frosts keep far awa, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 8. **Gall.** Snap's a queer auld-farrant doggie, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 29. **Ant.** Oul' farent talk, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] Ill-farant; **N.Cy.**[2] Fighting-farand. **Nhb.**[1] **Cu** n. Let the auld farren laird hae the life of a dog' Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 263; Thou still wears t'oald-farrant mak o' breeteches, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 291. **Wm.** He's an auld-farrand barn (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] An'd farrand (s.v. Farrantly). **w.Yks.** Ainsworth re-built the farmstead on a new-farrand plan, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1893) i; Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** He was ill farrant, and revengeful, Burnett *Lowne's* (1877) viii. **Chs.**[123] Old-farand. **n.Lin.** An old-farand man. A strange old-farand dog. Always used in comb. with 'old' (E.P.); He is fighting farand (K.).

2. Well-behaved, decent, becoming.

Slk. Mumps . . . Look up like a farrant beast, Hogg *Tales* (ed. 1866) 221. **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 3, 1897); *Leeds Merc.*

Suppl. (Feb. 26, 1893); w.Yks.[5] Lan. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 230; Lan.[1] Applied to action or dress.

3. Deep, cunning

Lin. (Hall.) n.Lin. Used also of cunningly-devised things. 'An old-farand consarn' is an ingenious contrivance, without any signification of age (E.P.).

4. *sb.* Manner, custom, appearance; disposition, nature. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). Chs.[1]; Chs.[2] To do things in the right or wrong farand; Chs.[3]

[1. The maist semyly farrand personage. Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 114. 2. Þay wer farande & fre & fayre to beholde, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 607, in *Allit. P.* 54.]

FARRANTLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Also written **farantly** N.Cy[12] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[234] Chs.[23] Der.[1] Shr.[2]; **farently** Wm.; **farrantla** w.Yks.; **farrently** Wm. w.Yks. Lan.; **farrintly** Chs.[1]; **farruntly** Lan.; and in forms **fallantly** Lei.[1]; **farrandly** Wm. [fa·rəntli, fa·rəndli, Lei. fa·ləntli.] 1. *adj.* Of persons: comely, handsome, good-looking; decent, respectable; neat, tidy. Cf. **far-rinkly.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[1]; N.Cy.[2] Fair and farantly. Nhb.[1], Cum.[2] Wm. Ah's farrandly, thenk ye (B.K.). Yks. He is a farrantly bairn, and ye sud na be too rash, Christie, Howitt *Hope On* (1840) xii. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Farrantly folks,' genteel families. ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks[1] w.Yks. The qualities of thrift, integrity, good management, pleasant temper, and perhaps humour, are all embraced in this thoroughly Hallamshire adjective, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); A decent sort of working man is a farrantly man (C.V.C.); Hoo's a sweet farrantly lass (D.L.); w.Yks.[1234]; w.Yks.[5] A farrantly boddy. Lan. Ye may a farrently May Queen, ey mun say, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* ed. 1849) bk. I. i; Theaw'd look a deal farrantlier if theaw'd somb'dy t'mak'a bit o' trouble o' thi yed, Brierley *Traddle-pin*, iii; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[13] s Chs[1] Oo'z ŭ faar·ŭntli-lóo·kin wensh [Hoo's a farrantly-lookin' wench]. Der. To think thee feyther 'ud be so took up wi' a farrantly wench, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) viii; Der.[1]; Der.[2] A farrantly body. Lei.[1] Shay's a noist farrantly wench. Nhp.[2] 'A farrantly body.' When applied to animals it means strong, vigorous. Shr.[2] She's a farantly looking woman enough.

2. Of things: becoming, fit; profitable. Of the weather: bright, pleasant, cheerful.

Wm. It wod hev been mitch mair farently, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 13; A gay farrently morning, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1863) *T'Reysh Bearin.* Lan. An' a farrantly bargain he'd be, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 136; Lan.[1] Yo'ar a ninyhommer t'heed 'ur, for there's none sich farrantly talk abeawt 'ur, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1750) 72. Chs.[2] You would have a pair of shoes with a farantly toe and a mannerly heel. nw.Der.[1] 'A farrantly toothry,' a considerable number.

3. *adv.* Decently, pleasantly.

Cum. She . . . could . . . wark as wiselike an' farrantly as an auld wife, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxv. w.Yks. Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) *Gl.*; In regular or established modes, Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Reight farrently yo sing, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 44; w.Yks.[2] Lan. Yon felley at Barleigh has wrote farrantly to my naunt, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 158; Lan.[1]

4. Fairly; very, exceedingly.

Lan. Any mon moot o' lede me flat o' meh back, weh'th buck'th un o' farrently greyt pin, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 3; That's rect, Teawser, tha'rt a farrently foine dog, Lahee *Acquitted* (1883) iii.

[1. Farantly, *nitidus, concinnus*, Coles (1679).]

FARREN, *sb.* Sur w.Cy. [fa rən.] 1. A division of land; certain rights of pasturage; see below.

Sur. Farren is used here [at Farnham] for an acre of ground in the Broadmead, which is a large piece of land of above 100 acres let out to various people, they taking as many acres as they like, cutting the hay for their own use. These 'Farrens' are let at so much, and one horse or two cows or six sheep can be turned out to each acre or farren. Horses, cows, and sheep all go together (H.B.); From the bill of the annual Chertsey Mead sale now posted at Halliford) it may be seen that 'farrens' are measures of land (for some purposes freehold and for some common pasture) on Chertsey Mead as well as on Cowey, *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. ii. 197; In the list of occupiers claiming to vote for the county of Surrey, and now affixed to the door of our parish church at Shepperton, is a farmer whose qualification is stated to be 'farrens,' *ib.* 168.

2. Half an acre. w.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

[Cp. *Farundel of Land*, the fourth part of an acre, Phillips (1706). See Spelman (1687) s.v. *Furdella.*]

FARREN, FARRENTLY, see **Farrand, Farrantly.**

FARRINKLY, *adj.* Chs. Also written **farancly** Chs.[23]; **farencly** Chs.; **farinely** Chs.[3] [fa·riŋkli.] Comely, good-looking; decent, clean, orderly. Cf. **farrantly.**

A soight worth aw the rest, his farenely young broid, Warburton *Hunting Sngs.* (1860) 92; Chs.[1] Oo's a farrinkly wench, that oo is; Chs.[23], s.Chs.[1]

FARROL, see **Forrel.**

FARROW, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Pem. e.An. Cor. Also Amer. Also written **farow** Amer.; **farra** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Nhb.; **farraw** Nhb.[1]; **farrer** e.An.[1]; and in forms **farry** (Jam. *Suppl.*); **ferra** Sc. n.Cy.; **ferrow** Cai.[1]; **ferry** Sc. (Jam.); **verra** s.Pem.; **veer-** Cor. [fa·rə, fa·ri, fe·ri, fe·rə.] 1. Of a cow: that is not with calf; *gen.* in *comp.* **Farrow-cow**; also used as a *sb.* a milch cow not with calf. See **Forrow,** *adj.*

Sc. A cow giving milk the second year after calving, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Sc. I would feed you with the ferra cow's milk, Buchan *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 208. Cai.[1] One that for a season misses having a calf, and continues to give milk some months longer than usual. Edb. Before the seed I sell'd my ferra cow, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 108, ed. 1785. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. We hae ney farra cow, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1836) VI. 215; Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] A farrow cow. Chs. (K.) s.Pem. (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 422. e.An.[1] In Suf. called Ghast. Cor. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). w.Cor. A cow which after calving is milked for seven months and then fed to be slaughtered (M.A.C.). [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 210.]

2. Not yielding milk.

ne.Sc. She [the witch] never wanted milk though she had no cow at all, or if she had one though she was ferra, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 189. w.Yks.[1] s.Pem. Them cows is verra, we got no milk (W.M.M.).

[Cp. Flem. *varvekoe*, a cow that gives no milk (Schuermans); WFlem. *varwekoe* (*verwe-, varre-, verre-*), a cow that has ceased to be capable of producing offspring (De Bo).]

FARRUPS, FARRY, see **Ferrups, Fare,** *sb.*[1], **Farrow.**

FART, *v.* Wm. To dawdle or mess about in doing anything; to attempt a difficult or almost impossible task without proper appliances.

Go bon tha! thoo's allus farten aboot, thoo's warse ner a hen wi' egg. Farten! hoo can yan full muck wi' a thing like this, it's as bad as suppen soor milk wi' a pitchfork (B.K.).

FARTH, *sb.* Lan. Also Som. Also in form **varth** Som. w.Som.[1] [fāþ, vāþ.] A farrow of pigs. See **Fare,** *sb.*[1]

Lan. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Som. The village of Worle, near Weston-super-Mare, was in a commotion about the death of a 'varth o' paigs,' Elworthy *Evil Eye* (1895) 55. w.Som.[1] Hot d'ye ax maister vor the zow and varth o' pigs? Thick zow've a-reared eight and thirty pigs to dree varths.

[The young ones of a sow are called a farth, a farrow of pigs, Holme *Armory* (1688) 134.]

FARTHEL, see **Farl(e.**

FARTHING, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [fa·rðin, fā·ðin; fa·rdən, ·in; fā·dən, ·in; w.Cy. vā·dən, ·in.] 1. Dial. forms: (1) **Fardeen,** (2) **Farden,** (3) **Fardin,** (4) **Farding,** (5) **Fardon,** (6) **Varden,** (7) **Vardin,** (8) **Vurdin.**

(1) Wxf.[1] (2) Abd. [It] never brocht the laird a farden, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 36. Ayr. They care about Reform Not three fardens, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1821) 184, ed. 1871. Lnk. Ilka plack He'd hae, without ae farden back, Watt *Poems* (1827) 12. Lth. Will's returned... Wi' ae leg, and no ae farden, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 157, ed. 1856. Edb. I'll wad [wager] a farden, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 225, ed. 1785. Dur.[1] w.Yks. I don't care a brass farden, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; w.Yks.[1] He hesn't a farden to bless hissel. n.Lin.[1], s.Lin. T.H.R.), War. (J.R.W.), War.[2], s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2], w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] (3) Sc. There's four shillin's, but I winna gie ye a fardin' mair! Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 97. Cai.[1] Abd. He dee'd as he lived, owin' nae man a fardin', Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 38. Nhb.[1] A fardin candle. Cum. Care I a fardin, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1743) 7, ed. 1798. w.Yks.[23], sw.Lin.[1] (4) Dmb. No a farding mair, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii. (5) Per. For stealing what I think not worth a fardon, Smith *Poems* (1714) 92, ed. 1853. (6) Brks.[1] A yent wuth a varden. Wil Slow

Gl. (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] Dhik ed-n u-waeth' u braa's vaar'dn [that is not worth a brass farthing]. **Dev.** Lukee zee, Mr. Gammon 'ath agied me a plat of pins instid ov a varden change, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1] (7) **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 27; White *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 128. (8) *ib.* **n.Dev.** Grose (1790).

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Farthing-compliment,** a valueless, worthless compliment; (2) **-pant,** *obs.*, a fountain or stand at which water was sold for a farthing a 'skeelful'; (3) **-piece,** a farthing; (4) **-rot,** marsh pennywort or sheep's-bane, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; (5) **-wedding,** a poor, simple wedding (?); (6) **-weed,** see **-rot.**

(1) **Sc.** So they each made me a little farthing compliment, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) v. (2) **Nhb.**[1] These were common in Newcastle in the times of the early Water Company. (3) **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] (4) **Nrf.** (B. & H.) (5) **Nhb.** A crowd of youngsters bawling at the utmost pitch of their voices 'a fardin' weddin'!'—'a fardin' weddin'!!' 'a fardin' weddin'!!!' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 287. (6) **e.An.**[1]

2. A measure of land of varying quantity; an ancient division of land; also in *comb.* **Farthing-land, Farthing-of-land.**

s.Cy. Farding-lond, or farundale of land, 4th part of an acre, Ray (1691). **Sus.** Occurs in a deed dated 1736. It was a quarter of a yardland (F.E.S.). **Cor.** Commonly thirtie acres make a farthing land, Carew *Survey* (1602) 36; **Cor.**[1] Thirty acres; **Cor.**[2]

3. *pl.* Flattened peas.

w.Cy. (Hall.) **nw.Dev.** Heard many years ago (R.P.C.).

FARTHIN(G-BAG, *sb.* Chs. Shr. The second stomach of a cow.

Chs.[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Er's bund i' the farthin' bag; **Shr.**[2] (s.v. Foredale). [Their first stomach, called the farding-bag, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757) 249.]

FARTLES, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our other correspondents.] An inquisitive, troublesome person.

She's an old fartles (J.D.).

FARWEDDLE, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Farewell.

'Twas there I took my last farweddle O' my sweet Heedlian Maary, Brierley *Tales* (1854) 181.

FARWELTERED, *adj.* Lin. Also written **farweltard** Lin.; and in form **farwelted** n.Lin.[1] [fāwe·ltɔd.] Of a sheep: overthrown, cast on its back. Cf. **awelt.**

Lin. The sheep are often found on their backs, and if not relieved soon die; this is called far-wel-tard or lifting, and they have dogs that will turn them, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 189; Woorse nor a far-welter'd yowe: fur, Sammy, 'e married fur luvv, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 8. **n.Lin.** (E.S.), **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1]

FARWELTING, *vbl. sb.* Lin. Of sheep: the act of being overthrown, cast on their backs.

How many sheep were lost last summer through farwelting, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 267.

FARYERING, *vbl. sb.* Som. Dev. Also in form **farring** w.Som.[1] [fā·jərin, fā·rin.] Farriering, the work or trade of a farrier.

w.Som.[1] Nif a cow's a took't way milk faiver, cold steel's the best doctor; I ont never spend no more in farrin. **nw.Dev.**[1]

FARZE, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [farz.] To blow softly, breathe upon.

FARZEL, see **Fazle.**

FAS, *sb.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] An earthen pot or porringer.

FA-SAY, *sb.* Cai.[1] A pretence, sham.

For a Fa-say [for a pretence].

FASCAL, *sb.* Cai.[1] [fa·skl.] A 'flate' or straw mat hung up as a screen from draughts.

FASGUNTIDE, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Nrf. Shrovetide, the commencement of Lent. Cf. **fasting-tide.**

n.Cy. Holloway. **e.An.**[1] Very little if at all known now. **Nrf.** Blount (1681); (P.R.)

[At Fastyngonge, *a Quaresme prennant*, Palsgr. (1530) 804: Fastyngange, *carniprivium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); All the tenawntes ben chargyd to pay al her rent and ferm be Fastyngong Sonday. It ys told me that the Lord Moleynys xuld kepe his Fastyngong att Jon Wynters plase, *Paston Letters* (1450) I. 110.]

FASH, *sb.*[1] Yks. Also written **fasch** w.Yks.[4] [faʃ.] A roughness upon anything, an uneven surface or edge.

w.Yks.[2] Often used of the roughness of iron; **w.Yks.**[4] Thin plates of metal held in a vice and filed, causing a roughness of the flat side of each—that is the fasch.

FASH, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[5] [faʃ.] In phr. *an old fash,* used of a staid and knowing child.

Shoo's a reight owd fash is that.

FASH, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] Lan. Chs. [faʃ.] **1.** *sb.* The tops of turnips, carrots, &c.; waste, rubbish.

Lan. (J.A.P.); Davies *Races* (1856) 231; **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] I'm agait kearting the fash to the beasts.

2. *v.* To pare, cut off; to cut off the tops of turnips, &c. Lan.[1], Chs.[13]

FASH, *sb.*[4] and *adj.*[1] e.Yks.[1] [faʃ.] **1.** *sb.* The long hair of a horse's legs.

2. *adj.* Hairy.

His legs is varry fash.

FASH, *v.*[2], *sb.*[5] and *adj.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. ? Lon. Also in forms **faush** Sc. Ant. n.Cy.; **fesh** m.Yks.[1] [faʃ, feʃ.] **1.** *v. trans.* To trouble, afflict; to inconvenience, vex, annoy by importunity, to weary; also used *refl.* to trouble oneself, bother.

Sc. When the country-side wasna fashed wi' warrants and poindings, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv. **Sh.I.** I guess I won't fash you any longer to-night, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 172. **Bnff.** A few of the fishermen did what Edwardtold them to do: but the others couldna be fashed,' Smiles *Natur.* (1876) 93. **Abd.** Maister Saun'ers 'll no be so easy fash't, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. **Kcd.** She said she never could be fash'd With plays, and balls, and stupid buff, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 90. **Frf.** But O! he didna fash me lang—He socht a hame ayont the sea, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 42. **Per.** As for sare heart I kenna what there can be to fash ye, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 49, ed. 1887. **Fif.** It's rale guid o' ye condescendin' to fash yersel' aboot Kirsty, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 47. **w.Sc.** Take ane out o' his mouth here that has been fashin' him this fortnight, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 136. **Slg.** I will not fash your Majesty with many words, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) Ep. Dedicatory. **Rnf.** It's strange we're fash'd wi' sicken strife, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 65. **Ayr.** I didna ken what it was, and it fashed me a good deal, Service *Notandums* (1890) 16. **Lnk.** His guidwife's no muckle fashed wi' her neebor's hens scartin' up her ingan-beds, Fraser *Whaups* (1895 xii. **Lth.** Here's may they lang be hale an' weel, Ne'er fash'd wi' corny pains, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 18. **Edb.** The very landladies . . . could hear, if they liked to be fashed, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Slk.** An' fash nae shears about the house Wi' cuttin' o' my hair, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 434. **Bwk.** Night and day they fash'd folk sair, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58. **Rxb.** The things that puir folk ne'er wad trow, Or fash themsel's about, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 250. **Dmf.** He'll no fash them tae count it, Or pouch't some day, Quinn *Lintie* (1863) 189. **Kcb.** Fash Christ (if I may speak so) and importune, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 150. **N.I.**[1] Don't fash your lug. **Uls.** I canna be fashed (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** Daeny fash yoursel. A canny be fashed, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Donna fash me, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] I cannot be fash'd. **Nhb.** Ne'er pressed wi' doots, or fashed wi' fears, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. i. st. 3; Now Nan, What myeks thee fash me here? Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 12; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** I canna' be fashed (A.B.); **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] He disn't fash the hoose mööch. **Cum.** I's sair fash'd wi' a cough, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 94; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[3] Ye're sair fashed haudin' naething together, *Prov., Gl.* **Wm.** He nivver fasht hissel wi yer consarns, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 23; Don't fash me (A.T.). **n.Yks.** Ah've no need ti fash mesel, Simpson *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 66; **n.Yks.**[1] Nivver heed, lad! Deean't thee fash theesel' about it; **n.Yks.**[23] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha oft fashes hersen when there's ni 'casion. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] Deeant fash thysen aboot it. **m.Yks.**[1] Don't fret nor fesh yourself about it—you'll get over it. **w.Yks.** Shoo wor that fashed wi' our weshin 'at shoo clapped hur dahn i' t'chair (J.T.F.); **w.Yks.**[1] Wi' runnin efter t'beease I warquite fashed, ii. 296; **w.Yks.**[5] Doan't fash theesen. **Lan.**[1] Tha' doesn't need to fash thisell abeawt it. **Chs.**[123] **Der.** I canna bear to be fashed wi' 'im. Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ii; **Der.**[2] Dunna' fash thysen. **nw.Der.**[1] **War.** Don't fash yerself (W.H.); **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] I shall never get my work done if you children fash me so. **s.War.**[1] He do fash hisself so. **Lon.** Now the Almighty did not 'fash' himself about his creatures at all! Mayhew *Lond. Labour* 1851) I. 318.

Hence (1) **Fashed**, *ppl. adj.* troubled in mind, sorry, grieved; weary; (2) **Fashing**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the act of perplexing or teasing; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* troublesome; (3) **Fashment**, *sb.* trouble, bother.

(1) **Sh.I.** Dir baith first raite, bit kind o' fashed e'en noo, makkin' ready fur da flittin', BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 5. **Lnk.** My mind, sair fasht, impatient grew, WATT *Poems* (1827) 13. **n.Yks.** (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107. **n.Lin.**[1] (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **Cum.**[3] Bringin bodder an fashment tull oald an tull yung, 165.

2. Phr. (1) *To fash one's beard*, (2) — *one's head*, (3) — *one's noddle*, (4) — *one's thumb*, to trouble, concern, vex oneself.

(1) **Sc.** 'Never fash your beard, Mr. Bide-the-Bent,' replied Girder, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiii. **Kcb.** For greater wealth ne'er fash'd his beard, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 65. **n.Yks.**[2] Deeant fash your beard anent it. (2) **Sc.** I would be idle to fash my head wi' your clavers, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xii. **Abd.** Na, nibour, but ye needna fash your head, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 32. **Kcd.** As for oor folks about the manse, Ye needna fash yer head, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 58. **Frf.** Deed Thimble, wi' my niece ne'er fash your head, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 162. **Rnf.** When folk are lying in the mools, They needna fash their heid, BARR *Poems* (1861) 12. **Lnk.** The preacher didna fash his head Tae rake up failings o' the dead, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 41. **e.Lth.** D'ye think I fash my heid for what an auld doitit carle like yon says? HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 195. **Gall.** Fash no yer heid, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) xvi. **n.Cy.** Till said to Tweed, Dinna fash yer head, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 47. **Nhb.**[1] Dinna fash your auld heid, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 121; Dinna fash yer heeds wi' auld wives' tales, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I 31. (3) **Abd.** The breath o't sairly fash'd his drummel't noddle, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 44. **Rnf.** May canker'd care ne'er fash yer noddle, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 26. (4) **Sc.** Fashna your thumb about that, Annie Winnie, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiii. **Elg.** Dinna fash mair yer thum aboot Johnny's auld drum, TESTER *Poems* 1861) 144. **Abd.** Deil ane o' me road hae fashed my thoom about her, M'KENZIE *Cruisie Sketches* (1894) iv. **Per.** The present doesna fash oor thooms, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 59. **w Sc.** Ne'er fash your thumb, Bailie, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 133. **Fif.** Tak' my advice, ne'er fash your thum', Be frank an' frisky, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 45. **Dmb.** Ye're wrang to fash your thoom, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Ayr.** Speak out, an' never fash your thumb! BURNS *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 5. **Lnk.** Ne'er fash your thumb, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 24, ed. 1783. **e.Lth.** Ne'er fash your thoum about that pairt o't, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 23. **Edb.** Sit down and blaw yer pipe, nor faush your thumb, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. **Peb.** Wi' you I'll gang and lead my life, And never fash my thum', O, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 139. **Rxb.** When nations nae mair fash their thumb, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 14. **Dmf.** What wiels the wee burn popples intae—Ne'er fashes their thoom, REID *Poems* (1894) 44. **Gall.** Never fash your thumb for Lindsay, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxi. **Nhb.** Aw wadn't fash maw thoom about it, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 47.

3. To shame, cast down. **Chs.**[123]

4. To beat down, dash, spoil.

Chs.[2] To fash turnips is to beat down their leaves. The rain has fashed the flowers; **Chs.**[3]

5. *intr.* To weary, be annoyed; to bother, trouble oneself.

Sc. At Leith auld meal comes in, ne'er fash, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 110, ed. 1871; No, Katie, don't fash, they'll come back as sin as they get their fill o't, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 188. **Sh.I.** Du needna fash, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 91. **Cai.**[1] Ye thaurna fash. **Bnff.** My house an' my little yard, Nae mair can I fash wi', TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 50. **Abd.** Just to be plain, ye needna fash, For here I sall remain, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 108. **Kcd.** To turn you out we sanna fash, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) I. 102. **Frf.** I assure ye Bell didna fash lang wi' them, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) viii. **Per.** Ye needna fash to busk yersel', HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 54. **Fif.** Ye dinna need to fash, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 63. **Ayr.** Fash nae mair, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 11. **Lnk.** Why should we fash aboot trouble an' care, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 171. **Lth.** Youth's vain vagaries past That please a while, but fash at last, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 243, ed. 1850. **e.Lth.** They banged the ghaist, But there it stood, nor fasht the least, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1865) 90. **Edb.** Whan feet in dirty gutters plash, And fock to wale their fitstaps fash, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 206, ed. 1785. **Slk.** Na, ye needna fash, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 627, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** He shou'dna fash to ride him by, SHILNAN *Tales* (1831) 45. **Wm.** Anudder fashed an' fowt, WILSON *Old Man's Talk*, 106.

6. With *at*: to get tired of, dislike; grow angry at.

Ayr. The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to fash, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xvi. **Ant.** I would faush at eggs if kept at them (S.A.B.).

7. *sb.* Trouble, disturbance, care; labour, hardship; vexation.

Sc. Tibbie 'considered all bairns a fash, whether contented or not,' WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 104, ed. 1894. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Or what great 'fash' could it be for them to keep the cleanings of their lines for a like scientific purpose? SMILES *Natur.* (1879) xiv. **Abd.** It disna weel to mak' fash amo' kent fowk, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv. **Kcd.** Since ye afort got ony fash, BURNESS *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) I. 33. **Frf.** To eat that henny [honey] Had cost them fash, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 85. **Per.** Forgetna in the fash o' strife That a' your days are order'd, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 81. **Slg.** Their's a' the care, and fash, and toil, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 88. **Rnf.** The like o' them gie me nae fash, For what are they? BARR *Poems* (1861) 201. **Ayr.** An auld wife's tongue's a feckless matter To gie ane fash, BURNS *Poet's Welcome*, st. 3. **Lnk.** I canna help this wee bit fash, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 97. **Edb.** Aften leagu'd wi' mirk Discord, To gie ye fash, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 24. **Slk.** They maun aften be a sair fash to their wives. CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 115. **Dmf.** Debt an' law an' a' its fash, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 8. **Gall.** Your testimonial . . . But cost, or fash, it did come to me, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 58. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** They revel in luxury obtain'd without 'fash,' CHATT *Poems* (1866) 29; **Nhb.**[1] What a fash aa've had wi'd. **Dur.** We'd ha' some fash te git it alang t'fell, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 14. **Cum.** At fash an' care I laugh't, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871 65, ed. 1876; **Cum.**[3] Thou's no'but fash. **Wm.** Oh! it is no fash to me (B.K.); Tha set off back an wi a deeal o' fash gat heeam again that neet, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 20. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A fash about nought. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 230. **n.Lan**[1]

Hence *To take the fash*, *phr.* to take the trouble.

Sc. We have never ta'en the fash to put it by, HAMILTON *Cottagers of Glenburnie* (1808) 150.

8. A troublesome person. **Sc.** (JAM.)

9. Confusion, shame.

Wxf. HALL *Ireland* (1841) II. 161; **Wxf.**[1]

10. Nonsense.

Chs. Thah'rt agate o' talkingk sitch loike fash, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 8; **Chs**[1] Dunna talk sich loike fash.

11. *adj.* Shy, bashful.

Ant. She is fash (S.A.B.).

[1. The Veanis war sa fasehit be continuall ambicioun, BELLENDEN *Livy* (1533) 393. Fr. *fascher* (mod. *fâcher*), to annoy, trouble (COTGR.).]

FASH-CLAWT, *sb.* Yks. A pocket-handkerchief. Cf. **fash-rag**.

w.Yks. A twenty years' fashclawt wor nowt to him! HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vi.

FASHERY, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in form **fashrie** Sc. [fa'ʃ(ə)ri.] Trouble, worry, annoyance.

Sc. You kirk-folk make sic a fasherie, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) iv. **Fif.** I houp thou'lt think na scorn to take Some fashery to do richt, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 20. **Slg.** I may perceive that your fashrie in that is near an end, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 19, ed. 1843. **s.Sc.** I've aye been spared the fashery o' bairns, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 397. **Ayr.** That's the very fasherie o' the business, GALT *Entail* (1823) xii. **Lnk.** He's ay taen the fashrie, an' I hae been saird, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 32. **Edb.** Wadna ilk warldly fashery flee us? MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 52. **Kcb.** He costeth meikle black cumber and fashery to his keepers, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 189. **Cum.** Tediously nice ways, LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 302. **n.Yks.**[2]

[With frostis of fashrie frozen is that heet, MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* (c. 1600) v, ed. Cranstoun, 91. Fr. *fascherie*, annoyance, trouble (COTGR.).]

FASHION, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Dev. Also written **fashun** Lan.; and in forms **faishion**, **feshun** w.Yks. [fa'ʃən, fæ'ʃən, fe'ʃən.] **1.** *sb.* Condition, circumstances; state of health; *gen.* used by one who does not enjoy good health.

w.Yks.[1] 'How is to?' 'I's i' my better fashion at present';' **w.Yks.**[2] I'm in better fashion than I was yesterday; **w.Yks.**[3] To be in better fashion. **Chs.**[3], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I'm a'ter a poorish fayshun.

2. Kind, sort; luck.

Lan. I saigh two rott'n pynots, hong 'um, that wur a sign of bad fashin, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 144.

3. Phr. (1) *For the fashion*, for appearance sake; (2) *to make (a) fashion*, to make a pretence.

(1) **Fif.** Sundry are here nominat for the fashion, and rather for a mock than in good earnest, Scot *Apolog.* (1642) 123, ed. 1846. **Lnk.** None of them are troubled, except it be very few, and these inconsiderable persons, who are fined in some feckless thing for the fashion, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 11, ed. 1828. (2) **Sc.** He . . . only just pits a bit on the plate to make fashion, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xvi. **Elg.** Gin folk interfere wi' you oot o' respeck, Mak' a fashion o' stoppin' for deceney's sake, Tester *Poems* (1865) 134.

4. *v.* To contrive, manage.

Lan. They'd hav as mich flesh as they could weel fashun whod to do wi, Donaldson *Rossendel Beef-neet*, 10. **Dev.** Thee will have to fend and fashion for thyself when I'm gone, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 20.

5. To dare, presume, venture; to have the face to.

Yks. How could you fashion to do so? Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xiv. **w.Yks.** Ah cudn't fashion to go aht i' a tub hat (Æ.B.); Aw wonder how yah can faishion to stand thear i' idleness, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) ii; Hahivver I cud feshun to luke her i' t'faace, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 12; **w.Yks.**[13]

6. To grow in resemblance.

Nhb.[1] If it fashions like its dad, Robson *Betty Beesley.*

FASHION, *sb.*[2] Shr. Hmp. Wil. Dev. [fā·ʃən, fæ·ʃən.] The farcy, a disease among horses; *gen.* used in *pl.*

Shr. Many a good horse dies of the fashions, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vii. 221. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] An old farmer, when his grand-daughters appeared before him with any new piece of finery, would ask what it all meant. The girls would reply, 'fashion, gran'váther!' when the old man would rejoin, 'Ha! many a good horse has died o' th' fashion!' *Akerman.* **Hmp.**[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 151.

[The farcyon is an yll soraunce, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 67. Fr. *farcin*, the farcy in an horse (Cotgr.).]

FASHIONED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Fashionable, in the fashion.

Edb. A thoughtless Mither . . . sent her bairn to thae same schools Whar nought is seen but fashion'd fools, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 22.

FASHIONLESS, *adj.* Sc. Out of fashion.

Kcd. There were stoury trousers dusted, Worn and fashionless renewed, Grant *Lays* (1884) 69.

FASHIOUS, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Also written **fascious** Sc.; **fasheous** Sc. Dur.[1]; **fashous** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Yks. n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] Chs.[2]; **fashus** Chs.[3]; and in forms **fashies** Sh.I.; **fauschious** Sc.; **feshous** m.Yks.[1] [fa·ʃəs, fe·ʃəs.] Troublesome, annoying, vexatious; difficult to please, particular; unfortunate, shameful.

Sc. It wad hae been a fashious job that, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi; Some o' thae fauschious chiels warna suitable, *Crack Aboot Kirk* (1843) I. 13. **Sh.I.** Der nae end ta dis hairst wark, hit's far mair fashies ir da voar, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898). **Abd.** The animal at that critical time was always 'fashious' in temper to the last degree, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 200. **Per.** This fashious toun lifts up its voice to bless ye, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 38. **w.Sc.** It's a fashious thing . . . tae gae sic distances to attend meetings, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 72, ed. 1877. **s.Sc.** Nae doot . . . the times is fasheous, unco fasheous, Snaith *Fiercehead* (1897) 40. **Rnf.** By thee the gleefu' carles a' Float ay their fashous cares awa', Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 24. **Ayr.** (J.M.); They'll aiblins fin' them fashious, Burns *Lett. to J. Tennant*, I. 56. **Lnk.** Yelping for this or that wi fasheous ding, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 38, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Some fashious bodies sair me plagu'd, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 172. **Edb.** Was't the deil, that fashious birky, Ye had to blame? Liddle *Poet. s* (1821) 28. **Peb.** My pony was very fashious to-day (A.C.). **Slk.** They were fashous things, them hooks, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 63, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Folks is sae fashious and sae hard on a lass for nobbut a bit fun, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 113; **Nhb.**[1] Aa've hed a fashous job on't, aa can tell ye. **Dur.**[1] He's fasheous. **Cum.** Than began tellan about hur fashions journey, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 8; **Cum.**[1] Becoming annoying through intoxication. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A fashous job. A fashous kind of a body. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Chs.** Aw'll get this mortacious fashious bizness o'er, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 16; **Chs.**[123]

Hence **Fashiousness**, *sb.* troublesomeness. Sc. (Jam.) [Fr. *faschreux*, troublesom (Cotgr.).]

FASH-RAG, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] A pocket-handkerchief; a cloth used for wiping; also used *fig.* Cf. **fash-clawt.**

Cutlers are sometimes called fash-rags, owing to the raggedness of their clothes.

FASHY, *adj.* Cum. Yks. [fa·ʃi.] Troublesome; annoying through intoxication. Cum.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.)

FASKIDAR, *sb.* Sc. The northern gull, *Larus parasiticus.*

w.Sc. The bird Faskidar, about the bigness of a sea-maw of the middle size, is observed to fly with greater swiftness than other fowl in those parts, and pursues lesser fowls and forces them in their flight to let fall the food which they have got, and by its nimbleness catches it before it touch the ground, Martin *W. Isl.* (1716) 73 (Jam.).

FASKING ABOUT, *phr.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Bustling or bothering.

FASS, *sb.* Cai.[1] [fas.] A knot, bunch; a truss of straw or rushes.

FASSAG, *sb. Obs.* Cai.[1] A hassock used as a seat for children.

FASSAL, *sb.* e.An.[12] Also written **fassel** e.An.[2] A vessel.

FASSIL, *v.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [fa·sil.] To loiter, waste time, work lazily.

Don't fassil on your way.

FASSINGS, *sb. pl.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] The hanging fibres of roots or plants. (Hall.)

[Cp. G. *fasen* (dim. *fäschen, fäslein*), thread, fibre.]

FASSY, *adj.* Wil. [fæ·si.] Smart, fine, fashionable. (G.E.D.) Cf. **fess**, *adj.* 3.

FAST, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [fāst, fæst.] The substratum of the earth.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **Cor.** Supposed never to have been moved or broken up since the creation, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; **Cor.**[12]

FAST, *adj., adv.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. e.An. Also in form **fess't, fest** Abd. [fast, fæst, fāst.] I. *adj.* Bound, secured by an agreement; engaged, pledged; bound apprentice.

n.Yks. Ah doot thoo's fast wi' some Soothron loon, Munby *Verses* (1865) 58. **w.Yks.** If Ah worn't fast Ah'd leave to-morn (J.T.). **s.Not.** We hain't got the land fast yit; but we're going to sign to-morrer. He can't a got 'em fast, for they wain't coom into the house after all (J.P.K.).

Hence **Fast-penny**, *sb.* a fee paid as earnest of a bargain, esp. in hiring servants; cf. **fasten-penny.** w.Yks. (J.T.)

2. Busy, occupied, engaged, tied by business, &c.

Sc. Applied to . . . an utensil employed for a purpose from which it cannot be spared (Jam.). **Abd.** I was never fess't wi' beasts at even, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii; Something or ither adee amo' Mains's horse-beasts hed keepit 'im fest at the toon oot o' oors, *ib. Ain Flk.* (1882) 199. **nw.Abd.** Jock's fest wi' the men, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 2. **w.Yks.** Piper *Sheffield Dial.* (1825) 17; *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Yo seen aw'm fast wi' my bakin', an' aw'm late, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 8. **Chs.**[1] **Der.**[2] Say I'm fast and conna come. **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** I can't come on Tuesday, I'm fast (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I'm a real fast woman, I've a great family. **e.An.**[1]

3. Puzzled, perplexed; hard up; at a loss, at a standstill, esp. in phr. *to be fast for*, to be at a loss for, to be in want of.

n.Yks.[1] 'Why, you don't get on with that job, Henry.' 'Neea; Ah's about fast wi 't.' Fast for want of materials. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah's nivver fast for a job. He'll lend ya t'galloway hard eneeaf; he weean't see ya fast. **w.Yks.** They wor as fast what to do wi' it when they had it as onybody else, Hartley *Budget* (1867) 6; I'm not fast for a pound or two, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[2] I'm fast for a job; **w.Yks.**[3] 'Why don't you get on with your job?' 'Nay, Au'm fast.' **e.Lan.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** I go to help 'em sometimes when they're fast (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** Thaay was fast becos he didn't cum (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I won't see you fast. I reckon they're fast for bricks.

Hence *to be* (or *to get*) *fast amang it, phr.* to be embarrassed, puzzled, at a standstill.

w.Yks. Ther's thy childer an my childer, feightin wi awr childer, an awm fast amang it! Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1893) 3; All seem fast amang it, *ib. Puddin* (1876) 83. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] I've getten fast amang it, some road.

4. *Obs.* Trustworthy, firm.

Fif. We find him wise, fast, and secret, Scot *Apolog.* (1642) 236, ed. 1846. **Lnk.** A large meeting named four of the fastest and honestest to sit on Monday, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 8, ed. 1828.

5. Very near, intimate; also in phr. *fast and thick.*

e.Lth. He's fast and thick wi' Hootsman, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 235. **Lin.** (Hall.)

6. Costive, constipated. n.Lin.[1]

7. Of soil, ground: solid, firm. Of cake, bread, &c.: heavy, doughy.

s.Not. This ground isn't fast enough for onions (J.P.K.). Lei.[1] This 'ere bread cuts so fasst.

8. Constant, fixed.

sw.Lin.[1] He has got no fast job.

9. *Comp.* (1) **Fast-haud**, mining term: the occurrence of the set getting off the road, and the tubs jammed fast in a pit, or the cage getting fast in the shaft; (2) **-jenkin**, mining term: a bordways place driven up the middle of a pillar; (3) **-shot**, a charge of powder exploded in a pit without the desired effect; (4) **-side**, the side next the solid coal; (5) **-wall**, a 'sheth wall' in a pit; the wall in which, at the top or bottom of an air-course, the bearing-up or bearing-down stopping is placed.

(1) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (3) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Called also 'stannin bobby.' (4) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (5) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

10. Phr. *Fast by one end.* Of hay or corn: uncut.

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] 'Have you cut your hay?' 'It is fast by one end.' Which proves that the hay is not cut, nor at present liable to injury by the wet, as the hay is that is mown.

11. Forward, impulsive, prone to rashness; rude, impudent.

Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.[2] He wer that fast at I could hardly keep my hands off him. War.[2] She's a fast young wench. s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.)

12. Hasty in temper, irascible. Sc. (Jam.)

13. *adv.* Very nearly. ne.Lan.[1]

14. *Comp.* (1) **Fast-again**, (2) **-by**, close at hand, close by; (3) **-gated**, reckless, thoughtless, hasty; presumptuous, immodest; (4) **-hefted**, rivetted to its place; legally fixed or appointed; (5) **-hodden**, held fast; determined; (6) **-sure**, quite certain, perfectly sure.

(1) n.Lin. I left that thistle-spud fast ageän th' beer barril (E.P.). (2) Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin. Occas. but very rarely used now. The owd tree my gran'mother planted the ivine ageän is fast by No'thrup Old Hall (E.P.). (3) Lan. Ay; he comes of a fast-gaited breed, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 163, ed. 1879; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] (4, 5) n.Yks.[2] (6) n.Stf. I'm fast sure he'll go, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 62. Lei.[1], War.[2 3]

15. Phr. *Fast and snell*, near, towards, in a straight line.

Gall. We held fast and snell towards the eastward, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvii.

16. *v.* To fasten, make fast.

Lan. He said he must have 8*d.* for cutting and fasting together three little pair of over-leathers, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 58.

FAST AND LOOSE, *phr.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] The game, prisoners' base. (W.W.S.)

FASTEN, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Shr. Also written **fas'en** w.Yks. [fa·sən.] 1. To seize with a grip; also in phr. *to fasten hold*, to take hold firmly.

n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks. (J.W.) Shr.[2] Why ivir dostna fasten houd on it wi' boäth honds. The dog fastened him by the leg.

2. To set fast, render unable to move; to perplex, 'non-plus.'

s.Lan. He put a question to me which fair fastened me for a long while, but aw made it out at last (S.W.). s.Not. He's so quick at learning; you can't fasten him at anything (J.P.K.).

3. To attach oneself firmly, to apply oneself to.

Lan. But he could not fasten to it, Fothergill *Probation* (1879) v.

4. To hold a man fast to a bargain; to pay earnest-money to confirm a bargain. Cf. **festen**, *v.*

w.Yks. A ednt inif bras to pea fot wi ðen, suə a fasənd it wi ə pänd (J.W.). Chs.[1] A butcher, in making what he wishes you to consider his highest bid, tries to thrust a piece of money into your hand, at the same time saying, 'Well, now, I'll fasten you.'

Hence (1) **Fastened**, *ppl. adj.* bound as an apprentice; (2) **Fastening**, *vbl. sb.* the act of apprenticing.

(1) w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (2) w.Yks. As fer lads, an fastening 'em to a trade wi' indentures, ther's noa use for 'em nah a days. Bickerdike *Doady Braan*, 47.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Fastening-penny**, (2) **Fasten-penny**, earnest-money, money given to confirm a bargain or hiring. Cf. **fast-penny**.

(1) n.Yks.[2] Given by the employer when he hires a servant, as a token of engagement. w.Yks.[2 3], sw.Lin.[1] (2) e.Yks. (T.T.W.) Lin. (J.C.W.); Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 275, 327. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] I ged a shilling fasten-penny. He tell'd him he might drink his fasten-penny. s.Lin. Given on hiring servants at the Statutes or hiring-day (T.H.R.).

6. With *on*: to come to a binding understanding or agreement.

s.Not. They've bin to see the land, but they haven't fastened on it yet (J.P.K.).

7. To sue at law, to take the law of a person. Chs.[13]

8. In *pass.*: to be held fast by business, to be occupied.

Chs.[1 2] I shall be fastened to-morrow, and canna come.

9. In *pass.*: to be made fast by some tie or bond.

w.Yks. Fastened to t'soil [rooted to the soil], Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

10. With *out*: to turn the moor-sheep out on to the moor for the season, excluding them from the enclosed land; also used *fig.*

n.Yks.[1] Of a person whose opportunities for further action in any special direction are summarily cut off, or who has been desired to abstain from further visits to any given house: 'So-and-So's getten hissel' fassned oot, noo, hooivver.'

FASTENMENT, *sb.* Wor. Shr. [fæ·sənment.] A fastening of any kind.

s.Wor.[1] (H.K.) Shr.[1] Tell Jones to come up an' put a fas'nment o' the brew-'us door.

FASTEN'S, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **fassans** e.Yks.[1]; **fassens** Dur.[1] Wm. & Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; and in forms **fas'n** Not.; **fassen** Not.[1]; **fasten** Sc. Cum.[1] w.Yks.[2] Lin. sw.Lin.[1]; **faster** ne.Sc.; **fasterns** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[3]; **fasting** n.Cy.; **fastrens** S. & Ork.[1]; **feersuns** Lan.[1]; **festrens** ne.Sc.; **fostern** Cai.[1] [fa·sənz.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Fasten's e'en** (or **even**), (2) — **Tuesday**, the eve of or day before the fast of Lent, Shrove Tuesday, Shrovetide.

(1) Sc. He says I staid away from the Ba'spiel on Fastern's E'en, for fear of him, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) vi; The barbarous custom of cock-fighting still permitted in some schools on Fasterns-een is a relic of the Popish Carnival or Bacchanalian revels which it was enstomary to celebrate at this time as a preparation for the Fast (Jam.). Sh.I. First comes Candlemas, dan da new mun, Da first Tuesday after is Fasterns E'en, *Mansons' Sh. Almn.* (1893). S. & Ork.[1] ne.Sc. 'First comes Candlemas, An syne the new meen, The first Tyesday aifter that's Festren's e'en.' Every one must have a beef dinner on this day, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 164. Cai.[1] Abd. Fastern's e'en wi' its fun an' its daffin' comes roun', An' lasses an' lads meet in some neighbour's toun, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 85. Ayr. On Fasten-een we had a rockin, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 2. Edb. Seven annual fairs are held, . . . Fasten's Eve, 1st Tuesday in March N.S., at which ewes, great with lamb, are sold by character, without being shown, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 286, ed. 1815; It was the custom for the different schools to have cockfighting on Fastern's E'en, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v. Bwk. Drouthy cronies too wad weet Their gabs at Fasten's E'en, Calder *Poems* (1897) 114. N.I.[1] n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. Till within the last 20 or 30 years, it had been a custom . . . for the scholars of the Free-School of Bromfield . . . at Fasting's Even, to bar out the Master, i. e. to depose and exclude him from his school, and keep him out for 3 days, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 322, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 62; Cum.[1] At Fasten Eb'n neet Ceuks find cannel leet [after this night the cooking is to be done by daylight for the season, or the cooks must provide candles]. Wm. & Cum.[1] To keep up Fassen's-even, 196. w.Yks.[3] Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Lan.[1] The more recent form is Fasten-een. 'For I should be lose ot Feersuns-een, on it matter't naw mitch,' Collier *Tim Bobbin* (1740) 68. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], sw.Lin.[1] (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Its Fassen Tuesda, yo kno'n, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 149, ed. 1877; w.Yks.[2 3 4] Not. My mester's been poorly ever sin last Fas'n Tuesday (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.); Not.[1] Lin. It was Fasten-Tuesday as I saw them pass (R.E.C.). n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1]

2. Elliptically: Shrove Tuesday, Shrovetide; sometimes regarded as a *pl.*, whence a *sing.* **Fasten** is formed.

S. & Ork.[1] n.Cy. Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1777) 331. Nhb.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[3], Chs.[1 3]

[1. (1) The feist of Fasternis evin, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 117. (2) The keper of the wodes shalle take downe and delace the cockpytte there betwene thys and Fastens Tuysdaye, *Nott. Rec.* (1585), ed. Stevenson, IV. 211. Cp. G. *fastnacht*, Shrove Tuesday.]

FASTENS, *sb. pl.* Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] [fa·sənz.] Fastenings for doors or windows.

FASTIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **fasta**. [fa·sti.]

1. A stone anchor for a boat. Sh.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

2. A rope or cable attached to a stone anchor; also in *comp.* **Fastie-band**. S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*

3. A rope, having a stone attached to it, used for the purpose of keeping a stack firm.

The latter was putting an additional 'fastie' on a screw [stack], Stewart *Fireside Tales* 1892) 197.

Hence **Fastied**, *adj.* secured, fastened with a 'fastie.'

It's little a rivin' storm frichtens me whin my hoose is ta'en aboot, my screws [corn-stacks] fastied, *ib.* 54.

4. *Comp.* **Fastie-bands**, pieces of wood crossing a fishing-boat for the purpose of strengthening it under the thwarts.

Da watter wis up at da fasta bands, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891.

FASTING-PENNY, *sb.* n.Cy. Lin. Also in form **festing-** n.Cy.; **festyng-** Lin. [fa·stin-peni.] Earnest-money, money paid to confirm a bargain or hiring. Cf. **fasten-**, **fastening-penny**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Lin. Festyng-penny is an older form than Fasten-penny, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 266.

FASTING-SPITTLE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **fastin-spittle** Sc. [fa·stin-spitl.] The spittle of a fasting man, supposed to possess magical powers of healing.

ne.Sc. A cure for ringworm. Put a new shilling three times round the crook, spit a fastin on it, and with it rub the affected parts. Some in addition dropped the shilling through the patient's shirt before rubbing with it, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 47. n.Yks.[2]

[Their holy oyle, their fasting-spittle, Herrick *Hesperides* (1648) (Dav.).]

FASTING-TIDE, *sb.* Nrf. Shrovetide, the beginning of Lent. (P.R.) Cf. **fasguntide**.

FASTNESS, *sb.*[1] Yks. Also written **fasness** w.Yks.; **fastne's-** Yks. w.Yks.[4]; and in form **feastnes-** w.Yks. [fa·snəs.] 1. Lent. w.Yks.[3]

2. *Comp.* **Fastness-e'en** (or **-eem**, **-ewn**), Shrove Tuesday. See **Fasten's**.

e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) 11. 318. w.Yks. How many years since I went away? Thirty come Fasness Ee'm, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1876) 7; Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] Shoe nobbud left haam last Fastness-een, ii. 296; w.Yks.[4]

[Caresme prenant, Shrovetide; Fastness, or Shrove-tuesday, Cotgr.]

FASTNESS, *sb.*[2] Shr.[1] A fastening, bolt, bar, &c.

That theer bull's bin 'ilin the dur o' 'is place an' bruk the fas'ness.

FAT, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Lin. Ken. [fat, fæt.] A vat, large tub or vessel.

Sc. The ship . . . laden with 491 fats of potashes, Stair *Suppl. Dec.* 168 Jam.). N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Guile-fat, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[24] Der.[1] The tub in which ale or beer is work'd before it be tunn'd, or put into the barrels; Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1] Ken.[1] A large open tub.

[In thy fats our cares be drown'd, Shaks. *A. & C.* II. vii. 122. OE. *fæt* (pl. *fatu*, *John* ii. 7).]

FAT, *adj.*[1], *sb.*[2] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **fatte** e.Yks. [fat, fæt.] 1. *adj.* Of soil: rich, fertile; subject to mildew.

Edb. O' gude dung we spread a lump To mak' it fatter, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 92. e.Yks. Lande may be too fatte for barley, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 53. w.Yks. (J.W.) Nhp.[2] Land is said to be fat when subject to mildews.

Hence **Fatness**, *sb.* Of land: richness, fertility.

n.Lin.[1] If he nobbut graws plenty o' taaties he'll soon tak th' fatness oot on it.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fat-cake**, a cake made of flour, lard, and water; cf. **fatty-cake**; (2) **-coal**, an old term for blacksmiths' coal, a caking coal highly bituminous and free from sulphur; (3) **-crowdy**, a crowdy made from the skimmings off the pot which contained meat and broth; (4) **-dabs**, a fat, awkward person or child; (5) **-haws**, the finer fruit of the hawthorn; (6) **-jowl'd**, fat-faced; (7) **-lap**, the hanging fat of meat; (8) **-rascal**, a rich tea-cake; (9) **-shag**, bacon [not known to our correspondents]; (10) **-shive**, a slice of bread soaked in the dripping-pan, or spread over with fat; (11) **-sorrow**, sorrow alleviated by riches.

(1) w.Yks. Yo'n getten some fat cake, O see, Bywater *Gossips*, 13; A great pile a muffins an fat-cake browt up at table, Rogers *Nan Bunt* (1839) 19. (2) Nhb.[1] (3) When the pot containing the meat and broth for the Sunday's dinner was boiling, the upper stratum of water with the fat floating thereon was used to mix with the oatmeal of the crowdy, which was thus called a fat-crowdy, *ib.* (4) ne.Yks.[1] Sha's a fat-dabs. (5) Glo. Some of the older women here say that as children they used to string the haws as necklaces, and it was their custom to go round the thorn bushes looking for 'fat haws,' which were prized as making finer necklaces (H.S.H.); Glo.[1] (6) n.Yks.[2] (7) m.Yks.[1] (8) n.Yks. (T.K.); n.Yks.[1] Compounded with butter or cream (or both), and with currants intermingled besides; n.Yks.[2] If eaten warm, with the flavour derived from the baking over a country turf fire on the hearth, very delicious. ne.Yks.[1] Common in Whitby district, but not known in East Riding. w.Yks. (C.A.F.) (9) Dev. A good dinner is fat-shag an green pays. 'If I'm not mistaken There's nort like fat-shag and greens,' *w. Times* (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2. (10) w.Yks.[3] (11) n.Yks.[2] Fat sorrow is better to bide than lean.

3. Phr. *To eat a fat bit before some one*, to take the words out of somebody's mouth, to anticipate some one's words.

Sh.I. Ye're gaun ta aet a fat bit afore me, Magnus, yon's da very wirds 'at I wis gaun ta say, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897).

4. *sb.* The oiliness of a smooth sea.

Cor.[3] You can see the pilchards when the water's a bit rough than when there's a lot of that fat.

5. Fat cattle and sheep.

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

6. *v.* To fatten.

n.Lin.[1] I shall fat all them beäs, an' hev 'em off afoore Jenuerry puts in. War.[2] We're fatting a goose agin Christmas.

[8. To fat, *pinguefacio*, Coles (1679).]

FAT, *adj.*[2] n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Also Amer. [fat.] A term used in playing marbles; see below.

n.Cy. (B.K.) e.Dur.[1] If a player shoots his marble into the ring, he is said to have 'spun fat,' and ceases playing. w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks.[2] In a game of marbles called Ring each boy puts a marble into the ring, and they all try to get near it. If a boy's marble goes into the ring and stays there, it is said to be 'fat.' He has to deposit an additional marble and bowl over again; w.Yks.[3] Said of a marble driven up when it lodges on the small ring at ring-taw; w.Yks.[5] In any juvenile game where a marked-out ring is employed, as in the games of 'piggy' and 'ringy,' if the 'piggy' in the one case, or the marble in the other, falls, rolls, or is hit within the ring at all, it is said to be 'fat.' [Amer. One's marble is fat when in playing 'little ring' it stays in the ring when it ought to have come out, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 219.]

FAT, FATAGUED, see **Fet**, *v.*, **Fattigued**.

FATAL, *adj.* Suf. [fē·tl.] Quite decided, as though by a decree of fate.

That's fatal [there is no more question about the matter], *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.G.B.)

FATCH, *sb.*[1] Wor. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. [fætʃ.] The common vetch, *Vicia sativa*; *gen.* in *pl.*

se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[12], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1], w.Cy. (B. & H.)

[Certayne rounde berries as bygge as a pease or a fatche, Turbervile *Faulconrie* (1575) 365. The same word as lit. E. *vetch*.]

FATCH, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. [fatʃ.] 1. *v.* To excite, trouble. See **Fash**, *v.*[2]

w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874).

Hence **Fatched**, *ppl. adj.* troubled in mind, perplexed; hurried in business. w.Yks.[24]

2. *sb.* Phr. *At the fatch*, toiling, drudging. Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

FATCH, FATCH-PLEUCH, see **Fetch, Fotch-pleuch**.

FATER, see **Feature**.

FAT-GUDE, *sb.* *Obs.*(?) Sc. A tax levied in kind, the quantity of butter or oil paid to the donatary, or grantee of the Crown's revenues.

Sh.I. Balfour *Odal Rights* (1860) *Gl.* Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

FATH, see **Faith**.

FAT-HEN, *sb.* Also written **fatten** m.Yks.[1] Ken.[1] [fa·t-, fæ·t-en.] (1) Var. species of the goosefoot, esp. *Chenopodium album* (N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[123] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Not. n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Hrf.[1] Bdf.

e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Sur.[1] Sus.[1]); (2) the perennial goosefoot, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* (Chs.[3] Brks. Suf. Ken. Sur.[1]); (3) the red goosefoot, *C. rubrum* (n.Yks.); (4) the stinking goosefoot, *C. Vulvaria* (Nrf.); (5) the common orache, *Atriplex patula* (Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] w.Yks. e.An.); (6) the *A. erecta* (Hrt.); (7) the buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum* (n.Bck.); (8) the ground ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma* (Bck.); (9) the wild marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum* (Hmp.); (10) the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (Glo.); (11) the mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris* (s.Bck.); (12) weeds in *gen.* (m.Yks.[1] Ken.[1])

(1) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Bdf.** White goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*) called fat-hen, or wild spinach, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 321. **e.An.[1]** It is as good as spinach if its grittiness be well washed off, and it be dressed in the same way. **Nrf.** The seed of this weed is favourite food of game birds and wild fowl, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. [**Aus.** On the Ubi I had seen the free selectors use the fat-hen for spinach, Praed *Romance of Station* (1891) I. ii.] (2) **Brks.** Druce *Flora* (1898) 421. **Suf.** (R.E.L.) **Sur.[1]** Called in other places Good King Harry. (5) **Nhb.[1]** Fat-hen is also a name in n.Nhb. for the *Atriplex patula.* **w.Yks.** Narrow-leaved orache, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

[(1) Cp. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *grasse-poulette* (fat-hen), arroche sauvage; on applique quelquefois le même nom à une autre plante, l'ansérine (Moisy); (2) (Patois de l'Eure) *poule-grasse*, 'Ansérine Bon-Henri' (Joret, 163).]

FATHER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [fɑ·ðə(r), fē·ðər, fē·ðə(r), fē·dər, fē·də(r), fa·ðər, fa·ðə(r), fa·dər, fe·ðər, fe·ðə(r).] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Faader,** (2) **Faather,** (3) **Fadder,** (4) **Fader,** (5) **Fadther,** (6) **Fadthre,** (7) **Faeder,** (8) **Faider,** (9) **Faither,** (10) **Faithor,** (11) **Fath-er,** (12) **Fathor,** (13) **Fatther,** (14) **Fayder,** (15) **Fayther,** (16) **Fedder,** (17) **Feder,** (18) **Fether,** (19) **Fethor,** (20) **Fethur,** (21) **Feyther,** (22) **Fiather,** (23) **Vaather,** (24) **Vather.**

(1) **Ken.** (G.B.) (2) **n.Yks.[2], n.Lin.[1] Sur.** What be your faäther? Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xii. **Cor.[2]** (3) **Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum.** What he sed to ye, fadder, to vex ye seah, Richardson *Talk* (1874) 76; **Cum.[1]; Cum.[3]** At last fadder said middlin sharp like, I. **Wm.** I was camplin or snappish ta me fadder, Close *Satirist* (1833) 158. **n.Yks.** Me fadder hez neea wark, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 67. **w.Yks.[1]** He's gaan aboon two howers sin weet fadder, ii. 286. **Lan.[1]** Ye see, my fadder an' mudder lies buried there, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) vi. **n.Lan.[1]** (4) **Sh.I.** I hae a lang back, Fader be tankit; I can bear it. *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). **Abd.** It's geyan hard to see yer peer fader, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 5. **Ken.[1], I.W.[1]** (5) **Wm.** Briggs *Remains* (1825) 182. **w.Yks.** T'buildin occupied be'y t'fadther an son, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 216. (6) **Wm.** What thae co mi fadthre an o' aboot it. *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1. (7) **Sh.I.** Geng but. faeder, an tak midder wi you, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 193. (8) **Sh.I** Goes down frae faider ta son, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 39. (9) **Sc.** What for is there na a headstane in the kirkyard to my faither's memory? Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 111, ed. 1894. **Cai.[1] Elg.** Dinna forget what yer faither has said, Tester *Poems* (1865) 109. **Frf.** The faithers an' mithers o' the sodgers, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 65, ed. 1889. **Per.** Ye sune wad mak' a better faither, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 51. **Slg.** My mither flytes, my faither frowns, Towers *Poems* (1885) 196. **Rnf.** Weel, faither, ye're the head o' the house, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 37. **Ayr.** She didna jalouse who its faither was, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 104. **Lnk.** Ma faither's hair, ance raven black, Is streckit enoo wi' grey, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 8. **Dmf.** Adie [Adam], faither o' us a', Quinn *Heather* (1863) 117. **Gall.** [She] slip't hame canny wi' her faither, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814 46, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** Wor faithers now are a' thowt fuils, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 55; **Nhb.[1], e.Lan.[1]** (10) **Nhb.[1]** (11) **w.Yks.** It'st mooast loike it fath-er, Bywater *Gossips,* 6. (12) **w.Yks.[2a]** (13) **w.Yks.** Shoo made it reyt wi' t'fatther, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 4. (14) **n.Yks.** Ther fayders kept ther sollem voo, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 33. (15) **Nhb.** Yer faythers was a wise mon, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 28; **Nhb.[1] Cum.** Faythers nit cum back yet (E.W.P.); **Cum.[1] e.Yks.** Bandy-legged Dick, Wheeah's faythers was decad, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 39; **e.Yks.[1] Lan.** Are you sure, now, as Bartlett wasn't you faythers? Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 15. **m.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.** Her faythers is a strange hunchit and queer man, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) 48. **Dev.** Old faythers died, two weeks agon, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. ii. 32. (16) **Sh.I.** Whin da fedder was biggin' da screws i' day yard, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 35. (17) **Nhb.[1]** (18) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** As his fether did afore him, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828 69, ed. 1889. **Wgt.** Mi' fether's a mason, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 266. **Nhb.[1]** [**Amer.** Fēðər, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 416.] (19) **Nhb.[1]** (20) **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (21) **Sc.** Take the fierce ane first, feyther, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 24. **n.Sc.** It isna the feyther I'm thinkin' aboot. Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 110. **s.Sc.** My feyther said sae, Watson *Bards* (1859) 194. **n.Yks.** They all held in honour ther deead feyther's name, *Sngs. and Sketches in Broad Yks.* 7. **e.Yks.** What's cum to feyther? Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 146. **Lan.** Smart quarters for a feyther of a family, Waugh *Snowed-up,* v. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Lin.** Feyther 'ud saäy I wur ugly as sin, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] Ken.** So I told feyther what I thought, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 15. (22 **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). (23 **Cor.[2]** (24) **Wxf.[1] Brks.[1]** The most common local riddle for children is—'Vath-er, mother, zister, an' brother, All run roun' the taayble an' eood'nt ketch one 'nother.' **Sur.** Let 'ee words as did vor vather do vor son, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv. **I.W.[1] Dev.** 'E went ta work on es vather's varm, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) xi.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Father-better,** surpassing one's father in any respect; (2) **-'s fiddle,** a boys' game; (3) **-folk,** the relations, family of one's father; (4) **-in-church,** he who gives away the bride at a wedding; the best man; (5) **-in-law,** a step-father; (6) **-law,** a father-in-law; (7) **-long-legs,** the crane-fly or daddy-long-legs; a long-legged spider; (8) — **Mathew's chickens,** grouse; (9) **-of-heath,** the bell-heath, *Erica Tetralix*; (10) **-waur,** worse than one's father.

(1) **Sc.** Her glowming son, whom I pray God to bless and make father-better, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 138 (Jam.). (2) **Elg.** One boy says to another, 'Divv [do] ye ken aboot my father's fiddle?' On replying that he does not, the questioner takes hold of the other's right hand with his left and stretches out the arm. With his right hand he touches the arm gently above the elbow and says, 'My father had a fiddle, an' he brook [broke] it here an' he brook it here,' touching it below the elbow, 'an' he brook it throw the middle,' and comes down with a sharp stroke on the elbow-joint, Gomme *Games* (1894) 120. (3) **Wm.** Toleev ith auld end with fadder fowk, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 16. (4) **War., Oxf.** And elsewhere, Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894); **Oxf.[1]** Used chiefly by old people. (5) **Oxf.[1]** (6) **War.[2] Shr.[1]** Dunna yo' think as I'm gweïn to be married to live ööth my faither-law. **Glo.[1], n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **w.Som.[1]** Faa·dhur-lau. (7) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 705. **Suf.[1]** A very long slender-legged spider which appears in July. Otherwise called harvest-man. **w.Som.[1]** A very common cruel pastime is to take the well-known crane-fly or a long-legged spider and say: 'Oa'l faa·dhur-lau·ng-ligz Wúd-n zai úz praeːurz; Tak-n buy dhu laf· lig Un droa un daewn-staeːurz,' At the same time pulling out his legs by jerking his body away. **Dev.** *w. Times* (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2. (8) **Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 469. (9) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) (10) **Cld.** (Jam.)

2. Phr. *The father and the son,* a boys' game; see below.

Abd. 'The Father and the Son,' 'Smuggle the gig,' or loud 'Keehow,' Set ilka bosom in a lowe, Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 199; One boy says, 'I bound my son to be (say) a grocer, what will you give him for S (or any other letter)?' The other boys have to guess over the names of groceries that begin with S until they come to the word premeditated by the first boy (W.C.).

3. *v.* To fix the paternity of a child upon a man; also *fig.* of a magistrate: to fix the duty of supporting a member of a family upon a person.

Wm. Ah've bin afoor t'magistrates to-day an' they've fadder'd mi mudder o' mi (B.K.). **n.Yks.[1]** Mally Fawcett lays her bairn on Tommy Stone'us . . . an' she'll get it fathered on him at Gisbur'h, Ah lay. **w.Yks.** Hes teh fath'er'd thy barn, lass? Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (J.W.) **n.Lin.[1]** She faathered bairn upo'——. Foäks duz saay 'at —— gev her a ten-pund noäte notto faather it upo' him.

4. To ascribe anything to a person, to fix the source of anything on a person.

n.Yks.[1] Ay, 'twur a mean act, but he fathered it mainly on's wahfe. **w.Yks.** Ah'll fatther that tale if it taks me twelve months (J.T.); **w.Yks.[1]** Don't father it o' me! **n.Lin.[1]** When lees is goin' aboot it's easy to feyther 'em to th' wrong mooth.

5. *Refl.* Of a child: to indicate its paternity by resemblance.

Cum.[1] A child having features resembling those of its father, 'fadders itsel.' **Wm.** Ey, marry it [a baby] fadthers itsell, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 182. **n.Yks.[1]** T'lahtle 'n fathers hisself anyways. There's nae need t'ex whecas bairn he be.

FATHOM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. e.An. Also in forms **faddom** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **faddum** Wm.; **fadom** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] e.An.[12] [fa·ðəm, fa·dəm.]

1. *sb.* A measure: as much as the arms can stretch, six feet.

Nhb.[1] A fathom of rope is measured off by seizing the end in the right hand and passing it through the left across the chest. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). e.An.[1] A fadom of bull-rushes is six shows [sheaves], measuring six feet round, not high. Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 31.

2. *Comb.* **Fathom-tail-bargain**, mines let to drive or work by the fathom. w.Yks.[1]

3. Full size, full extent of growth, maturity; *gen.* applied to corn or plants.

e.An.[1] That field has nearly got its fathom; e.An.[2] Applied sometimes to young stock. 'It has not yet got its fadom.'

4. *Fig.* Power of comprehension; feeling.

Nhb.[1] I hae ne faddom i' my legs.

5. *v.* To grasp, hold in the arms; to measure by fathoms; see below.

Sc. (Jam.) Cum.[1] Two knitters compete in speed. One says, 'I'll faddom ye,' and they each draw out the yarn as far as the arms can spread, and making knots as marks, they try which can soonest knit up the length. Wm. He'd as mich streea as ivver he cud faddum (B.K.).

Hence *Fathoming a rick* (or *stack*), *phr.* one of the rites performed on Hallowe'en; see below.

ne.Sc. This incantation was performed by measuring or fathoming with the arms round a stack of oats or barley three times against the sun. In going round the third time the apparition of the future husband or wife was clasped when the arms were stretched out for the last time, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 84. Ayr. It chanced the stack he faddom't thrice Was timber-propt for thrawing, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 23; Take an opportunity of going, unnoticed, to a bear-stack, and fathom it three times round. The last fathom of the last time you will catch in your arms the appearance of your future conjugal yoke-fellow, *ib. note.*

6. To spread, fill out; to attain full growth.

Nrf. The wheat fathoms well, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 31.

FATIFU, *adj.* Or.I. Affectionate. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

FATIGATE, *v.* Som. To weary, fatigue, tire.

Som. She will soon be fatigated with the journey, Fielding *Tom Jones* (1749) IV. 197 (bk. xii. ii). w.Som.[1] Used by those rather above the lowest class. When we come home I 'sure you we was proper a fatigated [u faat·igee·utud].

[To fatigate, *fatigo*, Coles (1679).]

FATIGUE, *sb.* N.I.[1] Hard wear, rough usage.

FATNESS, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] Grease.

FATOME, FATOR, see **Fantome, Faytor.**

FATTENAN, *vbl. sb.* Sc. In phr. *Fattenan an' battenan t' the bairn*, a fattening and battening (thriving) to the bairn. Cf. **batten**, *v.*[2] (1).

ne.Sc A toast of ceremony at the solemn tasting of the bread, cheese, and whisky inevitable after a private baptism, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 12.

FATTENED, *adj.* w.Yks.[3] Of a marble: enclosed or impounded in the ring. Cf. **fat**, *adj.*[2]

FATTERS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Yks. Tatters, rags. Cf. **fitters.**

w.Yks. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 155; w.Yks.[1] Hees riven a par o' breeks ommost to fatters, ii. 288.

FATTERT, *ppl. adj.* Lan. [fa·tət.] Embarrassed, unhandy in doing a job.

Lan.[1] s.Lan. He's quite fattert, Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

FATTIGUED, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. Brks. e.An. Also in forms **fatagued** Nrf. Suf.; **vatty-gued** Brks.[1] [fæ·ti·, væ·tigiud.] 1. Fatigued, tired. Nhp.[1], Brks.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) 2. Annoyed.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 88.

FATTLE, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] A schoolboy's term: a 'beat' to jump from. (Hall.)

FATTLE, *v.* Lan. [fa·tl.] To trifle about business, to dangle after a woman.

Davies *Races* (1856) 231.

FATTRELS, *sb. pl.* Sc. The folds, ornaments, ribbons, &c., of a woman's dress. Cf. **fewtrils.**

Rnf. Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (Jam.) Ayr. Ye're out o' sight, Below the fatt'rels, Burns *To a Louse*, st. 4.

FATTY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Oxf. Brks. Also in form **vatty** Brks.[1] [fa·ti, væ·ti.] In *comp.* (1) **Fatty-cake**, a cake made with flour and lard or dripping; cf. **fat-cake**; (2) **-left**, well-off, left well provided for; (3) **-yead**, a stupid person.

(1) w.Yks. His rosy face smiled over a tea-table laden with fatty-cakes, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1893) 114, ed. 1894; Round flat bread made with butter, dripping, or saim. Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 95; (C.A.F.); w.Yks.[5] Cakes with 'kneading' in them, i.e. [knead in with] lard, or dripping, oven-baked, and served to tea or breakfast. Lan. What does ta meean wi makkin fatty-keaks? Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 7. Oxf. (G.O.) (2) w.Yks. Sophia Binns had been a widow for over three years, and she was fatty-left, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 5, 1893). (3) Brks.[1]

FATUR, FAU, see **Feature, Faw**, *sb., v.*

FAUCET, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Also written **faucit** Suf.[1]; **fawcett** Dur.[1] Sus. Hmp.; **fawcit** Suf.[1]; **fosset** Shr.[1]; **fossit** Nhp.[1] se.Wor.[1] [fō·sit, fɒə·sit.] A wooden tap-screw for a barrel; a tap for drawing liquor from a barrel, &c.; see below. Also in phr. *spicket* or *spiddick and faucet.*

Dur.[1] w.Yks. (J.T.); w.Yks.[2] The narrow tapering end [of a spigot] fits into a hole made in the barrel. A wooden screw goes horizontally into the opposite end, by loosening which the liquor in the barrel escapes from a hole in the under-side. The screw is called the faucet (s. v. Spigot). n.Lin.[1] The outer part of a wooden tap used for drawing off the liquor from a brewing-tub. The interior part or screw is called the spicket. 'I've prickt my sen while blud flew oot like a spicket and faucet.' Lei.[1] The faucet is the part which is driven into the barrel, and is bored so that the hole increases in size towards the front part, which is supplied with a female screw. The spigot is a peg with a male screw towards the handle, and the water, &c., is obtained by unscrewing it in the faucet. Now rapidly becoming *obs.* Nhp.[1] War.[3] I have used one within the last 7 years. se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1] Suf. Spoons, dishes, and faucets, *Garland* (1819) 360; Suf.[1] Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

FAUCH, see **Faugh**, *sb., v., adj.*[2]

FAUCHENTULIE, *sb.* and *v.* Rnf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *sb.* A contemptuous argument. 2. *v.* To contend in argument.

FAUCONLESS, *adj.* Bnff.[1] Without strength.

She's a big fauconless yoll o' a dehm.

FAUCUMTULIES, *sb. pl.* Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Certain perquisites, such as fowls, &c., which the tenant is bound to give to the proprietor of the land according to some leases.

FAUD, FAUF, see **Fawd, Fold**, *sb.*[12], **Faugh**, *sb.*

FAUF, *sb.* Chs.[1] A flea.

FAUGH, *sb., adj.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Also written **fauch** Sc. Bnff.[1]; and in forms **faff** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **farf** Dur.; **fauf** n.Cy. Dur.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[13]; **fawf(f** Yks. n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1]; **foafe** Yks.; **fogh** Chs.[13]; **forth** e.Yks. [fōf, fāf, Sc. fāχ.] 1. *sb.* Fallow land, ground not under crop. Cf. **fallow**, *sb.*

Sc. Farmers faugh gar lairds laugh, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); A single furrow out of the lea (Jam.). Cai.[1] Land ploughed at Martinmas in preparation for a green crop next year. Abd. The fauchs, after being five years in natural grass, get a single plowing, . . . the land continuing without a crop for one year, *Statist. Acc.* II. 535 (Jam.); A bit faugh across the rig, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. Edb. Starts to see a field o' faugh On the left side, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 111. Bwk. He brought . . . the cotter frae the faugh, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 134. Rxb. On simmer faugh, in scorchin heat, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 42. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb. Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 147; Nhb.[1] Dur. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 263; Dur.[1] n.Yks. This field is bare fawf (I.W.); I heard, a few miles from Richmond, several farmers talking of the acres they had in 'fauf,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); n.Yks.[123] ne.Yks.[1] Wa mun start wi t'fawf i' t'morn. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); *Leeds Merc Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); e.Yks.[1] Nearly *obs.* m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[3] 'A potato fauf,' the land ready for the sets, or after the crop has been dug; w.Yks.[4] Chs. (K.); Chs.[13]

2. *Comp.* **Faugh-riggs**, fallow ground.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*

3. Phr. *To brak faugh*, to harrow land ploughed at Martinmas in preparation for a green crop, before the

second ploughing in April or May. Cai.[1] 4. *Fig.* A tearing to pieces, attacking of some one's character. Ags. (Jam.)

5. *adj.* Of land: fallow, not under crop.

N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1] Nearly *obs.* Yks. Aweea he went smack ower t'yat, . . . reeight inte t'foafe clooas, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 24; (K.) n.Yks.[2] To lie fauf. e.Yks. Clottes from the fauch field, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 107. m.Yks.[1] A fauf field. w.Yks. Common. Whear's ta been wi' thi booits? Tha mud 'a walked through a fawf cloise (S.K.C.); (M.F.); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[134], Chs.[2]

6. *v.* To fallow; to plough land and let it lie fallow; also used *fig.*

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Bnff., Abd. *ib.* Abd. A part of folding ground . . . fauched (a kind of bastard fallow) and manured by a little compost dung, *Statist. Acc.* XXI. 139 (Jam.). Edb. His mailin' thrave, Ay better faugh'd an' snodit than the lave, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 112, ed. 1785. Dmf. Ye'se faugh our gudeman's weel-plowed lea, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 79. Dur.[1] s.Dur. That field was faufed last year (J.E.D.). Yks. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] It'll be ti fawf ti-year. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] If we nobbud keep wer hearts weel fauf'd, ii. 314; w.Yks.[3] To clean land with no crop on it; w.Yks.[4]

Hence (1) **Fauchan**, *vbl. sb.* a tearing up, ploughing; (2) **Faughed**, *ppl. adj.* ploughed and left unsown; (3) **Faughing**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.*, see (1); (*b*) *sb.* fallow land.

(1) Bnff.[1] Gee the lan' a gueede fauchan wee the harrows. (2) n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (3, *a*) n.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890). (*b*) n.Yks.[1]

7. To rub with vigour, to beat soundly; with *up*: to work with speed.

Bnff.[1] Abd. He faugh'd him well, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

Hence **Fauchan**, *vbl. sb.* a constant rubbing, a beating; often with *up*. Bnff.[1]

[1. OE. **fealh*, fallow ground; cp. EFris. *falge* (Koolman). 5. Faugh ground, or ground lying faugh . . . the same to fallow, Holme *Armory* (1688) 73.]

FAUGH, *adj.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. Also written **fauch**. Fallow-coloured, dun; a colour between white and red.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Abd. A colour between white and brown, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

[The ground fadyt, and fauch wolx all the feildis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 75.]

FAUGHT, FAUGHTER, see **What, Falter**, *v.*[2]

FAUKIMS, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The fire. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

FAUL, *sb.* Gall. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A circle, halo round the moon. (W.G.)

[Gael. *fàl*, a circle, a wall, hedge (M. & D.).]

FAUL(D, FAULDERALL, see **Fold**, *sb.*[12], **Falderal.**

FAULT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **faut** Sc. Ir. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. n.Lin.[1] War. Shr.[12] Som. w.Som.[1]; **faute** Sc.; **fowt** Suf. [folt, fāt, fǭt, fout.] 1. *sb.* In *phr.* (1) *at a fault*, in difficulty, in want; (2) *it were nae faut*, (3) *nae faut*, an expression of contempt for an assuming person; (4) *to come to a fault*, to be hindered.

(1) Wor.1 won't see you at a fault without helping you (H.K.). (2) Sc. It warna fau't but dirt were dear, *Prov.* (Jam.) Edb. The Embrugh wives rin to a stook, It were nae fau't; But Highlanders ne'er mind a douk, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) st. 81. (3) Abd. Yet they, nae fau't, maun cast a dash, Ne'er minds fu dear its bought, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 62. (4) Shr.[1] Comin' to a faut.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fault-free**, free from faults, blameless; sound, not defective; (2) **-sure**, conscious of faults, of one's shortcomings.

(1) Abd. Obliged to re-sell even a 'fau't-free' beast at exactly the same price as he had paid for it, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 106. n.Yks.[2] (2) n.Yks.[2]

3. Harm, injury, wrong.

Sh.I. What faut tinks doo wis a moos gaun ta dü? *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898); Whinever I tak' cairds i' me haand I aye tink 'at A'm duin' a faut, *ib.* (Mar. 19, 1898). n.Yks.[2] 'All maks o' faut,' all kinds of wrong.

4. Want, negligence, hunger.

Abd. And now for faut and mister she was spent, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 24, ed 1812; Wi' wae, and faut, and meethnass of the day, *ib.* 26.

Hence *phr.* (1) *for fault of*, for want of, for lack of; (2) *to have fault of*, to lack, be in want of.

(1) Per. It was for faut o' kirks, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 13. Slg. For fault of zeale, love, knowledge, the word of the masse is become customable unto you, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) ii. Ayr. We'll ne'er stray for faute o' light, Burns *Gane is the day*, l. 2. Edb. A' for fault o' pith and skill O's glaikit wife, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 22, ed. 1801. Shr.[2] Welly clemm'd for faut o' fittle. (2) Sc. He has faut of a wife that marries mam's pet, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). e.Lth. Ye mind the auld by-word—he has faut o' a wife that mairries mam's pet, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 148.

5. A decayed place in timber; a place where the scar of a severed branch has been covered by newly-grown wood.

n.Lin.[1] Shr.[1] Theer's a faut i' that beäm; I doubt as it'll never bar Jack-tiles.

6. A fissure accompanied by a displacement of the strata on either side; a dislocation or disturbance of the coal-field.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] Ye sin there's a faut, and the coal craps out.

7. A perpendicular deposit of sand in a bed of clay. n.Lin.[1]

8. *v.* To find fault with, blame, reprove; to dislike; to charge with an offence, fault.

Abd. I sudna care Gin fo'ks o' lear Alane wad judge and fau't me, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 91. Rnf. As the water better gat The puddock mair did faut it, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 69. Ayr. Pardon me and faut the miss That mony a time before has driven Me sae, Laing *Poems* (1894) 117. Lnk. Bobby asked the dame, 'Gin she Did faut tobacco reek?' Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 36. Dmf. Fau't na thae for moral's glory, Sip tea, na wine, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 21. Gall. I am indeed but a silly lass, poor and ignorant, and you do well to fault me, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 107. Ir. He's a match no wan can faut, Lucas *Romantic Lover* in *Chapman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895). N.I.[1] n.Yks. I never heard that he 'faulted' the witches for the luxuriant growth of the runnch, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 347; n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] Ah fauted him for it, *MS. add.* (T.H.) Der. Whichever way 'twere . . . 'twould ha' been just the same, he'd ha' faulted it, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) vii. Nhp.[1] I don't fault him for that. War. (J.R.W.), Brf.[1] Som. W. & J *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Mae'ustur nüv'ur doa'n fau't muy' wuurk [Master never does not find fault with my work]. [Amer. I didn't fault him for that, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 416.]

9. To discover a fault in, find a flaw in anything; to find out, discover; sometimes used with *out*. Cf. **faulter**, *v.*

n.Yks.[2] I fauted it efther [I found out its deficiencies afterwards]. e.Yks.[1] Ah fauted oss efther Ah gat it heeam, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. I'll fault it out, if I live! (C.C.R.) War.[2] s.War.[1] Can ye fault it? Suf. I faulted her the first time I see her (M.E.R.); My owd dog he fowted a rat under yar beet clamp. I shoon't a-fowted it if you ha'nt towd me, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). e.Suf. (F.H.)

[8. The Lion was faulted by the Lionesse that his breath stanke, Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* (1633) 519.]

FAULTER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Also in forms **faater** S. & Ork.[1]; **fauter** Sc. n.Yks.[2]; **fautor** Sc. Cai.[1] A guilty person; an offender, a criminal.

S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] Fätər. An offender against church discipline. Kcd. Scared enough lest he sud come To fin' the fauters oot, Grant *Lays* (1884) 66. Ayr. Tho' he be the fautor, Burns *Here's his health in water*, l. 2; Mr. Cauk, who had seen the whole affair . . . kent he was the fautor, Service *Dr. Dugud* (ed. 1887) 32. Edb. Tell whase the fau'ter, ere we leave this place, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 337. n.Yks.[2]

FAULTER, *sb.*[2] *Obsol.* e.Suf. An unpaired pheasant or partridge. (F.H.)

FAULTER, *v.* Suf. To perceive or discover a blemish or fault. Cf. **fault**, *v.* 9.

e.Suf. I have only just now faultered that this dish is cracked. Used only of things faulty or amiss (F.H.).

FAULTY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. War. Shr. Brks. I.W. Wil. Som. Also in forms **faaty** n.Wil.; **fauty** Sc. w.Yks.[5] s.Chs.[1] War.[2] Shr.[12] w.Som.[1]; **vauty** Brks.[1] [fo'lti, fā'ti, fǭ'ti, fou'ti.] 1. Defective, unsound, having a flaw; rotten, decayed.

Abd. A fau'ty beast is't? We canna tak' your word for that, ye ken, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 103. s.Chs.[1] Dheyz tai tüz bin tuu'rnin üp ver'i fau'ti, these tatoes bin turnin' up very fauty]. War.[2] Common. Shr.[1] My shoes bin gettin' fauty, an' this snow ööl find 'em out; Shr.[2], Brks.[1], I.W.[1] n.Wil. The taturs yunt good to-year,

thur be such a lot on em faaty (E.H.G.); (G.E.D.) w.Som.[1] I calls 'n a fauty piece o' timmer.

2. Guilty, blameworthy.

Lnk. When ance they win a lassie's heart, Oh, then, forsooth, she's fautie, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 37. Shr.[1] I knowed 'e wuz fauty as soon as I sid 'is face. I.W.[1]

3. Given to finding fault, grumbling, scolding.

War. (J.R.W.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Uur-z u brae·uv·m fau·tee oa l dhing, ur ai·z [She is a brave and (i.e. very) scolding old thing, she is].

Hence **Fautifu'**, *adj.* fault-finding, difficult to please. Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

4. *Comp.* **Faulty-glass**, a glass supposed to reveal faults; a 'fortune glass.'

w.Yks. Still used, but rare (M.F.); w.Yks.[5] Aye, shoo nivver sees noab'dy it fauty-glass bud her, nah, 49.

FAUP, FAUR, FAURD, see **Whaup, Where, Favoured.**

FAUSCHIOUS, FAUSE, see **Fashious, False.**

FAUSH, see **Fash**, *v.*[2]

FAUSOME, *adj.* n.Yks.[3] [fō·səm.] Winsome, showing affection. See **False**, *adj.*

FAUSS(E, FAUST, see **False.**

FAUSTED, *sb.* Der. Also written **forestid, forstid.** Refuse lead ore reserved for another dressing. Also in *comp.* **Fausted-ore.**

Ore that is gotten out of earth and dirt that has been previously washed and deprived of part of its ore, and left by the miners as rubbish, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.*; Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802); *Mining Gl.* (1854). [Weale (1873).]

FAUSTEEN, *adj.* Wxf.[1] Trembling.

Th' cowlee·man, fausteen, zey, 86.

FAUTH, FAUTHER, see **Foth, Falter**, *v.*[2]

FAUTOR, FAUTY, see **Faulter**, *sb.*[1], **Faulty.**

FAUVEL, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A light bay horse.

'Stop,' says a rustic, 'fauvel, I advise you, hold up a little while,' *Descriptio Norfolciensium* in *Nrf. Antiq. Misc.* (1873) II. pt. ii. 369.

[OFr. *fauvel*, a light bay horse (La Curne). *Fauvel*, à la fois nom propre et désignation par la couleur d'un cheval conquis par Richard sur l'émpereur de Chypre, *L'Estoire de la Guerre Sainte*, ed. G. Paris, *Gl.*]

FAVEREL, *sb.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] An onion.

[Fanerell, *Cepea*, Gerarde *Herb.* (1597) App.]

FAVOUR, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **faver** Cum.[1]; **favor** Lan. Amer.; and in forms **favver** Yks. w.Yks. Lan. m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **favvor** w.Yks.[1] Lan.; **favvour** w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **favvur** w.Yks. Lan.; **vaayvour** Brks.[1] [fē·vər, fē·və(r), feə·və(r).] 1. *sb.* Resemblance, likeness.

w.Yks.[1] Rarely used. Lan. My owd een, then, were not misten. I knew the 'favvor' of yer face, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 19, ed. 1886. m.Lan.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.), Sus.[1]

2. Countenance, appearance; comeliness of countenance, a healthy aspect.

Gall. She was a comely maid—for one that is black of favour, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxv. Bdf. A sick child is said to have 'no favour' (J.W.B.).

3. *pl.* Phr. (1) *In favours of*, in favour of; (2) *in one's favours*, on one's side, in one's favour.

(1) Sc. Constantly used, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238; He [Paris] gave judgement in favours of Venus, *Scotticisms* (1787) 115. (2) Sc. He made an application in my favours, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437; To write in his favours, *Scotticisms* (1787) 34. w.Sc. I think Rory's inclined tae be in your favours, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 36, ed. 1877.

4. *v.* To resemble in countenance, to be alike in appearance or features.

Sc. You've got your grandmother's name... But you don't favour her, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) i. Gall. It'll be your faither that you favour, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) vii. N.I.[1] That chile favours his father. Uls. He does not favour his father (M.B.-S.). Dwn. That person favours you very much, Knox *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). Cav. Your son does not resemble you, he favours his mother (M.S.M.). N.Cy.[1] He favours his father. Dur.[1] He favours his mother. Cum. He favours his father, does Ralph, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 102; Cum.[1] Yks. Wunder which they favver t'moast, A boggard or an ape, Ingledew *Ballads* (1860) 247. w.Yks. Tha favvours thi fatther, lad (J.T.); w.Yks.[1] Thou knaws shoe ollas favvor'd her, ii. 296; w.Yks.[2] He favours the Brown family; w.Yks.[4] He favours of his father. Lan. A wattery vapour ut favvurt a greight big white veil, Staton *B. Shuttle at Manchester*, 42; Wel but, aw sed, yo favvern him schuzheaw, Ormerod *Felleyfo Rachde* (1864) ii; Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] I Ma. James... favourin the father, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 76, ed. 1889. Chs.[12]; Chs.[3] What are those birds in the middle of the fields?—They favours partridges. s.Chs.[1] Dhaa rae·dhŭr faav·ŭrz dhi Ungk·l Joa·j [Tha räther favvours thy Uncle Geo'ge]. Stf. Sharp *Gl.* (1865). Der.[1]; Der.[2] He vastly favours his dad. Not. He favours his father a deal, does Richard (L.C.M.); Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] Mary's bairn faavours Bill a deäl. Lei.[1] Shay fevours 'er moother. Nhp.[1] How the girl favours her mother. War.[12a4], s.War.[1] Wor. Sharp *Gl.* (1865). Shr.[1] 'Er's a good-lookin' ŏŏman, an' it favours 'er family strungly; Shr.[2] Favours the mother'sside. Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo.[1], Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] The child vaayvours the mother moor'n the vath-er. Bdf. (J.W.B.) Hrt. Bless me, ow she dew favour her mother, sure-lie, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 202. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Mid. You do favour your brother, I don't hardly know you apart (W.P.M.). Cmb. (J.D.R.); He favours his uncle John (W.M.B.). Nrf. (E.M.) Ess. John! that waiter hinder favours yow, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 141; Ess.[1], Ken.[1] Sur. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 361; Sur.[1], Sus.[1] Hmp.[1] He very much favours 'is mother. Wil. 'He favours his mother more,' said the Cheap Jack, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) xxxi; Wil.[1] Dor. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 138. w.Som.[1] Uur du fae·uvur ur mau·dhur nuzaak·lee [She resembles her mother exactly]. Dev. Three or four children, all... 'favouring' their father in their sturdy sense, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 124; Dev.[3] All my maidens favours their vather. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 34. [Amer. It favors awfully a wild-cat hide, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 371.]

5. To have the appearance of; to seem.

w.Yks. It favvers rain (J.T.). Lan. An hoo favvert as if hoo're calkilatin' heaw many eggs hoo'd laid, *Ab-o'-th'-Yate's Xmas Dinner* (1886) 8; Hoo favvors hoo'd getten a snift o' th' brimstone pot o'ready, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 31; Them as... favver'd not to know me i' their luck, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 38.

6. To smell.

Lan. Aw thowt yo favortn ov a yarb, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 17.

7. To like, be fond of.

Der. It's a place yo do get to favour somehow, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. vii.

8. To relieve, help. Of a horse: to bear lightly on, to ease from pressure.

s.Wor.[1] He seems to favour the off fore-leg. Hrf.[2] A' favours one leg more than t'other. Glo. (A.B.) Hrt. 'E [the os] favours is off leg wus than yesterday, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 202. Dev. She favoured me fine all through the winter. We adjust harness to favour the weaker horse, &c., *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

9. In pass.: *in malam partem*, to be afflicted.

Hrf.[2] With reference to a neighbour who had died of asthma. 'Yes, mam, and her husband be wonderful favoured with it.' The speaker came originally from Norfolk.

[2. The boy is fair, Of female favour, Shaks. *As You*, IV. iii. 87. 4. The gentleman favoured his master, Steele *Spectator* (1712) No. 398.]

FAVOURED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **faard** Cai.[1]; **fad** n.Cy. (Hall.); **fard** Nhb.[1]; **faurd** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **faured** Sc.; **favvered** Lan.; **favvord** w.Yks.[1] Featured, fashioned; *gen.* in *comb.* with *adv.*, e.g. **ill-, well-favoured**, ugly, plain, unbecoming; good-looking, handsome.

Cai.[1] Frf. I dinna deny but what she's weel faured, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ix. Per. Frae bloody wars and ill-faur'd strife His kingdom aye reposes, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 177. Ayr. A big ill-faured, coorse-traited man, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 64. Lnk. My bonnie, weel-faur'd lassie, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 15; Ay, ye're a weel-faured chiel, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xi. Edb. The young lad... was well enough faured, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Favvord as ill as owd Flew, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 10; She's a well-favoured lass, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[1] Lan. An' a fair favvered chap wi' him, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 159.

FAW, *sb.* and *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **fau** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.; and in forms **faa** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.; **fae** n.Cy. w.Yks.; **feaw** n.Cy. [fō, fā.] 1. *sb.* A gypsy, beggar, vagrant; an itinerant tinker.

n.Cy. From Johnny Faw, a chief or leader of the gipsies in Scot-

land, Grose (1790); Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 439; N.Cy.[1] Nhb. And aw the faws wi' Flucker Hay, Wilson *Oiling* (1826) 1; This man belonged to a family, which was the worst of a bad gang of 'faws,' *Newc. Dy. Jrn.* (July 11, 1898) 8, col. 3; Nhb.[1] Itinerant tinkers, besom makers, muggers, and such like, were known as Faas. Cum. *Gl.* (1851).

2. *Comb.* **Faw-gang**, a gang of beggars, gypsies.

n.Cy. From John Faw this kind of strolling people received the name of Faw Gang, which they still retain, Brand (*l.c.*); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. A Faw gang is a general name for all sorts of wandering people, Hodgson *Nhb.* (1827) I. 101; (W.G.) w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

3. *Fig.* A slovenly woman, a term of abuse.

Nhb.[1] Get oot, ye clarty Faa. Dur. Get y' face weshed, ye dorty faa (F.P.).

Hence **Faw-like**, *adj.* gypsy-like, untidy, slatternly.

s.Dur. She's a varra faw-like woman (J.E.D.).

4. *adj.* Useless, contemptible. Dur. (F.P.)

[1. For information on the connexion of this word with the famous family name of Scottish gypsies, Fall (or Faw), see Brand (*l. c.*), and Child *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (The Gypsy Laddie) IV. 61. 2. In 1540 there were associated together in Scotland a gang of gypsies under John Fall, Lord and Earl of Little Egypt, *Gent. Mag.* (1785) LV. 765.]

FAW, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Also written **fau** Nhb. To take. N.Cy.[2], Nhb. (K.)

FAWD, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **faud** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.; **fawde** Yks.; and in form **fad** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] [fād, foud, fad.] 1. A bundle, truss of straw or hay; as much as can be held in the arms. Cf. **fold**, *sb.*[2] 4.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. A fad or truss of straw lying in the road, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 60; Aw was thinkin' on the fad o' straw That Jack gae te wor Dolly, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 332; Nhb.[1] The boggle called the Hedley Kow would sometimes appear like a fad, or truss of straw, lying in the road, Oliver *Rambles in Nhb.* (1835) 99. Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 302; *Gl.* (1851). Yks. (K.), n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Jamme down fawdes of straw, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 18; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

2. A farm-yard littered with straw in which stock is kept. e.Dur.[1]

FAWF(F, FAWL, see **Faugh**, *sb.*, **Foul.**

FAWN, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) A white spot on moorish and mossy ground.

FAWN-FRECKLES, *sb. pl.* Lan. Chs. Also in forms **fawn-feckas, fawn-feckles** Chs.[1] Freckles. Cf. **fern-tickles.**

Lan.[1] 'Fawn-freckles han made a vow, They'll noan come on a face that's feaw.' Because freckles are usually found on a fair skin. Chs.[1] It is said that fawn feckles come on the face when birds begin to lay their eggs, as if there were some supposed connexion between the brown spots on birds' eggs and those on the face.

Hence **Fawn-freckled**, *adj.* freckled. Lan.[1]

FAWNICATE, *v.* Ken. Sus. To fondle affectionately. ne.Ken. (H.M.)

Hence **Fawnicating**, *ppl. adj.* affectionate, caressing, fondling.

ne.Ken. 'Bless you, you little fawnicating thing.' Said freq. by a mother to her child when cuddling up to her (H.M.). Sus. He was as civil and fawnicating as possible (G.A.W.).

FAWN-PECKLES, *sb. pl.* Chs. Shr. Also in forms **fan-peckles** Shr.[1]; **fawn-peckas** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Freckles. Cf. **fawn-freckles.**

Chs. (E.F.); Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Fau·mpek·ŭz wŭns mai·d ŭ vuw, Ée nev ur wud kŭm ŭn ŭ fai·s ŭz wŭz fuw; Fau mpekŭz mai·d ŭnŭdh·ŭr, Ée nev·ŭr wŭd kŭm ŭpŭn aan·i ŭdh·ŭr [Fawn-peckas once made a vow, He never would come on a face as was fow; Fawn-peckas made another, He never would come upon anny other]. Shr.[1] Fan·pek·'lz.

FAWNSOME, *adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in form **fansome** Cum. Wm. [fō·nsəm.] Kind, caressing, loving; gently aggressive in manner or desire.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 302; *Gl.* (1851). Wm. A fansome dog, Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 92. n.Yks.[3], m.Yks.[1]

FAWNY, *sb.* Ircl. e.An. Dev. Also Slang. A ring.

Ir. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 119. e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. e.Suf. (F.H.) Dev. Düce zee 'ow fine Uncle Tom is? 'E's sporting a fawny, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Slang. He wears a stunning fawny on his finger, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 423, col. 2. Cant. Fogles and fawnies soon went their way... To the spout, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. III. v.

[Ir. *fainne*, a ring.]

FAWS, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fox. (K.)

FAWSONT, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Honest, seemly; in *comb.* with *adv.* fashioned.

Ayr. There's mony a creditable stock O' decent, honest, fawsont folk, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 141; The hizzies, if they're aughtlins fawsont, *ib. Address to Beelzebub*, l. 43. Edb. The debtor then maun hae recourse To some fair fawsont soothing words, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 243.

FAWTER, see **Falter**, *v.*[2]

FAX, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Der. Also written **faxe** Der. [faks.] Hair.

n.Cy. Commonly used on the other side of the Trent (K.). Der. Her faxe that shoan as the gold wire, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 20.

Hence **Faxed-star**, *sb.* a comet.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[2] [(K.)]

[OE. *feax*, hair (*Luke* vii. 38); *feaxede steorra*, 'cometa' (*Chron.* 892, Parker MS.).]

FAX, see **Faix.**

FAXT, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Drunk.

It war prim stuff, it mad me faxt, ii. 357.

FAY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **fa** w.Yks.[1]; **fai** Dev.; **fey** Dev. Cor.; **fie** w.Som.[1] Cor.; **fy** Dev.; **fye** Cor. [fē, feə, fai.] 1. Faith; used as *int.* and in assertions and quasi-oaths.

Ayr. 'Now by my fay,' said the heir of Linne, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 31. w.Yks.[1] w.Som.[1] Ee·s faa·y un dhaat t-ai·z! [Yes, by my faith, and that it is]. Dev. 'Tis a whist job, fai', *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) 97; Vrench be coming! Vrench be coming! Ees, fay! Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 74; 'No fy,' said she; 'it's the right way for we,' O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 19; Iss fy, they'm middling good children, *ib.* 32; No, fey, I bant agwaine, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) s.v. Fa'th. s.Dev. Iss fay! (F.W.C.) Cor. 'There's a bad smell here.' 'Iss [yes] fye, there is' (M.A.C.); (J.W.); Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[2]

2. *Comb.* **Fay-and-tray**, faith and troth, verily, truly. nw Dev.[1]

[1. 'Nay,' quod Arcite, 'in ernest, by my fey! God help me so,' Chaucer *C.T.* A. 1126. AFr. *fei*, faith.]

FAY, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Lan. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Also written **fey** N.Cy.[12] Lan.; **feigh** N.Cy.[2]; and in forms **fie** Som.; **vaay** I.W.[12]; **vay** Som. w.Som.[1]; **vie** Som. [fē, feə, fai.] 1. *v.* To succeed, prosper, to work well.

n.Cy. (P.R.); To feigh it, Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] Lan. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 273. Sus.[1]; Sus.[2] It fays well. Hmp. It does not fay, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (S.); Hmp.[1] It don't fay at all. I.W.[1] This job don't vaay noohow; I.W.[2] Things don't zim to vaay noohow to-day, to my mind. Dor. 'If [we] can't get it to fay we'll take it down again,' said the village carpenter (C.K.P.); In time it came to pass that for 'fay' she said 'succeed,' Hardy *Mayor of Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 154; Dor.[1] He 'oont gi'e up when dings don't fay, 281. Som. Che-ating pl'y'll never fie, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Toa·un nŭv·ur faa·y wai un, un zoa aay toa·ld·n tue úz fae·us [It will never prosper with him, and so I told him to his face].

2. In ship-building, of timber: to fit close.

N.Cy.[1] Used by ship-carpenters before a piece of timber is placed. It fays fair [it is likely to fit].

3. *sb.* Luck, success.

Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

[2. ME. *fezen*, to adapt, fit, join (*Ormulum* (c. 1200) 11523); OE. *fēgan*, to join, unite; cp. G. *fügen.*]

FAY, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An. Also written **faigh** w.Yks.[3] Chs.[123]; **feigh** N.Cy.[2] w.Yks.[234] Lan. ne.Lan.[1] Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **fey** Sc. N.Cy.[2] n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[125] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[3] nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] e.Nrf. Suf.[1]; **feyh** Wm.; and in forms **faah** w.Yks.; **fea** Dur. Chs.; **fee** N.Cy.[2] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Der.[2] Lin.[1]; **feg** n.Cy. w.Yks.; **few** Not.[3]; **fie** Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf. (Hall.); **fow** Dur. Nhp.[1] Bdf.

Hnt.; **fye** e.An.[12] Nrf. Suf. [fē, feə, fī.] **1.** *v.* To cleanse, clean out, remove impurities; to clear, empty, tidy; sometimes with *out*, *up*.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2] To fey a pond. **Dur.** (K.) **n.Yks.**[1] Fey out thae sheep out in t'garth. **e.Yks.** Fey up dursed corne, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 52. **m.Yks.**[1] Fey that hedge bottom out. **w.Yks.** If ta dusn't, o wish t'next toime thah feighs the trow, thah ma breik all the gallos buttons off, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 172, ed. 1877; **w.Yks.**[24]; **w.Yks.**[5] Mind an' ha' t'house fey'd up agean I come back. Feying an' fettling to t'head on't [up to the neck in house work]. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[1] Faey·i,t aayt' [feigh it out']; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Few this stable out (J.H.B.); **Not.**[13] **Lin.** The clearing out of drains is called bottom-feying, in the precepts of Sewer Commissioners, Brooke *Tracts Gl.* **n.Lin.**[1] George Todd is feighing out the sink-hoäle. **sw.Lin.**[1] I mun fey out that dyke. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Fow. This orthography, which appears to be the most ancient, is the least *gen.*, and is I believe confined to the eastern part of the county; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3] **Bdf.** *Gen.* applied to ponds, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 132. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] To fye out the pond. **Nrf.** I ha' been a fieing out my old cupboard this morning (W.R.E.); You'd ought to be fying out your master's ditch, Jessopp *Arcady* (1887) iii. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Do you fie the corners of that room out. Also used of a ditch (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Fayed-out**, *ppl. adj.* cleansed, cleared out; (2) **Fayer**, *sb.* one who cleans out ditches, ponds, &c.; (3) **Faying**, *vbl. sb.* the act of cleaning out.

(1) **Nrf.** A freshly 'fyed-out' dyke . . . has had some attraction for it [the green sandpiper], Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 80. (2) **nw.Der.**[1] (3) **Nrf.** The fying or cleaning out of pit-holes, Haggard *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1898) 409.

2. To discharge blood.

w.Yks.[1] Shoe feys a seet o' bloode.

3. To winnow corn, *gen.* by hand or with the aid of the natural wind; sometimes with *up*.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2], **n Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); We're gannin ti fey cooan, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 61; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **e.An.**[2] **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Suf.** Rare (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Fay-corn**, *sb.* dross-corn; (2) **Faying**, *vbl. sb.* the act of winnowing; (3) **Feying-cloth**, *sb.* a cloth used in winnowing; (4) **-machine**, *sb.* a winnowing-machine.

(1) **Suf.** (Hall.) (2) **e.Yks.** In feyinge blow away with the winde, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 53. **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 705; Brooke *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**[1] **Nrf.** To go a-fyin might mean to run wheat through the dressing machine, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 3. (3) **e.Yks.** An old coverlette or blankette, and a feying cloth for to lye upon them, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 115. **Lin.**[1] (4) **e.Yks.** Fills a awd ken wi . . . **a** krewk off a feyin-machine, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 45.

4. To spread manure or dung over meadows and pasture land; to level mole-hills; sometimes with *in*.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2] To fey meadows. **w.Yks.** To faah t'muck in, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[23], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Feying-in-rake**, *sb.* a rake used to gather stubble and manure together and spread the latter. **w.Yks.**[5]

5. To remove the surface-soil, to clear; to dig into the ground, to excavate for foundations; sometimes with *out*.

Wm. Thae'd [t'faeries] cum an feyh t'moss er greeave, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 29. **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] To faigh the groundwork for a building; **w.Yks.**[5] Fey that rubbish awäay. Begun feying Manston Pit Hill. **Lan.**[1] To remove the earth over stone or slate. **ne.Lan.** Their fathers had fayed out well the foundations, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 154; **ne.Lan.**[1] To dig turf. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Faying**, (1) *vbl. sb.* the act of digging out earth; sometimes with *out*; (2) *sb.* the quantity of earth dug out, rubbish, refuse.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 8, 1897). **Lan.** Feighin', wheeling, cutting and sniging blocks of rock from the mountain side, *Tooth Drawin'*, 5. (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Earth cut up and thrown aside in order to get turf, Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

6. *sb.* Loose soil, stones, rubbish, &c., on the surface of the ground; the surface-soil above the hard rock or stone of a quarry; the dross of metals.

w.Yks. Rubbish from a ploughed field, or that which is thrown out in digging a foundation. *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[13], **Lan.** (W.H.T.) **ne.Lan.**[1] The top part of turbary which does not yield peats. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 330; **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] Goa·un taak·dhaat fee·of, ŭz wi kn gy'et sŭm sond [Go an' tak that fee off, as we can get some sond]. **Der.** The refuse washed from the lead ore, Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.* **nw.Der.**[1]

7. A small field or croft; also used *attrib.*

Elg. Though aft wi' callies oure the fey, In a' their gambols daft, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 88. **Gall.** There was a bear-fey or piece of sand [R. land] allotted for bear, upon which the dung collected in the farm was annually laid and laboured from time immemorial, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 491 (Jam.); The pliver whistled o'er the fey, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 56, ed. 1897. **Wgt.** Fey-land is that portion of the farm which, in olden times, was constantly cropped, and received all the manure of the stock—the best land on the farm, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

[1. *Escurer*, to fey, rinse, cleanse, Cotgr.; At midnight trie foule priuies to fie, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 54; Þat heo . . . fæȝeden heoren wepnen, Laȝamon (c. 1205) 7957. Cp. ON. *fāgja*, to cleanse.]

FAY, *v.*[3] Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To injure, mutilate. (Hall.)

FAY, *v.*[4] n.Yks.[2] To work by witching, as in prophesying to the mariner a fair wind for his voyage.

FAYBERRY, see **Feaberry**.

FAYTOR, *sb.* Yks. Also Slang. Also written **fater**, **fator**, **fayter** Slang. A vagabond, a gypsy, a fortune-teller. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **featour**.

n.Yks.[2] **Slang.** I'll wager a trifle that fire was not lighted for the fayter fellows to count their fingers by, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. III. ii; Farmer.

[*Vagabond*, a faitour, earth-planet, gadding rogue, Cotgr.; Such false faytours, foul hem fall! *Plowmans Tale* (c. 1395) 148, ed. Skeat, 151. OFr. *faitor*, a deceiver (Moisy).]

FAZEN, *adj.* Ken. [fē·zən.] In *comp.* **Fazen-eel**, a large brown eel.

N. & Q. (1872) 4th S. ix. 36; (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] So called at Sandwich in contradistinction to the silver eel.

FAZLE, *v.* and *sb.* Wor. Glo. Also in forms **farzel** Glo.; **vazzle** Glo.[1] [fæ·zl, fā·zl.] **1.** *v.* To tangle, twist; with *out*: to ravel out.

w.Wor. I conna mend it, the thread fazles so, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 30. **Glo.** (W.H.C.); **Glo.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fazled up**, *phr.* well wrapped up; (2) **Fazlement**, *sb.* a tangle. **Glo.**[1]

2. *sb.* A tangle. **Glo.**[1]

[1. I fasyll out as sylke or velvet dothe, *Je rauele*, Palsgr. 546. *G. faseln*, to ravel out, to separate fibres or threads.]

FAZZLE, **FEA**, see **Fezzle**, *sb.*, **Fay**, *v.*[2]

FEABERRY, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. War. Shr. e.An. s.Cy. Also written **faberry** w.Yks.[2]; **faeberry** Shr.[2]; **faiberry** Lan. Shr.[1]; **fayberry** Lan.[1] Chs.; **feberry** w.Yks.[24] Der.[2]; **feeberry** Chs.[2] Lei.; and in *pl.* forms **fabes** e.An.[1]; **fapes** e.An.[1] Suf.[1]; **feabers** e.An.; **feabes** n.Cy. Chs.[3] Lei. Suf.; **feabs** Yks, e.An.[1]; **feaps** Chs.[3] e.An.[1] [fī·-, fē·bəri; fībz, fēbz, fīps, fēps.] **1.** The gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **thapes**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896); **w.Yks.**[24] **Lan.** Throughout a great part of Lancashire . . . the gooseberry is always called Fayberry, *Science Gossip* (1869) 162; Hur promised to make him a faiberry pastit for every ten figgers he could larn to make, Thraddlefin *Sam o' Ben* (1878) 7; 'Well, heaw arto for gooseberries?' 'Eh, aw ha'not a fayberry-tree i' th' garden,' Waugh *Snack-Bant* (1868) ii; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 1324; Ray (1691); **Chs.**[1] Becoming *obs.* A few old people use it about Macclesfield; **Chs.**[23] **w.Chs.** Now quite *obs.* An aged person told me it was in use during the last century (E.F.). **Der.**[1] *Obs.*; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.** (K.) s.v. Grosers; Ray (1691). **War.** (B. & H.) **Shr.**[1] Hie away to the faib'ry-bush an' fatch my 'ankercher as I pŭt theer to w'it'n; **Shr.**[2] Confined to the mining district. Colliers talk of a 'faeberry poi,' meaning a gooseberry tart. **e.An.**[1] Applicable in the immature state of the fruit only. Nobody ever talks of a ripe fape. The excellent market of our East Anglian metropolis is well supplied with fapes till the Guild-day; which is the Tuesday before June 22. On that day a fape-tart is an indispensable regale at every table; and after it, only gooseberries are to be found, whether ripe or unripe. **Suf.** (P.R.); Coles (1677; Ray (1691); **Sus.**[1] **s.Cy.** Bailey (1721).

2. The whinberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. Shr.[2]

FEABLE, *adj.* Lan. Handy.
THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107.

FEACI-, FEAD(E, see **Facy, Feid.**

FEAG, *sb.* War. I.W. Dor. Dev. Written fague War.; and in form vaeg I.W.[2]; veag Dor.[1] [fīg, fēg; w.Cy. vēg.] A violent passion, a burst of temper. Cf. veak.
War. (J.R.W.) I.W.[2] He got into sich a vaeg about it. Dor. Then in a veag away he flung His frock, BARNES *Poems* (1879) 66; Dor.[1] She whurr'd . . . the wooden bowl In such a vēag, 278. n.Dev. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

FEAG, *v.* *Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. Also in form **vag.** To beat with a rod, to thump, thwack.
w.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 155; GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* Dev.[1] n.Dev. Chell vagtha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 80. [He feagd him off (K.).]
[To feag one, *caedere virgis*, COLES (1679).]

FEAGUE, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Written feäg ne.Lan.[1]; fêage m.Yks.[1] [fiəg.] 1. A dirty, sluttish, idle person.
n.Cy. GROSE (1790). m.Yks.[1] A female of advanced years and disreputable character (s.v. Fuge). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]
2. A tiresome, teasing child. ne.Lan.[1]

FEAGUE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Cum. Lin. Pem. Also in form feeg s.Pem. [fiəg, fīg.] 1. *v.* To embarrass, encumber.
Cum. *Gl.* (1851). Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; Lin.[1] Unless my bills are paid more regularly I shall be feagued for want of doits.
2. *sb.* An embarrassment, predicament, 'fix.'
s.Pem. Dave was never in sooch a feeg afore in all his life. I was in such a feeg, I didn' know what to say (W.M.M.).

FEAK, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Also written feake Wm.; and in forms feek n.Cy. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[13] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; feyke Cum.[1] [fiək, fīk.]
1. *v.* To fidget, walk about in perplexity; to show uneasiness or restlessness. Cf. fike.
n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.[1] They feak and cannot keep a seat, *Collier's Wedding* (1735). Cum. Hut. Jesper! thou fidges, an' feykes, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 96. n.Yks. He went feeaking about (I.W.); n.Yks.[1] He feek'd an' he feek'd while he gat t'boongoot [of a hot-water bottle in bed] (s.v. Fick). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). n.Lan. (C.W.D.). ne.Lan.[1]
2. To give a sharp twitch or pull.
n.Yks.[1] He louped t'yat' an' nobbut feek'd a bit wiv his hind feet [of a pig, which jumped over the door of the sty, all but clearing it]. Shr.[1] I know w'en our Maister's in a bad 'umour, fur 'e al'ays feäks 'is wescut down.
3. *sb.* A fidgety, anxious state; *pl.* the fidgets, a state of restlessness.
Cum.[1] In a feek. Wm. The good auld deayme was in a feake, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 13. n.Yks.[3] Lin. *Gen.* applied to the anxiety of a lover (HALL.).
Hence (1) **Feekment**, *sb.* a state of restlessness or fidgeting; also used *attrib*; (2) **Feeky**, *adj.* fidgety, restless.
(1) Cum. Oh Tammy, thou's deep vers'd in womankind, Kens aw their feekment, feikment ways I find, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 156. (2) n.Yks.[3]
4. A sharp twitch or pull. Shr.[12]

FEAKE, see **Faik**, *sb.*[1]

FEAKS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Fancies. S. & Ork.[1]

FEAL, *v.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written feeal n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1]; fele n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1]; and in forms **felt** n.Yks. w.Yks.[2]; **field** Wm. [fiəl, fiəld, felt.] To hide, conceal.
Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) II. 127. n.Cy. COLES (1677); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum., Wm. Seldom heard, but preserved in an old saying, 'Them at feals can find.' Rooks are so cunning as to pick up the young growing potatoes with their bill, fly away with them to the moors, and feal them among the ling, till they want them (M.P.). Wm. Whars thoo fielded mi hat? (B.K.) n.Yks. Tak this key an' feal't an' I'll aks Tom te late [seek] it when he comes in (J.J.B.); Some's feal'd our backston, MERITON *Praise Ale* 1684) l. 109; Ah'd felt in t'Bahble to be out o't ro'ard, BROWNE *Yk Minster Sermon* (1834) l. 160; He ate one of the cakes and felt'd under a big stone (C.V.C.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Feeal your een,' as the boys say at play, when the eyes are to be covered with the hands. 'Can an git felt.' 'They felt it'; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] They fun' it felt awaay i' t'Bahble. He had it felten undher t'mat. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); A oade coffee-pot felt up i' t'thak, LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 221; w.Yks.[1] I'll nifle 'em fray him, an ayther feeal 'em or thraw 'em intot' fire, ii. 299; w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[13] [They that feal (i. e. hide) can find, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 137.]
Hence (1) **Fealins**, *sb. pl.*, (2) **Feeling and lating**, (3) **Felt and late**, *phr.*, (4) **Felto**, *sb.* the game of hide-and-seek.
(1) s.Dur. The common name. Let's lake at fealins (J.E.D.). (2) w.Yks. That 'ud be a rare place to get felt o' anyone, if one was laking at feeling and lating, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* (3) w.Yks.[2] (4) n.Yks. Cum lads on let's ev ə lake ət felto (W.H.); n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1]
[To feale, *abscondere*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). ON. *fela*, to hide.]

FEAL, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Faithful, loyal.
Sc. My auld feal friend, the deacon, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. Slk. If she had been as bonny, an' as gentle, an' as feale as Jenny, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 78, ed. 1866.
[OFr. *feal*, 'loyal' (LA CURNE).]

FEAL(L, see **Fail**, *sb.*[1], **Feil, Fool.**

FEALTY, *sb.* Nhb. The razor-bill, *Alca torda.* (R.O.H.)

FEAND, see **Fient.**

FEANT, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fool. (HALL.); (K.)

FEAPER, FEAPS, see **Feeper, Feaberry, Feeps.**

FEAR, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms fare Wxf.[1]; feor Lan.; fer- Cai.[1] Abd. [fiər, fiə(r).] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) Fear-fangit, panic-stricken, overcome with fear; (2) -fickle, dangerous, uncertain in temper, inspiring fear.
(1) Fif. The farrest aff, as much fear-fangit, Like run-de'ils boltit aff and spangit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 158. (2) n.Yks.[2] 'A great fear-fickle horse,' one of rampant propensities.
2. Phr. (1) *for fear*, (2) *lest for fear*, lest, for fear that.
(1) Per. For fear she suld tak the cauld, he juist on wi' her til a pownie, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 105, ed. 1837. (2) n.Cy. (J.W.) Not.[1] Ah mun goo now lest for fear I miss my train.
3. A fright. Rxb. (JAM.)
4. *v.* To frighten, terrify, alarm, scare.
n.Sc. The bluidy swords wou'd fear ye, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 227, ed. 1875. Abd. Ye've fear'd my chiel was in his cradle, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 42, ed. 1873. Frf. Bogles for fearin' the craws, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 38. Per. There needs but sma' estate to ca' Awa' the wants that fear folk, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 26. Rnf. Wi' their cudgels in their neives . . . They shook them at us purposely to fear us, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 103. Lnk. Nae witch or warlock could them fear, WAIT *Poems* (1827) 62. Lth. If thy slumber's sweet, Jack, no dangers can fear me! MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 85, ed. 1856. Slk. There's naething to fear ye! HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 412. Gall. They feared the bit boy, half daffin, half in earnest, till the wean was blae wi' fricht, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliv; Thinks to fear the French wi' feathers, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 83, ed. 1897. Wxf.[1] 'Dinna fare a caulès,' don't frighten the horses. Nhb.[1] Lan. He'd have him put among his wheat for t'fear brids with, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 80; It feart me to see it, BURNETT *Haworth* (1887) xxxiv; Aw munna fear thee, LAYCOCK *Rhymes*, 108; Lan.[1] Chs. A whistling woman and a crowing hen Will fear the old lad out of his den, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 475; Chs.[1] 'To fear crows' is to frighten rooks off the cornfields; Chs.[3], nw.Der.[1], Shr.[2] Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist.* (1804); Hrf.[12], Ken.[12] Cor.[3] The great ugly bucca do fear every maid he meet.
Hence (1) **Fear-crow**, *sb.* a scarecrow; any unsightly object; (2) **-nothing**, *sb.* a rough cloth used for overcoats or dreadnoughts; (3) **-nought** or **-nowt**, *sb.* (*a*) a lawless, reckless person; (*b*) a thick, white woollen material; (*c*) a machine for mixing wool, shoddy, and 'mungo,' before putting upon the condenser; (4) **Feorink**, *ppl. adj.* terrifying, frightening.
(1) Chs.[13] (2) Cai.[1] *Obsol.* Abd. That grey fer-nothing o' yer fader's . . . it's been a richt thrifty coat, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxix. (3, *a*) n.Yks.[2] (*b*) Ken. Material from which fishermen's trousers are made (D.W.L.); (A.S.-P.) (*c*) w.Yks. (J.M.); w.Yks.[3] (4) Lan. They really look't quite feorink, *Sngs. Wilsons* (1865) 58.
[4. We must not make a scarecrow of the law, Setting it up to fear the birds of prey, SHAKS. *M. for Meas.* II. i. 2. OE. *fǽran*, to frighten (ÆLFRIC *Deut.* i. 28).]

FEAR, see **Fare**, *v.*[2]

FEARED, *ppl. adj.* and *conj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written faerd Sh.I.; feard w.Yks.[1]

n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Ess.[1]; feeahd e.Yks.[1]; feeard w.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; feerd N.I.[1]; feeurd I.W.[1]; fyerd Lan.; veard Brks.[1] Dev.; and in forms fairt ne.Sc.; feart Sc. Lan. Chs.[1a] Shr.[2]; feeart Wm. e.Lan.[1] Der.; feert, feeurt, feort Lan.

1. *ppl. adj.* Afraid, frightened; timorous, cowardly. See Afeared.

Sc. I am not feared, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxxviii. **Sh.I.** Some folk is dat faerd'at dey wid tak'der ain shedlow fur da Deil, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 67. **Cai.**[1] **ne.Sc.** Another shouts out, 'Eh, Tam, man, ye're fairt at Jock,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 21. **Frf.** You're feared to say it to his face, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 74. **Per.** I was feared o' thae High School lads, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 26. **Fif.** There's just ae man I'm feared may beat me, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 30. **s.Sc.** We war feared her feelings for Walter micht hae wrought upon her, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 31. **Dmb.** Oh, I'm fear'd fear'd, Cross *Disruption* (1844) viii. **Rnf.** Nae wonner ye war gayan fear't, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 60. **Ayr.** An' to the kiln she goes then, . . . Right fear't that night, Burns *Hallowe'en* (1785) st. 11. **Lnk.** I'm fear't that ye'll miss the guid offer, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 43. **e.Lth.** I'm no feared to gie ye my opeenions, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 22. **Peb.** Fear'd her bairns were lyin' greetin', Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 128. **Slk.** I was rather surprised than feared, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 9. **Gall.** The bairns . . . feared mostly out of their lives, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) ix. **N.I.**[1] **Ul**[s]. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) VII. 141. **Dur.** They're fear'd o' theirsels, and their infants tee, *Bishopwick Gaol.* (1834) 51. **Wm.** She war feeart et summat wad happen, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 5; They hed fearful spirits, nowt feard em, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 52, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] Ah's feared its te nae youse [use]. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Some fowk are soa feeard o' what ther naybors may say, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 5; I war nane feer'd on it, tho' it girn'd at me fearfully, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 150; Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[14] **Lan.** Aw brasted off as if aw're feort, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 97; Aw'm nobbut fyerd o' one thing, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 57; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** He was as feart as me, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15; **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] Oim feart on him. **s.Chs.**[1] Bin ŭ yŭ fēcŭrd ŭ fau'in? [Binna yò feared o' fawin'?] **Der.** I'm feeart he'll not stay in the country, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. iv. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** I was reg'lar feared (J.H.B.). **Lin.** They was all on 'em fear'd o' the ghoast, Tennyson *Oxd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**[1] Silly bairn, he's feard to go thrif th' chech yard i' th' daay leet. **Nhp.**[1] Two ladies, alarmed at some oxen that obstructed their path, called a boy to drive them away, when, having been rewarded for his trouble, he said, 'Would you please to be feard of the sheep too?' **Shr.**[2], **Brks.**[1], **Ess.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Som.** The peasants be mighty fear'd of 'em, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 97. **Dev.** A chap ha com'd in, Looking veard, an moas reddy ta jump vrim es skin, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 27, ed. 1865; **Dev.**[2]

Hence (1) **Fearder**, *adj.* more afraid, frightened; (2) **Feart-like**, *adj.* frightened, like one afraid.

(1) **Sh.I.** A fearder heart than thine, a more hen-hearted soul, Dwells not afar, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898); Shū wid be faerder fir you or ye could be for hir, *ib.* (Oct. 22, 1898). **Slk.** I grew fearder than ever an' wistna what to think, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Whether he's fearder to dee or to leeve, puir Birsay disna ken, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (2) **Ayr.** Ye look unco feart like for a bonny young marriet woman, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 172.

2. Phr. (1) *feared for*, afraid of, frightened at, in terror of; (2) — *upon*, frightened into doing anything.

(1) **Sc.** I'm mair feared for flesh and blood, Oliphant *Lover and Lass*, 2; I dared hardly face him mysell, and there are no mony folk that I am feared for, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. **Kcd.** Feared for cauld upon your head, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 45. **Lnk.** I'm nane feared for him, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 22. **e.Lth.** In oor young days we were feared for the minister . . . but noo the lads an' lasses dae juist what they like, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 145. **Bwk.** Feared for a taed, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 126. **Gall.** They say that even Mr. Rorison was feared for her, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 141. **s.Oxf.** If so be as it's the rent you're feared for my sister 'ave allus paid that, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 224. (2) **Cor.** I waan't have en fo'ced nor feared upon. Ef 'a don't wish to arst me anythin', don't let en say nawthen, Lee *Widow Woman* (1897) 164.

3. *conj.* For fear that, lest.

w.Yks. Aw hardly dar to nurse thee, Feared aw'st hurt thee, Hartley *Dill.* (1868) 15. **Suf.** I shall put on my hat feared I shall catch cold. Used by old folks only (F.H.). **Som.** Look sharp! feard you mid'n catch-n (F.T.E.).

4. Phr. (1) *feared lest*, (2) *for feared*, for fear that, lest.

(1) **Lan.** An wi' that aw linkt her arm faster e mine nor ever, feart lest hood gie mi t'slip, Scholes *Abrum o' Fluf's Courtin'* (1886) 14. **s.Chs.**[1] Goa'in tahyn dhem gy'aap's, fēcŭrd lest dhŭ ky'ey gy'et-n in. Go an' tine them gaps, feared lest the key getten in]. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** Thoo mun go in here and let me lock the door, for feerd madam should come, Peacock *N. Skulaugh* (1870) I. 185.

[1. I am ferd, by my faith, of þi frele yowth, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 831.]

FEARFUL, *adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. 1. *adj.* Timid, easily frightened.

Lnk. The fearfu' bairnie's scream, Cochill *Poems* (1890) 19. **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Robbud he fared kinder fearful, he dussent go paast th'owd dorg (M.E.R.). **Hmp.** A fearful man (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] **w.Cor.** Sheep are fearful things (M.A.C.).

2. Enormous in quantity, weight, &c. Used as an intensitive.

Ayr. The Piper took a fearfu' waught, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 116, ed. 1871. **w.Yks.** His boots were of a fearful weight and thickness, Fletcher *Wapentake* (1895) 29. **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's a fearful lot o' apples to year.

3. *adv.* Extraordinary, out of the common; very, extremely, exceedingly, used as an intensitive.

Lnk. O' a' we'd quickly tyne the grip, An staunin' fearfu' kittle, Watt *Poems* (1827) 97. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Some lads court fearful hard, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1743) 76, ed 1747; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** I wur fearful fain we hed gitten rid on em, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 34, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** Less emphatic than 'awful.' It's awful hot, and even in t'shade it's fearful (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He'd a feaful quiat way o' takin' t'sharp edge off a chap 'at wor raythe to forrad, *Yksman.* (1880) 54; He's fearful fond o' porridge (J.T.); Fearful strong, fearful handsome, Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 537; **w.Yks.**[1] It's a feaful coud day; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Yon tramp to Cowne has made me fearfu' sharp, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 301; Hoo favvers t'Lady Mabel fearfu', *ib.* I. 23. **w.Cor.** Spending so much money was fearful in the last degree (M.A.C.).

Hence **Fearfully**, *adv.* dreadfully, exceedingly, extremely.

w.Yks. 'Ah'm fearfully fond of a bit o' some'at tasty to eyt,' Wilsden folk will say, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 5, 1896). **Lan.** T'curate took to Robert Walker fearfully, Waugh *Heather*, I. 129 ed. Milner.

[1. Virtue is bold, and goodness never fearful, Shaks. *M. for Meas.* III. i. 216.]

FEARIE, *adj.* *Obsol.* Sc. Cum. Afraid, fearful, dreadful, frightful.

Slk. (Jam.) **Rxb.** It makes me dowie, sad, and fearie . . . To hear them preach, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 91. **Cum.** An' uncot feary fray there did At Renwick yence befa, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 35.

FEARIN(G, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also written **feerin**, **feorin** Lan.[1] [fiə'rin.] An evil spirit; a goblin, ghost; also used *collect.* for ghosts.

Lan. That wur th' only feorin As ivver I saw, Bowker *Tales* (1882) 51; Aw'm no believer mysel' i' boggarts an' feorin, Axon *Blk. Kt.* (1870) 15; Favourite promenade of boggarts and feeorin', Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 53; **Lan.**[1] A tribe of hardy, industrious, old-fashioned, simple-hearted folk, whose principal fear is poverty and boggarts. They still feed their imagination with scraps of old legend, and tales of boggarts, fairies, and feeorin' that haunt their native hills and dales, Waugh *Sketches* (1855) 124. **Chs.** Fortune-tellers are in great repute amongst them, and Fearings and Buggarts lurk in every dark hole and gloomy hollow way, *Chs. and Lan. Hist. Coll.* (1853) I. 122; **Chs.**[1]

FEARLOT, see **Firlot**.

FEARN, *sb.* *Obs.* Lin. A windlass. (Hall.); **Lin.**[1]

[*Mollette*, the ram-head of a fearn, or windlesse, Cotgr.; The vse of a ferne to lode the tymber wyth, *Accounts* (1573) in *Nott. Rec.* IV. 155; Gynes voc' fernes, *Accounts* (c. 1320) in Way's note, *Prompt.* 510.]

FEAROW, *sb.* Shr. A meadow.

Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

FEARSOME, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **faersome** Sh.I.; **furesom** w.Yks.; **fyersome** Lan. 1. Fearful, terrifying, awe-inspiring, awful. Also used *advb.*

Sc. That carline has a fearsome face, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xx. **Sh.I.** I hoop ye're no gaen ta dŭ ony fearsome thing, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 141; Da faersomist growl, Burgess *Rasmie*

(1892) 9. **Cai.**[1], **Abd.** (W.M.) **Kcd.** Nocht save fearsome tales o' 'Bonny,' GRANT *Lays* (1884) 33. **Frf.** 'Am I so fearsome?' 'You're a sojer, and you would shoot me like a craw,' BARRIE *Minister* (1891) vii. **Per.** He's carryin' on maist fearsome, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 76. **Fif.** Gang you then, and wi' fearsome dunt Attack Sir Tullidaff in front, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 172. **Slg.** She saw descend Twa fearsome ugly hawks, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 58. **Ayr.** When first we saw his fearsome fae, SMITH *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 101. **Lnk.** To fill oor streets wi' fearsome din, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 114. **e.Lth.** A curse o' the maist fearsome kind, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 162. **Edb.** The whole appeared very fierce and fearsome, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. **Slk.** What a nieve o' airn!—Unclinch 't, sir, for its fearsome, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 16. **Dmf.** Pang't wi' fowth o' fearsome lair, REID *Poems* (1894) 56. **Gall.** The minister turned on them with such fearsome words, laying the ban of anathema on them, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 21. **Nhb.** A fearsome ghaist Grows on his sicht, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 8. **n.Yks.** Fearsome as an army wi' colors, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 4; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A fearsome soort of a body,' one of rough demeanour. **w.Yks.** Ah, bud boggards is furesom things (W.M.E F.). **Lan.** A fyersome sound, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895). **ne.Lan.** It's some fearsome and dark, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 216. **n.Lin.**[1] **Nrf.** Eh, S'lem, he be a fearsomic man, 'at he be, GIBBON *Beyond Compare* (1888) II. vi. **n.Dev.** When they looked up again the fearsome thing had left them, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) iv. [It was, I trow, a fearsome scene, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) 29.]

Hence (1) **Fearsome-like**, *adj.* frightful, fearful, terrifying; (2) **-looking**, *adj.* frightful-looking, awe-inspiring; (3) **Fearsomely**, *adv.* frightfully, dreadfully.

(1) **Gall.** A rattle o' fearsome-like sounds, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xliii. (2) **Sh.I.** Dey wir a faersome-lookin' mark ipun her cheek, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 70. **Frf.** The fearsome-lookin' chiel wi' the claymore in his hand, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 161, ed. 1889. **Lth.** The awfu', fearsome lookin' black man, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 181. (3) **Sh.I.** She glowered wi' her e'en fearsomelie, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 240. **Frf.** He was a fearsomely outspoken man, the doctor, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) viii.

2. Timid, frightened, fearful. Also used *advb.*

Wgt. What gars ilk ane sae fearsome start? FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 211. **s.Stf.** You was always a bit disposed to be tremorful and fearsome, MURRAY *John Vale* (1890) ii. **Dev.** Danny, he's a bit fearsome at times, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 49.

FEASE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also Glo. Oxf. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Som. Dev. Also in forms **faise** Bnff.[1]; **feese** Som.; **pheese** (HALL.); **vaise** Dev.[2] n.Dev.; **vaze** Glo.[1] Som. nw.Dev.[1]; **vease** Som. Dev.[1]; **veass** Dev.[1]; **veese** Dev.; **veze** Glo. w.Cy.; **vezze** Wxf.[1] [fīz, fiəz, fēz; w.Cy. vīz, viəz, vēz.] **1.** *v.* To drive, drive away, put to flight, dissipate.

Sc. There's nane here will hae a-dee wi' you. I canna guess what's feasen you back til's, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xv; Gang in amon' a' yon strivin' beasts and feese out the mare, *ib.* iii. **w.Cy.** 'Bishop Tubervil recovered some lost lands, which Bishop Voysey has vezed.' This word he explains in the margin: 'Driven away, in the dialect of the west,' FULLER *Worthies Dorset.* 280, in *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 553. **Som.** I'll vease the, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 345. **Dev.** An apprentice girl, that ran away from her master, whose name was Vesey, and being met by one who knew her, and questioned why she strayed so far from home, she w^d perswade him, that her master drove her out of doors, and added these words—'Vesey vesed me, and the Devil will vease Vesey,' *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 450; **Dev.**[1] Thicea bull yender look'th zo. I'll go and veass en away, 12. Vease away the pigs from nuzzling in the corn, 30.

2. To cause to swing about; also *intr.* to swing about in the wind, to flare (as a candle).

Dev. The win' waz vazin' the door (R.P.C.); **Dev.**[2] Do 'ee shet the door, the candle's vaisin' all away. **nw.Dev.**[1] The door waz vazin' to an' fro.

3. To disturb, annoy, put to inconvenience; to fret, worry, harass.

Bnff.[1] The loss o' a twa'r three hunner poun' winna faise him. **Ken.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Faise**, *sb.* inconvenience, annoyance; (2) **Fease**, *sb.* a fretting, whining child; (3) **Feasy**, *adj.* cross, irritable, peevish, fretful.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Ken.**[1] (3) **Hrt.** She's a feasy brat (H.G.). **e.An.**[1], **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **Ken.**[1] He's a feasy child.

4. To beat, chastise; to 'do for.'

w.Cy. (HALL.) **Som.** 'I will breese until I feese your house down. . . . And the fox at last feesed the house down, and ate up poor piggy.' Heard from a nurse from the neighbourhood of Shepton Mallet, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 195, 196.

5. To hurry, pant, run up and down.

Wxf.[1] Zitch vezzeen, tarvizzeen, 86. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 450; *Gl.* (1851). **Oxf.**[1] As sun as I sin her a comin' feasin' down the coort [coo·urt] I know'd thur wuz summut up. **Som.** To move about a room, or a house, so as to agitate the air, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**[1] How the volks veased out o' church, 15.

6. *sb.* A rush, impetus.

Glo. 'To fetch a Vese,' to fetch Trip, i. e. to step back and take a run to a given spot, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 450. **Oxf.** (M.A.R.) **Som.** Commonly applied to the distance employed to increase the intensity of motion or action from a given point, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **n.Dev.** Then ran agen en way a vaise, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 115. [Every pease hath its veaze, and a bean fifteen (a veaze, *vescia* in Italian, is *crepitus ventris.* So it signifies pease are flatulent, but beans ten times more), RAY *Prov.* (1678) 78.]

[1. He should be drieuen and fiesed of the deiuil into deserte places, UDALL *Erasmus Par.* (1548) *Luke* viii. 29; Powder of erþe of þat lond i-sowe in oþer londes veseþ awey wormes, TREVISA *Higden* (1387) I. 339. OE. *fēsan*, to drive away (WULFSTAN). 3. I'll pheeze you, in faith, SHAKS. *T. Shrew*, Induct. i. 1. 6. And ther-out cam a rage and such a vese, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 1985.]

FEASE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Yks. To cut away the wool under the tail of a sheep.

e.Yks. Such olde sheepe and lambes as doe shoote are to be gotten and feased, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 97.

FEASE, see **Feeze.**

FEASIBLE, *adj.* Sc. Neat, tidy. Also used *advb.*

Per. When I asked a man what he meant when he said 'Ye come very feasible,' he answered at once, 'Neat, tidy, well set on and ready to face you up—faceable, ye ken!' (G.W.) **Ayr.** She has a feasible appearance (J.F.). **Rxb.** (JAM.)

FEASILS, *sb. pl.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Kidney-beans. (B. & H.)

[Phasiolus otherwyse called Dolichos, maye be called in englishe longe peasen or faselles, in duche it is called faeselen, in frenche phascoles, TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1548) 62. Fr. *fascoles*, fasels, long peason (COTGR.).]

FEAST, *sb.* Yks. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Brks. Hnt. Dor. Cor. Also in forms **faist** Cor.; **veast** Brks.[1] [fīst, fiəst, fēst.] An annual holiday or festival, held *gen.* on the anniversary of the dedication of the parish church.

w.Yks. (B.K.); **w.Yks.**[4]; **w.Yks.**[5] The feast days, or 'tides,' are days of jollity. As on the fair days, the afternoons of the feast-days are made generally an holiday. **Not.**[1] **Rut.**[1] This is not always the Patron Saint's Day, but more *gen.* the anniversary of the church opening, dedication, or consecration. 'She'll be thirteen come Glas'on feast.' **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A village holiday, commencing on Sunday and continued through the week following the anniversary of the feast of the dedication of the Church. The religious observance of these yearly festivals has long since degenerated into an assemblage of friends and relatives, from the surrounding villages, for conviviality and amusement. The season of the year, at which these feasts are held, is sometimes kept in remembrance by a proverbial distich, as 'Hardingstone snow feast, Wootton crow feast.' **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[1] **Brks.** The great times for backswording came round once a year in each village, at the feast, HUGHES *T. Brown* (1856) ii; **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Dor.**[1] **Cor.** You an' me had a hitch to wrestlin' once, over to Tregarrick feast, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 105; Dost thee main to go hum to faist? TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 163; **Cor.**[3] *Gen.* on the day of the patron saint.

Hence (1) **Faisting Eve**, *phr.* the evening before the yearly festival or holiday; (2) **Feasten Monday** or **Sunday**, *phr.* the Monday and Sunday on which the annual festival is held; (3) **Feasting**, *sb.* the small gift in money usually given to a child at a village feast or festival.

(1) **Cor.** To-morraw es our faisten-eve, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 163. (2) **Cor.** Previous to this event Towednack had no 'feasten Sunday,' which made this parish a singular exception to the rule in Cornwall, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) VII. 84; O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton*

(1864 *Gl.*); The feasts . . . are kept on the nearest Sunday and Monday to dedication day, called by the people 'feasten' Sunday and Monday, *Flk Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 109; **Cor.**[1] Madron feasten Sunday. (3) **w.Yks.** Stray sixpences given away as feastings, Fletcher *Wapentake* (1895) 144.

FEASTER, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] Also in forms **feuster**, **foster**, **fuster**. A fluster, tumult.

To be 'in a feaster' is to be in a state of tumultuous haste.

FEASTICAL, *adj.* Bdf. Festive. Cf. **festical**, *sb.*

Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 132.

FEAT, *sb.* Dor. A business, job, 'trick.'

Took me in completely upon the feat of buying this cask, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) ii; Ther's a terrble clever feat what Jack v'a carr'd out; er've a païd vive shillin' fur thick wul barril what ain't wurth dree (H.J.M.).

FEAT, *adj.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Der. Lin. e.An. Som. Also in forms **fait** Sc.; **faite** e.An.[1]; **fate** e.An.[1 2] Nrf.; **feit** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1]; **fett** Bnff.[1] [fīt, fiət, fēt.]

1. Fitting, suitable, proper.

Kcb. Noo we're turnin' grey; But strong an' yall, an' fait to hail Oor gowden weddin' day, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 165. **n.Yks.**[2] **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881).

Hence (1) **Featly**, *adv.* suitably, properly; (2) **Featsome**, *adj.* seemly, becoming.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] It was all deean varry featly. **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Clever, dexterous, adroit, smart. Also used *advb.*

Edb. Sae feat ye tript it, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 267. **Gall.** My dochter Jean, here, a feat and bonnie bit lass, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 113. **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; **n.Lin.**[1] He's a feät hand at oht. **e.An.**[1] A fate little mawther. [A feit felly, a dexterous fellow, Grose (1790).]

Hence **Featly**, *adv.* (1) cleverly, dexterously, smartly, adroitly; (2) sprightly, lively.

(1) **Frf.** Rob the miller wi' an unco phrase, Came o'er to Jean, and featly did her praise, Morison *Poems* (1790) 150. **Fif.** Jigg'd it on as featly as they could, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 92, ed. 1871. **s.Sc.** There was na ane could featlier bow Unto the bush sae bieldie, Allan *Poems* (1887) 28. **Lth.** Swallow yer brekfast as featly as you can, an' be aff an' awa, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 257. **Edb.** Aft may they featly trip the grass For monie a year to come, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 41. **Gall.** But featly and gracefully the lad wheeled and turned, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) vi. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] It's feätly done. (2) **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 182.

3. Neat, tidy, spruce; pretty. Also used *advb.*

Sc. I wad like to see a' thing feat an' tidy, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 246. **Bnff.** Her mou' was mim, feat, feat her nose, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 61; **Bnff.**[1] She's a fett bodie. **Per.** A' things feat as a new prin, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 97. **Ayr.** The lasses feat, an' cleanly neat, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 3. **Lnk.** She aye gae'd fait as a new prin, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 29. **Lth.** My Sunday's claise I gat fu' fait, An' met my queans sae bonny, Bruce *Poems* (1813) ll. 63. **Edb.** May they still pursue the way, To look sae feat, sae clean, sae gay, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 146, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Her modest, pure, mild, artless gait, Sae feat, yet unassumin', Quinn *Heather* (1863) 223. **Gall.** Their dresses fait and snod, and their linen like the snow, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 195; Nor wad his wifie waste his winnin', But kept a' feat wi' her ain spinnin', Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 40, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** Snod it up an' mak it feat, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **Lin.** *Gen.* applied to individuals of the fair sex. Brookes *Tracts Gl.* **sw.Lin.**[1] Yon's a feät little lass. Ironically: It's a feät mucky job. **e.An.**[2] **Nrf.** Oh! she's a fate little thing. Yours is a fate little church, Sir (W.R.E.).

Hence (1) **Feative**, *adj.* proportionately beautiful; (2) **Feat-looking**, *adj.* good-looking, smart, pretty; (3) **Featly**, *adv.* prettily, neatly; (4) **Featy**, *adj.* pretty, neat.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **n.Lin.**[1] She's a feät-lookin' lass. (3) **Gall.** There stuff-hung bed, fu' doucely braw, Fringed featly roun' the border, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 123, ed. 1897; I whyles sat down, an' calm an' featly Did reason with them right discreetly, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 73. **Nhb.**[1] 'Graith her featly,' dress her neatly. **e.An.**[2] (4) **Som. W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873).

[1. For whoos makyng ye must haue fete fyles, *Treatyse of Fysshynge* (c. 1425) 13. Fr. *fait*, made, *fait pour*, made for, suitable for. **2.** Never master had A page so kind, so duteous diligent, . . . so feat, Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 88. **3.** Look how well my garments sit upon me, Much feater than before, *ib. Temp.* II. i. 273.]

FEAT, *adj.*[2] Lin. Brks. Hmp Wil. Dev. Also written **feart**, **fete**, **fyeight** Brks.; and in form **veart**, **veat** Brks.[1] [fiət.] Fairly large; middling, tolerable in quantity; of considerable size. Cf. **feti.**

Brks. A pretty fete parcel, Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1852); (M.J.B.); (W.W.S.); **Brks.**[1] **Dev.** He had a 'feat corner of tutties left to dig,' *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 95.

Hence (1) **Feart-sprank**, *sb.* a tolerably large parcel or amount of anything; (2) **Featish**, *adj.* considerable in size, fairly large; pretty well, tolerable, 'middling'; well in health, active; sprightly; also used *advb.*

(1) **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); Grose (1790); **Brks.**[1] We shall hev a veart sprank crap o' apples this year. (2) **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's a feätish crop o' peärs upo' that tree. Thaay be feätish leärs e' Swillin'ton. **sw.Lin.**[1] It's a feätish bit of work. **Brks.** He be a feartish deal (or a main sight) better to-day (M.J.B.); 'I'm glad to see you wearing so well.' 'Yes, I be pretty-feteish, thank God,' Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii; 'How big was he, then?' 'Auh! a fyeightish sized 'un,' *ib.* vi; *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] Reck'nin um up one waay an' t'other, ther be a ve-atish lot on um. I be got rid o' the doctor, an' be a-veelin' quite ve-atish like now. **Hmp.**[1] There's a featish crap of grass yonder. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); The farmer proceeded to ask how the children got on at the Sunday-school. 'Oh, featish, zur,' replied Mrs. Varges, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 139; **Wil.**[1] Used of health, crops, &c. 'How be 'e?' 'Featish, thank 'e.' 'How's your voice?' 'Aw, featish [fairish]. I zucked a thrush's egg to clear un,' Jefferies *Greene Ferne Farm* (1880) i.

FEAT, *adj.*[3] Brks. Also in form **veat** Brks.[1] [fiət, viət.] Having a nasty taste, rank, fetid. Also used *advb.*

Nichols *Bibl. Topog.* (1790) IV. 56; Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] This yer mate taaystes ve-at, 'e med gie ut to the dog.

FEAT, see **Foot.**

FEATH, *sb.* Chs. Der. [fiəþ.] The surface-soil in contradistinction to the subsoil. See **Fay**, *sb.*[3] 6.

Chs.[1] Amongst turf-getters the hassocks, stake-turf, and other matters which overlie the turf proper, constitute the feath.

Hence **Feath-hillock**, *sb.* refuse of the mines. Der.[2]

FEATHER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **fether** w.Yks.; **fethir** Abd.; and in forms **fedder** Cum.; **fither** e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] s.Wor. [fe·ðə·, fe·d·, fi·ðə·.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Feather-bed**, (*a*) the willow wren or warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (*b*) the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (*c*) a bog quagmire; (2) **-bird**, see **-bed** (*b*); (3) **-bog**, see **-bed** (*c*); (4) **-breens**, a foolish, light-headed person; (5) **-cling**, a disease among black cattle; (6) **-edge**, a brick thinner at one edge than the other; (7) **-edged**, having one edge thicker than the other; (8) **-fallen**, crestfallen, dispirited; (9) **-felled**, so weak in the body that one might be knocked down with a feather; (10) **-fern**, the plant, *Spiraea japonica*; (11) **-foil**, the common water-violet, *Hottonia palustris*; (12) **-fowl**, birds, feathered creatures; (13) **-grass**, the duffel-grass, *Holcus lanatus*; (14) **-groom**, a man who has charge of poultry; (15) **-head**, see **-breens**; (16) **-legs**, Brussels sprouts; (17) **-lock**, a lock, so called from the formation of the end of the spring, which resembles the hairs of a feather; (18) **-ments**, fal-lals, trinkets, fanciful adornments; (19) **-pail**, a feather pillow; (20) **-pated**, thoughtless, frivolous; (21) **-pie**, a device to scare birds; see below; (22) **-poke**, (*a*) a bag or sack of feathers; (*b*) the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*; (*c*) the nest of the titmouse; (*d*) see **-bed** (*a*); (23) **-stone**, the name of a marble found near Newton Abbot; (24) **-tye**, a feather bed; (25) **-white**, see below.

(1, *a*) **Oxf.** Aplin *Birds* (1889) 214; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 26. (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] Denominated probably from the habits of the bird; as the nest is composed almost entirely of feathers, and built on the ground. (*c*) **Cor.**[3] (2) **Nhp.** Swainson *ib.* 23. (3) **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; **Cor.**[1 2] (4) **s.Chs.**[1] (5) **Sc.** This disorder is occasioned by want of water in very dry summers or in the hard frosts of winter, *Essays Highl. Soc.* II. 218 (Jam.). (6) **Sus.** Formerly used in Sus. on purpose to pen up the brick-pannells, as they call them in timber buildings, Neve *Dict.* (1786). (7) **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Ess.** They do not seem to recollect that if the furrow is feather-edged at top, it is so also at bottom, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 198; The Essex system of laying the furrows feather-edged, *ib.* 190. (8) **n.Yks.**[1 2], **m.Yks.**[1] (9) **n.Yks.**[2] (10) **Dev.**[4] (11) **Cum.** From its beautiful feathery leaves (B. & H.). (12) **n.Yks.**[1], **n Yks.**[2] We saw all maks o' feather fewl.

(13) **n.Yks** And last of all, feather-grass, hardy on all soils, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 217. (14) **se.Wor.**[1] (15) **Lan.**[1] (16) **Nhp.**[1] The name is evidently suggested by the mode of growth, as they sprout out thickly all over the stem. (17) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (18) **n.Yks.**[2] (19) **n.Dev.** An if he shar'th yer feather-pail Ye needn't be o'er zad, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 42. (20) **n.Yks.**[2] (21) **e.An.**[1] A hole in the ground, filled with feathers fixed on strings, and kept in motion by the wind. **Suf.** *c.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 325. (22, *a*) **n Lin.**[1] When it snows we say, 'Th' old woman is shakkin' her feather poäke.' (*b*) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** (W.M.E.F.); To look into a featherpoke's nest, *Shevvild Ann.* (1855) 24. **Midl., Not.** 'Feather poke' is the name by which the long-tailed titmouse is ordinarily known to the rural population of Not. and the adjacent midl. counties, *Science Gossip* (1874) 67. **Not.** (J.S.H.) **sw.Lin.**[1] Prob. so called from the pocket-shaped nest, lined with feathers, which it makes; or, perhaps, 'from its way of puffing up its feathers.' (*c*) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lin.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (*d*) **w.Yks.** (J.H.G.); SWAINSON *ib.* 26. **w.Yks.**[2] Thrusten yer hand up to t'wrist into a feather-poke nest. **n.Lin**[1] (23) **Dev.** WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 439. (24) **Cor.**[12] (25) **n.Yks.**[2] 'All's feather-white at sea,' said of the surface foaming with the gale. **Suf.** The sea was all a feather-white with spoon-drift, *N. & Q.* (1896) 8th S. x. 432.

2. Phr. (1) *to use the feather*, to flatter; (2) *to lie in the long feathers*, to make one's bed upon straw; (3) *yard-long feathers*, straw; (4) *to steer one's feathers*, to get out of bed, arise, bestir oneself.

(1) **w.Yks.** Tha knaws hah to use t'feather, owd lad (J.T.). (2) **s.Chs.**[1] Mes·tŭr sez iv wi bin aayt ŭz lee·t ŭz wi won ŭ Wen·sdi, wi\sn aa)tŭ lahy i)dhŭ lŭng fidh·ŭrz [Mester says if we bin aït as leet as we won o' Wensday, we s'n ha' to lie i' the lung fithers]. (3) **Lan.** His bed of yard-long feathers, BRIERLEY *Ickdale* (1868) 223. (4) **Dmb.** It wad be a gay bonnie mornin' that wad bring me oot frae among the blankets at this hour if I hadna better reasons or hantle to gar me steer my feathers, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii.

3. *Fig.* Condition, humour, esp. in phr. *in high feather*, in good spirits; *out of feather*, out of sorts or humour.

Cum. Peer Gwordy . . . luik'd leyke a cock out o' fedder, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 174. **w.Yks.** Tobias an' t'wife wor i' hey fether, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1890) 31. **w.Som.**[1] Aew wauz·ur? wuz ur een mŭd·leen vadh ur? [How was he? was he in a good humour?] **Colloq.** Martin leads the way in high feather, HUGHES *T. Brown* (1856) pt. II. iv.

4. The horse-tail, *Equisetum.*

Oxf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 164.

5. The lines and markings seen in polished wood. N.I.[1]

6. The revolving part of an old spinning-wheel, fashioned like a horse-shoe having many wire teeth. n.Yks. (I.W.)

7. The thin side of a plough-sock; see below. Also in form **feathering.**

Nhb.[1] The far side from near the point to the 'little heen,' or heel. **s.Wor.** A 'feather' or 'feathering' is a sort of knife about 6 or 8 ins. long, much shorter than the coulter, and it cuts from below, whereas the coulter cuts from above. This 'feather' cannot be used in the modern iron plough. In the old wooden ploughs the 'feather' was welded on by a smith, on the land side not far from the point (H.K.). [Which curvature is also carried forward on the back of the feather of the share (of a plough), STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 151.]

Hence **Feather,** *v.* to put a kind of knife on a wooden plough; see below.

s.Wor. If the ground ploughed is very stiff or very foul, the soil or 'pelf' will 'reeve' or gather round the coulter and at length reach the beam and stop the work of it, as it has continually to be cleaned off. To prevent this, the ploughshare is sometimes 'feathered' (H.K.).

8. A linch-pin; a pin used to keep machinery tight. n.Lin.[1]

9. A bed of stone in the Swanage quarries.

Dor. Pond feather bed. Under feather bed (C.W.).

10. The strip of greensward or 'balk' between two 'lands' in open fields. See **Balk,** *sb.*[1] **2.**

Nhp.[1] 'Go and plough that feather up.' In inclosed fields, the feather is the ridge thrown up between two furrows to keep the land dry; called also a balk or rood.

11. *v.* Of a bird: to get its feathers, to become fledged.

Sc. A' safe and weel about our nest, An' them quiet feath'ring laid' WILSON *Poems* (1790) 98, ed. 1846. **Per.** That hen's featherin' (G.W.). **Ayr.** In common use (J.F.).

12. Of birds: to dust themselves, shake their feathers.

s.Wor. The sparrahs, a comes an fithers among the sids, *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) XVIII.

13. To fly.

Abd. He fethir'd fiercely like a swallow, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 9.

14. Shooting term: to strike feathers from the quarry without bringing it down.

w.Som.[1] Well I thort thick wid a-come down, he was purty well a-veathered; but they old cocks'll ear away a sight o' shot.

15. *Fig.* To beat or chastise.

Abd. I'll feather ye (G.W.).

16. To bring a stack of grain, hay, &c., or a hedge, gradually and neatly to a point.

e.Lan.[1] So that rain will run off them as off the backs of fowls. **Shr.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

Hence **Feathering,** *vbl. sb.* the act of binding a hedge. Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

17. To line.

Lan. [A shaving] as mich as 'ud fither a humma-bee's back, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1866) vii.

Hence **Feathering,** *sb.* waste rushes, &c., which make up the packing inside of the pile or rush-eart. s.Lan. (S.W.)

18. Hunting term: to seek for the scent or trail; to put the hounds on the trail of a deer, &c.

War.[3] They [the hounds] feathered out for a minute or two, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 219. **Dev.** With nose well down . . . faintly feathering here and there, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) 210; Before his closing eyes passes a vision . . . of Rockwood and Reveller feathering with scarce a whimper up the stony lane, WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xxii. **n.Dev.** If possible the harbourer takes the huntsman to the actual slot where the stag entered the wood and the hounds, or 'tufters,' are put at once on the trail; this is 'feathering.' The harbourer likes to 'feather'—to set the hounds direct on the trail, JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1884) vi.

FEATHERED, *ppl. adj.* and *pp.* Sh.I. Yks. Chs. Oxf.

1. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Feathered columbine,** *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*; (2) — **elder,** the parsley-leaved elder, *Sambucus nigra*, var. *laciniata.*

(1) **n.Yks., Chs.** (B. & H.) (2) **Oxf.** Found about Charlbury in Oxfordshire, and there called Feathered Elder, BLACKSTONE *Spec. Bot.* (B. & H.)

2. *pp.* Marked with a feather to serve as a means of identification; see below.

Sh.I. A cattle mark, viz., the right lugg half away before, and a bitt behind the left lugg, feathered on both sides, and a hole on it, *Sh. News* (Dec. 18, 1897).

FEATHERER, *sb. Obs.* Lan. The person who had the forming of a 'rush-cart' used in the custom of 'rush-bearing' in the neighbourhood of Rochdale in the months of July, August, and September.

It was one of these 'featherers' who unfortunately lost his life at the riots in Rochdale on Easter Monday, in April, 1795, HONE *Year Bk.* (1825), ed. 1841, col. 1106.

FEATHERFEW, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **feather-bow** Cor.[12]; **-feuil** Yks.; **-fewl** Cum. n.Yks.[2]; **-fold** Hrf.[1] Glo.[1]; **-fooly** Rxb. Nhb.[1]; **-fowl** w.Yks.[1] Dor.[1] Dev.; **-foy** Glo.[1]; **-ful** Nhb.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **-wheelie** n.Sc. (JAM.); **-wold** s.Pem.; **feathyfew** Dev.[4]; **fitherfew** Shr.[1]; **veathervaw** Dev.; **vethervow** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] The feverfew, *Pyrethrum Parthenium.*

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 30. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** (B. & H.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **War.**[3], **Wor.** (H.B.), **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.), **Glo.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Vaedh·urvoa·. **Dev.** Our geärden is 'awver-rinned wi' veathervaw; tez cabbical stuff tŭ rub intŭ tha chillern's necks night-times tŭ keep away tha vleys, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[4] **n.Dev.** Gie'r a few strang argans arter, Or else zum featherfowl, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 13. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

[*Aspergoutte*, the herb featherfew, feverfew, COTGR.; *Febrifuga*, 'quasi fugans febres: *angl.* fether foye,' *Alphita* (c. 1450) 63.]

FEATHER-WHEELIE, -WOLD, see **Featherfew.**

FEATLESS, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Feeble.

Featless folk is ay fain of other, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 104.

FEATLET, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] Four pounds of butter. *Gl.* (1851); (HALL.)

FEATOUR, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A transgressor, evil-doer. See **Faytor**.

Sc. (Jam.) Edb. Lord wear aff the featour's blow Frae honest fock! Learmont *Poems* (1791) 47.

FEATRIL, *sb.* Der. A traitor, deceitful person. Also used *attrib.*

Der.[2] A distinguished Foolow 'Local' described Judas Iscariot as 'nowt but a featril.' nw.Der.[1]

FEATURE, *v.* Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also in forms **fachur** Shr.[2]; **fater** se.Wor.[1]; **fatur** Oxf.[1] [fī·, fiə·, fē·tʃə(r).] To resemble in face or features. Cf. **favour**.

s.Chs.[1] Dhaat· chahylt fee·chŭrz ŭr fai·dhŭr [That chilt features her fayther]. n.Stf. An' ye feature him, on'y ye're darker, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) II. 159. s.Not. All those dresses, fit for a lady! They won't be much use to his gelt, if she features him, Prior *Revie* (1895) 65. s.Lin. How the lass feätures her mother (T.H.R.). Lei.[1] I've had my picture took; do you think it features me? War.[2] w.Wor.[1] I'd 'a knaowd 'im anyw'ahrs, 'e features 'is brother so. se.Wor.[1] That little un faters 'is father, don't a now? s.Wor. The figures in the window did not feature the old people very strong, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 27; La! 'ow a do featur thur father, to be suer, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Wor. Jrn.*; s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Ben faichurs 'is faiher, but all the rest favour the mother's side; Shr.[2] Lickle Johnny fachurs his feaythur. Hrf.[2] Them do feature one another like two peas. Glo. You feature your father uncommon, Miss (A.B.); Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Oxf., Bck. (J.W.B.) s.Hmp. She were a nice, jolly young woman. You features her a good bit, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) ix. n.Wil. 'E do feature 's vether more'n do 'is mother (E.H.G.). Cor.[1]; Cor.[3] An everyday use of the word.

FEATY, *adj.* w.Som.[1] [fiə·ti.] 1. Applied to wool; see below.

When a number of coarse short white hairs are mixed with the finer wool of the fleece—called also kempy. Used also to express any bad condition; such as scabby, stained, or mixed with foreign matter.

2. Applied to the injury to which wool or woollen cloth is liable if left long in the damp.

FEAU, see **Foul**.

FEAUSAN, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **fuzzen**. A smell or taste, a strong taste; moisture (?).

n.Cy. Grose (1790); *Gen.* used in a bad sense, *ib. MS. add.* (P.) n.Yks. Our hay was seay ill gitten this wet year, It hes nea feausan int' at all, I swear, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 369.

[Cp. Fr. (Argot) *foisonner*, 'sentir mauvais' (Delesalle).]

FEAW, see **Faw**, *sb*, **Foul**.

FEAZE, *v.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To sneeze. (Hall.), Lin.[1]

FEAZE, FEBERRY, see **Feeze, Feaberry**.

FEBRUARY, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in weather folk-lore; see below. Also in forms **Feberwarry** Sc.; **Febiwerry** Lei.[1]; **Februaire** Cum.; **Februar** Sc.; **Februeer**.

Sc. All the months in the year causes a fair Februar, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 52. n.Sc. Feb. 12th to 14th. These three days, according to a Highland superstition, were said to be borrowed from January, and it is accounted a good omen if these days should be as stormy as possible. Inwards *Weather Lore* (1893) 17. ne.Sc Feberwarry sud fill the dyke Wi' black or fite, Aither wi' caff or strae Or it gae, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 149; (J.Ar.) Twd. February, an ye be fair, The hoggs 'll mend, and naething pair [lessen]. February, an ye be foul, The hoggs 'll die in ilka pool, Inwards *ib.* 13. Cum. Janiveer—freeze the pot i' th' fire, Februaire—fill dike black or white (J.Ar.). n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] February, fill-dyke; Fill with either black or white. March, muck it oot With a besom and a clout. w.Yks.[1] February fire lang, March tide to bed gang; w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1,3] n.Lin.[1] 'February fill-dyke, March muck it oot ageän'; that is, in February the dykes are filled with snow, rain comes in March and 'mucks them oot.' Lei.[1] Febiwerry fill doike Wi' aither black or whoite. Nhp.[2] Shr.[1] Now Chris'mas is turned we sha'n be glad to see the end of owd Janniwerry-freeze-the-pot-by-the-fire an' Febriwerry-fill-diche. Hrf. A February spring is worth nothing, Northall *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 433. Sur. 'February singing Never stints stinging.' If bees get out in February, the next day will be windy and rainy, Inwards *ib.* Sus.[1] February fill the dick, Every day white or black. Cor. A February spring is not worth a pin, Inwards *ib.* [February fill dike Be it black or be it white, But if it be white It's the better to like, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 43; Februeer doth eut and shear, *ib.* 44; All the moneths in the year curse a fair Februeer, *ib.*; The Welchman had rather see his dam on the b..er, Than so see a fair Februeer, *ib.*]

FECHEN, FECHIN, see **Fight**.

FECHIE-LEGHIE, *adj.* Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Insipid; inactive.

FECHT, see **Fight**.

FECHTERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. [fe·χtərz.] The flower-stems of the rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata*. See **Fight**.

sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 111.

FECK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **fek** Ayr. Edb.; and in forms **feet** Sc. (Jam.); **feck-**, **fyek** Nhb.[1] [fek.] 1. Efficacy, value, worth; ability, might, zeal, activity.

n.Sc. Little feck, of little value (Jam.). Ayr. E'en monie a plack, and monie a peck, Ye ken yoursels, for little feck, Burns *El. on the Year* 1788, l. 21; Your laddie there's owre young to be o' ony fek in the way o' war, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxvi. N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] *Obs.* w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence (1) **Feck**, *adj.* strong, vigorous; (2) **Feckfow**, *adj.* wealthy, possessing substance; (3) **Feckfow-like**, *adj.* having the appearance of wealth; (4) **Feckful**, (*a*) see **Feckfow**; (*b*) capable, resourceful; (*c*) powerful, strong, able, stout, brawny; (5) **Feckfully**, *adv.* powerfully, efficiently.

(1) Dmf. I trow thou be a feck auld carle, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 185. (2, 3) Sc. (Jam.) (4, *a*) Sc. Ye're sonsie an feckfu' . . . Y'r back is weel happit, y'r coggie is fu', Donald *Poems* (1867) 24; (Jam.) (*b*) Frf. He taen up wi' a strappin' feckfu' lass, that could turn her hand to ony thing, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 63, ed. 1889. Ayr. Her feckfu' ways are aye the best, White *Jottings* (1879) 233. Lth. He's a feckfu' laddie, Gordie; he'll show them a' a dance yet, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 130. Nhb.[1] (*c*) Sc. The auld Hie-Kirk's a feckfu' kirk, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 208. Frf. He was a douce an' feckfu' brute As ever bowft or ran the rout, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 119. Rnf. I've fund her feckfu' fang mysel', Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 147. Lnk. You Ramsay make a feckfu' man, Ringleader of a hearty clan, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 343 (Jam.). N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). (5) Sc. That great man of God, who hath so faithfully, so fectfully, and so zealously served his generation, M'Ward *Contendings* (1723) 153 (Jam.).

2. A part, portion, esp. the greater or larger part, the majority, bulk; abundance, quantity.

Sc. Maybe the feck of three hours, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xxiii. n.Sc. What feck of ground? What feck of siller, has he? (Jam.) Cai.[1] Abd. I've had the feck o' them [frills] new guffreed, Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 291; The feck o' 't's settin' for a gey fair crappie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. Kcd. The feck o' baith their lives, Grant *Lays* (1884) 56. Frf. The feck o' whilk cash was squandered on trash, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 12. Per. It's dune a feck o' mischief tae, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 189. Fif. I trust the feck o' 't's common sense, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 82. e.Fif. We communed thegither doon i' the back area for the feck o' an oor, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. s.Sc. The hale road . . . was blockit up for the best feck o' twa months, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 6. Dmb. Ye hae . . . a far better chance than the feck o' them, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. Rnf. [They] Ca' in the glib-tongued auctioneer To sell the best feck o' their gear, Young *Pictures* (1865) 163; The muse Has gathered little feck of news, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 69, ed. 1817. Ayr. Ye, for my sake, hae gi'en the feck Of a' the ten comman's A screed some day, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 4. Lnk. We're far better fed than the feck o' puir weans, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 46. e.Lth. The feck o' fowk . . . Will side wi' Mucklebackit, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 59. Edb. That's the feck o' warl's geer I hae, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 266; A tailor laddie, that got the feck of his small education leathered into him at Dominie Threshem's school, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) *Conclus.* Bwk. Lees made up the feck o' her pack, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 98. Slk. The feck o' them gey and sickly. Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 100. Rxb. May come to lose the feck o't, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 145. Gall. That minister preaches the feck o' his best sermons oot o' the pulpit, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 410. N.I.[1] Ant. The feck o' the peats is cut, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The feck O' slaves may yet escape, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 46; Nhb.[1] He' ye ony feck? Aa he' nee fyek i' me hands. Dur. Maine feck o' mi other bairns gans ted new booard skeail, Eggleston *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 12; Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). e.Dur.[1] s.Dur. T'feck o' folk believes

in't (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[1] The feck o' t'wark's deün. **n.Yks.** The feck on'ts gripp'd, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 115; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He did t'feck o' t'wark. There's a rare feck on't; **n.Yks.**[3] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'feck on't's deean. **m.Yks.**[1] The main feck of them went in. A feck o' fowk. **w.Yks.** It's as good a reason as Mr. Kelstone can give for the main feck o' his notions, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) iii.

Hence (1) **Fecklins**, (2) **Feckly**, *adv.* for the most part, chiefly, mostly; almost, nearly.

(1) **Fif.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** The urchins o' Apollo's line Hae fecklins a' a lib'ral min', Watson *Poems* (1853) 103. (2) **Abd.** They were now feckly gedder't, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii; The wark, quo' he, is feckly a' byehan', *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 27. **Frf.** The mice an' the moths hae them noo feckly eaten, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 45. **Fif.** I see my papers feckly fu', Douglas *Poems* (1806) 69. **e.Fif.** The lairds themsel's were in my young days feckly hard up, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Rnf.** They're feckly fleein' frae the rent, Young *Pictures* (1865) 164. **Ayr.** It's feckly a month sinsyne, Service *Notandums* (1890) 46; Three carts, an' twa are feckly new, Burns *Inventory* (1786) l. 29. **Lnk.** The wee'st thochtie tak's my heid, An' feckly me owrecoups, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 53. **Edb.** Auld age maist feckly glowrs right doun, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 136, ed. 1785. **Gall.** They're feckly fled, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 99, ed. 1897. **Dmf.** Chiels mair quiet a hoose ne'er sat in, Though feckly numbskulls, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 58. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1] It's feckly his aan dein. **Cum.** They'd feckly down'd the kurk, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 36.

3. Phr. (1) *little feck*, a small quantity; (2) *the maist* or *most feck*, the most part, greatest number; (3) *mony feck*, a great number or quantity; (4) *the muckle feck*, see *the maist feck*; (5) *nae feck*, a small quantity; few in number; nothing of importance.

(1) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** The maist feck of the capital punishment, Stevenson *Weir* (1896) iii. **Frf.** He stayed maist feck o' a week, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 202. **Per.** The maist feck o' them dinna ken whar they're gaein', Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 198. **Lnk.** The maist feck o' the gangrels came in wi' a parcel o' lees, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 184; And the maist feck Wha's seen't sinsyne, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 99. **e.Lth.** The maist feck o' the weemen folk, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 202. **Edb.** They'll hip the maist fek o' their lear, Sin Gregory's dead, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 114, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Maist feck tho' oil'd to make them glimmer Hadna been shot for mony a simmer, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 18. **Gall.** The most feck o' my herdin' is done within sight of the house, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxiii. **Keb.** Maest feck thought he was slain, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 121. **Yks.** We all hae tī deea summat tī addle wer kiāk, onny way t'mīāst feck on us (T.K.). **n.Yks.** Weean's ther' maist feck ov 'er tahm, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxvi. (3) **Sc.** My words they were na mony feck, Ritson *Sngs.* (1794) l. 24 (Jam.). **Ags., Per.** Commonly used (Jam.). **Lth.** Lang he pray'd, an' sair . . . He blessings mony feck implores Upo' the happy twa, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 64. **Rxb.** But cuffs an' clouts whiles mony feck, A. Scott (ed. 1808) 16. (4) **Abd.** He lost the muckle feck o' fat he had, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 16. (5) **Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Edb** Waesuck for him wha has na feck o't! Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 126, ed. 1785; To ye o' nae feck o' use, *ib.* 179; Rest o' body hae nae feck o't Till i' the grave, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 1.

[2. Swa sall we fend the fek off this regioun, *Wallace* (1488) VIII. 700. The same word as ME. *effect*, the bulk, the greater part (Chaucer *C. T.* D. 1451).]

FECK, *sb.*[2] Bnff.[1] [fek.] 1. Familiar intercourse.

He hiz an unco feck we 'im in a's transaxs.

2. Esteem, affection.

FECK, *sb.*[3] Hmp.[1] A pointer.

FECK, *adj.* Hmp.[1] [fek.] Worthless.

FECK, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. [fek.] To attain by dishonourable means; to steal.

Lth. A term much used by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh (Jam.). **Crk.** (S A B.) **Ewk., Nhb.** (A.L.M.)

FECK, see **Faix**, **Feckt**, **Fike**.

FECKAZ, *v.* s.Chs.[1] Also in form **feggaz**. [fe·k-, fe·gəz.] 1. To pull or pick at; to fidget, pull about.

Very often used of a wound or sore. It wo'nū dhaat· baad· bū wot it ūd ū ey·ūld up in ū dee· ur tóo, bŭr ey kūd nū bi ten tid ot fek·ūzin aat· it [It wonna that bad bu' what it 'ud ha' heeald up in a dee or two, bur he couldna be tented off feckazin' at it'.

2. To potter, idle about; to do work in a half-hearted, lazy way.

Ahy wūn·dŭr wot dhaat· wensh iz feg·ŭzin aaf·tŭr; óo wū)nū bi dün ŭgy'en· tee·-tahy·m [I wonder what that wench is feggazin after; hoo wunna be done again tea-time]. Aay yi dün gy'et feg ŭzin i)mi roa·d [Haï ye dun get feggazin i' my road]. Wot ū yū dóo·in dhey·ŭr, fek·ŭzin? [What are yō doin' theer, feckazin'?]

[A freq. of *feak* (to fidget), q.v. For the suff. *-az* see s.Chs.[1] (Introd. 8).]

FECKET, *sb.* Sc. [fe·kit.] A waistcoat, an under-jacket; a shirt.

Sc. Beneath ilk fecket, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846 57. **Rnf.** Flow'r beds were neglecket . . . Till Will by the fecket dragged Whisky awa', Young *Pictures* (1865) 126. **Ayr.** Grim loon! he gat me by the fecket, Burns *Poem to Mr. Mitchell* (1795) st. 4; A fecket sae fou, and a stocking sae stent, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) l. 90. **Dmf.** Jackets, woven of water snake skins, . . . were much in vogue among the crusading servants of Satan; and are yet remembered by the name of warlock feckets, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 281; Tradition has arrayed the brave persecutor Claverhouse in a lead proof jacket. . . . His charmed fecket could not resist a 'silver sixpence' from the mouth of a Cameronian's fusee! *ib.*

Hence **Fir-fecket**, *sb.*, *fig.* a coffin.

s.Sc. The coffin came—the old woman was put into her fir-fecket and buried, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 344. **Ayr.** It would be a hantle better for the sodger to gang awa and fecht the blakes, than that Rab Scott should wear a fir-fecket for ony bizzie in the kintra-side, Service *Notandums* (1890) 41.

FECK-FACK, see **Fike-fack**.

FECKLE, *v.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [fe·kl.] To entangle.

FECKLE, see **Fackle**.

FECKLES, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] Freckles. Cf. **fern-tickles**.

FECKLESS, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. War. Also written **feckliss** Sh.I.; and in forms **faichless** Gall.; **fickless** Lnk. [fe·kləs.] 1. Weak, feeble, powerless, impotent. Also used *advb.* and *subst.*

Sc. The biggest man in Scotland shouldna take a gun frae me . . . though I'm but sic a little feckless body, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii. **Sh.I.** Dy pot hings bi a feckliss link, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 77. **Abd.** E'en misery's cauld and witherin' e'e Fell feckless o'er your stately tree, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 82; Growin' feckless and frail, and tormented wi' pain, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 25. **Ked.** Till suns grow cauld, an' Natur's sel' Creeps feckless o'er a rung, Grant *Lays* (1884) 135. **Frf.** Waesucks that sic a feckless thing Should ever mint at being a king, Beattie *Lairdie* (c. 1820). **Per.** This warld . . . is no for drones, Nor donnart bees like you to hive in Wi' feckless groans, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 49. **Fif.** Sae shall we, Calvin's feckless fowls, Gie to the strumpet bluidy dools, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 63. **Ayr.** To think that our God's a Pagan image in need of sic feckless help as the like o' thine, Galt *Provost* (1822) xix. **Lnk.** To shield the feckless frae the strong, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 130, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Gar their feckless patients tak Their stinkin' potions, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 123, ed. 1785; It's time enough to drawl this tune, Whan feckless Eild cries out—'hae doon!' Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 53. **Rxb.** Men were mad to come sae far Gainst feckless fouk like you and me, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) l. 211. **Dmf.** Was thy bit puny feckless wrist As able's willin'? Quinn *Heather* (1863) 27. **Gall.** A silly, faichless, beggar bodie, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 68, ed. 1897. **Keb.** When hans are feckless, pows are grey, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 135; The little feckless bee, wi' pantry toom, Davidson *Thoughts* (1789) 1. **Cum.** Ah've been nobbut varra feckless sen mornin', Rigby *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) iii. **Wm.** He was over feckless i' his hands, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 176.

Hence (1) **Feckless-like**, *adj.* feeble; (2) **Fecklessness**, *sb.* weakness, feebleness.

(1) **Cum.** A feckless-like, but fearfu' bee, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1743) 54. (2) **Cai.**[1] **ne.Sc.** Oot o' consideration for their lanelíness, their fecklessness, Grant *Keckleton*, 9.

2. Incapable, incompetent, without resource, shiftless, helpless; awkward, unhandy.

Frf. That makes ye as daft as that poor feckless creature over there, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 125. **Per.** There's mair ways o' doin' gude nor juist gein' siller to feckless bodies 'at canna help themsels, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 172, ed. 1887. **Fif.** I thought upo' the Bardie clan, Maist feckless o' the sons o' Man, Gray *Poems* (1811) 46. **Slg.** The lady he wed is a feckless, silly dame, Towers *Poems* (1885) 177. **s.Sc.** I wad rather marry a decent [well-to-do] herd than a feckless farmer, Cunningham *Broomielbum* (1894) v. **Ayr.** A feckless lad, who couldna take a respectable place in a four years'

course of study, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 61. **Gall.** Never had a feckless lad like me such a friend. CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) iv. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'A feckless body' is one unable to make any effective effort. Much more common than its opposite, 'feckful.' **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** But nought cud feckless Wully dui, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 64; (W.K.); (J.Ar.); *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** As feckless as a hen, *Folk-saw*, GIBSON *Leg.* (1877) 20; He is a poor feckless thing (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A feckless creature. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); (R.H.H.) **n.Lan.**[1] **War.**[4] She's summat feckless. [The feckless holiday tourist blunders blindly into dangers, *Standard* (Sept. 7, 1889) 2, col. 1.]

3. Spiritless, wanting in animation; weak-minded, feeble in intellect.

Cai.[1], **Ags.** (JAM.) **Frf.** He was a pragmatical, feckless body, Jamie, BARRIE *Licht* (1888 iv. **Lnk.** Sae doun i' the mouth an' sae feckless, Ye ne'er see a smile on their face, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 63. **Lth.** That poor half-witted creatur ye've been fechtin' wi' this hour . . . Ye maunna scaith the feckless! they're God's peculiar care, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 48. **Cum.** Oor Tommy was daftish, an' feckless teu, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 140. **n.Yks.**[3]

4. Of little value, worthless, useless, valueless, profitless; trifling, weak, insipid.

Abd. This propine For deeds that feckless are, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 10. **Frf.** Feckless amusements that do naebody nor naething guid, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 23, ed. 1889. **Per.** The feckless fushionless wratch, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 190. **Fif.** But to conclude my feckless song, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 46. **s.Sc.** I aye thocht it an unco feckless sort o' diet, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 96. **Ayr.** Giving him only their feckless benisons instead of white money, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i; My memory for thae things noo is but a feckless riddle, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 96. **Lnk.** A wean that for some feckless whim will orp an' greet, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* 1725) 28, ed. 1783. **Lth.** His cairn shall be Nae feckless monumental ruckle, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 92. **Slk.** A spider's web, feckless even to catch flees, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 131. **Kcb.** Let others take their silly, feckless heaven in this life, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 18. **Cum.** If you could call it a bridge, but it was a very feckless one, *Carlisle Jrn.* (1888) 6; It's see a bit o' feckless wark as ah niver hard tell on, RIGBY *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) xviii. **Wm.** Though sea feckless her trunk gat upended, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 6; A thowt a sud nobbut mak a varra feckless fend if a was witched see a parlish lang way frae heeam, *Spec. Dial.* (1865) pt. i. 10. **n.Yks.**[2] It's feckless wark. **w.Yks.** Yer feckless chirping sang, HOWSON *Cur. Craven* (1850) 117. **Lan.** Pretty Mis Marg'ret . . . hes always an awmas for Bess, ranty an' feckless o' body as she is, THORNBER *Penny Stone* (1845) 15, ed. 1886.

Hence **Fecklessness**, *sb.* worthlessness.

Ayr. Pray for open eyes, that ye may see the frivolousness and fecklessness of these things, DICKSON *Writings* (1660), ed. 1845. **Kcb.** Love overlooketh blackness and fecklessness, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 163.

[I. The same word as lit. E. *effectless* (SHAKS.). Cp. Fr. *homme de peu d'effect*, a weak and witlesse fellow (COTGR.).]

FECKLINS, *int.* Lan. An exclamation or mild expletive.

n.Lan. Fecklins, an sua they are, THORNNER *Penny Stone* (1845) 29.

FECKT, *adj.* Rut.[1] Also in form **feck.** [fek(t.] Competent, capable, sane. Cf. **feckless.**

He's not quite feckt [not quite all his wits].

FECT, see **Feck**, *sb.*[1]

FED-BED, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Lin. A feather-bed.

Lin. (HALL.) **sw.Lin.** Freq. heard used by a farmer's wife, now dead (R.E.C.); **sw.Lin.**[1]

[Bedmakers, fedbed makers, *Cocke Lorelles Bote* (c. 1500), Percy Soc. (1843) 9.]

FEDE, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] A sport, play, game.

(HALL.); **Lin.**[1] We chased the moudy-warp, and it was such fede.

FEDGAN, see **Foot-gang**, s.v. **Foot, II.** 1 (18, *b*).

FEDMILL, *sb.* Sh.I. A clumsy woman. S. & Ork.[1]

[*Fed-* repr. ON. *feitr*, fat; see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 64.]

FEDMIT, *adj.* and *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *adj.* Gluttonous. **2.** *sb.* A glutton.

FEE, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also Not. Cor. [fī.]

I. *sb.* An estate of inheritance in land, freehold property, a manor. Also used *attrib.*

Ayr. After my grandfather had taken possession of his fee, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) ix. **Nhb.** Lord of the fee of Knaresdale, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 208. **Cor.** It's fee land, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1890) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[1] Our house is fee.

2. A fixed salary or remuneration in money, wages; also the engagement as a servant for wages; recompense, reward.

Sc. You have cheated that poor servant wench out of her half-year's fee and bountith, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) i; I have paid my servant his fee, *Scoticisms* (1787) 38. **Sh.I.** I rowed tree year in a yole fir twenty-five shillins o' a fee, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 242. **n.Sc.** Weel, man, what's yer fee? GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 68. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** In ilka loughter, cheery, comes The kirn, and eke the fee, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 152. **Abd.** He was a gweed servan' to me. . . We'll mak' it the four month an' a half; nine notes for the fee an' the lave [rest] confeerin', ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 50. **Kcd.** They said that they would pay the fee, And that again he would be free, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 19. **Per.** Each year I wan a certain fee, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 154. **Fif.** The shearin's sair, yet gude's our fee, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 117. **Rnf.** I'll tell ye what happen't his very first fee, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 110. **Ayr.** I'm come here to seek a fee, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 85. **Lth.** Tho' reared by the fremmit [stranger] for fee unca sma', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 4. **Edb.** They are laith to lose their fees By broken days, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 30, ed. 1801. **Peb.** By my faith, I'm weel deservin', What I got is a' my fee, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 85. **Dmf.** Even the drunkard comes to see, When he has done wi' a' his fee, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 51. **Nhb.**[1] He pays us fee and finds us cleathing.

Hence (1) **Feeless**, *adj.* without remuneration or wages; (2) **Fee-tree**, *sb.* a tree allowed as a reward to a forest official; (3) **In fee**, *phr.* hired, engaged as a servant.

(1) **Edb.** Feeless merit lies i' dens of scorn, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 279; You, ye'resels whiles feeless sent . . . To jails, *ib.* 171. (2) **Not.** His deputy has a fee-tree yearly, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 151. (3) **Abd.** Fowks believ't ye were in fee To powers forbidden, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 60.

3. *v.* To engage for a fee, to hire, engage (servants).

Sc. One . . . in quest of a partner at a ball asked a country belle if she was engaged. 'Oh, ay, I'm fee'd wi' the sooter,' *Jokes* 1889) 2nd S. 106. **Frf.** Masters who were reluctant to fee a married man, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 205. **Slg.** I straightway fee'd me wi' her father, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 178. **Ayr.** Mrs. Girdwood had fee'd one Jeanie Tirlet, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxviii. **Lnk.** I'm prood aye tae see ye, an' fain wad I fee ye, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 96. **Dmf.** Gaun to . . . try to fee a bonny lass, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 33.

Hence (1) **Fee'd**, *ppl. adj.* hired, engaged; (2) **Feeing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of hiring or engaging servants; also used *attrib.*; (3) **Feeing-fair**, (4) **-market**, *sb.* a hiring market or fair, when labourers, &c., are engaged.

(1) **Sc.** The fee'd loon sat at his supper, *Jokes* (1889) 2nd S. 66. **Sh.I.** Doo'll no hinder wiz ta clap oot da sax packies, an' da feed boy's fower boughts, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898). **e.Fif.** The feck o' the shearers were fee'd han's frae Dundee, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. **Ayr.** Jenny Hachle was then our fee'd servant-lass, GALT *Provost* (1822) vii. (2) **n.Sc.** There are certain days known as 'feein' Friday,' 'hairst Monday,' and such like, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 66; Hiring and feeing are, however, serious matters, *ib.* 67. **Elg.** I'll tell ye a' About the Friday's feein', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 127. (3) **Cld.** The fixed time when farmers and farm servants meet to make their engagements for the ensuing term (JAM.). (4) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** On the feeing market night he had taken Baubie home to Briggies', ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 220. **Frf.** During the annual fair or feeing market, as it is called, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1805) 46; The tents were those in use at the feeing and other markets, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) iii. **Per.** The feein' market pits the finishin' touch, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 188. **e.Lth.** Dinna complain if ye're keepit hingin aboot a gey while on the causey at the feein market, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 85.

4. To take service; to hire oneself.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** 'Aw'm nae gyaun to fee this winter, 'oman.' 'Keep me, man; fat wud ye dee gin ye didna fee?' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 187. **Kcd.** I now was grown a manly loon, And feed amang the farmers soon, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 94. **Fif.** He . . . frankly pays their wages, An' speers if they will fee again, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 149. **Rnf.** I fee'd wi' her ain father, To plough his lan', BARR *Poems* (1861) 8.

5. *adj.* Free as a freehold estate; used *fig.*

Cor. He's fee there [welcome to come and go at will], THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1890) *Gl.*

[1. *Feodum* commonly signifies the heretable fee, and property of ony thing, and specially of lands, Skene *Expos.* (ed. 1641) 59. 2. *Feodum* is taken for the fee, wage, or stipend, given to ane servand for his service, *ib.* 60.]

FE(E, see **Fay**, *v.*², **Fey**.

FEEACEN, *v.* e.Yks.¹ [fiə·sən.] *pp.* of *to face*.

FEEAG, FEEAK, FEEAL, see **Fage**, *sb.*, **Faik**, *sb.*¹, **Fail**, *v.*

FEEART, see **Feared**.

FEEAST, *sb.* e.Yks.¹ A festered or suppurated wound or sore.

FEEAT, FEEBERRY, see **Foot, Feaberry**.

FEEBS, FEECH, see **Feeps, Feigh**.

FEED, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [fīd.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Feeded**, (2) **Fid**, (3) **Fode**.

(1) e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140. w.Som.¹ Fee·dud *or* feed·ud. (2) m.Yks.¹ Fid·, *Introd.* 34. (3) Abd. (Jam.)

2. *pp.* (1) **Feden**, (2) **Feeded**, (3) **Feec'en**, (4) **Fid**, (5) **Fiden**.

(1) m.Yks.¹ Fed·u'n, *Introd.* 34. w.Yks. Fedn, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140. s.Chs.¹ Fed·n, 75. (2) w.Yks. Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140. w.Som.¹ Ted·n naut u beet yie·s vur tu dhengk dhai dhae·ur faz·unts-l buy·d au·m, udhaew·t dhai bee u-fee·dud rig·lur luyk [It is no use to think those pheasants will stay at home unless they are regularly fed]. A keeper speaking of a petted dog said: 'He's a feeded by all the chillern; they be ter'ble a-tookt up way un.' Dev. Cattle is feeded differently now, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 94. (3) e.Yks.¹ (4) m.Yks.¹ Fid·, *Introd.* 34. (5) m.Yks.¹ Fid u'n, *Introd.* 34.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To suckle a child.

w.Som.¹ Of babies only in this sense.

2. To fatten, make fat by special feeding.

Sc. (A.W.), Cum.¹, n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. I mean to feed him, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. (J.W.) Midl. Marshall *ib.* (1796) II. Not. (L.C.M.) n.Lin.¹ He feäds five and twenty steers every summer. sw.Lin.¹ We shall begin to feed him next week. Milk will feed anything quicker than water. s.Lin. We've putten th' pig up to feed (T.H.R.). Nhp.²

Hence (1) **Fed-mart**, *sb.* an ox especially fatted up to be killed at Martinmas; used *fig.*; (3) **Feeder**, *sb.* an ox, &c., being fatted for the market; (4) **Feeding**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* fattening, nourishing; (*b*) *sb., fig.* food, fare, diet.

(1) Sc. The cattle on a farm being fattened, straw was then carried to the cows, turnips to the fat cattle, . . the feds as they were briefly called, Haliburton *Scotland's Sake* (1887) 12. (2) Slg. As for the fed-marts of this world, the Lord in his righteous judgement has appointed them for slaughter, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) vi. (3) Abd. The yalla feeder worriet on a neep, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii; See't the feeders get plenty o' beddin', *ib. Ain Flk* (1882) 31. Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. sw.Lin.¹ (4, *a*) e.Yks.¹ Whotmeeal's a varry feedin thing. ne.Lan.¹ Nhp.¹ Barley flour is rare feeding stuff. Shr.² Feeding stuff for children. (*b*) Per. The sap winna rise, but gin we hae that, they're fine feeding. *Sandy Scott* (1897) 25. Lth. Bleak thy hame, an' puir thy feedin', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 71.

3. To turn out cattle to feed or graze on land; to use as pasture land.

n.Lin.¹ I doän't knaw which o' them two gress peäces I shall feäd to year, and I o'must think it'll be th' hoäm cloäs. Land that is fed in common by the parish. Wil. (E.H.G.)

Hence (1) **Feedage**, (2) **Feeding**, (3) **Feeding-land**, (4) **-piece**, *sb.* grazing land, pasture.

(1) n.Yks. The hay, the turnips, the feedage of leys broken up, and of young clover after harvest, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 75. (2) Lnk. The Gledshaw hills were uncommon rich feedin', Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 192. e.An.¹; e.An.² Almost *obs.* in Nrf., but more usual in Suf. 'You turned your horse into my feeding.' Suf.¹ e.Suf. I've sent my horse to feeding to-day (F.H.). (3) sw.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹ (4) Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

4. To supply a machine with material to be worked, dressed, &c. *Gen* with *in*.

Sc. (A.W.), Nhb.¹ w.Yks. 'To feed up,' to pour dye liquor into a machine or 'bark,' when the cotton is in process of dyeing (J.G.).

Hence (1) **Feeder**, *sb.* (*a*) a person who supplies a machine with material; see below; (*b*) that part of the machinery where cereals are 'fed' into a mill; (2) *feed and speed men, phr.* workmen of a superior class and ability, who are thus able to 'set the pace' for others in the same employment.

(1, *a*) Nhb.¹ Feeder-in. The man who passes in corn to a thrashing or to a winnowing machine is thus called. w.Yks. A person (*gen.* a woman) who feeds a scribbler, i. e. puts wool, &c., into it (S.C.H.); Workers who mind the carding machine in wool-combing (S.A.B). Oxf.¹ The man who passes in the corn to a threshing-machine, *MS. add.* (*b*) Nhb.¹ (2) Nhb. This firm had what was called 'feed and speed' men, a kind of under foremen whose duty it was to watch and press on the workmen, *Railway Review* (May 14, 1897).

5. To serve in a game, to supply with balls, &c.

n.Cy. (J.W.) Nhb.¹ The lad who throws a ball, or 'cat,' towards the batter, or striker, in a game is said to feed.

Hence (1) **Feeder**, *sb.* the person who supplies balls, stones, &c., in var. games; (2) **Feedow**, *sb.* the store of cherry-stones, from which children furnish their 'castles of peps.'

(1) Sc. (Jam.), Nhb.¹ (2) Sc. (Jam.)

6. To grow fat or stout; to put on flesh.

n.Cy. He feeds surprisingly; he is much fed o' late, Grose (1790). n.Yks.¹, Der.¹ Lin.¹ These stirks, which have not been out long, have begun to feed. n.Lin. My wo'd, you do feed; door'll soon be oher narra' (M.P.); n.Lin.¹ Duzn't he feäd just! He ewsed to be th' sparest lad e' th' toon, an' noo he weighs nineteen stoän. sw.Lin.¹ He eats well, so I hope he will soon begin to feed. War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.¹²; War.³ These cows are feeding fast. Hrf.¹

Hence **Feeder**, *sb.* one who grows fat.

sw.Lin.¹ The whole family of them are feeders.

7. To absorb colour. w.Yks. (J.G.)

8. *sb.* Food, diet, esp. fodder, grass food, or 'keep' for cattle.

Edb. Paritch, a substantial feed, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 4. w.Yks. Feed, of course, cannot grow much so long as we have cold north and east winds, with sharp frost occasionally at night. Fortunately, stores of roots and hay are still plentiful, and there is no fear of shortness of keep for live stock, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 16, 1889) 8; w.Yks.¹ We've plenty o' good feed. Not.¹ Lin. Dubbut looök at the waäste: theer warn't not feeäd for a cow, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 10. sw.Lin.¹ There's plenty of good feed this turn. Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³ Shr.¹ I hanna sid more feed o' the groun' fur many a 'ear than is this time. Brks.¹ Green crops for sheep, as turnips, swedes, rape, &c., are called ve-ad. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf.¹ Feed is very short ta year.

9. Phr. (1) *on the feed*, feeding; (2) *out at feed*, turned out to graze or pasture.

(1) Not. The fish are on the feed (J.H.B.). (2) Brks.¹ A horse is said to be 'out at ve-ad,' when turned into a meadow to graze.

FEED, see **Feid**.

FEEDER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [fī·dər.] A spring or inrush of water in a mine or pit.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Where we prick'd the water feeders, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 2; Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); Lowered the top feeders, *Borings* (1881) II. 47.

FEEDING, *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Feeding-storm**, (*a*) a continuous snow-storm; (*b*) *fig.* a storm that is on the increase; (2) **-time**, warm, showery weather.

(1, *a*) Sc. Yesterday morning we had a pretty copious fall of snow. At one time everything seemed to portend what is called a feeding storm, *Caled. Merc.* (Dec. 30, 1819) (Jam.). N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. Continued frost and snow, and does not imply tempestuous weather (M.P.). Wm. It's a stiddy feedin-storm is this (B.K.). w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹ [When snow-showers fall, and the sky clears up quickly, but is again overcome with another shower, it is said to be a 'feeding storm,' Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 143.] (*b*) Sc. All things hold out our affairs as if they were not. This is a feeding storm, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 296 (Jam.). (2) s.Chs.¹ It's ŭ rac·r fey·din-tahym fŭr th tuu·rmits, mes·tŭr, bŭr it)s baak·nin fŭr dhŭ ee· [It's a rare feedin'-time for th' turmits, mester, bur it's backenin' for the hee]. Shr.¹ It's a fine feedin'-time fur the corn an' turmits, but it maks the 'aȳ lag.

2. *vbl. sb.* Phr. *a feeding o' drooth*, a fine drizzle of rain in summer.

Ant. A fine mizzle of rain on a summer's evening is freq. characterized as a 'feedin' o' drooth,' or a sign of fine weather, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

FEEDLE, *sb.* Sc. A field. Also used *fig.* Also in *comb.* **out-feedle.**

Abd. Fa ees't to be the first o' the feedles gin screik o' day fan there was the chance o' an enterin' mornin, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 67; To herry craws' nests, an' traik aboot for oors i' the feedles deein' mischief, *ib.* 89; To graze, . . later in the day, on the 'oot-feedles,' where arable and waste land alternated in picturesque variety, *ib.* 91.

FEEGH, see **Feigh.**

FEEK, *v.* Yks. Written **feeak** n.Yks.[2] [fiək.] **1.** To fetch. n.Yks.[12]

2. With *out*: to seek after for the purpose of unravelling. n.Yks.[2]

FEEK, see **Feak, Feck**, *sb.*[1]

FEEL, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **fiel** Bwk.; **veel** Dev. [fīl.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Feelt**, (2) **Fel**, (3) **Feld**, (4) *pl.* **Fel'en**, (5) **Fild**, (6) **Filt**, (7) **Veeled.**

(1) **s.Wm.** We gat up, and feelt better, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 561. (2) **Stf.** I fel' ready to goo an' drownd myself, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Shr.**[1] I fel' so bad all o'er as if I wuz gwein to 'ăve a faiver. (3) **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] 81. (4) **Shr.** They fel'en fine an' glad as they wun got out on 'em so well, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 46. (5) **w.Yks.** Fild, WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 142. (6) **m.Yks.**[1] Filt, *Introd.* 34. (7 **Dev.** He zaid he veeled vur we vary much, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xxvii.

2. *pp.* (1) **Feelen**, (2) **Fel**, (3) **Feld**, (4) **Felt**, (5) **Fild**, (6) **Veel'd.**

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] (2) **Shr.**[1] (3) **Lan.**[1], **s.Chs**[1] 81. (4) **m.Yks.**[1] Felt', *Introd.* 34. (5) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 142. (6) **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. *to feel up on*, to feel inclined to.

w.Yks. Th' less aw felt up on it, HARTLEY *Grimes' Visit* (1892) 14.

2. To seem, appear.

w.Yks. It felt to do me gooid, HARTLEY *Grimes' Trip* (1877) 24.

3. To understand, comprehend.

Bwk. When we ance gat up to dance, An' step an' figure learn, We ne'er were blate to fiel the set When dancin' in the barn, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 94.

4. To be sensible or conscious of by taste or smell.

Sc. I feel a smell of tea, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1859) 101; Don't you feel the bitter flavour of the orange? (JAM. *Suppl.*); Wherever he went, people held their noses as if they had felt a bad smell, *Scoticisms* (1787) 119; Common, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; You complain much of that tannery, but I cannot say I feel it, SINCLAIR *Obs. Dial.* (1782) 83 (JAM.). **n.Cy.** (W.T.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Northumbrians 'feel the smell' of anything, *Tit-bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280, col. 1; **Nhb.**[1] 'Can ye feel a smell?' is a very common expression. **n.Yks.**[1] 'I felt the smell's sune's I gat within t'deear.' In constant use. **w.Yks.** Eh' doos thou feel that bad smell? I do (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] I feel a badsmell. **Der.** *Poetry Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 31; **Der.**[2] Feel a stink. **nw.Der.**[1]

5. *sb.* Feeling, sensation.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **Stf.** He's all feels, is yon lad, where other folks is stone, SAUNDERS *Diamonds* (1888 28. **n.Lin.**[1] A straange queer feäl alus cums oher me when I see a toäd.

Hence (1) **Feeling**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) sensitive; (*b*) sympathetic; (2) **-hearted**, *adj.* tender-hearted, kind-hearted; (3) **-like**, *adj.* sensitive, tender; (4) **Feelless**, *adj.* without feeling or sensation; (5) **Feely**, *adj.*, see **Feeling** (*a*).

(1, *a*) **Lan.** He's a very feelin' mon, WAUGH *Dead Man's Dinner*, 346. (*b*) **Nrf.** Oh! sir, Mr. S. is a wunnerful feeling sort of a man (W.R.E.). (2) **ne.Sc.** I'm sure Jamie Lott's a feelin'-hairted lad, an' will mak' a kind doctor, GRANT *Keckleton*, 37. **Dev.** Much more he zaid in the zame veeling-hearted way to me, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xxvii; He's such a kind-hearted, feeling-hearted gentleman, *Reports Provinc.* (1897). **n.Dev.** She took anything like that to heart, did mother, for her was always terrible feeling hearted, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) vi. (3) **Nrf.** Of a horse with tender feet: 'If yow mind, that there hoss go wunnerful feeling like; he ha got a rare tander fut' (W.R.E.). (4) **Sc.** My thumbs, they are not very sore, only they are something feelless, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 42, ed. 1871. **Cld.** I swarft amang his hands, An' feelless lay, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) *Marmaiden* (JAM.). (5) **m.Yks.**[1] He's very feely; he soon knows when he's hurt.

6. A smell, odour.

w.Yks. What a queer feel there is about (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**[5] A nasty feel.

FEEL, *v.*[2] Lan. Preterite of *to fell.*

s.Lan. PICTON *Dial.* (1865).

FEEL, see **Feil, Fool.**

FEELDIN(G, *sb.* Wil. A feeling, sensation.

n.Wil. 'Tis a dreadful feeldin (E.H.G.).

FEELIMAGEERIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Knick-knacks, gew-gaws, odds and ends, useless trifles.

I dinna ken fat use thae soshilist triangles an' ither feelimageeries like hen's taes are genna [going to] be to you, SALMOND *My Man Sandy* (1894) 62.

FEELTH, *sb.* Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Also in form **felth** Nhp.[2] War.[23] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] [fīlþ, felþ.] Feeling, sensation.

Rut.[1] Had his feet any more feelth in 'em when you seed him to-day? **Lei.**[1] His feet is mortified, an' hasn't got no feelth in 'em. **Nhp.**[1] I can tell by the feelth there's a thorn in my finger; **Nhp.**[2] He's lost his felth. **War.**[234] **w.Wor.**[1] I be that starven, I 'an't got no felth in my 'ands nor my fit. **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** I be that starved I haven't 'ardly no felth i' my 'onds (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] Er've no felth uv'er right 'and.

FEEM, *v.* Cai.[1] A term used in the game of marbles: to lie by.

FEENEEKIN, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A person of small stature, and of a tart, finical disposition.

FEEN(T, see **Fient.**

FEEPER, *sb.* Cor. Also written **feaper.** [fī·pə(r).] A whistle made by boys from sycamore twigs, or the stalks of wheat.

Cor. Young shoots of sycamore, as well as whitethorn, are known as May in Cornwall, and from green twigs of the former and from green stalks of wheaten corn children . . . make a rude whistle, which they call a 'feeper,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 225; **Cor.**[3] **w.Cor.** A kind of whistle made by country lads, blown in May (M.A.C.); They were soon disturbed, however, by the shrill tweeting of feapers, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 92.

FEEPS, *sb. pl.* Cor. Also written **feaps**; and in forms **fapes** Cor.[3]; **feebs** Cor.[12] [fīps, fēps, fībz.] The game of pitch and toss.

For aw would minchey [play truant] play at feaps, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 4; **Cor.**[12a]

FEER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Also Lei. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Also written **feir** Sc. (JAM.) Abd.; **fier** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **veer** w.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[1] Glo.[1] Hmp. Wil.[1] [fīr, fiə(r), w.Cy. viə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A furrow. Wil.[1]

2. *v.* To draw the first furrow in ploughing; to mark out the first 'lands' or 'ridges' before ploughing the whole field.

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (JAM.) **Abd.** From the practice of feering always in the crown of the rig and gathering to the same point, the tendency was to pile up the ploughed land in a series of long narrow mounds, ALEXANDER *Rur. Life* (**1877**) 37. **Lei.**[1] To feer land, is to set it out as it is intended to be ploughed. **Hmp.** When one piece of the field has been finished the ploughman veers out a fresh piece (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.**[1] To veer out the rudges. [None but the expertest of the ploughmen are entrusted to feer land on a farm, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 164.]

Hence (1) **Feering**, *sb.* (*a*) the furrow drawn to mark out the 'lands' or 'ridges' before ploughing the whole field; (*b*) a space of ploughed land containing a varying number of furrows; cf. **but(t**, *sb.*[4] **1**; (2) **Feiring furrow**, *phr.*, see **Feering** (*a*).

(1, *a*) **Abd.** Tamson has it, for his feerin's the best, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 26, 1898). **Per.** As plooman-lads wi' steady grup Draw oot their feerin, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 67. **s.Sc.** Make haste and draw your feerin (A.C.). **Lth.** When a field is to be plowed, one goes before, and marks off the breadth of every ridge, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for it. This is called the feering (JAM.). (*b*) **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Feerings differ from 'buts' in being made as level as possible; 'buts' are high on the ridge, and correspondingly low in the 'reän': 'buts' are on wet lands—feerings on dry lands. **Hrf.**[1] Ploughed land is said to be laid out into broad veerings when many furrows are turned up on each side against the same ridge. **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] The aggregate number of furrows between every two reens or water furrows. (2) **Abd.** At the outset every ploughman has to cut his feirin furrow in the line of the small wooden pins, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 241.

[2. OE. *fȳrian*, to cut a furrow.]

FEER, *sb.*[2] Hrf. Oxf. Also in form **vere** Hrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to take a feer*, to run a little way back for the better advantage of leaping forward. (K.) Cf. **fease**, *sb.* 6.

FEER, see **Fere**, *sb.*[1], *adj.*, **Fier.**

FEERACH, see **Foorich.**

FEERDY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **faerdy** Sh.I.; **feirdy**, **ferdy** (Jam.); **fierdy** S. & Ork.[1] Bch. [fī·rdi, fē·rdi.] **1.** *adj.* Strong, able-bodied, in good condition, hale, hearty.

Sc. A ferdy man (Jam.). Sh.I. I haena a shaef parteenin' ta me 'at's seed faerdy, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898); He's a faerdy bairn (K.I.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1] 'Wark fierdie,' fit for work, *MS. add.* Bch. I needna' tell the pilgets a' I've had wi' fierdy foes, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 19; At last we, like fierdy follows, flew to 't flaught-bred, thinkin to raise it, *ib. Jrn.* (1742) 15. Fif. I'm come to ca' Your ferdiest to the fecht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 119.

Hence **Ferdy-limbed**, *adj.* strong in limb, stalwart, sturdy. Fif. Men ferdy-limb'd and swank and hale, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 92.

2. *sb.* A person who wears well in constitution. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[**1.** Norw. dial. *ferdig*, strong, hearty, in good condition (Aasen).]

FEERIE, *sb.* Sh.I. An epidemic or disease peculiar to dogs. S. & Ork.[1]

FEERIE, *adj.*[1] Sc. Written **feirie** Sc. Ayr. [fī·ri.] Clever, active, nimble, esp. in phr. *feerie o' the feet.* Also used *advb.*

Sc. To call a man eloquent or feery o' the feet, is to speak of him in synonymous terms, *Donaldsoniad*, 364 (Jam.); An' himsel baith feirie an' crouse at e'en, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* 1806) I. 348. Ayr. The fient ma care, quo' the feirie auld wife, Burns *The Deuk's dang owre my Daddie.* Lth. *Gen.* with *neg.* It is said of one who is not fit for walking from lameness or otherwise: 'He's no feerie of the feet' (Jam.). e.Lth. A soond man, hale an' feery o' the feet, Hunter *J. Inwick* 1895) 113. Dmf. Kimmer can cast owre it [the river] her cantraips an' spells, An' feerie, can cross it in twa braid cockle shells, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 60.

Hence **Feerilie**, *adv.* cleverly, actively, nimbly. Per. (Jam.)

[Als fery and als swippir as a page, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 28. Norw. dial. *farig*, active, fresh, in good health (Aasen).]

FEERIE, *adj.*[2] Fif. Lth. (Jam.) Looking weakly, in a bad state of health.

FEERIN, FEERIOUS, see **Fearin(g, Furious.**

FEERISH, FEEROCH, see **Fairish, Farrach.**

FEERRICH, FEERSUNS, see **Foorich, Fasten's**, *sb.*

FEERY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **ferie, fiery** Sc. (Jam.); **firie-, firry-** Sc. [fī·ri.] Tumult, noise, bustle, confusion; rage, passion. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Feery-fary.**

Sc. Still used (Jam. s. v. Farie); Argument, flum flams, and fearie-fairies, could not be treason, *Jrn. Strafford's Trial*, Lett. i. 285 (Jam.); The firie-farie and the fecht, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846); All folks were in a fiery farrie, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 65. Bch. Syne the queans wis in sik a firry-farry, that they began to misca' ane anither like kail-wives, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 17. Per. (Jam.); Peter's in an awfu' feery-farry the nicht, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 141; Dinna pit yirsel intae a feery-farry, *ib. K. Carnegie* (1896) 163. Fif. Sailzie kirk wi' weir and wraith, And make a fieric-faric, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 22. Edb. Yet for all this heat, and fiery fary, Good honest Kaillie to the last did tarry, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 345, ed. 1815. Nhb.[1] Now what needs aw this feery-fary? *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 12. *Obs.*

[Cupido . . . Quha reft me, and left me In sik a feirie-farye, Montgomerie *Cherrie* (1597) 252.]

FEESE, FEESH, see **Fease**, *v.*[1], **Fetch**, *v.*

FEESHIE, *int.* Sc. Also written **feechie.** [fī·ʃi.] An exclamation, holding a person to a point, used in var. games, &c.; see below.

Per. A boy says, 'I'll fight you'; the lad threatened says 'feeshie,' which settles matters: they must fight. Or, in playing marbles, you aim at one; 'feeshie' is called, which prevents you from changing your mind. Tabled cards are played cards by crying 'feeshie.' 'Come now, John, feechie'; or 'feechie doun' [play at once] (G.W.).

FEESKS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Tufts of disordered hair, &c. Hence **Feeskit**, *adj.* dishevelled, matted, or frizzled, like hair in disorder. S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*

FEESS, FEETEN, see **Fetch**, *v.*, **Foot.**

FEETH, *sb. Obs.?* Sc. Also written **feith.** A net, fixed and stretching into the bed of a river. Also in *comp.* **Feeth-net.**

Sc. The largest feith-net is 6 fathoms long, 2 fathoms deep at the river end, and 1 fathom at the land end, *State Leslie of Powis*, 109 (Jam.). Abd. They set short nets called feeths in some corners of the river and salmon are often found entangled in the meshes of these nets, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 218 (*ib.*).

FEETH, *adj.* Yks. Also written **feeath.** [fiəþ.] Hesitating, reluctant.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 61; e.Yks.[1] When Ah gat tĭ knaw spot was hanted Ah was varry feeath o' gannin, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

FEEZE, *v.* Sc. Also Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Also written **fease** Kcd.; **feaze** Sc. (Jam.) Hrf.; **feese** Sc.; and in forms **faise** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1]; **faize** Sc. (Jam.); **vaz(e** Glo.[1] [fīz, fēz, Glo. vēz.] **1.** To screw, twist, turn. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Gie it [a chain] back, I'll feese you a new tether for your coo, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) i. Cai.[1] Esp. applied to the wooden screw which regulated the driving-band of a spinning-wheel. Nai. To turn a screw nail, *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) Kcd. He quickly gied the bags a hease, The chanter round did gently fease, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 102 Frf. Hurra'd an' cheer'd an' feez'd his chanter, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820–50, ed. 1882. Fif. I downa laugh, I downa sing, I downa feeze my fiddle-string, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 43. e.Fif. The preen o' her shawl was feezed roon' to her shoother head, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx; Tibbie made maist praiseworthy efforts to feeze her fingers oot o' my loof as lang as I held them fast, *ib* xxii.

Hence **Feeze-nail**, *sb.* a screw-nail. Rxb. (Jam.)

2. Of cloth, &c.: to unravel, fray out, become unwoven. *Gen.* with *out.*

Sc. Applied to cloth that has been rent, when the threads separate from each other, and assume the form of the raw material (Jam.). Cai.[1] To become frayed by the woof giving way, so that only the warp remains. Nai. To have the woof at the end of a piece of cloth, or ribband, rubbed out from the warp, *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) Hrf. To untwist or unravel the ends of twine or rope, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Glo.[1]

Hence **Faizins** or **Feazings**, *sb. pl.* the stringy parts of cloth when the woof is rubbed out from the warp. Sc., Rxb. (Jam.)

3. Phr. (1) *to feeze about*, *fig.* to hang off and on, keep near one spot; to shuffle or potter about; also used *fig.*; (2) — *into*, to ingratiate oneself, worm into confidence; (3) — *off*, to unscrew; (4) — *on*, to screw; (5) — *up*, *fig.* (*a*) to flatter; (*b*) to work up into a passion.

(1) Sc. When other ewes they lap the dyke, . . . My ewie never play'd the like, But feez'd about the barn wa, Ritson *Sngs.* (1794) I. 287 (Jam.). Sh.I. Dis time da ting he's feezed aboot, He dusna dee, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). n.Sc. To move backwards and forwards within a small compass, as when a person wishes to keep near one point (Jam.). Glo.[1], w.Cy. (Hall.) (2) Sc. It is sometimes said that one feezes himself into the good graces of another (Jam.). Nai. *Gl. Surv.* (*ib.*) (3, 4) Sc. (Jam.) (5) Sc. (*ib.*), Cai.[1]

4. Of a razor or sharp instrument: to have the edge jagged, turned up at the side.

Sc. Get a verrule put to your staff; the end o't's a' faiz'd (Jam.).

5. *Fig.* To rub hard; to do a piece of work with energy.

Bnff.[1] Fin a geed in, a got her feezin' up the washan.

Hence **Feezan**, *sb.* (1) a continuance of hard rubbing; (2) with *at* and *up*: great energy at work. Bnff.[1]

FEFF, *sb.*[1] Sc. In form **fief** Edb. [fef, fīf.] A bad smell, a stench. Also used *attrib.* in *comp.* **Fief-like.**

Cai.[1] Applied by mothers to infants troubled with wind. Edb. I could not refuse to give them a hand down the stair with the coffin, which had a fief-like smell of death and sawdust, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxi.

FEFF, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Ess. To obtrude, thrust or put upon one, esp. in buying and selling. See **Feft.**

We in Essex use feffing for putting, thrusting, or obtruding a thing upon one, *donum* or *merces obtrudere*, Ray (1691) *Pref.*; 'To feff upon,' to obtrude or put upon in buying or selling (K.); Ess.[1]

[The same word as ME. *feffen*, to present a person with

anything. And feffe False-witnes with floreines ynowe, *P. Plowman* (B.) II. 146. Fr. *fieffer*, to infeoffe, to grant an inheritance in fee (Cotgr.).]

FEFF, *v.*[2] Lan. Also in form **faff**. [fef, faf.] To flatter, 'butter up'; to fawn, play the hypocrite.

'Theaurt faffing me.' A common word to-day, *Manch. City News* (Oct. 1, 1898); Don't feff me (J.L.).

FEFF, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[3] e.Suf. (F.H.) **1.** *sb.* A thief. **2.** *v.* To steal.

FEFFEE DAY, *phr.* Yks. See below.

w.Yks. Folk gether in fra' far an' near when it is feffee day, Wright *Bill Hoylhus* (1867); In the case referred to by our local poet, Isaac Bowcock was the original devisor or benefactor who gave a feoffment to certain feoffees or trustees for specified purposes—to apprentice poor boys, to be distributed in benefactions, and so forth. The day when these doles are given out is 'feoffee day,' or, to imitate the abbreviated popular pronunciation, 'feffee day,' *Keighley News* (Oct. 22, 1898).

FEFNICUTE, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Also written **feffnecute** e.Lan.[1]; **feffnicute**, **fefnecute**; and in forms **faffnecute**, **fefficute**, **feffmecute**; **thefnicute** Lan.[1] [fe·fnikiut.]

1. *sb.* A hypocrite, a mean, sneaking person. Cf. **feff**, *v.*[2]

What mak' o' lennock faffnecutes are they? Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 397; The late Mr. Morgan Brierley said that when a lad he remembered its constant use by a shrewd and clever woman, who was wont to apply it to persons of feeble moral and intellectual endowments, but of some cunning. . . A correspondent speaks of the word fefnicute as if it were *obs.* It is by no means so. My mother has frequently used the word in my hearing as designating a person (generally a child) who uses diplomatic and flattering phrases to gain some end, *Manch. City News* (Sept. 24, 1898); This word I believe originated in the Rochdale district, and it is still used in the outlying villages of that town, *ib.* (Oct. 1, 1898); 'Fefnicute,' or as generally used in Oldham, 'feffmecute,' is not yet gone out of use. If applied to children it is often used with the adjective 'little.' If applied to grown-up persons it is often used with the adjective 'old' or 'owd.' Asking an ancient Oldhamer for his description of its meaning he said, 'It's tellin' a foine tale to get howd o' summut,' *ib.* This word is used daily in this village (Milnrow). Applied almost exclusively to children, *ib.*; The word 'fefnicute' has almost ceased to be used in the parish of Saddleworth. It is still in use by persons who are verging on the allotted span of life, *ib.*; We'n knok thaw dokter's yed hoff theaw fefnecute, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) v; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

2. *v.* To fawn, play the hypocrite; to speak fair to a person, but revile him to others.

Don't feffnicute (J.L.).

FEFT, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lin. e.An. [feft.] **1.** *v.* To secure to any one in a formal or legal manner; to endow. See **Feff**, *v.*[1]

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] He fefted his wife on so much a year. m.Yks.[1] Lin. He fefted his wife with £200 a year, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 705; Lin.[1] All the property was fefted to the trustees. n.Lin.[1] *Obsol.*

Hence (1) **Feft.** m.Yks.[1]; (2) **Feftment**, *sb.* property legally secured; an endowment, enfeoffment. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

2. *Obs.* To persuade or endeavour to persuade; to 'put off' or dispose of wares.

e.An.[1] *Obs.* Nrf. Browne *Wks.* (1684) III. 233, ed. Bohn; (K.); Grose (1790); Ray (1691). Ess. *Gl* (1851); Ess.[1]

3. *adj.* Bespoken, claimed by right.

Sc. 'A feft seat,' 'a feft place.' Anything is said to be feft which is particularly claimed or supposed to be held by right, or in consequence of long possession (Jam.). Sh.I. 'Na!' says I, 'Aald Rasmie is feft,' Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 17.

FEG, *sb.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Chs. Midl. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Also written **fegg** N.Cy.[2]; **pheg** Shr.[2] [feg.] Long, coarse grass; dry, dead grass. Also used *fig.* and in *comp.* **Feg-grass**. Cf. **fog**, *sb.*[1]

N.Cy.[2] Wm. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 210; *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 216; Atkinson *Gl.* (1868). n.Yks.[1] Fegis here, as used with the indef. article, a single dead grass-stem. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. ne.Wor. Old matted grass in a field, very hard to cut, and blunting to a scythe (J.W.P.). s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13; (H.K.) Shr. Long or coarse grass, sometimes applied to coarse grass growing in tufts (W.W.S.); Shr.[1] Long, rank grass, which cattle refuse to eat unless they have no other; Shr.[2] The bwes un nivir ha any flesh atop on their bwons when un sich pheg as that to ate. Hrf.[12], Rdn.[1]

FEG, *v.*[1] w.Wor.[1] To scratch.

FEG, *v.*[2] Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** To propel a marble with the thumb from the curved middle of the forefinger. Cld. **2.** To knock off a marble that is lying beside another. Ayr.

FEG, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Lan. Fair, handsome, clean; fine.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); Bailey (1721); N.Cy.[2] Lan. It wur fegger a dyel ith mornin, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 21; Lan.[1] s.Lan. Picton *Dial.* (1865) 16; Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

[Feg, *pulcher, nitidus*, Coles (1679). Cp. Norw. dial. *fegst*, superl. of *fager*, fair (Aasen); Sw. dial. *fägst*, fairest (Rietz).]

FEG, see **Fag**, *v.*[1], **Fay**, *v.*[2], **Fig**, *sb.*[1]

FEGARY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Cor. Also in forms **feegary** Dmf.; **figairy** n.Yks.; **figary** Wxf. Chs.[1] War.[2] Shr.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks. [fəgē·ri, figē·ri.] **1.** A whim, freak, 'vagary'; a frolic, antic, foolish action.

Wxf. I wouldn't mind all your former figaries, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 97. Nhp.[1] Let's have none of your fegaries. Oxf.[1] When you comes to see I, we'll aa a bit of a figary, *MS. add.* Brks. *Gl.* (1852); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) e.An.[1]

2. *Fig.* A wild, exeitable temper or humour, a 'tantrum.'

n.Yks. Uər mistris iz varaniər pəst livin wi ət taims, shə gat intə saik ə figēri owər next tə naut. A brakt pliu tudər dē ən yū səd əsīn wat ə figēri t'mēstər gat intiu (W.H.). w.Cor. They were talkan . . . when she got into her fegary with the poor woman she abused so, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 64.

3. *pl.* Finery, superfluous adornments, fanciful attire.

Dmf. Grave dames in a' their nice feegaries, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 56. Chs.[1] War.[2] A bow under 'er chin, another atop uv 'er bonit, an' a 'ankicher all th' colours o' the rainbow, with a big 'air broach stuck in it—she was in fine figaries, I can tell yer. Shr.[1] 'Er's got all manner o' figaries about 'er.

Henee **Figariments**, *sb. pl.* fanciful attire, finery, superfluous adornments.

Shr.[1] I should like it made nate an' plain—no figariments about it.

[A fegary, *excursio, vaga cogitatio*, Coles (1679).]

FEGGAZ, see **Feckaz**.

FEGRIM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A whim, 'vagary'; finery.

Per. Ladies and a' For foreign fegrims did nae fling Their gou'd awa', Nicol *Poems* (1766) 94.

FEGS, *sb.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also Glo. Suf. Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **feggs** Sc.; and in forms **faags** Frf.; **faaighe** Wxf.[1]; **faggs** Ken.[1] Dev.; **fags** Glo.[1] Suf.[1] Ken.[12] Sus.[2] Wil. Dor. w.Som.[1] Dev.; **faighe** Wxf.[1]; **faigs** Sc. [fegz, fēgz, fægz.]

1. *sb.* In *phr.* expressing asseveration or astonishment: (1) *guid* or *gude fegs*, (2) *i' fegs* or *fags*, (3) *my fegs*, (4) *by my fegs*, an exclamation or expletive, 'faith.'

(1) Bch. Guid feggs, I was fley'd that she had taen the wytenonfa, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. Kcd. Gude fegs, we'll hae the Highland fling, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 88. (2) Edb. Our wives, ifegs! Had best no green at lambtime killing, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 7. Suf.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). (3) Fif. My fegs! you're richt, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 20. Rnf. My fegs, ye wad trow she was something divine, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 30. Lnk. 'Ma fegs!' quo' he, 'by a' that's great!' *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 30. (4) Bnff. Wi' wham I blythely, by my faigs, Can banish ilka care wanwordy, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 178. Rnf. Whan I gat clear o't, by my fegs, I made twa pair o' clever legs, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 60. Edb. Than be' my fegs, The words at the pen neb hung, Like new peel'd eggs, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 48. w.Yks.[5] By my fegs! lad, I'll hev hod on thuh.

2. *int.* An exclamation or mild expletive, 'faith,' truly, indeed. Cf. **faix**.

Cai.[1] Elg. Faigs, it's capital rhyme, man, Tester *Poems* (1865) 141. Abd. Fegs, an' I hed kent! Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvii. Kcd. But feggs, he was a wee o'er late, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 151. Frf. Na, faags, it was ower ill to come by, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 196. Per. Faigs, an' that's mair nor I ken mysel', Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 149, ed. 1887; Faigs, it's no cannie tae be muckle wi' the body, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 76. Fif. Faigs, ye shouldna be cauld if ye've carried that faur, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 135. e.Fif. But fegs, my man's no ae bit better, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. Slg. Fegs, I gat her on a crack, Towers *Poems* (1885) 178. Dmb. O fegs, I ken fine what I'll mak o't, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. Ayr. 'Fegs,

he's coming,' replied the intruder, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 19; But fegs, the Session says I maun Gae fa' upo' anither plan, BURNS *Answer to Epistle*, st. 5. **Lnk.** Faigs! I'll awa hame to my mither, I will, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 77, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Fegs, he'd better been in 's bed, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 17. **e.Lth.** Fegs, I'll ne'er lichtly the meenister's job again! HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 28. **Edb.** Fegs, they will ye spulzie, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773 132, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Fegs, Jemmy lad, ye may be glad, Ye've gat a chance tae quat it, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 188. **Rxb.** But, fegs, or lang ye'll hear our linties sing, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 33; Ay faigs! fu' mony ane, quo' he, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 5. **Gall.** Fegs, I do not ken, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 23. **Wxf.**[1] **Nhb.** But, fegs! he got an unco start, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 6. **Glo.**[1], **Snf.**[1] **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Ken.** Will you do so?—Faggs I will (K.); **Ken.**[12] **Sus.**[1] Why? you are smart, fegs! **Sus.**[2] It rains hard, fegs! That horse trots well, fegs! **w.Dor.** ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Fagz! dúd'n ees puut-n ulau'ng [Faith! did not I make him go]. **Dev.** Fegs, Sir Humphrey, thee may well wonder, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 70; Aw fegs! 'tez a brave bad job! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Iss, faggs! 'tis true enough, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 95, ed. 1871; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Fegs, they'll be here azoon, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 3.

Hence **Faggins**, *int.* an exclamation or mild imprecation. **Dev.** And faggins, people leek'd it much, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (ed. 1824) 157.

FEICH, FEICHT, see **Feigh, Faicht.**

FEID, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **fead** Per.; **feade** Nhb.[1]; **fede** Fif.; **feed** Per. Lnk.; **feide** Ayr. Edb.

1. *sb.* Enmity, hostility, hatred. Cf. **feud.**

Sc. And now we are freid of their feid, RAMSAY *Evergreen* (1761) I. 88. **Cai.**[1] **Per.** So fear'd was for my fead That like a thief thou ran away, SMITH *Poems* (1714-24, ed. 1853; Here lies two, they're both now dead, Of none had neither love nor feed, *ib.* 84. **Fif.** Wreth, wieth! and bluidie fede and ill To the vile strumpet on the Hill! TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 77. **s.Sc.** Whether for 'feid or favour,' WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 164. **Ayr.** Till coward Death behind him jumpit Wi' deadly feide, BURNS *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 10. **Lnk.** Let all thy Gossies . . . without feed Guess, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 21. **Lth.** To strive and speed, thro' peace and feide, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 49. **Edb.** Be ye at feid with Warldly Gain, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 406, ed. 1815; Wha lang and weary bruikt his feid, And doucht nae bell, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 46. **Rxb.** An' ilka war fiend gnaw her nails Wi' spite an' feid, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 231.

2. A cause of quarrel; an hereditary quarrel between two families.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** Their meittings in visitation of kirks, admission and deprivation of ministers, taking up feids, FORBES *Records of Kirk* (1606) 357. **Slg.** Thir oppressions of the poor, thir deadlie feids with their awin companions, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) v, ed. 1843. **Nhb.**[1] The ancient blood feud common on the Border in former times.

3. An enemy.

Sc. Danger my dead is, false fortune my feid is, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 284. **Nhb.**[1]

[I. By force of . . . cruell Juno throw ald ramembrit feid, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 22; A man . . . þat haldes wreth in hert and fede, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 27455. OFr. *faide, fede*, 'haine' (GODEFROY); of Germ. origin; cp. G. *fehde*, OE. *fǽhþ*.]

FEIFFLE, *v.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also in form **fiffle.** To work in a clumsy or foolish manner. Hence **Feifflan** or **Fifflin**, *ppl. adj.* clumsy.

FEIGH, *int.* Sc. Also written **feech, feegh, feich.** [fīx.] An exclamation of disgust. Cf. **feuch.**

Sc. Better cry 'feigh, saut!' than 'feigh, stink,' HENDERSON *Prov.* (1830) 70, ed. 1881. **Sh.I.** Feech! Tak him awa', lass. Yon's da smell o' girse, *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897). **Abd.** Feich! dear be here! I b'lieve I'll spue, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 30; Slaverin' an' kissin' a man she hadna seen nor heard tell o' for years . . . Feich! *Abd. Wkly. Press* (June 25, 1898). **Frf.** Feech, man, ye're no owre the hog score, INGLIS *Am Flk.* (1895) 96. **Lnk.** Ye stink o' leeks, O feigh! RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 262 (JAM.). **e.Lth.** An' he has the face to come here, an' tak his seat in the session, rubbin shouthers wi' honest men—feegh! HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 193.

Hence **Feighing**, *prp.*, *fig.* making exclamations and signs of disgust.

e.Fif. I was dancin' aboot i' the floor, stuffin' my mou' wi' the sugar, gruein', an' feighin', an' shylin' my chaps like mad, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii.

FEIGH, FEIGN, see **Fay**, *v.*[12], *sb.*[2], **Fain**, *adj.*[1]

FEIGNYIE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Written **feinyie** Cai.[1]; **feinzie** Sc.; **fenzie** Sc. n.Cy. [fē'nji.] To feign, pretend.

Sc. Tho' she be fair, I will not feinzie, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 44. **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** The king himsell Did fenzie Jove's command, An' said, he bade him in his sleep Lat Troy's tow'rs still stand, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 22. **Abd.** A bonnie story to say that the peer innocent was feignyin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Edb.** Spae-wives fenzying to be dumb, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 132, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Fenzied**, *ppl. adj.* feigned, pretended.

Fif. They tauld their captive's fenzied plight, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 128.

FEIK, see **Fike**, *v.*

FEIL, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **feal** Per.; **feel** Rxb. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **feele** Slk.; **fiel** Ayr. Dmf. [fīl.]

1. Comfortable, cosy; clean, neat. Also used *advb.*

Per. Women keep us aye sae feat an' feal, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet.* (1897) 142. **Ayr.** That... haps me fiel and warm at e'en, BURNS *Spinning Wheel*, st. 1. **Rxb.** But snug frae the blast feel and dry, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 35; The bed . . . Is clean and feel as only lair King ever lay on, *ib.* II. 139; Her blankets air'd a' feil an' dry, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 103. **Rxb., Dmf.** A feil room (JAM.); One who has thoroughly warmed himself after being very cold says that he is 'feil now' (*ib.*). **Dmf.** I barr't the ootmaist door, And hapt me fiel and warm, REID *Poems* (1894) 62.

2. Smooth, soft, downy, velvety. Also used *fig.*

Slk. If she had been as bonny, an' as gentle, an' as feele as Jeany, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 185 (JAM.). **Rxb., Dmf.** (JAM.), **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Fine flannel is feel (M.P.); **Cum.**[1]

Hence **Feely**, *adj.* soft, smooth, velvety. **Nhb.**[1]

[I. God . . . made þat lond so feele to be celer of al heele, TREVISA *Higden* (1387) I. 399. OE. *fǽla*, pleasant, comfortable.]

FEIL, FEIL-BAG, see **Fail**, *sb.*[1], **Fillibeg.**

FEIM, FEIND, FEINT, see **Fame, Fient.**

FEIR, FEIRDY, see **Feer, Fere, Fier, Feerdy.**

FEIRIE, FEIROCH, see **Feerie**, *adj.*[1], **Foorich.**

FEIST, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lan. Also in form **foist** Lan. A breaking wind without noise.

Lth. (JAM.) **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[A feist, *crepitus surdus*, COLES (1679); Fyyst, stynk, *lirida*, *Prompt.* Cp. OE. *fisting*, G. *fist*.]

FEIST, *sb.*[2] e.An. A smell of closeness or fustiness. Cf. **foist**, *sb.*

e.An.[1] This cask has a feist in it.

Hence (1) **Feistiness**, *sb.* fustiness; (2) **Feisty**, *adj.* close, fusty; mouldy, injured by damp.

(1) **e.An.**[1] (2) **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.R.E.) **e.Suf.** Used of flour, cake, mustard, pepper, cocoa, &c. (F.H.)

FEIST, *sb.*[3] Suf. Also in form **foist.** A puff-ball, probably *Lycoperdon Bovista.* (B. & H.); e.Suf. (F.H.) Cf. **bull-fiest, fiesti-baa.**

FEIST, *v.* and *sb.*[4] **Bnff.**[1] **1.** *v.* To make exertion with difficulty and little effect. Hence **Feisting**, *ppl. adj.* weak, unable to accomplish much. **2.** *sb.* An exertion with little effect. **3.** A weak person.

FEIT, FEITH, see **Feat**, *adj.*[1], **Feeth**, *sb.*

FEIT(T, *sb.* Lin. [fīt.] A field, paddock. See **Fitty**, *sb.*

MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *fet* (*feet*), a little grass-plot (AASEN, s.v. *Fit*).]

FEIVL, *sb.* Sh.I. Snow falling in large flakes. S.& Ork.[1]

FEL, FEL(D, see **Fall**, *v.*, **Feel.**

FELCH, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] A tame animal. (HALL.)

FELDE, *sb.* *Obs.* Lin.[1] A failing or decline in health.

FELE, FELF, see **Feal**, *v.*, **Felloe.**

FELFAA, FELFAR(E, FELFER, see **Fieldfare.**

FELFIT, FELFOOT, FELFUR, FELFUT, see **Fieldfare.**

FELK, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [felk.] The felloe of a wheel. See **Felloe.**

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 537; **w.Yks.**[1] They welted t'cart ower yusterday, an brak... two felks, ii. 286; **w.Yks.**[234], **ne.Lan.**[1]

FELKING-BOARD, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. See below.

w.Yks. A board on which wool, or unscribbled shoddy, was laid, in order that it might be thoroughly beaten with sticks, generally by two or four men (M.F.).

FELL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Pem. Suf. Ken. Sur. Som. In form vell Pem. w.Som.[1] [fel, w.Cy. vel.]

1. A skin, hide, esp. in phr. *flesh and fell.*

Sc. The horse . . . belongs to a person who will make your honour . . . most welcome to him, flesh and fell, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) ix; I wad hae had you, flesh and fell, *ib. Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 356, ed. 1848. Abd. On a fell Hard i' the nook, he seats himsel', BEATTIE *Tales* (1813) 58 (JAM.). s.Sc. I thocht a' alang it micht belike be e'en the fell o' a coo, SNAITH *Fiercheart* (1897) 73. Edb. He that buys and sells the beet, Must give me collops of the cow; Sic like I can go o'er the fells Of merchandize, to make abuse, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 393, ed. 1815. Rxb. The fell or skin . . . becomes hard, and sticks closely to the flesh and bones, *Agric. Surv.* 149 (JAM. s.v. Fell-ill). Gall. I had slapped the poor beast's fell, to put out the flames, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxi. n.Yks. Aye, . . . stock an' crop, flesh an' fell thegither, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) xxvi, n.Yks.[12], n.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 422. Suf. (E.G.P.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Fell-monger**, a dealer in hides; (2) **-monger's poake**, see below; (3) **-rot**, a species of rot in sheep; see below; (4) **-wool**, the wool taken from sheep-skins in distinction to the 'fleece-wool' shorn from the living animal.

(1) n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). n.Lan.[1] War.[3] Nearly *obs.* in Birmingham. w Som.[1] Vuul-, *or* vael-muung-gur. A man whose trade it is to buy sheep-skins, and to treat them with lime, so as to get the wool off. He then sells the skins, called pelts, to the tanner, and the wool to dealers or manufacturers. (2) Ken., Sur. This manure has, for ten years past, been used upon the stiff grounds in the counties of Surrey and Kent, HUNTER *Georgical Ess.* in *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 22. (3) s.Sc. Apparently [so] denominated from its affecting the skin or fell (JAM.); Others speak of many kinds of rot . . . the felt-rot, the bone-rot, and other rots, *Essay Highl. Soc.* III. 465 (*ib.*). (4) n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Som.[1] In this district fell-wool [vuul-ĕol] is the usual name—in most others it is skin-wool.

3. The flesh immediately under the outer skin.

Sc. More properly it denotes the cuticle immediately above the flesh (JAM.). Ayr. See how she peels the skin an' fell, As ane were peeling onions! BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 12.

[1. ME. *felle*, skin (*P. Plowman*); OE. *fel* (*fell-*); ep. G. *fell.*]

FELL, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written fel Wm. [fel.] **1.** A hill, mountain; high, open, untilled ground; a moor, moorland.

Sc. Two or three claps of distant thunder . . . followed, . . echoing . . . among the range of heathy fells, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) vi. Per. Gloamin' . . . Steals slow ower fell an' fountain, EDWARDS *Lyrics* 1889) 29. Rnf. My native land, . . Her woody dells, her boggy fells, BARR *Poems* 1861) 83. Lnk. The towering fell, the cottaged dell, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 54. Ayr. Flee awa owre the muirs and fells as straes would flee alang a stoory road in June, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 101. Edb. Faes cleekt aff the western fells Wi' victor's paws, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 160. Bwk. Not even the bee's long murmur Among the purple fells, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 59. Dmf. I've seen the morn Breck bonnie ower this lanesome fell, REID *Poems* (1894) 70. Gall. Hills of 300 to 800 or 900 ft. are called Fells (A.W.). n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Any moor or open waste, properly only of an alpine tract; N.Cy.[2] Nhb. Ah'se been amang t'sheep on t'fell, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Ruined*; Nhb[1], Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Lakel. In the lake district it is applied to particular mountains, as Scawfell, Kirkfell, and is applied to a mountain district generally which is termed 'The Fell.' The unenclosed upland common is also called 'The Fell,' ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. Ah was hardly iver off t'fells, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 8; It's sae neyce to luik owre the black pasture, The fells abuin aw, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 16; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[3] If there were nea fells there wad be nea deals, *Prov.*, 175. Cum., Wm. More properly a chain of high steep hills, and high lands fit only for pastures, NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. Wm. Loo' the', he cū's lowpin' o' t'fells, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 8; I lost me sel on thor plaguy fels, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 24. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Chains of mountains not admitting of cultivation, WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1], n.Lan. (W.S.), n.Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fell-bloom**, the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (2) **-country**, the hill or moorland country or district; (3) **-foot**, the foot of a rocky hill; (4) **-head**, the top of a mountain, not distinguished by a 'pike'; also used *attrib.*; (5) **-header**, see **-sider**; (6) **-ousel**, see **-throstle**; (7) **-side**, a hillside, a mountain district; (8) **-sider**, one who lives on the hills or 'fells'; (9) **-slope**, the slope of a hill; (10) **-throstle**, the ring-ousel, *Turdus torquatus*; (11) **-yat**, a gate opening on to a moor or 'fell.'

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) Nhb. A well known character in the fell-country, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 83. (3) Slk. In the house at the fell-fit, where the burn is a spring, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 72. (4) Cum.[1] Wm. Yan o ther decals up amang t'fells—a fell-head spot amackily, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 1; Soa heigh an' ta, com yan an' o, O' t'fell-head rank an' file, *ib.* pt. ii. 37. (5) Wm. He's a fell-heeder thoo can tell bi his twang (B.K.). (6) Lan. (G.E.D.) (7) Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. If you ax where I come frae, I say the fell seyde, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 55. Lan. Comin' up the fellside, WAUGH *Winter Fire*, 15. n.Lan.[1] London for riches, Preston for pride, Kendal for poverty on the fell-side, *Local Rhyme*. 8) Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. Fell-seyders, and Sowerby riff-raff, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 42; Among real fell-siders, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 4. (9) n.Yks.[2] (10) Cum. Commonly called Fell Throstle, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 457. (11) Cum. They beaath leevt iv a farm clwose teh Torento fell yat, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 10.

3. A fairly level field on the top or side of a hill.

Ayr. The partridge loves the fruitful fells; The plover loves the mountains, BURNS *Westlin Winds*, st. 2; By mosses, meadows, moors, and fells, *ib. Twa Herds* (1785) st. 15.

[1. In frith and fell Saul soght dauid for to quell, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 7697. ON. *fjall*, a mountain.]

FELL, *sb.*[3] Der. [fel.] **1.** Mining term: the lead ore as first extracted from the mine. Also called **bouse** (q.v.).

Fell, bous, and knock-barke, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 266.

Hence **Fell-heap**, *sb.* minerals, ore, and extraneous substances, thrown into a heap promiscuously in the state they are drawn out of the mine.

MANDER *Miner's Gl.* (1824).

2. A district out of the ordinary mining locality.

MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.*

FELL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng.

1. *v.* To bring to the ground with a blow or stroke; to knock down, stun.

Edb. Ye've felled me wi' your nieve,—ye've felled me outright, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. Slk. If you do I'll fell you, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 260. Nhb.[1] We didna want to hurt them, so we just felled them an' flang them oot, OLIVER *Nhb.* (1835) 156. Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. I still cud fell him in my turn, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 1st S. 30. Wm. I think when he said it, a streea wad hae fell't me, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 44. n.Yks.[1] He fell'd em, stoups, rails, and a'. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. I'll fell onny on 'em 'at does itageean, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 3; w.Yks.[15], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Fell-down**, *sb.* a fight, struggle; (2) **Felled**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* prostrate with illness, &c., overcome with surprise; (3) **Fell't-sick**, extremely sick, so as not to be able to stir.

(1) Gall. Wading thro' the fields o' gore, Full freely took their chance at fell-down, pell mell, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 9. (2) Sc. She was that felled and dowf-like—aye in a kind o' dwawm, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) vi. Cld. (JAM.) n.Yks.[2] 'Fell'd with an ailment,' prostrate with sickness. Lan. I'm welly felled wi' seeing him, GASKELL *North and South* (1855) xxxvi. (3) Cld. (JAM.)

2. To kill; to injure severely or fatally.

Sc. She juist felled hersel' at Craigo, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1872) 104. Sh.I. Hit's a miracle 'at shū wisna fell'd, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897). Cai[1] Enff. There some fat hens sit o' the bawks, Gudewife, ye maun gae, haste ye, fell ane, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 62. Bch. I wan the vogue, I Rhaesus fell'd, FORBES *Ulysses* (1742) 25. Abd. For our Meg, she'll fell hersel', COCK *Strains* (1810) l. 104; 'Fat's happen't?' 'Yer gweed-sin's fell't l' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 36. Fif. To fecht an' fell the Frenches, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 25. e.Fif. We happened to hae a fat swine o' twenty stane wecht to be felled, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Lnk. I'm fley't 'twill fell him Sic news to hear, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 70.

3. Phr. (1) *to fell two dogs with one stone*, *fig.* to kill two birds with one stone; (2) *I'll be* or *I'm felled* or *were I felled*, an exclamation or expletive equivalent to 'I'll be hanged.'

(1) Sc. This, Drudgeit said, 'would be felling two dogs with one

stone,' SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) i. **e.Fif.** It wad enable us to fell twa dogs wi' ae stane, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. (2) **Lth.** My mither aye thinks I'm to sit still and spin; Whan the sogers gae by, war I fell'd I maun rin, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 206, ed. 1856. **w.Yks.** Then I'm felled if I can tell what they wor, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 27; **wYks.**[1]

4. *Fig.* To overcome, 'floor,' do for, do away with.

Abd. Ye bla' my whistle! It wad fell ye, Ye hinna breath, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 19. **Per.** Oh! I fear I'll fell thy frowns, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 102, ed. 1853. **Cum.** He never knew the man who could 'fell' him in wrestling, in shearing, in dipping, in drinking, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) v. **w.Yks.** This iz t'ninth pen'orth o' parkin nobbut, an' ah want ta fell t'lot, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 17; **w.Yks.**[15] A man not only fells an ox when it is hide-whole, but fells a crop of it when roasted.

Henee **Feller**, *sb., fig.* a hearty eater. **w.Yks.**[5]

5. Weaving term: to finish a 'pieee' or 'cut'; to finish a warp.

w.Yks. She felled her piece on Wednesday, *Bradford Obs.* No. 9948, 7; Suzy, bring me some moar cops, or I sal nivver have t'webb fell'd fer a month, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1877) 24; Shoo'd deed withaat a nooatice, An' shoo had'nt fell'd her warp, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 22.

Henee (1) **Fellers**, *sb. pl.* the marks existing in the warp at the end of each 'piece'; (2) **Felling**, *vbl. sb.* the aet of finishing a warp; (3) **Felling-rod**, *sb.*, see below.

w.Yks. (1) *Phases of Bradford Life*, 199. (2) Weaving it up to the end as nearly as possible (W.T.); (J.M.) (3) A rod that is put through the end of the warp and held by cords or canvas to the warp beam, as the warp can be let off and woven till the end gets almost up to the gear (*ib.*).

6. Phr. (1) *to fell out*, (*a*) to finish weaving the last 'eut' of a warp; to weave a stripe in the end of a 'piece' with weft of a different shade or colour; (*b*) of beams: to come to an end, to become empty; (2) *to fell the web*, to cut off and stitch a 'piece' when woven; *fig.* to finish off anything.

w.Yks. (1, *a*) (R.H.R.); (S.K.C.); CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) *Gl.* (*b*) A seet o' beams are felling aht to-day (W.C.S.). (2) He's fell'd web (W.T.); Ah fried him a pund a steak an' some onions an' he fell'd t'web (J.T.).

7. Fishing term: to let out or cast a net from a boat. Also with *out*.

Sc. Which shot is commonly used by felling or laying the net up the water, to intercept fish going out by the sea, *Leslie of Powis*, 55 (JAM.); They did not describe the exact place where they felled it off, nor where they hauled the net, *ib.* 197

8. To befall, chance, happen, esp. in phr. *well fells me, ye*, &c.

n.Sc. Well fell's me now, my ain gude lord, These words do cherish me, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 199, ed. 1875. **Elg.** Weel fells ye, honest carle, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 164. **Abd.** Well fell's us 'at's in bigget bouns, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 34, ed. 1873; 'They tell me he's better up on't nor ever.' 'An' weel fell's 'im,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 130; Well fell me now, my lad I'll shortly see, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 86, ed. 1812 **Per.** Dool fell the swain that's mang'd wi' love, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 19.

9. *sb.* A knock-down blow.

e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26; **e.Yks.**[1] If thoo disn't mind Ah sal be givin thā a fell inoo. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

10. The fall or 'drop' of lambs. See **Fall**, *sb.* 4.

Suf.[1] 'Of the first fell,' of the earliest dropping.

11. Weaving term: a breaking of all the threads in a spinning-mule.

w.Yks. Sometimes the spinner would stop an instant in his work. The result would be a 'fell,' and all ends down, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 15.

12. Lot, fate, destiny.

Ags., Abd. Wae's my fell! Alas my fell! (JAM.) **Abd.** And for the haddocks! wae's my fell, They're out o' reason, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 41; O wae's my fell, Is that ye, Colin; are ye there yourscll? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 58, ed. 1812; I ne'er can hope, alas! my fell! To win his length, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 9.

FELL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[5] **s.Cy. Dev. Cor.** Also in form **vell.** [fel, vel.] 1. *v.* To pare or separate the turf entirely from the soil in grass-land; to pare or plough thin. Cf. **burn-beat, denshire.**

Dev. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355; **Dev.**[1] The balk or narrow slip which is left in velling the land, 38. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** The ground, which is generally a lay from four to seven years old, having been stripped or velled, is dragged, harrowed, and rolled, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 543.

Henee (1) **Felling**, *vbl. sb.* the aet of ploughing up the turf or upper surface of the ground, to lay it in heaps to burn; (2) **Felling-plough**, (3) **-zole**, *sb.* a plough used to pare or separate off the turf in breaking up grass-land.

(1) **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Cy.** RAY (1691); A term used by the Western burn-beaters, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681); BAILEY (1721). **Dev.** When velling is performed, the wing of the share is turned upward, forming a sharp comb upon its outside angle, *Vancouver's Surv.* in MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 296; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 450; **Dev.**[1] Of the same nature as spading or skirting. **w.Dev.** For velling, the share is made wide, with the angle or outer point of the wing turned upward to separate the turf entirely from the soil, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) 143. **Cor.** If an old grass field with a thick face is to be taken into culture, the skimming plough is used, and the process is called felling, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 118. (2) **n.Dev.** A velling-plough an' a dradge, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 66. (3) **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. *sb.* Part of a plough.

n.Dev. Bobby 'th vaught 'e vor es sel' Haimses, a hanniber, a vell, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 67; May sexton's shoul, or ploughman's vell, Hulve not wan turf where they two dwell, *ib.* st. 98.

[Prob. conn. w. **fell**, *sb.*[1]]

FELL, *adj.*[1] and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Shr. Nrf. [fel.] 1. *adj.* Savage, fieree, eruel; terrible, stern. Also used *advb.* and *fig.*

Sc. A fell beast if brought to bay, but otherwise not hurtful to man, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1896) 41; The fell auld lord took the Whig such a swank wi' his broadsword, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **Elg.** Awn, fell Pride, look owre the wreck Thou spreadst by flood and field, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 51. **Abd.** 'What's broucht ye here at sic a time?' 'Fell needcessity, sir,' MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, xxxiii. **Frf.** Tir'd o' that fell midnight-dance, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 7. **Rnf.** Ye . . . nurs'd such spite and rancour fell Against the crew, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 126. **Ayr.** Aft honour droons In fell despair, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 188. **Lnk.** The puir wee things [birds] were sairly smit Wi' that fell eastlin' breeze, LEMON *St Mungo* (1844) 51. **Lth.** Shouted slogans of fell focs at jar, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 26; I sing o' danger, fire, and sword; Fell faes are coming near ye! MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 222, ed. 1856. **Peb.** Fell author of destruction, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 33. **Dmf.** I'd sink as soon in Nith's fell flood, As you offend, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 39. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Fell memory, like a mirror true, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 123. **n.Yks.** She's timerous to please, and varra fell. . . Nean's yable to abide her crueltie, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 600. **Lin.** Woā then, wiltha? dang tha!—the bees is as fell as owt, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 10; The bees are fell to-day (J.P.F.). **n.Lin.**[1] I shall look as fell as a bull at Scawby man next time he cums.

Hence **Fell-bred**, *adj.* of a vicious kind. **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Of disease, illness, &c.: fatal, deadly.

n.Lin. Bud it's as fell as th' black-feaver, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 18; **n.Lin.**[1] It's a very fell complaaint.

3. Keen, pungent, biting in flavour; tasty.

Abd. Pree the cheese, Ye winna fin't that fell, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 30. **Ayr.** The dame brings forth in complimental mood, To grace the lad, her weel-hain'd kebbuck, fell, BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 11.

4. Keen, eager, desirous; energetie, striving, busy. Also used *advb.*

Ayr. Wi' an appetite on his mind as fell as the hunger of a rabiator, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlix. **e.Lth.** Man, ye maun hae a fell drouth! HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 225. **Nbb.** Moother was a fell yan for early kirstnins, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong.* **Cum.** She's a gay fell an (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[2] **n.Yks.**[1] T'au'd horse trails mair an hau'f t'draught. He's ower fell by owght. T'young un's keen; but t'au'd chap—he be fell. He weean't be bet wiv a lahtle; **n.Yks.**[2] He eats his meat varry fell [eagerly]. They're quite fell about it. Thoo's mair fell for thy dinner than rife for a race. **Lin.** I'm that fell, get out of my way do! (W.W.S.) **Nrf.** There's a wonnerful show of these new-fangled . . . reapers . . . and I'm rarcly fell on seeing them, HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) II. xiv.

5. Sharp, acute, intelligent, shrewd; severe, 'eutting.'

Sc. A fell body, an acute person; sometimes 'wyss and fell' (JAM.); Sandy, that 'fell' body, one of Edinburgh's 'crusted characters,' KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 60. **Rnf.** Some wily lass

. . . hands him, wi' her Glaumour gift, sae fell, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 21. **Lnk.** I'm thinkin' wee Brosy will sune be ready for the schule. They tell me he's a fell ane and terrible like his father. FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiv; The fellest fortune-teller e'er was seen, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 33, ed. 1783. **e.Lth.** They a' said I was a fell body, an' that I had come ower Geordie raal fine, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 42. **Edb.** Epitaphs on sumphs and hashes Right fell an' keen, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 8. **Gall.** Sally's tongue's baith dreich and fell, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 116, ed. 1897. **Keb.** There's noa feller loon At coontin', psalm, or carritch, But tent ye this, he's feller still at sowens or at parritch, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 140. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1]

6. Mighty, strong, valiant, vigorous; also used *fig.*

Sc. A bonny terrier that, sir—and a fell chield at the vermin, I warrant him, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxii; He made a fell spring from the house door to the cart, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 298, ed. 1894; Isn't she a fell singer? GREY *Misanthrope's Heir* (1897) xxii. **Fif.** In Wallace' days fell deeds were done, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 13. **Ayr.** A' north o' the Tweed are to strike a fell blow at Embro', JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 39. **Lnk.** The lass was forty, fat, and fair, Sprightly and blythe and fell, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 11. **Edb.** Auld Scotia's food . . . That's reared thumpin queans an' fell, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 124. **Rxb.** Her doughty sons in days langsyne Defied her fellest foemen, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 71. **Nhb.**[1] 'She's a little fell 'un'—said in complimenting a servant girl, not robust, who had done more than could have been reasonably expected. 'A fell bit callant'—a brave, enduring little body. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.** He's a fell ane at a brae side (J.Ar.). **Yks.** A plough goes too fell when going deeper than is wished, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.**[1] Of the ploughshare and coulter, when the former is set so as to enter the earth too deeply, the latter so as to 'take too much land'; **n.Yks.**[2] I wasn't i' fell order.

7. Grave, serious; important, momentous; strange, extraordinary.

Sc. It's a fell thing, wean, that ye canna stand still a minute. 'He's a fell fallow,' a strange, unaccountable sort of fellow (JAM.). **n.Sc.** It was a fell time wi' me, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 115. **Fif.** It's a fell trauchle, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 173. **s.Sc.** A pause ensued, a moment's breath, Before the last fell tug of death, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 201. **Edb.** It masters a' sic fell diseases, That would ye spulzie, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 145, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** I gat . . . Some business letters sharp and fell, REID *Poems* (1894) 214.

8. Great, exceedingly large.

e.Sc. He gaed back thinkin a fell lot o' himsel', SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxx. **Frf.** A fell bit o' me was buried in my laddie's grave, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) vi. **Per.** There's a fell puckle left, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 11. **Fif.** Puir lass, she made a fell steer [stir], ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 26. **Dmb.** Ye needna be in sic a fell hurry, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. **Ayr.** He has a fell sicht o' siller i' the stocks, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 158. **Nhb.**[1] 'He'd a fell job on't,' the work took more doing than was anticipated.

Hence **Fell**, *sb.* a quantity, large amount.

n.Shr. He can spare some, he's got a fell of it (E.P.).

9. *adv.* Very, exceedingly, used as an intensitive.

n.Sc. Liars will lie on fell gude men, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 18, ed. 1875. **Abd.** Meal was fell chape, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 210. **Frf.** She was 'complaining fell about her back the day,' BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xvi; I think I would fell like it, *ib. Tommy* (1896) 119. **Per.** The auld Scots sangs are fell humorous, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet* (1897) 76. **Fif.** To gar the lazy hours slide by, Fell janty jokes the shearers try, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 124. **e.Lth.** I likit him fell weel, HUNTER *J. Inwick* 1895) 21. **Ayr.** The Laird o' Clumbeith, a fell sturdy auld billy, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 26. **Edb.** 'Mang them fell mony a gausy snout Has gusht . . . wi' blude, FERGUSSON *Poems* 1773) 156, ed. 1785. **Gall.** They're baith fell fond o' airin' their waistcoats at the plate, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 409. **Yks.** Kinraid were just fell again him, and as for that matter, so was I, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) III. vii.

Hence **Felly**, *adv.* exceedingly.

Cum. For a meyle they ran at least Till a' war felly spent, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 37.

[I. For he was proud, fers, and fell, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 2197. OFr. *fel*, 'farouche' (LA CURNE).]

FELL, *adj.*[2] **n.Yks.**[2] Flat-shaped, shallow.

'That shovel's ower fell,' i. e. not concave enough.

FELL, FELLEN, see **Fail**, *sb.*[1], **Fall**, *v.*, **Fellon**.

FELLENLY, *adv.* **Sc.** Vigorously; effectively, extremely well.

e.Per. Used by an elderly man (c. 1882) in describing the action of a patent harrow. 'It brok' the clods fellenly' (W.A.C.).

FELLET, *sb.* and *v.* **Glo.** Ken. Also in form **vellet** **Glo.**[12] [fe·lit, ve·lit.] 1. *sb.* The portion of a wood felled annually; a portion of felled wood.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 151; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[12], **Ken.**[12]

2. *v.* To fell a certain portion of a wood annually. **Glo.**[12]

FELLFAW, FELLFO, FELLFOR, see **Fieldfare**.

FELLICKS, *sb. pl.* **Lan.** The felloes of a wheel. (HALL.) See **Felk, Felloe**.

FELLING, *ppl. adj.* **Lin. Hmp.** In *comb.* (1) **Felling-axe**, an axe with a long and narrow head used for felling trees; (2) **-bird**, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Hmp.**[1] Sometimes called the stripping bird. It derives its names from its note, being about the time (April) when oaks are felled and the bark stripped.

FELLOE, *sb.* Var. dial. forms in Eng. and Amer. See below. (1) **Fally**, (2) **Felf**, (3) **Felly**, (4) **Felve**, (5) **Fillie**, (6) **Vally**, (7) **Vellar**, (8) **Veller**, (9) **Velly**, (10) **Villy**. Cf. **felk**.

(1) **se.Wor.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** The felfes of the waines, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 35. **m.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Ivery time t'wheels went roond they [t'spekes] knattlt back an forret in t'felleys like drumsticks, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 217. **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** MARSHALL *Reports Agric.* (1818) I. 268. **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.** MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1818) II. 176. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 330.] (4) **n.Yks.**[12], **e.Yks.**[1] (5) **Cai.**[1] [The fillies so worn, that the spokes shall be ready to start out of their sockets, LISLE *Husbandry* 1757 44.] (6) **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf**[2], **Glo.**[1] (7) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (8) **w.Som.**[1] Vuul·ur. (9) **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**[1], **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **w.Som.**[1] Vuul·ee. **n.Dev.** ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 36. **nw.Dev.**[1] (10) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 422; (W.M.M.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

FELLON, *sb.* **Sc.** Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Hrf. Also **Dev. Cor.** Also written **fellen** Cum. w.Yks.; **fellin** Nhb.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **felon** Bnff. Ant. Yks. Der.[1]; and in form **vellon** Cor.[2] [fe·lən, -in.]

1. A whitlow, boil; a local inflammation. Also in *comp.* **Bone fellon.**

Bnff. Spring whitlow grass, *Draba verna*. Roadsides. A very small herb used in whitlows or felons, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 293. **Ant.** (W.H.P.), **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] A painful swelling, frequently in a finger, or other part of the hand, arising from an abscess, which suppurates and breaks after a time, and very frequently, then, is accompanied by the passage of particles of the bone. A painful disorder of the hands or other members of the human body, of the nature of an abscess. **n.Lan.**[1] **Lin.**[1] I have a fellon coming upon my thumb. **n.Lin.**[1], **Hrf.**[12], **Cor.**[1]

2. An eruption on the skin, a rash.

Nhb.[1] **n.Yks.**[2] A kind of eruptive disorder in children. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Der.**[1] The red-gum in children. *Obs.* **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300.

3. A disease in cows, caused by cold; see below.

Ant. A hardening in a cow's udder (W.H.P.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] The primary symptom being a bad cold. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** As for grease, or the glanders, reed watter, or fellen, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 146; **Cum.**[1] **Yks.** She'll strike felon if we sign'er w'ile it's so stormy (F.P.T.). **n.Yks.**[1] The udders of cows are frequently thickened and enlarged in the progress of the disorder, in which case the term Yuer-fellon is employed; **n.Yks.**[2] The tightness and soreness of a cow's skin from cold. 'Cripple fellon,' the lameness in the legs of cattle from fellon. **ne.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] A skin disease, incident to cattle. **w.Yks.** A gentleman farmer, having some cattle affected by the foul or fellen, . . . and having heard that an old man . . . was famous for curing the disease, went to consult him. HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) v; **w.Yks.**[1] Her yowyer is seea hellerd wi' t'fellon, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**[2] A disease of the joints in cattle. **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **nw.Dev.**[1] Known by the various names of black-leg, black-quarter, quarter-evil, and quarter-ill. Setons are frequently employed as a preventive, because they are supposed to draw off the impurities of the blood. **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Felloned**, *pp.* hide-bound.

w.Yks. T'cah's fellon'd; her hide's as fast as owt, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Fellon-grass**, (*a*) the plant *Imperatoria Ostruthium*; (*b*) the black hellebore, *Helleborus niger*; (*c*) the green hellebore, *H. viridis*; (*d*) the herb Robert, *Geranium*

Robertianum; (*c*) the *Angelica sylvestris* (?); (2) **-herb**, (*a*) the mouse-ear hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*; (*b*) the chickweed, *Artemisia vulgaris*; (3) **-wood**, (*a*) the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*; (*b*) see **-grass** (*a*); (4) **-wort**, see **-grass** (*d*).

(1, *a*) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] The grass or herb boiled with other things to cure the fellon. (*b*) **Cum.** The leaves of this plant are much used for making setons or setters in cattle (B. & H.). (*c*) **Wm.** (*d*) **n.Yks.** (*e*) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (2) **Cor.**[1 2] (3, *a*) **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.** (4) **n.Yks.**

[1. *Panary*, a felon or whitlow at the end of a finger, COTGR.; A fellon or impostumation under the rootes of the nailes, BARET (1580).]

FELLOW, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **fallow** Sc.; **fella** m.Lan.[1]; **feller** War. Wil. Som. Amer.; **fello** e.Lan.[1]; **feller** Dor.; **felly** w.Yks.[2 3] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] [fe·lə, fe·li.] **1.** *sb.* An associate, companion, comrade, equal.

Lth. Ae douce, mensefu' well-faur'd queen [quean] ... With heid an' hairt sae stock'd to be her lord's fit fallow, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 151. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** 'Fellies,' he added, turning to the crowd. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 60. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Dor.** That I midden be a hemm'd in by the vlocks o' your fellors, BARNES *Sug. Sol.* (1859) i. 7.

Hence (1) **Fellow-folks**, *sb. pl.* people of corresponding character; companions. **n.Yks.**[2]; (2) **Fellowly**, *adj.* familiar, free. **Ken.**[1 2]

2. A man, male person. See **Follow**, *sb.*[1]

Lakel.[2] **Lan.** These are felly's shoon, aren't they, mam? WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iii; Aw's be a felly, soon, shan't aw, mam? .. Little lads o' groon into fellys, don't they mam? *ib.* **Lan.**[1] Sithee, that first is a felly; t'other are o' women. **m.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Fellow-fond**, *adj.* fond of men, amorous; love-smitten, in love.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A fellow-fond lass.' 'A fellow-fond fit,' a female love-fit. **e.Yks.**[1] Said of girls who run coquetting after young men. *MS. add.* T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

3. A young, unmarried man; a sweetheart.

Lan. I've browt thee a felly. BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 208; **Lan.**[1] Mam, eawr Mary's getten a felly neaw; aw met 'em i'th lone to-neet. **Hrf.**[1] [Amer. A young woman's feller is the particular one who is 'sparkin'' her—paying her attention with possible matrimonial intentions, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 388.]

4. A husband.

w.Yks. When my felly comes home to his drinkin, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1871) 29; Her felly said 'at shoo hadn't lost th' use ov her teeth, *ib. Budget* 1869) 82; **w.Yks.**[3] Au've lost my felly sin' Au saw yo.

5. A contemptible person.

Sc. For I see by thy ill colour, Some fallow's deed thou hast done, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 92. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* 1892). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885).

6. *pl.* Servants employed in husbandry.

Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804).

7. *v.* To match, find the equal.

w.Som.[1] Very common. Aa'l bee baew'n yùe doa'un fuul'ur dhik dhae'ur duug, **neet** dheen twain'tee muy'uld u dhu plae'us [I will be bound you do not match that dog within twenty miles].

8. To swagger about, bluster.

w.Yks. (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**[3] He fellies about. **Lan.** Felleyin up and down, CLEGG *Sketches* 1895).

Hence **Fellying**, *ppl. adj.* swaggering, blustering.

Lan. Yo stuck up, felleyin, ugly thing, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 68.

[1. They said every one to his fellow, Come, and let us cast lots, BIBLE *Jonah* i. 7. 2. Moyses was a wonderful felowe, and dyd his dutie being a maried man, LATIMER *Ploughers* (1549), ed. Arber, 29.]

FELLOWSHIP, *sb.* **Lin.** Friendly conversation.

Lin.[1] Agate-house with Bill, we had some fellowship. **sw.Lin.**[1] We had a little fellowship together.

FELLY, *v.* **Nhb. Dur. Yks.** In form **fello** **m.Yks.**[1] [fe·li.] To break up fallow land; to plough a ridge towards the 'reen' in contradistinction to gathering up towards the 'mid-rig.' See **Fallow**, *v.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Nhb**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1 2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] To plough a field in fallow for the first time, in the spring, is to fello it. To plough it the second time, is to 'stir' it.

Hence **Fellying**, *vbl. sb.* the first ploughing after a corn-crop. **Yks.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

FELLY, see **Fail**, *sb.*[1], **Felloe**, **Fellow**.

FELS, *sb. pl.* **n.Cy.** [Not known to our correspondents.] The felloes of a wheel. (HALL.)

[*Gantes*, the felles of a cart-wheel, COTGR.]

FELSH, *v.* **Lin.**[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [felʃ.] To renovate a man's hat.

FELT, *sb.*[1] **Yks. Nrf. Som.** [felt, w.Som. velt.] A skin, raw hide.

w.Yks.[1] **w.Som.**[1] Vült, dried untanned skin of any animal.

Hence **Felt-pulling**, *prp.* pulling the hair or fur out.

Nrf. [Hares] fighting on a moonlit night in a rush-marsh ... smacking each other in the face, and felt-pulling, EMERSON *Birds* (ed 1895) 325.

FELT, *sb.*[2] **Sc. Irel. Nhb. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. e.An Wil. Som.** Also in forms **falt** Oxf.; **velt** w.Cy.; **vilt** Glo.[1] [felt, fæt, velt.]

1. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*.

N.I.[1] The fieldfare is here called the large blue felt. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.), **Stf.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lei.**[1] The cock and hen, being somewhat dissimilar, are sometimes distinguished as 'cock-felts' and 'hen-felts.' **Nhp.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 5; **Nhp.**[1] Often called Cock Felts, in distinction from the Redwing, *Turdus Iliacus*, with which it congregates; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** (W.H.C.); (H.S.H.); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** (L.M.R.); **Oxf.**, **Brks.** *Science Gossip* (1870) 119. **Bdf.** Commonly called 'pigeon felts' (J.W.B.). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. **Suf.** (C.T.) **Wil.** The ploughboys call the fieldfare 'velts,' JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 301; The Fieldfare is perhaps better known as the Velt, a rustic pronunciation of felt or Pigeon-felt, *Science Gossip* (1870) 119; **Wil.**[1] The usual name for the bird in n.Wil. **w.Som.**[1] Fuult, vuult (rare).

Hence (1) **Felty**, (2) **Velder-** or **Veldey-bird**, (3) **Velly-bird**, the fieldfare. *Turdus pilaris*.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Hrf.**[2], **Brks.**[1] (3) **Glo.**[1]

2. The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. Also in form **Feltie**.

Slg., Bwk. The names of the missel thrush and fieldfare are often interchangeable, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 2. **Oxf.** (H.A.E.)

3. The redwing, *Turdus Iliacus*.

N.I.[1] **Lei.**[1] A 'hen-felt' usually means a redwing. **Nhp.** SWAINSON *ib.* 5. **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

FELT, *sb.*[3] and *v.* **Sc. Yks. Not. e.An.** [felt.] **1.** *sb.* A thick matted mass of any fibrous substance; a thick growth of weeds, &c.

Bnff.[1] The lan's a' ae felt o' weeds. That steer hiz a richt felt o' hair. **e.An.**[1] This land is all a felt. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. The couch-grass, *Triticum repens*.

Sc. It seems to receive this name, because the ground is matted by it so as to resemble the cloth called felt (JAM.); This soil ... is apt to be overrun with the creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of 'felt' or pirl-grass, *Statist. Acc.* XI. 374 (*ib.*).

3. A sod of grass.

Not. It's getting a nice felt on it (L.C.M.).

4. *v.* To become matted or entangled; to interlace fibres of wool, &c., into a compact textile fabric.

Bnff.[1] 'Up' is at times added. 'The tatie-lan' is a' feltit up [or feltit] wee weeds.' [The wool will work or felt much more easily, ARMATAGE *Sheep* (1882) 4.]

Hence (1) **Felting**, *vbl. sb.* the process by which wool, &c., is made into a compact textile fabric; (2) **Feltit**, *ppl. adj.* matted or entangled; stiffened by wet, &c.

(1) **w.Yks.** BAINES *Yks. Past* (1858) 629; (J.M.) (2) **Sh.I.** Wi weet an' gutter feltit, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 26; He an' Betty wis tyin' her feet afore dey sood peel aff da feltit pells o' 'oo' 'at wis still apon her, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897).

FELT, see **Feal**, *v.*

FELTER, *v.* and *sb.* **Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo. Oxf.** Also in forms **falter** n.Cy.; **filter** Glo. [fe·ltər, fe·ltə(r).] **1.** *v.* To entangle, intertwine, mat together. *Gen.* in *pp.* Cf. **cotter**, *v.*[2]

N.Cy.[1], **n.Yks.**[1 2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Tha'll get that kite tail feltered if ta doesn't mind (J.T.); Havin' getten his hand feltered i' th' worset, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 24; It were feltered up wi' all mak o' stuff, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xii; **w.Yks.**[1] Her hair war seea felter'd an cotter'd wi' ellocks, ii. 286; **w.Yks.**[3 5], **e.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] **Glo.** To felter one's hair, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 153.

Hence (1) **Feltered**, *ppl. adj.* matted, entangled; shaggy, unkempt, rough-coated; (2) **Feltering-comb**, *sb.* a comb.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1] It's hard to say what a raggy lad an' a feltered foal may turn to, *Prov.* **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.**[1] As shaggy and rough as a feltered foal; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** [Pease] pull the best when they are the most feltered togeather, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 57. **w.Yks.** Used to denote the condition of a warp, where the threads are in a tangled or disordered state, and consequently difficult to weave (W.T.); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

2. To encumber, cling about. Also used *fig.* to confuse, 'maze,' stun.

Abd. Wi' Lindy's coat aye felt'ring her aboon, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 66, ed. 1812. **Edb.** Whose main design and chiefest aim's to felter Thy best friends feet, by drinking helter skelter, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 378, ed. 1815. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Aw wor felterin' my brain, *Yksman.* (1876) 36.

Hence **Feltered**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* confused, stammering.

Sc. Wi' felter'd tongue, and flichterin heart, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 234. **Slk.** The muckle, duddy, feltered gouk, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 73, ed. 1866.

3. To weave any piece of cloth in a faulty manner. Fif. (Jam.)

4. To filter, fall in drops. Also used *fig.*

Rnf. Clear springs felt'ring frae the lian, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 85. **n.Yks.** The wind is said to get feltered by blowing through a hedge (I.W.).

5. *sb.* A knot, tangle, tangled mass. Also used *fig.*

Fif. A' yer felters will be detected, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 99; A fault in weaving (Jam.). **w.Yks.** I got them out of felter, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1879) 49; Shoo left him to get aht ov his felter as weel as he could, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 1, 1896).

[1. Feltred, entangled, Coles (1677); In wardlie effairis thay war sa feltired, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scott.* (1596) I. 109.]

FELTH, FELTIFARE, -FLIER, see **Feelth, Fieldfare.**

FELTRICS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lin. Also written **feltrix** m.Yks.[1]; and in form **felteric** n.Lin.[1] [fe·ltriks.] A disease in horses; see below.

n.Yks.[1] Great thickening and hardness of the skin and the integuments beneath take place, and the hair becomes matted and staring; **n.Yks.**[2] Knotty enlargements beneath the hair and skin of horses. **ne.Yks.**[1] A disease in the course of which lumps filled with watery matter appear underneath the belly. **n.Lin.**[1]

FELTYFARE, FELTYFLYFR, see **Fieldfare.**

FELVE, FELVERD, see **Felloe, Fieldfare.**

FEMALE-HEMS. *sb. pl.* Lin. The common hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit.* (Hall.), Lin.[1]

FEMBLE, *sb.* Lin. e.An. s.Cy. Sus. Also in form **fimble** n.Lin.[1] Ess. Sus. [fe·mbl, fi·mbl.] The female plant of the hemp, *Cannabis sativa*, often applied erroneously by old writers to the male plant. Also in *comp.* **Femble-hemp.**

Lin. Pull the femble or male hemp about the 20th of August, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 154. **n.Lin.**[1] Carl-hemp was used for ropes, sackcloth, and other coarse manufactures; the fimble-hemp was applied to making sheets and other household purposes (s.v. Carl-hemp). **Nrf., Suf.** In the hemp districts, the staminiferous hemp is called Carl hemp; the pistilliferous, Femble-hemp. The Carl never produces any seed, but has a weaker fibre than the Femble, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 292. **s.Cy.** Ray (1691); Bailey (1721). **Ess.** Thistle or she-hemp. As distinguished from the carle, he, or seed-hemp K. **Ess., Sus.** The female hemp, soonest ripe and fittest for spinning, but is not worth half so much as the carle with its seed, Grose (1790). [The term was constantly misapplied by old writers, but is now more correctly used for the female plant (B. & H.).]

[Fimble hemp, that is the yellow early hemp, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681); Item of a wayne or cart load of hempe, line or fembulle 2d, *Nott. Rec.* (1500) III. 451. MDu. *fimele* (*femele*), 'cannabis brevior' (Verdam).]

FEMLANS, *sb. pl. Obs.* e.Lth. (Jam.) The remains of a feast.

About 40 years ago [c. 1770] when children were invited to partake of what remained at the tables of their relations, after the jollities of Handsel Monday, they were asked to come and get some of the femlans.

FEMMEL, *v.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To select the best, at the same time throwing out the inferior articles.

FEMMER, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **fem, femor** n.Yks.[2]; **femma** Cum.; **fremmer** N.Cy.[1] [fe·mər.] **1.** Weak, frail, slender, slightly made, cranky, used both of persons and things.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] She's nobbut femmer, poor body. Mind hoo ye gan; that brig's nobbut femmer. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** It's a varra femmer bit o wark. It's a femmer consarn (J.E.D.). **Cum.** T'bank's that teiring when a body's femma and not joost sae young as they yance was, Clare *Rise of River* (1897) 84; Quite unknown except in the Alston district (J.Ar.). **n.Yks.** Them chairs is varry femmer (T.K.); **n.Yks.**[13]

Hence (1) **Femmersome**, *adj.* stiff, not supple; (2) **Femoral**, (3) **Femerous**, *adj.* slender, slight, frail.

(1) **Lan.** (T.R.S.) (2) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Of a femoral build,' said of a delicate person, or a slight-made article. (3) *ib.*

2. Effeminate. n.Yks.[2]

[Sw. dial. *femmer*, active, light (Rietz); Norw. dial. *fimm*, quick (Aasen); ON. *fimr*, nimble (Vigfusson).]

FEMMIL, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *adj.* Firm, well-knit; athletic. Fif., Rxb. **2.** Active, agile. Rxb. **3.** *sb.* Strength, substance, stamina.

FEN, *sb.*[1] Irel. n.Cy. Stf. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also Dev. Cor. Also in form **ven** n Wxf.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1] [fen, ven.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Fen-berry**, (*a*) the marsh-wort, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*; (*b*) the bog-berry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*; (2) **-cock**, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; (3) **-cricket**, the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*; (4) **-deek**, a dike or drain; (5) **-man**, an inhabitant of the Fens; (6) **-nightingale**, a frog; (7) **-oaks**, willows; (8) **-slogger**, see **-man**; (9) **-thrush**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

(1, *a*) **Cor.** An herb called *samolus*, marsh-wort, or fen-berries, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 416, ed. 1896. (*b*) **n.Cy., Stf.** [Vaccae Vaccinii Palustris, quae sc. in Paludibus crescunt, Skinner (1671).] (2) **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[1] (3) **Lin.**[1] [So called, because like a mole it buries itself with great expedition in the ground, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); People call them fen crickets. White *Selborne* (1789) 176, ed. 1853.] (4) **e.An.**[1] (5) **Lin.** A Fenman's dowry, threescore geese and a pelt (a sheepskin, which was formerly used as an outward garment), Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 731. **Nrf.** Yon fenman's cottage, cosily nestled amid those stunted willows, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 12. (6) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 733. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. **Suf.** A croaking frog is sometimes so called, but the more common name for it is March bird, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 363. **e Suf.** (F.H.) (7) **sw.Lin.**[1] (8) **Lin.** And so we find the 'Fen sloggers' cutting the banks in a wet time and purposely flooding the country, *Lin. Pocket Guide* (1874) 26. (9) **Nhp.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 2; **Nbp.**[1] Called also Marble-thrush, Gaw-thrush.

2. Mud, dirt. **Wxf.**[1]

Hence (1) **Venie**, *adj.* dirty; (2) **Venn-scrape**, *sb.* a mudscraper, similar in shape to a large hoe.

(1) **Wxf.**[1] 'Venie bogher,' a dirty road. 'Venie sheardh,' a dirty gap. (2) **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. Peat, a bog. Also used *attrib.*

Dev. The venn land, being of a spungy consistency . . . such [peat soils] as are under the venn, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXIX. 571; 'Eef the cock mout'th avore the len, There'll be nort else seps [except] mud an' ven.' Although 'Ven' is very common on Dartmoor, meaning a fen or bog, and frequently occurs as a place-name throughout Dev., I have only heard it, except in the above prov., in combination with other words, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); The peat or black earth of Dartmoor is still called 'ven' or 'fen,' *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 310.

FEN, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Ken. **1.** *sb.* Mouldiness. See **Fenny.**

Fen, the name of a very pernicious distemper to which hops are subject. It consists of a quick growing mould or moss which spreads itself with great rapidity, and occasions dreadful ravages in the hop-grounds, *Complete Farmer* (1766); The leather was covered with blue fen (D.W.L.).

2. *v.* To grow mouldy. (K.)

[1. OE. *fyne*, mould (fungoid growth).]

FEN, *v.*[2] Oxf. Brks. Suf. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Som. Amer. In form **ven** Brks.[1] [fen] An exclamation used by boys

in var. games, esp. marbles, meaning 'I forbid'; see below. Cf. fain, *v.*

Oxf.[1] A word used in play which means you are free, and cannot be caught. 'Fen keeps' means you cannot keep marbles, &c. when won; 'fen twos,' that you cannot keep two if won. **Brks.**[1] If one player says, 'ven knuckle-down,' this means that his opponent must shoot his marble without resting his hand on the ground. **Suf.**[1] A boy at marbles, his taw slipping, cries 'Slips over again!' to authorize another attempt; which his adversary averts by sooner, or more quickly, exclaiming 'Fen slips over again.' **Ken.** Boys who find money cry 'fen halves,' i. e. 'I forbid you to go halves'; so in any game 'fen' is called for a truce (G.B.); Freq. heard in e.Ken. and common some thirty years since, in and about Canterbury, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 58. **Hmp.**[1] In freq. use among schoolboys, and applied in var. ways. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); A boy at marbles will say 'Fen pleads,' meaning that a stone, &c. must not be removed (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] Much used by boys in their games, [fai·n slŭps] at marbles, [fai·n pee·peen] at hide and seek, &c. **Colloq.** 'I am fly,' says Jo, 'but fen larks, you know,' Dickens *Bleak House* (1853) xvi. [Amer. 'Fen heist!' don't hoist or raise your hand while shooting, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 61; When you said 'fen clearances' your opponent had no right to clear away the rubbish lying between his marble and yours. The phr. 'fen everything' deprived your opponent of all privileges. When boys saw a dead animal they would say 'fen all round my family and spit out' and then would spit, *ib.* 219.]

[The same word as ME. *fend*, to forbid (*Towneley Myst.*, 9). Fr. *défendre*, to forbid (Cotgr.).]

FEN, see **Fend.**

FENCE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Se. Also e.An. [fens.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Fence-fed**, well-fed, stall-fed; (2) **-louper**, *fig.* an intractable person, one who goes beyond bounds.

(1) **Frf.** She was a sleek an' fence-fed beastie, Made fat an' fair wi' tit-bits tasty, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 123. (2) **Sc.** I got charge to take the young fence-louper to the Tower here, and deliver her to the charge of Lady Mansel, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxx.

2. A hedge.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 61. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** Cut that fence down, and fill the gaps in the other with canker branches (C.D.).

3. *v.* To act as a protection against; to protect from, defend.

Sc. A cup of sack shall fence the cold, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xix. **Edb.** Lawyers might flyte, an' strangely fence the plea, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 278. **Suf.**[1] Dew yar butes fence? [keep the wet out]. **e.Suf.** That hedge won't fence out the pigs (F.H.).

Hence **Fencible**, (1) *adj.* capable of bearing arms for defence; (2) *sb. pl.* the defenders of the country, militia.

(1) **Lnk.** We cannot be against the raising of all fencible persons in the land, and permitting them to fight against this enemy, for defence of the kingdom, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 2, ed. 1828. (2) **Frf.** Here he would be met by the doughty fencibles, now in council assembled, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 41; He felt for Britain and her woes, And joined the fencibles, Sands *Poems* (1833) 42.

4. To formally open an assembly or court of law.

Sc. Not to own or answer to any court fenced in the name of Charles Stuart, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 334, ed. 1871; They wunna fence the Court as they do at the Circuit, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxi; The custom, after falling into disuse in the courts of law, has been hitherto retained in the service of Brieves before the Macers (Jam.). **Fif.** A number sufficient to fence the Assembly, Scot *Apolog.* (1642) 147, ed. 1846.

5. Phr. *to fence the tables* or *the Lord's table*, to address intending communicants, warning off those who are unworthy to receive the Communion.

Sc. (Jam.); Oh for a Sacrament Sabbath at Kencairn, and Mr. Fulton fencing the tables, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 15; This used to be an elaborate business, but it is now less common, and less formidable (A.W.). **Bnff.** I also fenced the tables, served three... and gave the concluding address, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 439. **Gall.** Then he set himself to fence the tables, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 22.

Hence (1) **Fencing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of delivering the address to intending communicants; (2) **Fencing-prayer**, *sb.* the prayer used at the 'fencing of the tables.'

(1) **n.Sc.** When the 'fencin'' is completed the bread and wine are handed round, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 290. (2) **Gall.** Mess Hairry was at his fencing prayer in the Kirk on a Sacrament Sabbath, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 120.

FENCE, *v.*[2] Cmb. [fens.] To mess about with water; to let it slop from side to side.

Ernest Giddens is fencing, Sir (W.M.B.).

FEND, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **fen** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] s.Not. [fend, fen.] 1. *v.* To defend, protect, guard, shelter. Also used *intr.* to escape harm.

S. & Ork.[1] **Abd.** Fend her couthie heart frae care, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 102. **Lnk.** Hap ye fu' snod in the faulds o' my plaid, To fen' ye frae the dew, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 161; Ne'er a shoe to fend their feet, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 103. **Edb.** My trees in bourachs owr my ground Shall fend ye frae ilk blast o' wind, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 137, ed. 1785; Boist'rous winds mayhap portend That the ripe corn will hardly fend, But shaken be, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 40, ed. 1801. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **w.Yks.**[2], **Glo.**[2]

Hence **Fender**, *sb.* a defender. n.Yks.[2]

2. To argue, altercate, recriminate; to attempt to prove or disprove by argument, *gen.* in phr. *fending and proving.*

N.Cy.[1] **s.Dur.** She's always fenden' an' preuven' [spoken of a quarrelsome gossip] (J.E.D.). **Cum.** Grose (1790); Fendin' and pruivin' [proving] is the old term, still in lively use here, for disputing and altercations among neighbours; short, I think, of litigation (M.P.); **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1 2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ther wor a good deeal o' fendin' an' provin', Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1875) 46; Fending is also arguing; almost quarrelling, in the phrase 'fending and proving,' used of the mutual recriminations of persons who repudiate personal responsibility for some mishap, and try to throw the blame on one another, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[1 4] **Lan.** Another common expression is 'fending and proving,' Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 17. **Chs.**[1] Dunna thee ston theer fendin and provin, but get to thi wark; **Chs.**[2] 'You must fend and prove him,' used when a person is not easily convinced; **Chs.**[3], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I niver goä near hand him at 'lection times, he's alus fendin' an' provin' aboot Mr. Gladstone. **Nhp.**[1] It is common to say, 'Don't stand fending and proving there,' when a person persists in endeavouring to make his own case good. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* Han they settled about the fut-way yet? theer's bin a sight o' fen'in' an' provin'. **Oxf.**[1] Thar's gwain t' be a fendin' an' provin' at 'Amboro' about what Billy 'Arris said 'e yerd Tommy Long say about Polly Lar'ner. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **s.Cy.** Holloway. **Ken.** 'To stand fending and proving,' denying one thing and asserting another (K.).

Hence (1) **Fend-heads**, *sb. pl.* matters of dispute or contention, sources of strife; (2) **Fendible**, *adj.* admitting of justification, argument, or defence; plausible; (3) **Fending**, *vbl. sb.* quarrelling, altercation, disputing.

(1) **n.Yks.** Aye, they're at fend-heeads alriddy (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1 2] **e.Yks.**[1] Jack an his wife's awlas at fend-heeads, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **n.Yks.**[1 2] (3) **w.Yks.** 'He thinks about nothing but fending,' about no'hing but disputing, or vindicating himself (C.C.R.); A varry deal less gossapin, an fendin, than thear wor, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1869) 53.

3. To ward off, keep back, turn aside. Also used *fig.* to guard against, take precautions or preventive measures. *Gen.* with *off.*

Sc. Ye aye had a good roof ower your head to fend aff the weather, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxvii. **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **Frf.** Or ever fendit rain or dew, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 15, ed. 1882. **Ayr.** Here stands a shed to fend the show'rs, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 9. **Lnk.** An' fend aff the blast that blew gusty an' dour, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 39. **Lth.** It'll fend the weet an' stand the blast better, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 183. **Gall.** She fended them off, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) i. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1] Fend off that keel. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He strake seldom but fended and dodged, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) i. **Not.**[1] If turkey cock runs at ye fend him off wi' yer stick. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 153. **Brks.**[1] 'E should be keervul to vend aff taaykin' cawld at this time o' year. **Hmp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **I.W.**[1] **Dor.** Ladies know what to fend hands against, Hardy *Tess* (1891) xii. [Lap-cocks... which fend off much rain, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 237.]

Hence (1) **Fend-caul**, *sb.* anything adopted to keep off the cold; also used *attrib.*; (2) **Fend-off**, *sb.* a fender for a boat; (3) **Fend-off-post**, *sb.* a post set in the ground to protect an object from injury by carts, &c., coming in contact with it.

(1) **n.Sc.** To hear them bleatin, Wi' scarce a hap-warm fend-caul teat on, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 60 (Jam.). (2) **War.**[3] **Wor.** 4 Fend-offs (E.S.). (3) **N.I.**[1]

4. To strive, struggle, work hard in gaining a livelihood. Also used *fig.*

S. & Ork.[1] To fend for a liveen, *MS. add.* **Lth.** Sic wark For lang I tholed an' fendit, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 40. **Bwk.** Sae lang as I can pay the rent We'll fend thegither, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 283. **Ayr.** Semple-folk maun fecht an' fen', BURNS *Gane is the Day.* **Dmf.** Nane kens how auld Kimmer maun fecht and mann fen, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 59. **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[13] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] He may fend as he likes—he'll never do well. **w.Yks.** I'll fend wi' it mesen (C.A.F.); **w.Yks.**[1] He fends hard for his living; **w.Yks.**[3] A jay is a bird fonder of stealin' fruit nor fendin'; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Astčad o' cronking thear, gehr up an' fend abart,'—assist in the work of the house. **Lan.** Him that fends for his livin', WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 14, ed. 1871; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] Fendin' fer a leevin'. **Chs.**[2]; **Chs.**[3] In hard times we must fend to live. **n.Stf.** I'd make a shift, and fend indoor and out to give you more liberty, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 45. **Der.**[2]

Hence (1) **Fendable** or **Fendible**, *adj.*, (2) **Fending**, *ppl. adj.* industrious, hard-working, plodding, laborious.

(1) **Cum.** An industrious thrifty widow is called a fendable body here (M.P.). **n.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Hees waxen a gay, leathewake, fendible, whelkin, haspenald tike, ii. 289. (2) **w.Yks.**[3]

5. With *for*: to make shift, provide for, keep, esp. in. phr. *to fend for oneself.*

Sc. Ane wad hae carried me through the world, and friended me and fended for me, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xx; I'm a Stewart, ye see, and must fend for my clan and family, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ii. **Sh.I.** He's had nane ta fend for him sin him at belanged ta me wis ta'en, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 31. **Per.** What ken a young thing like you about fendin' for a bairnie? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 28, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Ye maun fend for yersel', ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 45. **e.Fif.** As his bairns grew up, they had to . . . fend for themselves, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. **Ayr.** For will there's a way Aye to fen' for yersel', WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 154. **Edb.** He could fend for himself, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **Gall.** It was not our pleasure to be served by any woman. . . So . . we had to fend for ourselves, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iii. **n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721); I have twa bairns to fend for, GROSE (1790); **N Cy.**[2], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Wm.** But if they sud leev till they fend for thersels, BOWNESS *Stud.* (1868) 16; A want ta fend fer mi sell, an net be traepan aboot dewan nowt, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 33; (B.K.) **Yks.** He'll hae ti fend for hissel (T.K.). **n.Yks.**[3], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah fends fo' mysen. **w.Yks.** I loves her all t'better, 'cos she cannut fend fur hersen, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 50; WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Nip aw leet fend for hurseln, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 21; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 267; **Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.** There's this little un to fend for, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 69. **Chs.**[1] Yo seen I have for t'fend for ahr Emma's three childer, nah oo's djed an gone. **n.Stf.** I wanted to ha' lads as could fend for theirsens, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 163. **Der.** It's as well to know how to fend for yoursen, CUSHING *Voc* (1888) II. vii; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[12] **s.Not.** A fen' for mysen; a'm non beholden to him. He's big anew now to fend for hissen (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] He's fended for his sen sin' he was sixteen year ohd. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He has got a large family, and nobody to fend for them but himself. **War.** They must turn out and fend for themselves, GEO. ELIOT *Floss* (1860) I. 122; **War.**[23] **e.Ken.** She must go to the Workhouse now that she has no one to fend for her at home (G.G.). **Dev.** Thee will have to fend and fashion for thyself when I'm gone, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 20.

6. To get on, fare, esp. in phr. *how fend you?* or *how do you fend?*

Sc. Asked him how he was fending in the world, *Sc. Haggis*, 66. **Fif.** How hands your health? how do ye fend? DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 88. **s Sc.** How do you fend wi' your fiddle? Do ye mak onything o' a gnid leevin' o't? WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 259. **Rnf.** My wordy chiel', how fen' ye? PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 146; Your better half this letter sen's Informing you how weel he fen's, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 191. **Ayr.** He met wi' the Devil; says 'How do you fen?' BURNS *Carle of Kellyburn Braes*, st. 2. **Lnk.** Peace-makers aft times badly fen In rows twixt lad an' lass, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 30. **Slk.** I couldna ken how ye micht be fennin in the Tent for fish, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 26. **Dmf.** I'm fain to ken . . . how ye fen', QUINN *Heather* (1863) 39. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] How fends it? how are you? **Nhb.** Ah'm nobbut luiked in to see hoo ye and t'bairn were fendin', *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong.* **Cum.** Auld friend, how fend ye? STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 47; Wey, Jacob, how fens te? RAYSON *Poems* (1859) 21; How fens te, Tommy? ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 99. **Wm.** I'd kna haw they fend all, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 112, ed. 1821; Hoo does he fen at plewin? He nobbut fens varra poorly (B.K.). **w.Yks.** How fend ye? DYER *Dial.* (1891) 49; How fend you? HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

7. To subsist, maintain or support life; to live, exist.

Sc. There is neither bread nor kale To fend my men and me, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 356, ed. 1848. **Abd.** The lanely few that Heaven has spar'd Fend on a foreign strand, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 129. **Frf.** I ha'e a wife an' bairnies three To feed an' fen', SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 96. **Ayr.** Gie them gnid cow-milk their fill, Till they be fit to fend themsel', BURNS *Death of Mailie*, l. 32; A place for him to fen An' roam aboot, LAING *Poems* (1804) 116. **Edb.** If ance I catch ye, here I vow, Nae mair ye'll fend, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 54. **Lnk.** Gin folk wadna drink, how could Govetnment fen'? RODGER *Poems* (1838) 56, ed. 1897. **Lth.** She fended on naething ava, man, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 85. **Gall.** Age and poortith shore [threaten] him, Ere the bairns can fend themsel', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 116, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** My master had given the Evil servant the fields to fend him, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 157. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **w.Yks.**[2] To feed quietly and contentedly. They're fending rarely. **n.Lin.**[1] Noht bud a few rabbits can fend o' Alkborough hill sides e' a dry time.

Hence (1) **Fending**, *sb.*, (2) **Fennins**, *sb. pl.* means of subsistence, sources of livelihood; provision.

(1) **Sc.** Fire and fending and meat and claith, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xi. **Lnk.** Wa'd ye ken my gate of fending My income, management and spending? RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 174. **Lth.** Her auld sire a humble swain, Wha barely maks a fending, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 153. (2) **Cai.**[1]

8. To manage, get along, maintain or provide a livelihood for oneself or for others.

Sc. There's a difference between fen and fare well, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 15, ed. 1881. **S. & Ork.**[1] I can fend my way, *MS. add.* **Rnf.** Tho' I hae unca little gear, somehoo I maun to fen', YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 47. **Ayr.** We ance could boast a but an' ben, An' aye in comfort did we fen, LAING *Poems* (1894) 32; They had hitherto fenn't without it, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xiii. **Lth.** I canna fend at less than seven shillin's an' saxpence, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 110. **Edb.** Donald thinks for a' their blaw, That he will fend, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 11, ed. 1801. **Bwk.** Bend aye, to fend aye, The storm will sune blaw past, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 66. **Rxb.** How shall we get fendit, Whan a' our crop an kail are endit? RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 109. **Nhb.** Gie empty wames a stane o' meal They'll fend, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 260; Poor folks wad nut get fended suin, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 46. **e.Dur.**[1] 'A man may spend: He'll always fend,—That is, if the wife be owt.' **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.** The idea of success seems to be included in the word, as when a thing must be attempted in the expression 'You must either fend or fail' (M.P.). **w.Yks.** Aw nursed tha, an fended tha, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) vii; (R.H.H.) **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Who can tell how they would fend in the world if we were gone, CAINE *Deemster* (1889) 225. **s.Chs.**[1] Naay, yoa· mŭn fend aayt fŭr yŭrsel [Naï, yo mun fend aït for yursel].

Hence (1) **Fendable** or **Fendible**, *adj.* managing, provident, able to make a living; (2) **Fender**, *sb.* a good manager, provider; one who manages to make a living; (3) **Fending**, *vbl. sb.* management, providence, contriving.

(1) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A brave fendable body in a family,' a famous household manager. **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's a very fendable lass. **e.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] [A fendable fellow (K.).] (2) **m.Yks.**[1] She's a bad fender for a house where there's a lot of children. **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[3] Said of a horse that picks out the best or eatable portions of pasture. (3) **Edb.** So, by her fending, . . he had grown a strapping laddie, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i.

9. To do anything neatly or adroitly; to contrive, manage. Also used *fig.*

Dmf. I couldna fen' but listen tho' a mist cam' in my een, REID *Poems* (1894) 162. **n.Cy.** (J.L.); **N.Cy.**[1] 'I cannot fen,' I am restrained by awe at the presence of some one whom I respect or dread.

Hence **Fensome**, *adj.* neat, adroit, becoming. **N.Cy.**[1], **Lan.**[1]

10. To forbid, object to, prevent. Cf. **fen**, *v.*[2]

Glo.[12] **Som. W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Ee fai'n un vrum gwai'n pun ee'z graew'n [he forbid his going on his land].

11. *sb.* A defence, protection, guard.

Sc. I e'en grippit at the first thing I could make a fend wi', SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii; And out I wad be, and out John gat me, but wi' nae sma' fight and fend, *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) xx.

12. An attempt or endeavour at anything; a struggle or shift for a living, a makeshift, esp. in phr. *to make a fend.*

Cai.[1] **Abd.** Thro' hard times to make a fend, As best he can, SHIRREFS *Sale Catal.* (1795) 3. **Rnf.** It . . . seemed to think that, hap what micht, 'Twad aiblins mak' a fend, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 10. **Ayr.** Wi' sic a braw fellow, In poortith I might mak a fen', BURNS *Tam Glen*, st. 2. **Lnk.** As lang's a bodie mak's a fen, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 43. **Edb.** An' stowlens they will mak' a fen' To prie the lasses' mouthies, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 11. **Peb.** Late an' soon I've toil'd an' striven, Thinkin' aye to mak' a fend, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 122. **Slk.** I howp wi' sic as we hae . . . you will be able to mak a fend, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 91. **Dmf.** Willie wad need make a fen' Tae bide at the cottage contentit, REID *Poems* (1894) 197. **Nhb.** Ah maun mak' a fend to get tiv Austin, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) No. 4; If he'd hedden twee wooden legs he felt sure he could he' meyd a better fend on't, HALDANE *Geordy's Last* (1878) 12; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** His fadder had a shop in Liverpool, an' a good fend he meäd, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 26; We hear of a person making a good fend, a brave fend, or even a poor fend, for a family (M.P.). **Wm.** A sud nobbet meeak a varra feckless fend if a wes witched sick a parlish lang wae frae heeam, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 10. **n.Yks.** It's tahme thou was macking some fend, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 9; **n.Yks.**[1] They make a good fend for a living; **n.Yks.**[2] A good fend for a living. **e.Yks.**[1] He disn't seem to mak a bit o' fend. **m.Yks.**[1] Thou makes no fend of it, man!

13. Activity, energy; management, resource.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Neea mair fend than a new boorn bairn. **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's neea fend aboot her, na mair 'an nowt. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] He's no fend in him. **w.Yks.** 'He has no fend about him,' implies no self-dependence, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); Not a bit o' fend for his sen, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[5] He's noa fend in him.

Hence (1) **Fendfou**, *adj.* resourceful, full of energy or activity; (2) **Fendless**, *adj.* (*a*) without energy or resource, shiftless; (*b*) *fig.* without pith or stamina, insipid, wanting in flavour; weak; (3) **Fensome**, *adj.*, see **Fendfou.**

(1) **Sc.** The sighing gudewife will lack her snawy blanket . . . else ye're grown less fendfou than I ever saw ye, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1821) 321 (JAM.). (2, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] He's bit a fenless bodie aifter a'. **Abd.** The peer infant's fen'less, an' tir't oot as weel, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 66. **w.Yks.** She's a poor fendless body (F.P.T.). (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] It's only a gey fenless crapie o' aits, that, aifter a' it he's deen till't. De ye like that wine?—It's unco fenless kyne o' stuffie. (3) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

14. Provisions, food.

n Sc. Nae sumptuous fend, but hamely food, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 54 (JAM.).

[Shortened from *Defend.*]

FENDER, *sb.* **w.Som.**[1] A sluice.

The only name in use to imply the whole apparatus for controlling water-flow, but the fender proper is the door or shutter which slides in a grooved frame—this latter is called the fender frame. 'You zaid you'd have the fender a-do'd: can't turn the water into thick there mead till he's a-put in order.'

FENDER, *v.* Yks. Lan. Der. Also in form **fewnder** Lan. 1. To strengthen or fortify by argument. Used in *pp.* **n.Yks.**[2]

2. ?To recover, regain strength.

Lan. I geet hop when ut I cud fewnder, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 37; (S.W.)

3. To strive or struggle for a living. **Der.**[1]

FENDFARE, *sb.* Nhb. Also in form **fendyfare.** The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris.*

Nhb.[1] An abundant winter visitant, HANCOCK *Birds.*

FENDY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in form **fenny** Ayr. Gall. (JAM.) [fe·ndi, fe·ni.] 1. Clever, resourceful, good at managing, economical, thrifty.

Sc. Alice, who he said was both canny and fendy, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xviii. **Ayr.** He's . . . a richt fenny chiel, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 276. **Edb.** A bang O' Highlanders, a fendy rout, Baith yawl and strang, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 7, ed. 1801. **Gall.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** She had been so proud of that carpet, and she was too 'fendy' a housewife to take its destruction calmly, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong*; **Nhb.**[1] He's a fendy body. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** She is a fendy body (J.E.D.). **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); She's a gay fendy lile body, PIKETAH *Fonness Flk.* (1870) 32; **Cum.**[1] **Yks.** He's a rare fendy little chap, he's always ather fishin' or mendin' his net (T.K.). **n.Yks**[3], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. Convenient, handy, coming at the right time.

Sc. Her blythsome bield, to ilka chield Wha bare a pack, was fenny, WILSON *Poems* (1790) 227 (JAM.).

3. Of boats, &c.: buoyant, rising to the waves. Also used of cattle: frisky.

Sh.I. Dy fendy boo doo'd lift wi' pride, An' fling da sprae o'm far ta lee, *Sh. News* (June 4, 1898). **S. & Ork.**[1] **Nhb.** Fendy cattle, WHITE *Nhb.* (1859) 34.

4. Healthy, well, in good condition.

Ayr. Common. He is braw and fenny the day (J.F.).

FENDYFARE, FENE, see **Fendfare, Fain**, *adj.*[1]

FENEAGE, FENEAGUE, FENEGE, see **Fainague.**

FENESTER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A window, casement.

Fif. The windocks a' were driven in, And heaps o' ragin' bodies Cam streamin' throu' ilk fenester, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 195.

[Cleir fenystaris of glas, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 85. Fr. *fenestre*, a window (COTGR.).]

FENFIELD, FENGFIELD, FENIGY, see **Venville, Fainaigue.**

FENKLE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Written **fenkill** w.Yks.[5] [fe·ŋkl.] A bend, angle, corner of a street, river, &c.

Nhb.[1] Most of our old towns possess a fenkle or corner street. Fenkle streets are found in Newcastle, Alnwick, &c. **w.Yks.**[5] A winding-pathway.

FENKLY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [fe·ŋkli.] Smart in appearance. See **Fannickly.**

FENNEL, *sb.* **Sur.**[1] A female hare when giving suck.

FENNY, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **fennery** GROSE; **venny** Hmp.[1] Wil. [fe·ni, ve·ni.] Mouldy, mildewed. See **Vinny.**

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721). **w.Yks.**[1] **Ken.** It was quite fenny (D.W.L.); LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); Fenny cheese, RAY (1691); GROSE (1790); **Ken.**[1,2] **ne.Ken.** Applied *gen.*, not limited to cheese. 'My preserves are all fenny' (H.M.). **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY; **Hmp.**[1] Blue vennied cheese. **Wil.** Venny cheese (K.).

[Fenny, mouldy as fenny cheese, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681). OE. *fynig* (*finie* in *pl.*) (ÆLFRIC *Josh.* ix. 5).]

FENNY, see **Fendy**, *adj.*

FENODYREE, *sb.* I.Ma. Also in form **Phynnodderee.** A wild man of the wood; *fig.* an awkward fellow.

This useful little old gentleman [the Phynnodderee] with his hairy coat was a fallen fairy who was banished from his brethren in Fairy-land for having paid his addresses to a pretty Manks maid, and deserting the fairy court during the harvest moon to dance with his earthly love in the merry Glen of Rushen, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 201; Don't let me see a speck on that coat, ye fenodyree, when ye come back, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 115, ed. 1889.

[Manx *fenodyree*, a satyr, a 'lubber fiend' (KELLY).]

FENOM-WATER, *sb.* War. In form **fanom-** (HALL.). The discharge from wounds, both of persons and animals.

War. (HALL.); **War.**[3] Well known in s.War. The discharge from 'angry' wounds, whether human or animal, is commonly spoken of as the venom, and it is said that they will not heal until the discharge or 'fenom-water' is out; **War.**[4]

FENT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Yks. Wm. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also in form **vent** n.Yks.[1] [fent.] 1. *sb.* An opening or slit, purposely left in any article of clothing.

Sc. He put his hand into her bosom, and the other hand into the fent of her petticoat, *Law Case* (1814) (JAM.). **Cai.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1]

2. The binding of the edge of a garment.

n.Yks.[1], **Lin.** (HALL.), **Lin.**[1], **n Lin.**[1]

3. A fragment or remnant of cloth, calico, &c.; *gen.* in *pl.* Also used *attrib.*

S. & Ork.[1] Remnants of cloth sewed together. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Fents and fag-ends, cloth remnants in varieties. **m.Yks.**[1] Applied to woven fabrics. **w.Yks.** It wor i' fents an' cheap, *Yksman.* (1878) 7, col. 2; A cut off end of a piece of cloth, sold below usual price (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] The ends are called the fent ends; **w.Yks.**[3] A portion woven after the piece is completed. **Lan.** A couple of fents of his own weaving, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 77; At number one a lodger's sto'en some fents, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 54; Aw'm no less a personage than th' King o'th Fent Thrade. . . . King Dick, at th' Owd Fent Shop, *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 16, 1895) 2, col. 1. **Chs.**[1] *Gen.* what is cut off a 'piece' of 'cloth' to reduce it to the orthodox length. In the bleaching process, or rather the beetling process, cloth becomes a good deal

stretched, and there are thus obtained too many yards, which are cut off. Fents are sold remarkably cheap, and the sale of them constitutes a distinct trade. They are *gen.* sold by weight. nw.Der.[1], n Lin.[1]

Hence **Fentlings**, *sb. pl.* little pieces, fragments. Wm. (J.B.)

4. *Fig.* A fag end or remnant of anything; see below.

w.Yks. The term has also become vulgarized to mean the 'rear' of the human frame, the 'breech.' If tha' sez that agen, Ah'll pawse [kick] thy fent! (W.B.T.) Lan. He could only just remember the 'fent' of his school-days, Brierley *Cotters*, iii; Un as for th' tother owd bit of a fent fro Ratchdul, way it isn't wo'th pickin' up for a hanketcher, *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 16, 1895) 2, col. 1.

5. *v.* To bind or sew an edging or binding on to a garment. n.Yks.[1], Lin. (Hall.)

6. *Fig.* To cut short, diminish, 'dock.'

Lan. Yo' wouldn't like to ha' yo'r drink fented, Waugh *Snowed-up*, ii.

[1. Fent of a gowne, *fente*, Palsgr. (1530).]

FENT, FEOFF, see **Fant**, *v.*[1], **Fyoff**.

FEOR, FEORIN, see **Fear, Fearin(g**.

FER, *v.* w.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To free pastures of cattle.

FER(-, see **Far**, *adv.*, **Fear, Fur**, *v.*[1]

FERACIOUS, *adj.* Nhb.[1] Ferocious, dangerous, furious.

FERANDUM, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [fərǽ·ndəm.] A verandah, porch.

You main, Sir, out by the ferandum.

FERD, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **faerd-, fard-**. [ferd.] **1.** A journey, voyage. S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Faerda-meat, Ferdamat**, or **Ferdin-meat**, provisions, food for a journey.

Sh.I. Na, row doo me up a bit o' some kind o' faerda-maet ta tak wi' me, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897); Shü clikkit a piece o' a lof . . . 'Dis'll be faerdimaet, lasses,' *ib.* (Aug 6, 1898); Erty Tamsin wis 'Judas,' an' kerried da bag wi' da fardy maet, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 111; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

2. Food, provisions. S. & Ork.[1]

3. A rapid pace; a rush, hurry.

S. & Ork.[1] He went off wi' a ferd.

[1. Norw. dial. *ferd*, a journey, *ferdamat*, food for a journey (Aasen).]

FERD, see **Faird**.

FERDILEST, *adj.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Strongest, stoutest. Cf. **feerdy**.

FERDY, see **Feerdy**.

FERE, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **feer** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.[4]; **feir** Sc.; **fier(e** Ayr. N.Cy.[1] [fīr, fiə(r).] **1.** A friend, companion, comrade.

Sc. Well be ye met, my feres five! Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 93, ed. 1848; I winna cum in Without my play-feres nine, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 156. Elg. The bairnie in the cradle coost, Syne caper't wi' her feres, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 85. Per. Alas! alas! my fellow feres, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 87. Ayr. And there's a hand, my trusty fiere, Burns *Auld Lang Syne*, st. 4; But what d'ye think, my trusty fier? *ib. To Dr. Blacklock* (1789) st. 4. Slk. There—my trusty fere—you have indeed clapped the saddle on the right horse, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 244. Rxb. Let them whom nature ne'er designed A bosom-feir for womankind, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808 66. Dmf. Oor only feres the tods and yowes, Reid *Poems* (1894) 179. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] m.Yks.[1] This term, though not in use conversationally, occurs in one of the variations of the Christmas 'nomony.' 'Good luck to your feather-fowl, fere; And please will you give me my Christmas-box!' w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

2. *Obs.* A spouse, husband or wife.

n.Sc. Come choose a fere, my lassie dear, As lang as ye hae me, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 175, ed. 1875. N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

3. *Obs.* An equal, match, esp. in phr. *fere for fere.*

Sc. Ellinour had ne'er a feer, In Bad'nach or Strathspey, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 198; And Bess was a braw thumpin kittie, For Habbie just feer for feer, *ib.* I. 294; Clock Sorrow Mill has nae feir, She stands aneth a heuch, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 247. Abd. They just were feer for feer, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812; The match is feer for feer, *ib.* 20.

[1. Ane yngliss man . . . [said] to his feir, I wat nocht quhat may tyd vs heir, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) 553. OE. (Merc.) *fœra* (*Matt.* xxiii. 30); WS. *gefēra* (Corpus MS.).]

FERE, *sb.*[2] Sc. [fīr.] A company, troop, band.

Sc. Wi' a' his mighty fere o' men, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 10. Fif. Thron'd gloriouslie amid his feir O' fellow-bousers braw, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 25; We'll soon be done; we've a strong feir [an able set of workmen engaged at the work] (G.W.).

[Thai sa mony wer Of men and women gaderit all in fer, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 115; All the fere þat hym folowes, furse men of Armys, *Destr. Troy* (c. 1400) 1132. OE. *gefēr* (Ælfric *Josh.* v. 13).]

FERE, *sb.*[3] Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A puny or dwarfish person.

FERE, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **fear** Keb.; **feer** Sh.I.; **feir** Sc. (Jam.); **fier** Sc. n.Cy. [fīr.] Strong, healthy, sturdy; entire; *gen.* in phr. *hale and fere.*

Sc. I trust to find ye baith haill and fere, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii. Sh.I. I mind da day whin du [a fiddle] wis new, An' I wis hale an' feer, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 21; Ye see bi rooin', da 'oo' is keepit hale an' fere, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897). Frf. We coft her new claes, made her trig-like an' fier, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 81. Fif. There's Jenny comely, fier, an' tight, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 22. Rnf. While Heaven preserves us hale an' fier, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 155. Ayr. As lang's we're hale and fier, Burns *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 2. Lnk. Ye look baith hale and fere at threescore ten, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 49, ed. 1783. Edb. I cannae say but I am hale an' fere, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 360; When some are tottering down the brae, That now are hale and fier, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 47. Rxb. Whalpies hale an' fere, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 178. Gall. Though hale and feir, and routh o' rents, Like Adam still he had his wants, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 44, ed. 1897. Keb. While hale and fear wi' his twa han's He kept the crowdy gawin, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 14. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Feerly**, *adv., fig.* vigorously, with energy.

Frf. Worth withstood the minions vile, And fought his cause fu' feerly, Sands *Poems* (1833) 16.

[Thai thar lord fand haill and feir, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) VI. 315; Hal and fere and strong and stelewurðe, *Hom.* (c. 1175), ed. Morris, I. 25. ON. *fērr*, fit for travelling, strong, capable.]

FERIE, see **Feery**.

FERINESS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **ferinness**. Adhesiveness, consolidation.

Bnff. These roots . . . being straightened by the ferinness of the mold, they die away, and leave the whole mass of it very solid, *Agric. Surv.* App. 38 (Jam.).

[Der. of obs. Sc. *ferine*, meal (Jam.); Fr. *farine*.]

FERKISHIN, *sb.* Sc. A crowd, multitude; a large quantity.

Sc. I hae hætet the haill ferkishin o' ill-doirs, Riddle *Ps.* (1857) xxvi. 5. Tev. (Jam.)

FERLE, see **Farl(e**.

FERLY, *adj., sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lei. Also in forms **fairl(e)y** Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Ked. N.Cy.[1]; **fairlie** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Cum.; **farley** Keb. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **farlie** Sc. (Jam.) Cum. n.Yks.[1]; **farly** Or.I. Wm. n.Yks. Lei.; **firly**. Wm. w.Yks.[1] [fe·rli, fa·rli, fā·li.] **1.** *adj. Obs.* Strange, wonderful, marvellous, surprising. Also used *advb.*

Sc. It's nae mair ferlie to see a woman greet than to see a goose gang barefit, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii. Abd. Nor was it fairly, for she had na been So far a fieldward, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 24, ed. 1812. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] n.Yks. Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 108. Lei. 'He takes it farly,' he is surprised at it (K.).

2. *sb.* A wonder, marvel, surprise; a curiosity, novelty, strange spectacle, used of inanimate things, events, &c.

Sc. See what a fairlie I hae to show you, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) vii; I . . . cam forth to see what ferlies Heaven would send us, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1896) 53. Sh.I. Daa was gaen ta da ella da night fir a fairly, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). Cai.[1] Abd. It'll be a perfeck ferly gin it dinna learn to girn mair nor it does, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 66. Ked. Never . . . Cud his tongue describe fat fairlies Met his een fan up he sat, Grant *Lays* (1884) 111. Rnf. The langer we bide in this warld o' pine, The ferlies ay girter we're seein, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 44. Ayr. For fairlies, new, wha kens hoo sune Ye'll on a broom, ride to the moon, White *Jottings* (1879) 141. Lnk. Sic great ferlies, Sir, my Muse can do, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 183; Hoo that cart wasna broken, has aye been a ferlie to me, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. Lth. Nae ferlie

though I mak my mane For thae black smeekit wa's now gane, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 12. **Edb.** Sair they lang To ken ilk ferlie, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 17, ed. 1801. **Slk.** Wi' her freaks and ferlies and phantoms of fear, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 287. **Dmf.** Foreign ferly or unco sight E'er bragg'd in sang, Reid *Poems* (1894) 29. **Rxb.** Sic ferlies they work, ye wad trow that they Wad the burns themselves gar rin up the brae, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 36. **Gall.** That had been a ferlie even on a day of miracles, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxx. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** What saw yee else? onny new farly? Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 77. **Cum.** Tha keep seck farlies o' purpos to freeten fwoks, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 312. **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fairlyfu'**, *adj.* surprised, astonished; (2) *in ferlies*, *phr.* in surprise, astonishment, wonderment; (3) **Firly-farly**, *sb.* a wonderful thing, a marvel; also used contemptuously.

(1) **n Sc.** I'm fairlyfu' o' that, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 2 (Jam.). (2) **Lnk.** I . . . thocht ye prood stammack'd an' wonderfu' blate; But, noo, I'm in ferlies to see ye sae free, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 97. (3) **Wm.** Giggling and laughing at a firley-farley, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 142. **w.Yks.**[1]

3. Of living things: a strange spectacle, sight, often used as a term of contempt.

Sc. But noo, I'm looked on as a ferlie, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 42. **Fif.** Oo she was a big ferlie, ye ken, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 169. **Per.** What are ye glowerin' at me for as if a' wes a fairlie? Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 290. **Ayr.** Ha! whare ye gaun, ye crowlin ferlie! Burns *To a Louse*, st. 1. **Edb.** Ye nasty ill-faur'd crawlin' ferlie, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 45. **Gall.** War nor that, ye made a farlie O sonsie harmless Michael Carlie, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 24; Ye tow-headed crawlin' ferlie, Crockett *Clegg Kelly* (1896) 153. **N.I.**[1] Ye farley ye.

4. *pl.* Sights, 'lions,' show things to be seen.

Sc. Spen'in' twa three hours lookin' at the fairlies, we toddled awa hame again, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 32. **Frf.** He pleased Mary by listenin' to her accoont o' a' the sichts an' ferlies she had seen in Edinburgh, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 82, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** I'll e'en gae out and look at the ferlies and the uncos o' Glasgow, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x; Are ye fashed wi' seeing ferlies? Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 38. **Lnk.** Ithers skelp awa in gigs, An' see a hunner ferlies, Watson *Poems* (1853) 69. **Cum.** A thousand fairlies yet unseen . . . I' sewores o' tents we hevn't been, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 141.

5. A trifle, slight peculiarity or eccentricity; a failing, foible. *Gen.* in *pl.* and in phr. *to spy ferlies.*

N.I.[1] Now, don't be commin' in here to spy farlies (s.v. Spy). **Ant.** Used in the sense of prying or trying to see what you have no right to see, as, 'Are you spying farleys?' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** 'To spie ferlies,' to spie faults (K.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] To 'spy farleys' is equivalent to seeing strange and wonderful matters in commonplace things. **Cum.** 'To spy farlies,' to gape and stare at novelties, Williamson *Local Etym.* (1849) 72. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.** I'se come to spy farlies, Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 112; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A spyer of other folks' farleys. **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Yo've some gumption fur sure to spie such ferlies, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 154; Faithful, frisky, and full of ferlies, Waugh *Craig Dhu*, 9.

6. *v.* To wonder, marvel, be surprised or astounded at.

Sc. Nane ferlies mair than fools, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Hit fairleys me if we dünna hae suntin' efter dat, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). **Or.I.** His horse . . . What ting he'd gotten upon his back Did farly mair an' mair, *John Gilpin*, st. 24, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 810. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** He ferly't at the fiendish day, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 86. **Abd.** It's something strange; ye'll ferly, Sir, to hear't, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 119. **Kcd.** He fairlied sair at what he heard, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) 381. **Frf.** Some ferlie sair, an' doubt the fact, Morison *Poems* (1790) 104. **Fif.** For weeks . . . back I've ferlied whaur a' my bits o' sape . . . gaed to, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 120. **Rnf.** I ferlied ye cou'd do't for shame, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 107. **Ayr.** An' ferlie at the folk in Lon'on, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 122; My mother had been able to do naething since she saw the ring but ferlie at it on her finger, Service *Notandums* (1890) 60. **Lnk.** I ferly wherefore ye're sae soon astear, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 23, ed. 1783; It made us ferlie 'mang ourselves What body's it had been, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 50. **Lth.** Never let The warld at ye ferlie, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 123. **Edb.** I ferly unco sair, That ye sud musand gae, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 153, ed. 1785. **Slk.** An' sits down but to ferly, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 420. **Peb.** See how they ferlie a' the lot At ane anither, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 93. **Dmf.** I ferlied aft that wit and will Suld smoor aneth the gruesome grave, Reid *Poems* (1894) 56. **Rxb.** Losh man, ye gar me ferley in a fright, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808 33. **Kcb.** To prie the new-earn'd sweets and farley a' To see sic gaucy thighs, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 2. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

[1. Þe fax on his faire hede was ferly to schawe, *Wars Alex.* (c.1450) 601. The same word as OE. *fǽrlic*, sudden, unexpected. 2. The sely hyrd . . . Wounderis of the sownd and ferly at he hes sene, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 86. 6. Thai . . . Farlyit, and ȝarnyt hym to se, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) VI. 323.]

FERM, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A prepared gut, such as the string of a musical instrument. See **Fern**, *sb.*[2]

FERMADE, see **Fair-maid.**

FERMENT, *v.* w.Yks. (J.W.) Chs.[1] [fəme·nt.] To foment.

FERM-TREE, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf. A tree or post for a landmark; sometimes used for the bounds of a parish.

Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) *Gl.*

[For halyng up of the Ferme-Tre and other Labor, 8[d], *Churchw. Accts. Welberswick* (1451) in Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 148.]

FERN, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **farn** Glo.[1]; **fearn** Cum. n.Lin.[1]; **fiern** Hrf.[1]; **vern** Hmp.; **viern** w.Som.[1] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Fern-bounds**, the right of cutting ferns; (2) — **brackins**, the male fern, *Nephrodium Filix-mas*; (3) — **buttercup**, the silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*; (4) **-knacker**, the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (5) **-nut**, the earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; (6) **-owl**, (*a*) the nightjar or goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus europaeus*; (*b*) the short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus*; (7) **-seed**, in phr. *to gather fern-seed*, to make oneself invisible; (8) **-storms**, rain caused by the burning of fern or heather; (9) **-web**, the beetle, *Melolontha horticola.*

(1) **Cum.** The tenants . . . had the privilege of greenhue and fern-bounds, &c., the ancient fernigo; ferns being much in use for bedding stalled cattle, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 435. (2) **Cum.** (B. & H.) (3) **Wil.**[1] (4) **Oxf.** Gay *Lett. Countess Suffolk* (1729) I. 357, ed. 1824. (5) **Cor.** Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 189. (6, *a*) **e.Lth.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 97. **Nhb.**[1] Called also night-hawk. **w.Wor.** When he opens that mouth o' his, it be as wide as a fern-owl's, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Shr.** Swainson *ib.*; **Shr.**[1] Called Fern-owl, because the bird frequently lays its eggs within the shelter of a bunch of fern-fronds: it makes no nest. **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 153; **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 87; Smith *Birds* (1885) 311. **w.Som.**[1] Vee·urn-aew·ul. Not so common as Night-crow. (*b*) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 129. (7) **Sc.** I dare say it's nonsense, but they say she has gathered the fern-seed, and can gang ony gate she likes, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlv. (8) **n.Sc.** In the Highlands where . . . the heather is burned by the shepherds, the belief is *gen.* among the people, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 301. **s.Sc., n.Cy.** It is the practice of shepherds in spring when the heather is dry enough, to set fire to it. . . It is the *gen.* belief that this burning 'doth draw downe rain,' *ib.* 302. **Stf.** His Majesty taking notice of an opinion entertained in Stf., that the burning of Ferne doth draw downe rain, and being desirous that the country and himself may enjoy fair weather, as long as he remains in those parts, His Majesty hath commanded me to write unto you, to cause all burning of Ferne to be forborne, until his Majesty be passed the country, *Letter* (Aug. 1, 1636) in *N. & Q. ib.* 243. (9) **Dev.** The smaller chafer with green thorax is always called Fern-web, *Science Gossip* (1874) 263. **n.Dev.** A small chafer, injurious to the apple while very small, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 259; **Cor.**[1 2]

2. The bracken, *Pteris aquilina.*

w.Yks. (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Hmp.** There's not a deäl o' black spem about 'ere, but there be plenty o' vern on t'common (W.M.E.F.). **w.Som.**[1] In speaking of 'vierns' generally the common bracken is meant, of which great quantities are cut for bedding.

FERN, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **fearn.** A prepared gut, such as the string of a musical instrument. *Gl. Sibb.* (Jam.)

FERNADDLING, *prp.* Cor.[3] [fə̃næ·dlin.] Stealing.

FERNAIGUE, see **Fainaigue.**

FERNARY, *sb.* Yks. The right to cut ferns for bedding, &c. Cf. **fern-bounds**

w.Yks. With free common of... and fernary, GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 178.

FERNER, see **Fern-year.**

FERN-FRECKLES, *sb. pl.* Yks. Der. Also in forms **fen-freckles** Der.[1]; **-feckles** n.Yks.[2] Freckles, sun-spots, resembling the seeds of the fern. n.Yks.[2], Der.[1]

Hence **Fern-freckled**, *adj.* freckled, sunburnt. w.Yks.[4], Der.[1] See **Fern-tickles.**

FERNIG, see **Fainaigue.**

FERN-TICKLES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also Som. Also in forms **faan-** e.Yks.; **fairan-** Cai.[1]; **fairn-** Sc. (JAM.); **fairney-** Nhb.[1]; **fan-teckles** Dur.[1] w.Yks.[5] n.Lan.[1]; **fan-** Wm. n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1]; **fanticles** Cum.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **faren-** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[1]; **farmaticles** Cum.[1]; **farney-** Nhb.[1]; **farn-teckles** w.Yks.; **farn-** N.I.[1] Uls. N.Cy.[1] e.Dur.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **farn-ticles** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[12] ne.Lan.[1] w.Som.[1]; **ferni-** Sc. (JAM.); **ferny-** Slk.; **ferren-** Ant. Freckles, sun-spots, sun-burn. Rarely in *sing.*

Sc. Ilka plouk and fernitickle. DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 46; (JAM.) Inv. (H.E.F.) N.I.[1] 'The farntickles niver sayd a word but one, that they wouldn't light on a din skin,' *saying.* Ant. Ferren-tickles niver spok' a word but yin; They niver lit on a din skin, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Uls. (M.B.-S.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[1], Wm.[1], n.Yks.[1 2], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] These are popularly accounted for as marks made by the spurtings of milk from the mother's breast, inevitably occasioned, so that a face may be marred that is 'ower bonny.' w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 1781); SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1874) *Gl.*; w.Yks.[1 5], ne.Lan.[1] w.Som[1] Faarn-tikulz.

Hence **Fern-tickled**, *adj.* freckled, marked with sun-spots. Cai.[1] Slk. A bit fernytickled kintra lassie, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 59. N.I.[1] n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1] Cum. She's a rect bonny farmatick l)t lass, DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 226. Wm. Lauve in days but thoo is fantickled (B.K.). n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Shoo's fanteckel'd, BANKS *W'kfld. Wds.* (1865). n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[1]

[Rocket . . . taketh away frekles or fayrntikles, TURNER *Herbal* (1551) 169; A Ferntykylle (also Farntikylle), *lenticula, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

FERNY, *adj.* Sc. Also Cor. Also written **ferni-** Cor.[12] In *comp.* (1) **Ferny-buss**, a bush of ferns; (2) **-cock**, the beetle, *Melolontha horticola*; (3) **-fire**, a fire made from dry 'brackens'; also used *fig.* of a quick-tempered person; (4) **-hirst**, a hill covered with ferns; (5) **-summer**, St. Luke's summer, fine weather occurring on or about Oct. 18.

(1) n.Sc. It's either a tod or a ferny-buss. *Prov.* (JAM.) (2) Cor.[1] Used as bait for trout; Cor.[2] (3) Cor.[3] Like a ferny-fire, soon hot and soon cold. w.Cor. (M.A.C.) (4) Rxb. (JAM.) (5) w.Cor. So called in the parishes of St. Levan and Zennor because at that time the bracken was cut for winter fuel (M.A.C.).

FERN-YEAR, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **fairn-** Sc. (JAM.); **farn-** Keb. Nhb.; **ferner** Cai.[1]; **fern-yer** nw.Abd. Rnf.; **-zear** Ayr.; **-zeer** Peb.; **-zier** Edb. Rxb.

1. The last or past year; the preceding year. Also used *attrib.* and *advb.*

Sc. Ye'll get as mickle for ae wish this year as for twa fern year, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); If I live anither year, I'll ca' this year Fernyear, *ib.* Sh.I If hit no been her sister's deth dey'd been married ere fern year, *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898). Elg. Ten fern-years caff, and duddy claise, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 224. Bnff. Whan Fairn-year comes for this bad year, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 6. Abd. The lint was fernyear grown beside the shaw, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 32; Ye pat awa' yer horseman fernyear, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. nw.Abd. Wer nain [our own] bees fernyer never keest, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 29. Kcd. Twa muckle rucks o' fairnyear's aits Wer' stan'in at Fytestane, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 6. e Per. Chiefly used in 'a fernyear cheese' (W.A.C.). Rnf. His breeks war o' plush, that but fernyer had seen, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 134. Ayr. An' fernzear took a trip tae Enbrugh Town, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 161. Edb. That bricht sun . . . [shall] See fernzier's babes wi' savage monsters play, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 121; Kickshaws, strangers to our view Sin Fairn-year, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 117, ed. 1785. Peb. Fernzeerah, ah! ye play'd a plisky, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 124. Rxb. For fernzier, at our simmer fair, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 120. Keb. Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 5. Nhb. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 155.

2. Phr. (1) *fernyear's news*, stale news, news known for some long time previously; (2) — *'s tale*, a fabrication, an invented story.

Sc. (1) (JAM.) (2) And then told him a fern-year's tale, *Sir Egeir*, 19 (*ib.*).

3. A remote, indefinite period; a time or date that may never arrive. Cai.[1]

[1. Fare-wel al the snow of ferne yere! CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* v. 1176. OE. *fyrngēar*, a past year; cp. MHG. *virne*, 'alt vorjährig' (LEXER); G. *firn* (PAUL).]

FERNYTICKLES, see **Fern-tickles.**

FEROKERLY, *adv.* Or.I. For the most part, most frequently. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

FERRA, see **Farrow**, *adj.*

FERRABIRT, *sb.* Sh.I. A prevision, foregoing. S. & Ork.[1]

FERRAGE, *v.* and *sb.* sw.Lin.[1] [fə'ridʒ.] **1.** *v.* To search into, to clear out.

He begins to ferrage into things more'n he did. I've no man, so I mut ferrage out for mysen. There's plenty of work if they will but ferrage out for it. They don't ferrage the corners out. She's always a-ferraging out the yard.

Hence (1) **Ferraging-fork**, *sb.* the iron fork used for moving about the hot embers in a brick oven; (2) — **out**, *phr.* a thorough cleansing or clearing out.

(2) I've given all my places a good ferraging out.

2. *sb.* A thorough search or investigation; a thorough cleansing.

I like to have a real good ferrage over once or twice a year.

[1. The same word as lit. E. *forage*, to make a roving search for. Fr. *fourrager*, to forrage, ransack (COTGR.).]

FERREL, *sb.* Hmp. Also written **ferrol** Hmp.[1]; and in form **verrel.** [fə'rl.] An indurated lump of gravel, sand, and iron.

Hmp.[1] These ferrols freq. occur in the heath-lands of n.Hmp. n.Hmp. At the Burley quarries . . . the so-called Burley rock, a mere conglomerate of gravel, the 'ferrels 'or 'verrels' of n.Hmp. is dug, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 82.

FERREN-TICKLES, see **Fern-tickles.**

FERRER, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [fə'rə.] A cask having iron hoops. [OFr. *ferriere*, 'vase à vin' (RABELAIS).]

FERRET, *sb.* e.Suf. (F.H.) A pill.

FERRET, *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **ferrit** Ayr. Nhp.[1]; and in form **verret** s.Wor. Brks.[1] [fə'rit.] **1.** To search out, pry into, investigate; to find out about. *Gen.* with *about* or *out.*

Elg. Old aunt Watson . . . seemed disposed very heartily to ferret the young officers, or indeed to ferret anything, provided she could annoy the company, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 165. Dmb. If the cash has been prigged by any of our native gentlemen . . . it may be possible enough to ferret them out, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxv, ed. 1877. Ayr. If that's what you have come to ferrit out, I may tell ye I have ample provision made for me, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 75. w.Yks. Shoo's set th' poleece on to ferret it aght, HARTLEY *Seets Yks. and Lan.* (1895) x; BANKS *W'kfld. Wds.* (1865). Lan. Chaps et hev nowt else ta du but ferret among things lang sen deead en fergittan, *Kendal C. News* (Mar. 23, 1889). Chs.[1] Yo want ferret it aht, dun yo? Not. What are you ferreting about for? (J.H.B.); Not.[1] s.Lin. Now ferrit about sharp, and git it found (T.H.R.). Nhp.[1] A busy, careful housewife is said to go ferriting about after her servants. War.[2] Brks.[1] Certain dogs were 'verretin' about' after game. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.Suf. Don't come here ferreting about (F.H.).

2. To move about restlessly, to fidget; to worry, be uneasy.

n.Lin.[1] He meant it well, but I was soä on it 'at I hedn't been to see him, I felt quite upset; it ferretted me all chapil-time. s.Wor. Th' hull fam'ly on 'em be just the sa-ame; this un kips verreting about, and niver is y-lay down comfortable like (H.K.).

FERRICHIE, *adj.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Strong, robust. Cf. **feerochrie**, s.v. **Farrach.**

FERRICK, *sb.*[1] Sc. [fe'rik.] A mock sun.

ne.Sc. A mock sun is in some parts called a ferrick and is believed to indicate the coming weather according to its position —east or west of the sun, or 'behind' or 'before' the sun, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 152. Bnff.[1] A ferrick afore, Ayont the score: A ferrick ahin, Y'ill shortly fin.

FERRICK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. In form **ferruck** War.[3] Oxf.[1] [fə'rik, -ək.] **1.** *v.* To clean out. Oxf.[1] 2. To scratch. Nhp.[2]

3. To fidget or move about restlessly.

War.[3] To ferruck about a house dusting corners. To ferruck about among the furniture for a lost article.

4. *sb.* A fidget, state of restlessness. Cf. **ferret, 2.**

Brks. I be all in a ferrick (M.J.B.).

FERRIDGE, *sb.* e.An.[1] A kind of gingerbread.

A common sort of gingerbread, made very thick, and *gen.* with some figures imprinted on it before baking.

FERRIES-KAERDS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Ferns.

Ye see yun glüde o ferries-kaerds, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 73.

FERRULE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **ferrel** Dev.[1]; **ferrol** Dev.; **verdle** w.Som.[1] **1.** An iron or brass ring.

w.Som.[1] Vuur dl, seldom vuur'ul. Applied not only to the tube-like ferrule, but also to the flat ring usually called a washer. Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) l. 27.

2. The frame of a slate.

Dev. *w. Times* (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2; Dev.[1]

FERRULE, *v.* Yks. [fə'rl.] To punish with a ferrule or wooden ruler.

w.Yks. Has ta been ferruled to-day? *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); (J.T.)

[I shoulde tel tales out of the schoole and bee ferruled for my faults, GOSSON *Schl. Abuse* (1579) 24 (DAV.). Der. of lit. E. *ferule*, an instrument for punishing schoolboys. Fr. *ferule*, a ferula or paulmer used in schools for correction (COTGR.). Lat. *ferula.*]

FERRULE, see **Forrel.**

FERRUPS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **farraps** Der.[2]; **farrups** w.Yks.[3] Lan.; **firraps** nw.Der.[1]; **firrups** w.Yks.[2] Lan. [fə'rəps, fa'rəps.] An exclamation or mild imprecation, esp. in phr. *by the ferrups!* or *what the ferrups!*

w.Yks. What the farrups arta doin'? Well, be't farrups! *Hlfx. Courier* (May 15, 1897); w.Yks.[2] By the firrups; w.Yks.[3] What the farrups are ye at! Lan. The firrups tak um! TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 32; What the farrups! Yo'n see, he'll sattle down, WAUGH *Sphinx* (1870) Ill. 259; 'Theigher,' aw sed, 'wheer th' ferrups has that cum fro?' WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 7; Lan.[1] Wot th' ferrups arto doin'? e.Lan.[1] What the ferrups is to do? Chs.[1] What the ferrups are you about? Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Wot dhŭ ferrips ŭ yu dóoin dhēeŭr? [What the ferrips are yŏ doin' theer?] Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

[What a ferrup, will you play when the dance is done, DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* (1679) III. ii.]

FERRY, *sb.*[1] Dev. A weasel; a young weasel. See **Vair.**

Weasel. . . The young are termed by gamekeepers 'Ferries,' BELLAMY *Nat. Hist. Dev.* (1839) pt. II. i; *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 94.

FERRY, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Or.I. Chs. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Ferry-boat**, a jocose name for the thin, shallow, wooden bowl used for skimming cream off milk; (2) **-louper**, a settler or incomer, one who has crossed from the mainland.

(1) Chs.[1] If cheese is poor it is sometimes said, 'Th' ferry-boat has been too often across th' cheese-tub.' (2) Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

2. *v.* Salt-mining term: to convey rock-salt from the workings to the shaft. Hence **Ferrier**, *sb.* one who 'ferries' or conveys rock-salt from the workings to the shaft. Chs.[1]

FERRY, see **Fare**, *v.*[1]

FERRY FAKE, *phr.* e.An. To pry about in an impudent manner.

e.An.[1] Nrf. What are you ferry fakin arter? COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 56.

FERRY-WHISK, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Great bustle, haste. (HALL.)

FERSELL, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **fershell**, **firsle.** 1. *adj.* Energetic, active, bustling, 'forceful.'

Abd. A hit gey kibble, fersell mannie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; Still in use. He's a fershell chiel'. I didna expec' to see him sae fershell after his lang illness (G.W.).

2. *v.* To bustle, fuss about, rustle. Also used *fig.*

Abd. Fat are ye fershellin' aboot at? (G.W.) Gall. As I sat in the vestry I could hear them firslin aboot the door, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 62; Rattons firsling among the straw, *ib. Grey Man* (1896) 130.

FERSH, *adj.* and *adv.* w.Som.[1] Fresh.

Plase, Sir, Mr. Haddon zess your coat must be fersh [fuursh] a-lined.

FERSIE, *sb.* Sc. The farcy, the leprosy of horses.

Fire is good fore the fersie, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 12; (JAM.)

FERS(E)S, *adj.* Sc. Fierce; also used *advb.*

Sc. Albeit he was a Fennich ferss, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 53. Fif. As if frae death to save their lives They swallow'd fast and fers, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 115.

FERTER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A fairy.

Cai. (JAM.) Bch. Wi' sickness now he's ferter like, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 7.

FERTH, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [fə̄þ.] Energy, activity. See **Forth-put**, s.v. **Forth**, *adv.* 1 (7).

She's not a bit o' ferth about her.

FERTLE, see **Firtle.**

FERTOR, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A coffer or casket.

Fif. Fertor in flinders flew around; The kist, it boundit on the ground, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 150.

[King Alexander... conuenit all the prelatis and baronis of his realme & tuke vp the bonis of his grandame Sanct Margaret, & put thame in ane precious fertour of syluer, BELLENDEN *Chron.* (1536) bk. XIII. XVI (JAM.); Fertyr, *feretrum*, *Prompt.* OFr. *fiertre*, 'châsse, reliquaire' (LA CURNE).]

FERTURE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Wrack and ruin.

FERVEN', *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. Eagerly, readily.

Edb. Doctors, wi' hocus-pocus faith Gie poison, . . . An' whan they're cramin' ye wi' death Ye pay them ferven', LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 181.

FERVILLED, *pp.* Yks. Also written **furvilled.** In phr. *fervilled up with*, provided with a superfluity of goods, e.g. household furniture.

e.Yks. Also used in the sense of hoarding instead of using (B.K.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 5, 1893); e.Yks.[1] Sometimes Pervilled, and Purvilled, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

FESART, see **Faizart.**

FESCUE, *sb.* Shr. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **vester** Som. nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1][2] [w.Cy. **ve'stə(r).**]

1. A kind of grass. Hmp.[1]

2. A pointer or reed used in teaching children to read.

Shr.[1] *Obs.* I see yo' binna-d-in a 'umour to larn this mornin'; lave the fescue an' the Psalter an' run to Churt'n fur me, yo'n do it better w'en yo' comen back; Shr.[2] Som. Breng tha hornen book. Gee me tha vester, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 142. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) nw.Dev.[1] Dev., Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435. Cor. *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1083; Cor.[1] A feather stripped of its vane, all except the point, and used by children at a dame's school, to point out the letter or word they are studying; Cor.[2]

[1. *Festu*, a feskue, a straw, rush, little stalk, COTGR. 2. Why mought not he, as well as others done, Rise from his festue to his Littleton? HALL *Sat.* (1598) Bk. IV. Sat. ii.]

FESH, FESHEN, FESIL, see **Fash**, *v.*[2], **Fetch**, *v.*, **Fissle.**

FESS, *adj.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **vess** Brks.[1] [fes.] **1.** Of animals: bad-tempered, fierce.

Wil.[1] A cat with its back up looks 'ter'ble fess.' n.Wil. Of a ferret with its back up it would be said, 'I doant like to catch hold on un, he's so fess' (E.H.G.).

2. Lively, active, strong; gay, 'smart,' clever. Also used *advb.* Cf. **chuff**, *adj.*[3]

Brks. (M.J.B.); *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] Why, 'e looks quite vess this marnin'. Som. A fess fellow, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. *Gen.* used ironically, as in the phr. 'A purty fess chap he vor paint a 'ouze!' *Reports Provinc.* (1893); He's terrible fess wi's tongue, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 95, ed. 1871. n.Dev. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

3. Conceited, 'cocky,' impudent, over-confident; proud, stuck-up.

Hmp. To be fess is to be set up, to be elated, in high spirits (J.R.W.); (M.C.H.B.); Hmp.[1] Used among schoolboys: 'You are very fess.' Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Dor. Y'll be fess enough, my poppet, when th'st know! HARDY *Tess* (1891) 22. Dev. Lukee zee, 'er 'th agot a new bunnet. Why, 'er's za fess as a paycock, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Reports Provinc.* (1893); Dev.[2] Dick Brown's gettin' winderful fess.

Hence **Fessy**, *adj.* proud, conceited, 'cocky.'
Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 282; Hmp.[1]

4. Over-zealous, officious, meddlesome; fussy.
Dor. Meddling and eager in what is going on; assuming a high position in consultation. There's a fess fellow, Barnes *Gl.* (1803; (C.W.); (N.B.) Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence (1) **Fessed**, *pp.*, (2) **Fessy**, *adj.* flurried, put out, 'fashed.'
(1, 2) Hmp. 'To be fessey' or 'fessed' is to be put out of the way, to be flurried, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 282; Hmp.[1]

FESS, *v.* n.Cy. Also Som. [fes.] To confess.
n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); (J.W.); (Hall.) w.Som.[1] He never widn [faes'] fess who 'twas do'd it, but we all knowed he'd a-got a hand in the job.

FESS, FESSEN, see **Fest, Fetch**, *v.*, **Festen**.

FESSING, *prp.* Ess. [fe'sin.] Forcing, pressing, obtruding a thing on one. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

FEST, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **feest** e.Yks.; **fess** Lakel. Cum.[1] w.Yks. n.Lin.[1]; **fesse** n.Yks. [fest, fes.] **I.** *v.* To make fast, to tie, bind, fasten.
n.Cy. Grose (1790). Yks. (K.) n.Yks. By reason of certain marriners and seafaring men mooring and fessing their ships and vessels to the said bridge . . . this Court doth impose a pain that no mariner, &c. coming within the harbour at Whitby do moor, fesse or tye any ship, &c., *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Jan. 11, 1658) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VI. 16; Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) *Gl.* m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[3]

2. To bind to an agreement or contract, esp. to bind an apprentice by indentures.
N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum., Wm. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856). n.Yks.[1 3], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 537; She was fested out to a cotton manufacturer, *Grav. Herald* (Mar. 6, 1896); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703; (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1 2 4], e.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Fest**, (2) **Fested**, *pp.* bound by agreement or contract; (3) **Festing-** or **Fessen-penny**, *sb.* earnest-money given to bind an agreement, esp. in engaging a servant; see **Fasten-penny**, s.v. **Fasten**.
(1) Nhb.[1] w.Yks. *Obsol.* (J.W.) (2) n.Yks.[2] (3) n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1 2], Nhb.[1] Lakel. Ellwood (1895). n.Yks.[1] If a servant who has been duly hired and received her Hiring- or Festing-penny wishes to cancel her bargain; as for instance on account of an unlooked-for offer of marriage; she always sends back the Festing-penny with the notification of her altered plans. Two instances of the kind have occurred in this parish in the course of the Spring hiring-time of the present year, 1865. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896); w.Yks.[1] n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881).

3. To put out cattle, sheep, &c., to grass at a fixed price per head.
Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum.[1 2] Yks. I com ower to Langton to fest some beeas, *Philip Neville*, xi. w.Yks. Quite common (W.C.S.); You see Sayger 'ad land to put t'sheep on, but Brayshaw's 'ad to be fessed out (F.P.T.); (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1] I'se i' some meser foareed to fest owte two ousen, ii. 289. Lan. I bid him enquire if I could fest her to winter at any place near that country, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 78; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

4. To put out to board.
Wm. A pleeace whaar a cud fest mesell oot while a stopt i' Lunnan, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 11; A went tet pleeace whaar a'd fested mesell oot, *ib.* (1865) 17; En he eaant dea wieth barns he mun fest em awt, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 15, ed. 1821. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); They fested him out (E.L.); A gamekeeper is said to fest his master's pointer, when he agrees with a farmer to keep it for a time, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 42; (R.H.H.) Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] I agreed to fest mysel for ten shillings a week.

5. To let off any work.
n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

6. *sb.* A fastening. Lin. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

7. A mooring-place or landing-stage, to which boats, &c., can be made fast.
N.Cy.[1] Nhb. While their keels at the fest, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 6; Then we row'd away up to the fest, *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 257; Nhb.[1]

8. The earnest-money given to ratify or make fast an engagement, esp. in hiring a servant. Also in *comp.* **Fest-penny**.
n.Yks. (R.H.H.); n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] Called also Arles, or God's-penny. The sum is usually from 1/ to 2/6. This custom only applies to hiring under the Martinmas system. Also the fine paid on taking over a leasehold farm. 'Ah we can't tak t'fest back; ah'll gan.' e.Yks. A servant is not considered properly engaged, unless this 'fest' be given and received, Nicholson *Flk Lore* (1890) 28; On engaging servants in the East Riding at the Martinmas Statute Hirings, it is customary to give them a sum of money varying from two to ten shillings, which is returned by them if they do not fulfil their engagement, Cole *Place Names* (1879) 29; Lots of good-for-noughts would get their feest-penny who didn't intend to keep their agreement, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 26, 1895) 8; e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] I got five shillings for my fest. w.Yks. (R.H.H.), n.Lin.[1]

[1. We soȝt ȝe forest in al our walke for to seke a maister balke for to fest . . . our werk to-gedir, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 8797. ON. *festa*; cp. OE. *fæstan*.]

FESTEN, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **fes'n** Abd. e.Lan.[1]; **fessen** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.; **feszen** w.Yks. [fe'sən.] 1. To fasten, make fast, bind. Cf. **fasten**.
Abd. I lootit doon to fes'n my spat Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. N.Cy.[1] e.Yks. Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1860) 170. w.Yks. 'T'wor when aw feszend th' door at neet, Hartley *Dutt.* 30; w.Yks.[3] Lan. An' festen't all thi string, Clegg *Warp* (1890) 6. e.Lan.[1]

2. To settle, bind to a bargain.
w.Yks. If aw dooant festen that nah, it'll be sell'd bi th' time we come back, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 34; There, that'll fessen th' stakes, Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1876).

3. To perplex, puzzle, put in a quandary or 'fix.'
w.Yks. Tha's fesened me nah, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 40; They wor fessened what to do, *ib. Pudden* (1876) 46. Lan. Th' owd Irishman's a job to festen him wi' 'rithmetic neaw, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) ii.

FESTER, *sb.* Yks. Chs. *Fig.* A rankling grievance, a source of complaint.
n.Yks.[2] 'It'll be a fester for 'em,' viz. the loss of their expected legacy.

Hence **Festerment**, *sb.* (1) an old hole, like that made by wet or age in timber; (2) a confusion, entanglement; *fig.* annoyance, vexation.
(1) Chs.[3] (2) Chs.[1] A festerment o' weeds; Chs.[3]

FESTERLOW, *sb.* Lin. Wor. Also in form **festile**. A fistula.
Lin. He's been operäated on for a festerlow (J.T.F.). s.Wor. (H.K.)

FESTICAL, *sb.* Sus.[1] A feast.
There ain't agoing to be any school festical to-year.

FESTRENS, see **Fasten's**.

FET, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Yks. Lan. Chs. and midl. and s. counties. [fet, fot.] **I.** Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Fat**, (2) **Fet**, (3) **Fit**, (4) **Fot**, (5) **Vet**. [For examples see **II** below.]
(1) Shr.[2] (2) Lan.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[1 2], w.Wor.[1], Oxf.[1] (3) Cor. (4) w.Yks.[3], Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], Chs.[3], s.Stf., Nhp.[1] (5) Dev.[1]

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Fat**, (2) **Faught**, (3) **Fett**, (4) **Fot**, (5) **Fut**, (6) **Vot**.
(1) Shr.[1 2] (2) Lan.[1] (3) Lon., Wil.[1] (4) w.Yks.[3], Lan.[1], Chs.[1 3], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[2], Shr.[1], Glo.[2], Brks.[1], Wil.[1] (5) Bck. (6) Glo.[1], Wil.[1]

3. *pp.* (1) **Fet**, (2) **Fot**, (3) **Vaught**, (4) **Vet**.
(1) Lan.[1] (2) w.Yks.[3], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Hrf.[1], Glo.[1], Oxf.[1] (3) Hmp.[1], w.Som.[1], n.Dev. (4) n.Dev.

II. Dial. uses. 1. To fetch.
w.Yks. Here lad, fot mi a hommer an' chisel, wilta (D.L.); w.Yks.[3] To a servant, who took a long time to answer the door-bell, 'Yo bide some fottin, lass.' Lan. Hoo'd fot brass, if hoo wur in a show, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 26, ed. 1879; A Lan. man does not say . . . he 'fetched,' but he 'fett' or 'fott,' Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 24; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Picton *Dial.* (1865). Chs.[1 3] s.Stf. He fot him a pint o' beer. Shall I fot yer dinner for your? Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] I be just a guing to fet the cows up. A churchwarden in a neighbouring village, complaining to a clergyman of the quick succession of the levies for the repair of the church, said, 'You should not a' been so hard upon us, you should a' let us fot breath'; Nhp.[2] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[1 2] w.Wor.[1] I'll fet the arrants i' the evenin', w'en them childern's at school. Shr.[1] 'E fot a jug o' eel fur 'em. 'E fat up the 'ackney mar' out o' the leasow to tak' the owd Maister wham; Shr.[2] Fat it from the shop. Hrf.[1] Glo. (H.T.E.); I fot un out of the steable, Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 27; Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870; Glo.[1] Our volkes bin and fot up two casties of cider this mornin'; Glo.[2] Oxf.[1]

I ha' bin an' fot a bit a coal. **Brks.** Varmer Whitfield . . . Fot I out o' all thuck caddle, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi. **Bck.** (J.A.B.), **Ken**[12], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** A went an vot a pint o' beer (E.H.G.); Th' king ha' vot m' into huz cheammurs, KITE *Sug. Sol.* (1860) i 4. **Wil.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Now only heard in the very common alliterative prov. Vuur u-vaut, dee ur u-baut [far-fetched, dearly bought]. **Dev.** Wud vet a perty penny, PETER PINDAR *Works* (1816) IV. 188; **Dev.**[1] I've be to vickrage to vet a book for dame. **n.Dev.** An Bobby 'th vaught 'e vor es sel', ROCK *Jim an' Nell* 1867) st. 67. **Cor.** I went to fit a dish of tay, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 5.

Hence **Fattin**, *sb.* a small quantity, esp. in phr. *a fattin' of drink.*

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Shr.**[2] 'A fattin' o' drink,' that quantity of ale which is carried out of a public house and drunk *sub dio.*

2. Phr. (1) *to fet a walk*, to take a walk; see **Fetch**, *v.* **II. 1** (5); (2) — *out*, to rescue, fetch out, used in *pp.*

(1) **Lon.** A Cockney . . . will tell them what 'a prodigious pretty walk he faught' on the preceding Sunday, PEGGE *Anec. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 110, ed. 1844; The use of the *pret.* 'faught' is so sacredly confined to a walk, that they do not extend it to any thing portable, as in that case they would say 'I fotch it,' *ib.* 113. (2) **Brks.**[1]

3. To recover, improve in health, revive. See **Fetch**, *v.* **II. 6.**

n.Dev. Her moort ha' vet it, nif zo be tha hadst net let her totee up and down zo ort, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 252.

4. To deal or strike a blow. See **Fetch**, *v.* **II. 10.**

w.Yks.[3] A father described striking his girl as, 'Au fot her a fillip, and then fot her another, and daan her coom.' **Lan.** Hoo up wi a ladin' can un fot him such rap on th' yed, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 7; Hoo fot me a leather reet across th' chops. STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 60. **m Lan.**[1] Aw'll fot thee a welt o' t'chops. **se.Wor.**[1] I fot 'im a paowt o' the yud ŏŏth my stick.

5. To court, make love to.

Dev.[1] I wish, Rab, you'd leave vetting me.

[I. Vr cart he schal drawe And fetten vr vitayles, *P. Plowman* (A.) II. 155; Wel did moises þat it fand And dauid als þat fott þe wand, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 21768; Two kides he fette, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 1535. OE. *fetian*, pret. *fetode.*]

FET, *adj.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Safe, not easily shaken.

The pancheon rack is fet enough.

FET, see **Fit**, *adj.*

FETCH, *sb.*[1] Irel. n.Cy. Yks. War. Wor. Pem. Hmp. [fetʃ.] A spectre, wraith, apparition; a ghost, spirit.

Ir. I'm afeard, Nelly, that I saw his fetch, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 100; A fetch is the supernatural fac-simile of some individual, which comes to assure to its original [or his friend or relative] a happy longevity or immediate dissolution. If seen in the morning, the one event is predicted; if in the evening, the other, BANIM *O'Hara* (1825) in *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 557; These apparitions are called 'fetches' throughout the sister island, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i; Is it your fetch ye sein? YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888) 111. **Ant.** It is reported that fetches have been seen, HUME *Dial.* 22. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 77. **n.Yks.**[3] The fac-simile of a person about to die or just dead. **War.**[3] 'Old Fetch will have you' was a servant-girl's threat to naughty children. **Wor.** The peasantry have a fancy, to this day, that they sometimes either see or hear a 'token' when a person is going to die, which they call 'Fetch,' and upon such occasions they say 'Fetch is come.' ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 449, ed. 1852.

Hence **Fetch-candle**, *sb.* a supernatural light foretelling the death, *gen.*, of the person who sees it.

Pem. The superstition . . . appears in the shape of the fetch-candle, a light seen moving in the air at night, and supposed to be in attendance on a ghostly funeral, portending the speedy death of the party who sees it, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 17. **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **s.Hmp.** The light went out sudden — it must have been a fetch candle, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) x; The light goes out when a soul departs, *ib. note.*

FETCH, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [fetʃ, fatʃ, fotʃ; feʃ, fes.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Fatch**, (2) **Fesh**, (3) **Fess**, (4) **Foch**, (5) **Fotch**, (6) **Vatch**, (7) **Vetch.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Lan.** Th' husbant had had a letter to fatch him to Liverpool, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) viii. **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** John's gone to fatch her in, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 19. **War.**[12], **Cor.**[1] (2) **Sc.** And fesh my hawks sae fleet o' flight, *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 526 (JAM.). **Fif.** Gae wa' to the yaird an' fesh a sybie, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 29. (3) **Bnff.**[1] **nw.Abd.** Rin, Jense, an' fess a truncher here, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 26. **Per.** Rype the press, An' what ye find o' whisky fess Soberly oot, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 40. **Gall.** She went to the door and cried, 'Jen, he's wakkin'; fess the porridge!' CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxv. (4) **w.Yks.** Awl foch em thi in a minit, HARTLEY *Blackpool* (1883) 89. (5) **w.Yks.** Ah'll fotch a sope o' drink, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 5; **w.Yks.**[1] For fecar'd Boany's come to fotch him; **w.Yks.**[238] **Lan.** Get eaut an' fotch it, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, xi. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Thah mun fotch me a pair o' pattens, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 5; **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Glo.** (H.S.H.) (6) **w.Som.**[1] Missus is a-tookt very bad; Joe mus' g'in an' vatch the doctor torackly. **Dev.** (7) **Brks.**[1] Things be awolywuth what um 'ull vetch. **I.W.**[1], **Som.**, **Dev.**

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Fatched**, (2) **Feesh**, (3) **Feess**, (4) **Feish**, (5) **Fotch**, (6) **Fotched**, (7) **Fotcht**, (8) **Fuish**, (9) **Fush(e**, (10) **Vatched.**

(1) **w.Wor.** (2) **Bnff.** Jannet feesh ben some whawkie, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 65. (3) **Bnff.**[1] (4) **Abd.** O waly fa' the chiel that feish ye, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 91. (5) **Lon.** PEGGE *Anec. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 113, ed. 1844. **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 190; **Hmp.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 376.] (6) **w.Yks.** He went hoam theear an' then, an' fotched it, *Yksman.* (1838) 223. **Nhp.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] (7) **Lan.** Ut fotcht some colour i' my face, BRIERLEY *Blackpool* (1881) i. (8) **Abd.** They fuish her hame, Ross *Helenore* 1758) 139, ed. 1812. (9) **Sc.** Whate'er he fush in, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 23. **Edb.** Marget gaed an' fush a light, *Tint Quey* (1796) 19. (10) **Dev.**

3. *pp.* (1) **Faitchen**, (2) **Feshen**, (3) **Fessen**, (4) **Fotch**, (5) **Fotched**, (6) **Fotcht**, (7) **Fushen.**

(1) **Lth.** Mony a queer gun's faitchin oot, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 36. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Ye hinna fesh'n the goodwife wi' ye, ALEXANDER *Am Flk.* (1882) 55. (3) **Bnff.**[1] (4) **s.Hmp.** There's that rope I lent Edwin to be fotch, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) x. (5) **w.Yks.** Billy Spikkit wor fotched an' his fiddle, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 28. (6) **Lan.** Ha' fotcht a duck off th' wayther, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. (7) **Sc.** Skill was fushen, and that manie, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 99; I hae nae just gotten it yet, . . . but Lody tell't me it wad be fushen the day, *Glenfergus* (1820 II. 161 (JAM.).

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *to fetch butter*, to churn so as to raise the cream to a certain consistency; (2) — *errands*, to go on errands; (3) — *fire*, (*a*) to enter a house for a moment and then go out again; see below; (*b*) 'to see fireworks' or stars, from a blow, knock, &c.; (4) — *a wege*, to go back a few paces so as to gain impetus for a run forward; (5) — *a walk*, to take a walk or stroll; (6) — *off*, (*a*) to stop work, leave off; (*b*) to cause to come off; (7) — *up*, to pull up short, to pull oneself together; (8) — *up on end*, to bring to one's senses, rouse; to cause to look about.

(1) **Hrf.**[2] **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 282; **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.** Tha cooden vetch the butter in the churn, BARNES *Poems* (1844) 21. (2) **Cor.** (B.S.) (3, *a*) **Dev.** In times of the old tinder-box a person whose fire was gone out would run into a neighbour's house, pick up a burning ember, and off as quickly as possible. A person who had just entered a house and off again was spoken of as 'just fetching fire,' *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 95. (*b*) **Dev.** I tellee what 'tez, 'e gied me zich a whop that boath my eyes vatched vire, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892). (4) **Dev.**[1] Up a rak'd and vetch'd a vege to thicka plashet, 4. (5) **Glo.**[1] **Lon.** The verb 'fetch' . . . is . . . *gen.* applied by the common people of London to a walk for pleasure, a promenade. Thus a Cockney will say to his companions . . . 'Let us fetch a walk,' PEGGE *Anec. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 110, ed. 1844; A solicitor called at the house of a merchant. On knocking at the door, he asked the cockney servant if his master was at home? The servant answered, 'No, sir, master is just stept out to fetch a walk,' *Boston Herald* (Nov. 26, 1839) 2, col. 2. **w.Cy.** Some go to church to fetch a walk, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 100. (6, *a*) **Dev.** So I fetched off work a bit early, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 49. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] This damp weather hes feteh'd all th' paaper off o' th' parlour walls. (7) **Mid.** My new dodge for fetching a horse up before he can think, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I. xv. **Dev.** Wul tha nex thing thay dood wis ta holler out 'Dress!'. . . Wat thay main'd wis ta veteh up a little bit zmurt, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 44, ed. 1865. (8) **w.Wor.** As fatched him hup on ind immajutely, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 249.

2. To bring, carry with one.

Sc. Tak the rine [riven] dish and gang awa to the wal, and fesh hame some water, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 104.

ne.Sc. Come our, an fess a' yir oose wi ye, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 98. Bnff. Haste ye, fesh, ye lazy sluts, Some meat to me, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 24. Ech. He's nae better, for our tears Canna fesh him again, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 14. Abd. What cast has feshen you sae far frae towns? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 84, ed. 1812; The gill that Mains feish owre in 's han', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xx; It tak's time to fess a man like that till's holy senses, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, xxii. Kcd. Although ye sudna fesh us Either niz or neck to men'; Ca' an' see us, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 46. Per. To fesh ye back wi' him to see his granny, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 10, ed. 1887. Rnf. As soon's I saw him wake I fushe a dainty bit o' cake, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 62. Lnk. Her aunt a pair of tangs fush in, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 272 (JAM.). Gall. Fess him on till the bonny braes o' Maxwelltoon! CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894 xliv. Nhb., Dur. 'Fetch her up,' a call from the banksman to the brakesman to bring the cage to the surface, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Cum.[1] Fetch that chair this way. n.Yks.[1] Wants a speead, diz he? Tell 'im, Ah'll be on inoo, an' Ah'll fetch yan wi' me. w.Yks. Ah fetched Sarah along wi' me as shoo worn't fit to be left by hersen (J.T.); He fun t'stick an' fetch't it hoam wi' him, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 48. Oxf. Hanging like a lump upon his bearers, as they fetched him to an empty hog-house, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (ed. 1895) xlvi. C r. Fetch 'un home, Ben, to the House, CAHILL *Certainty* (1890) 43.

3. To carry off, take away, steal.

s.Wor. The fox fetched the last duck I had (H.K.).

4. *Fig.* With *up*: to bring up, rear; to train, educate.

Bnff.[1] His grannie feess up the bairn. He fesses up ten caar ilky year, an' sells thim fin they're ayens. Abd. He's hed a faimly to fesh up and skweel, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 16. e.Dur.[1] n.Yks.[2] 'I had 'em all o' fetching up,' I had the bringing up of the family. [Amer. I was fotch up with the niggers, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 67.]

Hence **Fessan-up**, *sb.* nurture, rearing, training. Bnff.[1]

5. To plough in one direction only; to cut grass, corn, &c., on one side only; see below.

w.Mid. This is sometimes done when a few furrows have to be tacked on to a 'land' that has already become joined to that ploughed next before it. 'That land won't be wide enough to finish the shot. You'll have to fetch a furrow or two.' When the crop can be cut on one side only; the machine continually cutting in one direction, and returning each time to begin at the same corner instead of making the circuit of the field. 'It does hinder so, when the corn's down and you've got to fetch it all' (W.P.M.).

6. To recover, revive; to improve in health. *Gen.* with *up*.

w.Yks.[2] To gain flesh after having been reduced in weight by an illness. 'He'll soon fetch it up again.' Dor. I do hope Daisy will fetch round again now. . . . I don't mind breaking my rest if she recovers, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) ii; Give him another glass—then he'll fetch up, *ib. Jude* (1896) pt. II. vii. Som. 'Surely those bees are all dead?' 'Oh, no, they'll vetch when I do put 'em in the sun' (W.F.R.). w.Som.[1] Her ll vetchy up again now, I zim, but her've a-bin ter'ble bad. Cor.[1] She'll soon fetch up again.

7. To bring to a decision.

War. (J.R.W.) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1883).

8. To breathe with difficulty; to gasp.

Sc. Often used of a dying person, who breathes with great difficulty (JAM.). Sh.I. I wis standin' pechin' an' fetchin', BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 67. Cai.[1] Rxb. Tam, fetchin fast to gain his wind, A. SCOTT (1805) 66 (JAM.). n.Yks.[1 2], e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Applied to breathing, when respiration is a heaving, painful effort. w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] I could tell ther was sum'ut bad th' matter, he fetch'd so.

Hence **Fetching**, (1) *sb.* a long breath, a deep respiration; used *fig.*; (2) *ppl. adj.* gasping, breathing with difficulty.

(1) Ayr. Obedient to the impulse and deep fetchings of the tempestuous breath of the awakened winds of heaven, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xviii. (2) Sh.I. I hear his fetchin breath, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 65.

9. To pull by fits and starts; to jerk, pull intermittently.

Ayr. Thou never braindg't, an' fetch't, an' fliskit, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 12. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

10. To deal, strike a blow. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (A.W.) Wm. She fetcht im a cloot undre t'lug, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 27. nē.Yks.[1] He fetch'd ma a big clout ower t'heead. e.Yks.[1] Ah fetch'd him a crack owad [over] heead an that sattl'd him. w.Yks. T'tuther sweep fetch't me a claat fair across t'faice, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 46; w.Yks.[2] Lan. John fetched him a clout o' t'heead, WAUGH *Jaynock* (1874) vi. Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Fetch 'im a woipe oi th' yed. s.Chs.[1] Oo faach't im ŭ klingk'ŭr usahy'd ŭ th yed [Hoo fatcht him a clinker aside o'th' yed]. s.Stf. I'd no sunner come up nor he fetched me a smack o' the yead, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). nw Der.[1] Lin. I says 'Git awaäy, ya beäst,' an' I fetcht 'im a kick an' 'e went, TENNYSON *Owd Roa* (1889). n.Lin. He's just fetched this cow o' mine a klink ower th' heäd wi' a stone, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1872) III. 114; n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] He fotched me a fine thump on th' yed. War. Fetched him a slap on the side of the head, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 35; War.[2] w.Wor.[1] 'E upped an' fetched me a crack a the yud with 'is stick. Hrf.[2], Glo.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cmb.[1] And she'll fetch him such a ding with her open hand. Ken. He fetched it such a crack with the hammer (D.W.L.). Cor. A great strip of ore-weed came flying through the darkness and fetched him a slap on the cheek, like a cold hand, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 8. Colloq. Mrs. Piper . . . having 'fetched' young Piper a crack, DICKENS *Bleak House* (1853) xi. [Amer. I fotch him a slap with my hand, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 67.]

11. To reach, arrive at, attain to; to pass by in arriving at. Also used *fig.* to succeed, be successful.

Kcb. I doubt not but more would fetch heaven, if they believed not heaven to be at the next door, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 108. Cum. Be t'time Ah fetch't yooar yatt, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 10. s.Wm. Wi a man we fetch'd by Warton, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 80; That trick'll net fetch naw, *ib.* l. 105. I.Ma. It'd be on the stroke of three when they fetched his lodgin, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 20. Oxf. I fetched back to the place at last, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (ed. 1895) xx. Som. It d' be about ztarten' now, for 'tis bound t'fetch Morlaix by mid-day, or thereabouts, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 136. Dev. Aun, aun ess went, laur jayly cry! Till Starcrap pleace ess vetch'd, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) II. 18. Cor.[1] I shaan't be long fatching home; Cor.[2] Hard work to fetch hom. w.Cor. If I don't start soon, I sha-ant fetch home to-night. Common (M.A.C.).

12. To perceive, catch sight of.

Fif. 'What!' quo' Tam, lookin' up and discernin' naething. 'The window, yon's it.' . . . Tam looked again, but his een failed to fetch ony thing like a window . . . to view, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 22.

13. *sb.* A bundle; such a quantity as can be fetched or carried at once. e.Lan.[1]

14. A trick, device, stratagem, 'dodge'; a pretence, false tale; an imposition.

Slg. Dear brother, this is one of Satan's old feteches toward you, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 73, ed. 1843. Lnk. This was another of the primate's fetches, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 423, ed. 1828. Cum.[1] That was a queer fetch, bit it dudn't help him. n.Yks. He hez sike fetches (I.W.); n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. It's nobbud fer a farther fotch, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889; w.Yks.[2] Well, I never heard of a better fetch in all my born days. Not. It's note but a fetch (J.H.B.). s.Not. They want to get me out an theirsens in; that's their fetch (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] He goäs reg'lar to chech an' chapil, that's a fetch o' his to mak foäks believe in him. sw.Lin.[1] It's merely a fetch to get relief. One wouldn't have thought a lady would make a fetch like that. Sus.[1] Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.[1] Dev. She told me Bob took the shoul, but it was all a fetch, *w.Times* (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2.

Hence **Fetch**, *v.* to make a pretence; to deceive, impose upon.

sw.Lin.[1] There's a many fetches sooner than hardworks.

15. A deep, painful breath or inspiration; a catch, gasp.

Sc. The deep and long inspiration of a dying person (JAM.). Cum.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'I have a fetch and a catch,' a stitch in the side. m.Yks.[1]

16. A pull, tug, jerk.

Sh.I. Bawby lat doo Magnus gie him [it] a fetch, an' dan hit'll be ower a' da shünner, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898); Giein him a fetch oot he cam, *ib.*

17. The distance required, by a body put in motion, to acquire velocity.

Nhb.[1] As the waves of the sea acquire a great fetch when the wind blows from a far unsheltered direction.

FETCHEL, *v.* Lei. War. To plague, tease, provoke.

Lei.[1] I oon'y did it to fetchel 'im. War.[3]

FETCHES, *sb. pl.* Shr. Suf. [fe·tʃiz.] 1. Vetches, *Vicia sativa*.

Shr.[1] Everall's got some famous winter fetches i' the Fut-way fild—they'n 'elp 'is fodder out.

2. Half-grown pease-cods. e.Suf. (F.H.)

FETE, *sb.* Lin. [fīt.] A large puddle; a pool of muddy water.

MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; Lin.[1] Strind over the fete, or you'll clag your dress.

FETE, FETH, see **Feat**, *adj.*[2], **Faith**.

FETI, *adj.* Dev. [fe·ti.] Great, large, esp. in phr. *feti many*. See **Feat**, *adj.*[2]

Should have feti many beans, if the frost did not cut them, *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

FETT, see **Feat**, *adj.*[1]

FETTER, *v.* Chs. Shr. Dev. [fe·tə(r).] 1. To tie together a horse's or a donkey's fore and hind legs on one side, to prevent the animal from straying. nw.Dev.[1]

2. To hamper, hinder.

s.Chs.[1] It fet·ŭrz ŭ bod·i tŭ aav· ŭ lot ŭ chil dŭrn ubuw·t ŭm wel dhi bin dóoin dhŭ wuurk [It fetters a body to have a lot o' childern about 'em whel they bin doin' the work].

3. To potter about.

s.Chs.[1] Yoa· wŭn bi au·viz fet·urin ubuw·t ŭn gy'et·in i foa·ksiz roa·d [Yo wun be auvays fetterin' about an' gettin i' folks'es road]. Shr.[1] The warden wuz al'ays fetterin' i' the church.

4. With *at*: to meddle or tamper with; to touch lightly and inefficiently, to 'tinker.'

s.Chs.[1] Dh uwd chuurn ŭd ŭ wuurkt reyt ŭnŭf·, iv yi wŭd·nŭr ŭ ky'ept fet·ürin aat· it [Th' owd churn 'ud ha' worked reight enough, if ye wouldnur ha' kept fetterin' at it]. The word has *gen.* a depreciatory sense.

FETTERLOCK, *sb.* Glo. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **vetterlock**. [fe·tə-, ve·təlok.] The fetlock of a horse.

Glo.[1] I.W.[1] Dor. Your meäre's in steähle wi' her hocks In straw above her vetterlocks, Barnes *Poems* 1869–70 3rd S. 100. w.Som.[1] Vat·urlauk, rarely fat·urlauk. w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Cor.[12]

FETTING, see **Footing**.

FETTLE, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **fittle** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **fottle** Lan.; **veckle, vettle** Brks.[1] [fe·tl, fi·tl.] 1. *sb.* Condition, state; order, repair; esp. in phr. *in fettle, in good fettle*, &c.; *fig.* temper, humour.

Sc. The boat's no in fettle for't; she's been makin' water this last week, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xv. Frf. The meetings were only memorable when Tammas Haggart was in fettle, to pronounce judgments in his well-known sarcastic way, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) v. Per. A've cause tae be gratefu' for a guid memory, and a've kept it in fine fettle wi' sermons, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 220. Fif. It's to be hoped oor man will be in guid fettle, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 159. s.Sc. Man, ye're in gran' fettle the nicht, Cunningham *Sket hes* (1894) xiii. Ayr. I'll tak' my stand, tho' oot o' fettle, White *Jottings* (1879) 190; What fettle the day, laird? Are ye aboot your or'nar? Service *Notandums* (1890) 118. Lnk. They were, na doubt, in gay bad fettle, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 12. e.Lth. The minister was in gran' fettle that day an' preached ane o' his best sermons, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 41. Dmf. (A.C.) Gall. Mistress Slee was in gey guid fettle last week, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 101. Nhb. Weel graith'd—sair on mettle, Oor harness in fettle, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 192; Nhb.[1] What fettle? Dur. (A.B.); Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] As a salutation: 'Well —, what fettle?' 'Oh, canny.' Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. Nay, Ah can sing nin,—Ah's i' neah fettel, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 44; He's ola's in good fettle (E.W.P.); Cum.[1] What fettle's thy fadder in to-day? Wm. (B.K.); Weest be sartan ta git oor cooarn i' gae good fettle, *Spec. Dial.* (1880 pt. ii. 3. n.Yks. 'Good mornin, sir,' says Frank, 'are ye i' good fettle?' Frank *Fishing* (1894) 24; n.Yks.[1] 'Ah's feared he's in bad fettle, poor chap'; of a man whose circumstances are supposed to be but poor or bad; n.Yks.[2] In good fettle. 'In very middling fettle,' only in a moderate state of health. 'Out o' fettle,' disordered. ne.Yks.[1] Yon far sahd o' t'clooas is varry sumpy; ah doot wer stuff weean't be i' ower good fettle for leading. e.Yks.[1] Jack's gannin ti run a race wi Bob next Sunda; an he seems to be i good fettle fo't. w.Yks. They started aat at four o'clock one Saturday morning i' furst rate fettle, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 132; Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1] Thou looks i gay good fettle, ii. 285; w.Yks.[234]; w.Yks.[5] Ah hevn't been i' sich good fettle lāately, 19. Lan. Thah's nobbut fit fur t'sit under th' sycymoore tree, . . . an' watch me put th' garden i' fettle, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xxxv; Awr mo fettle for catterweawin, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 27; Ween a very good clock at our house but it's out o' fettle, *Ballad, Countryman's Ramble*; Lan.[1] Chs. That weather glass canna be in proper fettle, Warburton *Sngs.* (1860) 134; Chs.[1] A road which has been recently repaired is in good fettle. A person who is extremely well is in good fettle; so is an animal which is fat; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Ahy)m i baad· fet·l fŭr wuurk [I'm i' bad fettle for work]. Bin yŭr töolz i güd fet·l? [Bin yur tools i good fettle?] Midl. They were all in prime fettle, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 138. Stf.[1] s.Stf. I was in no fettle for fightin'. What a fettle he's lef' his furnace in, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). nw.Der.[1], Not.[2] s.Not. Ah left the land i' capital fettle (J.P.K.). Lin. Brooke *Tracts Gl.* n.Lin.[1] His land's alus e' good fettle, let seäsons cum what thaay've a mind. Oh, I'm nobbut e' poor fettle, thenk you. sw.Lin.[1] The place is in strange good fettle. Lei.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Nhp.[1] 'The house is in good fettle; it's just been repair'd.' Often used in an opposite sense, as, 'What a pretty fettle you've brought that horse home in,' when he is returned jaded, and bespattered with mud; Nhp.[2], War.[34], s.War.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] Yone brought him whoäm in a pretty fettle. Hrf. I've got the piece [field] in good fettle (W.W.S.). Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Oxf. (G.P.); Oxf.[1] A little out of fettle this marnin'. Brks.[1] I be jus' in vine vettle vor a vight if a wants to't. I beant a-veelin' in veckle this marnin'. Hrt. If a horse was ready and willing to work, he said he was in good fettle, *Hrt. Mercury* (Dec. 24, 1887). e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken. (G.B.) Sus. Out of fettle, out of gear (J.L.A.). Hmp. How do you feel?—I'm in good fettle (H.C.M.B.). Wil. W.C.P.); Keep things pulled up in goin' fettle, Swinstead *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 15. nw.Dev.[1]

2. Phr. *to tyne fettle*, to lose the faculty or capacity for speech, motion, &c.

Abd. His queets were dozen'd, and the fettle tint, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 45, ed. 1812; Her tongue for fear tint fettle in her cheek, *ib.* 28.

3. *v.* To clean, tidy up, put to rights.

Yks. Starve, I reckon, if they willn't take to washing floors, an' fettling grates, an' such like, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xii. n.Yks. A houtlandish hignorant place where to tidy up a room is to fettle it, Fetherston *Snuggins Fam.* 3. ne.Yks.[1] Wa mun fettle up wer hoos afoor t'backend. w.Yks. Let's all set too wi wir swcepin-brushes, mops an dusters ta fettle his hahce dahn, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1868) 20; He wesht up pot an pan, An dahn he went an framed hissen, An fettled like a man, Preston *Poems* (1864) 20; w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[3] 'W'at's t'use, then,' said he, 'o' all this fettlin' o' yor shooin?' w.Yks.[5] Fettle up them fire-irons agean I come back. Lan. Has ti done fettlin' up? (A.P.); Aunt Judy came in to fettle up, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 13. Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Der.[1] To fettle the churchyard, to clean it. Not.[2] n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Just fettle it up a bit. w.Wor.[1] The gaffer's fettlin' the gardn' agin the flower show. se.Wor.[1] This room's all uv a mulluck, it wans fettlin up a bit. Shr. An'[they] begunnen to onloäd an fettle up a bit, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) vi. Glo.[1] Oxf. Holloway; Oxf.[1] Commonly applied to cattle-sheds, &c.

Hence (1) **Fettler**, *sb.* a cleaner, esp. a cleaner of machinery, engines, &c.; (2) **Fettling**, *vbl. sb.* a thorough cleansing; *gen.* with *out*; (3) **Fettling-day**, *sb.* cleaning day.

(1) w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] A rare fettler. (2) w.Yks. Two owd worthies there thowt it a nice chonce ta gie it a good fetlin aht, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (Feb. 4, 1859). (3) w.Yks. An' hire a charwoman o' t'fettlin' day, *Yksman.* (1876) 124.

4. To repair, mend; to prepare, make ready, put in working order, set to rights. Also used *fig.*

Abd. Fettle at guns, either barrels or locks, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 123. Rnf. But he's ta'en't to the smiddy and 's fettl'd it rarely, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 256, ed. 1817; A' the silly gom'ral ettled Was jist to keep his muscles fettled, Young *Pictures* (1865) 141. Bwk. Spier 'Hoo the guid folks are fettlin' the day?' Calder *Poems* (1897) 237. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. It tuik some time te fettle them, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; Nhb.[1] The locks wants fettlin. Fettle the scythe. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1] s.Dur. Be sharp and git tea fettled (J.E.D.). Cum. How way to t'smiddy and get t'gräip fettlet (J.Ar.). Wm. & Cum.[1] Wm. We're terble pinch't fer cofe hulls an sic like. We want a reglar fettlin up, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 40; (B.K.) n.Yks. Noo sir, you won't be oot this efthernoon, you'll be fettlin' yer tunes, Frank *Fishing* (1894) 40; n.Yks.[1] Ah fun' him fettling 'is au'd sled. We'll be leading to moorn's moorn; gan an' get pike-bottom fettled; n.Yks.[2a] e.Yks. Ah'll gan an fittle dinner noo, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 61; Awd machine wants fitlin up waintly, *ib.* 93; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. Ah fettle'd ivvery button hoal, Blackah *Sngs.* (1867) 16; Bending to fettle the fire, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 19; Also used when massing the

tea. 'Fettle t'tea, Jane' (Æ.B.); Goo, Meäry lass, an' fettle t'watter oot o't'well for wer teäs (W.M.E.F.); **w.Yks.**[2] Come, lass, fettle the fire. **Lan.** Fettle this speet for mi, wilt ta? BOWKER *Goblin Tales* (1882) 51; Th' chap ut undertook to 'fettle Shakespear' only knows, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 44; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] Whether it is a broken gate, a tumble-down barn, an unweeded garden, an unwashed child, broken harness, a plat fallen in, &c., &c., they must all be 'fettled.' **s.Chs.**[1] We fettle the fire when we put fresh coals on, fettle a clock, fettle a road, a bridge, a gate, a fence, a drain, a chimney, &c., &c. **s.Stf** We used to fettle we furnaces Sunday nights in them days, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Rut.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Will you please to fettle my work for me. **Nhp.**[1] Come, see if you can't fettle this box; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[4], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] Theer'll be a meetin' in the vestry nex' Toosd'y wik—'ould, I'm wrung—nex' Toosd'y as ever comes I mane—to fettle the pews and so forth. **Hrf.**[1], **Hrt.** (H.G.)

Hence (1) **Fettlements**, *sb. pl.* apparatus, appliances for work; (2) **Fettling**, (*a*) *sb.*, see **Fettlements**; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* mending, repairing, putting in readiness for work; (*c*) *sb.* the mineral used for lining puddling furnaces; (*d*) *ppl. adj.* in good order, fitting or in readiness for work.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2, *a*) *ib.* They borrowed our fettling. (*b*) **Abd.** Frae the fettlin' o' watches to men'in' o' sheen, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 23. **n.Cy.** In an account of wages disputes in northern pits it was said some of the colliers declined Sunday fettling, and also Monday working (M.P.). **n.Yks.** Who's to pay for t'fettling of all them clothes? GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. v. (*c*) **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (*d*) **Rut.**[1] It's a nice fettling day, sir; the road is settling nicely after the storm.

5. To attend to or see after animals; to groom or curry horses; to harness.

Lth. A' the birds aboot the barn I maun fettle noo, M^c^NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 96. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Wm.** & **Cum.**[1] To fettle th' tits. **n.Yks.** When Ah've been fettlin' t'coos, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 66. **w.Yks.** Horses owt ta be well fettald dahn an foddered wi oats an beans, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 45; LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[1] Gang and fettle t'horse. **Lan.** Nah then! get that 'oss fottled up (W.B.T.); **Lan.**[1] I think te be an ostler, for I con fettle tits, TIM BOBBIN *Wks.* (1750) 71. **Stf.**[1] **Der.** Fettle down the tit (H.R.); **Der.**[2] He's fettling the tits. **Not.** You might fettle him [a horse] up a bit before any one comes to look at him (L.C.M.). **Nhp.**[1] **War.** Go and fettle th' tits (J.B.); **War.**[2] **w.Wor.** His butty . . . had fettled his osses, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 30; **w.Wor.**[1] Tummas, thee mun go and fettle them bists down at the by-tack; thee'lt be back by supper-time. **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Hrf.**[2] To feed or 'bed up' cattle, &c.

6. To dress, put on garments; to trim up, adorn, dress up. *Gen.* used *refl.* and with *up*.

s.Sc. His honour's far ben ahint the door . . . an' I canna gang in tae fettle him, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 195. **Lnk.** O then how fondly she'd ye fettle, Your part maintain, WATT *Poems* (1827) 49. **Gall.** 'Nevertheless,' he continued, 'fettle on your blue bonnet and put us on the road to Bongill,' CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. **Nhb.** His mother can fettle him up best (R.O.H.). **Cum.** Paddy fettel't it on, an' theear nivver was a peacock prooder ov its finery nor Paddy was ov his chain, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 158. **Wm.** & **Cum.**[1] Come, we mun fettle up oursells, 140. **Wm.** (E.C.) **Yks.** 'Mam'ma, will yer fettle me, to go aht wi' my auntie?' 'Eh! but ah'm always fettlin' yer' (F.P.T.). **n.Yks.** Ah'd fettle mesen for a spree, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 57. **w.Yks.** Ah'll just fettle mysen up an' go meet him (J.T.); Tha'rt bahn home. Tha needs fettlin' up, lad, SNOWDEN *Tales of Wolds* (1894) 127; **w.Yks.**[1] I'll fettle myself up a bit; **w.Yks.**[5] Ah'll goa fettle mysen up a bit. **Lan.** Awd no' greadly wesht an fettlet meh, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 18; Men and women makkin' sa mich to do about fettlin' their heeads and bodies to mak' 'em luk nice, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 112; Lan'lady cum in . . . wi' her yär o' fettled up, PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 32. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lei.**[1] 'Ah mut fettle me,' wash and change my dress. **Nhp.**[1] Fettle yourself up a bit before you go out. **w.Wor.**[1] Fettle thysen, an' thee shalt go to town i' the gig. **Shr.**[2] Gwon up stairs to fettle herself; her'l soon be down.

7. To trim, shave, esp. to grind or trim the rough edges from iron castings or large blocks of stone. Also *fig.* to polish, finish off, get done with.

N.I.[1] **Nhb.** Ah maun just fettle this basket afore Ah give over, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Rumed.* **Wm.** To fettle a hedge or fettle a skirt or a dress (A.T.). **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah mud as well fettle it off and be decan wiv it. **w.Yks.** They'll fettle your fiz, *Sheffield Indp.* (1874); Chaps 'at's hed ta pay eighteen-pence a quarter for ther beards takkin' off aforetime, ma ger 'em fettled noo . . . for a penny a go, *Yks. Comet* (1844) No. i. 4, (J.W.) **Lan.** Put a bit o' wark in just under his ear, an' fettle th' angles of his jaw, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 48. **Lin.**[1] Fettle up your work.

Hence (1) **Fettler**, *sb.* (*a*) a man who dresses or 'fettles' rough metal castings after they are taken out of the moulds; (*b*) the workman who sharpens the knives of the fustian cutters; (*c*) a navvy; (2) **Fettling-shop**, *sb.* the place where the metal castings, which require 'fettling,' go.

(1, *a*) **N.I.**[1] **w.Yks.** (J.T.); (W.B.T.) **s.Yks.** (C.D.) (*b*) **Chs.**[1] (*c*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **w.Yks.** (W.B.T.)

8. Weaving term: to remove the short fibres which clog the cards in a scribbling-machine; to repair or rectify any faults in weaving.

w.Yks. (J.M.); After the cloth is woven, there is still much to be done before it comes to the wearer, it still requiring scouring, 'fettling,' and 'perching,' the two latter processes being required to rectify any mistakes in weaving, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 356; Used also of any cleaning process, by scraping, wiping, or rubbing, as distinguished from washing (W.T.). **Lan.** This was an overlooker, That came oft her loom to fettle, GASKELL *Sngs.* (1841) 6.

Hence **Fettler** or **Fettlur**, *sb.* a man who cleans the cards of a scribbling-machine.

w.Yks. (J.M.); (W.T.); (S.P.U.) **Lan.** Fettlur Dick is a owd chum o moine, *Sam Sondnokkur*, 3.

9. To attend to, provide for, see after.

e.Dur.[1] A woman has enough work to do with her children, 'makin', mendin', and fettlin' for their bellies.' **w.Yks.** Them Leeds folk mought hae clemmed you! Bud I's fettle ye oop afore lang, BANKS *Wooers* (1880) II. 14. **Lan.** Th' neighbors han as mich as they can do for t'fettle for theirsels, LAKE *Longleat* (1870) II. vi; I'r aw blood un gore, hewe'er hoo fettlet meh soour, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel Dial.* (1819) 39. **s.Stf.** A man as has got no grown-up experienced woman to . . . fettle him up as he ought to be fettled, MURRAY *John Vale* (1890) xxxv. **Der.** He was a sore un to drink, so I had to fettle for my sen and him, and the boy too, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xxv; How hoo would fettle me, and tye my bond, *Poems* (1668) 30. **Not.** She fettles him an' looks after him as well as she can, *Norman Abbey*, I. 257; (L.C.M.)

10. *Fig.* To beat, chastise, punish; to kill, overcome, 'do for,' 'finish.'

Ayr. The cruel self-seekers then we'd fettle Wi' little din, LAING *Poems* (1894) 124. **Nhb.** But they fettled me when they gat me inte jail, HARRISON *Tyneside Sngs.* 76. **e.Dur.**[1] I'll fettle ye up. **Yks.** 'I'll fettle thee, lad,' means to be revenged, *gen.*, by physical force (J.H.B.). **n.Yks.**[1] Ah'll fettle 'm an' Ah get grip ov 'im. 'Noo, young un: thou'll fettle t'au'd cock, yit'; of two cocks fighting; **n.Yks.**[2] He fettl'd him nicely. **e.Yks.**[1] We had a set to and Ah seean fettl'd him off. **m.Yks.**[1] I'll fettle thy jacket for thee. **w.Yks.** 'He's fettled t'hen,' said Weasel, SNOWDEN *Tales of Wolds* (1894) 106; Aw could fettle abaat a dozzen on 'em, HARTLEY *Paris*, 76; **w.Yks.**[1] I paid her, an fettl'd her reight, ii. 288; **w.Yks.**[5] I'll fettle him off fur this. **Lan.** He cared not for the witch women . . . he had fettled one of them, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) I. 304; The soldier . . . had to confess himself 'fettled' by Lancashire clogs, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xxxiv; I'm in th' worst mess. . . I'm fettled now, by the Lord Harry, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) xxxvi. **Chs.**[1] A mother will threaten her child, 'I ll fettle thee.' **s.Chs.**[1] When a person has received a crushing answer or retort, it is sometimes said 'Dhaat-'s fet'lt im.' **Stf.** If you do them again, my boy, I'll fettle you for it (J.A.L.). **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] None o' your parvissing, or i'le fettle your nether end. **War.**, **Wor.** (J.A.L.) **Glo.** Thee ha' fettled I, BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

Hence **Fettler**, *sb.* (1) a convincing argument, a 'settler'; (2) *fig.* a quick, sharp-witted person; also used ironically.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] Now that is a fettler. **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** His speech were a fettler for th' woman, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895). (2) **m.Yks.**[1] Thou's a bonny fettler! **w.Yks.**[5] A good pass upon a person, in word or act, is declared a 'fettler.' Th' art a bonny fettler, ar'n't tuh nah? **e.Lan.**[1]

11. To mull ale or porter.

Lan. Mally, bring him a pint—an' fettle it, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 55, ed. 1879; We'll have it [drink] some neet at Lucky Riddles. Fettled?... Hot, wi' a bit o' nutmeg in't, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 3. **Chs.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fettle**, *sb.* ale warmed and spiced; (2) **Fettled**, *ppl. adj.* of ale, porter, &c.: heated and sweetened with sugar, spice, &c.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Nhb.** When he cud cannily get his beek amang mulled yell or fettild porter, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 116. **w.Yks.**[5] Ale mixed with spirits, then warmed, and sweetened. **Lan.** Hoo made mi a pitcher o' fettl't drink, BRIERLEY *Daisy Nook* (1859) 32. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Ale mulled with ginger and sugar—much relished in Cheshire with toasted cheese.

12. To set about doing anything; to set to work, begin, commence. *Gen.* with *in*, *on*, or *to*.

Sc. Fettling to the work as if there were nothing by-common in an Inglis waiting on a Minto, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 66; And knotty points were settled ... That lang oor wits had fettled, *Ballads* (1885) 48. **Dmf.** To fettle to any work, to set about it keenly (JAM.). **n Cy.** BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Nhb.** If ye dinnet shuv aheed—an' fettle reetly, WILSON *Sngs.* (1890) 6. **Cum.** To set off heamewards fettled, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 201. **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.** She did fettle To git her birds all under the lang-settle, MERITON *Praise Ale* (ed. 1697) 56; T'would a brossen thee back ... To fettle mah loood, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 54; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'We're just fettling for off,' getting ready to go. **w.Yks.** They cut t'soap i' two wi' a pocket knife an' fettled on, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1875) 15; Cum. Hannah, fettle in ta wark, *Garl. Poetry* (1873) 187; HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Nah then, fettle on,' make a beginning. 'Fettling-on i' earnest,' beginning in earnest.

Hence **Fettling**, *vbl. sb.* the act of preparing or setting about anything.

n.Yks.[2] I see neea signs o' fettling.

13. *Fig.* To manage, bring about, bring to pass; to settle, arrange for.

Gall. If that be so, we'll sune fettle that, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xviii; Faith, an' it's my mither's son that could fettle that, *ib. Moss-Hags* (1895) viii. **Yks.** After fettling the affairs of the poor Carroways as well as might be, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1880) bk. III. ix. **n.Yks.**[1] 'Ay. Ah aims we'll fettle it for him,' get something managed or arranged. **e.Yks.**[1] To settle or put an end to ill feeling. 'Ah'll bring thă a fairin an that'll fettle thă.' **Lan.** They're fur fettlin' it their own fashinon, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) xxxvi; It'll help us to fettle booath nation an' th' laws, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 18. **Hrf.**[1]

14. To furnish, supply; to adapt, suit, make. Also used *fig.*

Yks. He said 'e'd fettle a box to put the doll in (F.P.T.). **n.Yks.** How are ya fettled fo' cats? TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 50; **n.Yks.**[1] Ah fettled t'lahtle chap a spot i' t'au'd cau'f-pen fur's rabbits; **n Yks.**[2] 'How are you fettl'd for brass?' have you any change? 'Fettle me that an ye please,' put up the order in the note presented. **Lan.** Nothin' ud fettle me but aw mun come, LAKE *Longleat* (1870) I. xviii.

Hence **Fettled**, *ppl. adj.* furnished, supplied.

n.Yks.[2] A bravely fettled house.

15. To interfere with. Glo. (W.H.C.), Glo.[1]

16. *adj.* Neat, trim; well-knit, well-made; *fig.* in good form or condition; meet, fitted or well-adapted to the occasion.

Sc. The feck, bereft o' giftie fettle, Snooled aff like sheep, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 7; When Jamie was fettle ... His mind like a drawwell was fill'd t' the brim, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 62; Short, applied to one low in stature, but well knit (JAM.). **Frf.** A winsome strapper, trim and fettle, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 13, ed. 1882.

[ME. *fetlen*, to make ready.]

FETTLE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Cum. Wm. Lin. Also in form **faittle** S. & Ork.[1] [fe'tl.] **1.** *sb.* A rope made of straw or hay; a piece of rope used to fasten a pannier; a horse-girth made of straw.

Sh.I. 'Here's Magnie's packie,' Lowrie said, as he grippid her bi da maeshie fettle oot o' da shot an' flang her i' da owse room, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898); Da fettle, ye see, wis aboot my craig, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 24; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** In common use (J.G.). **Cai.**[1] A strap or bit of rope on a creel or kéise to enable it to be carried on the back, leaving the hands free. **Cum., Wm.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 211. **Lin.**[1]

Hence **Fettle-strap**, *sb.* the strap which sustains a pannier. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. A handle of straw or rope in the side of a large basket.

Cai. Each cassie has a fettle or handle in each side and end, to carry it by, *Agric. Surv.* 69 (JAM.). **Sth.** A short rope of the birch twigs, or hair, is fixed in the flat side of the basket, as a fettle to fix the basket in the clubbar on the horse's back, *ib.* 60 (*ib.*).

3. *v.* To wind a band or strap round anything; to fasten a 'fettle' to a creel. S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

FETTLES, *sb. pl.* Or.I. Also in form **fattles**. [Not known to our correspondents.] The remainder, what is left of anything. (S.A.S.)

FETTY, *sb. Obs.* Der.[1] A fescue or pointer used in teaching children to read.

FEU, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. [fiu.] **1.** *sb.* Land held on payment of a fixed yearly rent.

Sc. A speculative builder took land in feu, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) i; To possess their farms and feus, *ib. Monastery* 1820) i. **Frf.** A site for a church was obtained on a feu belonging to Mr. Carr, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 61. **Ayr.** Bletherin' awa to him aboot tacks and feus, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 29. **Wgt.** They experienced considerable difficulty in getting a suitable feu on which to build a church, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 235. [The feu system is a custom under which a feu or piece of land is purchased by a perpetual yearly payment instead of by a lump sum down. The feuar has all the rights and privileges of a proprietor subject only to the payment of the yearly sum agreed upon. In the event of the feu (or payment) not being made, the property can be claimed as by a mortgagee, *Lab. Gl.* (1894).]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Feu-duty**, the annual rent paid by a tenant; (2) **-rights**, rights of property in land, held on payment of a small sum.

(1) **Sc.** For non-payment of a feu-duty of three peppercorns a year, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlviii. **Abd.** He could claim, gin he chose, Feu-duty in shape o' a fresh white-blawn rose, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 15. (2) **Sc.** The inhabitants ... had contrived to get feu-rights, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xi.

3. *v.* To let out land on long leases, *gen.* for building purposes.

Sc. They were feu'd by a worthy crofter, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xvii; *Gen.* 99 years is the term on which land is feued for building; at the end of this the building becomes the property of the landowner (A.W.). **w.Sc.** I hae nae intention ... o' sellin' ony pairt o' the lands; but I wadna' objec' to feu, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1877) 218. **Ayr.** It was agreed among the heritors ... that there should be steadings feued off on each side, according to a plan, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) viii.

Hence (1) **Feuar** or **Fiar**, *sb.* one who holds land on a long lease or in feu; (2) **Feu'd-out**, *adj* let on very long lease.

Sc. She's a life-renter, and I am fiar, o' the lands o' Wideopen, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x; The grand law-plea between us and the feuars at the Mussel-craig, *ib. Antiquary* (1816) ix. **Ayr.** There were fav'rites an' ithers ta'en into the fauld, While feuars an' tenants were left in the cauld, LAING *Poems* (1894) 111; Cottars, feuars, blacksmiths and siclike, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 13. **Lnk.** Alexander Buchanan, fiar of Bucklyvie, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 407, ed. 1828. **e.Lth.** Maist o' the feuars in Snawdon village had bits o' kail-yairds o' their ain, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 160. **Bwk.** Several feurs have taken up their residence, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 102. **Slk.** He warned seven tenants and feuars off the estate, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 197, ed. 1866. (2) **Edb.** Some lown spot Whare ane might get a feu'd-out lot, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 50.

[1. OFr. (Norm.) *feu*, 'fief,' *donner à feu*, 'inféoder, donner en fief, dare per feudum' (DUCANGE, s.v. *Feudum*, 479).]

FEU, *sb.*[2] n.Stf. Hollowed tarred rope filled with gunpowder and used for blasting. (J.T.)

FEUACH, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A very short, light crop of grass, or of oats and other cereals.

FEUCH, *int.* Sc. [fjūχ.] An exclamation of disgust. Cf. feigh.

Cai.[1] **Elg.** Feuch! fill'd his loof wi' shamble's muck, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 131.

FEUCH, FEUCHIT, see **Feugh**, *sb.*[1,2]

FEUD, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. [fiud.] **1.** *sb.* A cause of quarrel. Cf. feid.

w.Yks.[5] There's a feud atween 'em an' hes bin fur a long time back.

2. *v.* To contend. n.Cy. (HALL.)

FEUD, FEUG, see **Foud, Feugh**, *sb.*[1]

FEUGGIL, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A small truss of hay, straw, grass, or rags, used to stop a hole.

He stappit the broken lozen wee a feuggil o' cloots.

FEUGGLE, *v.* Bnff.[1] To beat soundly. *Gen.* with *up*. Cf. feugh, *v.*[1]

Feuggle up the ill-gettit geet. He's sair needin' a' it he's gettin'.

Hence **Feugglan**, *vbl. sb.* a severe beating.

FEUGH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Written **feuch** Bnff.[1]; and in forms **feuchit** Fif.; **feug** Rnf. [fjūχ.] **1.** *sb.* A sounding blow; a sharp and sudden stroke. Also used *fig.* of a rushing sound.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** A chiel came wi' a feugh, Box'd him on the a—e, Skinner *Christmas Ba'ing* (ed. 1805) (Jam.). **Frf.** In a trice I got a bang, Wi' sic a feugh my twa lugs rang, Sands *Poems* (1833) 80; A covey raise, wi' sic a feugh, O' pactricks grey and plovers green, *ib.* 83. **Fif., Rnf.** (Jam.)

2. *v.* With *up*: to beat soundly. Cf. **feuggle.**

Bnff.[1] Feuch him up: he's an ill-contrivet loon.

Hence **Feuchan-up**, *sb.* a sound beating. *ib.*

3. *Fig.* To work hard. *ib.*

FEUGH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. Also written **feuch** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To smoke a pipe.

Sc. They feugh'd the pipe, and argued het, Anderson *Poems* (1813) 86 (Jam.). **Bch.** Deil belickit did he the hale gate bat feugh at his pipe, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 13.

2. *sb.* A whiff from a pipe. n.Sc. (Jam.)

FEUGHT, see **Fight.**

FEUS, *v.* Nhb.[1] [fius.] To turn into fibres as the head of a chisel does by repeated strokes of the hammer.

FEUSOME, FEUSTER, see **Fewsome, Feaster.**

FEUTH, see **Fouth.**

FEUTLETH, *sb.* Cum. A measure of weight, varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a stone.

I remember old persons using the word, and its meaning well. But for certainty as to quantity I asked the oldest grocer in Penrith, and was told that formerly old country people used to ask for a feutleth of saut, sugar, or line, meaning a quartern (M.P.); Four pounds of butter, a 'feutleth' of salt, now *obs.*, Sullivan *Cum.* (1857) 84; **Cum.**[1]

FEUTT-AXE, *sb.* Cum.[1] An axe having the edge turned inwards; an adze. (s.v. **Creuk't axe.**)

FEVER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhp. Nrf. Som. Written **faver** Nrf.; **feaver** Som. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *the fever*, a feverish attack.

Nrf. My poor gal is werry sadly; the doctor say she ha' gat the faver (W.R.E.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fever-largie**, (2) **-largin**, (3) **-lurden**, (4) **-lurgan**, (5) **-lurk**, idleness, indolence, laziness.

(1) **Sc.** Two stomachs to eat, and one to work (Jam.). (2) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **Nhp.**[1] You're good for nothing to day, you've got the fever-lurden. (4) **w.Cy.** Still current. 'You have the fever-lurgan,' you are too lazy to work (Hall.). (5) **Nhp.**[1] Now only preserved in the following metrical saw: 'Fever-lurk, two stomachs to eat, And never a one to work.'

3. *v.* To become feverish, to catch a fever; *fig.* to grow hot, excited.

Sc. The Trojan soon after fevered, and took the pox, *Scoticisms* (1787) 120; He fevered, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) II. 436; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Rnf.** The bluid in his bouk to his face gan to speel, An' he fever'd to think upon H—r M'N—l, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 135.

FEVERFEW, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. In form **fever-foullie** Sc. (Jam.) The plant *Erythraea Centaurium.*

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Yks.**[2] A kind of tansy used with other herbs in cattle disorders. **Chs.**[1] Much used in rustic medicine as a stomachic or tonic.

[*Febrifuga* . . . in English Fedderfew and Feuerfew, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 653. AFr. *fevrefue*; see *Voc.* (1265) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 556.]

FEVERTORY, *sb.* Wil.[1] The common fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis.*

From which a cosmetic for removing freckles used to be distilled. 'If you wish to be pure and holy, Wash your face with fevertory,' *Local Rhyme.*

FEW, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **veo** Som.; **vew** w.Cy. [fiu, fjū, feu, w.Cy. vēe, vū.] **1.** Little in quantity, used mostly of certain liquids, esp. in phr. *a few broth*, &c.

Sc. A few broth, a few porridge, Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; A few of broth, Leigh *Gl.* (1877). **Nhb.**[1] Will ye he' a few mair broth? **s.Dur.** Give us a few broth (J.E.D.). **Cum.** Cuddent ye sup a laal few poddish? (E.W.P.) **Wm.** Will ye hev a few mair broth? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] A few porridge. **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Boiled milk with bread broken into it is an article of common diet here, and after the bread has been broken into the larger vessel and the milk poured on, we have heard 'a few' asked for, but never before the bread was put in. The phr. 'a faew peis sowp' [peas soup] we have heard too on different occasions. **Lan.** If it hadn't been for your ma's few broth, and sups o' meal, we might ha' been clemmed, *Monthly Pkt.* (Jan. 1803) 97. **Chs.**[1] Broth, porridge, furmetry, &c., are treated as plural substantives, and so 'few' is prefixed; **Chs.**[2 3] **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Av' a few moor broth, lov, thee're very good to-dee. **Nhp.**[1] Our villagers, in speaking of broth or porridge, say, 'Will you like a few broth?' I am not aware that this word is ever appropriated to any other liquid; we never say a few tea, or a few milk; **Nhp.**[2] A few broth or porridge. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.** A few soup, White *Wrekin* (1860 xxvii. **Hrt.** (H.G.) **Bdf.** Constantly used with reference to liquid measure (J.W.B.). **Lon.** Stay a few while, and I will go with you. Wait a few, Pegge *Anec. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 181, ed. 1844. **e.An.**[1] We talk of 'a few broth' and 'a few gruel.' In all other cases we use the word like other people; **e.An.**[2] **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **Nrf.** Have a few gruel to keep the cold out, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60; Madam E— sent me a few broth (W.R.E.). **w.Nrf.** The workhousen, where they . . . feeds 'em off a few broth an' no sauce 'cept taters, Orton *Beeston Ghost*, 14. **e.Suf.** A few patience (F.H.). **Dor.** (W.C.); (A.C.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] 'A few broth' was always said by our old family doctor, and still is by all dialect speakers. 'Bill, urn arter a vew turps—this here paint's to thick by half.' **Dev.** With a huge iron ladle dipped a few savoury broth out of the big pot, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 8; *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 130; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** A few Welsh flannin' vor a flapper, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 69. **nw.Dev.** Known at Hartland (R.P.C.). **Cor.**[1 2]; **Cor.**[3] 'Give us a few sup,' a little supper. Not very frequent.

Hence (1) **Fewness**, *sb.* smallness in point of numbers; (2) **Fewsome**, *adj.* very few.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **Nhb.**[1] Thor's oney fewsome on us the neet.

2. Moderate in amount, little, *gen.* used *subst.* with a qualifying word; esp. in phr. *a good few.*

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Cy.** 'Little few' might be used about almost anything, as 'Put a little few coals on the fire' (J.W.H.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] When used singly or with the article *a* it denotes a 'small quantity'; when used with the article, and also an epithet, as gay good, &c., it then conveys the meaning of a 'tolerably large quantity.' **Cum.**[1] A girt few, a laal few. **Cum., Wm.** 'A good few,' or 'a gay few,' often means a great many. 'A laal few,' very few (M.P.). **s.Wm.** She gave us a few of their poddish, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560. **n.Yks.** There's a good few on 'em i' t'sack, Munby *Verses* (1865) 53; **n.Yks.**[1] There's a gay few side-aways amang thae whoats Not a good crop of apples, but a canny scattering few amang t'trees. Nobbut a lahtle few; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A good few,' 'A gay few,' or 'A nice few,' many, or rather the medium between many and few. 'There was a good few at church this morning,' or 'a goodish few.' **ne.Yks.**[1] There's a middlin' few on 'em. Ah see'd a good few bo'ds amang t'tonnups yisttherda. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **w.Yks.**[3], **Not.**[1], **Der.**[2], **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah'n a good few apples this year. **Nhp.**[1] 'There wer' a good few at the fair.' The most common application is to a crop of fruit on a tree. Complaining to a gardener of the failure of plums in the garden, he replied, 'Oh no! there's a good few.' **War.**[3] **Hrf.**[2] There were a good few ship at the fair yesterday. **Glo.** A good few (E.D.); **Glo.**[1] **Hnt.** 'A strong few,' very few (J.T.F.). **e.An.**[1] We brought in a good few of sprats. **Ken.**[1] A good few. A goodish few. **Hmp.** 'Just about a few!' i.e. a good many (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.** Our measter had a man [main] veaw hurs [hares] under the linchards, Akerman *Spring-tide* (1850) 79; **Wil.**[1] 'A goodish few,' or 'a main few,' a considerable quantity or number. **Dor.** There's a good few wuss off, *Good Wds.* (1870) 94. **w.Som.**[1] **Cor.** A good few people comed down behind the hedge to see, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 371.]

FEW, *v.*[1] *Obs.* n.Cy. To change.

Coles (1677); (K.); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2]

FEW, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written **fu(e** Nhb.[1] Dur. Cum.[1 2] [fiu.] **1.** *v.* To attempt, endeavour; to strive, struggle.

Nhb.[1] Aa'll few to be wi' ye the morn. Aa'll fue to di'd. **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.** She couldn't fue to gang—she hadn't face for't, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxi; **Cum.**[1] 'I can't fu'—I cannot for shame do so; or, I cannot begin it.

2. To show aptitude, give promise.

Nhb.[1] He's a likely leukin chep; he fews weel. **Cum.** 'He makes a poor few,' or 'fews badly for a shearer,' used to be said in the days of sickles; as, to shape, and offer in like manner (M.P.);

Fell to wi' poddingers an' cans, An' few't weel to git drunk'n, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 277; **Cum.**[1] 'How does he fu?' how does he offer or seem to do?

3. To suit, get on, fit in with.

Cum. Thoo lews t'best iv oot I've hard yet, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 80; They hunted through Holland, an' still didn't fue, GWORDIE GREENUP *Rhymes* (1876) 16; Ah dudn't fue varra weel for his notions, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 161.

4. *sb.* An attempt, effort; a method, mode of setting about anything.

n.Cy. A good or bad few of doing anything, GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] He myed the best fue on't aa've seen. **Cum.** He makes a good or poor few (M.P.); (H.W.)

[1. OFr. *fuir* (*fuer*), 'fouir, labourer' (LA CURNE).]

FEW, *v.*[2] Chs.[123] Preterite of *to fly*.

FEW, see **Fay**, *v.*[2]

FEWLY, *adj.* Ess. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Poorly, delicate. (J.M.)

FEWMOT, see **Foumart**.

FEW-PENNY, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [fiu'-peni.] A hiring-penny.

FEWSOME, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **feusome** n.Cy. Nhb.[1]; **fusom** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **fusome** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12]; **fusnm** n.Yks.[1] [fiu'səm.] **1.** Handsome, comely, shapely, neat. Cf. **viewsome**.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** She was... as douce and fewsome as ony woman's bairn, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxv; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Lal Dinah Grayson's fresh, fewsome, an' free, 37. **n.Yks.**[12]

Hence **Fewsomely**, *adv.*, *fig.* in a handsome or becoming manner.

Cum. They'd oalus behaved varra fewsomely tummeh, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881).

2. Deft-handed, capable, workmanlike. Also used *fig.*

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] *Gen.* in a sinister manner. **Cum.** Good fewsome, soond oald fashion'd ways, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 15; Ralph dud mak a vara fusome meal, GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) 105; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** She seems a varra conny fusom wife, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 48.

FEWSTER, *sb.* and *v.* Som. Dev. [fē'stə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A fester, gathering.

w.Som.[1] Of a lame dog, a keeper remarked two or three times: 'He've a got a fewster [feə'stur] behind the shoulder o' un.' **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 6.

2. *v.* To fester, gather.

Dev. Ef yŭ dawnt pull out thickee thern vrom yer vinger 'e'll fewster, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

FEWTRILS, *sb. pl.* Lan. Little, trifling things. Cf. **fattrels**.

Peg ad hur hoppet ov hur arm wi hur odd fewtrils int, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28; TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Gl*; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Lan.**[1]

FEWTY, FEX, see **Footy, Faix**.

FEY, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **fay** Sc.; and in forms **fe-** Ayr.; **fee** Sc. (JAM.); **fi-** Ant.; **fie** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; **fye** Sc. [fē, fī.] **1.** *adj.* Fated to die, doomed, predestined to death or calamity; frenzied, mad.

Sc. 'The gauger's fie;' by which word the common people express those violent spirits which they think a presage of death, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) ix; Fa' on the fayest, the beetle amang the bairns, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 108, ed. 1881. **Sh.I.** Shü's shaaen sae muckle sense trou aa, I tink shü s fey, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 92; Is doo fay, Mansie? STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 257. **n.Sc.** Gie me the prisoner on behind And nane will die but he that's fay, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 113, ed. 1875. **ne.Sc.** In washing if the soap did not rise on the clothes there was a fey person's clothes in the tub, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 177; In the brewing of the ale for Christmas, if the wort boiled up in the middle of the pot there was a fey person's drink in the pot *ib.* 157. **Bch.** Bat 'las! his bleed was fey, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 7. **Abd.** Saun'ers spak' till 'im mair like a fey body, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 67; It seems, they tint the heart, Or else were fay, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 261. **Kcd.** Both ane and a' did think her fey, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 90. **Frf.** I'm neither fey nor waur o' licker, BEATTIE *Annha* (c. 1820) 31, ed. 1882. **Ayr.** In this fey man's service Winterton then was, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) x; She was however at times a little unco and fey, and would come to the kirk dressed from tap to toe in scarlet robes, SERVICE *Dr. Dugmd* (ed. 1887) 129. **Lth.** Wad ye rax his craig When our daughter is fey for a man? BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 207. **Slk.** They thought their master was fey the day, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 305, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Fey as a nateral aneth the mune, REID *Poems* (1894) 79. **Rxb.** Thou mayst have seen when the wise waxes fee So 'wildered become one and all, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 13. **Gall.** Now I think we were all fey at this time, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxv. **Nhb.**[1] The word 'fey' was formerly used to express the state of a person who was supposed to be dying, but who would rise from his bed and go about the house, conversing with his friends, as if nothing ailed him. Persons also in health, whose eyes displayed unusual brightness, and who appeared to act and speak in a wild and mysterious manner when preparing for battle or for a perilous journey, were frequently said to be 'fey'; that is, doomed shortly to meet with their death, OLIVER *Nhb.* (1835) 108. **Cum.** What our Cumberland land folk call being fey, *Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1890) 128.

Hence (1) **Fey-crap**, *sb.* a crop unusually good, regarded as a warning of the owner's death; (2) **-dom**, *sb.* a presentiment or warning of death or disaster; (3) **-like**, *adj.* as if under doom or fated to die; (4) **-ness**, *sb.* (*a*) the condition of one under doom or sentence of death; (*b*) a ghost, apparition, spectral likeness; (5) **-token** or **-taiken**, *sb.*, see **-dom**.

(1) **ne.Sc.** A crop more than usually good foreshadowed the death of the good man and went by the name of a fey-crap, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 204. **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Ayr.** I hope it's no a fedam afore death, GALT *Entail* (1823) I. 156 (JAM.). **Lnk.** Aye ower my heart a dark feydom is hingin', HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 67. **Ant.** If a person does anything unusual or contrary to his customary way of doing things it will be said: 'There's a fidom before him,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (3) **Ayr.** I saw him rinning to me... waving his arms like flails, and vera raised an' fey-like, SERVICE *Dr. Dugmd* (ed. 1887) 246. (4, *a*) **Sh.I.** Lord keep it sae, if it's no feyness wi' her, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 212. (*b*) **Sh.I.** Lowrie Sinclair! can dis be dee, or is hit dy feyness? *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898); Shüs staandin inunder ane o' yaur kolls o' hay wi' Tomy o' da Lees, or dan his fiyness! *ib.* Sept. 24, 1898). (5) **Sc.** When a peevish man becomes remarkably good-humoured, or a covetous man becomes liberal, it is common to say 'He's surely fey.' Anything of this kind is called a 'fey taikin,' a presage of death (JAM.). **Abd.** What fye token do ye see about me? *Statist. Acc.* XXI. 150 (*ib.*).

2. Used with respect to corn; see below.

n.Sc. A fey puckle is a grain that has lost its substance or become decayed. Still common (JAM.).

3. *sb.* The warning or predestination to death or calamity.

Sc. The Fye gave due warning by certain signs of approaching mortality, *Statist. Acc.* XXI. 148, in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 542; The Fye has withdrawn his warning, *ib.* 149. [I thinks by the fey of his eye, that the captain's time is up to-day, LYTTON *Paul Clifford* (1848) 218.]

4. *v.* To be mad; to act as if 'fey' or doomed to death.

Sc. What for fey the far-aff folk? WADDELL *Psalms* (1891) ii. 1.

[1. OE. *fēge*, fated to die, near to death (*Beowulf*); ep. ON. *feigr*, Norw. dial. *feig* (AASEN).]

FEY, *v.*[2] Not.[2] To scratch, as a dog at a rabbit-hole.

Thou moant fey when there's nowt theer.

FEY, FEYACY, see **Fay**, *v.*[12], *sb.*[2], **Facy**.

FEYADIN, *sb.* Sh.I. The whale. S. & Ork.[1]

FEYAG, *sb.* Sh.I. Close, warm rain accompanied by wind.

A fjäg o' rain, o' snaw, JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 70; **S. & Ork.**[1]

FEYARM, FEYH, see **Fiaarm, Fay**, *v.*[2]

FEYN, FEYTHER, see **Fain**, *adj.*, **Father**.

FEYT, *sb.* Shr. A deed, performance; a bold action. (HALL.); **Shr.**[2] *Gen.* understood in a bad sense. A shëamful feyt. A pritty feyt.

FEYTLINS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. The skin from the legs of an ox, of which 'rivlins' are made. S. & Ork.[1]

FEZZLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Rut. Lei. Nhp. Also in form **fazzle** Lei.[1] [fe'zl, fæ'zl.] **1.** *sb.* A litter of pigs. Rut.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[12] **2.** *v.* To litter as a sow. Lei.[1]

FEZZLE, *v.*[2] e.Yks.[1] [fe'zl.] With *on*: to fall to with a good will; to seize eagerly. Cf. **fezzon**, *v.*

Ah was varry hungry, an Ah fezzled on at yance.

FEZZON, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. [fe'zən.] To seize fiercely, fasten on; to grapple with, fight. *Gen.* with *on*.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'They fezzon'd on like

famished dragons,' hungry monsters; said of fighting women. ne.Yks.[1] He's fezzonin' intiv it. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks [1] That's a shaap leeakin dog thoo's getten; wad he fezzon on a rat? m.Yks.[1] He struck him, but, mind you, didn't he turn again and fezzon on him! n.Lin.[1]

FEZZON, see **Fizzen.**

FIAAG, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Fine meal-dust, farina. S. & Ork.[1]

FIAARM, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **feyarm** S. & Ork.[1] To fondle, caress, treat kindly.

Commonly used (K.I.); S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Feyarming**, *ppl. adj.* flattering, fulsome, insincere. S. & Ork.[1]

FIALGRS, *int.* S. & Ork.[1] Also written **fyalgers.** An exclamation of surprise.

FIANSKIEN, *int.* Sh.I. An exclamation expressive of kindness. S. & Ork.[1]

FIAR, see **Feu**, *sb.*[1], **Fier.**

FIB, *v.* Lan. To hit, strike, 'box.'

These two set to, an' had a rare do too, fibbin' away at one another i' grand style, Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 97.

FIBSCH, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [fibʃ.] A big person of disagreeable temper.

FICCHES, *sb. pl.* Lin.[1] A disease on the tongue of chickens or fowls; the 'pip.'

FIC-FAC, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Also written **fick-fack** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **fig-fag** Sc. (Jam.) Cum. A sinew, the tendonous parts of meat; the tendon of the neck. Cf. **fix-fax**, *sb.*[1]

Cld. The tough strong elastic ligament running along the vertebrae of the back, the *ligamentum nuchae* (Jam.). Cum. As tough as fig-fag E.W.P.): Cum.[1], n.Lan.[1]

FICHER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [fi·χər.] I. *v.* To work slowly and awkwardly; to trifle, delay, fidget, fumble.

Abd. (Jam.) Kcd. Fat ever keeps ye ficherin' there? Grant *Lays* (1884) 21; It wis nane but Donal' Ficherin' at the sneck, *ib.* 35. Lth. (Jam.)

Hence **Ficherin'**, (1) *vbl. sb.* idling, trifling; (2) *ppl. adj.* slow and awkward at work.

(1) Abd., Lth. (Jam.) (2) Bnff.[1] The word conveys the notion of weakness in the person, and very often insignificance in the work: 'He's a peer ficherin' mannie, he can dee naething richt.'

2. *sb.* Slow, awkward work; awkward handling, 'toying.'

Bnff.[1] He keepit sic a ficher at a' thing it he tried, it a ga' 'im's leave.

3. One who is slow and awkward at work. Bnff.[1]

FICK, see **Fike**, *v.*

FICKELTOW, *sb. Obs.* Nrf. Also written **fickletow.** The fore-tackle or carriage which supports the plough-beam.

Nrf. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

FICK-FACK, FICK-FYKE, see **Fic-Fac, Fike-fack.**

FICKLE, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Nrf. Ken. [fi·kl.]

1. *v.* To puzzle, entangle; to do something which others cannot do.

Sc. She may come to fickle us a', Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix; The Pharisees teuk rede how they micht fickle him in his talk, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xxii. 15. Lth. He has lang 'heids,' and disna gi'e them ower again in the same words, which fickles the young folk, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 78. Edb. Few could fickle me in the Bible, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. Nhb.[1]

Hence **Fickly**, *adj.* puzzling, difficult.

Sh.I. Der's mony fiklie wirds i' da Bible dat I can mak bit little o', Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 27 e.Lth. Hoo he killed them a' sae quickly To a' that saw't was problem fickley, Muckleback it *Rhymes* (1885) 30. Nhb.[1]

2. Phr. *to fickle a person in the head with something*, to put something into a person's head; used in a bad sense. Ken.[12]

3. *adj.* Unsteady, unsafe; treacherous. Also used *fig.*

Per. That is an unco fickle scaffold. Ye've fickle grun' to gang on (G.W.). Edb. Some says I ha'e a fickle job, Baith troublesome an' fashious, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 150.

4. Of a trap or spring: set 'very light' so as to spring easily.

Nrf. There he sets his springe, as 'fickle' or 'slim' as he can, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 290; (M.C.H.B.)

FICKLEDY, *adj.* Hrf.[2] [fi·kldi.] Fickle.

FICKLE-PINS, *sb. pl.* Per. Knr. (Jam.) A game in which a number of rings are taken off a double wire united at both ends.

[Prob. the same as 'Glaiks' (q.v.).]

FICKS, *sb. pl.* Se. A disease of sheep. Cf. **ficches.**

The scab, fags or kades, ficks, footrot, and other local diseases incident to sheep, Campbell *Journey* (1802) I. 227, *note* (Jam., s.v. Fags).

FID, *sb.* Ken. Sus. Hmp. [fid.] 1. A thick piece of anything.

e.Ken. A fid of yellow soap (G.G.). Sus.[2] Hmp.[1] A fid of cheese.

2. A thatcher's handful of straw.

Ken. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Ken.[1] Four or five fids are about as much as a thatcher will carry up in his dogs.

FID, *v.*[1] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To cause to move one way and the other with quick alternations, to wag. See **Whid.**

The sportive lambs That lightly frisk and fid their tails, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 135 (Jam.).

FID, *v.*[2] Shr.[1] [fid.] Of a horse: to chew fodder and eject it from the mouth when, from being imperfectly masticated, it cannot be swallowed.

Maister, that owd mar' fids 'er fother—'er's got no tith at all.

FID, *v.*[3] Sus. [fid.] To work hard at anything.

He wur adle an he fidded ower dat purtty commence ower ter farmer Scanders', so dat he cum in dat roupy an swirmy, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389; Sus.[1]

FID, see **Feed.**

FIDDABIRD, *sb.* Sh.I. Part of a fishing-line. S. & Ork.[1]

FIDDACK, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [fi·dək.] A water-pail. S. & Ork.[1]

FIDDACK, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Pem. An apron.

s.Pem. She carr'd it off in 'er fiddack (W.M.M.).

[Wel. *ffedog*, an apron; cp. *arffedog*, 'gremiale' (Davies, ed. 1632).]

FIDDER, *v.* Dmf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To make a motion similar to that of a hawk when he wishes to remain stationary over a place, or of a bird in her nest over her young. See **Fid**, *v.*[1]

FIDDERS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. A mark, a thin slice cut from both sides of the ear of an animal to mark it. S. & Ork.[1]

FIDDICK, *v.* Dev. Also in form **viddick.** [fi·dik.] To scrape; to hoe.

Dev.[2] The garden's gettin' terrible weedy, it wants viddickin' again; Dev.[3] Still in common use. Why vor be you fiddicking there? Why dissent put yer stren'th tü't and hat they gert cobs abroad? Yü mid fiddick, fiddick all day long an not dü wan mossel o' gude.

FIDDL, *v.* Sh.I. To humble. S. & Ork.[1]

FIDDLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **fidel** Sc. [fi·dl.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Fiddle-diddle** or **-didel**, the music of the fiddle; also used *advb.*; (2) **-doup**, a term of contempt; (3) **-drill**, a drill or baring tool used with a bow and string; (4) **-faced**, long-faced, solemn, melancholy looking; (5) **-father**, the bass fiddle; (6) **-jigging**, doing anything in an awkward manner.

(1) Fif. Pipe and fiddle, That garr'd resound maist a' the widdle, Skrieghin', and screedin' fiddle-diddle, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 140. Ayr. Fidel-didel, fidel-didel, went the fiddlersthree, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 21. (2) Bwk. Ill-canker't fiddle-doup, leaving ay her trail, And slubbery o' filthy stuff, like a black snail, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 98. (3) w.Yks. (J.T.) (4) w.Yks. Aw've noa pashuns at o wi fiddle-faced-foak, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 41. (5) w.Yks. A fiddle fayther withaght strings, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 31. (6) n.Yks. What's ta fiddlejiging that way for, frame tha (W.H.).

2. Phr. (1) *To find a fiddle*, (*a*) to come upon something very amusing; (*b*) to find a child dropped by the gypsies; (2) *to hang up one's fiddle on the door-sneck*, to be in a bad temper; (3) *to hang up one's fiddle when one gets home*, to be good company abroad but bad company at home.

(1, *a*) Sc. *Gen.* applied to a person who is extraordinarily merry without apparent cause (Jam. *Suppl.*). (*b*) Abd. And Dick thought now that he had found a fiddle, Wha never brak his shins upon the cradle, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 139, ed. 1812. Frf. (Jam.) (2) n.Lin.[1] He's hing'd his fiddle up o'th' door-sneck. (3 *ib.* He can tell sum reäl good taales when he's upo' his roonds, but ther's them 'at knaws says he alus hangs up fiddle when he gets hoäm.

3. A jam puff; pastry with jam inside.

sw.Lin.[1] The 'pasties' which children bring to school for their dinner. 'Have you got your fiddle?' 'Mother, do make me a fiddle to-day.'

4. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Fiddle-cases**, the yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*; (2) **-grass**, the codlins-and-cream or cherry-pie, *Epilobium hirsutum*; (3) **-sticks**, the water figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*; (4) **-strings**, the ribs of the plantain-leaf when pulled out; (5) **-wood**, see **-sticks**.

(1) **I.W.**[1] (2) **Yks.** (B. & H.) (3, 4) **Wil.**[1] (5) **e.Yks.** So called because the stems are by children stripped of their leaves, and scraped across one another fiddler-fashion, when they produce a squeaking sound B. & H.).

5. The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*. n.Lin. (B. & H.)

6. *pl.* The water figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

Yks. (B. & H.) **n Lin.**[1] The stalks children rub together for the sake of producing a squeaking sound, which they think musical. **War.**[3], **Dev.**[4]

7. The murrain-grass or knotty-rooted figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*. w.Yks. (W.F.)

8. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*. Bnff.[1]

9. *v.* To dawdle, waste time, idle; to make little progress, move about aimlessly; *gen.* with *about*.

Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **n.Yks.** What's the fiddling at? (T.S.) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 12, 1893); (J.T.) **n.Lin.**[1] Them men we send to Parliament fiddles aboot wi' Bradlaugh an' Ireland esteäd o' gettin' on wi' business. **Nhp.**[1] Don't stand fiddling over your work so. **War.** It was really very annoying to see them fiddling about with the ball, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Mar. 23, 1896); **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1] **Nrf.** Thus of a sporting dog when sent to retrieve a wounded bird, if the dog runs about aimlessly or playfully without hunting the dog is said to 'keep on fiddling about' (M.C.H.B.). **w.Som.**[1] I zee thee art gwain to bide fiddlin about, eens thick job mid leäst gin Zadurday night! **Dev.** I would rather fiddlee about [walk about desultorily at pleasure], *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

Hence (1) **Fi'ddling**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the act of dawdling, a slow, lazy way of working; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* trifling, idling, dawdling; (2) **Fiddling and faddling**, *phr.* doing anything in a slow, unskilful manner.

(1, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **Lan.** Be honged to yo fur a fiddlin', moitherin' owd foo'! *New Wkly.* (Jan. 19, 1895) 7, col. 3. **War.**[2] Yö've got sich a fiddlin' way o' workin'. Common. (2) **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 12, 1893).

10. *Comb.* (1) **Fiddle-fike**, (*a*) a troublesome peculiarity of conduct. Per. (Jam.); (*b*) a trifler, a fastidious, over-punctilious person. (*ib.*); (2) **Fiddle-ma-fyke**, see **Fiddle-fike** (*b*). Rxb. (*ib.*)

11. To scratch, as a dog.

Der.[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **e.An.** (Hall.); To fiddle for fleas (E.G.P.).

FIDDLE-BAG, *sb.* Glo. A smock-frock. (S.S.B.)

FIDDLE-FADDLE, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **viddle-vaddle** Brks.[1] [fi·dl-fadl, -fædl.] 1. *sb.* Nonsense, trifling; fancifulness; *pl.* trifles, whims; trifling, idle employments.

Abd. What fiddle-faddle is this! Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 202. **Frf.** All their big words and their noise Are nothing but mere fiddle-faddles, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 223. **Ir.** You've got twenty odd pounds already for dress and fiddle-faddles, M'Nulty *Misther O Ryan* (1894) iii. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] Come, no fiddle faddle; out with it at once, mon. **Not.**[1] Let's have no more of your fiddle-faddle. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Hot's the good to tell up a passle o' fiddle-faddle 'bout it?

2. An idler, trifler, one who makes an appearance of doing work without much result. Brks.[1]

3. *v.* To trifle, dawdle; to be particular about trifles; to be faddy.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Yks.** What's tha fiddle-faddling aboot at? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Au·vi fet·ŭrin ŭbuw·tŭn fid·l-faad·lin, óo wŭz lahy·k ŭz iv óo wŭz nev·ŭr reyt [Auvay fetterin' abowt an' fiddle-faddlin', hoo was like as if hoo was never reight] (s.v. Fidge). **Der.**[2] **s.Lin.** I'm out o' paätience seein' ye fiddle-faddlin' i' this waä (T.H.R.). **War.**[2][3] **Shr.**[1] I canna think whad yo'n bin fiddle-faddlin' about all mornin'. **Brks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Dhee-t fud·l-fad·l aul dhu dai lau·ng, lat dhee uloa·un [Thou wouldst trifle and do no work all the day long (if one) let thee alone].

Hence **Fiddle-faddler**, *sb.* an idler, trifler. Brks.[1]

FIDDLER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [fi·dlər, fi·dlə(r).] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Fiddler's fare**, meat, drink, and money; (2) **-'s green**, (*a*) an imaginary place, used as an expletive; (*b*) a sailor's imaginary paradise; (3) **-'s money**, small change, small silver coins; (4) **-'s news**, stale news.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** 'Thee goa ta Fidler's Green!' 'An' wheear's that, pray thi?' 'It's ten miles tother side o' Hell Square' (B.K.). (*b*) **Cor.** Cornish sailors . . . often speak of the 'Green,' which they frequently call Fiddler's Green amongst themselves. They describe this place as an 'Isle of the Blest,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 196. (3) **Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. vi. 536. **w.Yks.** I shall have to pay you in fiddler's money to-night (H.L.). **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy aad· für taak· it aayt i fid·lŭrz mün·i [I had for tak it aït i' fiddler's money]. **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 138. **n.Lin.**[1] Groats, threepenny pieces, pennies, half-pence, and farthings, small change such as is given to wandering musicians. **Oxf.**, **Mid.**, **e.An.**, **Sur.**, **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 138. **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Why, missus! this here's hot mid call [fud·lurz-muun·ee]. **Dev.** Not exceeding sixpence in value, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 130. **e.Cor.** Elderly persons restrict it to sixpences, whilst those who are younger make it include all silver coins from sixpence downward. My own belief is that it originated, at least in East Cornwall, in the fact that a sixpence was the time-honoured coin and amount for a party of dancers to give a fiddler for playing a three-handed or four-handed reel at village fairs. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 138. (4) **Slg.** I hear ane crying, 'Fiddler's news!' Fiddler's! or piper's if ye choose! Towers *Poems* (1885) 69.

2. Phr. (1) *as drunk as a fiddler's bitch*, very drunk; (2) *like a fiddler's elbow*, going in and out; crooked.

(1) **War.** (J.R.W.) (2) **w Yks.**[2] **Chs.**[1] Any very crooked job or thing is said to be 'like a fiddler's elbow,' *Sheaf*, I. 83. **s.Chs.**[1] Oo wŭz ŭ reg·ilŭr ky'aan·t, dhaat·s wot óo woz—in ŭn aayt ŭ foa·ksiz aay·zn lahy·k ŭ fid·lŭrz el·bŭ [Hoo was a regilar cant, that's what hoo was—in an' aït o' fohks'es haïsen like a fiddler's elbow].

3. The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*.

Heb. From the manner in which it continually vibrates its body as if on a pivot, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 196. (Johns *Birds* (1862).]

4. The angel or shark-ray, *Squatina Angelus*.

Ken.[1] 'We calls these fiddlers because they're like a fiddle.' [Satchell (1879).]

FIDDLTIE-FA, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] [fi·dlti-fā.] 1. *sb.* A trifling excuse; hesitation.

2. *v.* To hesitate; to make much ado about a thing.

He fiddltie-fas aboot it ass lang's ony ither bodie wid dee't.

FIDDY-FADDY, *adj.* Dur. Yks. Der. [fi·di fadi.] Fastidious, over-nice; trivial, elaborate.

e.Dur.[1] Elaborate, e.g. of fancy work. Not common. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**[2]

FIDED, FIDEN, see **Feed.**

FID-FAD, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. Hmp. Dev. 1. *sb.* A fastidious person, one who is over-nice and particular; a trifler.

Der.[2] **Nhp.**[1] What a fid-fad you are! **War.** She's an old fid-fad (J.R.W.); **War.**[2][3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dev.** He's a reg'lar fid-fad, there's no doing ort to plaize un (R.P.C.).

2. A slow pace. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

3. *v.* To waste time; to fuss, trifle, potter about.

Lin.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] She's alus fid-faddin' efter th' chaps e'steäd o' mindin' her wark. **Dev.** He's constantly fid-faddin arter'n, *w. Times* (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2; He was up there fid-fadding about as usual (R.P.C.); **Dev.**[3] Yŭ dawnt dŭ nort but fid-fad all the blessed day, there idden nort tŭ shaw vor yer work.

Hence **Fid fadding**, (1) *sb.* trifling, petty conduct. e.Lan.[1]; (2) *ppl. adj.* frivolous. w.Yks.[2]

4. To go slowly. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

FIDGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Also written **fige** Sc. [fidʒ.] 1. *v.* To fidget, move restlessly; to kick with the feet, sprawl, waddle; to perform busily. Cf. **fitch**, *v.*, **fig**, *v.*[1]

Sc. He . . . fidged in his seat, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 16. **Sh.I.** Spaek ta da jantleman, an' no geng fidgin' aboot da hoose yon wy, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 210. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** He hotch'd, he fidg'd—the foul fiend leugh, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 72. **Abd.** I fidg'd, an' flet, an' sobb'd, an' sigh'd, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 99. **Per.** When I shall fidge so devoutlie Busk'd in her arms, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 20. **Fif.** It began to dance spontaneously, and fidged and frisked in strange inquietude, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 139, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** Tam coudna pit up wi't, he fidg'd an' he flang, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 132. **Ayr.** Ne'er claw your lug, an' fidge your

back, An' hum an' haw, BURNS *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 6. **Lnk.** He fidged aboot and twirled his hat, STEWART *Tea Elders* (1886) 12. **Lth.** The auld man fidged, syne blunt his mind He spak' richt howe, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 150. **Edb.** He never mickle spake himsel; But fidg'd at ilka clever tale, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 57. **Peb.** Ilk ane fidged an' clne his crown, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 128. **Dmf.** Noo wi' joy I'm like tae flee, Tae hear ye fidge, my Nelly, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 224. **Gall.** He has got a shot, Clean through his hip, Whilk gars him for to figean'scart, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 36. **Kcb.** An social mirth Sits fidging on ilk turf throughout the hill, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 70. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** But what wi' the talkin' aw'm fidgin fu' sair, *Auld Fisher's Crack* (1886); **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Weel fidg'd, my sonsy Sally, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 140. **Wm.** The barns of the nebberraw carrol the story of the Cherry tree with other godly Ballads; and lasses fidge their parts, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 35; [T'nag] wes liggan fidgean an spraalan we her heead doon bank, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. **n.Yks.**[3] **e.Yks.**[1] Can't thä sit still an not fidge aboot i' that way? **w.Yks.** Shoo . . . screamed an' fidged like a divvil in a ratton trap, *Yksman.* (1877) 4, col. 2; (J.T.); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[2a], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Sit still; don't fidge about so. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] 'Er's al'ays fidgin' about—'er canna be still 'erself nor let other folk be. **Hrf.**[2]

Hence (1) **Fidging**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* fidgeting, restless moving; (*b*) *ppl. adj.*; (2) **Fidgy**, *adj.* restless, fidgety.

(1, *a*) **Ayr.** 'Fidgin',' simply means sitting hotching in a happy mood, working her auld carcase within her claes, a wee snuff o' animal heat being also essential, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 28. (*b*) **Sc.** A fidging mare should be weel girded, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 98, ed. 1881. **Dmf.** Fidgin Davie, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 105. (2) **Edb.** Yon ill corn'd wives an' lassies fidgy, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 39. **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** T'bairn's varry fidgy; he likely hez lops (I.W.). **e.Lan.**[1]

2. To be anxious, troubled, to worry; to be eager, excited, esp. in phr. *to fidge fain* or *full fain*, to be restless with eagerness.

Sc. They were ne'er fain that fidg'd, nor fou that lick'd dishes, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 31. **Abd.** I've seen a dozen fidgin' for their fate, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 124. **Fif.** Scotia's sons may fidge fu' fain While they hae routh o' barley bree, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 160. **Rnf.** I've been through fancy's fairy beams, Sae fain's I hae been fidgin', WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 68; Slaves like us, wha fidge and fret Without a cause, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 188. **Lnk.** Your just sittin' on nettles fidgin' to hear hoo I got to Glasgow, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 206. **Lth.** They're a' beeso 'the same bike, Fond to gar Bardies fidge an' fike, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 184. **Nhb.**[1] To 'fidge and fyke,' to be restless and uneasy. **Cum.** Will just seem like cronies yen's fidgin to see, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 57. **e.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fidging**, (*a*) *sb.* restlessness, uneasiness; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* restless, anxious, esp. in phr. *fidging fain* or *fu' fain*, anxious, eager, excited; (2) **Fidgy**, *adj.* uneasy.

(1, *a*) **Elg.** A dram an' religion eas'd my heart o' its fidgin', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 144. (*b*) **Sc.** Nor wonder in hopes they mith catch him, They a' were fidgin fain! JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 293. **Abd.** Helen gae on; We're a' fidging fain. How came she here? SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 173. **Kcd.** The Laird at this was fidgin' fain, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) 409. **Ayr.** It pat me fidgin-fain to hear't, BURNS *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 5. **Lnk.** Wow she was cadgie an' fidgin' fu' fain, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 293. **e.Lth.** Mr. S., there, is fidging fu-fain an' shaking with eagerness to say something, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 201. **Edb.** The sutter he was fidgin' fain, An stuck like roset till the mane, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 162. **Dmf.** Dear scenes o' youth, wi' fidgin' fit . . . I spiel your hichts again, REID *Poems* (1894) 85. **Gall.** Whilk made me blythe, ay fidgein' fain, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 87. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** We're fidgin a fu' fain, CHARNLEY *Fisher's Garland* (1824) 7; **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.** The gentleman looked 'fidging fain' to be gone, GASKELL *M. Barton* 1848, xxiii. (2) **e.Lan.**[1]

3. *sb.* A shrug, twitch, restless movement; a fidget, mental agitation.

Sc. Whan night comes on No ane gi'es e'er a fidge or fyke, MACAULAY *Poems.* 129 (JAM.). **Abd.** He shrugs his shoulders with a careless fidge, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 23. **Frf.** He gae a fidge and naithing said, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 9. **Edb.** 'Dog on it,' said James, giving a fidge with his hainches, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. **Gall.** 'Gin ye are in sic 'a fidge!' quoth Alick, CROCKETT *Clog Kelly* (1896) xxviii. **s.Not.** We was in a bit of a fidge at 'im bein' so late (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] I was in a fine fidge. **War.**[3] **Hrf.**[2] The wriggling or twisting about of a child.

4. A fidget, a restless person.

w.Yks. (J.T.), **n.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Óo wúz dhú auf·úlst uwd fij·ah ev·úr seyd [Hoo was the awful'st owd fidge ah ever seid]. **Shr.**[1] A reg'lar owd fidge.

[1. *Remuër*, to move, stir, fig, fidge, COTGR.]

FIDGE-FADGE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. **1.** *sb.* A slow, easy pace in walking or riding; a motion between walking and trotting. ne.Yks.[1] (s.v. Fadge), e.Yks.[1] **2.** *v.* To go along slowly, sluggishly, at a pace between walking and running. e.Yks.[1]

FIDGEON, FIDGET, see **Fitchan, Fitchet(t.**

FIDGET, *adj.* w.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Restless, impatient, uneasy.

FIDGIPS, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A childish boys' play or amusement. (W.W.S.)

FIDGLE, *v.* War.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] [fi·dʒl.] To fidget.

FIDLIN'-MONEY, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] Small change. Cf. **fiddler's money.**

Wot fid·lin mun·i it iz, tŭ bi shóoŭr [What fiddlin' money it is, to be sure].

FIDOM, see **Fey**, *adj.*

FIDTHER, *v.* se.Wor.[1] [fi·ðə(r).] To make a slight rustling sound, as a mouse or a rat does among straw, &c. Cf. **fitter**, *v.*

FIE, *v.* Nhb.[1] [fai.] To signify.

What fies taakin'?

FIE, FIEF, see **Fay**, *v.*[12], *sb.*[1], **Fey**, *adj*, **Feff**, *sb.*

FIE-GAE-TO, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Much ado, a great bustle.

Slk. Saw ever ony body sic a fie-gae-to as this? HOGG *Wint. Even. Tales* (1820) II. 135 (JAM.); Sick a fie-gae-to as yon I saw never, *ib. Perils of Man* (1822) II. 149. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

FIEKIK, *sb.* Sh.I. A tag, tassel; an ornamental appendage to a dress. S. & Ork.[1]

FIEL, see **Feil.**

FIELD, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **fylde** ne.Lan.[1]; **fild** Shr.[1]; **veel** Som. [fīld, fild, w.Som. vial.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Field-daisy**, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (2) **-gear**, gala attire; (3) **-kale** or **-keäll**, the wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*; (4) **-lark**, the tree-pipit, *Anthus trivialis*; (5) **-lily**, the stinking iris, *Iris foetidissima*; (6) **-marigold**, the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*; (7) **-pussy**, the woolly bear, the hairy caterpillar of the tiger-moth, *Arctia Isabella*; (8) **-reeve**, see below; (9) **-sparrow**, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (10) **-teg**, a sheep under twelve months old; (11) **-titling**, see **-lark**; (12) **-ware**, corn and other products of husbandry; (13) **-wench**, a woman employed in the fields.

(1) **Dev.**[4] (2) **Lth.** All in field gear and grandeur of bright ribbons and clean caps and aprons, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 277. (3) **Cum.**[1] (4) **Nhb.**[1] [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 46.] (5) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (6) **Shr.** (B. & H.) (7) **War.**[3] (8) **Cum.**[1] A person having charge of a stinted pasture belonging to different owners. **Cmb.** The open field-land is kept very well drained by a wise regulation . . . of appointing field-reeves who have the authority to order any drains to be opened, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 237. (9) **Rxb.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 28. **Nhb.**[1] (10) **Oxf.** Best pen of five fat field tegs, *Oxf. Times* (Dec. 17, 1898) 3. **Brks.** *ib.* (11) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jnl.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (12) **Hrt.** The farmer's corn, and other of his field-ware, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. (13) **Gall.** He might have beheld fifty field-wenches breaking their backs among the sheaves, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 30.

2. Phr. (1) *a field of ground*, (2) *— of land*, an enclosure, field.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Aa·n ee u-fún·eesh dhik·ee vee·ul u graew·n nant ee't? [Have you not finished that field not yet?] (2) **Shr.**[1]

3. A stretch of unenclosed arable land, as opposed to pasture.

n Lin.[1] Unenclosed land under plough, as Haxey Field, Scotton Field. **Glo.**[1], **Suf.** (C.G.B.) **Som.** Corn land unenclosed, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825). [Before the enclosures, all the arable land of a village community lay in one, two, or three fields (this word meaning just the opposite of our field, that is, it meant a great stretch of unenclosed arable land). Arthur Young, in the last century, still used field-land in contradistinction to enclosed land, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (Apr. 1, 1898) s.v. Furlong.]

4. A parish or lordship; common-land belonging to a parish.

Nhb.[1] A division of land consisting of many separate holdings, grouped together in the ancient system of cultivation for the purpose of a rotation of crops. **Rut.**[1] I us'd to manage Bisbrooke Field. **Lei.**[1] The last man as he killed Keeps pigs in Hinckley field. **Nbp.**[1] Wheere's that beäst gone?—Wi' over the bruk, into Mooreton field. **War.**[24] **s.War.**[1] That bit lies in Alkerton field. **Hnt.** Confined chiefly to an enclosed parish (T.P.F.).

5. Low, marshy land. **ne.Lan.**[1]

6. A sloping hillside.

e.Yks. Fimber Field, Sledmere Field, COLE *Place-Names* (1879) 32.

7. The space or bay between beam and beam in a barn. **Wil.** A barn of four fields, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1]

8. *v.* To sink a margin round a panel of wood.

Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** Still in use. A joiner told me that old-fashioned doors were all 'fielded' (G.W.).

Hence **Fielding-plane**, *sb.* the plane used in sinking a margin round a panel.

Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** A joiner told me his fieldin'-plane cost him 16/6 (G.W.).

FIELD, FIELDERT, see **Feal**, *v.*, **Fieldward.**

FIELDFARE, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Feldefare**, (2) **Felfaa**, (3) **Felfar**, (4) **Felfare**, (5) **Felfaw**, (6) **Felfer**, (7) **Felfit**, (8) **Felfoot**, (9) **Felfur**, (10) **Felfut**, (11) **Fellfare**, (12) **Fellfaw**, (13) **Fellfo**, (14) **Fellfor**, (15) **Feltifare**, (16) **Feltiflier**, (17) **Feltyfare**, (18) **Feltyflyer**, (19) **Felverd**, (20) **Fildefare**, (21) **Fildevare**, (22) **Fildifire**, (23) **Filfare**, (24) **Fulfar**, (25) **Fulfer**, (26) **Fulfit**, (27) **Veelvare**, (28) **Veldevare**, (29) **Veldever**, (30) **Veldwer**, (31) **Veltiver**, (32) **Vildever**, (33) **Vildyveer**, (34) **Villvare**, (35) **Vulver.**

(1) **Ir.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 5. **Dur.**[1] **Midl.** SWAINSON *ib.* **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Wor.** (R.W.M.) (2) **n.Lan.**[1] (3) **Nrf.** A pretty little felfar, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 28. (4) **Not.** (J.H.B.) (5) **n.Yks.** SWAINSON *ib.* 6 **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** SWAINSON *ib.*; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** SWAINSON *ib.* (7) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **e.Suf.** SWAINSON *ib.* (8) **e.An.**[1] (9) **n.Lin.**[1] (10) **Suf.** (C.G.B.) (11) **War.**[3] (12) **n.Yks.**[3] (13) **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.**[1] (14) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 165. (15) **Sc.** (JAM.) (16) **Sc.** SWAINSON *ib.* (17) **Ir.**, **Midl.** SWAINSON *ib.* **Nhb.**[1] (18) **Lnk.**, **Lth.**, **Rxb.** (JAM.) (19) **m.Yks.**[1] **Wil.** SWAINSON *ib.* (20) **War.** (J.R.W.), **Hrf.**[1] **Som.** 'Farewell fieldèfare.' This expression is occasionally heard. It means, as fieldfares disappear at a particular season, the season is over; the bird is flown. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (21) **w.Som.**[1] Vûl·divae·uree, vûl·vae·uree, vûl·eevae·ur. (22) **Shr.** SWAINSON *ib.* (23) **Ken.** (W.F.S.) (24) **Nrf.** EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 5. (25) **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (C.W.B.N.) (26) **n Ess.** FORBY *Gl.* (ed. 1895). (27) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (28) **Wit.**[1] (29) *ib.* At Clyffe Pypard (s.v. Velt). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (30) **Glo.**[1] (31) **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] (32) **Glo.** LEWIS *Gl.* (1839). (33) **Glo.**[1] (34) **w.Som.**[1] Vûl·vae·ur. (35) **Wil.**[1] At Huish (s.v. Velt).

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

Slg., Bwk. The names of the missel thrush and fieldfare are often interchangeable, SWAINSON *ib.* 2. **n.Lin.**[1] **e.An.** The same confusion prevails in e.An., *ib.*; **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44; The Missel Thrush, or Fulfar, or Yellow Fulfar, as he is called on the marshes, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 5; SWAINSON *ib.* **e.Suf.** Applied indiscriminately to the fieldfare and missel thrush, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

2. The redwing, *Turdus Iliacus.*

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44.

[**1.** *Grive*, the great thrush called a fieldfare or feldifare, COTGR.; The frosty feldefare, CHAUCER *Parl. Foules*, 364.]

FIELDWARD, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **fieldert** n.Sc.; **fieldwart** Sc. (JAM.) Towards the fields; abroad; also in phr. *a fieldward.*

n.Sc. They took their budgets on their backs, And fieldert they were boun', BUCHAN *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 157. **Abd.** How enter'd ye a fieldward sae your lane? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 31, ed. 1812.

FIELDWAYS, *adv.* **Oxf.**[1] [fī·lwēz.] Across fields, by way of fields.

If yoo wuz tŭ goa fee·lwaiz frum En·sum tŭ Am·bunru ut nuuyt, yood aa noa kaul tŭ oapn dhŭ gyets·, kauz u goast nod duot faar ee [If you wos t' go fielways from Ensum t' 'Amboro' (Ensham to Hanboro') at night, you'd 'a no call t' open the gets (gates), 'cause a ghost 'ood doot far ee].

FIELDY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [fī·ldi.] **1.** The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* **Rxb.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 28. **Nhb.**[1]

2. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris.* Nhb.[1]

FIEND, see **Fient.**

FIENDIN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **fyandeen**; and in form **finnin** Ags. (JAM.) The Devil; also used as an *int.*

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**[1] **Ags.** The name of the 'Finnin's den' is still given to a place between Forfar and Dundee, according to the account given by Pitscottie and the tradition of the country, once the residence of cannibals (JAM.).

[ON. *fjándinn*, the devil, 'antiquus ille hostis' (FRITZNER, s.v. *Fjándi*). For other instances of the retention of the affixed article see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 108.]

FIENT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Also written **feent** Sc.; **feint** Sc. N.I.[1] Cum.; and in forms **faint** Sc.; **feand** Wxf.[1]; **feen** Ant.; **feind** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **fiend**, **fint** Sc. [fīnt, fīn, feint, ·d.] **1.** Used as an exclamation or oath, *gen.* with negative sense, the Devil, nothing, not, esp. in phr. *fient a, fient ane*, not a, not one. Cf. **fiendin.**

Sc. But feint o' his belangings are hingin' where they yist to hing, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 191; The Harper harped to hie and law, And the fiend dought they do but listen him to, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 425, ed. 1848. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** I ha'e a sark, but fient anither, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 79. **Abd.** Finta doit yes' ha'e to pay's, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 81. **Ked.** Feent a creature hardly plays, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 88. **Frf.** The fint a rock he saw, that I should ban, He saw, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 99. **Per.** Fiend a peny in thy purse, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 12, ed. 1853. **e.Fif.** To haingle aboot through the streets o' a big city . . . wi' next to feint foondit i' yer ponch, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xviii. **Slg.** Katie's mither should haen meal, Yet fient a bag cam' near, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 173. **Rnf.** Since I was wi' ye feint a spree Hae I been at, BARR *Poems* (1861) 153. **Ayr.** Tho' he was o' high degree, The fient a pride—nae pride had he, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 15. **Lnk.** Feint o' ither spake or spinnle In a' the mill will gie a dinnle, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 14. **Edb.** The fient ae stime! *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 11, ed. 1801. **Bwk.** For fiend a hen, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 51. **Slk.** The feint a sperk o' sense they ken ava, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 188, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Fient an icker rowthly sawn Cam' stowlins tae the sieve, REID *Poems* (1894) 57. **Keb.** Feint ane amang them wad marry yoursel', ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 157. **Wxf.**[1] **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** The feint a yen wad creedit him, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 136.

2. Phr. (1) *Fient a haet* (or *hate*), nothing at all, 'devil a bit'; (2) *— ma care*, no matter; (3) *(the) fient a bit*, (4) *— a flee* (or *— flee*), (5) *— a gear*, (6) *— a hair*, not at all, never, not in the least; (7) *— ane o' me* (or *— o' me*), by no means I, not; (8) *— haet*, see *Fient a haet*; (9) *— haetae*, not one; (10) *— the haet*, see *Fient a haet.*

(1) **Sc.** Fear'd! fient a haet care I, . . . be she witch or deevil, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) liii. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** What have you got in your pockets?—Feen a haet, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **Ayr.** Yet feint ma care, I ken ye're candid, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 23; The fient ma care, quo' the feirie auld wife, BURNS *Deuk's dang o'er my Daddy*, st. 1. **Edb.** He took shanks naig, but fient may care! He arslins kiss'd the causey Wi' bir that night, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 169, ed. 1785. (3) **Sc.** Fient a bit will you speak out noo, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) vii. **Cai.**[1] **Per.** Fient a bit o't, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 144. **Fif.** Faint a bit o't, Robert, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 50. **Rnf.** The vera slaps that stegh our wames, The fient a bit I ken their names, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 124. **Edb.** Feent a bit ye're in my way if ye binna in yere ain, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 451. **Gall.** 'Feint-a-bit,' answered the young woman, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) xv. **N.Cy.**[1] Feind a bit. (4) **Elg.** Feint-a-flea, man, ear'd we, man, As lang's we drew the penny, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 127. **Abd.** Fient a flee care't Patie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii. **Edb.** Reft of thee, fient flee we care For a' that life ahint can spare, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 143, ed. 1785. (5) **Abd.** When I came first to Aberdeen, A house was naething to maintain, The fint-a-gear, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 40, ed. 1873. (6) **Sc.** Fient a hair are ye the better o' that, *Scotch Haggis*, 110. **Abd.** The fient ae singil hair care ye, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 30. **Per.** The fient a hair cares he For ony mortal bodie, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 102. **Ayr.** Feint a hair will strangers ken or care about the like o' that, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxviii. **Edb.** Feint a hair cared he about auld kirks, or kirkyards, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. (7) **Sc.** Feind o' me will mistryst you, for a' my mother says, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iv. **e.Fif.** Feint ane o' me kent that it was ab'low yer chair,

Latio *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Lth.** The feint ane o' me could satisfy them either, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 241. (8) **Sc.** Fient haet ye'll make o't, I see, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 333. **Rnf.** I'm e'en getting clung, The fient haet I've preed since my supper, Wfuster *Rhymes* (1835) 82. **Ayr.** Fient haet o' them's ill-hearted fellows, Burns *Tea Dogs* (1786) l. 180. **Lnk.** Fient haet o't's true, Cogiill *Poems* (1890) 29. **Edb.** What's siller for? Fiend haet awa, Fergusson *Poems* 1773) 217, ed. 1785. (9) **Fif.** Fient haet ae button would keep sticket, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 133. (10) **Sc.** The feint the hate do the ceevil courts do but explain the bargain, *Crack Aboot Kirk* (1843) l. 12. **Lth.** Fient the haet o' them were soun, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 12.

FIER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **feer, feir, fiar.** [fīr, fiər.]

1. *pl.* The prices of grain legally fixed in each county for the current year; also in *comb.* **Fiars' prices.**

Sc. Quite an authority in fiars' prices, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 34; Sometimes the price in sales of grain is fixed by the Sheriff-fiars. These are the rates settled by a sentence of the Sheriffs proceeding on the report of a jury, on the different kinds of grain, of the growth of the county for the preceding crop, and serve as a rule for ascertaining the prices, Erskine *Instit.* B. iii. I. 3, s. 4 (Jam.). **Per.** Taken for the regulation of rent, where a corn rent is paid, *Farmer's Jrn.* (Mar. 17, 1828). **Rnf.** Strange 'tis to a stranger's ears To hear them praying for low fiars, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862 40. **Lth.** Twa bushels o' barley, an' twa o' yaits, an' ane o' wheat (to be paid for in siller an' computed according to the second fiars' prices o' the Coonty o' Heddington for ilka year), Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 262. [Many years ago the fiars were struck both at Candlemas and Lammas, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 503.]

2. A standard of any kind.

Rxb. Yarn is said to be spun by, i.e. past or beyond, the fier when it is drawn smaller than the proper thickness (Jam.).

3. A very tall person, who has not breadth enough in proportion to his height. (*ib.*)

[1. OFr. *feur* (*foer, fuer*), 'prix, valeur' (LaCurne); MLat. *forum*, market-price (Ducange); Lat. *forum*, a market.]

FIERCE, *adj.* Yks. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Also in form **fairce** Ess. [fiəs.]

1. Brisk, lively, vigorous, in good health, convalescent; in good spirits, bright; brave, valiant, mettlesome.

w.Yks. Of a timid child it will be remarked 'He'll soon get fierce' (C.C.R.). **Stf.** I feel quite fierce this morning, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 230. **s.Not.** She's a bit fiercer this mornin' (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] The babe's quite fierce again. Oh, they were fierce; they were as merry as crickets. **Lei.**[1] Ah'm glad to see ye luke so feece to-dee. **War.** Applied to babies, *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**[2] As fierce as a four-year old [horse]; **War.**[3,4], **s.War.**[1] **Oxf.** 'He's as fierce as a maggot,' commonly applied to pseudo-valiancy (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] Spoken usually of babies, *MS. add.* **Bck., Bdf.** 'Her eyes are fiercer,' was said of a sick child, on its beginning to recover (J.W.B.). **Hrt.** She's quite fierce to-day (H.G.); (J.W.) **e.An.**[1] Don't fare fierce [don't feel bright]. **Snf.** Little Annie's a fierce un, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 357. **Cmb.** Indicates the last stage of convalescence, when appetite is keen, and activity irrepressible (W.M.B.); He's quite fierce again, thank you, sir, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 230. **Ess.** You look wholly fairce (H.H.M.).

2. Ardent, eager; full of desire; hungry.

s.Not. They were quite fierce to hae me run again 'im. Fierce anuff at the first, but soon tired on't. He were allus very fierce, when he hed 'is dinner wi' hur (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Thoo's fine an' fierce oher that bairn o' thine, Mary. If thoo's soā fierce oher thy wark e' th' mornin', thoo'll be daul'd oot afoore neet. **Ess.** A man must be fairce to get on (H.H.M.).

Hence **Fiercely**, *adv.* hastily, impetuously.

Ken. Don't go so fiercely (D.W.L.).

3. Of fruit: ripe.

Ess. The cherries are gittin wholly fairce (H.H.M.).

[1. He had tofore departed from his father as pert and fierse ... as coulde be, Udall *Erasmus* (1552) fo. ccexxix *a*.]

FIERCELINGS, *adv.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **fiercelins.** 1. *adv.* Fiercely, with violence, in haste.

Abd. I came fiercelings in And wi my trantlims made a clattering din, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 39, ed. 1812. **Fif.** Sae fiercelins had his wid-dreme stirr'd him, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 45.

2. *adj.* Fierce, violent.

Abd. The fiercelings race her did so hetly eadge, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 60, ed. 1812; With a fiercelins bang, *ib.* 107.

[1. *Fierce* + *-lings*; for suff. cp. **backlings.**]

FIERD, FIER(E, see **Fired, Fere**, *sb.*[1], *adj.*

FIERY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Stf. Shr. Glo. Som. Also written **firy** Sc. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Fiery-bran-tail**, the redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus*; (2) **-edge**, the keen edge, the first or original edge on a knife, &c.; *fig.* the first eagerness; (3) **-heap**, a heap into which the small or duff coals were formerly teemed and burnt; (4) **-red-tail**, see **-bran-tail**; (5) **-stick**, used in prov.; see below; (6) **-tail**, see **-bran-tail**; (7) **-tangs**, a name given to the crab, *Cancer pagurus*, and to the lobster, *Cancer gammarus*; (8) **-water**, phosphorescence on the sea; (9) **-wud**, mad, eager, keen.

(1) **Shr.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 12; **Shr.**[1] (2) **N.I.**[1] I'll just eat a bit now to take the fiery-edge off my appetite. Of a new servant, 'Oh wait till you see how he does, when the fiery-edge goes off him.' (3) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** The deposit of rubbish and waste or unsaleable coal which usually takes fire spontaneously, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* ed. 1888). (4 **Oxf.** Arlin *Birds* (1889) 214. (5) **Sc.** Fun is fun, but a fiery stick in a chiel's back-side is nae fun [fun is fun, but this is dead earnest] (G.W.). (6) **w.Som.**[1] Vuy-ureetaa-yul. (7) **Ags.** *Agric. Surv. Fif.* 55 (Jam.). (8) **Nai.** (W.G.) (9) **Fif.** I sall ... raise a chieftain o' renown, Makin' him fiery-wud and bown To seek the harlot's life, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 21.

2. Of a coal-pit: producing inflammable gas.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **n.Stf.** (J.T.)

3. Burning.

Glo. That's the fiery bush God 'peared to Mosis in, *Fairford Church Windows.*

FIESE-WHELK, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The striated whelk.

FIESP, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **feesp.** To move briskly, to 'fisk about.' S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Fiespin**, *ppl. adj.* (1) in a moderate state of health. *ib.*; (2) lively, vivacious, affectedly lively, mincing. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

FIESTI-BAA, *sb.* Sh.I. A fungus-ball filled with dust. Cf. **feist**, *sb.*[3] S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. Norw. dial. *fisball*, 'Lycoperdon Bovista' (Aasen).]

FIEVALIS, *adj.* Sh.I. Powerless. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

FIEVVLE, see **Fivl.**

FIFERING, *ppl. adj.* e.An.[1] Of pain: quick-darting, shooting.

FIFERS, *sb. pl.*[1] e.An. [faivəz.] The fibrous roots of a plant.

e.An.[1,2] **Suf.** It's the fifers what dror all the suction (C.T.).

[The same word as 17th cent. E. *fiver*, a fibre. The threds Of life, his fiuers, wrathful Delius shreds, Sandys *Ovid's Met.* (1621) vi (N.E.D.).]

FIFERS, *sb. pl.*[2] Sc. A variety of marbles.

Abd. A despised variety of 'bools' or marbles, soft and of a dull brown in colour (W.M.).

FIFFLE, see **Feiffle.**

FIFFLE-FAFFLEMENT, *sb.* Cum.[1] Trifling and unnecessary work.

FIFISH, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Eccentric, odd, somewhat deranged in mind.

e.Sc. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars! —very, very Fifish, as the east-country fisher-folk say, Scott *Pirate* (1822) ix; 'Just Fifish,' replied Peter, 'wowf—a wee bit by the East-Nook or sae,' *ib. Redg.* (1824) vii.

Hence **Fifishness**, *sb.* eccentricity, lack of saneness. Lth. (Jam.)

FIFTEEN, *num. adj.* Sc. Also written **feifteen.** In phr. *the Fifteen*, the judges of the Court of Session.

Sc. Besides, a man's aye the better thought o' in our country for having been afore the Feifteen, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxviii. **Ayr.** Aye talkin' aboot hornin' and caption and the fifteen o' Embro', Service *Notandums* (1890) 12; I would bring the cause before the Fifteen at Edinburgh, Galt *Provost* (1822) xlv.

FIFTY-SIX, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in form **vifty-w.Som.**[1] nw.Dev.[1] A weight of 56 lb.; the usual name for a half-hundredweight stone.

w.Som.[1] What's the matter with your foot, William?—Well, sir, a vifty-zix [vee-ftee-zik-s] vall'd down 'pon my gurt toe, and squat-n all abroad. **nw.Dev.**[1]

FIG, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Irel. Eng. and Colon. Also in forms **fag** Lan. e.Lan.[1]; **feg** Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Wm. Glo.[1] Wil. Som.; **vig** Brks.[1] Wil. Som. [fig, fag, feg.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Fig-blue**, a composition in the shape of a small round cake, made of indigo, &c.; (2) **-pie**, a pie made of figs, a simnel; (3) **-pie Sunday**, Mid-Lent Sunday, on which day fig-pies are eaten; (4) **-pie wake**, the wake or festival held on Mid-Lent Sunday; (5) **-sowan**, boiled figs; (6) **-sue**, a dish made of bread, figs, and ale, eaten upon Good Friday; (7) — **Sunday**, Palm Sunday.

(1) **Dur.**[1] Used in washing linen. (2) **Lan.** Fag Pie to Bowlegged Sunday, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 398; Another viand especially eaten on Mid-Lent Sunday was that of fig or fag-pies, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 222. **e.Lan.**[1] **Stf.** The fig-pies are made of dry figs, sugar, treacle, spice, &c. They are rather too luscious for those who are not 'to the manner born,' *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 227. (3) **Lan.** (J.L.); The orthodox customs of Fig-pie Sunday are almost *obs.* there now; but some time ago they were carefully observed by members of the Church of England, for with the Nonconformists the fig pie found no favour, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 553. **e.Lan.**[1] (4) **Stf.** This is kept in the parish of Draycot-le-Moors . . . on Mid-Lent Sunday. . . On this Sunday, the friends of the parishioners come to visit them and to eat fig-pies, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 227. (5) **Wm.** Ah could eat some feg-sowan (B.K.). (6) **n.Cy.** The customary dish of Fig Sue is still prepared by many families throughout the whole of the North of England, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895 II. 9. **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** A mess made of ale, boiled with fine wheaten bread and figs, sweetened with sugar. . . was the dinner of Good Friday, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 324; Briggs *Remains* (1825) 205, 235. **ne.Lan.**[1] (7) **Nhp.** A girl from Syresham . . . received a present of a box of figs and a box of sweets from her mother last Palm Sunday, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1885) III. 283; **Nhp.**[1] It is the universal custom, with both rich and poor, to eat figs on this day; **Nhp.**[2] **Oxf.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 227; *ib.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 286. **Bck., Bdf.** Probably because the cursing of the barren fig-tree is the first incident of the ensuing day recorded in the Gospel. Figs are consumed largely on every anniversary of this day (J.W.B.). **Hrt.** Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) I. 78; So called at Kempton, on which day it is customary to eat figs. A custom still observed by all ranks, *Hone's Year Bk.* (1832) col. 1593.

2. A raisin; dried fruit in general. Also used *attrib.*

Brks. (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** K.M.G.); Vigs, apples nuts, and oranges, Slow *Rhymes* 1870) 8. **Som.** Ai mëan laike vigs you be zo zweet, Frank *Nine Days* (1879 61; (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Raisins and plums, indifferently, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Fig pasties are made of stoned raisins, which they call figs. Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 118; **Dev.**[134], **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) **Cor.** And then two bak'd pies, full o' figs, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 72; **Cor.**[12]

Hence (1) **Figged**, *adj.* made with raisins; spotted like a pudding with raisins; (2) **Figged-cake**, *sb.* (*a*) a plum-cake; (*b*) a game; (3) **-pudding**, *sb.* a plum-pudding, a pudding with raisins in it; (4) **Figgedy**, (5) **Figgetty**, *adj.*, see **Figged**; (6) **Figgetty-pudding**, *sb.*, see **Figged-pudding**; (7) **Figgy**, *adj.*, see **Figged**; (8) **-cake**, *sb.*, see **Figged-cake**; (9) **-dickey** or **-diggy**, *sb.* a flat unleavened cake; (10) **-dough** or **-duff**, *sb.* (*a*) a hot currant-bun; (*b*) an inferior kind of plum-pudding; (11) **-dump**, *sb.*, see **Figged-pudding**; (12) **-hobbin**, *sb.*, see **-dough** (*b*); (13) **-hoggan**, *sb.* a cake made of flour and raisins; (14) **-pudding**, *sb.*, see **Figged-pudding**; (15) **-whitpot**, *sb.* a favourite dish made with raisins and treacle.

(1) **Wil.**[1] A true-born Moon-raker described his face as being 'vigged aal auver wi' spots an' bumps afore marning.' (2, *a*) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Cor.** Such lovely . . . figged keakes, Hardy *Blue Eyes* (1805) 9 (*b*) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (3) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **s.Wil.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114. **Dor.** (C.W.); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (4, 5) **Wil.**[1] (6) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **s.Wil.** A girt big figgetty puddin (G.E.D.). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (7) **Dev.** Christmas puddings are said to be figgy, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** O'Donoghue *St. Knighton's* (1864) *Gl.* (8) **Wil.** (K.M.G.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** A figgy cake hot from the oven, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 10; **Dev.**[1] Rain, Rain, go to Spain; Come again another day: When I brew and when I bake, I'll give you a figgy cake. (9) **w.Cor.** Made with flour, butter, sugar, and small slices of apples, instead of currants (M.A.C.). (10, *a*) **Dor.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (1882) 16. (*b*) **nw.Dev.**[1] Not common. **Cor.**[2] Dough, suet, and raisins, mixed and baked in the shape of a pasty; **Cor.**[3] (11) **Glo.**[1] (12) **Cor.**[2] s.v. Figgy-duff. (13) **Cor.**[1] Often eaten by miners for dinner (s.v. Hobban). (14) **I.W.**[2], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** When yo can't yeat feggy pudden, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 17. **w.Som.**[1] Also a baked batter pudding with raisins in it. **Dev.** A woman placed this notice in her shop-window: 'Figgy pudden wan appenny a slice; More figgier wan penny a slice,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1 3], **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** I likes figgy pudden, I do sure nuff (H.E.); A baked or boiled suet pudding with raisins in it, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 110; **Cor.**[1 2a] (15) **nw.Dev.**[1] It is made of milk, treacle (which causes the milk to kern, i. e. curdle), and a little flour, and is either boiled over the fire or baked in an oven. The addition of 'figs' . . . makes the difference between plain whitpot and figgy-whitpot (s.v. Whitpot).

3. Phr. *figs and nuts*, almonds and raisins. **Cor.**[1]

4. *pl.* The plant *Callithamnion floridulum.*

w.Ir. At the close of summer great quantities of its hemispherical densely-matted and aggregated cushions, which are called figs by the country people, are washed on shore and collected as manure, *Phycologia Brit.* (B. & H.)

5. A division of an orange.

Nhb., Dur. These used to be called figs . . . some fifty years ago, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 79. [**w.Indies.** Figging an orange, *ib.* vii. 134.]

6. The droppings of a donkey. **Nhb.**[1]

FIG, *sb.*[2] War.[3] [fig.] A fit of anger, pet, ill-temper. She was in a fine fig about it.

FIG, *v.*[1] Yks. Also Som. Dev. Also in form **vig** Som. w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1] [fig, vig.] 1. To move briskly and restlessly; to jog to and fro; to kick with the feet, as dogs do in scratching themselves, to scratch. Cf. **fidge.**

w.Yks. Fig'd wi it' feet, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); At that minnit t'whissal saanded an off ah ran, leavin him figgin it winda, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 9. **Som.** To rub gently by a quick motion of the finger forward and backward, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Thee mids viggy nif wit, but I'll hold thee, mun. **Dev.** Whot be yü vigging about they tatties vur? Düee be quiet, an' not keep vigging there. Yü dawnt dü nort but vig, vig, vig, awl day long! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Yü must wäsh theäse yer dug, Harry; tha vleys be ayting aw 'n tü death. 'E dü'th nort but vig 'iszel, *ib.* 144; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** But thof ha ded viggee and potee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 216. **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. *Fig.* To busy oneself about trifles; to be more anxious about other people's affairs than about one's own.

w.Yks.[5] Running figging abart an' me slāaving at it t'week in an' t'week art an' nivver owt else. Shoo can du nowt bud fig; that's her āaling, missis.

3. To fight.

n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 451.

[1. *Fretilleur*, a busie-body, a restless fop, one that often stirs or figs up and down, Cotgr.]

FIG, *v.*[2] Yks. Lan. Dev. [fig.] To apply ginger to a horse to excite it to carry its tail well.

w.Yks.[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Dev.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435.

FIG, *v.*[3] Nhp.[1] [fig.] To bribe, flatter.

FIG, *v.*[4] Wor. To dress finely.

s.Wor. A wuz pomped hoff an' togged hup hiver sah fine, an' despret figged hout surely (H.K.).

FIGARY, FIGE, FIG-FAG, see **Fegary, Fidge, Fic-fac.**

FIGGETTY-DUMPLING, *sb.* Shr.[1] A pudding made with figs.

Made by lining a basin with paste and then filling it with figs cut in pieces, currants, a little candied peel, treacle and water,—covering it with paste and boiling it for some hours.

FIGGLE, *v.* (?) Yks. Also Dev. Also in form **viggle** Dev. [fi·gl, vi·gl.] To fidget about, to wriggle; to potter about seeking a living. Cf. fig, *v.*[1]

e.Yks. He keeps figglin' about (I.W.). **Dev.** Thickee cheel 'll viggle about till 'er wunt be vit tü be zeed, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

FIGGLE-FAGGLE, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) Foolish, trifling conduct, ridiculous behaviour. Hence **Figgle-faggler**, *sb.* one who destroys good morals.

FIGGLELIGEE, *adj.* Abd. (Jam.) Finical, foppish; excessively polite.

FIGH, see **Foul.**

FIGHT, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **facht, faught** Sc. [fait, feit, foit, Sc. fext.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Faight,** (2) **Fate,** (3) **Fecht,** (4) **Feeght,** (5) **Feight,** (6) **Feit,** (7) **Feyght,** (8) **Feyt,** (9) **Feort,** (10) **Foight,** (11) **Fuffen.**

(1) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (2) **Not.** I'll fate yow (J.H.B.). (3) **Sc.** It's maist past my power to fecht it ony langer, *Scotch Haggis*, 39; Fæycht, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Sh.I.** Hopp an' Faer began ta fecht, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 126. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** They rout [bellow], and fecht, and sten, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 184. **Abd.** Fat's adoo? ony chiel fechtin' or fou? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 103. **Frf.** He winna . . . fecht his ain shadow again, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 96. **Fif.** To fecht an' fell the Frenches, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 25. **Rnf.** The mair I fecht an' fleer, an' flyte, The mair I think the Jad' gangs gyte, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 125. **Ayr.** Sair I fecht them at the door, BURNS *O that I had ne'er been married*, st. 2. **Lnk.** Stripped like ane gaun tae fecht, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 10. **Gall.** He could fecht a hale regiment o' sodgers, IRVING *Lays* (1872) 232. (4) **n.Yks.** An stript te feeght, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 57. **Chs.** And braver than manny a redcoat feeghting, BANKS *Prov. House* (1865) 8, ed. 1883. (5) **Cum.** They'd feight owt o' their weight, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 82. **Wm.** When they com skelpin feayce to feayce to feight the enemy, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 19. **n.Yks.**[3] Thar was dancing an feightin' for ever, *Reeth Battle Fair*, l. 41. **Lan.** If it's thieves, it willn't do to feight 'em wi' talk and a tallow candle, HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) v. **Chs.**[1] Almost pronounced like 'fate.' **Sbr.** Them two cocks feighten (A.J.M.). **Lin.** Hey! yon's a town's chap wants to feight! BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 16 **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 133. **Der.**[1] (7) **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **Lan.** Folk seyn as he's bin feyghtin t'sodgers, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 158. 8) **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Thael foc oot, fratch an feyt, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 37. **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884) 8. **w.Yks.** Yo' look as if yo' could do a bit o' feyting, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 242. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] 81. **nw.Der.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The bairn seems to feyt for her breath. (9) **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (10) **n.Cy., Chs.** I wunna foight thee now, I'll foight thee Bunbury Wakes, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 117. **Chs.**[1] (11) **w.Yks.** Does ta think they're baan to fuffen agean? HARTLEY *Paris*, 10; Fuff'nin up hill an' dahn, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 14, 1896).

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Faft,** (2) **Fait,** (3) **Faowt,** (4) **Fate,** (5) **Faucht,** (6) **Faught,** (7) **Feat,** (8) **Feh't,** (9) **Fet,** (10) **Feught,** (11) **Feuwcht,** (12) **Fit,** (13) **Focht,** (14) **Fote,** (15) **Fout,** (16) **Fowt,** (17) **Fuwt,** (18) **Vout.**

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.** T'mistress order'd 'em te bed, An' fait quite shy, TWEDDELL *Clevel Rhymes* (1875) 80, ed. 1892. (3) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. (4) **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] Pronounced 'fāat.' 'Hes tuh ivver fotten that kiddy Bil?' 'Aye, ah fāat him t'last week.' (5) **Abd.** Sair for life an' lan' he faucht, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 74. **Rnf.** Whase auld forebears in bluidie weirs Stood firm an' faucht. CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 13. (6) **Frf.** The strolling gang Fell out, an' faught, an' grat, an' sang, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 17. **Rnf.** I faught, an' drew as well's I could, An' roar'd, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 59. (7) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 133. (8) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. (9) **s.Chs.**[1] 81. (10) **Bnff.** Keen a' feught 'twish despair and houp, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 26. **w.Sc.** How they battled an' feught without musket or cannon, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 262. (11) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. (12) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** The Thuirsby lads they fit the best, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 11; **Cum.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] 28. **Nhp.**[1] They fit for an hour desperately; **Nhp.**[2] **Cmb.** They fit (J.D.R.). (13) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Oor forefathers focht an' suffer't, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **Lnk.** Sins and pains went baith thegither And tore and focht wi' ane anither, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 18. (14) **War.**[2] They fōte 'isterday. (15) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Nhp.**[1] You fout him well, and he got no more than he desarved. **Ken.**[1] Two joskins fout one day in a chalk pet, until the blood ran all over their gaberdines. **Som.** Vor hes rights and hes country he fout, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 49. (16) **Nhb.**[1] The Border frays In which they fowt i' former days, WILSON *Opening of Newc. Railway* (1838). **Wm.** Wha crusade 'mang the reptiles went An fowt a dragon doon i' Trent, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 41. **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** Went at it and fowt, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) x. **Chs.**[1] *Phr.* fowten. **s.Stf.** The Duke fowt theer agen Bonyparty, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 80. **Lin.** Eh. but 'e'd fight wi' a will when 'e fowt, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). **se.Wor.**[1] Ower dog un Dame Wright's cat fowt istady. (17) **s.Chs.**[1] 81. (18) **Brks.**[1]

3. *pp.* (1) **Faowt'u'n,** (2) **Fauchten,** (3) **Faught,** (4) **Feawton,** (5) **Fechen,** (6) **Fechin,** (7) **Fet'n,** (8) **Feuchan,** (9) **Feuwchen,** (10) **Fit,** (11) **Fitten,** (12) **Fochen,** (13) **Focht,** (14) **Fochten,** (15) **Foffen,** (16) **Foghen,** (17) **Fotun,** (18) **Fouchen,** (19) **Foucht.** (20) **Fouchten,** (21) **Foughfen,** (22) **Foughten,** (23) **Fout,** (24) **Foute,** (25) **Fouten,** (26) **Fowchen,** (27) **Fowghten,** (28) **Fowt,** (29) **Fowten,** (30) **Fuffen,** (31) **Fuw'tn,** (32) **Vort.**

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. (2) **Lnk.** What's wantit is sauls that hae fauchten Life's battles withoot ony din, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 70. (3) **Lnk.** Tho' we had faught tae bring them up, We're noo paid for oor pains, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 96. (4) **s.Lan.** Hast thou feawton him? (E.F.) (5) **Slg.** Honest worth has fech'en lang To keep its feet amang the thrang, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 66. (6) **Sh.I.** I cood 'a fechin' wi' a jian as grit as Goleeah-a-gath, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 255. (7) **s.Chs.**[1] 81. (8) **e.Lth.** Mr. Clods stated that he had feuchan . . . for abune therty twalmonths noo against the wrack, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 176. (9) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. (10) **Lei.**[1] 28. [**Amer.** We'd fit an' licked, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 122.] (11) **Nhb.**[1] When we had fairly fitten oursels clear o' them, OLIVER *Rambles* (1835) 156. **n.Yks.** (F.S.) (12) **Sc.** Ye'll see the toosiest fecht that was ever fochen, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 28. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** We hae fochen as we never focht in oor lives afore, M'KENZIE *Cruisie Sketches* (1894) xvii. **Ayr.** We ha'e fochen to get baith ends to meet, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 177. (13) **Rnf.** Baith late an' air I've focht, an' swat, an' a' that, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 147. (14) **Lnk.** When ha'irst is feckly fochten o'er, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 39. (15) **w.Yks.**[1] (16) **e.Lan.**[1] (17) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. **w.Yks.** Fotn, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 133. (18) **Sc.** War maistly fouchen wi' the gab, DONALD *Poems* 1867) 21. **Abd.** There were few wad hae fouchen wi' blin' Tibby Hogg, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 13. (19) **Lnk.** Brave hearts that hae foucht through a' weathers, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 80. (20) **Dmf.** We've fouchten teuch, an warstled sair, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 48. (21) **w.Yks.** We should be transported together just for poaching, because we had foughfen, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1806) xiii. (22) **Sc.** Fools must be flattered, not foughten wi', SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xxi. **Lnk.** He's foughten his way, an' won up i' the warl', HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 293. **Lth.** Thou'st foughten mony a weary battle, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 66. **Slk.** Donald hes foughten wi' reif and roguery, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 419. **Gall.** Our friens they hae foughten and flyten, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 190, ed. 1897. **Cum.** I've foughten in thy cause, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1798) 14. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1 2 3] **Lan.** Th' bull baits used be foughten theere opposit th' owd aleheause, OWEN *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 8; **Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[3] Well, ge foughten, and come whoam. **Shr.**[1] They 'adna foughten manny minutes afore the sergeant coom oop. (23) **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Aw've fou't weel it' battle o' loife, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 137. (24) **w.Yks.**[1] He hed foute a good feight, ii. 337. (25) **Nhb.**[1] (26) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. (27 **Lan.** Han yo fowghten? GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 26. **Lei.**[1] 28. (28) **w.Yks.** Thah knaws hah ah've tew'd, an' struggl'd, an' fowt. BINNS *Factory Times* (Aug. 2, 1889) 8, col. 6. **Lan.** Hoo'd a fowt hersen i' his place. BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) iv. **Oxf.**[1] Uuwr Jemz un yoor Jak u fel uuwt un fuuwt, uuy 'doo deklaa'r! [Our Jemes an' your Jack a feil out an' fowt, I do declaar!] **Nrf.** (A.G.F.) (29) **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **Lan.** He protested he 'should ha' fowten if anybody else had done,' BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 50, ed. 1884. (30) **w.Yks.** Hears theas chaps it tap room, hev been an haar an a hauf, and hevvant fuffen yet, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 66; **w.Yks.**[3] (31) **s.Chs.**[1] 81. (32) **n.Dev.** Why esthort you coudent a vort zo, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 334.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to fight dog, fight bone*, to fight like dogs over a bone; (2) — *itself*, of an infant: to bruise, scratch itself; (3) — *quite shy*, to be distant, cold, unfriendly; (4) — *up and down*, to fight with hands and feet; (5) — *wi' nowt*, to take part in a bull-fight, to be present at a bull-fight.

(1) **Dmb.** Let Sir Robert Peel and the Kirk o' Scotland fecht doug fecht bane, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxix. (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.** T'mistress order'd 'em te bed An' fait quite shy, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 80, ed. 1892. (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Dun they feight up or deawn? *Ab-o'-th'-Yate, Oddlad's* (1884) 5; The question is mockingly addressed to some one who does not know the meaning of the expression, hence the senseless *or* alternative (S.W.). (5) **Ayr.** Or by Madrid he taks the rout To thrum guitars an' fecht wi' nowt, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 161.

2. To harass.

Kcb. They'd better fyle their wylie coats, An' fecht me wi' their prankets, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 144.

3. To beat, flog.

w.Yks. I wor ə bad ən, a nivə niu sitš ə briut fə feitin iz waif ən bānz (J.W.). n Lin.[1] I shan't let oor Bob goā to school noā moore; th' maaster feights th' bairns. Sur.[1] Sus.[1] A standing complaint of parents against a school-teacher is, 'I wants more learning and less fighting.'

4. *sb.* Effort, struggle, hard work.

Kcd. Wi' an unco fecht she row't An' trail't him to the settle, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 19. Ayr. It was a sair fecht on the road hame, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 145; Whyles I had a terr'ble facht to chirt in the lauch, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 19. Edb. An' up a lang dark stair alane, Wi' meikle faught, I scrambl'd, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 13; Wi' meikle faught they a' gat hame, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 23. Slk. At length the muckle tears wan out wi' a sair faught and ran ower my beard, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 8, ed. 1866. Kcb. He took thocht o' a wife To help wi' the warl' an' the fecht o't, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1805) 216.

FIGHTABLE, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Dev. Also written feightable s.Chs.[1] Ready to fight.

n.Yks. I plagued him till he was fightable (I.W.). s.Chs.[1] Ah nev ur felt sŭ maad i aur mi lahyf; ah wuz fey·tŭbl [Ah never felt sŏ mad i' aw my life; ah was feightable]. Dev. He was quite fightable when he heard she had been there, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

FIGHTEE-COCKS, *sb. pl.* Nhb.[1] Chs. Nhp. e.An. Sus. The ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, so named from a game played by children with the stems. See **Fighting-cock**, *sb.* 2.

FIGHTING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. Suf. In *comp.* (1) **Fighting-farand**, in the fighting way or fashion; (2) **-stones**, ancient flint weapons.

(1) w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811) s.v. Farand-man. (2) Suf. Flint weapons used commonly to be found by labourers, who called them 'fighting stones,' and used them in mending the roads, RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1805) 10.

FIGHTING-COCK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Wil. Dev. 1. A cock bred and trained for cock-fighting.

Abd. He was up i' my witters like a fechtin cock, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii. n.Cy. (J.W.) Shr. In old leases reserves were made . . . for the keep of fighting-cocks, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 233.

2. *pl.* The stems and flower-heads of *Plantago lanceolata*, or 'lamb's tongue,' used by children in a game which tries the endurance of a cock or 'kemp.' Cf. **cock-fighters.**

Nhb.[1] Each combatant is provided with an equal number of stalks and heads ('kemps'), and holds out one to be struck by the opponent. If it is decapitated by the blow the player gives his return stroke with a fresh 'kemp'; but if it survives the blow it is used in return. The play is thus kept up alternately until one of the players has lost all his heads. The victor then counts his survivors. n.Yks. (I.W.) Chs.[1] Used for playing a game in the same manner as chestnuts are used in the game of Conquerors; Chs.[3] Nhp.[1] The spikes of the different species of plantain. Shr.[1], e.An.[1] Wil.[1] *Plantago media*, and other plantains. Dev. *n.Dev. Hnd-bk.* (1877) 345.

FIGMALIRIE, see **Whigmeleerie.**

FIGURANDYING, *vbl. sb.* Irel. The making a ridiculous figure, playing antics, making a fuss.

The figurandyin' you have wid that baste . . . bangs all, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 113; The childer would travel a deal safer with some one to keep an eye on their figurandying, *ib. Kerrigan* (1894) 101.

FIGURE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Glo. Som. Dev. Also written figger e.Yks.[1] Glo.; and in form **vigure** w.Cy. [fi·gər, fi·gə r.] 1. *sb.* A person of grotesque or untidy appearance; often applied in a scolding way to children.

e.Yks.[1] What a figger thoo is wi thy black ee and that cloot tied aboot thy heead! Thoo latle figger, thoo! let cat aleean and deeant pull her tail. w.Yks. (J.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *a figure of nought*, a mere cipher, a nobody; (2) *to go (be) out in one's figure*, to go out in one's indoor clothing.

(1) Dev. He was a vigure of nort, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 102. (2) Ir. (F.R.C.); Every one was out in their figure of women walking in the streets without jackets on, *Amer. Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 21.

3. Resemblance, likeness.

w.Som.[1] Uur z dhu vuurree figur uv ur mau·dhur [She is the very image of her mother].

4. *v.* To cipher, reckon, to do arithmetic.

w.Som.[1] Yiee· plai·z vur rak·n ut aup; aay kaan figuree zu wuul-z-au·m [You please to reckon it up; I cannot cypher as well as some (people)]. Zo long's anybody can raid ther Bible an' vrite a leedle, an' figury 'nough vor to reckon up ther money, 'tis a plenty.

Hence **Figuring**, *sb.* arithmetic.

Abd. Na, na, Dominie; ye may be gude at the figuring, I winna deny, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 120, ed. 1889. w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] He's to noā moore ewse at figurein' then a bee-skep is to plug a bung-hoāle.

5. Phr. *to figure with one's fists*, to flourish about with the arms, to throw the arms wildly.

Glo. Er came up yere an' hollered, an' . . . figgered wi' ers fistes a rum un, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvi.

FIKE, *sb.*[1] s.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Burnt leather.

FIKE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written feik, feyk Sc.; fyke Sc. Cai.[1] Nhb[1]; and in forms **feck** Sc. n.Cy. (HALL.); **fick** n.Cy. n.Yks.[1 2] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1 3 5]; **fyk** Sc. [faik, fek, fik.] 1. *v.* To move restlessly, fidget; to kick, struggle with the feet; of a horse: to be restive. Also used *fig.*

Frf. Intil her gills he fikes and fummels, Cuts out the guts, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 82. Fif. The mair he fummelt and he fykit, Fient haet a button would keep sticket, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 133. Ayr. Ye sud be licket [punished] until ye fyke, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 10. Lnk. Now let her snirt and fyke her fill, RAMSAY *Tea Table Misc.* (1724) I. 95, ed. 1871. Edb. Ye've mony a ane made claw and fike, Whare fan' it yeuky. LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 47. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The shepherd now may fidge and fyke, For now she's dead, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 173; Nbb.[1] To move in an unconstant, undeterminate manner; to go about idly (HALL.). n.Yks. R.H.H.); She'd fick'd, an' struggled, an' se towpled in, BROWNE *Poems* (c. 1798) 159; n.Yks.[1] T'puir bairn nobbut ficks wi' 's taes a bit. He's not yabble to meeav else; n.Yks.[2] Deeant fick thysel ower't. Yan's bit o' time gets fick'd ower [one's life gets struggled through]. ne.Yks.[1] T'bairn ficked aboot i' bed despertly. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Ah'll fick whahl Ah dee afoar Ah let him get it fre mă. w.Yks. He frothed at mahth . . . an' ficked wi' hes feet, they thought they'd killed him, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 17; w.Yks.[135]

Hence (1) **Fiking fain**, *phr.* restless; (2) **Fiky**, *adj.* fidgety, restless; itchy; of a horse: restive.

(1) Kcb. The clocken hen . . . to the midden rins Wi' a' her burds about her, fyking fain, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 5. (2) Frf. He says she was a feikie fushionless besom, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) ix. Slk. Gude sake! quat this fyky way, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 92. N.Cy.[1]

2. Phr. *to fyke and fling*, to dance.

Sc. To fyke and fling at piper's wand, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) x; I have often wondered thorow my life how any . . . durst crook a hough to fyke and fling at Piper's and Fidler's springs, WALKER *Remark. Passages* (1727) 60 (JAM.).

3. To be fussy or restless; to vex oneself; to busy oneself about trifles; to trifle, dally.

Sc. She wad rather lock up a haill ward than be fiking about thae niff-naffy gentles, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xliv; Ye feik it awa' like an auld wife baking, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Cai.[1] Abd. She never fykes wi' flighty flings Of heathen gods, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) I; Gin we fyke on till her ain fouks come here, Ye'll see the town intill a bonny steer, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 99, ed. 1812. Ayr. Nor wait to fash and fyke and mend them, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 27; Some drowsy bummle, Wha can do nought but fyke an' fumble, BURNS *On a Sc. Bard*, st. 4. Lth. Nae langer grane, nor fyke, nor daidle, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 172, ed. 1856. Slk. My mither 'll be fiking up an' down the house an' putting a' things to rights, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 78, ed. 1866. Kcb. And gayly fykes to feel his neb An' join his melody, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 5. N.I.[1] Ant. A'm jest fikin at an' daen wee turns, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

Hence (1) **Fikery**, *sb.* fussiness, worry about trouble; (2) **Fiket**, *ppl. adj.* fidgety, difficult to please; (3) **Fikiness**, *sb.* agitation; (4) **Fiking**, (*a*) *sb.* trouble, effort; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* troublesome, bustling; (5) **Fiky**, *adj.* (*a*) troublesome, fiddling, minutely elaborate; (*b*) fastidious, difficult to please, fidgety.

(1) Sc. I dinna ken how ye do, Jeanie, . . but I couldna be fashed wi' sic fikery, *Pettticoat Tales* (1823) I. 330 (JAM.). Cai.[1] Ayr. I eanna understand, said he, what for a' this fykerie's about a lump o' yird, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxv. Dmf. Several times his

fussiness and fikery have brought angry growlings out of me. Carlyle *Lett.* (Aug. 12, 1850). (2) **Ayr.** When a' ither dugs wad grow crusty and fyket. Aitken *Lays* (1883) 78. (3) **Sc.** It was a country lass who defined it [love] as 'just an unco fykiness i' the mind.' Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 242; I'm sure ye ken as weel as me that love's just an unco fykiness o' the mind, Dickson *Auld Min.* (1892) 128; Her feikieness ended in his surrender, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xiv. (4, *a*) **Edb.** I'd . . . after a' my fykin' fail To mak a sang. Crawford *Poems* (1798) 48. (*b*) **Abd.** Fat think ye o' the carlie, The glowrin' fykin' carlie? Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 152. (5, *a*) **Cai.**[1] Of jobs of minor importance, but involving time and trouble. **Abd.** Ye're nae like this wi' a' your fiky dress, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 28 (Jam.) [fecky dress, *ib.* 34, ed. 1812]. **N.Cy.**[1] (*b*) **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Per.** As neat an' fikey a little mannie as ever a' saw in a black goon, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 209. **Ayr.** My Lord there is hyte and fykie, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **e.Lth.** She was that fiky, ye micht ha thocht I was some young quean bein buskit for her waddin, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 68.

4. To trouble, vex, perplex, to make uneasy.

Sc. This will fike him (Jam.). **Per.** It snoozes on through rain and snaw, Nor fykes its noddle, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 283. **Fif.** Skail that mad ill-gainshon'd byke O' Test'ment-men that doth us fyke, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 103. **Rnf.** They aft times mak my heart sae sair, Sae fyk'd an' flurried, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 45. **Lth.** I'm blithe to halt an' swither Afore I fyke ye, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 132. **Edb.** Ye may be sure this did me fyke, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 5.

5. To trifle or dally with a woman; to flirt.

Abd. Not necessarily including the idea of indelicacy of conduct (Jam.); No to fike wi' yon wild hizzie, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 58 (*ib.*).

6. To shrug.

Abd. Some baith their shou'ders up did fyke, Skinner *Poems* (1809) I.

7. *sb.* A restless motion, a fidget; a struggle, kick, convulsive movement of the leg; in *pl.* restlessness, esp. in phr. *to have the fikes*, to have the fidgets.

Sc. No ane gies e'er a fidge or fyke Or yet a moan, Macauley *Poems* 129 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Ah meead but a sorry fick, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 15. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92; **e.Yks.**[1] He just ga three ficks and then dee'd [died].

8. Bustle, fuss, fidgeting; a stir, disturbance; esp. in phr. *to be in*, or *make, a fike*, to make a fuss, pay much attention; to be in a bad temper.

Sc. Menteith should be received with all honour, with an abundant fyke and fuss, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 76. **Bnff.** Withoutten feyke or yammer, She [Venus] smiles at Vulcan an' his hammer, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 58. **Abd.** She then wi' Geordy held an unco fyke. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 98. **Kcd.** Ye mak sae great a fyke, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 30. **Fif.** To trust them ought he made a fyke, Gray *Poems* (1811) 72. **Rnf.** Let your Faither, hut [without] sic fykes, Gang out and in, just as he likes, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 126. **Ayr.** As bees bizz out wi' angry fyke, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 193. **Lnk.** Dinna ye look sae disdainfu' Tae gar folk think ye're in a fyke, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 43 **Edb.** They . . . Tak' what's to gi'e; for which they thank. And mak' nae fike, *Ha'yst Rig* (1794) 9, ed. 1801. **Slk.** Dinna be in sic a fike, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 186, ed. 1866 **Gall.** Saw ye ever sic a fyke made aboot a lass? Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 143.

9. Trouble, care, worry, vexation.

Abd. Man, ye're a byons han' for breedin fyke, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 30. **Frf.** They dootless caused a deal o' fyke, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 42, ed. 1889; The auld bodies, I fear, may hae nae little fyke In uniting December to May, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 114. **Rnf.** Without muckle strain or fyke [I] Can brawly tell what he was like, Young *Pictures* (1865) 145. **Ayr.** Them he shew'd wi' little fyke, Truth's looking glass, White *Jottings* (1879) 205. **Lnk.** For gudesake pit him to a trade, to me he's sic a fyke, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 121. **Rxb.** There's fears for them that's far awa, And fykes for them are flitting, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* ed. 1871) II. 74. **N.Cy.**[1] Trifling cares. **Nhb.**[1]

10. Dalliance, flirtation.

Sc. He held a great fike wi' her (Jam.). **Abd.** They had a fyk together: Ye ken fu' well baith ane an' a', Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 144. **Lnk.** Provided ay Their license didna breed a fyke An' gar them stray, Watson *Poems* (1853) 26. **Rxb.** Where haup [hop] we thus in cheerie fyke, An' lave our lims whene'er we like, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 52.

11. A whim, fancy, freak; also a fancy article, a gewgaw.

Sc. The bishop was one of her dislikes. As she put it, 'He had ower mony fikes,' Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 147. **Abd.** Ither folks fykes, Macdonald *Alec Forbes* (ed. 1876) 377. **Frf.** Their braw newfangled fyke Wi' stane an' lime, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 88. **Per.** A've eneuch without ony fyke (delicate work) o' that kind, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 353. **s.Sc.** He wad hae to buy fykes to her in ilka market, Wilson *Tales* 1830 V. 62. **e.Lth.** Some fyke was wrang—we boud to gang, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 13. **N.Cy.**[1] Trifling cares.

Hence *to take the fikes*, *phr.* to have the whim, to incline.

Lnk. A Briton . . . As his fancy takes the fykes May preach or print his notions, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 362 (Jam.).

[1. The Sarazynes fledde, away gunne fyke, *Coer de Lion* (c. 1325) 4749. Cp. Sw. dial. *fika*, to hasten (Rietz).]

FIKE-FACK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lin. Also in forms **feck-fack** S. & Ork.[1]; **feck-fyke** Cai.[1]; **feik-fak** Sc.; **fick-fack** Fif. (Jam.) Lin.[1]; **fick-fyke** Bnff.[1]; **fyke-fack** Sc. **1.** *sb.* A troublesome, finicking job; needless bustle, stir.

Sc. Carries aw the siller out o' the kunetree to his Georgias, and his feik-faks yonder, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 34; Those esp. which are occasioned by the tronblesome humour of another (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] The smaller jobs of household work. **Bnff.**[1]

2. *pl.* Nonsense; foolish, trifling sayings; whims, peculiarities of temper.

Sc. Your exyems [axioms] may du amon' your triangles an' sik like fyke-facks an' kyowows, but they're a' blethers ony ither wey, Salmond *My Man Sandy* (1805) 60. **Fif.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Yese get me na ill to be courtit, For fykefacks—I cuist thaim awa, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 84.

3. *v.* To trifle away time; to bustle about needlessly.

S. & Ork.[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fike-fackan**, *sb.* bustle, stir, fuss. **Bnff.**[1]; (2) **Fike-fackin'**, *ppl. adj* fussy, bustling. *ib.*

[2. Cp. LG. *fikkfakkerijen*, 'Windbeütelige Händel und lose Streiche' (Berghaus).]

FIKE-MA-FACKS, *sb. pl.* Lth. (Jam.) Nonsense; silly, trifling sayings.

FIKES, *sb. pl.* Lin.[1] [faiks.] Blisters or sores upon the feet.

Walking in London in summer-time brings on fikes.

FIK-MA-FYKE, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) A troublesome, restless person; one busied with trifles.

FIL, FILABEG, see **Fall**, *v.*, **Fillibeg.**

FILAERA, *sb.* Also written **filayra** Lan. Chs. e.Cy.; **fillaira** N.I.[1] (1) The cat's valerian or all-heal, *Valeriana officinalis* (N.I.[1]); (2) the common hemp agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum* (e.Cy.); (3) a variety of potato (Lan. Chs.).

FILANDS, *sb. pl. Obs.* e.An.[1] Tracts of unenclosed arable land.

[Champain or field-land, Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 35.]

FILBEARD, *sb.* Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. I.W. Also written **filberd** Lei.[1] Nhp.[12]; **filbyard** Shr.[1]; **fill-beard** se.Wor.[1] Oxf.[1]; **vilburd** I.W.[1] [filbiəd.]

1. The filbert, *Corylus Avellana.*

Chs.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Filbéeurd. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] An archaism; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[2], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I never sid the filbyard-trees covered ööth lamb-tails (catkins] as they bin this 'ear. **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **I.W.**[1]

2. A nut similar to the filbert but having longer husks. Hrf.[2]

[1. *Avelaine*, a filbeard, Cotgr.; Filberde tree, *noiselhier*, Palsgr. (1530). Fr. (Norm. dial.) *noix de filebert*, 'aveline; saint Filebert qui avait beaucoup enrichi l'abbaye de Jumièges, y avait sans doute introduit de meilleures noisettes, voyez *Acta Sanctorum*, août, IV. 66-95' (Duméril).]

FILBOW, *sb.*[1] Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A thwack, thump.

FILBOW, *sb.*[2] Chs.[1] The part of a gate-hinge which is driven into the gate.

FILCH, see **Filsch**, *sb.*[1]

FILCHAN, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A confused, disorderly, or dirty mass.

Abd. Fat foul filchan's that ye've got? That garden's in a filchan o' weeds (G.W.).

2. *pl.* Bundles of rags, patched or fastened together; the attire of a travelling mendicant. Ags. (Jam.)

FILDEFARE, FILDIFIRE, see **Fieldfare.**

FILE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. Mid. Hnt. Sus. Hmp. Slang. [fail, foil.] A cunning, shrewd fellow, a cheat, rascal; an old fellow. In *gen.* slang use.

e.Yks.[1] A deep awd file. w.Yks.[5] A young file,—up to awal soarts o' tricks. A jolly file. Lan. Nadin, like a fawse owd file ut he wur, . . drew his pack off the seeat, BRIERLEY *Old Radicals*, 14; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 231. nw.Der.[1] A rum old file. Nhp.[1] War.[2]; War.[3] He is a crafty old file; War.[4], s.War.[1], Shr.[2] Brks.[1] That awld vile be got maain canstankerous laaytely, an' I can't do nothun' wi'n. Mid. He is a very deep file, though he knows very little of racing, BLACKMORE *Kit* 1890) II. xxi. Hnt. T.P.F. Sus.[12], Hmp.[1] [Slang. Old Blowhard (as the boys called him) was a dry old file, with much kindness and humour, HUGHES *Tom Brown* (1856 iv.]

FILE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Sur. Sus. Hmp. [fail.]

1. A disease among cattle and sheep; also called **File in the foot.**

Nhb[1] n.Yks.[2] A painful crack in a cow's hoof (s.v. Cow-file).

2. Phr. *The better file*, the better class, better number, those above the common herd.

Sc. Titles are too formal between us of the better file, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xi.

3. The run or 'muse' of a hare. Sur. (T.T.C.), Sus.[12], Hmp.[1]

FILE, *sb.*[3] Brks. A fall in wrestling.

Zay! Try a file wi' thee, shepherd, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi.

FILE, *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. e.An. Som. Also written **fyle** Sc. [fail.] To defile, soil, stain, make dirty; to disorder; also used *fig.*

Sc. Ne'er drink brandy in the morning, it files the stamach sair, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) viii; The letters may bide, I'll never file my fingers with them, *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) ii. Sh.I. Dy black tongue canna fyle Tamy's gude name, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898). ne.Sc. A blacksmith would on almost no consideration work on Christmas—in common language 'file his ahpron,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 156. Cai.[1] I widna fyle ma fingers wi'd. Abd. See, ye stupid thing, Fat way ye've fyl'd my eurch, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801 30, ed. 1873. Frf. The low part where they bide not being for the like of me to file my feet in, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) vii. Per. Who did them seek, And made them almost file their breek, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 3, ed. 1853. e.Fif. My mither strictly enjoinin' me to . . . no fyle my breeks wi' the bluid, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Rnf. Set working men to claut the streets, Lest Jamie files his shoon, BARR *Poems* (1861) 232. Ayr. Ane curses feet that fyl'd his shins, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 10; The gentry hae come to a low pass when they would file their fingers wi' ony sic black art, GALT *Lairds* (1826) i. Lnk. We're tyle't a' owre wi' mony a stain, COGHILL *Poems* 1890 26. e.Lth. I wadna fyle my fingers wi't, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 64. Edb. That gars me fyle my face with tears, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 340, ed. 1875. Bwk. Your sherney meags cou'd file the sea, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. Dmf. Ghastly muzzles filed wi' blue, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 241. Gall. Get your denner, laddie, and see and no file your claes, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxii. Kcb. They'd better fyle their wylie coats, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 144. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. They twist and thraw frae wast to east, A' filed wi' yird, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. ii. st. 11; Nhb.[1] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). e.An.[1] w.Som.[1] Ee oa·n fuy·ul ee·z-zuul wai gwai·n dhur, wûl ur? [He will not defile himself by going there, will he?]

Hence (1) **Filement,** *sb.* obloquy, dirt in a moral sense; (2) **Filing,** *vbl. sb.* the act of soiling, dirtying; (3) **Fily,** *adj.* dirty.

(1) Sc. You have flung fylement in public, STEVENSON *Hermiston* (1896) iii. (2) Sc. As for the fylin' o' the sheets—dear me, LEIGHTON *Sc. Wds.* (1869) 8. Edb. There was no end to the rubbing, and scrubbing, and brushing, and fyling, and cleaning, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. Dmf. My lad canna kneel at the Beuk For fyling the knees o' his breeks, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 26. (3) Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 31.

[I fyle or araye with myer, *Je emboue*, PALSGR. (1530); Quhat hard myschance filit so thi plesand face? DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 85. OE. (*ge*)*fylan*, to defile.]

FILE, *v.*[2] n.Yks.[12] [fail.] With *over*: to smooth over, wheedle, cajole, whether by applying flattery or disarming suspicion.

FILE, see **While.**

FILES, *sb. pl.* Ken. Dor. [failz.] A name given to fossil spines; see below.

Ken. In the chalk quarries about Gravesend the echinoderms of the genus *cidaris* are known as 'nipple-rings,' and the spines of the same as 'files,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 116. Dor. The fin-spines common in the Lias beds near Lyme Regis were described by the working men as 'files' or 'saws,' *ib.*

FILFARE, FILIBEG, FILIPEG, see **Fieldfare, Fillibeg.**

FILK, see **Which.**

FILL, *sb.*[1] Not. Rut. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Also written **fil** Not.; **phill** Hit.; and in form **vill** Hrf.[1] Glo.[1] Brks.[1] Ken.[12] [fil, vil.]

1. *sb. pl.* The shafts of a cart. w.Wor.[1], Glo.[12], e.Suf. (F.H.) Cf. **thill.**

Hence (1) **Filler,** (*a*) *sb.* the shaft-horse; (*b*) *v.* to go behind; *fig.* to draw back; (2) **-'s gears** (or **gear**), *phr.* the harness of the filler; (3) **-'s hames,** *phr.* see below; (4) **-horse,** *sb.*, see **Filler** (*a*).

(1, *a*) Nhp.[12], War.[3] Wor. Had reins to the filler, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 23, 1898). w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), Hrf.[1], Glo.[1], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1] e.An.[1] In Suf. the horses in a team are distinguished by the names of fore-horse, fore-lash, hand-horse, and filler. Suf. (C.T.); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849. e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken.[12] (*b*) e.An.[1] (2 Suf. (C.T.), e.Suf. (F.H.) [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).] (3) Nhp.[1] Two pieces of wood which go over the collars of husbandry horses, and fasten at the top by leather straps called copses, and to each side of which is attached a chain for the horse to draw by. (4) Sur. Just as the filler-horse was congratulating himself that it was all plain sailing, HOSKYNS *Talpa* 1852) 3, ed. 1857. [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fill-bells,** the chain-tugs to the collar of a cart-horse; (2) **-hanks** (or **Filanks**), thongs or chains fastened to the collar of the shaft-horse; (3) **-horse,** the shaft-horse; (4) **-tugs,** see **I.** (3).

(1) e An.[1] Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849. [That part of the gears of a shaft- or thill-horse which is put through an iron ring fastened to the shaft (W.W.S.).] (2) Not. Short chains from the hames to the shafts (J.H.B.). Nhp.[1] The leather thongs fastened into the hames of the collar of the filler. (3) Rut.[1], War.[2] Hrt. The chains or traces of the hindmost or phill-horse are put on an iron hook, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. 39. e.An.[1] In a regular team, the order is, the fore-horse, the lark-horse, the pin-horse, and the fill-horse. Ken.[1] (4) Nhp.[1]

[1. (1) The filler [fill-horse], *equus carro subjectus*, COLES (1679). 2. (3) Thou hast got more haire on thy chin then Dobbin my philhorse has on his taile, SHAKS. *M. Ven.* (ed. 1623) II. ii. 100.]

FILL, *sb.*[2] Ken. Also in form **fel.** [fil.] In phr. *neither fill nor fall*, not a trace, an expression frequently used in connexion with any person or anything lost.

(W.G.P.); Ken.[1] My old dog went off last Monday, and I can't hear neither fill-nor-fall of him.

FILL, *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Oxf. Dev.? [fil.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Fill-basket,** a large kind of pea. Oxf.[1]; (2) **-bow,** a hoop of whalebone used in filling sausages. Cum.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *fill and fetch mair*, riotous prodigality, a continuous bout of drinking; (2) *to fill the tack*, to hold a lease, to occupy a farm as tenant.

(1) Sc. Here, frae the kitchen to the ha', it's fill and fetch mair frae the tae end of the four and twenty till the t'other, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) vi. Ayr. It was fill and fetch mair a' nicht, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 31. (2) Abd. When I first fill'd the tack of mains of minnie, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 12, ed. 1873.

3. With *out*: to pour out; to fill.

Dub. Fill out the tea (A.S.-P.). Dev.? Mrs. Jeremiah fillèd out the cups, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 153.

4. In hand-loom weaving: to fill the bobbins with yarn and thus prepare them for the shuttle.

Frf. Nanny went to the loom in his place, filling as well as weaving, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xii.

FILL, see **Which, While.**

FILLAD, *sb.* Cai.[1] [fi·ləd.] A thigh.

FILLER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Chs. Lin. [fi·lər, fi·lə(r).]

1. A small funnel for filling a bottle with liquid.

Sc. SINCLAIR *Observations* (1782) 117 (JAM.). Cai.[1] Edb. The spirits good As e'er ran through a filler, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 18.

2. A man employed in filling the loose coals where separate holers or kirvers and getters and 'fillers' are employed.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). [Men who with gripes (i.e., large forks with many prongs) fill railway and other trucks with the coke from the bench, where it has been put by the 'drawer,' *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

3. A salt-making term: a man employed in filling sacks with salt, when salt is packed in that manner. Chs.[1]

4. *pl. Comb.* **Fillers-in**, small stones in the inside of a rubble wall. n.Lin.[1]

FILLET, *sb.* Nhb. Chs. Also Dor. [fi·lit.] 1. A broad band of tin used for raising the sides of a cheese-vat when the curd is first put to press.

Chs.[1] As the curd sinks with pressure, the fillet sinks with it into the vat; Chs.[3]

2. A cheese-binder, a cloth put round a cheese in a vat. s.Chs.[1], Dor.[1] 3. *pl.* The hollow between a horse's ribs and haunch-bones. Nhb.[1]

[3. The fillets [in a horse] are the foreparts of the shoulder next the breast, KERSEY (1715).]

FILLET, *v.* War. In phr. *to fillet the curry*, to 'wash the potatoes,' when they are being taken up in a field. [Not known to our other correspondents.]

Strictly perhaps it ought to be confined to the actual placing of the potatoes in the washer. 'Let's fillet the currie and get done quick' (N.R.).

FILLETING, *sb.* w.Yks. [fi·litin.] Narrow strips of leather, india-rubber, or cloth, used for covering certain parts of a scribbling or carding machine.

For covering the cylinders of a scribbling machine (J.M.); A piece of leather or cloth in which the pins of a carding-machine are fastened, and which is then fastened round a roller (S.A.B.).

FILLIBEG, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **filabeg** Sc.; **filibeg** Sc. (JAM.); **fillabeg**, **philibeg** Sc.; and in forms **feil beg** Sc. (JAM.); **filipeg** Sc.; **fillibag** Cum.; **pheliebeg** Sc. (JAM.) 1. The short kilt worn by Highlanders; also used *attrib.*

Sc. The feil-beg, i.e. little plaid, also called kelt, is a sort of short petticoat reaching only to the knees, and is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid, being found less cumbersome, PENNANT *Tour* (1769) 210 (JAM.); The kilt or pheliebeg was not the ancient Highland garb, but was introduced into the Highlands about 1720 by one Thomas Rawlinson, an Englishman. . . The convenience of the dress soon caused it to be universally adopted in the Highlands, *Culloden Pap.* (1815) 289, *note* (*ib.*); Prince Charles . . . put on man's clothes again, a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with philibeg and short hose, *Boswell's Jrn.* (1785) 222 (*ib.*); *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 438. Ayr. With his philibeg an' tartan plaid, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 143. Edb. Their stumps erst us'd to filipegs Are dight in spatterdashes, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 156, ed. 1785; Fare ye weel, ye cheerful crew, Wi' fillabegs an' bonnets blue, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 51.

2. *pl. Obs.* Long drawers, visible below the dress, formerly worn by girls and young women; also used *attrib.*

Cum. They were often quite plain at the bottom, but freq. trimmed with lace frills or other adornments. Not heard of late years since the fashion has gone out (J.A.).

[Gael. *féileadh-beag*, the kilt in its modern shape, as distinguished from *féileadh-mòr*, the kilt in its primitive form (M. & D.); *féileadh*, a kilt + *beag*, little.]

FILLIE, FILLILOO, see **Felloe, Fillyloo.**

FILLIES, *sb. pl.* Lin. Land enclosed from the sea.

Lin. In common use in the 'marsh' along the coast (R.E.C.). n.Lin. (E.S.)

FILLING, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [fi·lin.] 1. The hay or corn thrown to the middle of a stack.

e.Yks. Another to lye the filling, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 59.

2. *pl.* Infiltrations of water.

Nhb.[1] A sump or well to a coal-pit) to hold the drawings (or filings as we call them here) of water, whether rain or otherwise, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 14.

FILLIP, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Nhp. Also written **fillop** w.Yks. [fi·lip, -əp.] 1. *sb.* A quick, stinging blow.

e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 26.

Hence **Filliper**, *sb.* a heavy blow; *fig.* an unanswerable argument, a big lie.

n.Yks. (W.H.) w.Yks. Whirl'd 'em rahnd his heead wi' t'intenshun o' gettin' 'em reyt on t'swing fer a reglar filliper, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 7; (B.K.); Cum. thah's gien ma a filliper at last, good day to the, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannsla Ann.* (1872) 49.

2. A cruel operation performed on a toad or hedgehog. Nhp.[2] 3. *v.* To strike with a sudden spring or motion. *ib.* Hence **Filliping**, *vbl. sb.* the shooting of a taw in games of marbles. w.Yks. (J.W.)

4. To thrash, beat a person.

w.Yks. A filəpt im ən reit ə nǫəl (J.W.).

Hence **Filliping**, *vbl. sb.* a sound beating.

w.Yks. I gav ər ə guid filəpin (*ib.*).

[3. To fillip one, *talitrum impingere, incutere, infringere alicui*, BARET (1580).]

FILLIS, *sb.* Ken. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A loose kind of string. (W.F.S.)

FILLNUT, *sb.* Ess.[1] The filbert nut, *Corylus Avellana.*

FILLOCK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A young mare or filly. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

FILLY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. [fi·li.] In *comb.* (1) **Filly-fair**, a concourse of young girls, a gathering of boys and girls; (2) **-fair day**, Palm Sunday; see below; (3) **-foal**, a young female foal; (4) **-nail**, a nail $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long by about $\frac{5}{16}$ in. thick, having a large square head about 1 in. across and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick; (5) **-tails**, fleecy clouds of the cirrus kind.

(1) Nhb. And when fou wi' cronies dear, Ye'd sally out to Filly Fair, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 13; Nhb.[1] (2) Cum.[1] Palm Sunday was long held as a day of recreation for young people at Arleedon, after the children of the parish had repeated the catechism in the church, and is called Filly Fair day. Latterly the custom has gone out of use. (3) Nhb.[1] Filly-fwoal, a young mare while sucking. The young horse of the same age is a cout-fwoal. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4], Nhp.[1] (4) Nhb.[1] These nails were specially made in former times for warships, to cover the bottoms before sheathing of other metal had been introduced. They were made by superannuated sailors incapable of heavier work. (5) Sc. Hen-scarts and filly-tails Make lofty ships wear low sails, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 377. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] Signs of fine weather. w.Yks.[1] T'element wor feaful full of filly-tails an hen scrattins, ii. 286. Der.[2] Indicating wind. nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Believed to presage wind. [SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 203.]

[(3) Neighing in likeness of a filly foal, SHAKS. *M. N. Dream*, II. i. 46.]

FILLY-FALLY, *v.* m.Yks.[1] To idle, 'dilly-dally.'

Aa· sul· fi·h'lifaa·li i·h' nu laang·ur.

FILLY-FINDILLAN, *sb.* Irel. The dropwort, *Spiraea Filipendula.* (B. & H.)

FILLYLOO, *sb.* and *int.* Chs. Dev. Also written **filliloo** Chs.[1] [fi·lilū.] 1. *sb.* An uproar.

Dev. Yü niver did zee sich a fillyloo in yer born days! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *int.* An exclamation. See **Fine**, *adj.* 2. (2).

Chs.[1] Aye, filliloo, ahr Sal's goin be wed.

FILMART, FILMERT, FILMUT, see **Foumart.**

FILP, *sb.*[1] Bnff.[1] [filp.] A person of disagreeable temper.

FILP, *sb.*[2] Dmf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A fall off one's feet.

FILREY, *adj.* Sc. Fussy, troublesome about little things.

Abd. Oy, just a filrey mannie, M'KENZIE *Cruisie Sketches* (1894) iii.

FILSCH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **filch** Cai.[1] [filʃ.] 1. Any kind of weed or grass covering the ground, esp. when under crop. n.Sc. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Filsched-up**, (2) **Filschy**, *adj.* of a sheaf of corn: swollen, bulgy with weeds or grass.

(1) n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] (2) n.Sc. (JAM.)

2. *Fig.* A long, lean, lank person or child.

Bnff. He is a bairnly filseh o' a chiel, GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar*, III. 180. Abd. (G.W.)

FILSCH, *sb.*[2] Abd. (JAM.) A thump, blow.

FILSCH, *adj.* Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Empty, faint, hungry.

FILSKA, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A wanton fit; wild, flighty behaviour. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *villska*, wild behaviour (AASEN).]

FILSKIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **filskott**. [fi·lskit.] Lively, playful, having an exuberance of animal spirits; wanton, silly.

Lie doon, doo filskit brute 'at doo is. Gie him a stang, Mr. M°Leod, he'll destroy your troosers wi' his dirty feet, *Sh. News* (Nov. 5, 1898); Very commonly used (K.I.); (W.A.G.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Cp. Norw. dial. *villskytt*, a restless turbulent fellow (Aasen).]

FILSTAR, *sb.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A [pestle and] mortar.

You cannot pound those coprolites in the filstar.

FILT, see **Filth, Feel.**

FILTAGH, *sb.* Ant. A cow that has not had a calf for two years. (S.A.B.)

FILTER, see **Felter.**

FILTH, *sb.*[1] Chs. Cor. [filþ.] Fill, sufficiency. Cf. **fulth.**

s.Chs.'Oo ate it, an' ad 'er filth, Darlington *Bk. Ruth*, ii. 14; **s.Chs.**[1] I have heard Proverbs vii. 18 read, 'Come and let us take our filth of love.' **Cor.**[1] He had his filth of meat. A poor dear old sister that has not got her filth of bread; **Cor.**[2] I've had my filth.

FILTH, *sb.*[2] Cum. Wm. Lan. Lin. War. Wor. Dor. Som. Cor. Also in form **filt** Dor. **w.Som.**[1] [filþ.] **1.** A scoundrel, rascal, vagabond.

Cum. There lives a filth in Slattergeate, Rayson *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1858) 51. **Wm.** Na yan can bide wie him, an arrant filth, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 16. **Lan.** I cawld awt, tha'rt a red-yeded scamperin' young filth, *Takin' th' New Year in* (1888) 9.

2. A slut, drab.

Dor. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. **w.Som.**[1] Yu guurt fúl't, yüe! [You great filth, you!] Yu duur'tee fúl't, yüe! lèok tu yur peen'ee! [You dirty filth, you! look at your pinafore!] **Cor.**[1] She's a dirty filth; **Cor.**[2]

3. Vermin, parasitic insects.

n.Lin.[1] Roäse-treäs is cuver'd wi' filth to-year.

4. Weeds.

War.[3] Those plants will not grow until the filth has been cleared away from them. **Wor.** (E.S.)

[**2.** A filth or filthy sloven, *Ordon*, Sherwood (1672).]

FILTHMENT, *sb.* Cum.[1] Dirt, anything inferior or offensive; a low character.

FILTHY, *adj.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Glo. Dev. Also in form **vilthy** Dev. [fi·lþi] **1.** *adj.* Covered with weeds.

Glo. Lewis *Gl.* (1839); **Glo.**[1]

2. Infested with vermin.

n.Cy. (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Glo.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839).

3. *Obs.* Used as an intensitive: great, excessive.

Dev. He understands distraction and part of the multiplication table, . . . which you'll zay iz a vilthy deal to learn in zix weeks time, *Gent. Mag.* (1733) 532, ed. Gomme (1884) 331.

4. *sb.* Filth of any kind. Glo.[1 2] Sec **Filtry.**

5. Weeds in cultivated land. *ib.*

6. A scoundrel, rascal, a morally filthy fellow.

w.Yks. That filthiest a all human filthies, Robert Owen, *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 20.

FILTRY, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Som. Also in form **viltry** w.Cy. [fi·ltri.] **1.** Filth, nastiness; rubbish, litter; also used *attrib.*

Glo. Eeh! how the old master did nag Susannah. Ur had store of viltry speech had old Jonathan Wayfer, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. v; Trumpery filth, Lewis *Gl.* (1839; **Glo.**[2] **Wil.**[1] Ther's a lot o' filtry about this house. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Used very commonly to express any mixture or foreign substance; as in corn or seed, mixed with other seeds, dirt, or other matter. Vuur'ee plaa'yn saam'pl u kau'rn; u suyt u ful'tree een ut [Very plain (i.e. bad) sample of wheat; a great deal of rubbish in it].

2. Weeds in cultivated land. Cf. **filthy**, *sb.* 5.

Glo. Lewis *Gl.* (1839); **G o.**[2] 39.

FILTY, *adj.* Pem. Smart; also used *advb.*

s.Pem. Filty fine [over-dressed], Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

FIM, *sb.* Sh.I. A small quantity. (K.I.), S. & Ork.[1]

FIMBLE, *sb.* Hrf.[1] A wattled chimney.

FIMBLE, *v.* Yks. e.An. [fi·m(b)l.] To touch lightly, pass through without cutting; to fumble.

w.Yks.[5] **e.An.**[1] My scythe fimble the grass. **Ess.** (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

FIMBLE, see **Femble.**

FIMIS, *sb.* and *v.* Sh. and Or.I. Also in form **fimmish** S. & Ork.[1] [fi·mis, -iʃ.] **I.** *sb.* A hurry, fuss, state of excitement and irritation; a perplexity.

S. & Ork.[1] To be in a fimmish. **Or.I.** He gan'd around him in a stimmis, Till he was fairly i' a fimis. *Paety Toral* (1880) 25, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 792.

2. *v.* To be in a hurry. S. & Ork.[1]

[**1.** Cp. Norw. dial. *fim*, quick, rapid (Aasen); ON. *fimr*, nimble, agile.]

FIMMAKING, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. Trifling, petty, insignificant; dawdling, loitering.

Common. I can't get on at all, I've such a fimmaking job Why don't you do the work properly and not in such a fimmaking manner? (C.A.M.); **Nhp.**[1] Spoken of servants who go idly about their work, not in good earnest.

FIN, *sb.*[1] Lan. Chs. Midl. Lei. Nhp. Hmp. [fin.] **1.** A finned creature, a fish.

Lei.[1] Theer 'asn t a fin i' the stank.

2. The bones of a fish. Chs.[13] Cf. **files.**

3. A piece of split whalebone.

Lan. Wished him to call for it a whip]...and put me a new fin to the top of it, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 63. **s.Lan.** When umbrellas were made of whalebone stretchers or ribs, these latter were called fins. The elastic stiffeners in an old-fashioned 'pair of stays' for a woman were of whalebone, and were called fins (S.W.).

4. The broad end of a ploughshare. Hmp. Holloway.

5. The rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*; also in *comp.* **Finweed.**

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.** Where the blushing finweed's flower, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 204; **Nhp.**[12]

FIN, *sb.*[2] Sc. [fin.] Humour, mood, temper; a state of eagerness, eager desire; *gen.* in phr. *to be in a (the) fin.*

Abd. Gin ance ye pit me in a fin, I may, wi' pains, lear to had in, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Invoc. to Ramsay*, st. 4; In the fin' of singin'. He was in a fin' about winning awa (Jam.).

[Cp. the use of Fr. *veine*. *Il est en veine*, he is in the vein (Littré); *veine*, a vein or conceit in versifying (Cotgr.).]

FIN, *v.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] To end. (Hall.)

FIN, FINAGUE, see **Find, When, Whin, Fainaigue.**

FINAUNCE, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. Ransom.

With thy blode precious our finaunce thou dyd pay, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII 324.

[Fr. *finance*, 'action de finer, de rançonner'; *mettre à finance*, 'mettre à rançon' (La Curne).]

FINCE, *sb.* Cor. [fins.] Offence.

No fince I hope, my dear, Daniel *Poems.*

FINCH, *sb.* s.Not. [finʃ.] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea.* (J.P.K.)

FINCH, *adj.* Chs. Midl. Nhp. [finʃ.] In *comp.* **Finch-back** (or **-backed**). Of a cow: having a white back.

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.**[12]

Hence **Finched**, *adj.* Of the back of a cow: white.

Chs. Their prevailing colours are red, brindled, and pied; with almost universally finched or white backs, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 36; Chs. cows have 'almost universally finched or white backs,' *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813); These cows are now rarely seen (R.H.).

FIND, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **fin** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **finnd** n.Yks.; **vin(d** w.Cy. [faind, find, foind.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Faan**, (2) **Faand**, (3) **Fan**, (4) **Fand**, (5) **Faun**, (6) **Fawwnd**, (7) **Fon**, (8) **Fond**, (9) **Foon**, (10) **Foond**, (11) **Fun**, (12) **Fund**, (13) **Funded**, (14) **Fuon**, (15) **Vaewnd**, (16) **Voun.**

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. **w.Yks**[3] (2) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34 (3) **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** To a' his flock he ay fan bread, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 114. **Abd.** It maitters-na fat wye I fan't oot, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii. **Cum.** Sin' he the yellow pwokie fan', Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 337; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** T'watchmen 'at gang aboot t'toon fan' me, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 3. **ne.Yks.**[1] They varry seean fan' it oot. **e.Yks.** When he fan his legs, he peg-legged away full pelt, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33; **e.Yks.**[1] It waan't lang afoor Ah fan meant [meaning] on't. **w.Yks.**[5] Ah fan one mesen t'last week. (4) **Elg.** Look ye what I fand yestreen, Tester *Poems* (1865) 212. **Bch.** I soon fand out auld Thetis trick, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 17. **Frf.** I soon fand the way to kittle Lugs, looves, an' a', Sands *Poems* (1833) 24. **s.Sc.** Ye never . . . fand a young peasweep, Watson *Bards* (1859) 197. **Lnk.** He fand he was wiang'd, Watson *Poems* (1853) 8. **Edb.** He fand his spung, Forbes

Poems (1812) 41. **Gall.** Till the cotmen fand him, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv. **Dmf.** Trace o' Crichton fand they nane, REID *Poems* (1894) 79. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Ah sowght 'im, bud ah fand 'im nut, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 2; **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Efter aa past them a laal bit, aa fand him 'at I like, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 4; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** He fand his disciples fast and saund asleep, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) I. 158. **n.Yks.** They fand himi'a manger, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 7; **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Fand that yonder. **Lan.** I soon fand that Jack . . . was tellin' his wife a bit of his mind, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 2; **Lnn.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] (5) **Abd.** He faun' ayont the tailor's tap, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 153. (6) **Cum.**[1] s.v. Fan. (7) **w.Yks.** We fon this aht befoar we gat hooam, *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 6; **w.Yks.**[2] I fon it! **w.Yks.**[4] (8) **Nrf.** I sarched arter 'im, but I fond him nut, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 1. (9) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. (10) **n.Lin.**[1] (11) **Cum.**[1] s.v. Fan. **e.Yks.**[1] Fan is more *gen.* employed in the past. **w.Yks.**[2 3 4 5], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Stf.** We fun he'd escaped scot-free, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy Ann.* (1895) 23. **Not.** He fun it (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** Then I waäked an' I fun it was Roäver, TENNYSON *Owd Roë* (1889); **Lin.**[1] I lost my blouse and fun it in the dykeings. **sw.Lin.**[1] We fun a lot more. **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] I fun your thimble in the gutter, ma'am. **Shr.** I looked all through the neesen, but I fun him on the ruff (A.J.M.). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (12) **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] We have heard 'fund'. . . but such use is only occasional and principally confined to children. **Lan.** An' nowt 'ud fit him till he fund, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866-76). **Chs.**[1], **s Chs.**[1] 81, **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The best part on 'em I fund i' the uvver leasow. **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] I fund it. **s Hmp.** The coastguard fund me like a bird in a cage, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xx. (13) **Hrf.**[1] (14) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. (15) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 48. **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (16) **e.Dev.** Jist ääder they'd pass'd ai voun' he ai leuv'th ta my sawl, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 4.

2. *pp.* (1) **Fan**, (2) **Fand**, (3) **Fon**, (4) **Fond**, (5) **Foond**, (6) **Foun**, (7) **Fun**, (8) **Fund**, (9) **Funden**, (10) **Füne**, (11) **Fuon**, (12) **Fuond**, (13) **U-vaewnd.**

(1) **Ayr.** Rab was fan' deid in the bed, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 38. **Lnk.** Whase like sall ne'er again be fan' In Scotlan' broad, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 11. (2) **Per.** We hae fand it A joyfu' truth that Providence is kind, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 69. **Frf.** Tae get back the sheep tae the flock efter he had fand him, INGLIS *Am Flk* (1895) 32. **Ayr.** I could hae fand in my heart to despise her, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 20. **Yks.** The Lord be praised that a' this iniquity's fand out, HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) xviii. **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He's fand out 'at brass. . . can't do iverything, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. v. vi. (3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **e.An.**[1] I have fond it. (5) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. (6) **Ess.**[1] (7) **Sh.I.** As I hae fun' afore, Whin I gaed ta da far haaf, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 92. **Cai.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] When ye've fun oot, come and tell us. **Cum.** An' Greace hes fun' the little cat, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 55. **n.Yks.**[1] It's on'y new fun' out; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **e.Yks.** T'yung squire was fun . . . wiv your gun iv his hand, WRAY *Nestleton* (1870) 196. **w.Yks.**[1] I nivver sud a fun 'em, ii. 304; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** As fain as if he'd fun a turmit, STATON *Loomnary*, 24. **e.Lan.**[1] **Der.** There's been a murder . . . they'd a fun' a body lyin' in the road, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xviii; **Der.**[1] Han you fun't? **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] Have you fün it? **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] Sum pots wi' ashes in 'em was fun' at Frodingham a while back. **sw.Lin.**[1] I think they've fun out their mistake. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2] (8) **Sc.** I haena fund Miss Clara, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxvii. **Rnf.** I've fund her feckful fang mysel', PICKEN *Poems* (1788) I. 147. **Edb.** Fouk had na fund the Indies whare it grew, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 108, ed. 1785. **Gall.** Aft your secret dens and haunts Are fund by folks wha are nae saunts, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 44, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**[1] Used by old people. **Nhb.**[1] He should a fund it oot bi this time. **Cum.**[3] 163. **Wm.** If I cud a fund i' mi hart I'd a droont t'poor beggar, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 9. **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Heaw wur it fund eawt? BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) vii. **n.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Th' Highlanders . . . were goin't keep him theere till he were fund, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15. **s.Chs.**[1] 81. **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Han 'ee fund any?—Aye, a right tuthree. **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804) 12. (9) **Nhb.**[1] If he'd been funden oot, thor'd been bonny gam noo. **Lan.** GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 25. (10) **Sh.I.** Der owerpeers ir no ta be füne ony idder place 'at I ken. *Sh. News* (July 9, 1898). (11, 12) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. (13) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 48.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** In phr. (1) *one would not find*, used contemptuously of a worthless person or thing; (2) *to find a person wanting*, to miss a person, feel the loss of; (3) — *oneself*, (*a*) to come to oneself, recover one's senses; (*b*) to know oneself; (4) — *out on*, to find out, discover.

(1) **s.Not.** These taters are rammel; a wouldn't find 'em (J.P.K.). **w.Som.**[1] Why aay wüd-n vuy'n un (Why, I would not find him!], i.e. if he or it came in my way derelict and to be had for taking, I would not appropriate. 'Call thick there a knive, why I widn vin' un!' [would not pick it up in the road]. A man, speaking of another as a lazy good-for-nought, said: 'He idn a-wo'th his zalt; why I widn vin' un.' **Dev.** Why, I wid'n vind it, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 116. (2) **Dev.** Though he was a newcomer, we found her wanting directly she was laid by, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 33. (3. *a*) **s.Not.** At fust ah couldn't think what ed appened me, but when ah got to the bottom then ah found mysen (J.P.K.). (*b*) **Cor.**[1] I shouldn't find myself, dressed up like that. (4) **Ir.** An' we thought he'd find out on us thin, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 20, ed. 1893.

2. To meet with, experience, have.

Ess.[1] What soart o' wether hev yow foun'?

3. With *up*: to discover by search.

Nrf. I hope he will be found up and brought speedily to light, *Nrf. Dy. Standard* (1804) 2, col. 4; You'll find up more such teers, TAYLOR *Nathan the Wise* (1830) 71, ed. 1887. **e.Suf.** In everyday use (F.H.). **s.Hmp.** Lettie, you find up that bit o' soap as I set by but now, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) x.

4. To feel, experience a sensation; *gen.* with *of*: to feel the effects of; to perceive a taste, smell, &c.

Sc. Do you fin' ony cauld the day? I canna fin' the taste o't. I fin na smell ava (JAM. *Suppl.*); I find no pain, *Scoticisms* (1787) 36. **Sh.I.** I began ta fin' a dwaamish kind o' wy aboot my ain head, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 263. **Abd.** Wi' my stick I gae'r a rout She fan right snell, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 116. **nw.Abd.** I'm sere ye'll fin the yowm, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 3. **Frf.** There's game, I'm sure. I find the smell I' the park o' Ethie, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 82. **w.Sc.** There's an' awfu' dearth-wark at my heart, I never fand ony thing like it before, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 88. **Rnf.** 'Od, I ne'er afore fan' queerer. NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 39. **Ayr.** Before half-an-hour's by ye'll ne'er fin t, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v. **Lnk.** We wadna ken pleasure if we never fan' pain, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 32. **Edb.** Claw and fike Whare fan' it yeuky, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 47. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[3] A pain com ageän wär nor iver he'd fund, 163. **War.**[2] I find of this weak ankle in frosty weather. **s.Wor.** I didn't find of it (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** When et do raïn I do vind o' the warter zoäking in thur a bit, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii; (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] You may'nt feel it now, but you ll find of it by and bye. **Oxf.** (J.W.) **Hmp.** (H.E.); How's the rheumatics, John?—Oh, I finds on it in mi shoulder (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.** He'll find on't, bless'ee, for years, I'll warn (G.E.D.).

Hence **Finding**, *vbl. sb.* the act of feeling, perceiving.

Nhb. Seein's believin', but finnin's the truth (R.O.H.).

5. To feel, as in groping with the hands, to search.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.** I pried her mou' an' thumt her chin, But laigher down did never fin', TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 57. **Rnf.** Her ladyship fan' roun' the back o' his heid, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 51. **Nhb.**[1] It's that dark, aa ll he' to fin' for the sneck. Just fin me hands, hoo cand th'or.

Hence **Finding**, *vbl. sb.* the act of feeling, searching, groping.

Lnk. Sic findin' o' pouches, sic questions they'll spier, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 21.

6. To provide, supply; to maintain, esp. in phr. *to find oneself*, to provide one's own food and clothing.

Sc. (A.W.) **Edb.** Hain'd multer hads the mill at ease, And finds the miller, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 150, ed. 1785. **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** A gowk in finnding its gorpins [a cuckoo in feeding its fledglings], ATKINSON *Moor. Parish* (1891) 138. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Tha met as weel ha fund him th' brass, Joe, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) ii. **Chs.**[1] In hiring a farm servant who was not to live in his master's house, it would be stipulated that he was to have so much wages 'and find himself.' **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n Lin.**[1] A servant 'finds himself' when he provides his own food and lodging. **sw.Lin.**[1] His sister gives him harbour, but he finds himself. **Lei.**[1] A cain't foind stickins o' bif out on't for Soondays. His masster foinds 'im in bütes an' all. **Nhp.**[1] His father's dead, and now he finds himself. Such wages will barely find salt to my porridge. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] I call three shillin' a day big wages, an' find 'em in mate an' drink. **Glo.** 'Twoud cost too much to vind the skeandalous owld twoad wi' licker, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii. **Lon.** George was to have permanent wages and 'find himself,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 51. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] They don't 'low me

but dree and zixpence a wik, and that id'n much vor to lodge and find and mend a gurt hard boy like he. **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** Pay five dollars a week and find him, CARRUTH *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

7. To stand sponsor to a child in baptism.

Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); **Hrf.**[1]

FINDER, *sb. Obs.* e.An.[1] A dog trained to find and bring game that has been shot; a water-spaniel, retriever.

FINDERNE'S FLOWERS, *phr.* Der. The name for a slightly double form of *Narcissus poeticus*, a flower said to have been brought by Sir Geoffrey Finderne from the Holy Land.

(A.L.M.); BURKE *Vicissitudes of Families* in *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 194; *Jrn. Horticulture* (July 29, 1869).

FIND-FAULT, *sb.* Lan. Som. A fault-finder, scold, grumbler.

Lan. We have a good old Lancashire saying that one mend-fault is better than nine find-faults, MELLY *Sp. Soirée Liverpool Co-op. Assoc.* (Feb. 17, 1863). **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.); (S.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Tidn no good, do hot 'ee will, you can't never plase thick there old vind-faut. Very common.

FINDHORN-HADDOCK, see **Finnan-haddie.**

FINDLESS, *sb.* Sc. War. Wor. Shr. Also written **findliss**; and in forms **findle** Sc.; **fundiess** War.[2] Shr.[1] Anything found by accident; a treasure-trove.

n.Sc. (JAM.), **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I 'ad sich a fundless this mornin'. . . I fund our paas'n's pus, an' 'e gid me 'afe-a-crownd fur the findin'.

[Þe vttre riwle . . . is monnes findles, *Ancr. Riwle* (c. 1225) 6. OE. **findels*, cp. Da. *findelse*.]

FINDON-HADDOCK, see **Finnan-haddie.**

FIND-OUT, *sb.* e.Suf. An invention. (F.H.)

FINDRUM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **fintrum-** (JAM.). A smoke-dried haddock. See **Finnan haddie.**

Edb. The Buchan bodies thro' the beech Their bunch o' Findrums cry, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 158, ed. 1785.

Hence **Fintrum-speiding**, *sb.* a small dried haddock.

Sc. He is like his meat; as dim as a docken an' as dry as a Fintrum spelding, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 107 (JAM.).

FINDSILY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Clever in finding.

'A findsily bairn gars his daddy be hang'd.' It is spoken to children when they say that they found a thing which we suspect they pick'd, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 30; 'A fin'-sily bairn,' a child that brings home things that are stolen and says he found them, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* C.)

FINDY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Hrt. Also in form **finnie** Sc. [fi·ndi, fi·ni.] Plentiful, full, substantial, solid. (Only occurs in the prov. below.)

Sc. A wet May and a windy, makes a full barnyerd and a findy, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 51; A wet May and a winnie, Makes a fou' stackyard and a finnie, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 91. **Nhb.** RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 255. **m.Yks.**[1] **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. [RAY *Prov.* (1678) 44.]

[Crist iss strang & stedefasst & findiȝ, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 4149. OE. *(ge)findig*; capax' (ÆLFRIC); cp. LG. *findig*, 'grob, schwer, plump' (BERGHAUS).]

FINDY-FEE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [fi·ndi-fī·.] The fee or reward paid to the finder of anything lost.

FINDY KEEPY, *phr.* Nhb.[1] 'Findings keepings,' who finds shall keep; a formula used by children when searching for a lost article.

Its utterance giving the finder the right to keep the article. The form is sometimes extended, as 'Lossy, seeky, findy, keepy.'

FINE, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **foin** Chs.[1]; **foine** Chs.[3]; **vine** w.Cy. [fain, foin.] I. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Fine-bent**, the grass *Agrostis filiformis*; (2) **-clout**, a particular kind of nail; (3) **-coal**, sea-coal; (4) **-John**, (*a*) the bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*; (*b*) the fine-top-grass, *Agrostis alba*; (5) **-leaf**, the violet, *Viola tricolor*; (6) **-yarn**, a yarn made from small carefully-grown fibres.

(1) **n.Cy.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XXVII. 179. (2) **Shr.** To make a pound of fine clout requires three hours, WHITE *Wrekin* 1860) xxiv. (3) **Stf.**[1] (4, *a*) **Chs.**[1 3] (*b*) **Chs.** (5) **Lin.**[1] What a beautiful nose-gate of fine-leaves you've got. (6) **w.Yks.** (F.R.)

2. Phr. (1) *As fine as a new-scraped carrot*, (2) — *as Phillyloo*, (3) — *as Dick's hat-band*, very fine, smartly dressed; (4) *fine and*, very.

(1) **Chs.** 'As foine as a new scrap'd carrot,' as folks sen, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4; **Chs.**[1] (2) **Chs.**[3] (3) **Chs.** When I put my new smock-frock on this mornin' aw felt aw wer' as foin as Dick's hatband, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11. (4) **Bnff.** My coat, by luck, was fine an' braw, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 54. **Ayr.** His breeks were fine and tight, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 172. **Wm.** Ise fine an sartin e ony body ets worth thinkin' aboot, *Mary Jane*, 15. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah's fine an hung-ry. **w.Yks.** Fain ən mad [very angry] (J.W.). **Chs.** Gradely, gradely. Aw'm foine and fain to see thee, YATES *Owd Peter*, iii. **Der.** I'm fine and pleased for to see you so content, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xxv. **Cor.** Look! there aw [it] es again—I'm fine and queer. FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 50; **Cor.**[1] I'm getting on fine and well, thank 'ee; **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] She's gone fine and proud since her husband came home.

3. Of liquids: clear, transparent.

w.Som.[1] This yer cider's so thick's puddle, can't get it fine no how. **Dev.** Za zoon's the wauder's turnin fine, An' gittin' low, t'il be a famious time, PULMAN *Sketches*, 45, in Elworthy *Wd-Bk.* (1886).

4. Of potatoes: very small. **Wil.**[1]

5. Tractable, docile, well-behaved, pleasant.

Lnk. As for fairies . . . They're fine bit bodies, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 200. **n.Yks.**[1] Of children and young people *gen.*

6. Great, considerable in quantity.

Cum. It's a fine deal narder millions, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 189. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **nw.Der.**[1] There's a fine lot. **Cor.** A fine deal of player [pleasure], O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton's* (1864) 301.

7. *adv.* In *comp.* (1) **Fine-draw**, to flatter, deceive people by fair speeches; to exaggerate; (2) **-draw'd**, slender, attenuated; (3) **-drawer**, one who repairs flaws in newly-manufactured cloth; (4) **-drawing**, the name of one of the sorts of long or combing wool, sorted out of the fleece; (5) **-finger'd**, white-handed as a lady, fastidious; (6) **-mouthed**, fastidious, particular, nice; of a horse: tender-mouthed; (7) **-plucked**, brave, courageous; (8) **-tasted**, fine-flavoured.

(1) **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Som.**[1] Dhik dhae·ur stoa·ur-z tu fain u-draa'd [that story is too fine-drawn]. **n.Dev.** Oll vor palching about to hire lees to vine-dra voaks, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 201; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 451. (2) **Sus.** I didn't think he was 'fine-draw'd' enough for a curate, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 85. (3) **w.Yks.**[3] (4) **w.Som.**[1] Fuy'n-draw·een. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Let him have his head—he is very fine-mouthed. (7) **Oxf.** A rare fine-plucked one as ever I see, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (ed. 1895) xlvi. (8) **e.Dur.**[1]

8. Phr. *to talk fine*, to attempt to talk like an educated person, to talk affectedly.

w.Yks. Ah sud larn ta tawk fine, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 5. **Lin.** It's no use for you an' me for to try to talk fine, becos we can't come it (J.T.F.). **se.Wor.**[1] **Brks.**[1] She med ha bin to zarvice in Lunnon, but us wunt hev her come back a-tawkin' vine to we.

9. Well, very well, perfectly, nicely; very, very much.

Sc. It would come in fine for the plenishing, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 29. **Sh.I.** I'm getting along fine, *Sh. News* (Nov. 5, 1898). **Elg.** Ye'll thrive fu' fine gin ye wad dine On port, an' pease, an' pork, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 122. **Per.** A'll manage him fine, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 96. **Frf.** I would have liked fine to be that Gladstone's mother, BARRIE *M. Ogilvy* (1896) v. **Fif.** Dear lassie, ye sing fine, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 132. **Slg.** We met—fine I mind—on a warm afternoon, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 149. **Dmb.** O fegs, I ken fine what I'll mak o't, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. **Rnf.** Around a fire that blazes fine, BARR *Poems* (1861) 139. **Ayr.** Women can claver fine among themselves, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 98. **Lnk.** He may think he's doing fine, when no faults are being found, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 141. **e.Lth.** For sma' allotments, there was nae dou't it wad dae fine, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 160. **Edb.** I ken that fine, mother, an' I am thankfu', STEVENSON *Puddin* (1894) 58. **Gall.** Celie Tennant asked Cleg how he was getting on; he said . . . 'Fine,' CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) viii. **Nhb.** 'De ye knaa the priest?' 'Aye, fine.' Aa'll fin' me way fine (R.O.H.). **Cum.**[1] A fine girt an. A fine laal an. **Wm.** It's fine sarten he'll be hung (B.K.). **Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** The little maid's getting on fine with her book, O NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 75; Yü've a-dugged yer tail purty fine, I can tellee, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 75. **Cor.**[1] A fine clever boy.

10. In good health, well; prosperous, in good spirits.

Sc. 'Hoo's yer blackie?' 'Fine, man; he's whustlin' rale weel the day,' WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 4. **Abd.** 'Hoo's a' your folk?' 'Oh! fine, man,' *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 36. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Frf.**

He often wrote that he was 'fine' when Jess had her doubts, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xvi. **Ayr.** Her ord'nar' health is fine, if it wasna for that craichle o' a hoast, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 70. **Lth.** Tell your mother that . . Willie's fine, STRATHESK *More Bits* ed. 1885) 67. **Edb.** A' wi' us are hale an' fine, LEARMONT *Poems* (1701) 265. **Nhb.**[1] 'Hoo are ye thi day?' 'O, lad, aa's fine.'

11. *v.* With *up*: to clear up.

Wor. This fall o' snow 'll fine up the weather (H.K.).

12. To become fine and powdery in consequence of being slaked. **n.Yks.**[1] [Not known to our correspondents.]

FINE, see **Fain**, *adj.*[1]

FINED, *pp.* Ilmp. Confined. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400.

FINEEGIN, *adj.* Oxf.[1] Sly, deceitful, underhand.

FINEER, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks.[1] To veneer.

[The fineering of cabinets in wood, SMOLLETT *France and Italy* (c. 1760) Letter xxviii (DAV.).]

FINE-LEVER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A raiser of fines.

Ayr. The dread and fear in which our simple country-folk held his Majesty's ungracious fine-levers, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii.

FINELY, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Cor.

1. Perfectly, thoroughly, quite; very much.

ne.Sc. 'Do you understand his sermons?' 'Finely that, Mem,' GRANT *Keckleton*, 186. **w.Cor.** I've been finely thinking of you. Common (M.A.C.).

2. Used predicatively as a quasi-*adj.*: very well in health, convalescent.

Ir. Bedad, I'm glad to see you so finely. BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 21. **Sh I.** 'Hoo is Kirsty?' . . . Aandrew said she was finely, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 34. **Cum.**[1] Fadder's finelyan'o'. **n Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] She's getting very finely. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[2] 'How is your wife, John, after her groaning?' 'Finely, Sir, thank'ee.' **Nrf.** She is finely. She dew very finely (E.M.); 'How is Mrs. So and So?' 'Thank you, Sir, she is doing finely' (W.R.E.).

FINENEY, *v. Obsol.* Dev. Also in form **finey** n.Dev. To mince, simper; to be ceremonious.

Dev. Zit down to table, good now, draw in your chair, dontye fineney zo, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. **n.Dev.** Now doant make-wise an' finey zo, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 48.

FINER, *sb.* Lan. A name given to the inspector by the factory hands; one who fines. *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

FINERIES, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Dainties, delicacies.

A hantle mair sae dan we ir noo wi' a' da fineries 'at we hae, J.H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 4; What i' da name o' Gud ir ye settin' doon sic a table o' fineries ta wis, twa neeber lasses? *Sh. News* (Oct. 30, 1897).

FINERY, *sb.* Stf. Sus. One of the furnaces in a forge, see below; a forge.

Stf.[1] **Sus.** In every forge or hammer there are two fires at least; the one they call the finery, the other the chafery. At the finery, by the working of the hammer, they bring it into blooms and anconies, RAY (1691). [K.]

[Then be there two forges . . . the one whereof is called the blomary, or (as it seemeth) the finary, into the which . . . are cast the said sowes of raw iron, COWELL *Interp.* (ed. 1637) s.v. *Blomary*. Fr. *finerie*, 'fourneau qui sert à l'affinage de la fonte à la houille' (LITTRÉ).]

FINE THE FEARS, *phr.* Ant. (S.A.B.) Dwn. (C.H.W.) An expression implying 'there is no fear of it.'

FINEY, see **Fineney**.

FINGER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon. [fi·ŋgə(r, fi·ŋə(r.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Finger-blight**, the depredations of children upon fruit-trees; (2) **-calves**, sucking calves; (3) **-cold**, cold enough to chill the fingers, sharp, moderately cold; (4) **-fed**, delicately reared, pampered; (5) **-hat**, a finger-stall; (6) **-nebbs**, finger-tips; (7) **-pillory**, a pillory, imprisoning the fingers; (8) **-poke**, see **-hat**; (9) **-root**, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (10) **-stall**, (*a*) a rim of metal worn by women on the finger to hinder thread from cutting in sewing; (*b*) the flower of the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (11) **-thrummi'd**, of the leaves of a book: crumpled, soiled, thumbed.

(1) **Glo.** (S.S.B.) (2) **e.Dur.**[1] (3) **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Ken.** It's not more than finger-cold to-day (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1] We shall very soon have the winter 'pon us, 'twas downright finger-cold first thing this marning. **Dev.** It is a finger-cold morning to day, ma'am, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (4) **Sc.** It's but cold comfort a young lady like you, finger-fed and gently reared, would meet with at Kingshouse, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 48. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Cum.** Unenvying finger-fed feyne fwolks, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 117. (5) **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Edb.** Writers, your finger-nebbs unbend And quat the pen, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 150, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (7) **Lei.**[1] In the parish church at Ashby-de-la-Zouch was a finger-pillory, to punish children or others. (8) **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (9) **Sus.** (10, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **War.**[3] (11) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Phr. (1) *a finger of scorn*, a contemptible fellow; (2) *to be all fingers and thumbs*, to be chilled, numbed; to be clumsy; (3) *to get some one on one's finger-ends*, to get some one within one's power; (4) — *go with one's finger in one's mouth*, to go without food or money; (5) — *have the fingers get close to the thumb*, see below; (6) — *lift the little finger*, (7) — *look at one's little finger*, to get drunk, be addicted to drinking; (8) — *put finger in eye*, to cry; (9) — *see the ends of one's fingers*, (10) — *throw* (or *turn*) *up the little finger*, (11) — *want to know which side of one's fingers the nails grow*, see — *look at one's little finger*.

(1) **Ayr.** I had my satisfaction o' that finger o' scorn, Gilbert, GALT *Lairds* (1826) iv. (2) **Dev.** My hand's all vingers-an'-thums, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 95, ed. 1871. (3) **Lnk.** [He] Sune wan her he'rt, an' hoo, gude kens, Gat Mysie on his finger en's, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 36. (4) **w.Yks.** Fowk can't go far wi' ther fingers i' ther maath, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). (5) **Sus.** Used among us to express the not uncommon occurrence of the head of a family being able to introduce various members of the family into the same employ. 'Yes, sir, the fingers have got pretty close to the thumb,' EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 83. (6) **Colon.** 'The best of fellows,' said everybody, 'but liquors a bit, don't you know; lifts his little finger,' PEACOCK *Soldier and Maid* (1890) i. (7) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A's unaccountable fond o' lookin' at his little finger, an' it een't non so oyable, naythur. (8) **Nhp.**[1] Said to fretful children, 'Come don't put finger in eye about it.' (9) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A wur all'ays to' fond o' seein' the ends o' his fingers. (10) **Ayr.** He turned his wee finger owre aften up, ye ken, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 236. **Ir.** They had turned up their little fingers a thrifle too often, YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1886) 196. (11) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A wants to knoo which soide o' 'is fingers the neels groo.

3. A measure of depth used in blasting rock.

Cor.[2] The depth of a hole for blasting rock is measured by a miner placing his fingers against the borer in the hole. 'There's three more fingers to bore.'

4. *pl.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. **w.Som.**[1]

5. *pl.* The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. **War.**[3]

6. *pl.* The points of a reaping-machine through which the knives work, separating the straws.

n.Lin. An' reäper . . . cums wi' it fingers agen his legs, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 80.

FINGER-AND-TOE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Mid. Cmb. Nrf. Ess. 1. *sb.* A disease in turnips; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. (A.W.), **Ant.** (W.H.P.) **e.Yks.** BAINES *Yks. Past* (1870) 123; **e.Yks.**[1], **Not.**[2] **Lin.** The roots, instead of swelling, running into strings of that form, and rot and come to nothing, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 161. **n.Lin.**[1] Caused by a small insect piercing the tap-root and causing it to branch, producing instead of a bulb something not very much unlike human fingers and toes. **sw.Lin.**[1] They've gone to finger and toes a good deal. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wor.** Professor Winter has been lecturing at Bangor College on Finger and Toe in turnips, *Evesham Jrn.* (Feb. 27, 1897). **Shr.**[1] **w.Mid.** Them turmuts are all fingers and toes, they'll never come to no good (W.P.M.). **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169.

2. The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess. (B. & H.)

3. *v.* Of turnips: to grow with the roots branching out into the shape of fingers and toes instead of forming a bulb.

sw.Lin.[1] Some odd ones are finger-and-toeing.

FINGERFULL, *sb.* Sc. A pinch, small quantity.

Ayr. Just put a fingerfu' o' poother i' the pan, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 19.

FINGERIN, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **fingrom** (JAM.).

1. Fine worsted, spun of combed wool on the small wheel; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Distinguished from wheelin, which is worsted spun on the large wheel from wool not combed, but merely carded (JAM.). **Abd.** [They] Wore cassimere knee-breeks and white fingrin' hose,

Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 130. Ked. A fingerin' worset gravet Carried comfort round his throat, Grant *Lays* (1884) 81.

2. *pl. Obs.* A coarse woollen cloth.

Abd. In the beginning of this century, the woollen manufacturies of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidens and fingroms, which were sold from 5*d.* to 8*d.* per ell, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 203 (Jam.).

[I. Repr. Fr. *fin grain*, lit. 'fine grain,' cp. *grogram* = Fr. *gros grain*.]

FINGERS-AND-THUMBS, *sb. pl.* (1) The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Rut. Oxf.[1] Hrt. Hmp.[1] Dor. Dev.[4]); (2) the *Lotus uliginosus* (Dor.); (3) the lady's slipper, *Cypripedium Calceolus* (Dev.[4]); (4) the common furze, *Ulex europaeus* (Wil.[1]).

(1) Rut. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 237. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Dor. (G.E.D.) (2) Dor. (G.E.D.) (4) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

FINGERYSIDE, *sb. Obs.* Cum. A species of fish in the parish of Bewcastle.

Marked with regular and dark-coloured triangles from the back to the belly, Hutchinson *Hist Cum.* (1794) I. 96.

FING-FANGS, *sb. pl.* Der. [fiŋ-faŋz.] Fleshy protuberances on the feet. (S.O.A.)

FINGROM, see **Fingerin.**

FINGTED, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) A finger bandaged or tied up.

FINIFY, *v.* e.An. To be over-nice in doing anything, to be fastidious, particular; to adorn, decorate. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

[*Pimper*, to sprucifie or finifie it, curiously to prank, trim or trick up himself, Cotgr.]

FINISHED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Chs. Shr. [fi·niʃt.]

1. Complete; striking, strange.

w.Yks. Well, they sed it wor t'finishedist consarn they ivver clapp'd ther eyes on, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) v; But t'finish'dist thing ther wor thear wor a tailor, *ib.* x.

2. Phr. *not quite finished*, weak of intellect, silly, half-crazed. s.Chs.[1], Shr.[1]

FINISHING-UP, *sb.* e.Suf. The third hoeing of turnips. (F.H.)

FINISKID, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Mildewed.

Shû wis turnin' up a finiskid lok o' da stead o' a koll, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); Used of hay or corn which has become rotten (K.I.).

FINKLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Ken. Also written **finkel** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[2 3] Lin.; **fynkle** n.Cy. Yks. [fi·ŋkl.] The fennel, *Foeniculum vulgare*.

n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 155; N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. (C.C.R.); w.Yks.[1 2 3 4] Lin. Skinner (1671); *Obs.* (R.E.C.) Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

[*Venckel*, finckle, Hexham (1658); *Feniculus*, fenkele, *Alphita* (c. 1450) 83. Cp. MDu. *venkel*, *vennekel*, '*feniculum*' (*Teuthonista*).]

FINKS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [fiŋks.] The fatty portions of the whale left after the extraction of the oil.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Blubber-finks.' Mixed with soil, the fields around Whitby in the days of the Greenland fishery bore testimony to its efficacy as manure, and the atmosphere to its fragrance.

[Cp. Sw. dial. *finker*, small parts from the inwards of a goose (Rietz).]

FINNAC(K, *sb.* Sc. Also written **finnoc** n.Sc. (Jam.); **finnock** Sc.; **phinnick**, **phinoc** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **finner** n.Sc. (Jam.) [fi·nək.] A white trout, a variety of the *Salmo fario*.

Sc. The whitling and the finner or finnoc, have been supposed by many to be young salmon... Although they are unquestionably of the same genus yet they are obviously distinct varieties. Finners or finnocs... have fins of a yellow colour, Mackenzie *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* II. 377, 378 (Jam.). Inv. In those rivers and in some of the lakes there are salmon, finnacks, white, black, and yellow trouts, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 410 (*ib.*). Mry. The rivers swarm wi' salmon, an' o' finnocks thousan' scores, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 53. Elg. Finnacs are a species of fish in colour and shape like a salmon. They weigh from 2 lbs. to 4 lbs., *Statist. Acc.* IX. 156 *n.* (Jam.) [Finnack, *Salmo salar*, Saichell; Finnock, Phinock, *Salmo trutta*, *ib.*]

[Gael. *fionnag*, a white trout, a young salmon (M. & D.), der. of *fionn*, white.]

FINNAN-HADDIE, *sb.* Sc. Slang. Also in forms **findhorn-haddock** Sc.; **findon-** Sc. (Jam.); **finnie-** Slang; **finnon-** Sc. (Jam.) A haddock cured with the smoke of green wood, turf, or peat-earth. Cf. **findrum**.

Sc. You're sitting down to a cup of tea and a finnan haddie all by yourself, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 80; The elder girl... was preparing a pile of Findhorn haddocks, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; Findon haddocks are well known and are esteemed a great delicacy for their delicious taste and flavour. They are cured with the smoke of turf or peat earth and brought to the market frequently within twelve hours after they have been taken from the sea.... Findon is a small village in the county of Kincardine, Thom *Hist. Abd.* (1811) II. 170 (Jam.). Cai.[1] w.Sc. They catch speldings an' finnan haddies there, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 99, ed. 1877. Slang. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 77, col. 1.

FINNER, *sb.*[1] Sc. [fi·nər.] A name given to whales of the genus *Balaenoptera*, from the fact of their having a dorsal fin.

Sh.I. The Finner of Shetland may consist of the Balaenoptera gibbar, the Jubartes or Rorqual of La Cepede, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 260, ed. 1891; Large lean whales are sometimes stranded in the creeks and sometimes chased ashore by boats. These commonly measure from 60 to 90 feet in length and are denominated finners, *Statist. Acc.* V. 190 (Jam.). Or.I. As a finner would go thro' a herring-net, Scott *Pirate* (1821) ii. S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] A Rorqual. *Balaenoptera musculus*, and other species of the same family.

FINNER, *sb.*[2] Der. A finger.

For the childer's finners... is as mischievous, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxii.

FINNER, **FINNERY**, **FINNEY**, see **Finnac(k**, **Vinny.**

FINNICK, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Not. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Also written **finik** Not.; **finnack** s.Chs.[1]; **finnik** N.Cy.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **finnock** e.Yks.[1] [fi·nik, -ək.]

1. *sb.* One who behaves in a finicking manner, one who is over-nice; a tawdrily-dressed woman. *Gen.* in *pl.* form.

e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. But—though no finnicks—clean an' neat, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 31; (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

Hence **Finnickin**, *sb.* a particular person. Not. (J.H.B.)

2. Mincing, affected manners.

s.Chs.[1] Ah kon,ŭ bae r sey ——z fin·ŭk [Ah conna bear sey ——'s finnack].

3. *adj.* Faddy, particular, over-nice. e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Finnicky**, *adj.* affected, faddy, particular; trifling, small, puny.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1], w.Yks. (J.G.), s.Chs.[1]

4. *v.* To mince, affect airs; to trifle or dawdle about a job, to waste time over trifling and unnecessary details.

e.Yks.[1] s.Chs.[1] Sey aay do fin·uks [Sey haï hoo finnacks].

Hence **Finnicking**, *vbl. sb.* with *to go about*: to go about on tiptoe.

Nrf. To go finnickin' about for now't, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60.

FINNIE, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A salmon not a year old.

FINNIE-), **FINNIN**, see **Findy**, **Finnan-**, **Fiendin.**

FINNISON, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **finnisin.**

1. *sb.* Anxious expectation, earnest desire. Fif. (Jam.)

2. *adj.* Eager, keen, desirous.

Per. He's finnison to get it done. He's finnison to get dinner. Common (G.W.).

FINNOC(K, see **Finnac(k.**

FINNS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sh.I. The name of some supposed supernatural beings; see below.

'Da Norrawa finns.' The home of the 'finns' was asserted to be Norway, and in pursuance of their visits, which were chiefly nocturnal, although occasionally they were not afraid of the glare of the noonday sun, they were said frequently to assume the form of some amphibious animal, for instance that of a seal; hence many old people looked upon that very harmless creature with mixed feelings of fear and awe, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897); The Finns were from early times believed by the Norwegians to possess great magic power. Hence the name of the dyke or dykestead 'de Finnigirt dyke,' the old name of which was simply Finnigord, the Finns' dyke, Jakonsen *Sh. Dial.* (1897) 73.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *Finngjord*, sorcery, the magic art (Aasen); Sw. dial. *Finn-skott*, a disease suddenly attacking cattle, supposed to be due to witchcraft (Rietz). For further information on the connexion between the Finns and sorcery see Vigfusson (s.v. *Finnar*).]

FINNY, *sb.* e.Suf. (F.H.) In phr. *no finny*, no fear!

FINNYING, *adj.* Suf. Timid, fearful.

e.Suf. She's that finnying she won't go out after dark (F.H.).

FINOODLE, *v.* Nhb.[1] To fumble.

What's thoo finoodlin there at?

FINTOCK, *sb.* Per. (Jam.) The cloud-berry or knot-berry, *Rubus Chamaemorus*. Also called **Averin** (q.v.).

FINTOM, *sb.* e.An. Also written **fintum** e.An.[1] [fi·ntəm.] A sudden freak, fancy.

e.An.[1] Well, there! what fintum now? Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169.

FINTRUM, see **Findrum**.

FINTUM, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A piece of wood fastened by a girdle or cord round the waist of a reaper to carry his reaping-hook.

FINZACH, *sb.* Sc. The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

Bnff. Such is the stubbornness of grass, finzach, and sorrel . . . that they often baffle the harrow though ever so carefully applied, *Surv. Agric.* App. 39 (Jam.).

FIORIN, *sb.* Sh.I. The ebb-shore. (K.I.), S. & Ork.[1] [ON. *fjarin*, the shore at ebb-tide (*fjara* + *-in*, suffixed art.), see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 108.]

FIORIN-GRASS, *sb.* Irel. The marsh bent-grass, *Agrostis stolonifera* or *alba*.

The famous fiorin grass of Dr. Richardson and the Irish agriculturists, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 64 (B. & H.).

FIPPENCE, *sb. pl.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Nhp. War. Lon. Nrf. Dev. Also written **fippense** nw.Der.[1]; **fippuns** e.Lan.[1] [fi·pəns.] I. Fivepence.

n.Cy. (J.W.), w.Yks. (J.T.), e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.), Nhp.[1], War.[2] Lon. Baumann *Londinismen* (1887). Dev. Awnly fippence a yard. Cheap, wadden 'er? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. Phr. *as fine as fippence*, smart, very fine.

Sc. 'As fine as fippence you'll give a groat raking.' A jest upon a girl who is finely drest whereas she used to be dirty, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 18. Nhp.[1] Nrf. She'll be haare d'reckly, as fine as fippence, A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 66.

FIPPENNY, *adj.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Also written **fipp'ny** Ir. Lan.; **fippuny** Lan. [fi·p(ə)ni.] Of the value of fivepence.

Ir. Take you for a fipp'ny bit and a glass of sparits, Lever *Jack Hinton* (1844) ii. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. A visit on a fipp'ny fare, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 36. e.Lan.[1]

FIPPLE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **faiple** Sc. [fi·pl.]

1. The under-lip of men or animals; a wry face, pouting lip.

Sc. (Jam.) Lth. Confined to that of a horse (*ib.*). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] What a fipple!

2. Phr. (1) *down in the fipple*, 'down in the mouth,' discontented, crestfallen; (2) *to hang the* (or *one's*) *fipple*, to be discontented, sulky; to cry, weep.

(1) e.Fif. She was lanely, wretched, doon i' the faiple, and sae furth, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi. (2) Rxb. Condemned to hang a faiple Some dowy get, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 23 (Jam.). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

3. Anything loose and flaccid hanging from the nose. Cld. (Jam.)

4. The crest or comb of a turkey when elated. *ib.*

5. Of corn: the bottom of the sheaves; see below.

Nhb.[1] After stooks of corn remain standing for a time, the bottoms of the sheaves become naturally longer on the outside than the inside, which is called their fipple.

[I. Cp. Norw. dial. *flipa*, to whimper, to pout with the lips (Aasen); Sw. dial. *flepa*, to whimper, to make a wry face as though one was going to weep (Rietz).]

FIR, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **fur** Cum.[1] e.Yks.; and in form **vir** w.Cy. I. In *comp.* (1) **Fir-apple**, (2) **-ball**, a fir-cone, the cones of the *Pinus sylvestris* and *Abies*; (3) **-bauks** or **-baulks**, foreign deals used for the beams of a house; (4) **-bob**, see **-ball**; (5) **-brushes**, the needle-shaped leaves of the fir-tree; (6) **-dale**, (7) **-deal-tree**, a fir-tree, deal-tree; (8) **-jacket**, a coffin; (9) **-needles**, see **-brushes**; (10) **-yowe**, see **-ball**.

(1) Dur.[1], Cum.[1] Wm. Ther's plenty o' fir-apples ta year (B.K.). n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1], Lei.[1], Brks.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.), Sur. (B. & H.), Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] (2) Shr.[1] (3) Nhp.[1], e.An. (Hall.) (4) Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1,3], Lei. (B. & H.), Shr.[1] w.Som.[1] Vuur-baub. (5) Shr.[1] (6) Rut.[1] (7) Nhp.[1] (8) Sc. I hae nae notion o' puttin' on a fir jacket as lang as I can help it, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 308. (9) Hmp.[1] (10) Rnf. (Jam.)

2. The wood of the fir-tree used for lighting purposes; a pine-torch; also called **Candle-fir**.

Elg. He wan his fir and cuist his peats, *Abd. Wkly. Press* (June 15, 1898); Aften they got a bit fir to the beet Whilk held them in light a lang winter's week, *ib.* Abd. Little Pate but a-house dare hardly look, But had, and snuff the fir, Beattie *Poems* (1801) 26, ed. 1873.

Hence (1) **Fir-candle**, *sb.* a torch, light; (2) **-futtle**, *sb.* a large knife used for splitting candle-fir; (3) **-wood**, *sb.* bog-wood, used for lighting purposes.

(1) ne.Sc. Fir-can'les—that is, thin splinters of bog fir from one to . . . three feet long fixed in a sort of candlestick, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 54. (2) Abd. (Jam.) (3) Sc. [At a child's birth] a lighted slip of firwood was whirled three times round the bed, with the superstitious idea of averting evil influences, Andrews *Ch. Life* (1899) 194. Chs.[1] In [the mosses] is found much of that wood we call firrwood, which serves the country-people for candles, fewel, and sometimes for timber-uses, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* IV. 1061. Firwood is still obtained from Macclesfield Moss, and sold in the town, but not now to any great extent. Formerly the cry, 'Firwood, Firwood,' was frequently heard in Macclesfield.

FIR, see **Fur**, *sb.*

FIR-BILL, FIRCOM, FIRDED, see **Fur, Furcum, Firr'd**.

FIRDIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Lost, not to be found. S. & Ork.[1]

FIRE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **feigher** Lan.; and in forms **foire** Yks.; **foyer** Lan.; **vier** Dor.; **vire** w.Cy. [faiə(r, foiə(r).]

I. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Fire-about**, round about the fire; (2) **-back**, the back part of a fire; a receptacle behind the fire; (3) **-bauk**, the beam in front of an open chimney on which the wall is built; (4) **-beater**, a stoker at a mill or factory; (5) **-bit**, phosphorescence on the sea; (6) **-bits**, a pair of small tongs used by a blacksmith; (7) **-bladder**, a pimple or eruption on the face; (8) **-blight**, a disease in hops; (9) **-bote**, (*a*) *obs.*, the right of gathering wood for fuel; (*b*) decayed wood; (10) **-brand-new**, quite new; (11) **-burn**, see **-bit**; (12) **-ease**, the chimneypiece; (13) **-cheek**, the fireside, the side of the fire; (14) **-clay**, deposits of silicious clay often used for fire-bricks; (15) **-coal**, (*a*) coal supplied to workmen at a colliery for domestic purposes; (*b*) a glowing coal; (16) **-cods**, a pair of bellows; (17) **-dart**, lightning; (18) **-deal**, a good deal; (19) **-dog**, an andiron; (20) **-edge**, the first impulse, eagerness; enthusiasm, spirit; (21) **-elding**, fuel, firewood; (22) **-end**, the fireside, fireplace, hearth, the end of a room where the fireplace is; also used *attrib.*; (23) **-end-pan**, the boiler at the side of the kitchen fire-range or grate; (24) **-engine**, the steam-engine; (25) **-fanged** (or **-fang**, **-fangit**), (*a*) burnt, over-heated, dried, pungent; of food: scorched, burnt; of manure: impaired by too great a degree of inward heat; (*b*) *fig.* hot-tempered, fierce, violent; (26) **-fanging**, the action of too much heat upon cheese, manure, &c.; (27) **-fangitness**, the state of being over-heated, burnt; (28) **-flaught**, (*a*) a flash of lightning; a meteor; the Northern Lights; also used *fig.*; (*b*) a piece of red-hot coal, flying out of the fire with a loud noise; (*c*) *fig.* a hot-tempered person; (29) **-fodder**, fuel; (30) **-fork**, a fork or prong used for stirring the fuel in an oven or for raking out the ashes; (31) **-gods**, see **-cods**; (32) **-hole**, the space in front of the boiler fires; a fireplace; (33) **-house**, the kitchen end of a cottage; the dwelling, distinguished from the out-dwellings; (34) **-hung**, hanging over the fire; (35) **-jawm**, a mantelpiece; (36) **-juice**, vitriol [not known to our correspondents]; (37) **-kessen**, see **-kink'd**; (38) **-kettle**, a pot for holding fire in a fishing-boat; (39) **-kindling**, (*a*) a house-warming, a festival given upon entering into a new residence; (*b*) sticks or chips for lighting fires; (40) **-kink'd**, shrivelled by heat, forge-twisted; (41) **-lamp**, a portable fire used as a lamp; (42) **-levin**, lightning; (43) **-lug-end**, see **-end**; (44) **-new**, see **-brand-new**; (45) **-pan**, a fire-shovel; a dust- or ash-pan; (46) **-papers**, strips of ornamental paper used to fill up empty grates in summer; (47) **-point**, (48) **-porr** (or **-pur**), (49) **-pote** (or **-poit**), (50) **-potter**, a poker; (51) **-prong**,

see **-fork**; (52) **-scaup**, a red-haired person, one of a hot temperament; (53) **-sconce**, (*a*) an iron basket used for holding a fire out of doors; (*b*) a fire-screen; (54) **-scordel**, one who crouches over the fire all day long; (55) **-shool**, a fire-shovel; also used *attrib.*; (56) **-slaught**, see **-flaught** (*a*); (57) **-smatch**, a burnt flavour in food; (58) **-smatcht**, burnt, having a burnt flavour; (59) **-spannel** (or **-spaniel**), see **-scordel**; (60) **-sprit**, a firebrand, a hasty, hot-tempered person; (61) **-spuddle**, one who is constantly stirring the fire; (26) **-stead**, (*a*) a fireplace; (*b*) the shelf over the fire; (*c*) a place where a fire is made out of doors; (63) **-stick heft** (or **haft**), (*a*) a piece of wood used for fuel, firewood; (*b*) a long stick, used as a poker; (64) **-stone**, (*a*) a silicious sandstone used for hearthstones or furnace-linings; (*b*) flint; an old-fashioned flint used for striking a light; (65) **-tongs**, house-tongs; (66) **-trying**, searching for fire-damp; (67) **-wheel**, the firework, St. Catherine's wheel; (68) **-wood**, in phr. *to wish one firewood of a boat*, &c., see below.

(1) **m.Lan.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** Ah thowt same az wot Toabe Fletcher did when thay put him up a t'fire-back, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 31. **n.Lin.**[1] It's good to noht at all; you may fling it upo' th' fire back. (3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Lan.** He wouldn't do it . . . becose it wur th' feigher-beater's job, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 94. (5) **Nai.** (W.G.) (6) **w.Yks.**[2] (7) **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 282; **Hmp.**[1] (8) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. (9, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] **n.Lin.**[1] To have, perceive, and take in and upon the aforesaid premises sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, fireboot, *Lease of Lands in Brumby* (1716). **Nhp.**[1] **Cor.** The prior gave 'privilege and freedom' . . . for gathering, for 'fire-boote and house-boote,' such boughs and branches of oak trees in his woods . . . as they could reach to . . . with a 'hook and a crook,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 434, ed. 1896. [*N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 190.] (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] Now almost *obs.* (10) **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] (11) **Nai.** (W.G.) (12) **w.Yks.** I shall be at a standstill when they [pen and ink] are up on the firecase, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xix. (13) **Edb.** Our stuffed chintz pattern elbow chair by the fire-cheek, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. (14) **Nhb.**[1] Known as under-clay, seggar-clay, or thill, LEBOUR *Geol. Nhb. Dur.* (1886) 45. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). **w.Yks.** *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect.* Sh. No. 43. (15, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] Free of charge, except sixpence per fortnight for leading, which is done by the colliery carts, within a reasonable distance. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (*b*) **Glo.** (F.H.) **e.Snf.** 'I'll be burnt to a fire-coal, if that is not true.' Common (*ib.*). (16) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Blast it up wi' t'fire-cods,' blow the fire. (17) **Keb.** O where will ye gang When the fire-dairt lurks in the murky cloud? ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 104. (18) **Wil.**[1] (19) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**[1] The var. andirons are only known as fire-dogs by polite servants. **nw.Dev.**[1] (20) **Gall.** He, contentit, slippet hame, For, 'las! his fire edge was gane, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 63, ed. 1897. **Cum.**[1] He gallop't his laal nag till t'fire-edge was off. **Wm.** He seun gat t'fire-edge for mowin' rubbed off when he hed it tà deea fer days tagidder (B.K.). **n.Yks.** T'horses will be stiddier when t'fire-edge is off them (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1] 'To take off the fire-edge,' to use anything for the first time. In grinding a new scythe, the edge given by the friction of the stone is distinguished from the less acute edge of the forge, viz. the fire-edge. **Snr.** All that sanguine and pedantic enthusiasm best known in farming under the expressive title of 'Fire-edge,' HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 235, ed. 1857. (21) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**[1][2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** (W.W.S.); Think me on ti get sum fire-eldin in te-neet, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.** He help'd me up wi' th' bundil o' fire-eldin (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] (22) **Sc** There was din . . . 'Mang oor bairns the nicht roun' the fire-en', *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 157. **Bnff.** I' the fire-en' sat man and wife, An' Tib an' I sat i' the neuk, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 64. **Rnf.** Morn and night at your fire-end Sing psalms and pray, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 70. **Ayr.** The man who prefers the smoky air o' a change-house to his ain cosy fire-end, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 82. **Lnk.** In the cozy fire-en' nook Stan's my auld arm chair, M'LACHLAN *Thoughts* (1874) 26. (23) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (24) **Nhb.**[1] The charge of water . . . may be done much cheaper by help of a fire-engine, BRAND *Hist. Newc.* II. 685, *note*; At Walker Colliery there are two ventilators worked with a machine by the help of the fire-engine, WALLIS *Hist. Nhb.* (1767) I. 128. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Cor.**[1] A favourite sign for a public house. (25, *a*) **Sc.** HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; Cheese is said to be fire-fangit when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste in consequence of being exposed to much heat before it has been dried (JAM.). **Nai.** Having the quality of a dunghill impaired by too high a degree of the fermenting heat, *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (*ib.*) **Ayr.** If it [a heap of dung and peat] becomes hotter, a larger quantity of moss ought to be introduced that it may not be fire-fanged, *Agric. Surv.* 399 (*ib.*). **n.Cy.** Of oatmeal, &c. that is over-dried, GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] It's fire-fang'd stuff [pungent in the mouth]. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** (H.E.W.); A cake is left too long in the hot oven. Is it simply burnt or scorched? Oh no! It's getten fire-fanged, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4; **e.Yks.**[1] Spoilt by a piece of wood being left in the oven which imparts a scorched or fiery flavour to the food. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Oats or malt too hastily dried in the kiln, whereby it obtains as it were a smatch of the fire. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (26) **Ayr.** Hoving or fire-fanging is so seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county, *Agric. Surv.* 456 (JAM.). [The heat generated in dung 'sometimes rises so high as to be mischievous, by consuming the materials (fire-fanging),' YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XLI. 253.] (27) **w.Sc.** (JAM.) (28, *a*) **Sc.** Saddled your horse, and left the castle like a fire-flaught, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxiii; The fire-flucht's flashin' like mad, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) ii. **Cai**[1] **Abd.** Up the Castle hill at fire-flaucht speed, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 48. **Slg.** I think I see the fire-flaughts yet, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 52. **Lnk.** The sunbeams glancin', Like fire-flauchts ower the loch's lane breast, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 51. **Lth.** The fire-flaughts dartin' frae his ee The wilds amang, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) *Introd.* 10, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Fire-flaught and hail, Wi' tenfald fury's fires, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 198, ed. 1785. **Slk.** The fire-flauchtis flew, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 14. **Dmf.** Every moment now they thought That it would like a fire-flaught Flee o'er their head, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 73. **Keb.** I find that a fire-flaucht of challenges will come out at midsummer, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 106. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Our coo . . . rave out o' t'deer like a fireflawt, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He ran like a fire-flaught. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[12] (*c*) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A regular fire-flaught. (29) **n.Yks.**[12] (30) **Shr.**[1] A long-handled, two-pronged fork. 'Sally, yo' should'n a brought the fire-fork an' the slut afore yo' putten yore 'ands i' the flour.' **Sus.**[1] **Ken.**[1] A three-pronged fork, as broad as a shovel, and fitted with a handle made of bamboo or other wood. (31) **m.Yks.**[1] (32) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Lan.** Lookin' yearnstfully at th' fire-hole, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 256. (33) **Cai.**[1] The 'but' end of a two-roomed cottage in which the family sat and took their meals. **Cum.**[1] (34) **Fif.** Richt glad his fire-hung pat to hear Singin' and dringin', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 112. (35) **w.Yks.** In a bit they coom to t'fire-jawm, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 6. (36) **Ess.** You dashed the firejuice into my eyes, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 383. (37) **n.Yks.**[2] (38) **Sh.I.** Clap dem i' da firekettle, an' prepare dysell for da shot, an' da kavlin' tree, *Sh. News* (Sept. 27, 1898). (39, *a*) **ne.Sc.** When the house was taken possession of there was a feast—the hoose heatin or fire-kinlin, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 51. **Abd.** (JAM.) (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (40) **n.Yks.**[2] (41) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb.**, **Dur.** A round iron cage supported on three legs or hung by chains, and in which coal fires are maintained for the convenience of the banksmen and screeners, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (42) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (43) **Ayr.** Clink ye at the fire-lug en', Wi' ink an' paper, LAING *Poems* (1894) 99. (44) **s.Chs.**[1] Ai h Dŭt'n'z got'n ŭ spon spit'in fahy'ŭr-nyóo kóo'ŭt fŭr dhŭ wai'ks [Abe Dutton's gotten a spon spittin' fire-new cooat for the wakes]. **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** He hed a vire-new book under hees arm, *Roger Plowman*, 13; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 153; **Glo.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **e.Snf.** (F.H.), **I.W.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Last Easter Jim put on his blue Frock coat, the vust time—vier new, BARNES *Poems* (1879) 8. **Som.** In a fire-new suit of clothes, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 45. **w.Som.**[1] Our Urch come home vrom fair way a vire-new hat, darned if I know where the money com'th vrom. (45) **e.An.** (E.G.P.); (P.H.E.); **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Common (M.C.H.B.). **Snf.** (C.T.), **e.Snf.** (F.H.), **Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; **Cor.**[1] (46) **w.Yks.** T'ribbons i't'bonnets hung dahn like yeear owd fire papers, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 51. (47) **w.Yks.** Get t'fire-point an' poke t'fire wi't (Æ.B.); GROSE (1790); He gave it a prod behind wi' th' foir-point, *Yksman.* (1876) 131, col. 1; **w.Yks.**[3] An've stopp'd at Padiham sooa long that ma legs have swelled as thick as firepoints; **w.Yks.**[45] (48) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (49) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Give him the fire-pooat [knock him down]. **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Moses gate a brokken heead wi t'fire-poyt, *Clayton's Ann.* (1878) 29; **w.Yks.**[1] Wad he hed a fire-poit . . . in his throttle, ii. 306. **Lan.** Aw'd tak that pouse at top o' th' yed wi' th' fire-pote, WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty* (1867) ii; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] (50) **w.Yks.** Thear wor noa foire-potter i't room to mak'a way wi', HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ix. **Lan.** A'll swallow that foyer-potther, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) vii; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.** A skreed on 'em as long as my sister's kitchen fire

potter, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 279; **n.Lin.**[1] (51) **Cor.** Duffy pushes Huey back into the oven with the fire-prong, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 396, ed. 1896. (52) **n.Yks.**[2] (53, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 207. **n.Lin.**[1] (54) **Dev.** Our cat is a regular fire-scordel [a fire cat or ash cat 'that scordels over the fire'], *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 96. (55) **Dmb.** I see you sae thick wi' this servant o' Satan wi' the fireshool hat, Cross *Disruption* (1844) x. **Ayr.** Auld Tubalcain's fire-shool and fender, Burns *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 7. **Lan.** Unless he coom on a fire-shool, Waugh *Tufts of Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 72. (56) **Sc.** Like fire-slaught fliskin' hither-thither, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 44. **Fif.** As thunder on the fire-slacht's back, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 24. (57) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (58) **Cum.**[1] (59) **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Sus.** He wur hem foreright wud de fire-spannels, Jackson *Southward Ho* 1894) I. 289; **Sus.**[1] (60) **w.Yks.** I have seen what a fire-sprit you can be when you are indignant, Brontë *J. Eyre* (1848) 267, ed. 1857. (61) **w.Som.**[1] Vuy-ur-spuud'l. (62, *a*) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (*c*) **n.Lin.**[1] (63, *a*) **w.Yks.** T'wood's fit for nowt but fire-stick hefts (W.C.S.). **s.Chs.** It'll bey a rare fire-stick haft (T.P.). (*b*) **w.Yks.** Usually ashen (S.K.C.). (64, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** The white stone and the fire-stone form nearly one stratum, Forster *Section Strata* (1821) 100. **Wor.** The red-stained (oxidized) hard stone found in lias quarries (E.S.). [Some beds known as 'Firestones' have been employed for making hearths, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 65.] (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] I can mind hon wadn nort vor to strik a light way but th' old-farshin teender-box, way a steel and a vire-stone. 'Tis 'most all vire-stones up 'pon Welli'ton Hill. (65) **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** Chell lay tha over the years wey the vire-tangs, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 71. (66) **w.Yks.** (P.F.L.) (67) **Abd.** Skyrockets . . . wi' blue lows, an' firewheels, an' crackers, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 9. (68) **Abd.** In Cove the favourite day for launching a boat was Saturday. The toast was—'Here's yer health, and I wis ye fire-wood o' her,' the meaning of which was, of course, that the well-wishers hoped she would never be lost at sea, but serve her owner till she was worn out, or till he was prosperous enough to get a better, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 28, 1898).

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Fire-flout**, the common poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; (2) **-leaves**, (*a*) the leaves of the var. species of plantain, esp. *Plantago media*; (*b*) the blue scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*; (3) **-light**, the violet, *Viola tricolor*; (4) **-o'-gold**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (5) **-weed**, see **-leaves**.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Also called 'stinking poppy' and 'lightning.' (2, *a*) **Chs., Glo.**[1] (*b*) **Hrf.** We have seen the farmer of Glo. with a plantain leaf, and he [*sic*] of Hrf. with a scabious leaf, select specimens, and violently twist them, to ascertain if any water could be squeezed out of them. If so, this moisture is said to induce fermentation in newly-carried hay sufficient to fire the rick, *Gard. Chron.* (1860) 738, in (B. & H.). (3) **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] (4) **n.Bck.** (5) **Glo.**[1]

3. *Comb.* in bird-names: (1) **Fire-brand**, (2) **-brand-tail**, (3) **-flirt**, (4) **-flit**, (5) **-flit-star**, (6) **-red-tail**, (7) **-tail**, the redstart, *Ruticilla Phoenicurus*.

(1) **Glo.**[1] (2) **Hrf.**[2] (3) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). [From the continual motion of its tail, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 13.] (4) **w.Yks.** (W.M.E.F.) (5) **e.Yks.** *Nature Notes*, No. 4. (6) **Nhp.**[1] (7) **Sc., w.Yks.** So called from the bright red rust of its tail, Swainson *ib.* **Der.** 'There's a firetail!'. . interrupting . . . to throw a stone at a redstart, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) i; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Swainson *ib.* 12. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** Swainson *ib.* 13; **War.**[3] **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** Aplin *Birds* (1889) 214. **Nrf.** That small bright brown birdie upon that hawthorn spray is a redstart—'firetail' the natives call him, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 36; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. **Hmp.** Swainson *ib.* 13. **Wil.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 146. **Som.** Swainson *ib.* **Dev.** Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 351. **Cor.**[12]

4. Phr. (1) *a fire and all of* (*something*), an intensive: great, terrible; (2) *as drunk as fire*, mad with drink; (3) *fire and brimstone*, a punishment inflicted by schoolboys on one of their fellows; (4) *— and salt*, the custom of placing fire and salt on the threshold of the byre over which a cow has to pass; (5) *— and tow*, of a hasty person: irascible; (6) *— i' the watter*, phosphorescence on the sea; (7) *— of hell*, a keen burning pain in the hands and feet; (8) *going a fire-lightin'*, going gathering violets; see **Fire-light**; (9) *reading out of the fire*, foretelling the future by means of the fire; (10) *to big a fire of stones*, to make a pile of stones on the hearth in the shape of a fire; see below; (11) *to buy a thing out of the fire*, to give an extravagant price for a thing; (12) *to eat fire and flar*, an asseveration used by boys; (13) *to get fire in one's face*, to light one's pipe; (14) *the falling of fire*, see below.

(1) **Sus.** There was a fire 'n all of a haffock [there was a terrible confusion] (R.H.C.); (G.A.W.) (2) **Cor.**[1] (3) **e.Yks.** At Hull a parent complained that his boy, an habitual truant, was subjected at school to the 'fire and brimstone' punishment. When any boy played truant . . . it was the custom for the other boys to form up in two lines, and the truant boy had to 'run the gauntlet' and be belaboured with blows from knotted handkerchiefs, *Yks. Evening Post* (Nov. 26, 1896). (4) **Bnff.**[1] The first time a cow leaves the byre after calving, or the first time after winter for grazing, fire and salt are placed on the threshold, and she is made to pass over them. (5) **Ayr.** 'Lord!' quo' Robin, who was fire and tow, 'byde till I get my breeks,' Service *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 15. **s.Chs.**[1] Ée'z au' fahy'ŭr ŭn toa' [He's aw fire an' tow]. (6) **Nai.** (W.G.) (7) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (8) **se.Wor.**[1] Going a cowsluppin' and fire-lightin'. (9) **Sh.I.** Although 'reading out of the fire,' as it was called, as well as cup-reading, was not new to the hermit, yet he knew little of these arts, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 75. (10) **Ags.** Sometimes left in the desolate house by the removing tenant. [Some] have been known to leave a fire of this description behind them when they reluctantly left a habitation of possession for the purpose of ensuring ill-luck to the family that succeeded them (Jam.). (11) **Nhp.**[1] 'I'm not going to buy it out of the fire,' is often said, when a person refuses to purchase an article because an exorbitant price is demanded. (12) **Oxf.**[1] Uuyl yet fuuyr un flaar un aul dhŭ wuurld ut wun muuwf-fuol if uuy dwunt [I'll yet fire an' flar an' all th' world at one moufful if I dwun't]. (13) **Sh.I.** 'Light your pipes.'. . 'Weel, Tammy,' I says, whin I wis gotten fire i' mi face, *Sh. News* (July 10, 1897). (14) **Sh.I.** 'Da fire is faaen upo mi words,' she said, 'an' weel I wat braand never fell on truer tale, aald fŏty sayin' t'o [though] it be.' The falling of the fire when words are said attests their truth according to an old belief, Burgess *Lowra Bigtan* (1896) 21.

5. Fuel; a light.

Sh.I. I raise ta mak fir ben wi' fire i' me pipe, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **Abd.** May auld Nick get him for a baggage ass . . . And gar him carry a' his winter fire, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 71. **Frf.** Barefoot horse, like pedlars' packs, Boot . . . carry fire to rich an' poor, Baith peats an' truffs, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5.

6. A spark from a smithy; anything that lodges in the eye.

Abd. Pickin' stobs frae laddies' feet, or fires an' mots frae een, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 26. **Gall.** A red hot spark from the anvil is called a fire, if it strikes the eyeball of the smith, and has to be carefully taken off. A blacksmith told me that he had once got a 'fire' in his eye (A.W.).

7. Sheet-lightning; also called **Wild-fire.**

Nhb.[1] Did ye see hoo the fire wis fleein last neet?

8. The phosphorescence of the sea. Nai. (W.G.)

9. Carburetted hydrogen in coal-mines.

Lnk. There is a great quantity of fire among the old stoopings. . . . If we could force that fire into Number Two, there would be an end to Pyotshaw, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 222.

10. *v.* To bake bread; to toast.

Sc. The bread's no fir'd yet (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Peb.** The dough is then rolled thin and cut into small scones, which when fired are handed round the company, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 28 *n.* (Jam.)

Hence **Firing-girdle**, *sb.* a baking griddle.

Dmb. It was not probable that there would be either a kneading rower, or a firing girdle in Edinburgh, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xv.

11. To blast by means of gunpowder. n.Stf. (J.T.)

Hence in phr. (1) *to fire the anvil*, to blast the anvil, a custom carried out on St. Clement's Day; (2) *— the stithy*, a manner of punishing stingy brides.

(1) **Sus.** There is in all anvils a deep depression, or hole, which on S. Clement's day is filled with gunpowder, and a plug of wood is driven in tightly; a hole is next bored through the plug, a little powder poured in, and it is then ignited, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 326. (2) **Yks.** They fired the stithy at her; that is they placed a charge of gunpowder in the stith, or anvil of the blacksmith's shop, and fired it as she passed on her way to church, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i.

12. To discharge any kind of missile.

Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Cai.**[1] **w.Sc.** To fire a stone (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Nhb.**[1] They fired styens at him, *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 409. **Yks.** (J.W.)

Lan., Chs. Thoose folk ut liven i' glass heawses shouldno' fire stones (C.J.B.). w.Som.[1] He fired at the rooks with his bow and arrow. 'Fire hard!' is a common cry of boys when playing at marbles. Plai·z-r, dhik bwuuy kips aun fuy·ureen u skwuur·t aul oa·vur dhu maa·ydnz [Please, sir, that boy keeps on firing a squirt all over the girls]. [Amer. Fire a rock [throw a stone], *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 53.]

13. To cauterize.

Ayr. It is only as the chirurgian's pointing at the sore, and saying, I will lance it, or fire it, and so heal it, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 48, ed. 1845. [She [a mare] was cropped, and docked, and fired, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 140, ed. Bell.]

Hence **Firing-iron**, *sb.* an implement with which horses are cauterized. n.Lin.[1]

14. To inflame, irritate; to warm.

Ayr. [She] did much by her tinkler tongue to foment the thing and fire the sair, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 113. Edb. His amry had nae liquor laid in To fire his mou', Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 143, ed. 1785.

15. To scorch by hot winds or lightning, applied to grass or grain. Sc. (Jam.)

16. To light up, illuminate.

Frf. Squibs and bonefires fired the town, An' eke the coast, Sands *Poems* (1833) 41.

17. Of corn or hay: to ignite from inward heat.

Oxf.[1] Caused by its having been carried prematurely, *MS. add.*

Hence **Firing**, *sb.* the spontaneous combustion of hay when stacked in a damp condition.

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

18. Of a pit: to explode.

Nhb.[1] A pit is said to have fired when an explosion of gas has taken place. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

19. With *up*: to brighten up.

Ayr. As the mirth was going on in the room, he fired up differently to the most of old people, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 19.

FIREABLE, *adj.* Yks. [fai·ərəbl.] Capable of being fired.

w.Yks. They enquired if the gun was fireable, he replied that it was, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 125; (J.W.)

FIRED, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Yks. Ken. Sus. Also written **fierd** Sus. 1. Of flax: diseased, mildewed, having black specks upon the stem. N.I.[1] See **Firing**, 3.

2. As an intensive: excessive, tremendous; also used *advb.*

Sus. Common (E.E.S.); A fired pity (S.P.H.); (G.A.W.); (F.W.L.); So fierd crass At last I cum away, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 122.

Hence **Firedly**, *adv.* very much; very nearly, almost.

Ken. If that rusty-coout ship-dog didn't roosh out at my old Chum, and firedly massacreed him—surelie! *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 83. Sus. (S.P.H.)

FIREPLACE, *sb.* Sur.[1] In phr. *too big for one's fireplace*, beyond one's means.

I'm much obliged to you for letting me look at the farm; but I think that it's too big for my fireplace.

FIRER, *sb.* w.Yks. A stoker, fireman, one who attends to the fires of a steam-boiler. (F.R.); (J.M.)

FIRING, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Som. Dev. Also in form **viring** w.Cy. 1. Fuel.

Sh.I. Doo's intendin' wis ta hae a puir year's firin', *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898). Abd. There was at times during winter a scarcity of firing, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 213. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1] w.Som.[1] Only applied to wood. In local advertisements of farmers for labourers we constantly see, 'good house and garden, firing for cutting.' e.Dev. Th' viring o't's viery cauls, maust turrable viery, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 6.

2. *Comp.* **Firing-hole**, the place where coal is put into the boiler-fires. w.Yks. (J.M.)

3. A disease or mildew to which young flax is subject.

N.I.[1] Called by bleachers 'sprit,' Dunourdieu *Antrim* (1812).

FIRK, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **ferk** Or.I. w.Yks.[2] Der.; **furk** Hmp.; and in form **virk** w.Cy. [firk, fɘ̄k.] 1. *v.* To move in a jerking manner, used *trans.*, *refl.* and *intr.* to fidget, hitch; to scratch, as a dog for fleas, or as a fowl for food; to pull. Also used *fig.*

Or.I. He pattled i' the fire, An' ferky'd i' the embers, *Pacty Toral's Travellye* (1880) l. 90, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794, 800

w.Yks.[2] Of a rabbit in a hole: 'I can hear him ferking about' (i.e. scratching). Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) No. 674, I. 227; Chs.[1] Stf.[1] As fowls do for food. Der. The birds were ferking out the buds (H.R.); Der.[2] To rub or scratch as a sow. Not.[1] Applied to ferrets. Lei.[1] A patient said of some medicine, 'It firks my stomach, an' meks me sick.' Nhp.[2] War.[3] She is firking all over the house. Brks.[1] Hmp. (J.R.W.); To furk about, to turn up rubbish with a stick, &c. (H.C.M.B.); Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] That dog keeps on firken vor vlecs. Wil.[1] I can't abear that there chap a-comin' firkin' about here. A policeman getting up a case firks about the place. Dor. (H.J.M.)

2. To clear out; to clean or scour.

w.Yks.[2] Come, lass, let's ferk all them nooks out! Der.[2] I'll firk it for you.

Hence **Firking**, *vbl. sb.* a turning over, stirring up; a clearing out.

w.Yks.[2] Give it a good ferking. Lei.[1], War.[3]

3. To worry, tease; also *intr.* to be anxious, to be worried.

Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3], I.W.[1] Wil. Pray don't firk so (W.H.E.); Wil.[1] Don't firk yourself. A cat does not firk a mouse when 'playing' with it, but the mouse firks grievously. Dor. (C.W.) Dev.[1] You was virking me to take en, 31. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor.[1,2]

4. To whip, beat, to give a smart blow; to cause to tingle.

w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) nw.Der.[1] To cause a sore to smart or tingle with ointment, &c. e.Suf. (F.H.) Ken. He firk you off (K.). I.W.[1]

Hence **Firking**, *sb.* a sound beating, thrashing.

Lei.[1] A did gie 'im a firkin an' all; War.[3], I.W.[1]

5. To itch. Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3]

Hence **Firking**, *sb.* an itching, irritation.

Lei.[1] Ah'n got a koind o' firkin all ovver me. War.[3]

6. To pilfer. Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

7. *sb.* A commotion, stir, fidget; a state of nervous irritability; *gen.* in phr. *to be in a firk* and *to be on the firk.*

Rut.[1] She wur all in a fidget and a firk. Nhp.[2] Don't be in such a firk. Brks. Well, you are in a firk to-day (W.H.E.). I.W. She's always on the firk (J.D.R.); I.W.[1]

8. One who busies herself in cleaning out corners, &c.

Der.[2] How's a rare firk. nw.Der.[1]

9. A curve like a tendril. Dor. (H.J.M.)

[1. He ferked ouer þe flor, *Allit. P.* (c. 1360) 41. 4. To firk, *flagellare, frequenter ferire*, Coles (1679).]

FIRKAFAIL, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A partition in a boat to keep the fish in one place. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

FIRKEL, *sb.* Irel. A 'fellow'; a term of abuse.

Ant. A dirty firkel (W.H.P.).

[Cp. LG. *ferkel*, 'schimpfwort für kinder, die sich besudelt haben' (Berghaus). The same word as G. *ferkel*, a young pig.]

FIRKIN, *sb.* w.Som.[1] A small cask or keg in which labourers carry their allowance of beer or cider.

Holding usually three pints. They are made in various larger sizes, and are then distinguished as two-quart, dree-quart, or vower-quart virkin [vuur·keen], &c., according to capacity. 'Plaiz, mum, Jan Snell 've zend me in way his virkin, maister zaid how he was to be a-villed [agee·un] again.'

FIRKIN-ROBIN, *sb.* Yks. The common earwig. n.Yks., e.Yks. (G.E.D.)

FIRL, *v.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Of corn: to measure.

FIRLOT, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **furlot** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **fearlot** w.Yks.[4]; **furlad** Cai.[1] [fi·rlət, fɘ̄·lət.] 1. A measure of capacity for corn, &c., of varying quantity; a quarter of a 'boll'; a large quantity.

Sc. The matter of a forty shilling besides a quarter of wheat and four firlots of rye, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xviii; Of bere, nearly 1½ Winchester bushel, used for barley, bere, malt, and oats; of wheat, about 2 per cent. more than a Winchester bushel, used for beans, pease, rye, white salt, and wheat, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Cai.[1] Abd. Of potatoes, 1½ cwt. = 3 half bushels, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). e.Sc. He's just like auld Bowbutts that kens to a firlot a' his neighbours' craps, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. Dmb. Of the last named article [meal] she had brought a firlot, selected with great care, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xv. Ayr. Birlin' his mouldy pennies in sic firlots, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxxiii. Lth. The usual wage of outworkers was 10*d.* per day throughout the year, and a firlot of potatoes planted, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 56.

Edb. I . . . owr ilk shouther did four firlots fling, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 193. Slk. If for every peck there was a firlot, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 3. N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. The eighth part of a bushel, WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 537; w.Yks.[4]

2. The vessel in which a firlot is measured; also used *attrib.*

Sc. The old castle where the family lived, . . . as a mouse . . . lives under a firlot, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) ii; Mony words fill not the furlot, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 384. Kcd. Firlot measures, corn scythes, Wi' lang or forkit sneds, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 3. Edb. Maister Watty Firkin's new coat hung on him like a dreadnought, . . making him resemble a mouse below a firlot, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxi.

[I. ON. *fjorþe hlotr*, fourth part, cp. MLat. *ferthelota* (JAM.).]

FIRLY, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Confusion, tumult. (HALL.)

FIRLY-, see **Ferly.**

FIRM, *sb.* Lin. Sus. Som. Also written **ferm** Som. [fɜ̄m.] 1. A form, bench.

n.Lin.[1] Draw th' firm to, lads, an' let's hev wer suppers. Sus.[1], w.Som.[1]

2. The form or seat of a hare or rabbit. Som. (W.F.R.), w.Som.[1]

[1. The Dyninge Parlor . . . Item, two firmes, iiijs., *Inv. of Sir Wm. Fairfax of Gilling* (Yks.) (1594), in *Archaeologia* (1884) XLVIII. 125.]

FIRM, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Hrf. Glo. 1. *adj.* In phr. (1) *firm as Hodge wife*, very firm, secure; (2) *to have from the firm end*, to have from an authoritative source.

(1) n.Lan.[1] Hodge's wife is said to have been confirmed (by the Bishop) several times and the phr. is now applied to anything very firm or secure. (2) s.Not. 'Er brother to'd me; so a hed it from the firm end (J.P.K.).

2. *adv.* In phr. *firm asleep*, fast asleep. Glo.[1]

3. *v.* To make firm, strengthen.

Sh.I. I firm'd my grip apo' da bane, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898).

4. To confirm. w.Yks.[1] 5. To affirm. Hrf.[1] 6. A cheese-making term: to grow firm. s.Chs.[1]

FIRMAMENT, *sb.* w.Yks. A standing-place, foothold. (C.C.R.)

FIRMANCE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Confinement, imprisonment.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Lnk. They shall be seized upon, and put in sure firmance, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1720) 402, ed. 1828.

[OFr. *fermance*, der. of *fermer*, to shut (LA CURNE).]

FIRMARY, *sb.* Shr. Dev. [fɜ̄·məri.] An infirmary.

Shr.[1] If yo'd send 'im to the Firmary 'e'd get the best 'elp as could be 'ad. Dev. To take our Polly to the 'firm'ry, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 161.

[*Firmarium al. fermarium*, a fermarie, 'hospitale,' SPELMAN (ed. 1687) 232; Fermary in a monastery, *enfermerie*, PALSGR. (1530).]

FIRMY, *v.* Gmg. To clean out a stable, &c. See **Farm**, *v.*[2]

COLLINS *Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 222.

FIRMY-TEMPERED, *adj.* Lei.[1] Infirm in temper, discontented.

I wonder that Betty B. was satisfied with the money she got from the clothing-fund, for she's so firmy-tempered.

FIRMITY, FIRNACKIT, see **Frummety, Fornackit.**

FIRNIE, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A quarrel, broil.

FIRPLE, *v.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To whimper. Cf. **fipple.**

FIRRABIRD, *sb.* Sh.I. Part of a fishing-line. See **Fiddabird.** S. & Ork.[1]

FIRRAPS, FIRRUPS, see **Ferrups.**

FIRRATING, *sb.* Sc. [fi'rətin.] A kind of tape; a binding for mantles; a shoe-lace.

Abd. A lady asked for some firrating from a Glasgow draper, and he gave her what she wanted, calling it galloon (G.W.). Rnf. Strong leather shoes tied with firrating, GILMOUR *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 45.

[Der. of *ferret*, a kind of narrow tape (ANNANDALE). Cp. Fr. *fleuret*, 'ruban' (HATZFELD).]

FIRR'D, *pp.* Yks. Also in form **firded.** Freed, used of land not depastured by cattle.

w.Yks. Known only amongst the old farmers, and as far as Wilsden is concerned is a decidedly *obsol.* word. It seems, however, to be better known in the neighbourhood of Pateley Bridge, for a farmer who used to live there informs me that the term is applied to pasture land that is allowed to lie idle during the winter months, not being grazed even by sheep. Land of this kind is advertized in the local papers as 'winter-furred' (Æ.B.); w.Yks.[1]

FIRRYSTOICH, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A bustle, tumult; a broil, fight.

FIRSLE, see **Fersell.**

FIRST, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **firsses** (*pl.*) Shr.[1]; **firy** w.Yks.; **fost** e.Yks.; **furst** Cum.[1] w.Yks.; **fust** Oxf.[1]; **vust** Brks.[1] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **First beginning**, the beginning, the very commencement; (2) **— blush**, the first impression; (3) **— caller**, the time when the caller goes round to call the 'fore-shift' men; (4) **— end**, see **— beginning**; (5) **— foot** (or **footer**), (*a*) the first person met upon certain special occasions; the first person to enter a house upon New Year's day; (*b*) to enter a house first upon New Year's day, to act as 'first foot'; (6) **-footing**, the custom of entering a house first or receiving a 'first foot' upon New Year's day; also used *attrib.*; (7) **— onset**, see **— beginning**; (8) **— piece**, (9) **— pole**, the ridge-piece of roof-timbers against which the upper ends of the spars are placed; (10) **— whole**, (11) **— working**, the formation of pillars, which are removed by a second process called broken or pillar working.

(1) Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1] Th' fo'st beginning of the row was sum'ut 'at happen'd at Gaainsb'r. War.[2] I was a poor hand with the scythe at the first-beginning, but I'd mow an acre agen anybody now. Shr.[1] The first-beginnin' on it wuz a little pimple no bigger than a pin's yed. Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Thess stert vaair at vust beginnin' an' then us 'ull zure to do 't right. (2) n.Lin.[1] At th' first blush I thoht it was a lee, but I scon fun oot it was all trew enif. (3) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (4) e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], Chs.[1,3] n.Lin.[1] It's at th' fo'st end o' th' book. s.Not. He left defendant's employ the 'first end' of August, *Not. Guardian* (Oct. 27, 1895) 2; (J.P.K.) (5,*a*) Sc. Baptismal customs were more ceremonious than now. A young unmarried woman invariably carried the child to church. In her hand she took with her a slice of bread and cheese, wrapped up, and fastened with a pin taken from the child's dress, and this she presented to the first male passer she met. This person constituted the child's 'first-foot'—it had not previously been allowed to cross the door-step; and if he was a dark-haired man, there was good luck for the child; if fair, the reverse would happen to it, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 251. ne.Sc. To meet a cat as the 'first fit' was looked upon as indicating the failure of what was to be undertaken, or foreboding an accident or bad news within a short time, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 124; In setting out on a journey to meet a horse as the 'first fit' was accounted a good omen of the success of the journey, *ib.* 130. Abd. She could . . . Be first-foot at weddin's, to bliss bridal bun, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 32. w.Sc. A plane-soled person was an unlucky first-foot; a pious sanctimonious person was not good, and a hearty ranting merry fellow was considered the best sort of first-foot, NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 160. Rnf. The First-Fit bauldly fronts the storm, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 78. Lnk. Just tak yer leisure till New-Year's Day come, I'll sort our first-fitters wi' whisky an' rum, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 47. Lth. Forth we sally'd, ilk to be A neighbour's first-fit fouthie, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 17. Edb. Wha, think ye, wad be her first fit? *New Year's Morning* (1792) 9. Dmf. Twelve o'clock announces the new year, when people are ready at their neighbours' houses with het-pints, and buttered cakes, eagerly waiting to be first-foot. . . . Much care is taken that the persons who enter be what are called sonsie folk, for on the admission of the first-foot depends the prosperity or trouble of the year, CROMEK *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 46. N.Cy.[1] The one first entering a house on New Year's Day. Nhb.[1] The first who crosses the threshold after midnight on New Year's Eve. The person so doing must on no account enter empty handed. The entrant, to be lucky, must be of the male sex. If he have a squint, he brings bad luck. If he be of dark complexion, he is not a desirable comer. The luckiest is a fair-haired first-foot. Dur. The first foot must always be a man, . . . enter before any one leaves the house, . . bring with him a piece of coal, a piece of iron, and a bottle of whiskey, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1885) III. 282. Cum. New Year hed followed Cursmas, an' the 'furst foot' hed browte Symie mony a glass, BURN *Fireside Crack* (1886) 16; Some lucky person, usually a child, is engaged to be the first foot

of the year, Sullivan *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 170; **Cum.**[1] I.Ma. I should be the first-foot here, only I'm no use as a qualtagh, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. ii. **Yks.** *Yks. Life and Character*, 228. (*b*) **Lth.** Sune's they're tasted, turn aboot, They a' set aff first-fittin' On New Year's morn, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 49. **Nhb.** A hearty welcome is always given to those who go first-footing on New Year's morning to carry from circle to circle the greeting 'A happy New Year.' (6) **Sc.** The practice of 'first-footing' at New Year time is a remnant of superstition, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 250; She seemed to think I was on a first-footing expedition, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 16. **Sh.I.** The squads of guizers, . . when the old year was just about a close, started a first-fittin'. A lot of houses were open into which they were welcomely received, and this harmless amusement was kept up till well on in the morning, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). **e.Sc.** What they did look forward to for weeks beforehand... was the first-footing, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 4. **e.Fif.** Sair against their will they had performed the first fittin at Buttonhole on that eventfu' New Year's mornin, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Lnk.** Nae douce folk noo first-fittin' rin, To fill oor streets wi' fearsome din, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 114. **e.Dur.**[1] Properly, the first person who enters one's doors on New Year's Day. Men go around in bands, it being held unlucky for a female to usher in the new year. The cat is *gen.* locked up beforehand, as it is also considered unlucky for animals to appear on these occasions. (7) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lin.** My mistaäk wor that I didn't do it at the fost onset (T.H.R.). (8) **Chs.**[1] (9) **Shr.**[1] (10, 11) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. Phr. (1) *First cuckoo-day*, April 14; (2) — *of May*, the meadow saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata*; (3) — *start-off*, the beginning, commencement; (4) — *to last*, a term used in the method of hiring harvest-men; (5) *the first go-off*, the first turn at quoits or other games; (6) *the first nail of any one's coffin*, any misfortune, loss, or injury which ultimately is the cause of death.

(1) **Sus.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 52. (2) **Chs.**[1 3] (3) **w.Yks.** Wha at furst start off shoo sew'd wun ov it arms where it left leg sud be, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts* (1845) 32. (4) **e.Bdf.** Many instances are met with, where the harvest-men are hired from first to last, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 585. (5) **Lan.** (S.W.) (6) **Nrf.** (W.W.S.)

3. Next, ensuing.

Sc. Monday first, *Scoticisms* (1787) 60. **Per.** Common (G.W.). **Rnf.** The first time I gang to the smiddie, As on Saturday teen [at even] I'll be there, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 7. **Cav.** Will you come Monday first or Monday eight days? (M.S.M.) **N.Cy.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] Will be glad to see him to tea Monday first at 5 p.m. **n.Yks.**[1] Sat'rda' first.

4. *adv.* Before such a thing comes to pass, before this happens.

Nhb.[1] Till you have occasion, which I hope will not be long first, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 31. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** A wiənt diut, ail bi eyd fōst (J.W.). **Glo.**[1] 'Is that job finished?' 'It won't be long first.' I do not hold out the expectation that you will get more than that; I do not say you never will, but it will be some years first. **Hrt.** 'How long shall you be before you come, Jack?' 'Oh! I shan't be long first' (G.P.).

5. *Comb.* (1) **First along**, at the beginning, at first, firstly; (2) — **in**, first; (3) — **off**, (*a*) at the outset, at the first, at the beginning; (*b*) the beginning, the outset.

(1) **Chs.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] At the beginning, and for some time after. 'They do'd very well fust along, but now I count they'd be all so well home here.' **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 131. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** A little cribbage-faced man, wi'... on'y wan eye: leastways, he hadn' but wan fust along when I knawed'n, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 388.] (2) **w.Yks.**[1] I went to Silsden first in and then to Keighley. I'll gang back, but let me hev my dinner first in. (3, *a*) **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Ah to'd 'im fust off what ah meant doin' (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** She fun' it oot first off, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 97. **sw.Lin.**[1] He wanted the pigs killing first off. **Sus.** (S.P.H.) [**Amer.** I was there first off, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 397.] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] At th' fo'st off he did middlin' well, bud in a bit he taaper'd off to noht at all. **sw.Lin.**[1] The first off of the morning. It was the first off of his occupying the farm.

6. *sb.* A term used by children at play: first in order, before any one else.

w Yks. Its mai fəri ən ðai seki (J.W.). **Shr.**[1] Me firsses, *Introd.* 46.

FIRST, see **Frist**.

FIRSTEN, *adj. Obs.* Sc. First.

The firsten bower that he came till, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 32; Then in there cam her firsten brother, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 235.

FIRSTER, *adj.* Yks. [fə·stə(r).] First.

w.Yks. One o' t'firster lot said, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 14, 1895); Ah wor t'firster, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 19, 1893); Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 537; **w.Yks.**[14]

[*First* + *-er* (compar. suff.).]

FIRSTLING, *adj.* Sc. [fi·rstlin.] First, earliest.

Rnf. Bid Spring 'mid yonder lone kirkyard Wi' firstlin' gowans deck the sward, Young *Pictures* (1865) 26; Oor firstlin' bairn was born, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 64.

Hence **Firstlins**, *adv.* first, at first.

Fif. Firstlins ae cork, than the tither, Hetly they chasit ane anither, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 23.

[All the firstling males that come of thy herd, Bible *Deut.* xv. 19.]

FIRTH, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [firþ, fə̄þ.] A piece of ground covered with brushwood and a few trees. See **Frith**.

Ayr. Looking over firth and fauld, Burns *A Vision* (1794) st. 5. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) xiii; **w.Yks.**[12]

[Quhen frostis days ourfret bayth fyrth and fauld, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 79.]

FIRTHLESS, *adj.* Nhb.[1] [fi·rþləs.] Unmethodical, shiftless, thriftless.

Aa nivver saa sic a firthless creetur.

FIRTIG, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **furtig** Nhb.; and in form **fortig** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] To fatigue.

Sh.I. A'm no sae as I wis wance, gaein' firtigs auld folk as muckle an' mair is [as] moderate wark, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Firtigesom**, *adj.* fatiguing, wearisome; (2) **Firtigged**, *ppl. adj.* fatigued; (3) **Firtigging**, *ppl. adj.* fatiguing, trying, exhausting.

(1) **Sh.I.** It's ower firtigesom fir auld folk da lack o' me, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). (2) **S. & Ork.**[1] (3) **Abd.** It's a feerious fortiggan road, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii.

FIRTLE, *v.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **fertle** Wm.[1]; **furtle** Cum. [fə·rtl.] To trifle, dawdle, to appear busy and do little; to fidget, move about distractedly.

Cum. Furtlen up an doon t'streets an toongeats, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 142. **Wm.** (A.T.); Sit tha doon an' bi whiat wi' tha, thoo can deea neea good fertlen aboot like that'n (B.K.); **Wm.**[1] Still in use. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.), **ne.Lan.**[1]

FIS, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Decay in fruit.

Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 32.

FISCAL, *sb.* Sc. The Procurator Fiscal, an officer acting as public prosecutor in criminal cases.

Sc. 'Is it only you?'... answered the fiscal, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **w.Sc.** The important personage who filled the office of fiscal was one night enjoying himself with a friend, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 52.

FIS-GIG, see **Fiz-gig**.

FISH, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *int.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **vish** w.Cy. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Fish-bellied**, having the bottom part curved like the belly of a fish; (2) **-belly**, the melancholy plume-thistle, *Carduus heterophyllus*; (3) **-cadger**, a fishmonger; (4) **-carle**, a fisherman; (5) **-chowter** (or **-chauter**), an itinerant fish-dealer; a woman who hawks fish from street to street; (6) **-creel** (or **-kreel**), a fish-basket; (7) **-currie**, any deep hole or secret recess in a river in which fishes hide themselves; (8) **-fag**, a fish-woman, fish-wife; (9) **-garth**, an enclosure made of stakes and wattles for trapping fish in a river; (10) **-gouries**, garbage of fish; (11) **-hake**, a 'sinker,' a weight, anchoring a fishing-net or line; (12) **-hawk**, the osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*; (13) **-head**, an instrument used for drawing the clack from a set of pumps; (14) **-house**, a curing-house; (15) **-jouder** (or **-jowder**), (16) **-jouster** (or **-jowster**), see **-chowter**; (17) **-jousting**, hawking fish from street to street; (18) **-leaves**, the broad-leaved pond-weed, *Potamogeton natans*, and other species; (19) **-pots**, a name given to tub-shaped isolated clouds; (20) **-rig**, the backbone of a fish, used for manure; (21) **-staff**, a large iron hook with a wooden handle for striking into the fish and lifting them into the boat; (22) **-thief**, the kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida*.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] 'A fishbellied rail,' which was 'bellied' or curved between each pair of chairs. '21 malleable iron 12 feet underground

Fishbellied Rails, 13 cwts.,' *Invent. of Wallsend Colliery* (1848). (2) **Cum.**[1] The underside of the leaf is white, and turns up in the wind. (3) **Frf.** Rival fish-cadgers . . . screamed libels at each other over a fruiterer's barrow, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ii; Hendry had been to the fish-cadger in the square, *ib. Thrums* (1889) xx. (4) **n.Sc.** Ye fish-carles never lift an oar In codlin greed, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 143 (JAM.). (5) **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Dev.**[3], **Cor.**[2] (6) **Ayr.** Since dark in Death's fish-creel we wail Tam Samson dead, BURNS *T. Samson's Elegy* (1787) st. 6. **n.Yks.**[2] A basket with one side flat for fitting to the carrier's back, against which it is slung by the brow-band. A pad across the loins helps to support the burthen. (7) **Per.** (JAM.) (8) **Nhb.**[1], **I.W.**[1], **Cor.**[12] (9) **Nhb.**[1] (10) **Rnf.** (JAM.) (11) **ne.Sc.** Lines, hair for tippens, hooks, fishhakes . . . had their place in the fisherman's house, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 52. (12) **Sc., Sh.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 141. [**Amer.** JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 11.] (13) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (14) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 100. (15) **Dev.**[1] Who shu'd pass by but an old fish jouder with a jackass and panniers, 61. **Cor.**[2] (16) **Cor.** They'd carr a cowl, like a fish-jouster's maid, *T. Towser* (1873) 26; **Cor.**[12] (17) **Cor.** A hoss what he do go fish-joustin' weth, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 10; **Cor.**[12] (18) **War.**[3] **Suf.** From a belief that fish always lie under the shelter of the flat leaves (B. & H.). (19) **n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 446. (20) **S. & Ork.**[1] (21) **Sh.I.** Boys hae da fish-staff clair, an' lüik oot for a licht, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 31. (22) **War.**[3]

2. Phr. (1) *Fish an' sauce*, fresh haddocks cooked in sauce; (2) *fishes of St. Patrick*, flesh-meat plunged into water and dressed for eating; see below.

(1) **Mry.** (JAM.) (2) **Ir.** Many of the Irish . . . are wont, on St. Patrick's Day, which always falls in the time of Lent, to plunge flesh-meats into water; when plunged in, to take out, when taken out to dress, when dressed to eat, and call them 'fishes of St. Patrick,' *Slingsby Papers* (1852) 137.

3. Pilchards exclusively.

Cor. For many years there had been a great scarcity of fish. . . Pilchards are called *par excellence* 'fish,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 369, ed. 1896. **w.Cor.** When the corn is in the shock Then the fish are on the rock. A good year fleas, a good year for fish (M.A.C.).

4. Crabs and lobsters exclusively.

Dor. Among the Worbarrow fishermen, in Purbeck (C.W.).

5. An instrument used by miners to recover lost buckets or to bring up a bore-rod or pump-valve. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

6. A small silvery insect which feeds upon wood, paper, or parchment, the *Lepisma saccharina*.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Me an' my lad hed to shift a lot o' ohd paapers an' things at . . . an' we fun' th' fishes hed eäten an' spoilt lots on 'em. **Nhp.** These are weevils or moth weevils, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 330; **Nhp.**[1] Insects that run about damp cupboards at night.

7. *v.* With *out*: to lift out loose wool from the dye-pan by means of poles, so that the dye-liquor can be used for subsequent lots of material. w.Yks. (H.H.)

8. To strive, try hard.

Ayr. If thae deevils, our clerks, fin out that I am toom, they'll fish to famish me, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiii.

9. *int.* An exclamation of contempt or disparagement. War.[2]

FISH, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sh.I. Nhb. **1.** *sb.* A flat plate of iron or other substance laid upon another to protect or strengthen it; also used *attrib.*

Nhb.[1] A 'fish beam' is a composite beam, where an iron plate is sandwiched between two wood beams. A 'fish joint' is a joint made by bolting or riveting a plate on each side near the ends, as in a railway plate.

2. *v.* To splice, to fasten a piece of wood upon a beam, mast, &c., so as to strengthen it.

Sh.I. Paetie an' I wis fishin' wir rae [sailyard] wi' a aer [oar] an' a new bŏrope [buoy rope], *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898).

[1. Fish (in sea-affairs) is any piece of timber or plank made fast to the masts or yards, to succour and strengthen them when they begin to fail or in danger of breaking, PHILLIPS (1706). 2. To fish [the mast], *parte materiaria affixa malum confirmare*, COLES (1679).]

FISH, see **Fash,** *v.*[2]

FISHER, *sb* Dev.[1] A sweetmeat consisting of apples baked in a kind of batter.

Invented by Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Exeter.

FISHERATE, *v.* Yks. Nhp. e.An. Also in form **fishiate** w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1] [fi·ʃərēt, fi·ʃi·ēt.] To officiate, attend to household matters; to provide.

w.Yks.[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Nrf.** Wheer she can fisherate fur herself, DICKENS *D. Copperfield* (1849) li. **Suf.** He stayed at home to fisherate (M.E.R.); She couldn't come; she had to stop at home to fisherate (C.G.B.); (C.T.) **e.Suf.** I've a wife and ten children, and find it hard to fisherate for them on eleven shillings a week (F.H.).

FISHERY-SALT, *sb.* Chs.[1] A salt-making term: coarse salt made specially for curing fish.

FISH-FASH, *sb.* Cum. Troublesome business, fuss, bother. See **Fash,** *sb.*[5] **7.**

Aw this fish-fash held t'em leate an' lyle hours was advancin', GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 73.

FISHIATE, see **Fisherate.**

FISHICK, *sb.* Or.I. [fi·ʃik.] The brown whistle-fish, *Gadus mustela*.

The whistle fish, or, as it is here named, the red ware fishick, is a species very often found under the stones among the sea-weed, seldom exceeding nine or ten inches in length, BARRY *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 292 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

FISHIMER, *sb.* e.An. [fi·ʃimə(r).] The ant. A corruption of 'pismire.'

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 62.

FISHING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. In *comp.* (1) **Fishing-gad,** a fishing-rod; (2) **-hawk,** the osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*; (3) **-taum,** fishing-tackle, a fishing-line; (4) **-wand,** see **-gad.**

(1) **n.Yks.**[12] (2) **Sc., Sh.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 141. [FORSTER *Swallows* (1817) 65.] (3) **n.Yks.**[12], **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **Sc.** He has done naething but dance up and down about the toun, without doing a single turn, unless trimming the laird's fishing-wand, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) ix. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** I was in the garden putting some rings in a fishing-wand, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xi.

FISHLE, see **Fistle.**

FISK, *v.* Shr.[1] [fisk.] To wander, to roam about idly.

I never sid sich a ŏŏman as ĕr fur fiskin' about; no matter whad's gweïn on 'ers sure to be at it.

Hence **Fisky,** *adj.* frisky, playful, kittenish.

[To fisk about, *cursito*, COLES (1679); *Trotiere*, a raump, fisgig, fisking huswife, ranging damsel, gadding or wandring flirt, COTGR.]

FISKAFEAL, *sb.* Sh.I. The boards which separate the several compartments of a boat from each other in order to keep the fish apart. S. & Ork.[1]

FISKALEE, *adv.* Sh.I. Fisherman-like. S. & Ork.[1]

FISKALIE, *adj.* Sh.I. [fi·skəli.] Strong, vigorous; lit. physically.

'Dü ye stick him or cut his wizzen?' Tamy ax'd, as he took a fiskalie grip o' twa o' his feet i' ivery haand, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897).

FISKARROE, *adj.* Sh.I. Unbecoming to a fisherman, unlike a practical fisher. S. & Ork.[1]

FISLE, FISS, see **Fissle, Fiz(z.**

FISSEIS, *sb. pl.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Chilblains.

FISSLE, *v., sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. War. Glo. Also written **fisle** Sc.; **fissel** Nhb.[1]; **fissil** Sc. Cum.; **fistle** Sc. Uls. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Dur. Glo.[1]; and in forms **fesil** Sc.; **fizzle** Dur.[1] [fi·sl, fi·zl.] **I.** *v.* To rustle, make a rustling, whistling sound; to cause to rustle.

Sc. He heard the curtains o' his bed fissil, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) ix. **Fif.** Ilk man, brain-mad to get away, . . . outran, fisslin', fuffin, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 207. **Ayr.** Did ye no hear it?—something like somebody fisslin' ootside the door, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 259; The wind again began to fisle, and the signs of a tempest were seen, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxiii. **Edb.** Mair I delight at morn my ewes to milk Than sit at ease a' fesiling wi' talk, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 271. **Slk.** I heard something fistlin amang the brackens, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866. **Uls.** The thing began to fistle among the straw in the cradle, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1859–1863) VII. 141; To fistle a piece of paper [to crumble it up so that it rustles] (M.B.-S.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A moose went fisselin through amang the stray [straw]. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303.

Hence (1) **Fissle-fisslin',** (2) **Fissling,** (*a*) *sb.* a rustle, a faint rustling sound; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* rustling, whistling.

(1) **Ayr.** The rain made a fissle fisslin' amang the busses, as it were whisperin' hairsely to him, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 260. (2, *a*) **Ayr.** The fisslin' having been thus associated with possible flesh and blood, Peter was delighted to be looked up to as the champion of an unprotected woman, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889)

259. Edb. They both plainly heard a fistling within, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. N.I.[1] (*b*) Keb. Should . . . icicle drop frae the bended twig, Wi' fissling din, amang the leafless bri'rs, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 151 (Jam.). Nhb.[1] A fisselin wund [wind].

2. Of coal: to crackle in a pit, in the early stages of 'creep' (q.v.).

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

3. To tickle, irritate.

s.Dur. Generally spoken of some kind of dress material irritating to a tender skin. 'It fissles' (J.E.D.).

Hence **Fissly**, *adj.* rough, tickling, irritating.

s.Dur. It feels fissly (*ib.*).

4. To fidget; to make an unnecessary stir, to fuss, bustle about; also used *fig.* Cf. fizzle.

Ayr. Twa lines frae you wad gar me fissle, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 22. Edb. Sma' reflection maks them fisle To wing their flight, Liddle *Poems* 1821) 69. Slk. His wife fistling about in eager preparation of supper, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 343. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] What do you fissel aboot on the seat for? War.[2] To 'fissle and scawt,' to fidget and kick, as a restless bedfellow. Glo. Grose (1790 *MS. add.* (M.); Glo.[1]

5. *sb.* A bustle, stir, commotion, fuss.

Abd. The oddest fike and fisle that e'er was seen, Was by the mither and twa grandys ta'en, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 11, ed. 1812 Fif. He to the door ran but his shoon; He was in sic a fistle, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 138. Lnk. That sets wee pride in a fistle, Watson *Poems* (1853) 45; O sic a fyke and sic a fistle! Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 193.

6. *adj.* Uneasy. Wm. Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 92.

FISSLE, see **Fistle.**

FIST, *sb.* and *v.* Se. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Not. Mid. I.W. Cor. and Amer. Also in form **vist** w.Cy.

1. *sb.* In phr. *to make a fist at, of, on*, to make an attempt at, to make a (good, poor, &c.) job of.

Cum. Efter oa thee braggin eh thee spellin ah dud think thoo wad ha meadd a better fist on't ner that, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 29; Cum.[3] Thoo hes meäd a fist on it. 152, ed. 1873. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. To make a bad fist of [to make a failure of] (F.R.C.). I.W.[1] I can make no fist on't. ['Tis a poor fist I can make at hearing anything, Hardy *Ethelberta* (1876) II. xlvi.] [Amer. 'To make a bad fist of it,' to make mistakes, to do work incorrectly, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 330.]

2. *Comp.* **Fist-foundered**, knocked down by the fists.

Fif. Menials and apron'd cooks of greasy chin Fist-founder'd went a rapping to the ground, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 117, ed. 1871.

3. *v.* To strike, beat with the fist.

s.Not. A fisted 'im J.P.K.). Cor.[1] I fisted her.

4. To grasp, hold with the hand; to hand, pass.

Sh.I. Fist haud o' yon lamb at horna's side, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897); He fistid da kabe wi' da wan haand an' da gun'l wi' da tidder, *ib.* (June 25, 1898). I.Ma. Fist us that bottle! Is there anything in it? Brown *Doctor* (1887) 25.

5. Of a cow: to milk by holding the teat in the closed hand and gently moving the fingers. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

6. To write.

?Mid. 'Who on earth can have written all these?' . . 'Every maid that could fist a few was ordered in, but the young leddy fisted them four at the bottom,' Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. ix.

FISTE, *v.*[1] Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To find out. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 32.

FISTE, *v.*[2] Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To poison. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 32.

FISTLE, *sb.* Chs. Der. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Suf. Also written **fissle** nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] Shr.; and in form **fishle** Suf. [fi'sl.] A thistle.

Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] 21. nw.Der.[1], Rut.[1] Lei. Thu feeld wer ful o' fis'lz [The field were full o' fistles] (C.E.); Lei.[1], Nhp.[1,2], War.[4], s.Wor. (H.K.), Shr. (B. & H.), Suf. (C.T.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

FISTY, *sb.* N.I.[1] [fi'sti.] A nickname for a person who has only one hand.

FIT, *sb.*[1] Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Som. Also in form **vit** Pem. [fit.] 1. In *comp.* **Fit-meal**, by fits and starts. Hrf.[2]

2. *pl.* Phr. *Fits and girds* (or *gurds*), fits and starts.

Chs.[1] The clock strikes by fits and gurds. War.[2] By fits and girds, as an ague takes a goose, Ray *Prov.* se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Theer's no 'eed to be took o' that chap, 'e's all by fits an' girds. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. Of the weather: a season, a defined portion of time characterized by some distinct peculiarity.

n.Yks.[1] A strange dry fit we've had for secar; n.Yks.[2] A varry stiff fit [a hard frost]. A mucky fit [a fall of rain or snow]. m.Yks.[1]

4. An aim, attempt.

s.Pem. He made a vit at it, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 422.

FIT, *adj.*, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **fet** ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1,3,5] Dev.[2]; **vit(t** w.Cy. [fit, fet.] 1. *adj.* Able, capable.

Sc. There's many a way in which you're fit To make this groat a pound, Johnston *Factory Poems* (1869) 136. Sh.I. Da lightest pairt o' voar an' hairst is no been since frae I wis fit to crall, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). Per. There he is, as lame as ye like, . . no fit to stir an inch, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 14. Edb. The deil's nae fit to had them in, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 60. Dmf. Ye are not fit to loup a dyke, Or climb a brae, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) I. 27. Nhb.[1] Fit te loup a yett or stile. w.Yks. He's fit at expounding (C.C.R.). Lan. Hoo's net fit wi childer at aw (S.K.C.).

2. Ready, prepared.

Dur. Are you fit? Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) n.Yks.[1] Well, Ah's aboot fit for ma dinner, fur yan. Fit fur bed; n.Yks.[2] Our tea's fit. ne.Yks.[1] Ah's fit for off [I am ready to go]. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 61; e.Yks.[1] Is taties fit? w.Yks. They're jest aboot fit, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882 251. n.Lin.[1] Is them caäkes fit? Corn'll be fit in another weäk if it hohds warm. se.Wor.[1] Well, Jack, uf thee bist fit, we'll rowt out a faow möore o' thase ere taters. e.An.[1] Come, stir, make yourself fit. Nrf. I am fit, if you are ready, Grose (1790).

3. Inclined, disposed, 'ready'; in condition or in readiness to.

Sh.I. Whin I cam' in sight o' da hooses, I wis fit ta drap doon, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). Per. Oot-ower the fields o' draiglit stooks, An' fodder fit to soom, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 53. Nhb. Wi' hunger were fit to lie doon, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 11; Nhb.[1] Aa just felt fit te drop, aa wis that deun oot. Cum.[1] They war fit to feyt about her. n.Yks.[1] He wur fit to fell 'im, he war; he wur that fell. Fit to boggle [shewing symptoms of being about to shy; of a horse]. ne.Yks.[1] They were fit ti modther ma. w.Yks. Awm fit ta think, 'at . . . t'laff 'ud o' been on t'uther side o't mahth, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 39; It's fit to flay one, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 251; w.Yks.[1] They're fit to differ. I.Ma. And some of the men fit enough to cry to think that a man like that should die, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 65, ed. 1889. Not.[1] s.Not. It looks ommust fit to rain (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] I'm fit to faaint. sw.Lin.[1] When the bairns all turn out bad one is fit to blame it to the parents. Lei.[1] Fit to cry. Fit to burst. Nhp.[1] The child is so lively it's fit to fly. I was so frit I was fit to swound. War.[3] Oxf.[1] Bles ee, mis'is, uny bee fit tü drap; 'doo 'ee let mü set dnuwn [Bless ee, missis, I be fit t'drap; do ee let ma set down]. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.Suf. That's fit to make one cry (F.H.). Som. I was fit to come to church when the rain began (W.F.R.). w.Som.[1] Aay wuz fut' tu brai'k mee nak' dhu laa's tuy'm wee wuz dhae'ur [I was very nearly breaking my neck the last time we were there]. Dev. 'Er's fit tü break 'er 'art, vur 'er did analyze [idolize] the poor dear blid! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); A laffin, vit ta zplit, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 35, ed. 1866. w.Cor. He laughed fit to split his gizzard (M.A.C.).

4. Of cattle: in good condition, fatted up.

Yks. It were as fit a beeäs as ivver ah seëd (F.P.T.). w.Som.[1] Dhai bee'us bae'nn fut' [those beasts are not sufficiently fatted].

Henee *As fit as a flea, phr.* in good condition.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 19. Not.[2] I feel as fit as a flea.

5. Used as an intensive before words of time and quantity.

Hmp. Fit deal of trouble. Fit time, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120; How far is it to Clanfield?—It's a fit bit it [yet] (H.C.M.B.); Hmp.[1]

6. Phr. (1) *better fit*, it would be better, more desirable; (2) *whatever be fit for?* what are you about?

(1) w.Som.[1] Bad-r fut' yüe-d u-buy'd aum' [it would have been better if you had stayed at home]. (2) Som. Why, what be 'bout? Whatever he fit for, to get in such a state for nothing at all? Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) v.

7. *v.* In phr. (1) *to fit like a dinner o' broth*, to fit exactly; (2) — *like lead*, to fit into a hole, fill up a crevice exactly; (3) — *to a hair in the water*, see *to fit like a dinner o' broth.*

(1) w.Yks. It fits ye like a dinner o' broth, *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). (2) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 19, 1893). (3) N.I.[1] It fits you to a hair in the water.

8. To cook or dress meat; to arrange, prepare a meal; sometimes with *up.*

Dev.[1]; Dev.[2] I don't think I shall vitt to-day. I vitted enough yesterday to last two days. n.Dev. Grose (1790). Cor. An' fit up something nice for her to ait, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 54; I'll be gone in to see what my owld 'umman es fittin' for denner, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 21; Cor.[1] When shall I fit the dennar? Shall I fit a cup o' tay for 'ee? Cor.[3] I must be gone now: I've got to fit John's denner.

9. To set up or adjust a mast.

Sh.I. Fit da mast and swift da sail, da east tide is running, and we'll sail wast be sooth upon him, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891.

10. To settle or adjust (accounts).

Sc. To fit accounts, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

11. To suit, satisfy; to suffice, last out.

Gall. A bundle of clean sarks wad fit them better, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 342. n.Yks. Nay, marry, that wecant fit, nohows ye can frame it, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxv; n.Yks.[3] Less mud fet. ne.Yks.[1] Them cauls 'll fet ma whahl t'backend. A'e ya what'll fet ya a twelvemonth? e.Yks.[1] That'll just fit Tom. m.Yks.[1] Which frock is to fet the child on Sunday?—Its old blue one will fet for once. w.Yks. You ur sae deusht, an varra lal fets, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); I thought there would be bread plenty to fit while morning, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) v; He says they're likely to fit him his bit o' time aght, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (Feb. 1869); w.Yks.[5] Nowt ad fet him bud he mud goa. He'd ha' fetten muh grandly nobbud he'd 'a' bin a bit bigger. Lan. And nowt'll fit him bur he mun wed thee this morn, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 102; Havin' done as mitch doctorin' as would ha fit a whole teawnship, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 15. Lin.[1] This outing fits me exactly. n.Lin.[1] I wo'd n't leäve here at noht, I'm just fitted wheäre I am.

12. To be a match for, to be even with a person; to serve a man out, play a joke upon him; sometimes with *off*, *out*, or *up*.

m.Yks.[1] Thou's fetten him off at last however. w.Yks. 'I'll fit you' breathes the resentment of an implacable heart, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 341; 'E fit 'er oop, w'en 'e towd 'er 'ow te quit t'rats (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[12] I'll fet him. ne.Lan.[1] Der.[1] I'll fit you. [Aus. He'd lost some gold by us in the escort robbery,..so it seems he'd been trying his best to fit us ever since, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) III. x.]

Hence *to fit some one a touch* or *trick*, *phr.* to play a joke, or trick upon some one.

w.Yks.[2] Lan. Aw'm gooin t'fit this chap a trick, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 54.

13. To supply, furnish, or provide with what is fit, suitable, convenient, or necessary.

Sc. For the time present I can fit you, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xvii. Gall. I will... fit you with a beast to ride on forbye, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 329. n.Yks.[2] Hae ye gitten fitten yet? w.Yks.[4] A tradesman fits his customers with butter, cheese, &c. Lan. Hilty's turn to be served, or as we called it, 'fitted,' Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 221; Waiting to be fitted with their work, *ib. Layrock* (1864) i; Lan.[1] Thae'rt a lung time a getten fitted. Not.[1] Lei.[1] We allays fitted 'em with butter. War.[3]

14. To thrive, get on.

n.Dev. Pitha dest thenk enny theng will e'er vitte or goodee wey zich a... theng as thee art? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 57.

15. *sb.* A size (a small size).

Dev.[2] What a little fit your kitten is.

16. *Comp.* Fit-out, a commotion, disturbance.

I.W.[2] There was a fine fit out over it, you.

FIT, see **Fet**, *v.*, **Foot**.

FITCH, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [fitʃ.] 1. The vetch, *Vicia sativa*, and other species of *Viciae*; *gen.* in *pl.*

Ayr. I met wi' twa wee callans carryin' hame an armfu' o' fitches for their rabbits, Service *Notandums* (1890) 42. Ant., Dwn. (B. & H.), Cum.[1], n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. He's as red as fitch, an sits up as stiff as a choild iver sea owd, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iii; w.Yks.[122], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan. (S.W.) Chs. *Sheaf* (1878) No. 69, I. 21; Chs.[13] s.Stf. Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (W.H.S.), Nhp.[1], Lei.[1], War. (J.R.W.), War.[23], s.War.[1], Shr. (B. & H.), Hrf.[1], Suf. (E.G.P.), Sus.[1] Wil. 'If a body meet a body In a field o' fitches, Need a body tell a body Where a body itches?' Vetches are thought to harbour insects (G.E.D.).

2. The seed-pod of the vetch and other similar plants, esp. in phr. *as full* (or *fat*) *as a fitch*.

Cum. Ah fand ah was gittn as full as a fitch. Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 170. Wm. Yan [duck] on em's es fat es a fitch, Robison *Auld Taales* (1882) 12. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Though their bags are filled like fitches, Mather *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) *Sng.* 2; Esp. of the laburnum (J.T.); w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[5] It hed smawalpox there (and it were as full as a fitch in't, bless it), 10. Lan. Never seem to know a theausandth part o' what he knows hissel', an' he'll crom yo' as full as a fitch, *Ab o-th'-Yate, Oddlad's* 1884) 4; I'm as full as a fitch, Waugh *Tufts of Heather* (ed. Milner) l. 130.

[I. Doth he not cast abroad the fitches? Bible *Isaiah* xxviii. 25.]

FITCH, *sb.*[2] Nhp. Wor. Shr. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **fitchee** Dev.[1]; **fitchy** nw.Dev.[1] [fitʃ, fi·tʃi.] 1. A polecat. Cf. **fitchet(t.**

s.Wor. (H.K.) Shr.[1] Fitch is sometimes heard instead of fitchet. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Staenk's lig u fuch [stinks like a polecat]. Dev. 'E stink'th like a fitch, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Must run like a fitch or any other varmin afore these devils, I s'pose, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 235; Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Fitchy, oftener than Fitch. Cor.[2]

2. The fur of the polecat. Nhp.[1] (s.v. Fitcher).

[1. Fitch or fitchow, a pole-cat, Phillips (1706); *Fissau*, a fitch or fulmart, Cotgr. Du. *fisse*, *visse*, *vilsche*, 'mustelae genus valde putidum' (Kilian); for other forms see Schuermans (s.v. *Visse*). 2. Fitch, the fur of the polecate, Coles (1677).]

FITCH, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. [fitʃ.] 1. *v.* To move slightly; to fidget, hitch. Cf. **fidge**, *v.*

Sc. He hitches and fitches, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 395; A speakin' Pack's owre learnt for me, Or ane that steers an' fitches, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 63 (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cai.[1]

2. To move at the game of draughts. Cld. (Jam.)

3. *trans.* To shift, remove.

Lnk. To fitch a marchstane, to make a slight change in the situation of a landmark (Jam.). Nhb.[1] Fitch that flake [remove that hurdle].

4. *sb.* A slight change of place. Cai.[1] 5. A move at the game of draughts. Cld. (Jam.)

FITCHAN, *sb.* Pem. Also in form **fidgeon**. [fi·tʃən, fi·dʒən.] A stoat, polecat. See **Fitch**, *sb.*[2]

s.Pem. (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

FITCHEL, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [fi·tʃl.] A beam or shaft of a wagon; also used *attrib.*

The fitchel bolt is that which goes down through the block and holds it to the bearings, or vice versâ.

FITCHER, *sb.* Nhp. Wor. Glo. Dev. Cor. Also written **ficher** n Dev. [fi·tʃə(r).] 1. A fitchew, a polecat. See **Fitch**, *sb.*[2]

Nhp.[1] ne.Wor. A wild animal in general. [Properly a stoat, or polecat] (J.W.P.). w.Wor.[1] s.Wor. The name is often given to cats of a peculiar colour, supposed to be like that of a polecat (H.K.). se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 413; A.B.); Glo.[1] n.Dev. Grose (1790). Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; Cor.[1] Stinking like a fitcher; Cor.[23]

2. *Comp.* **Fitcher-coloured**, of the colour of a polecat. w.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.)

[A fitcher, *Viverra foetida*, Coles (1679).]

FITCHERED, *pp.* Cor. [fi·tʃəd.] Baulked, stopped.

Cor.[1] Used in mining when some difficulty occurs in boring a hole for blasting; Cor.[2]

FITCHET(T, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **fichet** Shr. Hrf.; **fitchit** Ken.; and in form **fidget** Midl. [fi·tʃit.] 1. A polecat. See **Fitch**, *sb.*[2]

Edb. *Mustela Putorius*. Pole-cat, or Fitchet, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 103, ed. 1815. Cum. Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 2. m.Yks.[1] Chs. (E.F.); One of our sturdy villagers shouting out, as loud as his famous lungs would permit him, 'A fitchett, a fitchett,' *Science Gossip* (1879) 59; Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Ahy ky'echt ŭ fichrut, ŭn ahy m göo·in aav· ŭ pahy maid on im [I ketcht a fitchet, an' I'm gooin' have a pie made on him]. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Lei[1], Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), w.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Hrf.[2] s.Pem. (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Lewis *Gl.* 1839. Ken. (G.B.) Som. As cross as a fitchet, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cor.[12]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fitchet-cat**, a black cat marked with brown patches upon the black; (2) **-coloured**, of the colour of a polecat; (3) **-pie**, a pie made of apples, onions, and bacon.

(1) Chs.[1] (2) Chs. A dark ferret is called 'fitchet coloured,'

Sheaf (1879) No. 757, l. 266; Chs.[1] (3) n.Cy., Chs. Given to the reapers at harvest-home, composed of apples, onions, and the fat of bacon, in equal quantities, Grose (1790); Chs.[123], War.[3], w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Sometimes cheese is substituted for the bacon, but it is a departure from 'old usage.' This pie gets its name from the strong, unsavoury odour it emits in baking.

3. The weasel.

Lei.[1] Sometimes incorrectly a weasel. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Pem. (H.O.)

4. A ferret. Glo.[1]

[1. Fitchat, or fitchet, a polecat, Nares (s. v. *Fitchew*).]

FITCHOCK, *sb.* Shr. Hrf. Also written **fitchuck** Hrf.[12]; **fitchuk** Shr.[2] [fi·tʃək.] 1. A polecat. See **Fitchet(t.**

Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] Yo stinken wus nor a fitchuk. Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804) 9; Hrf.[12]

2. *Comp.* **Fitchock-pie**, a pie made of apples, onions, and bacon. Shr.[12] See **Fitchet-pie.**

3. A hedgehog.

Shr.[1] In Corve Dale some there begin [1874] to call a hedgehog a fitchock.

FITCHOLE, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A polecat. See **Fitch**, *sb.*[2]

n.Dev. Grose (1790); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) l. 435.

[Cp. OFr. *fissel* (pl. *fissiaulx*), a polecat (Godefroy); later *fissau* (in Cotgr.).]

FITCHY, FITE, see **Fitch**, *sb.*[2], **White.**

FIT-FALL, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A grown-up lamb.

FITFEAL, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The skin of a lamb between the time of castration and that of being weaned.

FITHER, *sb.* War.[4] A small 'land' between two ridges. Cf. **feather**, *sb.* **10.**

Formerly a division between two allotments in the open field. 'You won't cast the fither when you plough it'; it's flat enough already.'

FITHER, FITHERFEW, see **Fitter**, *v.*, **Feather, Featherfew.**

FITHIT, *phr.* Sc. An exclamation confirming what is said; prop. a corr. of the phr. *for a' that.*

Cld. Will ye dude?—Na fithit (Jam.). Ayr. *Surv. Agric. Gl. (ib.)*

FITLIN, *sb.* Sh.I. A loose bar to place the feet against in rowing. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

FITPENCE, *sb. pl.* Dor. Som. Dev. [fi·tpəns.] Fivepence.

w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. Wot d'ye want vor'n? Zixpence-ahpenny! w'y idden wuth more'n fitpence (G.S.). Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) l. 435; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

FIT(T, *v.* Nhb. Dur. *Obs.* To sell and load coals.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] None shall fitt any keel or keeles of anie other brother without the consent of the owner thereof, *Order of Hostmen's Comp.* (Jan. 1600–1).

Hence (1) **Fittage**, *sb.* the commission or fee allowed to a coal-ship; (2) **Fitter**, *sb.* the shipping agent of a colliery; (3) **Fitting**, *vbl. sb.* coal-shipping; also used *attrib.*

(1) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. 12*s.* per chaldron at the pit or first charge, besides fittage, &c., *Compleat Collier* (1708) 5. (2) N.Cy.[1] Running-fitters, their deputies. Nhb. Mary Mordox, a fine fitter's lyedy, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 18; Nhb.[1] Formerly called hostmen. A 'running fitter' is an outdoor messenger. Nhb., Dur. The fitters or those persons who live at the ports and have keels, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 19. (3) Nhb.[1] The faithers o' the fittin-trade The Quayside a'ways pacin', Wilson *Captains and the Quayside.*

FITTEN, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Som. Also in form **vitten** w.Cy. [fi·tən, vi·tən.] A feint, pretence; an idle fancy, whim.

Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] *Obs.* Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[*Fourbe*, a fib, fitton; a wile, guile, deceit, Cotgr.; Fytten, *mensonge*, Palsgr. (1530); Fyton or Iesynge, *mendacium, Prompt.*]

FITTEN, *adj.* Oxf. Brks. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Also written **fittun** I.W.[1]; and in form **vitten** w.Cy.; **vittun** I.W.[1] [fi·tən, vi·tən.] Fit, proper.

Oxf.[1] Fyes-tiz byent-fit-n plai-siz fuur prai-chuurz [Fyestis byent fitten places for prachers]. Brks.[1] If us be agwaain to vight, turn the women-vawk out, this yer be-ant no vitten plaayce vor thaay. Sus.[2], Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] My mind et don't zim fittun [It's my opinion it's not right]. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

FITTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. War. Wor. e.An. Also in form **fither** War.[2] s.Wor. [fi·tə(r, fi·ðə(r).]

1. *v.* To kick with the feet; to struggle, wriggle; also *fig.* to be in a passion.

Sc. To make a noise with the feet, such esp. as is occasioned by quick reiterated motion (Jam.). n.Yks. As an animal in the throes of death (R.H.H.). m.Yks.[1] Let him fare and fitter, then. w.Yks. Tommy . . . kicked an' fittered, but all to noa use, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1876) 31; I've summat ta say an ah'l say't, Let ta fitter an fling as ta will, Preston *Poems* (1864) 25; To kick smartly with the feet, as children do when pettish, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4], Chs.[123] War.[2] To scratch or fidget with the fingers. s.Wor. Mothers will say 'A done! what be a messin' an' fitherin' at?' (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] e.An.[1] To shift from one foot to the other.

Hence **Fittering**, (1) *sb.* the noise made by the frequent movement of the feet; (2) *ppl. adj.* pattering.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2) Fif. Owr him wi' a boastfu' shout They ran wi' fitterin' feet, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 181.

2. To move about in a restless, aimless way. Cf. **footer.**

Cld. He gaes fitterin' out an' in a' day (Jam.).

Hence **Fitterin'**, *ppl. adj.* pottering, slow.

Frf. That's a d——d fitterin' brute o' a powney o' yours, Mistress Queen, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 23.

3. To totter in walking. Sc. (Jam.)

4. To flutter, tremble; to flicker.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 3, 1897); Blaw dahn t'gas pipe an it al noan fitter long afoar it goas reight aght, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1875) 16.

Hence **Fittery**, *adj.* excited, fluttered.

w.Yks. He tell'd his wife all his ups an dahns an hairbredth escapes wal shoo wer fair fittery, *Pudsey Olm.* (1881) 22.

5. To cut, hack.

Wor. A 'ud do more 'uv a good keen hook fithering at the grass nor 'uv a scythe (H.K.).

6. To injure anything by frequent treading. Sc. (Jam.)

7. *sb.* A struggle, convulsion, kick.

w.Yks. Aw stood holdin the pig wol it had fittered its last fitter, Hartley *Grimes' Visit* (1892) xii.

FITTERS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Lin. [fi·təz.] Fragments, pieces; tatters. Cf. **fatters.**

w.Yks. To break or tear all to fitters, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[14], ne.Lan.[1] Lin. To beat or cut into fitters, Skinner (1671). sw.Lin.[1] It comes off in fitters.

FITTER-YED, *sb.* Lan. A blockhead, fool.

A gawsterin, flam-tunged fitteryed [fitterhead], Staton *B. Shuttle*, 61.

FITTIE, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [fi·ti.] 1. A short stocking. S. & Ork.[1] 2. A person with deformed feet. *ib.*

FITTIE, *sb.*[2] Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The state of the foot when bemired; used by schoolboys.

FITTIE, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **futty** (Jam.). Neat, trim; expeditious.

The fittie fairies liftit her, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 328 (Jam.); *Gl. Sibb.* (Jam.)

FITTIE-FIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Quirks or quibbles. See **Whittie-whaws.**

Abd. Your philosophic fittie fies . . . The ladies will them a' despise, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 106.

FITTIE-LAN', *sb. Obs.* Sc. The near horse of the hinder pair in the plough, which 'foots' the unploughed 'land' while its neighbour walks in the furrow.

Ayr. Thou was a noble fittie-lan', As e'er in tug or tow was drawn! Burns *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 11.

FITTING, *sb.* Sc. Lan. [fi·tin.] 1. Preparation, training.

Rnf. A' braggin' how weel they could soom, If they'd had but warning or fitting, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 85.

2. The furnishing of a house, furniture.

Lan. So it wur settled streight off, nobbut aw wast for t'wait hafe-a-yer for t'getth' fittin' reddy, Owen *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 7.

FITTINMENT, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **fittin-in-ment.** Concern, interest, 'footing.'

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Bch. Why a thief like Sisyphus . . . Sud here tak' fittininment Is mair na I can tell, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 5. Abd. It's sae ill gettin' ony fittininment: an' ye wudna like to mak' a souter nor a tutor o' him, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 191.

FITTL, *v.* Sh.I. To take short steps in walking. S. & Ork.[1]

FITTLE, *sb.* Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Dor. Also written **fittel** n.Dor. [fi·tl.] Food, victuals.

s.Stf. Better bally bost than good fittle be lost, *Old prov.* in Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2] **Wor.** A sez a wahits ov 'em an' gies 'em plenty o' fittle, an' I never 'ears no complahints, *Wor. Jrn. Vig. Mon.* **w.Wor.**[1] What aay'ls thee, lad, that thee canst na' eat thy fittle? **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13; **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1], **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.)

FITTLE, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To tattle, 'blab.' (Hall.)

FITTLE, see **Fettle**, *sb.*[1]

FITTOCKS, *sb. pl.* Bnff.[1] [fi·təks.] The feet of stockings cut off and worn as shoes.

FITTY, *sb.* Lin. [fi·ti.] Marsh-land lying between the sea-bank and the sea; often in *pl.* Cf. **feit(t**, *sb.*, **fete**, *sb.*

Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; We hear farmers and graziers talk of the Fitties, .. a term perfectly well understood by Lin. men, but strange to other ears, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 191. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] *Gen.* intersected by numerous reticulating creeks.

[Norw. dial. *fit* (pl. *fitjar*), a level meadow by the water, esp. the grassy levels near the windings of a river (Aasen); ON. *fit*, meadow land on the banks of a firth, lake, or river (Vigfusson).]

FITTY, *adj.*[1] Wor. Pem. Brks. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **vetty** ne.Dev.; **viddie** Dev.[2]; **viddy** Som. Dev.; **vitty** Wor. Pem. w.Cy. [fi·ti, vi·ti, vi·di.]

1. Fitting, becoming, proper, suitable; also used *advb.*

Wor. (M.A.R.), **Dor.**[1] **w.Dor.** 'Tis all fitty, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** (W.W.S.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Yuur, aa·l shoa·ee eens yüe au·f tu puut·n, yüe aa·n u-düe·d ut u beet vüt·ee [Here, I will show you how you ought to put it, you have not done it a bit properly]. **Dev.** I wouldn't do that, I don't think it would be very fitty (F.A.A.); Her dude et za vitty, an light as a veather, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 20, ed. 1865; Düee dü thengs vittee like! I niver didden zee nobody za cüchypawed avor! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[2] Jan hath'n' din' this viddie now, wey all his 'nack-hammerin' nonsense. **nw.Dev.**[1] **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** My voos o' what's right and fitty, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) ii; **Cor.**[1] He gov' a fitty answer; **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] Don't do it, I tell 'ee; 'tedn' fitty. I bought a watch, but the darned thing don't go fitty, at all.

Hence (1) **Fittily**, (2) **Fitty-ways**, *adv.* properly, fittingly.

(1) **Dev.** Be sure you walk fittily, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) xxvi. (2) **Cor.**[1] Do behave fitty-ways.

2. Neat, tidy, in order. Of a machine: correctly adjusted; also used *advb.*

Dor. If everything wasn't vitty they were upset, Hardy *Jude* (1896) pt. v. iv. **w.Som.**[1] As u-guut·au·l dhee tëo·lz vüt·ee? [Hast got all thy tools in order?] **Dev.** I keep's thews yer cabbages straight an' vittee in line, by planting um wan in t'other's ope, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 108; Us must make the garden a bit vitty, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**[1] Dear hart! that ever such a vitty tidy wive shud vall to his lott, 5. **n.Dev.** You've Smal time to git things vitty, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 2. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** To make things ship-shape an' fitty for 'ee, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) viii.

Hence **Fittily**, *adv.* neatly.

Dev., Cor. That coat is fittily made, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435.

3. Trim, pretty; handsome, fine. Also used *advb.*

s.Pem. Used only in conjunction with 'fine.' The 'general' in her Sunday clothes is fitty fine (H.O.). **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; An there 'S the vittiest maïd in all the feäir, Barnes *Poems* (1863) 21. **w.Dor.** A fitty fellow, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **n.Dev.** Thy buzzom chucks were pretty vitty avore tha mad'st thyzel therle, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 73; Grose (1790). **Dev., Cor.** A very fitty fellow [a very good-looking man], *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435. **Cor.** She's a putty little 'umman, and got fitty feet like anybody else, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 19; A fitty looking maid, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[1] Your dress isn't looking fitty.

4. Clever, dexterous, skilful; also used *advb.*

s.Pem. John is a vitty fellow at a thing (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 422. **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. **Dev., Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cor.** They do say 'The Maister' 'es worken' the oracle purty fitty sence the wreck, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 43; **Cor.**[1] **w.Cor.** He gauv 'et to un pure and fitty, sure 'nough (M.A.C.).

Hence (1) **Fittily**, *adv.* cleverly; (2) **Fittiness**, *sb.* dexterity, neat-handedness; (3) **Fitty-handed**, *adj.* dexterous, skilful.

(1) **Dev., Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (2) **w.Som.**[1] Why, 'Arry, thee'rt all thumbs! idn a bit o' vittiness about thee. **n.Dev.** Tha hast no stroil ner docity, no vittiness in enny keendest theng, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 209. **nw.Dev.**[1] (3) **w.Som.**[1] Never zeed no two brithers so much onlike one tother. Bill's all thumbs, and Jack's altogether so vitty-handed.

5. Closely-fitting; also used *advb.* exactly.

Brks. I must ease that window-frame fur it be so vitty (A.C.). **Wil.**[1] **Dev.** My shoe is very vitty to my voot, White *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 128. **Cor.** A fitty boot like our best wanns, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 15.

6. In good health, well, 'fit.'

Wil.[1] How be 'ee?—Ter'ble fitty. **Som.** If you doant think me much wuss ai zhall hav' dun purty viddy vor the vust taime, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 3. **Dev.** I be glad tü yer that yü and your ole man gits on zo vittee, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] Wull, but how go'th et at home? pritty vitty? or e'en zo zo? **12. n.Dev.** How do you do?—Pretty vitty, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 451.

FITTY, *adj.*[2] Sur. Sus. [fi·ti.] Subject to fits.

Sur.[1] **Sus.**[1] R. Hillman should take Jas. Norman at two shillings and sixpence per week so long as he continues in the fitty state, *Selmeston Par. Acc. Bk.*, Ladyday, 1790.

FITTY FORRA COO, *phr.* N.I.[1] A cow that has given milk for about fifteen months and is not with calf. See **Farrow**, *adj.*

FIVE, *num. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. In *comb.* (1) **Five-bed**, a one-foot bed of 'new vein' stone; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-finger** (or **-fingers**), (*a*) the common starfish; (*b*) in cards: the five of trumps; (3) **-fut**, a hay-prong, five feet long; (4) **-quarter coal**, coal having an average thickness of seam of five 'quarters'; see below; (5) **-stones**, a children's game; cf. **cheek**, *sb.*[2]; (6) **-tails**, a seaweed [not known to our correspondents]; (7) **Fi-to leat**, the point of junction of five roads; see **Eleet.**

(1) **Dor.** In Swanage quarries, so called because it can be cleft in five pieces. 'Pond five bed,' 'Under five bed,' 'Five bed-shall' (C.W.). (2, *a*) **e.An.**[1] **Ken.** (G.B.); (H.M.) **Sus.** (F.E.S.) (*b*) **Ant.** (W.H.P.); (S.A.B.) (3) **Glo.** (S.S.B.) (4) **Nhb.** The five-quarter coal was reached, Richardson *Borderer's Table bk.* (1846) V. 129; **Nhb.**[1] The 'quarter' here is a quarter of a yard. Five quarters therefore = 3 feet 9 inches. (5) **n.Yks.** They are lakin' at fahv steeans (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[2] **s.Lan.** The name given to the game of Bobber-and-Kibbs (q.v.) when played with small stones, instead of 'kibbs,' i. e. the knuckle-bones of a sheep (F.E.T.). **Cor.**[2] A boy's game with five small stones, placed on the palm of the hand, and then tossed up together so as to be caught by a quick turn on the back of the same hand. [For further information see Gomme *Games* (1894) 122.] (6) **n.Dev.** They were astray . . . upon wrack or five-tails, Blackmore *Maid of Sker* (1872) III. 71. (7) **Ess.** *e.An.* (Apr. 1863).

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Five-fingers**, (*a*) the oxlip, *Primula elatior*, and the caulescent forms of *P. vulgaris*; (*b*) the cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans*; (*c*) the tormentil, *P. Tormentilla*; (*d*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (2) **-finger blossom**, (3) **-finger grass** or **-fingered grass**, see **-fingers** (*b*); (4) **-fingered root**, the hemlock dropwort, *Oenanthe crocata*; (5) **-leaved grass**, (*a*) see **-fingers** (*b*); (*b*) the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; (*c*) the common heron's bill, *Erodium cicutarium.*

(1, *a*) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1883) 113. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ess.** (*c*) **Suf.** (*d*) **Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess.** (2) **Suf.** (3) **Glo.**[1], **I.W.** (4) **Gmg., Pem.** From its long fasciculated tubers resembling fingers (B. & H.). (5, *a*) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3], **Wor., s.Bck.** (*b*) **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. (*c*) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.)

3. Phr. (1) *five and twenty minutes*, a short time, not necessarily twenty-five minutes; (2) *-days-a-week land*, agricultural land lying at an inconvenient distance from the farmstead; (3) *to be near five o'clock with anything*, to be near the end of work; to be near the end.

(1) **e.Suf.** I'll go do that job; it won't take more than five and twenty minutes (F.H.). (2) **n.Lin.** Said when time equivalent to one of the six working days is taken up by the journeys of horse

and man backwards and forwards on the road (M.P.). (3) Glo. It's very near five-o'clock wi un [He is at the point of death] (S.S.B.).

[1. (2, *a*) Five-finger, a fish like a spur-rowel, to be destroyed by the Admiralty law, because destructive to oysters, Coles (1677). (2, *b*) I made sure of the set, and yet lost it, having the varlet and the five finger to make two tricks, Chapman *May-Day* (1611) v. ii, in *Plays* (ed. 1874) 304. See *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 237.]

FIVESOME, *sb.* Sc. Also written **fyvesum** (Jam.). Five in all, five together.

Ayr. Willie Forgisal ... cam the worstaff of the fivesome, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 139.

[They guarded him, fivesome on each side, *Kinmont Willie* (c. 1650) in Scott's *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) I. 188; That fiftsum in the furd he slew, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) VI. 149.]

FIVEY, *sb.* Sc. [fai·vi.] A game played with five small stones. Cf. **five-stones**, s.v. **Five**.

Frf. The smaller girls of Monypenny were sitting in passages playing at fivey, just as Sappho, for instance, used to play it, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxxvii.

FIVL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **fievvle** S. & Ork.[1] [fi·vl.] A sprinkling or thin layer of snow.

We hed a fivl o' snaw i' da mont o' October, *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897); A' da sam' as an hit been cover'd wi' a fjim o' frost an' a fivl o' snaw, *ib.* (Jan. 22, 1898); (K.I.); S. & Ork.[1]

FIX, *sb.* Shr.[2] A lamb yeaned dead.

FIX, *v.* Irel. Yks. I.Ma. Stf. Not. Lin. War. Also Amer. [fiks.] **1.** To force into or overtake in a position from which escape is difficult.

w.Yks. 'Aw'll fix tha!' said Weasel, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1893) viii; w.Yks.[5] Wur noan sich gurt friends just nah an' ah thowt ad fix her a bit, 47. Stf.[1] War.[3] I have fixed him.

2. To arrange, get ready; to put to rights, to mend.

Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. The chair's brok', will you fix it? The lock's gaun wrang; wull you try an' fix it? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). I.Ma. And me turnin to To light the fire . . . And her to fix the tay, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 186. Lin.[1] I am just going to fix the dinner. [Amer. 'How do you mean to fix it?' says he, 'for I must go,' Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1842) ix; There are few words which perform such various duties as this word fix. . . You call upon a gentleman: . . . his 'help' informs you that he is fixing himself (dressing). . . You enquire of a fellow passenger whether breakfast will be ready soon, and he tells you . . . they were fixing the tables (laying the cloth), *ib.* x.]

3. In *pass.*: to be placed or circumstanced; also with *off*.

w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Not. A can't let yer hae't till a see how a m fixed (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] If you was fixed off, Mr. Peäcock, wi' a wife such as I've getten, I maake noä doot you'd leather her sumtimes. sw.Lin.[1] I doubt she'll be badly fixed if he happens owt. She has some brothers real well fixed, and they've promised to fix her.

FIX, see **Faix**.

FIXEN, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. A vixen. (K.)

[OE. *fyxen*, a she-fox, also *fyxe* (Earle's *Charters, Gl.*).]

FIX-FAX, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. [fi·ks-faks.] **1.** The pax-wax, the strong tendon in the neck of animals. Cf. **fic-fac**.

Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Grose (1790). N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The ligament of the nape which supports the head (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] s.Dur. As tough as fix-fax (J.E.D.). Yks. (K.), n.Yks.[1,3] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.[1,3], ne.Lan.[1]

2. A species of pillory.

Ayr. The fix-fax differs from the common pillory, as in the fix-fax not only is the neck confined but also the hands (Jam.).

FIX-FAX, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. Hurry, the middle of any business.

Abd. Whan they are in the fixfax o' their din, Ross *Helenore* (1768-80, ed. 1812.

FIXMENT, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [fi·ksment.] **1.** The furniture of a house; also applied contemptuously to a poor construction or contrivance; in *pl.* a workman's tools.

n.Lin.[1] Completely swallowed up the whole of his little fixment, *Stamford Merc.* (Aug. 20, 1875); Squire Heäla' hed a thing for catchin' th' flees 'at eäts yung to'nups. Such 'n a fixment as you niver seed. It was to noa ewse at all.

2. A dilemma. w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1]

FIXTISH, *adj.* Lin. Somewhat fixed, settled.

n.Lin. No we're fixtish there, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 110.

FIZ, see **Faize**.

FIZ-BALL, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Also in form **fiz-bo'** Cum.[1] The puff-ball fungus, *Lycoperdon Bovista*. See **Fuzz-ball**.

Nhb.[1] Found in pastures. When dry the pores can be squeezed out like a cloud of smoke. Also called Puff baa's, Devil's snuff-boxes, and Blind-man's-buff. Cum.[1] (s.v. Fuz bo').

FIZ-BALL, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] A ball of damp gunpowder kneaded into the form of a cone. See **Fiz-gig, 2.**

It is lighted at the apex, and burns with a hissing noise.

FIZ-GIG, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hmp. I.W. Also written **fizz-gig** Lan.; and in forms **fis-gig** nw.Der.[1] Not. s.Lin. Shr.[1]; **vizgig** I.W.[1] [fi·z-gig.] **1.** *sb.* A disrespectful term for a girl or woman; a light, frivolous woman, fond of running or 'gadding' about.

e.Yks.[1] A female, who although not disreputable or immoral, has some objectionable peculiarities, such as tale-bearing, gossiping, accompanied by scandal. 'Ah wadn't beleeav a wod sike [such] an awd fiz-gig as that says.' w.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1] Not. An old fisgig [a 'frump,' dowdy person] (W.H.S.); Not.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] An ugly woman; a woman dressed in a strange or unbecoming manner. Nhp.[1] War.[2]; War.[3] Robin was so angry, he flew up on a twig, Saying, fie upon you, fie upon you, little fiz-gig, *Nursery rhymes.* I.W.[1]

2. A kind of firework; a squib.

Lan. They whuzzed round like a fizz-gig, Waugh *Winter Fire*, 26. War. A small quantity of damp powder made into a pointed pyramidical shape, which is set fire to by boys, and which hisses as it burns, Holloway. se.Wor.[1] A kind of squib, made of damped gunpowder, and often used for the purpose of suffocating wasps when an attempt is made to destroy their nests. [A small rocket, or quill filled with wild fire, which when lighted dances up and down, and either makes a noise, before it cracks or goes off, like wind from the pipe of a strong bellows, or frizzes and sparkles, like red hot iron from the forge, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

3. *Fig.* A temper, passion. *Gen.* in *pl.*

s.Lin. The Missis wor in her fisgigs at breakfust becoss we wouldn't eät the sad bread she set for us (T.H.R.).

4. A kind of top; see below.

Hmp. A round piece of iron or brass, serrated at the edge, through which a piece of whip-cord is passed, and when set in motion, either in the air, or in water, makes a whizzing, hissing, fizzing noise, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Hmp.[1]

5. Sharp, small beer.

Shr.[1] A drop o' fisgig to cut yore throät.

6. A condition of loose shagginess, as of 'fuzzy' hair, or untidy dress.

Chs.[1] Like a head of hair which bristles in all directions. Shr.[1] Whad ŏŏth frills an' furbelows, 'er wuz all of a fisgig.

7. *v.* To run or gad about.

Yks. He's not one o' yer hairbrained fizgigging lobcocks, Farquhar *Frankheart*, 197. w.Yks. (J.W.)

8. To do anything in a slow or unskilful manner. e.Yks.[1]

[1. *Trotiere*, a raump, fisgig, fisking huswife, Cotgr.; Let fisgig be taught to shut doore after taile, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 169. 2. Fizgig, a common kind of firework; the method of making it is described in White's *Artificial Fireworks* (1708) 25 (Nares). 4. Fisgig, a kind of top which boys play with, Blount (1670). 7. Why should I goe gadding and fisgigging? Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* (1594) 32 (N.E.D.).]

FIZMER, *v.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To fidget restlessly; to make a great stir about trifles, to make little progress.

FIZMERIG, *v.* Suf. To fidget about, move restlessly.

e.Suf. Used by elderly people (F.H.).

FIZOG, see **Fizzog**.

FIZ(Z, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **fiss** Cum.; **fize** Sc. (Jam.) [fiz.]

1. *sb.* A hissing noise; a blaze.

Sh.I. I in, wi whiskers in a fizz, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 73. Ayr. Wi' a spring like a tiger, an' a fuff, spit, and fizz, he landed just at the stairhead, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 280. w.Yks. The hissing noise caused by gas escaping in aerated waters, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884). nw.Der.[1]

2. *Fig.* A stir, bustle, commotion, hurry; a fuss, state of nervous anxiety; a rage.

Sc. The hail place was in a perfect fizz, *Scotch Haggis*, 149.

Sh.I. Dū wis in sic a fizz for me ta come, 'at I couldna wait ta ken, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897). Abd. Fye, you're grown John Tamson's man – a' in a fizz, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 37. Ruf. 'Twill . . . set your stomach in a fizz, Barr *Poems* (1861) 14. e.Lth. Ye needna be in sic a fizz, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 64. Dmf. If you knew what a fizz I am kept in with one thing and another! *Lett. T. Carlyle* (1836) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 296. Cum. Aw hard o' this torrable fiss, An' aw's cum't to advise tha'—'at is ee, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 182. Dev.[3] Missis is in a dowst ov a fizz becuz the chiller bant a comed 'ome 'et.

3. *v.* To make a hissing or spluttering sound; to scorch.

Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. O rare! to see thee fizz and freath I' th' lugget caup, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 10. N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum.[1] Green wood fizzes in the fire. w.Yks. An' frothin' an' fizzin, Hartley *Yks. Budget* (1872) 50; w.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1], Shr.[2], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Hmp. Holloway.

4. *Fig.* To make a great stir, to bustle about; to be in a rage; sometimes with *about*.

Sc. (Jam.) Fif. East Anster burghers . . . Were fraithin' at the mou', and fizzin' at beads and halie water, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 12.

FIZZEK, *sb.* War. [fiz·ək.] A woman who busies herself in cleaning out corners. (J.R.W.)

FIZZEN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also Suf. s.Cy. Also in forms **fezzon** n.Yks.[2]; **fison** Sc.; **fissen** Sc. (Jam.); **fizen** Slk.; **fizon** s.Cy. Suf. [fi·zən, fe·zən.] Food, nourishment; *fig.* pith, force, essence of anything. See **Foison.**

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) s.Sc., Lth. The pump has lost the fizzen (Jam.). Rxb. What are ye glowran at me for, whan I'm at my meat? Ye'll tak a' the fizzen out o't (Jam., s.v. Foison). n.Yks.[2] 'It has neea fezzon in't,' no nourishment or support. s.Cy. Grose (1790). Suf. The natural juice or moisture of the grass or other herbs, Ray (1691); (K.)

Hence **Fizzenless**, *adj.* (1) without strength or flavour, dry, insipid, innutritious; (2) *fig.* useless, without strength or energy; without result, weak, ineffectual.

(1) Sc. Its pease-strae as fizzenless as chuckiestanes. Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv; (Jam.) n.Yks.[2] (2) Sc. I will not wait upon the thowless, thriftless, fissenless ministry of that carnal man, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) v. e.Fif. We were twa puir fizzenless, han'less lookin' craiters, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. Bwk. A silly fizzenless creature (Jam.). Slk. Woe be to this old and fizenless sword, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 89, ed. 1866; Does he think a mother's curse will sink fizzenless to the ground? *ib.* 300. [Alas that any man of talent should have written anything so washy, ineffectual, and fizenless, *Westminster Rev.* (1834) XX. 8.]

FIZZER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Wor. Slang. Also written **fizzur** Lan. [fi·zə(r.] 1. A cake baked on a girdle.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Gossips round a tray O' tea weel lyeced, and spicy fizzer, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52; Nhb.[1] 'A spice fizzer' is a girdle-cake (singing-hinny) with currants (spice).

2. Anything excellent or first-rate; something uncommon, astonishing; a falsehood.

Ayr. 'John, is tat your lass awa bye t'e windock?' 'Ay! is she no a fizzer?' Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 196. Cum.[1], w.Yks.[5] Lan. 'Isn't he a fizzur?' he said, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 51; It's a fizzer to me, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 335. e.Lan.[1] Not. That's a fizzer [of a lie] (J.H.B.). w.Wor. Whilst going a fizzer for the fence, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 194. Slang. If the mare was such a fizzer why did you sell her? *London Misc.* (1866) 19 (Farmer).

3. A bombastic person. e.Lan.[1]

FIZZER, *v.* n.Cy. Cum. [fi·zər.] 1. To scorch; to make a loud, hissing sound.

n.Cy. (I.L. 1783). Cum.[1] A drop of water on the heated bars fizzers.

2. To punish; give pain to, put in a fix; to be a match for.

n.Cy. (I.L. 1783). Cum. Efter sec a cum off as that ah was fizzert, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 122; Cum.[1]

3. To trim. n.Cy. (I.L. 1783).

FIZZERT, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [fi·zərt.] A term of reproach. Ye clarty fizzert.

FIZZING, *adj.* Yks. Lin. e.An. Slang. Also written fiz'n e.An.[1] [fi·zin.] First-rate, splendid; also used *advb.*

w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks.[5] A piece of good news is 'fizzing!' Mak a fizzing job on't nah! Lin.[1] I like this, it is fizzing. e.An.[1] How does that colt get on?—Oh! fiz'n. Slang. She'll do fizzing, remarked Mr. Menders, *Dy. Teleg.* (Aug. 1, 1885) 2, col. 2 (Farmer).

Hence **Fizzingly**, *adv.* splendidly, in first-rate style. w.Yks.[5]

FIZZLE, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lin. Hrf. [fi·zl.]

1. *v.* To fidget, be in a state of bodily restlessness.

n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. 'What are you fizzling about?' sometimes said to a person who rubs his head or arms as if in meditation (E.M.C.). Hrf.[2]

2. To work busily but ineffectively; to do anything in a slow, fumbling way.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1] n.Yks. Clockmakker com' an' com' ageean, an' fizzled an' faff'd aboot, *Memoir P. Barker*, 10; He was fizzlin' on about t'spring gun, and it went off and shot his leg (I.W.). e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) [To do anything with tiresome minuteness, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

Hence *Fizzle-farting job, phr.* tedious and unprofitable labour. n.Lin.[1]

3. To nestle, cuddle; to get close to. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303.

4. With *up*: to 'look sharp,' be lively.

n.Lin.[1] Boys playing at taw, one says to another 'Cum, fizzle-up.'

5. *sb.* Restlessness, excitement; the state of being fidgety.

Cum. (J.P.) Hrf.[2] The wriggling or twisting about of a child expected to sit still.

FIZZLE, see **Fissle.**

FIZZMIGIGS, *sb. pl.* Lin. Som. Absurd articles of dress.

Lin. (W.W.S.) Som. He ded wear thay fizzmigigs and wer a 'man o' war,' Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 29.

FIZZOG, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Also written **fizog** n.Lin.[1] [fi·zog.] The face, 'physiognomy.'

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 3, 1897). Lan. Yo' never seed sich a fizzog as little Robin made him of a piece o' faded pink calico, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 52. m.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] In the phrase 'I'll warm yur fizzog' it seems to be used of the head. Not.[1] I know his ugly fizzog. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1]

FIZZY, *adj.* Nhb.[1] [fi·zi.] Well or cleverly done; 'nobby.'

That's fizzy, noo! That's a fizzy coat he hes on.

FJIM, *sb.* Sh.I. A film, sprinkling; a small portion.

Dat twa [cows] 'ill hae ta get a suilka drink wi' a fjim o' aet-meal upo' him, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897); A' da sam' as an hit been cover'd wi' a fjim o' frost an' a fivl o' snaw, *ib.* (Jan 22, 1898).

FLAA, FLAACH, see **Flaw**, *sb.*[3s], **Fleech**, *v.*

FLAAD, FLAAEN, see **Flay**, *v.*[1]

FLAAG, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. A large, clumsy woman. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *flak*, a frivolous impudent person, mostly used of women (Aasen); see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 66.]

FLAAG, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. A flock of birds; a shoal of fish. S. & Ork.[1]

FLAAG, *v.* Sh.I. To fly loosely in the wind.

Shū cam rinnin at her ūtmost wi' her face laik da yatten blūde, I can say, an' her hair a' flaagin' till her cot baand, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897).

FLAATCH, see **Fleech**, *v.*

FLAB, *sb.*[1] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A mushroom. Cf. **flap**, *sb.*[1] 18.

To make Catchup. Gather your large flabs, cut off the root ends, and take off the rough skins, *Receipts in Cookery*, 45 (Jam.).

FLAB, *sb.*[2] Sc. A large, handsome, or showy article.

Elg. I coff'd a gowd watch, an' a flab o' a chain, Tester *Poems* (1865) 108.

Hence **Flabby**, *adj.* ostentatious, showy.

Per. He's flabby [he is foppishly dressed] (G.W.).

FLABBER, *v.* Yks. [fla·bə(r.] To hang loosely. w.Yks.[2]

Hence **Flabbering**, *ppl. adj.* hanging so loosely as almost to fall to pieces.

n.Yks. A great flabbering forkful of hay (I.W.).

FLABBERGASH, *v.* Yks. Also written **flabergash.** [fla·bərgaʃ.] To astound, amaze, dumbfound, take aback. Cf. **flabbergast.**

n.Yks. Ah steead quite flabbergash'd, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 14; Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 26.

Hence **Flabbergasher**, *sb.* a 'poser,' settler, perplexing question or answer.

n.Yks. This wer a flabergasher fer t'teacher, Tweddell. *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 52.

FLABBERGAST, *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **flabergast** ne.Sc.; and in forms **flabrigast** Per. (Jam.); **flappergast** N.Cy.[1] Nhp.[1]; **flobbergrast** Lan. 1. To astonish, bewilder, amaze; to perplex, silence, astound. *Gen.* in *pp.* Cf. **flambergast.**

ne.Sc. She was . . . flabergasted by the terrible facer I had just dealt her, Grant *Keckleton*, 69. Abd. I was nothing short of completely 'flabbergasted,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 207. Per. (G.W.) Frf. No wonder Gavinia was flabbergasted, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 302. Lnk. Why, it positively flabbergasted the whole lot, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 32. Ir. This presentment of the case somewhat flabbergasted Terence, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 170. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum. (J.D.) w.Yks. T'woman wor fairly flabbergasted when they fun it aht, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1872) 9; w.Yks.[2] Lan. Lookin bonnily confused un to some extent flabbergasted, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 41; 'We knoan th' dog cawn't ax fur a tikkit, but yo con fur him,—cawn't yo?' This flobbergrasted Sam, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 5, 1895) 7, col. 3. Not.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] When they told me the tale, I was so flabbergasted I couldn't get over it for ever so long. War.[2] Common; War.[3] Oxf.[1] Flab·nurgyaa·stid. Brks.[1], Suf.[1] Ess. He was hafe flabbergasted, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 99; *Gl.* (1851). Ken.[1], Dev.[1] Colloq. It has quite flabbergasted that Diet, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) 135. [Now we are 'flabbergasted' and 'bored' from morning to night, *Ann. Register* (1772) *New Words.*]

Hence **Flabbergastation**, *sb.* a state of amazement, astonishment, or perplexity.

Colloq. The ladies . . . were thrown into an incipient flabergastation, *R. Rattler* (1845) v.

2. To boast, brag; to gasconade.

Per. He's always flabbergasting [blowing his own horn] (G.W.); (Jam.)

3. In *pass.*: to be quite worn out with exertion, extremely fatigued. Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

FLABBERGASTER, *v.* and *sb.* Chs. Lin. War. Nrf. Wil. 1. *v.* To perplex, amaze, astonish; to scare, frighten. Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1], War. (J.R.W.) See **Flabbergast.**

2. *sb.* A state of amazement, surprise, fright.

Nrf. I raarly faar all of a flabbergaster, A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1859) 74.

3. Idle talk. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1]

FLABBING, *sb.* Yks. [fla·bin.] Flabbiness, lack of firmness.

w.Yks.[5] His fäace . . . wi its flabbing, wod fur awal the world 'a' geen yuh the idea of a bowl o' milk wi' t'crëam on i' a stäate o' loacomoation, 144.

FLABBOUS, *adj.* Shr.[1] [flæ·bəs.] A term applied to a loose, ill-fitting garment.

FLACH, see **Flig**, *v.*[1]

FLACHIN, *sb.* Or.I. [fla·χin.] A stroke given by something in the hand. (Jam.); S. & Ork.[1]

FLACHT, see **Flaught**, *sb.*[1,2]

FLACK, *sb.*[1] Rnf. (Jam.) Also in form **flaik.** A square plaid.

FLACK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **fleck** w.Yks.[5] s.Cy. (Hall.); **flock** Lei.[1]; **vleck** I.W.[1] [flak, flæk, flāk.] 1. *v.* To hang loosely; to flap or shake about. Cf. **flacker.**

Abd. The soaked curtains were flacking and flying in the great wind, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxxiii. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Clothes 'flack in the face' when suspended on a line, and driven by the agitation of the wind against the face. n.Bck. (A.C.) Bdf. Also employed to describe the operation of shaking out linen, with a view to getting rid of the creases (J.W.B.). Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Ess. An' jackets how they flack'd! Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 111; 'They things flack about so, they'll be torn all to mossels.' Said of clothes hanging up to dry (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

Hence (1) **Flacking**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the act of flapping or hanging loosely; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* flapping, loose, wide; (2) **Flacky**, *adj.* (*a*) flapping, hanging loose; (*b*) sloppy.

(1, *a*) Lei.[1] (*b*) Nhp.[2] A flacking big one. (2, *a*) e.An.[1] (*b*) War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[2,4], s.War.[1]

2. To flutter, flap the wings.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

3. To throb as a wound; to palpitate, pulsate heavily.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. 'How's your eye?' 'It kittles and flacks' (W.C.S.); w.Yks.[5] My leg flacks with pain.

4. To beat with a flail.

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii.

5. To comb.

Bdf. A girl who arranges her hair is said to 'flack' it (J.W.B.). I.W.[1]

Hence (1) **Flacking-comb**, (2) **Fleck-comb**, *sb.* a comb with very large teeth.

(1) Nhp.[1,2] Oxf. Grose (1790); Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 132; (J.W.B.) s.Cy. (Hall.) I.W.[1] (2) w.Yks.[5]

6. With *in*: to rake hay in a long row. Rut.[1]

7. *sb.* A blow with anything soft or pliant; a smart blow with the open hand. Nhp.[1,2], e.An.[1], Suf.[1]

Hence **Flack**, *adv.* with the noise of a sudden fall or blow.

Bdf. He fell flack down, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 132.

8. A throb, beat, pulsation; *fig.* hurry, haste.

m.Yks.[1] e.An.[1] John is always in a flack.

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *flaka*, to flap, to be loose, of garments, &c. (Aasen); so ON.]

FLACK, see **Flag**, *sb.*[2]

FLACKER, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **flecker** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] [fla·kə(r, fle·kər.] 1. *v.* To flutter, vibrate like the wings of a bird; to tremble. Cf. **flack**, *v.*, **flicker**, *v.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Wm. When she'd hed her fling, she flakker'd her wing, An' left me i' th' lurch, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 60. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] I never flacker my wings ower t'edge o' my awn nest [go beyond the bounds of my own circumstances]; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] T'cock flackered ower t'wall. e.Yks.[1] Ther was a lot o' bods altegither, an didn't they flacker, mun, when Ah let gun off amang em? m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] T'summer goose flackered at naya lile rate, ii. 285; Flackerin about like flay-craws, *ib.* 299; w.Yks.[3,5] ne.Lan.[1] To use the wings hurriedly as a bird does when taking hasty flight.

Hence **Flackering**, *sb.* a rapid motion of the wings. w.Yks.[1]

2. Of the heart: to beat fast, palpitate, throb. To throb or pulsate with pain. Also used *fig.*

Cum. But when I saw him scrawlen on the plain, My heart aw flacker'd for't, I was sae fain, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1743) 15; As suen as I hard that I was fairly flacker't like, *Willy Wattle's Mudder* (1870) 7. ne.Yks.[1] Mah feeat flackers sadly. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] My heart flackers. Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 327. n.Lin.[1] Well R——, how is your wife's foot?—Why m'm, it seäm'd a deäl better, but last neet she said 'at it flacker'd sorely.

Hence **Flackering**, *sb.* a throbbing, palpitation.

n.Yks.[2] A flackering at heart. w.Yks. That wur a sign o' what shoo called, A flackerin at hur heart, Preston *Poems* (1864) 19.

3. To flicker.

n.Yks.[4] T'cann'l flackered whahl Ah thowt it 'ud gan oot. ne.Yks.[1] What maks yon cann'l flacker seea? e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.); w.Yks.[1]

4. *Fig.* To hesitate, waver.

Wm. Haw strangely the mind of man flackers, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 75. n.Yks.[4] Ther's neea dependence on him, he flackers aboot sae. Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 327; n.Lin.[1]

5. *sb.* A flutter, vibration of the wings; a throb, palpitation or fluttering of the heart. Cum.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

[1. ME. *flackeren*, to flap, flutter.]

FLACKET, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. Also in form **fleckit** Sc. (Jam.) [fla·kit.] 1. A flask, a wooden or leather vessel; a small cask-shaped vessel for holding beer.

Sc. A small flask for carrying spirits (Jam.). n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] *Obs.* e.Yks. Foure flacketts (in the buttery), Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 176; e.Yks.[1] Carried slung over the shoulder, for use in the harvest field, &c. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4], Not.[1,2] Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.* n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] s.Lin. Fill two flackets wi' aäle, and tĕk wi' the next waggin for the haymekers (T.H.R.).

2. A small tub used for conveying oil.

w.Yks. About the same size as a 'flasket,' but one which has the top narrower than the bottom; and used for conveying oil only (W.T.).

[A flacket, *Uter formam habens doliarem*, Coles (1679); A flaket, *obba, uter, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

FLACKET, *sb.*[2] Chs.[1,2] [fla·kit.] A small board behind a cart.

FLACKET, *v.* and *sb.*[3] e.An. Amer. Written **flackert** Nrf. [flæ·kət.] **1.** *v.* To hang loosely; to flap or fly about. Also used *fig.*

e.An. (Hall.) **Nrf.** I see her go past flackerting with him last night, Spilling *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 72. **Suf.**[1] Women's ribbons or loose geer [*sic*] are said to 'flacket about.' 'She go flacketen about.'

Hence (1) **Flacketing**, (2) **Flacketty**, *adj.* disorderly, untidy; giddy, flighty.

(1) **Nrf.** What did he come past here with that great flackerting gal for? Spilling *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 69. **Ess.** 'A careless, flighty, flacketin girl.' Also used in disparagement of the trimming on a dress: 'a flacketin frill' (S.P.H.). (2) **Ess.** (J.F.)

2. *sb.* A tall, showy girl, whose clothes hang loosely about her.

e.An.[1] **Suf.**[1] Applied *fig.* to a dressy loose woman. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.]

FLACKEY, *sb.* Cum.[1] Chs.[1] Also in form **flecky**·Cum.[1] [fla·ki.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*; also in *comp.* **Flecky**·**flocker.**

FLACKEY, *adj.* Yks. [fla·ki.] Of meat: not first-rate, inferior, not in good condition. Cf. **fleaky.**

w.Yks. Applied more with reference to its being flabby instead of firm. Bacon that is wet and porky is called 'flackey.' I have also heard brawn called 'flackey.' It always carries a contemptuous meaning (H.L.).

FLACKIE, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **flakie, flakkie, flakky** Sh.I. [fla·ki.] **1.** A straw saddle-cloth or truss of straw, used to prevent the 'ereel' or 'cassie' from galling the horse's back.

Sh.I. I widna lat edder lass or wife carry up tatties, wark only for horses, as lang as I hed ane ta pit a wymegird an' flakkie on, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897); A'll redder travel, da flakky is ower hard for ony body ta sit apon, *ib.* (Aug. 13, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Or.I.** (Jam.)

2. A large mat, used for winnowing corn, made of straw bound by ropes of bent. Also in *comp.* **Flackie**·**corn.**

Sh.I. A lock o' auld cashies, flakies, an' meshies, an' ony idder truss dey cud get, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 7. **S. & Ork.**[1] A mat made of straw for whatever purpose, *ib. MS. add.*

FLADGE, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Also in forms **flatch** e.Dur.[1]; **flauge** (Jam.). [flad͡ʒ.] **1.** A large piece, a flake.

Ayr. She gied him a bannock an' a fladge o' cheese (Jam.).

2. *pl.* Snowflakes. e.Dur.[1] Cf. **flag**, *sb.*[3]

FLADYIN, *sb.* Irel. [fla·djin.] A piece of anything which is thin in comparison with its size.

Ant. Fladyin of bread and butter, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

FLAES, *sb.* Sh.I. Written **flais** S. & Ork.[1] A large flat rock in the sea. (W.A.G.); S. & Ork.[1]

[*Fles* in Shetland place-names denotes a flat skerry; see Jakobsen *Shetl. Dial.* (1897) 103. Norw. dial. *fles*, a skerry at times covered by the sea (Aasen); ON. *fles*, a green spot among bare fells (Vigfusson).]

FLAFF, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in forms **flauf** Sc.; **floff** N.I.[1]; **flowff** Ayr. Lnk. [flaf, Ir. also flof.] **1.** *v. intrans.* To flutter, fly about; to flap, wave.

Sc. On parson-written pages, That, flaffin', peeped oot frae the volume's edges, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 68. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** The watchfu' mate flaff'd i' the gale, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 56, ed. 1882; Bats come flaffin' through the fauld, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 111. **Fif.** The towns-colours, heiz'd on hie, Flaffin' and flamin' gallandlie, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 58; Are your little wings no wearit Fleein' high an' flaffin fleet? Douglas *Poems* (1806) 29. **Ayr.** Flaffan wi' duds an' grey wi' beas', Burns *Address Beelzebub*, l. 47. **Lnk.** Yer Leghorns a' flaffin' wi' ribbons an' veils, Watson *Poems* (1853) 46. **Lth.** Despair's black banner flaffs unfurled, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 161. **Edb.** Their duds in targets flaff upo' their back, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 196, ed. 1785. **Slk.** As strang as a spider's web that keeps flaffing in the wind beside a broken lozen, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 131; Forthwith in the air ye shall flaff, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 73. **Keb.** Ned's sign upo' the riggin' flaff'd, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 74. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A flag on a staff is said to flaff in the wind. The lowe flaffed agyen his fyess an' singed him.

Hence (1) **Flaffer**, *sb.* a duckling before its quill-feathers have grown; (2) **Flaffing**, *sb.* (*a*) a fluttering of the wings; a flapping, waving; (*b*) a palpitation or fluttering of the heart; (3) *to go flaff*, *phr.* to flap or flutter.

(1) [(They) become soon fledged over the body . . . but their quill-feathers do not appear for some time after. In this state wild ducklings, under the name of flaffers, make excellent sport, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 607.] (2, *a*) **Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **N.I.**[1] (*b*) **e.Fif.** The ither tak's a flaffin' at the heart whan she lies doon in bed, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. **Edb.** Shaking of the knees and a flaffing at the heart, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. (3) **Elg.** The neuk o' her apron gaed flaff to her e'e, Tester *Poems* (1865) 133.

2. *trans.* To flap or flutter the wings, &c.

Sc. There war four-an-twontie gray goss-hawks A flaffin their wings sae wide, Child *Ballads* (1892) IV. 470. **Abd.** The destroyer . . . was permitted to flaff his wings, and to craw on the midden-stead of carnal victory, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 39, ed. 1889; He flaft his wing o'er brae, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 64. **Mry.** The Chan'ry flaffin' out its wings, an' still sae proudly craws, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 54. **Fif.** Thou . . . flaff't thy wings, and in a crack, Flew frae th' unsicker stance, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 5. **Lnk.** Still flaffs his wings, an' loups, an' sings, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 101. **Dmf.** Will flaff a clout in a creature's eye, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 21. **Ant.** The geese were flaffin' their wings, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**[1] 'Had yor skemy oot an' myek him flaff his wings.' Boys, in luring pigeons, flaff their caps to imitate a fluttering bird.

3. Of the wind, &c.: to blow in gusts, to drive; to fan, blow up. Also used *fig.*

n.Sc. Lat hail or drift on lums and winnocks flaff, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 6 (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Dmf.** And Love in youthfu' breasts was flaffing A mutual flame, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 55; The free win' flaufs the foam frae the billow, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 11.

Hence **Flaffin**, *sb.* any very light body; a flake of whatever kind.

Fif. Whar flaffins sma' wad dreichly float, *MS. Poem* (Jam.).

4. To shoot forth; to go off as gunpowder, with a flash or puff.

Fif. The powther flaffed off, Tennant *Card. Beaton* (1823) 28 (Jam.).

Hence **Flaffing**, *ppl. adj.* puffing, suddenly shooting forth.

Lth. Frae the mouth o' him in a second there shot a flaffin' flame an ell lang, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 207.

5. *sb.* A flutter or flapping of the wings, &c. Also used *fig.* one who 'flaffs' or flutters about, a fop.

Sc. The flaff o' the leaflet, Donald *Poems* (1807) 5. **Frf.** Wi' the sudden flaff o' the canvas a' the lichts but ane were blawn oot, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 168, ed. 1889. **Fif.** He saw, and gave his wings a flaff, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 25. **Cld.** (Jam.)

6. A sudden gust or puff of wind; a flash. Also used *fig.* an instant, moment.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] A flaff o' ween cam in o's face. **Per.** Five years hae gane, aye, every flaff o't, Spence *Poems* (1898) 165. **Slg.** Then I felt a flaf o' wind, It smote me on the face, Towers *Poems* (1805) 54. **s.Sc.** Seen wanderin in the mark and aye vanishin like a flaff o' lichtnin, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 380. **Lnk.** A flaff o' win' to fill the wame, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 22; A flowff o' wander'd win cam in, *ib.* 14. **Slk.** Gin I ever, for a flaff, in the Park, forgot my ain cosy bield, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 63. **Gall.** His act is but a flaf o' wind, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxvi; Taking the door after her with a flaff that brought a bowl to the stone floor, *ib. Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 202. **N.I.**[1] 'Lichenin' flaff,' a flash of lightning. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

7. A light blow or stroke; a buffet, fillip. Also used *fig.*

Bnff.[1] He got a flaff o' the cheek wee the aul' brod o' a beuk. **Ayr.** Mony a gowl I hae to get frae my grandfather, and mony a flowff i' the haffet frae auld Auntie Lily, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 30. **Lnk.** Nor min' a self-important flaff O' crabbit critics, Watson *Poems* (1853) 97.

[1. Scho hir transformyt in lyknes of a fowle . . . Can fle and flaf, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, IV. 159.]

FLAFFER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [fla·fər.] **1.** *v.* To flutter; to move with an awkward, rustling motion.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** Tell me how ye warstled clear O' bloody fiends and flaffered here? Spence *Poems* (1898) 157. **n.Cy.** A creature all in white . . . that 'flaffered and flew,' *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 202; **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Reet fra the Spital to the clouds It flaffered very suen, man, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 298; It flaffer'd out at neets, man, Robson *Bards Tyne* (1849) 342; **Nhb.**[1]

Hence **Flaffering**, *ppl. adj.* fluttering.

n.Sc. Lav'rocks blythe on flaff'rin' wing, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 89 (Jam.).

2. *sb.* The act of fluttering; a wing, that with which a bird flutters or flies.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** The birds had their flaffers, the ships had their sails, Milne *Sngs.* (1871) 110.

3. *Fig.* A pound note.

Slg. Just seven flaffers i' the year, Taylor *Poems* (1862) 42.

FLAG, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Eng. In form vlag- **Brks.**[1] [flag, flæg.] **1.** A name given to var. plants: (1) the yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*; (2) the blue seggin, *Iris fœtidissima*; (3) the leaves of the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*; (4) a *gen.* term for iris, sword-grass, reeds, and other such waterside plants.

(1) **Yks. w.Yks.** There's such a sight o' flags by t'river side (W.M.E.F.). **Not., Lin., s.Bck., Dev.**[4] (2) **Dev.**[4] (3) **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (4) **n Lin.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Flag-basket,** a basket made of river-side flags; (2) **-plant,** the yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus.*

(1) **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Shr.**[1] I've bought satchels an' made bags fur school till I'm tired, an' now I'll get a flag basket an' see if that 'll las' 'em. **Oxf.**[1] In which men carry their dinners to the fields, *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] Used for conveying fish, &c. (2) **Lin.** (B. & H.)

3. A leaf; a blade of wheat.

Midl. Uncle's corn was an utter failure that year—just a mass of half-rotten straw and 'flag.' Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 80. **War.**[3] The broad blade or leaf at the base of the stalk of any kind of white straw crops. It is most conspicuous in crops which have been 'laid' early in the season. **Bdf.** The growth of the thin corns shewed an evident inferiority both in the length of the stalk and broadness of the flag, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 371. **Hrt.** The oat has a strong large stalk and ear, also a broad flag, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. **Wil.**[1] The wheat was then showing a beautiful flag. . . . The flag is the long narrow green leaf of the wheat, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) i.

Hence **Flaggy,** *adj.* applied to corn that grows so luxuriantly that the blade is large and thick. **Nhp.**[1 2]

FLAG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **flack** Lakel.[1 2] Cum.[1] Nrf.; **flak** Cum.[1]; **fleg** w.Yks. [flag, flæg, fleg, Cum. flak.] **1.** *sb.* A piece cut out of or pared off the sward; a turf, sod.

s.Sc. A large sod, put at the back of the fire, is called a flag (Jam.). **N.Cy.**[1] Formerly used for thatch. **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[1 2] **Cum.**[1] Used to cover the ends of thatched houses, and in covering up potatoe pits, and as a top covering for common dry walls; **Cum.**[2] **n.Yks.** In spring, grass will unavoidably grow on the edges of the flag or sod, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 145. **e.An.**[1] A portion of the surface of heathy land turned up by the spade, and heaped to dry for fuel. **Nrf.** A 'flagg' is the top spit of a marshy meadow; a 'turf' is cut down after the 'flagg' is skinned off, Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv; (A.G.F.); The grass is very bad there; just cut out a few fresh flags and put them down (W.R.E.); Grose (1790); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); Ray (1691); Coles (1677). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **s.Cy.** Bailey (1721). **Hmp.** Harrowing before burning shakes much earth from the flags, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXIII. 357; **Hmp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Flacker,** *sb.* a person who cuts and spreads turfs or 'flacks.' Lakel.[1 2]; (2) **Flagging,** *vbl. sb.* the act of covering an embankment grass-plot with sods. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. A turned furrow, a slice of earth turned back; the portion of clover land turned once by the plough.

Yks. The dibbler . . . makes two holes in each flag, at the distance of three inches the lengthway of the flag, Hunter *Georgical Ess.* (1803) II. 355, in *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 22. **e.An.**[1] The surface of a clover lay of the second year, turned up by the plough. The wheat for the next year's crop is dibbled into the flag. **e.Nrf.** The flag—the provincial term for the furrow turned—is always turned toward the unplowed ground, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 142. **Suf.** The flag, as the furrow slice is called, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 25; Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] 'One hole on a flag,' means one row of holes dabbled or dibbled on each of such portions for dropping the seed wheat into. 'Two holes on a flag' are also common. **e.Suf.** Dibble beans one row on each flag, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXIII. 27.

3. A flat slab of stone or hard material; a flag-stone; *pl.* the side-pavements or footways of a street so paved.

Frf. A bundle o' strae kept his heid frae the flags, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 55. **Ayr.** Their hauns soon cam to an iron ring that was rivetted in a flag, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 259. **Nhb.**[1] A flake of sandstone used as a roofing tile; sometimes called a 'Northumberland flag.' 'The flags' is the common name for the side-walk of a street when paved with flat stones. **n.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'rooads an't flegs, *Yks. Comet* (1844) 52; That roag wur nivver t'man To fotch a coil, ur scar a fleg, Preston *Poems* (1864) 6. **Lan.** P'rambilater behanged! . . . I never see one but I could like to punce it off th' flags, Brierley *Out of Work,* i. **Not.**[1] It's easier walking on t'flags. **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Flag-hopping,** street-walking; (2) **-post,** sandstone suitable for splitting into flags for the pavement or for roof-tiles.

(1) **w.Ir.** How do I know that, you flaghoppin' jade? Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 199. (2) **Nhb.**[1]

5. Salt-mining term: a very hard kind of marl found near the first bed of rock-salt.

Chs. A shaft is sunk until the 'flag' or 'bean metal' has been pierced, and the brine is tapped, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1892) 263; **Chs.**[1]

6. *v.* To pave with 'flags.'

w.Yks. All't rooads abaht here is fleg'd, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Flagging,** *sb.* pavement laid with flag-stones; (2) **Fleggers,** *sb. pl.* workmen who put down slabs of stone for pavements.

(1) **War.**[3] Walk on the flagging, it is cleaner than in the road (2) **w.Yks.**[5] T'next thing he did wur to get t'Highway Surveyors to send t'fleggers an' pāavers i' front o' his residence, 163.

[1. Flagge of þe erthe, *Terricidium, Prompt.* ON. *flag,* the spot where a turf has been cut out (Vigfusson).]

FLAG, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. [flag.] **1.** *sb.* A flake, esp. a flake of snow.

Cai.[1] **ne.Sc.** When snow is falling in flakes ('flags') the saying is that the folks in Orkney are plucking geese, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 154. **Mry.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1] What big flags is comin' doon. **n.Yks.**[1 2] **ne.Yks.**[1] It snew i' girt flags. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

2. *v.* To snow in flakes.

Bnff.[1] It flaggit on a' day, yesterday, an' the day afore.

[1. Cp. Dan. *snee-flage,* flake of snow.]

FLAG, *sb.*[4] Sc. A contemptuous term for a woman, a slut.

Abd. Win up, win up my ae foul flag, Child *Ballads* (1894) V. 213.

FLAG, *sb.*[5] Lon. Nrf. [flæg.] An apron.

Lon. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 218. **Nrf.** (W.W.S.)

FLAG, *sb.*[6] Lon. Cant. [flæg.] Fourpence.

Lon. The orator pulled out a tremendous black doll, bought for a 'flag' (fourpence) of a retired rag-merchant, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 251. **Cant.** Coles (1677); *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

FLAG, *v.*[3] Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Shr. Also Som. Dev. Also in forms **fleg** w.Yks.[5]; **vlag** w.Som.[1] n.Dev. [flag, flæg, w.Yks. fleg, w.Cy. vlæg.] To grow weary; to droop, fade.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.**[5] 'What! flegging on't benow!'—weary by this time! 'Reckons o' wawaking all t'twenty mile,—am telling him he'll fleg, afoar he's gotten t'horf ower.' **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.** Them plants you rem'led is flagg'd wi' th' sun on 'em (M.P.). **War.**[3] You must water those young plants, they are all flagging. **Shr.**[1] If yo' lāven them flowers i' the sun they'n flag.

Hence (1) **Flagged,** *adj.* flabby, limp, loose, flaccid; (2) **Flagging,** *prp.* flapping, waving; (3) **Flaggy,** *adj.*, see **Flagged.**

(1) **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** Thy skin oll vlagged, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 74. (2) **Dev.** (Hall.) (3) **w.Som.**[1] Vlag ee. **nw.Dev.**[1]

[(3) *s'Afflaquir,* to wax flaggy, limber, feeble, Cotgr.]

FLAGARIE, see **Fleegarie.**

FLAGE, *sb.* w.Yks. [flēg.] A large piece of wool in the fleece. (E.G.)

FLAGE, see **Fleech,** *v.*

FLAGELUTE, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A very small rent or hole in a garment.

FLAGGED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Knotted, entangled.

'The band is all flagged:' derived, it is said, from the tangle of flags or water-plants in dikes (R.E.C.).

FLAGGER, *sb.* Lan. Chs. [fla'gər.] A bum-bailiff.

Lan. It could calculate to a week when the 'Alma' newly opened . . . would have the 'flaggers' in the house, Brierley *Out of Work,* i; Occas. used (S.W.). **Chs.**[1] 'Got the flaggers,' having the bailiffs in the house.

FLAGGET-BASKET, *sb.* s.Lin. A 'flag' basket slung over the shoulders of workmen, used for carrying tools, &c. (T.H.R.)

FLAGGON, *sb.* Irel. Also written **flagon**, **flaggan**; and in form **flagger**. The yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

Ir. Two bunches of water flaggons on which the inexperienced swimmers trusted themselves in the water, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 277; The flaggers and bulrushes waving their swords and spears fast by, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 115; Fashion quaint ornaments for her dresser of various flaggers and bulrushes, *ib. Idylls* (1892) 146. **Ant.**, **Ldd. Frm.** (B. & H.)

FLAGHT, see **Flaught**, *sb.*[2]

FLAGON, *sb.* Nhb. Also Som. **1.** A tin water-can.

Nhb.[1] Still known in places.

2. A small wooden barrel, used to hold a man's daily allowance of cider, varying in size from one quart upwards.

Som. He had been home to farm . . . to draw cider, and was riding out with the flagons strung together on either side of the saddle, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 154.

FLAGON-BUN, *sb.* Sc. A bun baked in a can among hot water.

Frf. The masterpiece went to Mrs. Dinnie, baker, in return for a flagon-bun, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 418; (G.W.)

FLAGRUM, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A blow, thump.

FLAGSIDE, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *flagside of a split haddock*, the side without the bone.

FLAH, FLAICH, see **Flaw**, *sb.*[5], **Fleck**, *sb.*[2], **Fleech**.

FLAIGHT, FLAIK, see **Flaught**, *sb.*[1], **Flack**, *sb.*[1]

FLAIK-STAND, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) The cooling vessel through which the pipes pass in distilling; a refrigerator.

FLAIL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also Som. Dev. Aus. [flēl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Flail-capping**, the leather attached to the upper end of the 'flail-souple'; (2) **-hinging**, the leather thong by which a 'flail-souple' is attached to the hand-staff; (3) **-souple**, the movable arm or 'swingle' of a flail.

(1) **Cum.**[1] (2) **Cum.**[1], **Wm.** (B.K.) (3) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** A lang flail-souple full'd his neif, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 108.

2. The threshing-stick or 'swingle' of a flail or 'drashle.'

Som. The part of the dreshel which actually threshes the corn (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] It [vlaə·yul] is the short, thick club with which the blow is struck, having a raw-hide loop fastened by a thong at one end, through which the middle bind passes, and so connects it with the capel and handstick. **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. *Fig.* A tall, ungainly person.

Bnff.[1] Sometimes used in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad; as, 'He's nae an ill flail o' a cheel aifter a'.'

4. *v.* To beat, strike, thump, thrash.

Ayr. Davie ne'er fashed his heid, an' juist flailed awa, till he ran him in wi' a breenge amang the lasses at 'e Gowkha', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 233. **Cum.** Draper hed a fashin eh flailin his scholars when they desarvt it, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 3. [**Aus.** He was a quiet little old roan. . . We soon got sharp enough to flail him along with a quince stick, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. i.]

Hence (1) **Flailer**, *sb.*, *fig.* a settler, poser, 'floorer'; (2) **Flailing**, *sb.* a beating.

(1) **Ayr.** The auctioneer's reply was a flailer to the factor, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1801) I. 106. (2) **Cum.**[1]

FLAIL-BASKET, *sb.* e.An. A soft basket made of woven rushes, &c., used by workmen to carry their tools. Cf. **frail**, *sb.*[1]

e.An. (E.G.P.); **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.)

Hence **Flail-basket-stick**, *sb.* a short curved stick, used for carrying a 'flail-basket' over the shoulder.

e.An. (E.G.P.) **Nrf.** I slung my flail basket-stick at her, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 179; (M.C.H.B.)

FLAIN, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Arrows. Cf. **flane**.

Five hundreth flain into a flight, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) I. 162. [Heo letten gliden heora flan, LAȝAMON (c. 1205) 1844. OE. *flān*, arrows, *pl.* of *flā*.]

FLAIP, FLAIPER, see **Flap**, *v.*[1], **Flapper**.

FLAIR, *sb.* Sc. The skate, *Raia batis*.

Fif. *Raia levis*, the skate or flair, SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 119 (JAM.). [OFr. *flair*, 'sorte de poisson, le flet' (GODEFROY).]

FLAIR, see **Flear**, **Fleer**, *v.*[1], **Flare**, *v.*[2]

FLAIRACH, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] Also in form **fleerach**. [flē·r-, flī·rəχ.] **1.** *sb.* A person of giddy disposition, who talks a great deal in a shrill voice, and makes much ado about little.

The word takes the form of fleerach, with a slight shade of meaning indicating greater disapprobation.

2. *v.* To act as a 'flairach.'

FLAIRDY, *v.* Sc. [flē·rdi.] To coax, cajole, flatter.

Gall. She cuitled Tam Lindsay, an flairdied him an' spak' him fair, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxii; Sugarin' the weans, an' flairdyin' the auld wives, *ib. Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 370.

[Cp. ON. *flārð*, falsehood, deceit; *flærðar-orð*, false (but fair) language (VIGFUSSON); Sw. *flärd*, deceit.]

FLAITCH, see **Fleech**, *v.*

FLAITE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Cum. e.Cy. s.Cy. To affright, scare.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851). **e.Cy.**, **s.Cy.** (K.) **s.Cy.** BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); RAY (1691).

[Till the Lord by his terrors flaite her, ROGERS *Naaman* (1642) 138.]

FLAITHER, *v.* Per. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To use wheedling or fawning language.

FLAK, see **Flag**, *sb.*[2]

FLAKE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **flaik** N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] nw.Der.[1] Nhp.; **fleak** N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[2 3] s.Chs.[1] Not.[1 2] n.Lin.[1] sw Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1 2] Shr.[1] Hrf.[1] Glo.[2]; **fleck** N.Cy.[1] Der.; **flecak** n.Yks.[2 3] w.Yks.[1]; **fleek** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **fleeok** w.Yks.[1]; **fleigh** Lan.[1]; **fleike** w.Yks. Lan.; **fleke** Cum.[1]; **fleyk** w.Yks.[2 4]; **vlake** Glo.[1 2]; **vliake** Dor.[1] [flēk, fleək, fliək, flīk.] **1.** *sb.* A hurdle, esp. a hurdle made of wattled-work or sticks interwoven together.

Abd. [He] saw ye, ae night, loup the flake, COCK *Strains* (1810) 1. 118. **e.Lth.** I fand An'ra Wabster sittin on the tap o' the flakes smokin his pipe, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 211. **n.Cy.** A hurdle or gate made of riddes or wands or other small wood (K.); KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **Nhb.** My father sprang o'er the bucht flake to be near the lasses, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137. **Cum.** For greenhue, being liberty of cutting green wood or brushwood, in the forest, for fences, hurdles, or flakes, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 149; The Cumberland hurdles have four bars and the hurdles are joined to each other by a most ingenious and simple contrivance of a bar of wood. They are not called hurdles but 'flakes,' BUCKLAND *Notes and Jottings*, 41. **n.Yks.**[1] Properly such as are composed of wattled-work, or sticks interwoven together; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2 4] **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 273. **ne.Lan**[1], **Chs.**[1 2 3], **Stf.** (J.K.) **Der.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297; The smaller poles find a vend for making fleaks or hurdles, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 132; (J.K.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (J.H.B.); The shepherd's moved them there fleaks sin' yesterday (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1 2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** The fleaks in the gapsteads, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 265. **n Lin.** What'n ă addle-heäd he is; the softy duzn't knaw th' differ atwixt ă fleäk an' ă tray (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] The difference between a tray and a fleäk is that the former is made of wooden bars mortised into the heads, and the latter of wicker-work. **sw.Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] The end o' the house were nought but fleaks some years back. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** (P.G.D.); **Nhp.**[1] Fleak and hurdle are perfectly distinct, though they both serve the purpose of a temporary inclosure. A flake is formed of unpeeled hazel, or other flexible underwood, closely wattled or interwoven together, between stakes, like basket-work. A hurdle is composed of bars of split wood resembling a gate; **Nhp.**[2], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1 2] **Wil.** He had scarcely fallen ten feet before he was brought up by a flake, which is a stronger kind of hurdle . . . made much like a slender gate, JEFFERIES *Bevis* (1882) xii; **Wil.**[1] A frame, barred with ash or willow spars, somewhat resembling a light gate, used as a hurdle where extra strength is needed. **n.Wil.** The word 'hurdle' is confined to the wattle hurdle of split hazel sticks (E.H.G.). **Dev.** Advt. in *Dev. and Exeter Gazette* (June 8, 1889): Wanted, several dozen wattled hurdles, locally called 'flakes,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889). [Another form of flake, more extensively employed, has five rails; . . . the Scotch flakes answer both purposes, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 237.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Flake-head**, the strong upright stake at either end of a 'flake' or hurdle; (2) **-hurdle**, a hurdle made of closely intertwined brushwood or twigs.

(1) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (2) **Nhp.**[1] A hurdle thatched with straw; principally used for making 'hurks' for sheep. **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Wil.**[1] Flake hurdles are used to divide a field,

or for cattle, the ordinary sheep hurdle being too weak for the purpose. **Som.** (F.T.E.)

3. *pl.* Temporary folds or sheep-pens.

Sc. Thus denominated, because properly made of rods wattled together, so as to resemble hurdles, though also sometimes made of spars (JAM.). **Elg.** For making flakes or paling for folding sheep in summer, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 109 (JAM.). **Slg.** When our shepherds flit their flockes they flit their flaikis, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) ix, ed. 1843. [I divide my yard by flakes, and keep the forward and backward ewes apart, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXVIII. 484.]

4. A hurdle or wickerwork apparatus used by clothiers, &c., to beat their wool upon; a 'swing.'

w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); It [the wool] was then laid on a hill-side, beaten with sticks, and put into a swing or 'fleyk' to tease it and open the fibre, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 466; **w.Yks.**[3] An article of wickerwork like a gate, used for opening the staple, and beating the dust out of wool, which was placed on it and beaten with two sticks; **w.Yks.**[4] **Cmb.** In the ancient woad mills near Wisbech the balls of woad were [1883] put to dry on twists of hazel twigs, called fleaks (F.D.).

5. A hurdle or arrangement of branches, on which flax was formerly dried over a fire. **N.I.**[1]

6. A temporary gate set up in a gap.

Gall. (A.W.) **n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **s.Chs.**[1] Two upright posts with crossbars fitted into them; a frequent substitute for a gate.

7. A platform or shelf of rough supports, made of fir-poles, covered with branches, used for drying fish on.

[**Nfld.** Each codfish is split, salted, and laid open on these flakes . . . to cure, VINCENT *Newfoundland* (1892) ii; (G.P.)]

8. A space allotted to a stall in a market-place.

N.Cy.[1] Aw've had a flaik in this market thur sixty year. **Nhb.**[1] So denominated to this day by the fishwomen in Newcastle.

9. A thatched shed; a wall of timber used to protect washers of ore from the weather.

Der. Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 273. **n.Der.** Outside, under a thatched shed, or fleak, as it was called, some women . . . were hard at work breaking the freshly gotten ore with heavy hammers, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) iii.

Hence **Flaking**, *sb.* boughs or branches laid crossways on the rafters of a shed before thatching over. **e.An.**[1]

10. A flood-gate.

Nhb.[1] The use of fleaks appears in the weiring of rivers. 'The remains of this mill and the fleaks may still be seen in the Wear at Finchale. The fleaks are large, rudely-shaped oak trees, fastened down in the water with iron cramps, hurdle-wise,' *Arch. Aeliana*, I. 202. **Cum.** For the water rail and fleak at Greening . . . John Hellin of Birkelose shall either hang a fleak to meet at midwater, HODGSON *Paines* (1884) 33; **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]

11. A frame or rack suspended from the ceiling, on which oat-cake, bacon, &c., is laid to dry. Cf. **cratch**, *sb.*[1] 6, **creel**, *sb.*[2] 2.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] Flakes also were laths adapted to lay barley cakes upon. Barley cakes were first baked on the 'gairdel,' then they were toasted before the fire, being placed on the 'bake-sticks'; afterwards they were laid on the flakes to dry. **Cum.** The bacon fleck fell on his back, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 12; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Lig 'em on t'fleeaks; **n.Yks.**[3] A sort of hurdle hung in a horizontal position in a kitchen just below the ceiling on which to deposit bread, bacon, dried herbs, &c. **e.Yks.** In the kylne . . . one peare of fleakes, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 171. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lewk't up at t'bread fleyk, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1880) 43; (M.F.); **w.Yks.**[1] He teuk 'em, as they laid at fleeak, for round bits o' leather. Yan on 'em glents his ee up at bread fleeak, ii. 300; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** A 'flake' or 'fleigh,' well-thatched with crisp-looking oat-cakes, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 45; **Lan.**[1] A shelf, or a number of cords stretched between two pieces of wood upon which to hang oatcake. 'The domestic arrangements included boilers, flour and meal coffers, apple arks, and oat-cake fleak, oaten cake and breadforming a considerable portion of their ordinary diet,' HIGSON *Gorton Hist. Rec.* (1852) 12. **ne.Lan.** Oat-cakes that hung on the brade fleygh over his head, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 311; **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

12. A frame, above the chimneypiece, for holding a gun.

Gall. (JAM.) **Keb.** Frae the flake, aboon the ingle-en', He whips the carabine, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 26.

13. *pl.* The extra sides of a cart.

Lan. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107.

14. A bar of wood set horizontally in the ground, with holes to take the 'soles' of a hurdle, while the maker wreathes it.

Dor.[1] **Som.** Wreath hurdles are called flake hurdles, from the flake into which the uprights are stuck for the purpose of holding them in place for the wreathing (F.T.E.).

15. Hatting term: a small wicker grating used for colleeting the 'bowed' wood. **Chs.**[1] See **Bow**, *sb.*[2]

16. *v.* To make 'flakes' or wattled hurdles. **Wil.**[1]

[**1.** Fleyke or hyrdylle, *flecta, crates, Prompt.*; A fleke, *craticula, Cath. Angl.* (1483); *Fines pro occupatione communis soli super le Tymberhyll cum* flekys, hyrdellez et bordes, *Nott. Rec.* (1478) II. 302. ON. *fleki* (also *flaki*), a hurdle or wicker-work (VIGFUSSON); Bremen dial. *flake*, 'alles was aus Zweigen geflochten ist' (*Wtb.*).]

FLAKE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Yks. Lin. Suf. Sus. In form **fleeak** n.Yks.[2] [flēk, fliək.] **1.** *sb.* A portion or part of anything; a scrap; a section, slice.

n.Yks.[2] 'A fleeak of fish,' a slice. **Lin.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Flake-cake**, short-cake. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

3. Cleft wood. **Sus.**[1]

4. *v.* To pull off the skin; to strip to the skin; to go too thinly clad.

n.Yks. (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[2] 'Fleeak'd i' bed,' laid naked. 'Fleeaking in bad weather,' going out too thinly clad. ['Fleakt off,' a school phrase; to have the skin fetcht off by whipping, KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

Hence **Flaking**, *sb.* (1) a slight covering or thin boarding; (2) an exposure to cold by throwing off bed-clothes, &c.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **n.Yks.** Thoo's givin that bairn a fleeakin (T.S.).

FLAKE, *sb.*[3] I.Ma. A patch of sand among rocks under water.

The mermaids, and the way they were singin; And the little bells going ding-a-lingin on the flakes, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 178.

[Norw. dial. *flag* (also *flak*), a broad sand-bank (AASEN).]

FLAKE, *sb.*[4] Sc. A ray, flash.

Per. His banner white Is flung to the breeze like a flake of light, *Harp of Per.* (1893) 67.

FLAKE, *v.*[3] Lan. Chs. Shr. [flēk, Chs. flīk.] **1.** To lie horizontally; to bask in the sun, before a fire, &c.

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 274. **Chs.**[1] To flake on the grass is to lie down on the grass. One who is lazy in the morning and will not get up is described as 'lying flaking i' bed.' **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭr)z nuwt ky'aats lahy·kn bet·ŭr til lahy i yŭr laap· ŭn flee·k ŭfoa·r dhŭ fahy·ŭr [There's nowt cats liken better till lie i' yur lap an' fleek afore the fire]. **Shr.**[1] I seed a ruck o' lads an' dogs flakin' o' that sunny bonk o'er-anunst the pentice.

2. To romp; to be on the spree. **Chs.**[1]

FLAKE, *v.*[4] Irel. Also Aus. To strike, beat.

Ir. Then he'd flake her, and the childher would be in an uproar, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 93. [**Aus.** She'd . . . go at him, flaking him right and left as he turned, and edge him off towards the other cattle, BOLDREWOOD *Sydney-side Saxon* (1891) viii.]

FLAKETT, *sb.* Glo. Wil. A wicker hurdle; a kind of spar-hurdle. See **Flake**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

Glo.[1] **Wil.** Occasionally used instead of flake (G.E.D.).

FLAKKER, *v.* Cum. [fla·kər.] To laugh heartily, as a child does.

Ah couldn't sooa mickle as flakker, an theer ah sat glooran at t'oald woman, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 122; **Cum.**[1]

Hence **Flackered**, *ppl. adj.* rejoiced. *Gl.* (1851).

FLAKY-SPAR, *sb.* Shr.[1] The cale-spar, *Calcic carbonate.*

The name is very likely due to the manner in which its beautiful rhomboidal prisms sever or flake.

FLAM, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **flaum** n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1]; **flawm** n.Yks.; **floam** s.Dur.; **flum** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] Cor. Amer. [flam, flæm, flām.] **1.** *sb.* A sham story, a fabrication; nonsense, humbug; flattery, cajolery, 'blarney.' Cf. **flim-flam.**

Sc. My friend . . . and his letter, may be all a flam, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xiii. **Frf.** Tommy had told her he would say it, but that it was all flam, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 87. **Rnf.** Her love was only flam, Och hone a ri! BARR *Poems* (1861) 229. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A tale now I'll tell without any flam, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1886) 23;

Nhb.[1] Let's he' nyen o' yor flum, noo. s.Dur. Now nane o' thy floam (J.E.D.). Cum.[1] Wm. He roondt on me An' sed, many lots o' flam, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 49. n.Yks. He had a deal o' flawm about him (I.W.); As to Betty Murgatroyd that's a flam, Ah dusna care a booton for her, Fetherston *Smuggins Fam.* 41; n.Yks.[1] Sometimes, if not always, with the implied idea of falsehood rather than simple hollowness; n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] Lan. Ger eawt, wi thy flam, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 30. ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Its o' flam, he munno make me believe that (S.W.); You'll make up for your skulkin' away, by a bit of flam, as usual, Bamford *Walks* (1844) 179. Chs.[1] Nah then, none of thy flams; Chs.[3] n.Lin. Was it all a flam? Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 144; n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] Lon. But that is all flam, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 367. Ken. (K.), Ken.[1] w.Som.[1] Kau·m naew! noa·un u yur flaam·, lat·s noa· dhu rai·ts oa ut [Come now! none of your cramming, let us know the rights of it]. Dev. You can't cram me with your flam, *w.Times* (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2. Cor. What was that she said of a woman's soul? A fine piece of mechanism not to be breathed on. That is flam! Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* (1887) xi; I wonder ef aw do main et f'rall or es et all flum? Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i. Slang. All girls are full of flam, Hood *Poems* (ed. 1862-3) *I cannot bear a gun.*

Hence (1) **Flam-tongued**, *adj.* flattering, humbugging, deceiving; (2) **Flaumy**, *adj.* given to extravagant praise.

(1) Lan. A gawsterin flam-tunged flitteryed, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 61. (2) n.Yks.[2]

2. *v.* To flatter, cajole; to deceive, humbug.

Sc. You are flammed and flouted and beggared up, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xxxv. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] He's ony flammin; Chs.[3] Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 706. Ken. To flam one off (K.); Ken.[1]

Hence (1) **Flamm'd**, *pp.* cheated by plausible representations; (2) **Flammerers** or **Flammers**, *sb. pl.* sycophants; wheedlers; (3) **Flaumers**, *sb. pl.* exaggerators, puffing vendors; flatterers. n.Yks.[2]

[1. A flam, *fabula, praetextus*, Coles (1679). 2. To flam one, *deludo, frustror* (*ib.*).]

FLAM, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. In form **flaam** Sh.I. [flam.]

1. *sb.* A sudden puff or gust of wind. Cf. **flan(n.**

Sc. It blows squally, as the flams o' reek flappin' down the lum may tell ye, *St. Kathleen* (1820) III. 110 (Jam.). Sh.I. Da flaams o' wind 'at wis comin' aboot da neuk o' da hoos, *Sh. News* (Jan. 7, 1899). Cai.[1], Ags. (Jam.)

2. *v.* To blow in gusts or sudden puffs; to fly out and in.

n.Sc. Used with respect to any cutaneous eruption, when inconstant as to its appearance (Jam.). Cai.[1]

Hence **Flamming**, *ppl. adj., fig.* dipping in and out.

Per. Then Charon he sets on his flamming oars, Smith *Poems* (1714) 59, ed. 1853.

FLAM, *sb.*[3] Nhb. [flam.] A heavy fall; a violent stroke. Also used *advb.*

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Doon went his puzzen'd mistriss flam, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 357; Nhb.[1]

FLAM, *sb.*[4] Ken. Sur. Sus. [flæm.] A small net used in ferreting rabbits. Also in *comp.* **Flam-net.** Cf. **flan**, *sb.*[1]

Ken. He had netted us some new flams for ferretting, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 83. Sur.[1] Sus. The flam got caught in the stam [stump of a tree] (R.B.); Sus.[1]

FLAM, *sb.*[5] Nhp. Oxf. Brks. [flæm.] A low marshy place near a river.

Nhp.[1] Called also a 'pan.' Oxf. Low, watry, rushy places are freq. call'd flams by persons (esp. such as deal in meadows and cattle) in and about Oxford. . . Of such kind of flams there were abundance on the south side of the city, even beyond Fryer Bacon's study, the causey being not raised so high as at present, nor that way so much frequented (the flams hindering), as now a days, Hearne *Gl. P. Langtoft* (ed. 1810) (s. v. Flom); Common at Islip (Hall.). Brks. A bed of rushes or weeds below the bank of the Thames (C.W.).

FLAM, *sb.*[6] Cor. [flæm.] A flame.

Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 435; Cor.[2]

Hence **Flam-new**, *adj.* brand-new, 'fire-new,' quite new.

Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 435; Cor.[12]

FLAM, *sb.*[7] e.Yks.[1] [flam.] A broad-brimmed hat. Cf. **flan-hat**, s. v. **Flan**, *adj.*

Sun's sī parlus hot, Ah'll put mī flam on.

FLAM, see **Flawn.**

FLAMB, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **flam(m** and in form **flame** (Jam.). **1.** To baste roasted meat. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Every man flames the fat sow's arse, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 366; She . . . brandished the iron ladle with which she had been flambing the roast of mutton, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii; To baste roasted meat, while it is before the fire, by dripping butter on it (Jam.).

2. To besmear oneself with the food which one is eating. Cld. (Jam.)

[1. Fr. *flamber*, to flame, to baste (meat) with flaming of hot scaulding lard (Cotgr.).]

FLAMBERGAST, *v.* Yks. Also in forms **flamergast, flamigaster, flammergast, flammigaster.** [fla·məgast, ·ə(r).] To amaze, dumbfounder, astonish, take by surprise. *Gen.* in *pp.* See **Flabbergast.**

w.Yks. Ther's soa monny different notions abaat what is right wol aw'm flamigaster'd amang it, Hartley *Budget* (1869) 76; Lijah wor fair flammergasted. He couldn't help but admire her, but he couldn't tell what to say, *ib. Clock Alm.* (1894) 28; Thear wor sich a rush te th' spice shops wol old Sarah wor fairly flamergasted, *ib.* (1889) 47; Aw wor soa flammigasterd wol aw didn't know what to say, *ib. Tales*, 1st S. 32; w.Yks.[3] 'Dash my buttons! ah wur fair flambergasted when ah clapt me ee's on him—worn't ah Bill?' 'Ne'er wur soa flambergasted, nivver.'

Henee **Flambergastration**, *sb.* bewilderment, astonishment, amazement.

w.Yks.[5] Cob's fāace went thirty year owd in a minnit to the flambergastrāation o' the owd fellah, 68.

FLAMBOY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A torch, 'flambeau.'

Edb. Leery-light-the-lamps was brushing about with his ladder in his oxter, and bleezing flamboy sparking out behind him, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x.

[Fr. *flambeau*, a link of wax, having neither any rosen in it, nor wooden handle unto it (Cotgr.).]

FLAMBUSTERED, *pp.* Cor. Excited, agitated.

w.Cor. I'm so flambustered I can hardly speak, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 5.

FLAME, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Se. Nhb. Also Wil. Also in form **vlame** Wil. [flēm.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Flame-stone**, a stone screen in front of a blacksmith's hearth, to protect the smith's face from the heat of the fire.

Nhb. Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 390; Nhb.[1]

2. A species of carnation.

Edb. Sic flow'rs o' sorts ane seldom sees, Flecks, flames, bussards and picketees, Wi' strong carnations, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 89.

3. *v.* To blaze, shine out; to appear bright. Also used *fig.*

Fif. The town's colours, heiz'd on hie, Flaffin' and flamin' gallandlie, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 58. Ruf. To flame as an Author our Snab was sae bent, He ne'er blinn'd a styme till he gat it in prent, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 132.

Hence **Flaming**, *ppl. adj.* (1) showy in dress; (2) used as an intensitive.

(1) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). (2) Lnk. The flamin' gowk! the big wean! Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 99.

FLAME, *sb.*[2] Dor. [flēm.] A pron. of 'phlegm,' a cold.

Upon the whole they were less inconvenienced by 'wuzzes and flames' (hoarses and phlegms) than when they had lived by the stream, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 5.

FLAME, see **Flamb.**

FLAMFOO, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) Any gaudy trapping or ornament in a woman's dress; a gaudily-dressed woman, whose chief pleasure consists in dress.

FLAMIRING, *sb. ? Obs.* Gmg. An eruption of the nature of erysipelas.

Collins *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 222.

FLAM(M, FLAMMIGASTER, see **Flamb, Flambergast.**

FLAMMATION, *sb.* n.Cy. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] Inflammation.

FLAMMOCK, *v.* Yks. Also Dev. Also written **flamak-, flammack-** Dev.; **flammak** Dev.[1] [fla·m-, flæ·mək.] To go about in a rough, untidy, or slovenly manner. See **Flummock**, *v.* **3.**

e.Yks.[1] Ah deeant knaw hoo thoo hez brass to gan flammockin aboot seeah.

Hence (1) **Flammacking**, *ppl. adj.* untidy, rough, disreputable-looking; (2) **Flammakin**, *sb.* a slattern, a rough untidy woman.

Dev. (1) A flammacking ill-conditioned kit we were, Maddox-Brown *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 251. (2) She . . . should have nothing else till she had finished 'th' learst scran on't, tha daft, heedless flamakin!' *ib. Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. v; Dev.[1]

FLAMMY, *v.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **flammin.** [fla·mi.] To praise, pet, coddle.

FLAMP, *adj.* Or.I. [flamp.] Inactive, in a state of lassitude. (Jam); S. & Ork.[1]

FLAMTAG, *sb.* Wil.[1] [flæ·mtəg.] A slatternly woman.

FLAN, *sb.*[1] Nhp.[1] [flan, flæn.] A small round net, placed over a hole, to catch a rabbit when it bolts. Cf. **flam**, *sb.*[4]

A larger net of the same kind, set at the mewse of a hare, or at a gate-way, bears the same name.

FLAN, *sb.*[2] Shr. [flan, flæn.] **1.** Strata in Lightmoor Winsey Pit.

Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199.

2. *pl.* Stony pieces of coal that will not burn.

Shr.[1] No ŏŏnder theer's no fire, that coal's nuthin' i' the world but flans.

FLAN, *adj.*, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. n Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. [flan.] **1.** *adj.* Shallow, flat.

Rxb. (Jam.) Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1] They gave us fry't eggs and collops in a flan dish. w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1] Shallow, and with sloping sides, as a pan.

2. Broad, wide.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks. He's a fine flan head, and a pure brown greaun, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 360.

Hence **Flan-hat**, *sb.* a large hat with a flapping, wide brim, worn by farmers' wives. m.Yks.[1] Cf. **flam**, *sb.*[7]

3. *v.* To spread or expand at the top; to widen upwards, as the sides of a bowl, &c. Also used *fig.*

n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] How she does flan with that gown of hers! A flower-vase 'flans out' at the top.

Hence *Flann'd dish, phr.* a large flat dish of common red earthenware.

w.Yks.[1] Ther dogs... soss'd up a gay soap o' blue milk and lopper'd ream, out of our girt flann'd dish, ii. 300.

4. *sb.* A shallow. n.Cy. Grose (1790).

FLANCANTERKIN, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] The white rot. (Hall.)

FLANCH, see **Flange.**

FLANCHING, *prp.* Oxf.[1] [flā·nʃin.] Cutting apart the fingers of Woodstock gloves ready to close.

FLANDERS, *sb.* Lin. In *comb.* (1) **Flanders chest**, a carved or ornamented chest; (2) — **storm**, a heavy fall of snow coming with the wind from the south.

(1) n.Lin.[1] *Obs.* One fflaunders chist, *Invent. Thomas Teanby of Barton-on-Humber* (1652). It is probable that 'flanders' does not in all cases indicate that these chests were of Flemish manufacture, but only that they were carved, or otherwise ornamented, after the manner of the Flemings. (2) [Heavy falls of snow occur, however, with the wind direct from the south, but they are always accompanied with cold, and such are usually termed 'Flanders storms,' Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 147.]

FLANE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **flain.** An arrow. Cf. **flain**, *sb. pl.*

Sc. But mony a gory wing or e'en Shaw'd Kenneth's flane was sure, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 197; Flane and flane alternately In red heart-blood were wet, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 43. Abd. Leitch lent the ba' a loundrin lick, She flew fast like a flain, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 5.

[Brutus sette on his flon, Laȝamon (c. 1275) 311. OE. *flān*, an arrow (*Beowulf*); ON. *fleinn.*]

FLANG, *v.* e.An. [flæŋ.] **1.** To kick, strike out; to slap.

e.An.[1] Ess. A horse is said 'to flang and kick about' (W.W.S.); *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125.

2. To 'slam' a door. Suf. (Hall.)

FLANGE, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also in form **flanch** Nhb. Dur. [flanʒ.]

1. *sb.* A projection or rim of any kind; the brim of a hat.

Nhb., Dur. The crease or raised part of the rim of a wagon or tub wheel. Also broad rims at the end of 'flanged' pumps, by means of bolt holes through which the pumps are bolted together, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1] Shr.[2] An obtruding part of any machine.

2. *v.* To project out; to extend in a sloping direction; to spread, diverge or increase in width and breadth.

Cum.[1], Chs.[123], nw.Der.[1], Shr.[2]

Hence (1) **Flanging-pan**, *sb.* a large earthenware bowl used for milk, making bread, &c. Lan. (H.W.); (2) **Flangy**, *adj.* of a vessel: broad and shallow. s.Chs.[1]

FLANK, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Cum. [flaŋk.] In *comp.* (1) **Flank-hole**, mining term: a bore-hole made from the side of a place where there is a danger of holing into old workings, which may contain accumulations of gas or water; (2) **-smit**, a mark made on the flanks or sides of sheep to show ownership.

(1) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Also a hole put in the flank or side of a drift to widen it by putting in a shot, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (2) Cum. Sheep who, in spite of the raddle, and earbit and flank-smit have wandered astray, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 390.

FLANK, *sb.*[2] Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **flonk** Hmp.; **flunk** Wil.[1]; **vlank** w.Som.[1] Dev. [flæŋk, vlæŋk.] A spark of fire; a spark from burning wood. Cf. **blank**, *sb.*[1], **flinks**, *sb. pl.*

Hmp. (H.C.M.B.); (H.W.E.) Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] 'Twas a mercy sure 'nough tother rick had n a-catcht—the vlanks was blowin all over the place. Dev. Th' vlanks da come out o' th' chimley, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 154, ed. 1871.

[Felle flaunkes of fyr, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 954 in *Allit. P.* 64]

FLANKER, *sb.* Dor. Som. Nfld. Also in form **vlanker.** A spark of fire. See **Flank**, *sb.*[2]

Dor. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; Dor.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1883). [Nfld. Sparks coming from a chimney (G.P.).]

FLAN(N, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [flan.] **1.** *sb.* A sudden gust or squall of wind from the land. Also used *fig.* Cf. **flam**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. *Gen.* applied to those gusts which come from the land, esp. from high grounds in the vicinity of the sea, or from a defile between them (Jam.). Sh.I. When ... the Laird of Monness was in a boat with nine or ten persons, a flann, or blast off the land, came with such force against the sail as to overturn the vessel, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 165, ed. 1891; Also tho' the wind be not so strong, there will come flanns and blasts off the land ... which beating with a great impetus or force upon their sails, overturns the boat, Brand *Desc. Sh.I.* (1701) 81 (Jam.); Wi fleein flans o nge, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 94; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Flanny**, *adj.* gusty, squally.

Sh.I. It was a gale of wind, flanny from the south-west, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 45; S. & Ork.[1]

2. A sudden gust or down-draught in a chimney.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 261; (A.W.) n.Sc. A flan o' reek (Jam.). Abd. They a' drive to the ingle cheek, Regardless o' a flan o' reek, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 4; (W.M.) Fif. There was a sough, like flann or flaw, As in he whihher'd through the wa', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 25. e.Fif. A gless o' ta guid Ferintosh or Glenlivat wi' a flan o' peat-reek in't, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. Slg. A flan o' reek, Or boiling water's caldron smeek, Muir *Poems* (1818) 12.

3. *v.* Of the wind: to come in gusts.

Sc. The wind's flannin down the lum (Jam.).

[Icel. *flana*, to rush; *flan*, a rushing (Vigfusson).]

FLANNEL, *sb.* Yks. War. e.An. Hmp. I.W. [fla·nl, flæ·nl.] **1.** Used *attrib.* in *comp.* (1) **Flannel-flower**, (2) **-jacket**, (3) **-plant**, the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus.* Also called **Adam's, Old Man's, Our Saviour's, Poor Man's Flannel** (q.v.).

(1) Sus. (2) Nrf. (3) Hmp.[1], I.W.

2. The leaves of the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus.* Suf.

3. A coarse oatcake. Also in phr. *flannel and jonta.*

w.Yks. Flannel an jonta an ... tooa clate, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 14; w.Yks.[2]

4. A pikelet. War.[2]

FLANNEL, *v.* Not. [fla·nl.] To beat soundly; to cudgel.

s.Not. Flannel 'im well; mek 'im shout (J.P.K.).

Hence **Flanneling**, *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing.

A gie'd 'im summat like a flanneling (*ib.*).

FLANNEN, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **flainen** Ayr.; **flannin** Sc. Dur.[1] n.Yks.[3] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Stf. w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; **vlannen, vlannin** Som. [fla·nən, -in, flæ·nən, -in.] Flannel. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. A flannen sark (Jam.). Sh.I. Takin' aff a flannin' shaald, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898). Cai.[1] Elg. Sax flannin sarks, Couper

Poetry (1804) II. 91. **Abd.** Een like twa holes in a brunt flannen clout, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 196. **Per.** Faulds o' flannen, Spence *Poems* 1898 5. **Ayr.** An auld wife's flainen toy, Burns *To a Louse*, st. 6. **Lth.** Weel clad wi' flannen-coat an' cowl, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 6. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[2], **n.Yks.**[3], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[12], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Stf.** If y'on look roun' bymeby . . . y'on see a feller i' flannin's, Murray *Nov. Note bk.* (1887) 53. **nw.Der.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12], **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] And I'll have some print for two tidies, and some flannen. **Nrf.** I must get some flannen (D.W.L.). **Dor.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] U pees u flan'een vur tu mack u flan'een shuurt [A piece of flannel to make a flannel shirt]. **Dev.**[123], **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.**[1] A flannin shart; **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Flanninette**, *sb.* flannelette.

Sh.I. I wid see his new flanninette, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898).

[She found Dorus, apparelled in flanen, Sydney *Arcadia* (c. 1585) II. ii. 1. Wel. *gwlanen*, woollen material.]

FLANSH, *v.* Mry. (Jam.) To flatter, wheedle.

FLANT, FLANTER, see **Flaunt, Flaunter.**

FLANTUM, *adj.* Lei.[1] [fla·ntəm.] Flabby, flaccid.

The choild's flesh is very flantum.

FLANYER, *v.* I.W.[2] To flourish, brandish.

He's out there flanyeren about wi' a sparrod.

FLAP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **flaip, flep, flipe** Sc. (Jam.); **flype** Frf.; **vlap** Brks.[1] [flap, flæp.] **1.** *v.* To strike with a sudden blow, esp. with any soft, light article. Cf. **flop**, *v.* **5.**

Fif. Wi' peck and straik, and dusche and dird, They fore'd and flappit to the yird That spulyier aad fae: Wi' angry bill, and wing there till, They wapp't and swapp't, and flapp't and slapp't, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 62. **Nhb.** But now they just pop in a hole And flap her doon at yence wi' pouther, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33; **Nhb.**[1], **Brks.**[1]

2. To come upon suddenly; to take by surprise.

Bnff.[1] Fin wee wir gain' i' the feedle [field], we cam upon a liverock's nest, an' flappit ir sittin' on't.

3. To fall suddenly; to flop.

Bnff.[1] Fin he saw's father comin', he flappit amo' the girs. Flap doon, an' nae lat thim see 's. **Elg.** Sittin' back he gaed a stotter—Ower he flappit on the fleer, Tester *Poems* (1861) 150. **Frf.** His legs he twisted in a knot, Till smack ane gae a sma' jerk, Then o'er he flypit like a sot, Morison *Poems* (1790) 24.

4. To let a thing fall suddenly; to close or shut with violence.

e.Yks.[1] Shut deear or it'll flap teea, there's sike a wind. Gan an fassen back shuth-ers, they're flappin aboot like onny-thing. **n.Lin.**[1] To throw down any flat thing in such a way as to make a noise. He flapped th' newspaaper doon upo' th' floor. **e.An.** To flap a froize, to turn it in the pan without touching it (Hall.).

5. To fly, use the wings. Used *fig.*

Elg. I say, old chap, ye'd better flap, Or Sou'ward tak' yer tack again, Tester *Poems* (1865) 158.

6. To turn inside out. Abd. (Jam.)

7. *Comp.* (1) **Flap-apple**, a turnover: (2) **-daniel**, a careless, untidy person; (3) **-gate**, a small gate swinging without fastenings between two posts; (4) **-jack**, the lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris.*

(1) **Hrt.** Turnover, or flap-apple, or meat pasties, Ellis *Cy. Huswfe.* (1750) 19. (2) **Cum.**[1] (3) **w.Som.**[1] Called also kissing-gate. (4) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. **Suf.** (Hall.)

8. *sb.* A smart blow or stroke given with something flat and broad; a slap. Cf. **flop**, *sb.* **15.**

Slk. He has gotten an ill-faur'd flaip, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 153, ed. 1866; A blow caused by a fall and producing a dull flat sound (Jam.). **Nhb.** Thur nivver war a lad se smart, Aw nivver got a flap, mun, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 25; **Nhb.**[1] He hadn't his lessons off; so he gat his flaps at skyul. **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lan.**[1] **Brks.**[1] A gin I a vlap on the yead wi' a writin' book. **Hmp., Dev.** Also a stroke with anything that is flabby, Grose (1790 *MS add.* (M.)

9. An instrument with which butchers kill flies. n.Lin.[1]

10. A slight touch or breath of cold.

e.An.[1] I have got a flap of cold. The cold has touched or struck me; **e.An.**[2] We speak also of a 'flap of wind,' a cold caught by exposure to a current of air.

11. A flash of lightning. Cor.[12]

12. A fall, esp. a fall on to a soft substance. Also used *fig.*

Slk. Ye wad gang to the boddom of the linn wi' a flaip, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866; Keep us from . . . foul flaips and stray steps, *ib.* 405. **Rxb.** An unbroken fall by which one is not much hurt; conveying the idea of one falling flat on the ground and also of the ground being soft or moist (Jam.).

Hence *to play flap down, phr.* to fall down suddenly with a dull noise.

Edb. Then play flap down on his broadside, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi.

13. Applied to var. things hanging loosely and fastened only by one side.

Nhb.[1] A manhole door in a pit. A 'flap-ower-tyeble' is a table with a folding leaf. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.** A diminutive door to a small cupboard or opening into an enclosure, more commonly hinged at the bottom to turn down, but hinged at the top or side it would still be called a flap (S.W.). **Nhp.**[1] The leaf of a table.

14. The fall or front to an old-fashioned pair of trousers. Wm. (B.K.), w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Lan. (S.W.) **15.** The lap of a coat. Sc. (Jam.), w.Yks.[5] **16.** Of hay: the portion cut at one time. Som. (W.F.R.)

17. A tea-crumpet.

Shr.[1] I went to see the poor owd Missis las' wik, an' fund 'er busy makin' flaps, so I buttered 'em off the bak'stwun.

18. A large, broad mushroom, prob. *Agaricus arvensis.* Also the *Peziza cochleata.*

e.Yks.[1] The flat mushrooms from which ketchup is made, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (B. & H.), **Chs.**[13], **e.An.**[1], **Sus.**[1]

FLAP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Suf. [flap, flæp.] **1.** *v.* To wander about aimlessly; to gad about.

Cum.[1] She's just flappan' up and down an' o' about nought. **Suf.** She don't flap about [of a quiet, steady girl] (C.L.F.).

2. *sb.* A young giddy girl; a hoyden.

Nhb.[1] A woman or girl who does not settle down to her domestic duties, but goes gadding about, and is *gen.* one of slatternly habits. **Dur.** (Hall.), **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** She's a regular flap (I.W.).

FLAPADOSHA, *sb.* Yks. [flapədō·ʃə.] An eccentric, showy person with superficial manners. Also used *attrib.*

m.Yks.[1] Such flapado'sha ways—I have no patience with them. **w.Yks.**[2]

FLAP-DOCK, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **flap-a-dock** Dev.[4]; **flap-dick** w.Som.[1]; **flappa-dock, flapper-** Dev.[4]; **flappy-** w.Som.[1] Dev.[4] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

w.Som.[1] 'Like a dum'ldary in a flappydock,' is a common simile to describe a busy, bustling, fussy, noisy person. **Dev.** Most likely from the manner in which children inflate and burst the flower. I knew an old countryman once who compared a prosy preacher to 'a drumble drane 'pon a flappadock' (B. & H.); **Dev.**[4] **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

FLAPING, *prp.* Nhp.[1] Making a noise in drinking liquids with a spoon. Cf. **slorp.**

FLAP-JACK, *sb.* Chs. Lin. War. Shr. Glo. e.An. Sus. Som. Amer. In form **flop-** Glo. **1.** A pancake, fritter, esp. an apple turnover.

n.Lin.[1] **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); *Gl.* (1851). **e.An.**[1] A broad flat piece of pastry. **Su.**[1] Sugared apples, baked without pan, in a square thin piece of paste, with two opposite corners turn'd over the apple, or flapped so as to form a 'three square' flap-Jack or turnover (s.v. Apple-Jack). **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] Apples baked without a pan, in a thin piece of paste, with the two opposite corners turned over or flapped, so as to make a 'three-square.' **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); A fried cake made of batter, apples, &c., Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Flaup'-Jaak. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 392.]

2. A crumpet; a large flat cake made of dough.

Chs.[1] Macclesfield, but not in very *gen.* use. **s Chs.**[1] A flat cake baked in a pan. **War.**[3] Applied to any large thin cake. **Shr.**[1]

3. A flat, thin joint of meat, as the breast of a lean sheep or calf. e.An.[1]

[**1.** At last by the skill of the cooke it is transform'd into the forme of a flap-jack, which in our translation is cald a pancake, Taylor *Jack-a-Lent* (1620) I. 115 (Nares).]

FLAPPER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **flaiper** Sc. (Jam.) Bwk.; **vlapper** Brks.[1] [fla·pər, flæ·pə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A heavy, resounding fall; the noise of a heavy fall; a blow.

Slk. (Jam.), **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Who was gaan teh tak that yap's impidence an lig doon wih't adoot a flapper? Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 141.

2. A young bird of any kind only just able to fly, esp. a young wild duck. Also used *fig.* Cf. **flopper**, *sb.* **5.**

Slk. 'The ducklings?' 'Ca' them flappers . . . puir beasts that couldna yet flee—and therefore are ca'd flappers,' CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 97; An auld drake and an auld dyuck, wi' about a dizzen flappers, *ib.* II. 370. ne.Lan.[1] Young birds just able to try their wings before flying. Rut.[1], Nhp.[1], Wor. (J.R.W.) Brks.[1] A young partridge just able to fly. Applied in joke to a girl of the bread-and-butter age. e.An.[1] Nrf. A couple of flappers start out from a clump of rushes and take a short flight across the Broad, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 68; Since both of 'em [the owls] was hunting, I knowed there must be flappers, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 170; Get the dows [pigeons] out of the locker when they are flappers (W.R.E.). e.Suf. (F.H.) Sus. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 124; Sus.[12] Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY; Hmp.[1] e.Hmp. To hunt flappers, or young wild ducks, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 114, ed. 1853. [From the rapidity with which young ducks 'scutter' along the surface of the water, using both feet and wings, they are called by sportsmen 'flappers,' JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 500. Aus. I was off the old pony and into the water like a teal flapper, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. iii.]

3. An under-petticoat. See **Flopper**, *sb.* 6.

n.Dev. A few Welsh flannin' vor a flapper, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 69.

4. A flat piece of leather on a stick, used by butchers for killing flies. Nhb.[1] Cf. **flap**, *sb.* 9.

5. *pl.* Clappers for frightening birds.

w.Som.[1] The loose parts are *gen.* called the flappers, while the entire implement including the handle is 'a pair o' clappers.'

6. *pl.* Pieces of wood which the fishermen strap over their boots when they walk on the shingle. Sus.[1]

7. *v.* To flap, flutter; to quiver. Also used *fig.* See **Flopper**, *v.* 1.

Cai.[1] To flap or flutter with noise. Lth. I fand out where my heart lay soon eneuch · it flappert about like a fresh-run sea-troot wi' a hook in its mooth, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 187. Bwk. Huzzies gaen spangin and flaiperin about wi' white muslin frocks on, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. Slk. And flapperit as he flew, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 320; Flappering ower the purple fells, *ib. Queer Bk.* (1832) 2. Cum.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Flapper't**, *ppl. adj.* nervous, frightened. Cum.[1]

FLAPPER-BAGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. The burdock, *Arctium Lappa.*

Dmf. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 143.

FLAPPER-DOCKS, *sb. pl.* Lan. The large leave of the coltsfoot.

Science Gossip (1882) 164. [Prob. *Petasites vulgaris* is meant (B. & H.).]

FLAPPERGAST, see **Flabbergast.**

FLAPPERY, *sb.* Yks. [fla·pəri.] The minor appurtenances or equipments of dress.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] His hat, his gloves, his stick, and all the rest of his flappery. m.Yks.[1]

FLAPPY, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. [fla·pi.] 1. Of things: flapping about; uneven, unsteady. Also used *advb.*

Nhb.[1] The carpet's lyin' aall flappy. n.Yks. T'eleeas is varry flappy (I.W.).

2. *Fig.* Of persons: wild, unsteady, flighty, harum-scarum.

N.Cy.[1] An old flappy body. Nhb. Applied to a person's character, as 'a flappy lass' (R.O.H.). n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] Sha's a flappy body.

Hence (1) **Flappy-sket**, *sb.* an immoral woman; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-tongue**, *sb.* one whose word cannot be relied on. n.Yks.[4]

FLAPS(E, *sb.* and *v.* ? *Obs.* Bdf. 1. *sb.* An impertinent fellow. (HALL.)

2. *v.* To 'cheek' a person, to speak to him impertinently. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 133; (HALL.)

[1. You are a flapse to terme my son so, BROME *New Acad.* (c. 1650) iv. (NARES).]

FLAPSY, *adj.* *Obs.* Bdf. 1. Flabby. (HALL.)

2. Lazy, clownish; ill-bred, ill-natured. Cf. **flaps(e.**

A great flapsy fellow, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 155; 'A great flapsy fellow,' a great looby, a lob-cock, also a churlish ill-natured clown, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[2. Cp. EFris. *flaps*, 'ein Körperlich u. geistig schlafter u. schwacher Mensch' (KOOLMAN), G. *flapps*, 'schimpfende Bez. eines groben ungeschliffnen Menschen, Schlaps' (SANDERS).]

FLARCH, see **Fleech**, *v.*

FLARE, *sb.*[1] Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Lon. Wil. Som. Cor. Also written **flair(e** Cor.[12]; and in forms **fleeur**, **fleeurn** Oxf.[1] [fleə(r), fliə(r).] 1. The internal fat of a pig before it is melted down to make lard, the 'leaf' of a pig, the 'flick' or 'fleed.'

Nhp.[1] The fat inside the loins of a pig; that which encircles the kidneys. When 'tried' or rendered down, it is called seam or lard. Glo.[1] The membrane covered with fat in a pig's stomach. Oxf.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.), Wil.[1] Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1883). Cor.[12]

Hence **Flare-cake**, *sb.* a cake made of flour and 'flare' or unmelted lard.

Lon. Some stock their trays with flare-cakes, which are round cakes, made of flour and 'unrendered' lard, and stuck over freely with currants, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 199.

2. The caul or thin skin of the intestines of animals, used for covering 'bake-faggots,' &c. Wil.[1]

FLARE, *sb.*[2] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Saliva. (HALL.)

FLARE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **flar** Oxf.[1]; **fleer** n.Yks. Lan.; **vlare** I.W.[1] Som.; **vliare** Dor.[1]; **vlyaare** Brks.[1] [flēr, fleə(r).] 1. *v.* To blaze, burn up, flame, used esp. of a candle.

Ir. All the fire that was dead in the sky seemed flared up to a burnin' agin, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 115, ed. 1893. n.Cy. (J.W.); (J.L.) Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Oxf. (G.O.) Brks.[1] The candle wunt vlyaare till a done gutterin'. Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125. s.Cy. The candle flares, GROSE (1790). I.W.[1] Zee how the candle vlares. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Of a candle—to burn wastefully, as in a strong draught. Of a fire—to blaze up. 'Jim, look zee how the can'l do vlary—put vast the winder.' 'Hon th' old linhay catched, we zeed twadn no good vor to try to do nort; and my eyes! how he did vlary, sure 'nough!'

2. *Fig.* To make a giddy display; to dazzle.

Ir. 'Herself with a great big red poppy cocked on top of her bonnet,' inserted Mrs. Tom, 'fit to flare the sight out of your eyes,' BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 23. n.Yks. Ah essent patience te see her gahin' fleerin aboot, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37. Lan. What mun hoo fleer about in a fine cap for? BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) ii. Nhp. And pilewort flares around the hill, Beside the sleeping lamb, CLARE *Rur. Muse* (1835) 63.

Hence **Flarin'**, *ppl. adj.* showy, gaudy (*not* used of colour).

w.Yks.[1] Ive naa patience wi' ther flarin way o' donnin now a days, ii. 297.

3. With *out*: to use intemperate language. Brks.[1]

4. To stream out like hair in the wind. Dor.[1]

5. *sb.* A flame.

Oxf.[1] Invariably used for flames.

Hence (1) **Flaregee**, *sb.* a candlestick; (2) **-lamp**, *sb.* a hanging lamp, used on street stalls; (3) **-up**, *sb.* a lighted torch.

(1) e.An.[1] (2) Lon. She, a flare-lamp in either hand, danced dances on a discarded lover's winkle-barrow, KIPLING *Badalia, Herodsfoot* (1890) 3. (3) Ant. (W.H.P.)

6. A combustible made to be burnt as a night-signal at sea.

Nrf. We kept burnin' flares, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 118; We never carry no lights, only a 'flare,' EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 100; 'Flares' are burned sometimes to warn mariners on bad nights, RYE *Cromer* (1889) 10.

FLARE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. n.Cy. Also written **flair**; and in forms **flairy** Fif. (JAM.); **flyre** n.Cy. 1. *v.* To coax, cajole, flatter.

Fif., Lth. (JAM.) Rxb. I'm no come here To seich and sab and flare and vow, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 5.

Hence **Flairing**, *ppl. adj.* cajoling, flattering; boastful.

Edb. Some flairing wife now tells how she Did win a Kemp most manfully, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 15, ed. 1801. n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

2. *sb.* Flattery, cajolery; boasting.

Lth. (JAM.) Edb. Soon find out, in spite o' flare, Wharfrae they come, and what they are, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 23. Slk. An' then at ony start or flare Thou wad'st hae worried furiouslye, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 99.

[1. Bremen dial. *flätern*, *flären*, 'plaudern, unnütz Gewäsche treiben, und damit seinen Nächsten durchziehen' (*Wtb.*); EFris. *flären*, 'schwatzen, verrathen' (KOOLMAN).]

FLARE, see **Flear.**

FLARNECKING, *ppl. adj.* Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Flaunting with vulgar ostentation; giggling.

FLARRANCE, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A bustle, great hurry. (Hall.)

FLARTCH, FLASGET, see **Fleech**, *v.*, **Flasket**.

FLASH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr. Also in forms **flass** Nhb.[1]; **flosche** w.Yks.; **flosh** Sc. w.Yks. Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] [flaʃ, floʃ.] **1.** A pool, shallow sheet of water; a swamp, marshy pond. Cf. **flush**, *sb.*[2]

Cai.[1] **Gall.** A body of standing water grown over with weeds, reeds, &c., but which has acquired no solidity (Jam.). **Keb.** And powheads spartle in the oozy flosh, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 12; Some set astride on stools are push'd along Upo' the floored flosh [icy loch], *ib.* 173. **Wmb.** An open stretch of water among reeds (W.M.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** There is a pond on Brierley Common near Barnsley called the Flashes, and the adjoining field is called Flashes Close (S.J.C.). **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] The 'Flosh Meadows' in several parts of Furness. **s.Lan.** A hollow boggy place, grown over with rushes and flags (S.B.). **Chs.** A pool formed by the subsidence of salt-mines, *Chambers' Jrn.* (Dec. 1888); From settlements of the land caused by salt-works 'in some places large lakes, called flashes, are formed, some of them more than 200 acres in area and gradually extending,' *Dublin Review* (Apr. 1889) 431, in *Lin. N. & Q.* (Oct. 1891) 249; **Chs.**[1] The word often occurs in place names. There is a field in Mobberley called 'The Flash.' There is also an old public-house at Butley, near Macclesfield, now known as the 'Orange Tree,' but which old people speak of as 'The Flash'; **Chs.**[23], **s.Chs.**[1] **Lin.** The word flash is common to indicate a small lakelet or piece of shining water. The waters that lodge in wet seasons on Brumby West-common are called flashes, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 362; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] There is a mere called Ferry Flash, near Hardwick Hill. **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] A title given to a part of the Severn above the town of Shrewsbury which [forms] a kind of lake.

2. A pit nearly grown up with reeds and grass; also in *comp.* **Flash-pit.**

Lan.[1] **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

[**1.** Plasche or flasche, where reyne water stondythe, *torrens, lacuna*, *Prompt.* OFr. *flache*, 'petite mare d'eau sans profondeur,' Hatzfeld (s.v. *Flaque*); see also La Curne.]

FLASH, *sb.*[2] Edb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A depository for timber.

FLASH, *v.*[1], *sb.*[3] and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Nhp. War. w.Cy. Oxf. e.An. s.Cy. Ken. Cor. [flaʃ, flæʃ.]

1. *v. reflex.* To pride or plume oneself, show oneself off.

War.[2] Don't yō' flash yerself so with yer noo boots.

2. To lash, strike smartly.

Sc. Get ye gone, you dogs, or else I'll flash you, *Pitcairn Assembly* (1766) 17.

3. To trim a hedge.

Nhp.[1], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** To cut off the lower parts of the bushes which overhang the bank or ditch. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

4. *sb. pl.* The small globules of molten iron which drop from the blacksmith's anvil during the process of welding and become concretionary. Nhb.[1] **5.** *pl.* The hot stages of a fever. s.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] See **Flush**, *sb.*[2] **15.** **6.** In phr. *a flash of rain*, a sudden, short shower of rain. Cor. (J.W.)

7. A supply of water from locks and weirs on the Thames to assist the barges; also used *attrib.*

s.Cy. Grose (1790); Used on the upper Thames between Lechlade and Oxford. In going down the river, as it is called locally, the boats have to shoot a number of weirs, as in places there are no locks but simply a number of floodgates stretching across the river in grooves made in the bottom of the river, so that they hold back the water until it is up to flash-mark. On the appearance of a boat or boats coming down the person in charge of the weir lets go the weir-tackle and this swings to one side, and the boat or boats go through with a rush, and if one of them has the misfortune to 'run to hill,' the flash is lost, and the boat or boats have to wait for another flash, which in summer-time may mean two or three days; but if all goes well, and the boat clears the weir, it travels on with the first flash from weir to weir as long as the flash will last (S.S.B.); Two flashes and no more may be penned for or drawn in a week, and those only on such days and at such hours and in such manner as the Conservators appoint, *Thames Conservancy Bye-Laws* (1898). **Oxf.** People speak of 'flash day' and 'flash morning' G.O.).

Hence (1) **Flashing**, *sb.* the process of letting down a flash of water to enable boats to pass over the shallows of a river; (2) *to make a flash, phr.* to let boats down through a lock.

(1) **Oxf., w.Cy.** This operation . . . was employed on the Thames and the Severn. The stanches on the Severn were removed in 1842, but some stanches are still in existence on the Thames above Oxford, where they chiefly serve for keeping up the water-level in summer, Harcourt *Rivers* (1896) I. 65. (2) **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

8. A coloured braid used for decorating the manes and tails of cart-horses.

Ken. In the trade I believe it is called London, and the navvies at work on the L. C. & D. R. Maidstone-Ashford line in the early eighties, I am informed, called it 'flash' (P.M.).

9. *adj.* Proud, hasty, impulsive. w.Yks.[2], Stf.[1]

10. *Comp.* (1) **Flash-goods**, the goods sold by 'flashmen' or pedlars; (2) **-men**, a gang of gypsies or pedlars; (3) **-talk**, the slang dialect used by 'flashmen.'

Stf. (1) *Manch. Courier* (July 18, 1890) in *N. & Q.* (1896) 7th S. x. 146. (2) The country around his [John Brindley's] home was infested with two gangs of pedlars. Those . . from the village . . Flash were known as 'flashmen,' *ib.*; In a wild district between Macclesfield and Buxton, there is a village called Flash, surrounded by unenclosed land. The squatters on these commons, with their wild gipsy habits, travelled about the neighbourhood from fair to fair, using a slang dialect of their own, Taylor *Wds. and Places* (1885) xvi. (3) *ib.*

FLASH, *v.*[2] Chs.[1] [flaʃ.] To put small sheets of lead under the slates of a house, where they join the chimneys or a wall, to prevent the rain running into the joint.

FLASHER, *sb.* Cor. [flæ·ʃə(r).] The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*. See **Flusher**.

Swainson *Birds* 1885 48.

FLASHY, *adj.*[1] Sc. Wil. [fla·ʃi, flæ·ʃi.] In *comp.* (1) **Flashy-fiery**, flashing like fire; (2) **-heats**, sudden hot flushes.

(1) **Elg.** Flashy-fiery wax'd his een, Tester *Poems* (1865) 150. (2) **Wil.**[1] Hot flushes, that come and go when one is feverish and weak, as a woman after her confinement.

FLASHY, *adj.*[2] Hrt. Sus. [flæ·ʃi.] Over-moist, watery, hence insipid.

Hrt. A spring, raw, flashy, first grass, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. **Sus.** Applied to grass not sound, being full of water from a continuance of wet weather, Holloway.

[Flashy, *mollis, limosus, dilutus, insipidus, fatuus*, Coles (1679).]

FLASK, *sb.* Yks. Glo. Wil. Som. [flask, flāsk, w.Som. flās(k.] **1.** A vessel used to hold water for the purpose of washing. See **Flasket**, **2.**

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

2. A kind of basket. Cf. **flasket**, **1.**

Glo. (G.E.D.); **Glo.**[1] **Wil.**[1] A limp straw-basket used to carry food and tools. Used occasionally. **Som.** How many flasks do you want? (S.K.L.) **w.Som.**[1] The large oval basket used for linen by all washerwomen—often called a [kloa·z flaa·s].

FLASK, *adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [flask.] Shallow.

FLASKER, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. [fla·skə(r.] **1.** *v.* To struggle, flounder; to splash about in water; to flutter as a bird. Cf. **flusker**, *v.* **1.**

w.Yks.[24] **Lan.** To plash or dash up the water in play, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); A lot o' cowts [colts] nt han kicked an' flaskert thersels eaut o' wynt [wind], Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 23; Deawn coom I i'th weter, on flaskert int' eh geete howd on a sawgh, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1750) 49; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Flaskering i'th' wayter. A bird caught in a net is said to be 'flaskering to get eawt.' **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

2. To choke, stifle; to confuse, bewilder, stun. Cf. **flusker**, *v.* **2.**

Chs.[1] For goodness sake, childer, howd yer din, aw'm fair flaskert wi' th' nize; **Chs.**[2] A person lying in the mud and unable to extricate himself is said to be flaskered; **Chs.**[3] It is used to express a stranded fish flopping midst mud and weeds.

Hence **Flaskerry**, *adj.* hard, trying, difficult. **Chs.**[3]

3. *sb.* A struggle, flounder; a quick movement, flutter; also used *fig.* Cf. **flusker**, *sb.* **3.**

w.Yks.[2] Lan. Whose married life had been a constant 'flasker' with poverty, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 116, ed. 1884; Hoo went same as if hoo're gooin to sleep, without as mich as a flasker, *Ab-o'-th'-Yate's Xmas Dinner* (1886) 9.

4. A sprinkling, splashing, drenching.

Lan. Artnah deetud . . . wi' that flasker ut koom fro that foisty swirt? Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 39.

[1. Cp. obs. E. *flask*, to splash; to flutter. To flaske his wings, Golding *Ovid* (1565) vi. 77.]

FLASKET, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **flaskett** Chs.[1]; and in form **fiasget** Lan. [fla·s-, flæ·s-, flā·skət.] 1. A kind of basket, *gen.* used for carrying linen. See **Flask**, *sb.*

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 231; Lan.[1] Chs. A wicker basket, commonly called betwell, placed in the mash-tub to protect the tap, *Local Gleanings* (Jan. 1880) No. VII. 266; Chs.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] An open two-handled, circular, or oval basket, made of peeled osiers; often called a 'clothes flasket.' Hnt. (T.P.F.) s.Cy. Ray (1691). Ken. A long shallow wicker basket (K.). ne.Ken. A largish basket with a handle at each end so that it can be carried between two maids. Used chiefly by the laundress. 'I've a flasket full of stockings' (H.M.). Sus. *Obsol.* in Chidham (G.A.W.); (S.P.H.); Sus.[1] w.Som.[1] U flaa·skut u kloa·uz [A basket of linen]. Dev. Düee, plaize, tü heft theäse flasket up 'pon my showlder; 'e's dreffal 'eavy, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 87. nw.Dev.[1], s.Dev. (G.E.D.) Cor. The pilchards are laded out [of the nets] with flaskets, *Household Wds.* (1855) X. 131; Till they met with Billy Guy's wife a-carring a flasket of clothes, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8; Cor.[1] A large basket with a handle at each end.

2. A shallow, oval washing-tub; a tub formerly used by clothiers; see below. Cf. **flask**, *sb.* 1.

Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) w.Yks. A large, shallow tub, with two legs standing higher than the others, but parallel, and having holes in to carry it by; formerly used by clothiers to size their warps in, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884); A small wide tub, formed of half a cask or barrel, about 2 feet diameter, used by weavers to hold sizeing for their warps, but principally to hold the water in which weft bobbins were wet (W.T.); w.Yks.[234], Sus.[1]

3. A small barrel with a handle, used by labourers to carry beer to the harvest-field. n.Cy. (K.), w.Yks.[2]

[*Manne*, a mound, flasket, open basket, Cotgr. Fr. (Béarnais) *flasquet*, 'flasque' (Lespy).]

FLASKIN, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A small bottle or barrel used by labourers for beer. (K.) Cf. **flasket**, 3.

FLASS, see **Flash**, *sb.*[1]

FLAST, *v.* Sc. To boast, brag, gasconade. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Flasting**, *ppl. adj.* boasting, bragging.

Fif. Saw you not late yon flastin' fellie . . . Spread flatlins on the yird? Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 165.

FLAT, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Aus. Also written **flatt** N.Cy.[1] Der.; **flatte** Yks.; and in forms **flet(t** Sc.; **vlat** Dev. [flat, flæt.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Flat-back**, a common kind of knife; (2) **-dick**, a coarse, sour oatcake; (3) **-finch**, the brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*; (4) **-head**, a fool, simpleton; (5) **-pointing**, a particular method of 'pointing' used by builders; (6) **-poll-cabbage**, a variety of cabbage; (7) **-rhan**, strata of coal; (8) **-rods**, rods for communicating motion from the engine horizontally; (9) **-rod-shaft**, a shaft with pumps drawn by horizontal rods worked by a distant engine or water-wheel; (10) **-rope**, salt-mining term: the rope used in drawing or winding rock-salt; (11) **-scaup'd**, empty-headed; (12) **-sheets**, sheets of cast-iron upon which the tubs are run to be emptied or returned to the cage; (13) **-simmer**, a yeast pudding made with 'shortening'; (14) **-soled**, having no spring in the foot; (15) **-stone**, a measure of ironstone; (16) **-work**, work upon a horizontal vein.

(1) w.Yks. A railway to Wadsley for't better conveyance a blackberries an flatbacks to Shevvild market, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839 24, ed. 1877; Noa flatback knives aw'd handle, Senior *Jerry Shuttsprug*, l. 5; Knives ground after they are put together, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2] A common knife with its back filed down after it is put together. (2) w.Yks. Slammak wer won, an Flat-dick wer anuther, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) II. 14; w.Yks.[2] (3) Chs.[13] (4) w.Yks.[5] Ah tell'd him 'at he hedn't t'sense 'at he wur born wi'—a big flathead, 50. Brks. (W.H.E.) (5) Ken. In flat-pointing the mortar is smeared up against, and on to, the edges of each brick (D.W.L.). (6) Cor. Its recurrent crop of potatoes and flatpoll cabbages, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; A 'flat-poll cabbage' is a close-headed, large, white cabbage. It is often eaten in broth and sometimes brought to table like ordinary cabbage. It is, however, *gen.* used for cattle, and is sometimes called 'Cornish white' (M.A.C.). (7) Stf.[1] (8) Cor. English *Mining Terms* (1830). (9) Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (10) Chs.[1] They are flat and about six inches wide. (11) n.Yks.[2] (12) Nhb.[1] Smooth iron plates laid over an even floor at a pit bank. Flat-sheets are also laid at the foot of a shaft where the tubs are run between the cages and the end of the tram lines, or in the workings at crossings or junctions of the lines of rail. Nhb., Dur. Square or oblong sheets of cast iron at the shaft bottom and on the heap-stead, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (13) Lin.[1] (14) Sc. It is reckoned unlucky if the 'first foot' one meets in the morning be a flat-soled person (Jam.). (15) Shr.[12] (16) Der. Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*; A mining term descriptive of a species of lead mine, so called from its form, which is broad, spreading horizontally, not without inclination, Tapping *Gl.* (1851).

2. Of a golf-club: having the head at a very obtuse angle to the shaft. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

3. Foolish, simple, easily 'taken in.'

Dev. Thinks I, I hant vlat! Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 15.

4. *sb.* A smooth, level place; a broad, flat bed in a field.

e.Yks. A flatte of good chinnell-oates, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 51. Chs.[1] We speak of ploughing a field in flats when there is no indication of 'reens.' Wheat is generally sown on butts, oats on flats. A wide space covered by any particular crop is called a flat, as 'a flat o' taters.' s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] Shr.[1] Spaces of ploughed land from eight to more yards in width (s.v. Feerings). [Aus. Here it widened out into a large, well-grassed flat, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. i.]

5. A hollow in a field; a small valley.

ne.Lan.[1] Glo. A smaller valley than a bottom (S.S.B.); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[12] Sus.[1] The water lays so in these flats.

6. One of the divisions of a common field, a shot or furlong.

w.Yks.[2] In open field husbandry each of the three arable fields was subdivided into shots, furlongs, or flats, separated by turf balks, and these flats into parallel strips of about an acre. Theoretically each flat was a square of 40 poles, containing 10 acres; Flats, 'shots' or 'shuts,' and 'furlongs,' are common field names of the district, *Gent. Mag.* (July 1889) 40. Som. Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) l. 312.

7. *pl.* The smooth, oozy, level shore left by the sea on the Suffolk coast in winter or at spring-tides. Suf.[1]

8. An iron, a flat-iron.

e.Yks.[1] Put us a flat i fire. w.Yks. You'll get all t'baäkin' doon afore t'flats 'as to go down (F.P.T.). Glo. (J.S.F.S.), Som. (F.A.A.)

9. A saucer.

Sc. The saucer of a flower-pot (A.W.). Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Rnf. Braw china cups and china flets, Wi' coarser ware o' delf, Barr *Poems* (1861) 218.

Hence **Flettfu'**, *sb.* a saucerful.

Ayr. He had ayc a wee flettfu o' wheels that he didnâ ken what to dae wi', Service *Notandums* (1890) 42.

10. A cake of cow-dung. Rxb. (Jam.)

11. A flat-bottomed boat; a barge, lighter.

Lan. A term used in the Mersey district for the craft upon canals and rivers, *Gl. Lab.* (1894); Little lads and lasses . . . would now and then . . . amuse themselves by sailing mimic flats and boats, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 156. Chs. The Weaver does not furnish depth of water sufficient for the flats to convey the salt down during the neap tides, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 103.

12. A basket used for packing fresh produce for market.

Nhp.[1] A straight-sided shallow basket made of peeled osiers, with a flat lid, used principally for carrying butter to market, and frequently called a 'butter-flat.' Bck. The butter is . . . packed into a basket made of oziers, which is called a flat, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 547. Mid. Fresh butter, which is sent to London in baskets, called flats, Middleton *View Agric.* (1798) 338. Cmb. A rough flat basket, holding rather less than a bushel, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 45. w.Som.[1] An oblong, flat-shaped, covered basket.

13. *pl.* The lumps of iron ore found among the mine refuse. Cf. **blue-flats**, s.v. **Blue**, *adj.* 4 (9).

Shr. White *Wrekin* (1860) xxvi.

14. *pl.* Turfs used for fuel. n.Yks.[2] Cf. **flaught**, *sb.*[1] 6.

15. *pl.* Small white fresh-water fish. Suf. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

16. *pl.* The fungus Jew's Ears, *Peziza cochleata.* Yks. (B. & H.)

17. Mining term: the station to which the 'putter' takes the full tubs, and from which they are conveyed by horses.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. He'd just come frae the far-in flat, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 104; The deputy of the east flat had heard the report, *Newc. Leader* (Feb. 13, 1896) 6, col. 6; Nhb.[1] Also called a 'station.' Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). e.Dur.[1] Here they are hitched together, and taken by the driver,—ten or twelve tubs at a time—to the 'landing,' which is a larger flat. From this flat they are drawn by the engine to the 'shaft.'

Hence (1) **Flat-lad, -man**, *sb.* the lad or man employed at the 'flat' to couple and uncouple the tubs.

(1) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) Nhb. George Ord, flatman, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 289.

18. The part of a screen at a pit where the coals rest and are cleaned before being put into the wagon.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

19. The lateral extension of a lead-vein.

Nhb.[1] LEBOUR *Geol. Nhb. and Dur.* (ed. 1886) 62. w.Yks. A lead vein lying in the plane of the bedding, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* Der. Broad-rake, flatt, pipe, and vein, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 16; (H.R.)

20. Phr. (1) *to be in the flats*, to be out of spirits, depressed, dull; (2) — *show the flat*, ? to act foolishly, to be easily deceived [not known to our correspondents].

(1) Nhp.[1] You're quite in the flats. War.[3] (2) Ayr. But Troon was firm, nor show'd the flat, LAING *Poems* (1894) 142.

21. *v.* To flatten.

Abd. My hilted rung . . . may . . . flat your nose, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *To the Critics*, st. 7.

Hence **Flatting-mill**, *sb.*, see below.

Lon. Until within these few years, it [the river Fleet] gave motion to flour and flatting mills at the back of Field-lane near Holborn, HONE *Table-bk.* (1827) I. 80. Sur. The flatting-mills at Ember Court, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 372.

FLAT, see **Fleet**, *v.*[2]

FLATCH, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **flatsh** S. & Ork.[1] [flatʃ.] 1. To make flat, flatten; to lay over, fold down; to knock down; sometimes with *out.*

Sh.I. Tak your mooth o' lempits, sir, an' aye hae a muckle ane flatch'd oot ready ta set on, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898); S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Lth. A term used by mechanics (JAM.). Nhb.[1] To flatten by expansion.

2. To walk clumsily. S. & Ork.[1]

FLATCH, FLATCHER, see **Fladge, Fleech**, *v.*, **Fletcher**, *sb.*[1]

FLATCHET, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] The stomach. (HALL.)

FLATE, see **Flet**, *sb.*[2]

FLATH, *sb.* Hrf. Cor. 1. Dirt, filth, ordure. Hrf.[1] 2. Misty rain. Cor.[3]

FLATHER, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lin. [flaˑðə(r.] 1. *sb.* Flattery, nonsense, 'palaver.' See **Flether.**

e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) nw.Lin. He's a deäl o' his flather, bud it's like soäp-suds, all a-top. *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890).

2. *v.* To flatter. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

FLATHIN, *sb.* Gmg. A dish made of curds, eggs, and milk.

COLLINS *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 222.

FLATLINGS, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **flatlines** Sc.; **flatlins** Sc. Nhb. [flaˑtlinz.] 1. Flat, flatly; *fig.* plainly, peremptorily.

Fif. He gave his lunzie sic a lounder As . . . dang him flatlins like ane flounder, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 14; Saw you not late yon flastin fellie . . . Spread flatlins on the yird? *ib.* 165. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

2. With the flat side of anything.

Sc. Her sword in hand, wherewith she had smitten me flatlings and not with the edge, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1896) 161.

[1. His grave body . . . Ruschit flatlingis to the ground with a rair, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 250.]

FLATTEN, *v.* nw.Der.[1] [flaˑtən.] To strike, slap.

FLATTER, *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. Also Cor. [flaˑtər, flæˑtə(r).] 1. To wheedle, coax, persuade.

N.I.[1] Away and flatter him for the loan of his wheel-barra.

Hence **Flatter-cap**, *sb.* a wheedling, coaxing child. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

2. To deceive, not necessarily by flattery.

w.Cor. To say one thing at one time and another at another, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300.

Hence (1) **Flattering**, *ppl. adj.* deceptive; (2) **Flattering-Friday**, *sb.* a fine Friday during a time of wet.

(1) Yks. It's a flattering thing is consumption (F.P.T.). w.Cor. A disease, as a fever, is said to be very flattering when it often gives sign of amendment and again suffers relapse, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301. (2) ne.Sc. A flatterin' Friday is supposed to indicate a continuance of wet weather, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 149.

FLATTER, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Chs. Also Cor. [flaˑtər, flæˑtə(r).] 1. *v.* To float; to flutter.

Sc. Mony was the feather bed That flattered on the faem, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 304, ed. 1848. w.Cor. Those persons who are out of doors in a thunderstorm may often observe the lightning to flatter or flutter behind or beyond a dark thundercloud, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301.

2. *Comp.* **Flatter-dock**, (1) the water-lily, *Nymphaea alba* and *Nuphar lutea*; (2) the amphibious knot-weed or willow-grass, *Polygonum amphibium*; (3) the broad pond-weed, *Potamogeton natans.*

(1) Chs. *Science Gossip* (1865) 35. Chs.[1] A name given to several large-leaved plants which float on the water, especially the two kinds of water-lilies. (2) *ib.* (3) Chs.[123]

3. *sb.* The float of a fishing-line.

Lan. Th' yung un kept sittin theere, as still as if he'd been i' th' stocks, watchin his flatter, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'-th'-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) xi.

FLATTY, *sb.* Nhb. Ken. 1. A flat-fish. Nhb.[1] 2. An assistant to a moulder in brickmaking.

Ken. 'The flatties,' who are either women or lads, stay in the sheds where the bricks are made, and roll the earth into convenient lumps for the moulder. Each moulder has one flattie, *Good Wds.* (1895) 672.

FLATTYBOUCH, *sb.* Wil. A gypsy term: one who goes from place to place in a van during the summer months, but lives in a house during the winter; also called **Flatty.**

Wil. 'Flatty,' an abbreviated and discourteous form of 'Flatty bouch,' a term which implies that he is a half and half kind of person, going home between engagements to live as a resident in some parish, SWINSTEAD *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 8; A name of contempt given by the nomad Romani to the half-and-halfer, who goes out in a van in summer, but lives in a house during the winter months (J.Ar.).

FLAUCHIN, FLAUCH(T, FLAUCHTEN, FLAUCHTER, see **Flaught**, *sb.*[1], **Flaughter**, *v.*[123]

FLAUCHY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Showy or fantastic in attire.

FLAUGE, FLAUGHIN, see **Fladge, Flaught**, *sb.*[1]

FLAUGHT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **flaucht** Sc. N.I.[1]; and in forms **flacht** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cai.[1]; **flaight** w.Yks.[4] Lan.[1]; **flauch, flauchin, flauchten** Sc. (JAM.); **flaughin** Rxb.; **flaughten** Slk.; **flaut** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **flought** Nhb.[1]; **flout** Dur. w.Yks.; **flowt** n.Cy. Wm. n.Yks. m.Yks.[1] [**flout**, Sc. flaχt.] 1. *sb.* A flake of snow. Cf. **flight**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Ags. A flaucht of snaw (JAM.). Rxb. His locks seem'd white as new fa'n snaw That, fleecy pure, in flaughins fa', A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1811) 43 (JAM.).

2. A lock of hair; a handful of hair, wool, &c.

Sc. He's sent to you what ye lo'ed maist, A flaught o' his yellow hair, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 20 Abd. In flaughts roove out her hair, her hands she wrung, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 58, ed. 1812. Slk. Man's micht is nae mair than a flaughten o' tow, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 429.

3. A flash, gleam, esp. in phr. *a flaught of fire.* Also used *fig.*

Sc. Ilk horsed on a flaucht o' fire, Dull, dismal, dark, and red, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 243; The thunder crack'd, and flauchts did rift Frae the black vizard of the lift, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 384; I got but a flacht o't as it gaed by (JAM. *Suppl.*). w.Sc. The thing just gaed through the braid side o' Cassel's malt-barn in a flaucht o' fire, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 164. Ayr. The bill gaed breengin' through the stane dyke and into the stack-yaird like a flaucht o' fire, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 103. Lnk. A sweet vision, like a sun-flaucht, For a moment o'er me came, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 17. Lth. Bright as a star-flaucht I sport up on hie, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 59. Slk. A flaucht o'

your fire, CURRIE *Poems* (1882) 3; Fire intil the heart o' the kivey, . . . and it's no an uncommon case to pick up half-a-dizzen, after the first flaucht o' fire and feathers has ceased to dazzle ma een, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* ed. 1856) IV. 153. **Gall.** Blaff! like a flaught o' fire—Yon comes upon ye; and where are ye? CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xliii. **N.I.**[1]

4. A hot coal or live ember.

n.Yks.[1] (s.v. Flet). **m.Yks.**[1] Applied to the particle of 'live' gaseous coal which darts out of a fire. It is always examined carefully, to see whether, as a 'purse,' it betokens good luck, or, as a coffin, disaster to the person it flies nearest to.

5. A sudden blast or gust of wind.

Lth. Fear nocht frae yin a flaucht o' wind can shogle, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 54.

6. A turf, a paring from the surface of commons or waste uncultivated lands, dried and used as fuel.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Yks.** When yon flowts is dry we mun 'ev 'em burrnt. Sum a them flowts 'ats ling on 'em we'll tak heäm fer fire-eldin (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[12] **m.Yks.**[1] A sod of heath-turf, used as fuel. A creelful o' flowts. **w.Yks.** Used in Halifax in 1775, but now *obs.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1893); WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 537; The top spit of the peat is cut with the flaying spade into pieces sometimes a yard long and eight or ten inches wide. These strips are called 'flouts,' LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 119; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Lan.**[1]

7. A piece cut off from a larger portion; a slab, hunch.

Per. A flat of confection, about a foot and a half square, was exhibited in a shop window. A ploughman entered, threw down a sixpence, and demanded 'a flaucht o' that red stuff' (G.W.).

8. Phr. *flaucht o' land*, a division of land; a piece of ground, a croft. Ags., Fif. (JAM.)

9. A hide or skin. Fif. (*ib.*)

10. A roll of wool carded ready for spinning.

Cai.[1], **n.Cy.** (J.H.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** A card, a bit of woo, an mecak it inta flowts, CLARKE *T'Reysh Bearin* (1863). [The wool being carded into flaughts or flakes, which are rolled between the boards which form the backs of the cards, and are then called rowans, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

11. *v.* To pare. Fif. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Flauchter**, *sb.* a man who casts turfs or peats with a 'flaughter-spade'; (2) **Flaughted**, *pp.* pared off the ground; (3) **Flaughting**, *prp.* paring a thin stratum off the ground; (4) **Flouter**, *sb.* a paring-spade.

(1) **Rxb.** JAM., **Ant.** (M.B.-S.) (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* C.] (4) **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

12. To strip off the skin. Fif. (JAM.)

Hence **Flauchter**, *sb.* a skinner. (*ib.*)

13. To card wool into thin flakes.

Per., Rxb. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790).

Hence (1) **Flauchter**, *sb.* a person employed in carding wool; (2) **Flauchts**, *sb. pl.* instruments used in preparing wool. Per., Rxb. (JAM.)

[1. A flaghte of snawe, *floccus, Cath. Angl.* (1483). 3. And his chere like flaght of fire, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 17372. 6. I felle vpon þat floury flaȝte, *Pearl* (c. 1325) 57 in *Allit. P.* 2. 9. Norw. dial. *flaut*, a hide (AASEN); ON. *flattr*, the act of flaying (FRITZNER).]

FLAUGHT, *sb.*[2], *v.*[2] and *adv.* Sc. Also written **flaucht**; and in forms **flacht**, **flaght** (JAM. *Suppl.*); **floucht** Sh.I. [floχt, flaχt.] 1. *sb.* A spreading or flapping of the wings; a flutter, hurry, bustle; a sudden flight.

Sc. The rognes were in full flaght to the border (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Sh.I.** Ta hear William's story sets me heart in a floucht, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898). **Abd.** A bit gey kibble, fersell mannie, gyaun at an unco flaucht, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; But yet her heart was aye upo' the flought, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 23, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** What the servants in the first flaught gathered up in a hurry and ran with, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) vii; Getting up wi' a great flaught of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv.

2. A flight or considerable number of birds on the wing. Also used *fig.* Cf. **flight**, *sb.*[1]

Cld. By cam thousan's o' milk white hunds . . . souchan as gin they had been a flaucht o' dows, *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 155 (JAM.). **e.Sc.** What say ye, flight or flaught, an exile or an eizel? WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 326. **Gall.** If Clavers had chanced to come by the road, he wad hae landed a right bonny flaucht o' them [the Whigs], CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii.

3. *v.* To flutter, tremble, palpitate.

Sh.I. My hert is juist flouchtin' an' fleein' lack a fool [fowl], *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898).

Hence **Flouchting**, *sb.* a fluttering, palpitation.

Sh.I. A flouchtin' i' da mooth o' my stammok, *Sh. News* (May 8, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1]

4. *adv.* With outspread wings; at full length; *fig.* with great eagerness; also in *comp.* **Flaught-bred.**

Bch. Come then, flock flaught-bred unto me, An' buy my shanks, FORBES *Shop Bill* (1785) 14; Flaught-bred to the toulzie, *ib. Ajax* (1742) 5. **Abd.** Catcht a fa', Flaught bred upon his face, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 12. ed. 1812. **Rnf.** Upon yon muck heap's black location [I] Fell belly flaucht, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 128. **Ayr.** Then flaught on Philip . . . she flew, TRAIN *Poet. Rev.* (1806) 80 (JAM.). **Lth.** Wha hae ye brought us hame now, my brave lord, Strappit flaught ower his braid saddle-bow? BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 206. **Slk.** Ane grit man . . . fell belly flaught on me, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866.

FLAUGHT, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. To weave; to mingle, mix. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Speedars' wabs they flaught, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xlix. 5; But flaughtit themsels wi' the hethen, an' syne took a swatch frae their warks, *ib. Psalms* (1871) cvi. 19. **Slk.** When the gloaming had flaughted the night and the day, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 374.

FLAUGHTER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **flauchter** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **flachter** Sc. Ant.; **flaghter** N.I.[1] Ant. [fla·χtər.] 1. *sb.* The thin turf turned up when ground is pared. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] See **Flaught**, *sb.*[1] 6.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Flaughter-fail** or **-feal**, a long turf or peat; (2) **-spade**, a long two-handed spade, used for cutting turfs or paring sods.

(1) **Sc.** A sufficient quantity of flauchter-fail was pared from the eastern side of a hill, with which all the windows, doors . . . were built up, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 331 (JAM.). **Abd.** A coat of turf, pared by the breast plough (provincially flauchter-feal), *Agric. Surv.* 425 (*ib.*). (2) **Sc.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Sandy with his foot resting on a flauchter-spade, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) xi; STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 647. **Slg.** The turf is produced by setting fire to the grass and heath . . . and then raising the surface with what is called a flauchter spade, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 120 (JAM.). **Dmb.** He cut the divots wi' a flaughter-spade, TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 91. **N.I.**[1] A broad, pointed spade, with one edge turned up, used for paring sods or 'scraws' off the surface of the ground. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

3. *v.* To cut or pare off turf from the ground.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Ayr.** He was flaughterin' a wheen divots for the riggin' o' his hoose, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 106.

Hence (1) **Flaughtered**, *ppl. adj.* of turf: cut or pared; (2) **Flaughterer**, *sb.* a man who casts turfs or cuts sods with a 'flaughter-spade.'

(1) **Lnk.** Fell down like flaughter'd fails, RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* (1721) I. st. 22. (2) **Ant.** (M.B.-S.)

FLAUGHTER, *v.*[2], *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lin. Also written **flauchter** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **flaachter** Sh.I.; **flachter** S. & Ork.[1]; **flauter** Yks.; **flawter** n.Cy. n.Yks.[12]; **fleighter** Sc.; **flochter** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; **flouchter** Sc.; **floughter** Sc. N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **flouter** w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **flowter** N.Cy.[12] n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Lin. [flou·tə(r, Sc. flo·χtər, fla·χtər.] 1. *v.* To flutter as a bird; to waver, move from place to place without a fixed purpose; to flicker.

Sc. The light frae the door o' the cave flaughtering against the hazels, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **Sh.I.** I wisna free o' layin' oot fur da corbie, is he flauchtered up i' da oalamint air wi' da ting o' a shiken spriklin' an' pleepin' in his neb, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). **S. & Ork.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Kcb.** The wild duck . . . Fast flauchters, quacking to the farther shore, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 84.

Hence (1) **Flaachtering**, *ppl. adj.* fluttering; (2) **Flaughtering**, *sb.* a light shining fitfully; (3) **Fleightering** or **Flochtering**, *sb.* a fluttering, quivering; palpitation.

(1) **Sh.I.** Da flaachterin laverik is settin da dim Wi' a sang as sweet as an angel's hymn, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 14. (2) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) (3) **Sc.** Ye may see by the fleightering of the ee-lid, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) iii. **Sh.I.** There's a flochterin' at my heart, friends, to-night, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898).

2. To cause to flutter; to flurry, alarm, frighten, put in a state of trepidation. Also used *pass.* *Gen.* in *pp.*

Ayr. I was a little flauchtered when the Laird . . cam to me for 'a bit line for that bottle that had dune the boy so much guid,' SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 124. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); BAILEY (1721); N.Cy.[12], Yks. (K.) n.Yks. Oh A was flowtered when A heerd what 'ad happened (W.H.); n.Yks.[12] ne Yks.[1] Ah felt flowtered all t'bits. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. Cocks an' hens all flowtered, *Nidderdale Almn.* (1874); THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] Hees seea floutered,—his knees whackers, ii. 307; w.Yks.[24]; w.Yks.[5] Poor body! shoo's hed a mint o' trouble lätely, an' shoo's easy floughter'd. His maister an' him's hed a faew words, an' he's sadly floughter'd. n.Lin.[1]

Hence (1) **Flochtry**, (2) **Flouchtrous** or **Floughtrous**, *adj.* flurried, confused; terrified, alarmed; (3) **Floughterty**, *adj.* flighty, unsteady; (4) **Flowterment**, *sb.* noisy talk; confusion of all kinds; (5) **Flowtersome**, *adj.* excitable, frolicsome; quarrelsome.

(1) n.Sc. (JAM.) (2) Sc. Her flouchtrous heart near brast wi' teen, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 241. Abd. But floughtrous dreams strove what they could to spill The bliss that sleep was making to her ill, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 63, ed. 1812. (3) Abd. Dool upon woman . . . Sae fickle and floughterty, married or free, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 215. (4) n.Yks.[1] Loud and eager talking, such as would be heard from a person in a state of excitement; n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1] (5) s.Dur. She's rayther flowtersome (J.E.D.). n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] *Gen.* applied to a horse.

3. To give free scope to joyful feelings. Per. (G.W.), Dmf. (JAM.)

Hence **Flochtersome**, *adj.* easily elated or flurried under the impulse of joy.

Per. A flochtersome lassie (G.W.). Dmf. (JAM.)

4. *sb.* A flutter, a fluttering motion.

Sh.I. Da first 'at I saw, wis da flauchters o' da cock ower da fluer, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898). Kcb. The swallows pop Wi' lazy flaughter on the gutter dub, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 42.

5. *Fig.* A flutter, state of trepidation or alarm, a flurry; a fright.

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[12] Yks. He is put into a flowter (K.). n.Yks. You've setten th' hen a flowter, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 387; n.Yks[2], ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 328. n.Lin.[1] I was in a flouter when I heärd that th' bank hed brok'.

6. *adj.* Excited, nervous, showing signs of mental disturbance. n.Yks.[1]

FLAUGHTER, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Also written **flauchter**; and in form **flachter**. [flaˑχtər, flāˑχtər.] **1.** *v.* To fell, knock down, prostrate. Also used *fig.*

Rnf. Ye've fairly flachter'd, heels ower head, The dons at College, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 181. Lth. We flauchtered dumbie wi' a rung, MCNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 45; [They] swore they would flaughter the queer auld man, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 55.

2. *sb.* A heavy fall; a knock-down blow.

Slk. Graeme will gang ower the brink, Down wi' a flaughter, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 17, ed. 1866.

FLAUM, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Yks. [flōm.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Flushes.

n.Yks.[2] 'Troubled wi' heeat-flaums,' feverish flushes.

2. *v.* To flame, blaze, flare up; to shine out.

n.Yks.[1] 'It flaumed out hau'f-way across t'rooad'; of a certain mysterious blaze of light; n.Yks.[4] It flaum'd up leyke all that, but then it war ez dry ez a kex.

Hence (1) **Flauming**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) showy, tawdry, vulgarly fine in dress; (*b*) given to the practice of extravagant praise; (2) **Flaumy**, *adj.*, (*a*, *b*) see **Flauming**; (*c*) flighty, unsettled, wild.

(1, *a*) n.Yks.[2] (*b*) *ib.* 'A flauming set,' who make much outcry in small matters. (2, *a*) n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] (*b*) n.Yks.[2] (*c*) n.Yks. (T.S.)

3. *Fig.* To show great affection in order to obtain some end or object.

n.Yks.[4] Sha flaum'd about ma that mich, whahl i' t'end Ah 'ed ti gi'e waay an' let 'em git wed.

[1. ME. *flaume*, *flaumbe*, flame (CHAUCER). OFr. *flamme*, *flambe*.]

FLAUM, *v.*[2] Sus. To skin, flay. Cf. **flaw**, *v.* **7.**

They [rooks] must be flaumed, you know, Mr. William, not picked, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1889) 264.

FLAUM, **FLAUN**, see **Flam**, *sb.*[1], **Flawn**.

FLAUNDER, *v.* e.An. [flōˑndə(r).] To gad about; to 'philander.'

e.An.[2] Spoken of young girls. e.Suf. I won't have you girls go flaundering about (F.H.).

FLAUNT, *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. I.W. Also in forms **flant** Ir. Yks.; **flount** I.W.[1] [flōnt, flant.] To gad about, esp. to strut about gaudily dressed. n.Yks. (T.S.), I.W.[1]

Hence **Flanty** or **Flaunty**, *adj.* capricious, eccentric; unsteady, flighty.

Ayr. She was a flaunty woman, and liked well to give a good-humoured gibe or jeer, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xx. Ir. A couple of fine flanty girls, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) II. 102.

FLAUNTER, *v.* Sc. Also in form **flanter** Abd.

1. To waver; to be slightly delirious; to quiver, be in a state of tremulous agitation.

Ags. Used concerning persons under affliction, when the bodily disease affects the mind (JAM.).

Hence **Flauntering**, *ppl. adj.* quivering, trembling.

Abd. She . . . prest her flaunt'ring mou' upon her lips, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 76 (JAM.).

2. To flinch, to falter in evidence or narration; to prevaricate or equivocate.

Abd. I downa fraise nor flanter, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 173. Ags. (JAM.)

FLAUP, *sb.*[1] Yks. Also in form **flope** n.Yks.[2] [floup.] Idle, meaningless, or empty talk; flippancy.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] All wind and flaup. ne.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Flauping**, (2) **Flaupish**, (3) **Flaupy**, *adj.* given to the practice of extravagant praise; insincere, fawning.

(1) n.Yks.[1] (2) n.Yks.[12] (3) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A flaupy body,' one with a fawning canting address.

FLAUP, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Wm. Yks. [flōp.] **1.** *v.* To strike with something flexible.

w.Yks. They've a set day at Darfield flee catchin, an a bit a rare good fun it is, for there they are wi ther henkichers an dusters flaupin em dahn, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1872) 36; Monny on 'em [beeas] hed flauped ther tails o' t'table, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 17, 1896).

2. *refl.* To drop down in a weary, idle fashion.

Wm. She wad flaup hersel doon intul a chair if t'hoose was lost i' muck (B.K.).

Hence **Flauping**, *ppl. adj.* clumsy, awkward-looking; flapping, flopping.

w.Yks. Wun a them great flaupin raandabaght hats at a yung wumman hed on, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 46; Wot na figur shoo maks hur sen, wearing that great flauping cap, ROGERS *Nan Bunt* (1839) 14; w.Yks.[2] A gret flaupin thing.

3. *sb.* A blow with a soft, flapping article.

w.Yks. Yo can just gie em a good flaup, if yo like, across t'shoolders, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 16.

FLAUR, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A strong smell.

[A pron. of lit. E. *flavour*. Cf. **favoured**.]

FLAURIE, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A drizzle.

FLAUT, see **Flaught**, *sb.*[1]

FLAUTCH, **FLAUTER**, see **Fleech**, *v.*, **Flaughter**, *v.*[1]

FLAVER, *sb.*[1] Irel. Lin. In form **flavers** N.I.[1] [flēˑvə(r.] Foam, froth, lather; saliva.

N.I.[1] Lin. (HALL.); Lin.[1] This brown soap makes a deal of flaver.

FLAVER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. The grey-bearded oat, *Avena fatua*.

Dmf. The grey awned oats, which were mostly in use in the memory of old people, under the name of the flaver, or *Avena fatua*, *Agric. Surv.* 198 (JAM.).

FLAVOUR, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken.[2] Heat.

'The sun casts a great flavour'; others say—'a great favour.'

FLAVOUR-PLANT, *sb.* War.[3] The borage, *Borago officinalis*.

FLAVOURSOME, *adj.* Yks. [flēˑvərsəm.] Having a decided flavour or fragrance. n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1]

FLAW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Also Nrf. Dev. Cor. [flō, flā.] **1.** A sudden gust or blast of wind.

Sc. Skirling that gate like an auld skart before a flaw o' weather, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) viii; The flaw came suddenly off shore, *ib. Pirate* (1821) xxx. Fif. There was a sough, like flann or flaw, As in he whihher'd throu' the wa', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 25. Ewk. [The witches] left him wi' a flaw, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes*

(1856 58; Shieldin' them closely frae winds cauld an' rude, An' frae ilka flaw in the weather, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 74. **Gall.** The wind coming in gusts and swirling flaws from every quarter, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 259. **n.Dev.** D'ye mind? tha flaw blawed to tha tallet, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 125. **Dev., Cor.** A sudden gust of wind which comes overland, between the hills unto the sea. The word is in *gen.* use, but common in the western counties. It is here a word of more frequent occurrence than the thing it would express, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436. **Cor.**[3]

Hence **Flaw-blown**, *adj.* driven by a sudden gust or blast of wind.

Ir. She took refuge in the doorway towards which the flaw-blown puddles outside seemed to make incessant short rushes, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 94.

2. *Fig.* Rage, passion. Ags. (JAM.)

3. A storm of snow.

Ags. (JAM.) **Frf.** The falls of snow . . . in this neighbourhood called St. Causnan's flaw, *Statist. Acc.* I. 422 (JAM.); Snow showers in March are locally called 'St. Causlan's flaws.' The parish-church of Dun-Nechtan, now Dunnichen, was dedicated to St. Causlan, whose festival was held in March, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 88.

4. *pl.* Intermittent showers.

Nrf. At night also there were flaws of rain, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898). **Cor.** THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

[1. Expect rough seas, flaws, and contrary blasts, T. BROWNE *Christian Morals* (c. 1660) in *Wks.*, ed. Wilkins, III. 88; A flawe off wynde out of the northeste, TINDALE (1526) Acts xxvii. 14. Norw. dial. *flaga*, a gust of wind, squall, storm (AASEN).]

FLAW, *sb.*[2] Sh. and Or.I. An extent of 'ley' or land under grass; a broad ridge. S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (JAM.)

FLAW, *sb.*[3] Cor. Also in forms **flaa**, **vla(a** Cor.[12] [flǭ, flā.] The colic in cattle, produced by their eating too much green food. Cor.[1]

Hence **Flaad**, *adj.* of cattle: puffed out with flatulency from eating too much green food. Cor.[12]

FLAW, *sb.*[4] Sc. In phr. *fire* or *fiery flaw*, the sting ray, *Raia Pastinaca*. *Sibb. Scot.* 23 (JAM.).

FLAW, *sb.*[5] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **flaa** S. & Ork.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] ne.Lan.[1]; **flah** n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.[1] [flǭ, flā.] **1.** *sb.* A thin layer of turf or peat cut for fuel.

Sh.I. The wood of the roof is first covered with thin turf called 'pones' or 'flaas,' and afterwards thatched with straw, EDMONSTON *Sh. I.* (1809) II. 28 (JAM.); After the wooden rafters have been laid, they are roofed with what are provincially called flaas. Flaas are compact vegetable layers, consisting of the short fibres of mossy or heathy roots closely interwoven with each other, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 21, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Rxb.** A flaw o' peats, the quantity cast and spread during the season (JAM.); What flaws o' peats they've casten, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1811) 161 (*ib.*). **n.Cy.** (HALL.); GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** To grave flaws, to dig peat (E.C.). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); (R.H.H.); **w.Yks.**[1] Is yawer Tom strang enif to grave flahs? ii. 288. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Flaw-moss**, *sb.* moss on which peats are spread to dry; (2) **-peat**, *sb.* especially soft, light, spongy peat.

(1) **Edb.** To amuse himself by showing what he could produce from such a barren subject: almost entirely consisting of a deep flaw moss, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 171, ed. 1815; He expended much labour and expence in endeavouring to reclaim the flaw moss, *ib.* (2) **Sc.** WALKER *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* II. 9 (JAM.).

2. The place in a moss where peats are spread to dry.

Sh.I. It is also enacted that none contemptuously pasture upon, rive flaws, cut floss [rushes], or cast peats in their neighbour's scattald, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 199, ed. 1891. **Rxb.** The space of ground on the bank of a moss, on which a person spreads his peats, that they may be dried during the summer (JAM.).

3. A joiner's cut nail or brad. Nhb.[1]

4. The point of a horse-nail broken off by the smith, after it has passed through the hoof. Fif. (JAM.)

5. A failure, blunder; an injury, accident.

e.Lth. Through Leslie's flaw At Prestonpans we made it square, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 18. **Edb.** I cam hame without a flaw, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 229.

6. A falsehood, lie, fib.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Per Sae tell me, but [without] a flaw, If you can love, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 27. **Rnf.** They tauld sic flaws An' wantit to mak' black o' white, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 81; Sodgers may shoot . . . Or ye wad shrink, or yield a flaw, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 8. **Lnk.** That clatteran Madge, my titty, tells sic flaws, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 66, ed. 1783.

7. *v.* To skin, flay. Also used *fig.*

Ken. (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] **Sur.**[1] All the shepherd said when they told him some more of the lambs were dead—'then there'll be a lot more for me to flaw, I reckon.' 'I've got a very bad cold, almost as if I was flawed, so sore.' **Sus.** A hedgehog was flawed and the skin dried, *Stapley Diary* in *Sus. Arch. Coll.* XXIII. 71.

8. To cut or pare peat moss.

Sh.I. I cam alang wir Grönikle banks, daa, an' if doo's flaain' dem a' laek yon, doo's edder tryin' ta hain da mester's property . . . or dan doo's intendin' wis ta hae a puir year's firin'. Doo spacks as if I'd niver flaan banks afore, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898); Is doo been fla-in da bank, boy? BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 43.

Hence **Flawing spade**, *sb.* a short spade used for cutting or paring the top turf or peat.

Wm. *Trans. Assoc.* XIII. pt. ii. 266.

9. To strip or 'flay' the bark from timber.

Stf.[1] **Ken.**[1] I told him to goo down into de wood flawin', and he looked as tho' he was downright flabbergasted. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** To go tan-flawing is to be employed stripping the bark off the trees, *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 180. **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. [Some of the men in spring went off into the woods to 'flawing,' i.e. to barking the oak which is thrown in May, JEFFERIES *Hdgrw.* (1889) 114.]

Hence (1) **Flawing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of stripping the bark off timber; (2) **Flawing season**, *phr.* the time when oaks are felled so that the barks may be easily stripped off.

(1) **Sus.** Sumwhiles a dey's turmut hoein, an othersum a dey's tan flawin, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 251; The whole of the work goes by the name of flawing, HEATH *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 183; **Sus.**[1] He's got a job of tan-flawing. (2) **Ken.** The oaks are all cut in the flawing season, for the bark of all sizes, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 97.

10. To lie, fib; to cheat, defraud.

s.Sc. To flaw away, to magnify in narration (JAM.). **Lnk.** Dinna flaw, Tell o'er your news again, and swear till't a', RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 41, ed. 1783. **Edb.** If a chiel's thae stomach flaws, An' in great want, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 81.

[1. Norw. dial. *flaa* (also *flo*), a layer, covering (AASEN).]

FLAWBERING, *adj.* w.Yks.[2] Also written **flaubering**. Wide, sprawling; clumsy, awkward. Cf. **flabber**.

It is said of a dress with a large pattern upon it that it has a great flawbering pattern.

FLAWK, *sb.* Not. [flǭk.] A flake.

s.Not. A few flawks o' snow (J.P.K.).

FLAWKIT, *ppl. adj.* Bnff. (JAM.) White in the flanks, a term applied to cattle.

FLAWM(, see **Flam**, *sb.*[1], **Flawn**.

FLAWMONT, *sb.* Rnf. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A narrative, story. Cf. **flam**, *sb.*[1]

FLAWN, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also Dev. Also written **flaun** N.Cy.[2] n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] Lin.[1]; **flaune** Sc.; and in forms **flam** Dev.; **flawm-** w.Yks.; **flome-**, **flone-** w.Yks.[3] [flǭn, flān; flōm.] **1.** A custard, baked in paste.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); BAILEY (1721); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2] As flat as a flaun, *Prov.* **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 1, 1884) 8; WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 537; **w.Yks.**[4] A custard made in a raised paste. [The feast was over, the board was cleared, The flawns and the custards had all disappeared, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) 38.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Flaun-pot**, a custard-pot; (2) **Flawm-pot**, a bowl; a milk-bowl; (3) **Flome-** or **Flone-pot**, a small earthenware pan.

(1) **Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (2) **w.Yks.** Han' us that flawm-pot (J.H.G.); HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 351. (3) **w.Yks.**[3]

3. A village feast, at which 'flawns' or custards were procurable.

Lin. Nettleham Flawn (J.T.F.); BROOKES *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**[1] I shall go to Thorpe flaun this year.

4. A pancake.

Sc. He that is hanged in May will eat no flaunes in Midsummer, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xxxiii. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** As flat as a flaun, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 155.

[1. *Flans*, flawns, custards, COTGR. OFr. *flaon*, see HATZFELD (s.v. *Flan*).]

FLAWP, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lin. Also written **flaup** Wm. n.Yks.[12] s.Lin.; and in forms **flope** m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[35]; **flowp** m.Yks.[1] [flōp.] **1.** *v.* To go about vulgarly and ostentatiously dressed or in an untidy manner.

Lakel.[2] Flaupen aboot frae moornin' ta neet, nivver wesht ner nowt. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] 'Shoo goas floaping abart, here, there, an' ivvrywhear,' mixing in every sort of company. sw.Lin.[1] An awkward slovenly person, who is said to go 'flawping about.'

Hence (1) **Flauping**, or **Floping**, *adj.* (*a*) showy, overdressed, vulgarly ostentatious in dress; (*b*) flippant, forward, given to levity; (2) **Flaupish**, *adj.*, see **Flauping** (*a*); (3) **Flawpy**, *adj.* idle, foolish.

(1, *a*) n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] A girl with bonnet trimmings of gay, flying ribbons has it 'trimm'd i' a floaping wāay.' (*b*) w.Yks. I knew hur in hur yaathful days, A forrud flawpin slut, Preston *Poems* (1864) 17; Shoo's a silly flaupin thing, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[3] Moving about to draw attention, or with clothes not properly arranged. (2) n.Yks.[12] (3) n.Lin.[1]

2. *sb.* An awkward, slovenly person; an idle, slatternly woman. *Gen.* in *pl.* form.

Lakel.[2] A gurt idle flaup. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 328. n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.)

FLAX, *sb.*[1] Irel. Lin. Shr. Dor. Som. Also in form **vlex** w.Som.[1] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Flax-jobbers**, men who undertake to cultivate, gather, and sell the flax-crop of a farmer; (2) **-men**, men who rent land for a single season for the purpose of growing flax; men who work flax; (3) **-pit**, a deep pool in which flax is 'watered,' or steeped; (4) **-ripple**, a comb with large iron teeth through which flax is drawn to remove the bolls or seeds; (5) **-shop**, a building or shed in which flax was formerly 'dressed,' or hackled.

(1) Dor. The management of flax is not thoroughly understood by any except professed flax-jobbers, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 274. (2) n.Lin.[1] Let it to flaxmen at £3 or £4 per acre, Young *Agric.* (1799) 197. (3) w.Som.[1] In this district, where flax used to be grown in large quantities, nearly every farm has its vlex-pit [vlek's-pŭt]. (4) N.I.[1] (5) w.Som.[1] Vlek'-shaup.

2. The common whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

Shr. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 23; Shr.[1]

FLAX, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **flex** n.Dev.; **vlax** Dev.; **vlex** w.Som.[1] Dev. nw.Dev.[1] [vlæks, vleks.] **1.** *sb.* The hair or fur of an animal, when detached from the skin; *collect.* hares, rabbits, ground-game. Cf. **flick**, *sb.*[3]

w.Som.[1] Dev. They poachers bin at et again! Lūkee zee tŭ tha vlax in theāse yer trap, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Vlex or veather [ground or wing game], *Reports Provinc.* (1889). n.Dev. Rabbits' 'flex' is always found in a wood owl's nest, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) x. nw.Dev.[1] [Their mouths were full of the flex, Scott *Waverley* (1814) *Append.* II. ed. 1829.]

2. *v.* Of an animal: to wound, take off the fur, scatter the fur by shooting.

w.Som.[1] Yuur uur wai'nt au'n! uur vlek'st urzuul' gwai'n drŭe dhee'uz yuur gee'ut [Here she went on! she flaxed herself going through this gate]. I zeed thick hare was a-vlext, but I did'n reckon you'd a-kill'd'n. Dev. Thick rabbit was a-vlex ter'ble; I count 'll die, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 35; I know I hat un, for I vlax un, *ib.* (1889).

FLAXEN, *adj. Obs.* Dev. Also in form **flexen**. In *comp.* **Flaxen-egg**, an abortive egg, an egg of which the shell is not properly formed.

A flaxen egg, an egg laid before the shell is properly formed, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 155; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

FLAXEN, *v.* Lei. Nhp. [flæ'ksən.] To beat, thrash, in allusion to the beating of flax.

Lei.[1] Ah followed 'im up, an' flaxened him well. Nhp.[1] Your master will flaxen you well, if you're so idle.

FLAXTAIL, *sb.* Ken. The reed-mace, *Typha latifolia.* (B. & H.)

FLAY, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **fla** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **flaah** w.Yks.; **flaay** w.Yks.[5]; **flae** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Wm. w.Yks.; **flee** Sc. n.Yks.[2]; **fley** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] s.Dur. Cum.[3] n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Lan.[1]; **flie** Sc.; **fly** Sc. N.I.[1]; **flye** Sc. [flē, fleə, flī.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Flaed**, (2) **Flaet**, (3) **Flayed**, (4) **Fleid**, (5) **Fleyed**, (6) **Fley't**.

(1) Wm. Ther was an auld woman in a bed . . . that flaed us sadly, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560. (2) Wm. Thae naarly flaet ma ta deeath, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 33. (3) Wm. 'Twas here the Danes a standard stuck, . . An flay'd poor Britons nar to death, Whitehead *Lyvennet* (1850) 6. w.Yks. He flayed me (S.O.A.). n.Lan. They flayed me tebbly [terribly] (G.W.). (4) Frf. His masterful look fleid me, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) x. (5) Sc. He fley'd the schule bairns, Donald *Poems* (1867) 62. Abd. Down came crowdy, cakes, and kail, And fley'd the wecan's baith, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 107. Lnk. She fley'd the kimmers ane and a', Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 121. Dmf. He fleyed to tak a wife, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 61. Lan. An' that's what fleyed me so, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, iii. (6) Lnk. I fley't her wi' my daffin, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 52.

2. *pp.* (1) **Flaad**, (2) **Flaayed**, (3) **Flaayn**, (4) **Flade**, (5) **Flaed**, (6) **Flaete**, (7) **Flaid**, (8) **Flaide**, (9) **Flain**, (10) **Flait**, (11) **Flate**, (12) **Flayed**, (13) **Flayet**, (14) **Flayt**, (15) **Flayte**, (16) **Flead**, (17) **Fleat**, (18) **Fleayed**, (19) **Fleed**, (20) **Fleet**, (21) **Fleid**, (22) **Fleyed**, (23) **Fleyt**, (24) **Flied**, (25) **Fliet**, (26) **Flyed**. [For further instances see **II** below.]

(1) n.Yks. Sha was a'most flaa'd to deeath, Munby *Verses* (1865) 60. w.Yks.[5] Ye're flāad ah put a bit o' better sort o' leather, 33. (2) Yks. You tak' me to all sorts of murderin' hoiles, and then I mustna be flaayed, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 57. w.Yks.[5] He ommast flāayed muh to dēath! (3) w.Yks.[5] Flaayn out o' his wits. (4) Wm. Like a hen 'et's been flade off its nest, Wilson *Lile Bit ev a Sng.* 98. ne.Yks. Ah war sadly flade, Nelson *Bilsdale Dial.* (1831) 12. (5) Wm. When thae com an leaked what a fearful wae it wes ower . . . thae wer flaed, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. w.Yks. Being eager-like to see what had flaed her, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) i. (6) Wm. A wes terble flaete, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. (7) n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N Cy.[2] Nhb. She's flaid te deeth, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9; Nhb.[1] Dur. She's sometimes flaid to wade the watter, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 71. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Ah's flaid 'at ah sud be deead beeat, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 41. w.Yks. Ah'm noan flaid o' thee (J.T.); w.Yks.[1] I'se flaid it'l turn out to be t'shakken, ii. 286; w.Yks.[4], e Lan.[1] (8) n.Cy. (K.), w.Yks.[1] (9) w.Yks.[5] Pronounced flāan. Nobbud wants sticking up tul—he's soin flāan mun! (10) Cum. He's flait o' nout, Ritson *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb 1867) 311. Wm. Ise flait Ise be ower late (B.K.). (11) Cum. I's flate thoo'll git thy deith o' cauld, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 68, ed. 1876. Wm. We began to be flate, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 561. n.Yks. (R.H.H.) (12) N.Cy.[1] Aw's flayed. Nhb. I'se flayed it's over true, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 29. Dur.[1] Wm. A man at wur sadly flayd with a boggart like a coaf, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 39, ed. 1821. n.Yks. Ah's flay'd he'll get grahmd wi' t'seeame stick, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 9; n.Yks.[3], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. What's t'flayed at? (W.F.); w.Yks.[1a] Lan. Don't be flayed, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 305. ne.Lan. I geet too much brimstone i' yon fire hale to be flayed at what yo' say is reserved. Mather *Idylls* (1895) 186. (13) s.Sc. Wad ye no hae been flayet yersel'? Cunningham *Broomieburn Sketches* (1894) viii. (14) Cum. I was flayt they wad hinder fwok hear aw the speeching, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 217. Wm. When I's fairly flayt te feeace the', Bowness *Studies* (1868) 41. (15) Cum. The sheep . . . seem to be flayte and restless, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 383. Lan.[1] I was flayte o' missin' t'train, Barber *Forness Flk.* (1870) 16. (16) Edb. If I may judge by your flea'd look Ye're a notorious sinner, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 55. (17) w.Yks.[2] (18) Cum. 'Most flēayed to deeth (J.Ar.). (19) Sc. I said, dear damsel, be na fleed, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 377. Lnk. Lying in a man's bed, I'm fleed it mak me eerie yet, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 129. Slk. Be neither flee'd nor eerie, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 271. (20) Lnk. Let's ne'er be flee't, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 205. (21) Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Frf. My Father was fleid he would curse me, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. Lnk. They skelpt me when woodly fleid, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 120, ed. 1783. (22) Sc. He was mair fleyed than hurt, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Bch. I wis fley'd that she had taen the wytenon-fa, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 17. Frf. Young man, dinna be fleyed o' nervishness, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 211. Ayr. My name is Death, But be na fley'd, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 9. Edb. I'm fley'd that yon daft coof Maun thole the Bailie's yammer, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 13. Gall. The yin that he fleyed, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) xxiv. Wgt. They were gey fleyed, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 299. w.Yks. Shoo wor that fleyed (J.T.F.). Lan. Fleyed o' gettin a brokken creawn, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 56; Mebby ye're fleyed o't bein' deun too soon, Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) 186. (23) Abd. The tither twa they war fley't till try ava, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Rnf. I'm fley't some day I'll

get a tumble, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 170. **Dmf.** I'm fleyt tae begin, REID *Poems* (1894) 47. (24, 25) **N.I.**[1] (26) **Kcd.** O never . . . wis I sae flyed, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 104. **Frf.** Right fly'd was I, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 9. **w.Sc.** He didna look the least flyed for't, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 62, ed. 1877.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *v.* To put to flight, frighten away, *gen.* with *away*, *off*, *out*; also used *fig.*

Sc. Lie mouldering banes in sandy graves That fley my peace awa', SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 310, ed. 1848. **Abd.** She's near-han' fley't Mull o' Meadaple an' 's wife oot o' the Kirk, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 179. **Fif.** Fleyin' aff the frost an' snaw, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 57. **Rnf.** We lay the luggie to our lips, And flye our cares awa, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 128. **Ayr.** Our wunnocks shall . . . fley awa the cluds o' nicht, GOLDIE *Poems* (1822) 120. **Lnk.** Flie the frost, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 19. **Lth.** What is this that . . . fleys my peace o' mind awa'? BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 204. **Edb.** To fley the frost awa', and toast my taes, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785; Flee a rebel's heart into his hose, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 341, ed. 1815. **Gall.** Frost an' snaw . . . were fleyed awa', HARPER *Bards* (ed. 1889) 225. **Dmf.** John . . . fley'd like rooks The boys awa, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 99. **Nhb.** Thou's flay'd away thy sammun troot, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 38. **Cum.** It wanted t'flay ma away, CHRISTIAN *Mason's Ghost Story* (1880) 9. **Wm.** Like a hen 'et's been flade off its nest, WILSON *Lile Bit ev a Sug.* 98. **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Wind ul flai fleez of od 'oses 'eed [the wind will drive away the flies from the horse's head] (Miss A.). **w.Yks.**[5] Flāay that dog awāay. **Lan.** Flays the cuckoo away, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 232.

2. To frighten, scare, terrify. See **Fleg**, *v.*[1] **1.**

Sc. A wee thing fleys cowards, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Bnff.** Head me, or hang me, That winna fley me, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 303. **Abd.** I've almost tumbled ower my seat, An' fleyed my father, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 88. **Kcd.** Drink this glaiss o' bitters . . . an' binna fleyd, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 42. **Frf.** Eneugh to fley puir fouk to deid, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 12, ed. 1882. **Fif.** I was fley'd ye might be scarred [scared], DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 83. **Rnf.** Letnae their flirds an' flytin' flee ye, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 46. **Ayr.** Fleyin' the puir deevils wi' hell, the same as if he had been born in't, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 148. **Lnk.** I feigned to be sair fleyed, MOTHERWELL *Sng.* (1827). **e.Lth.** I'm mower auld-farrant to be fleyed for wirry-cows, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 79. **Edb.** Ye maun stride O'er cutty-stool, and sair be fley'd, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 27. **Slk.** I'm amaist fleyed out o' my wits, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 185, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** We fley Daddy Care wi' a royal glee, REID *Poems* (1894) 97. **Gall.** Ye think it clever to fley a wheen silly weemen folk, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. **n.Cy.** (K.); You've come to fley, said she, and I've come to fley, let's baith fley thegither, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 251; **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** Eneugh at sic a time te flay Poor folks, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 50; He flays the bairns—gliffs weak-kneed men, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 204; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] Lad, dinna fley the galloway. **s.Dur.** A' can tell tha a' was flayed (J.E.D.). **Cum.** Fit to flay folk (M.P.); **Cum.**[3] Fleyin' a bird's no the gate to grip it. **Wm.** He wad flay auld Nick, he's seea ugly (B.K.); Fit to flae yan ta deeath, CLARKE *T Reysh Becarin* (1865) 3, ed. 1872. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] It's fit to flay ought wick [to frighten anything alive]. **ne.Yks.**[1] Why isn't your brother at school?—Pleeas Sir, he's flaain ereeaks. **e.Yks.** He hez neea business te flay fooaks oot o' the'r wits, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 253; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He had used to flae us when we were lads with reckoning to raise Beelzebub in an old hay-loft, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) iv; BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] This house does flay me; **w.Yks.**[34]; **w.Yks.**[5] Th'art fleying him agean then. **Lan.** Th' pranks 'at it's played abeawt this plaze 'ud flay ony wick soul to yer tell on, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 62; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Flayed**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* frightened, seared, timorous, afraid; *fig.* shy, abashed, astonished; (*b*) *conj.*; (*c*) *sb.* in phr. *for flaid*, for fear that; (2) **Flayed-buzzard**, *sb.* a coward, a timorous, frightened person; (3) **Flayedly** (or **Flately**, **Fliedlie**), *adv.* timorously, timidly; (4) **Flaying** (or **Flaaen**, **Flain**, **Flayan**), *sb.* (*a*) a fright; (*b*) an apparition, ghost, hobgoblin, a terrifying object; (5) **Flaying-boggle** (or **Fleeing-boggle**), *sb.* a kite having a lighted lantern at the tail; (6) **Flaysome**, *adj.* (*a*) fearful, terrifying, frightful; also used *advb.*; (*b*) frightened, terrified; (7) **Flaysomelie**, *adv.* frightfully; (8) **Flaysomeness**, *sb.* frightfulness.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Of fleyit persons, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 373. **Ayr.** He is like a fleyed body, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 66, ed. 1845. **Lnk.** Auld Louie faith seems gayen fleed, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 45. **e.Lth.** Like fley'd sheep, they ran awa', MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 18. **Edb.** If I may judge by your flea'd look, Ye're a notorious sinner, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 55. **Dmf.** Puir ghaistie crap behin' a wa', The scemin' fleytest o' the twa, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 228. **Gall.** Though neither fley'd, nor eauld, nor wat, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 43, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** A flaid fule, GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] A flaid coxcomb. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Joe set off whyte narvish an' flate, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 22; 'Lush! aa was flate,' said a youth on his first entrance into London (M.P.). **n.Yks.**[3], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (J.C.); (R.H.R.); **w.Yks.**[12], **e.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** Sup it nā flead it sad get koud [drink it now for fear it should become cold] (J.W.). (*c*) **n.Yks.** For flaid she git some watter before she cleen, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 9. (2) **Cum.** A person afraid to go into any dark place, or attempt anything hazardous, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 450. **Yks.** He's a regular flāād buzzard, *Yks. Life and Character*, 203. **w.Yks.** A yo' flayed buzzard! darn't touch a spider, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 1, 1893). (3) **Sc.** LESLIE *Hist. Sc.* (ed. 1885) pt. i. 125 (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Cum.** Mebby rayder flaytly at t boddam, DICKINSON *Joe Geol.* (1866) *Suppl.* 5; **Cum.**[3] When t'stars come few an flately efter weering oot day-leeght, 46. (4, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] I gat a sair flaying. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[3] He could not stay in his house, there was a flayan in it. **Wm.** (E.C.); She sed ther wor flayin oa thor fells, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 42, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **w.Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Lan.** Was t'flayin as big as a man? EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 64. **ne.Lan.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6, *a*) **Fif.** There never was in Fife but doubt Sic fleysome warriors seen, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 97. **e.Fif.** I . . . faun' mysel' in a fleesome plicht, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvii. **Rnf.** To flit I'm fleesom lazy, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 158; His ghaist, a fleesome grim ane, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 33. **Ayr.** He writes books, gi'es some o' them fleysome names, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 193. **Lnk.** Sair I rue this mark sae blue, It looks sae fleesome waff, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 24, ed. 1897. **Rxb.** Calling him a fleysome body, J. CARLYLE *Memorials* (1835) I. 51. **Dmf.** Every now and then at e'en Some fleysome things were heard or seen, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 78. **Gall.** The road was short . . . But there were fleysome parts amang, NICHOLSON *Tales* (1843) 122. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The plantin's that dark it's real flaysome. **Cum.** It was gitten fairly flaysum, he hed sec a set o' gud teeth, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 96; **Cum.**[3] T'hwoan ligs dark atween its banks—a flaysome rwoad to gang, 63. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A flaysome bais. **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Shoe cannot last long, shoe's ferly flaysome (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[13] **Lan.** It's a flaysome spot i' t'dead time o' t'neet, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) vi; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] What a leuk ye he', aa felt flaysome at ye. **w.Yks.** She was so ill, he got quite flaysome about her, *Yksman.* XXXVI. 662. (7, 8) **Cld.** (JAM.)

3. *Comp.* (1) **Flay-babby**, terrifying, fit to frighten a baby; (2) **-bairn**, an ugly visage, a mask; (3) **-boggard**, an apparition, hobgoblin; an object of terror; (4) **-boggle**, (*a*) see **-boggard**; (*b*) a scarecrow; *fig.* a badly-dressed person, a ridiculous object; (5) **-boh**, (6) **-crake** (or **-creeake**, **-cruke**, **-krake**), (7) **-crow**, (8) **-scarl**, see **-boggle** (*b*).

(1) **Lan.** A rough fley-babby sort of a voice, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895). (2) **n.Yks.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Mi Uncle Jeffry were a reglar fley-boggard to th' witches, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 24. (4, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5] (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (7) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** They've stuck that flay-craw on the stick, *Tyneside Sngs.* (1872) 362; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.** It leuk't likest a flay crow iv owt 'at I could compare't teu, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 31, ed. 1876; Thoo'll be takkin' tā thē heels if thoo ivver sees a fla-cro', FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 91; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Sick falalthermant es that fer an aald body like me; meeakan sick flae eraes o yan, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 20. **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** If tha wants to mak a flaycrow on ma say soa, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1884) 7; **w.Yks.**[1] Flackerin about like flay-craws, ii. 299; **w.Yks.**[35] **Lan.** Come in, tha thin-ribbed fleycrow! CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 167. **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] (8) **Cum.**[1]

4. To be afraid, frightened, to fear. See **Fleg**, *v.*[1] **2.**

Abd. Ane that's drunk will aft commit a crime He'd fley to think of ony ither time, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 43. **Dmf.** He fleyed to tak a wife, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 61.

5. *Fig.* To warm slightly, take the chill off, *gen.* in phr. *to flay the cold off.*

Sc. To fley a bottle of beer or any other liquor (JAM.). **w.Yks.** A flead koud of ov a kweat o milk for im (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[13]

6. *sb.* A fright, scare; fear, affright, esp. in phr. *to tak flay*, to be panic-stricken. See **Fleg**, *sb.*[2] **3.**

Sc. Wha rin frae the shout, wi' an unco fley, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 365; But bauldly then shook off their flay, ANDERSON *Poems* (1813) 80 (JAM.); Timorous fowk tak flay, *ib.* 121. Dmf. And he who got sae sair a fley When riding hame the tither way, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 73. Gall. Managed to give the deil a bit fley, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) lxv. Nhb. The burd sits mopin' on the balk Like something iv a flay, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 265; Nhb.[1] Cum. And luiked as he had gotten a flay, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 104; Oor heroes gat a parlish flay, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 87, ed. 1876.

Hence **Flayfu'**, *adj.* frightful, fearful, dreadful.

Sc. A fleefu' fien' will rise at your feet, *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 527 (JAM.); He held his richt han' ower us, crunan out some fleyfu' words, *ib.* (Sept. 1818) 155. Rnf. The swarms engag'd wi' fleefu' din, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 94.

[**II. 1.** Radour ran hame full fleyit and forchaist, DOUGLAS *King Hart* (c. 1505), ed. 1874, l. 94. OE. (Angl.) *flēgan*, WS. *flȳgan* (in *āflȳgan*), to put to flight; ON. *fleygja*.]

FLAY, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Sur. Also in forms **flae** Sc. (JAM.); **flea** w.Yks. Chs.[3]; **flee** Chs.[1]; **fley** s.Chs.[1] [flē, fleə, flī.] **I.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Flay-a-flint**, stingy, mean. Nrf. (A.G.F.); (2) **-a-load**, a superlatively mean person, one who would do anything for gain. Fif. (JAM.)

2. Phr. *to be able to flay the devil and eat his broth*, said of a very hungry person. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. *Fig.* Of the wind, cold, &c.: to make the skin sore, to cut.

w.Yks. [Of a cold wind] It's fit to flay one, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* Sur.[1] [March flings, April fleyes, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 59.]

4. To pare the turf off grass or moss-land. Cf. **flaw**, *v.* **8.**

S. & Ork.[1] To pare off the surface of mossy ground before the subsoil is dug for peats. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1 2], s.Chs.[1], Shr.[1 2], Glo.[1]

Hence (1) **Flay-spade**, *sb.* an instrument used in paring turf; (2) **Flaying**, *vbl. sb.* the act of paring turf; (3) **Flaying-shovel**, (4) **-spade**, *sb.*, see **Flay-spade.**

(1) Cum. Now grund up a flay-speädd to cut toppin peat, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 223; Cum.[1] (2) Sh.I. When the natives are assembled to cast their peats, their first object is to pair [pare] off the vegetating moss; this is always called flaying the moss, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 179, ed. 1891. Chs.[1] 'Fleaing of ground,' paring off the turf to burn and improve the land (K.). (3) s.Chs.[1] A sort of plough with a single long handle like a spade driven by the hand (s.v. Push-ploo). (4) w.Yks. Some new . . . shafts for t'fleaing spades, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) v. Shr.[1] The flaying-spade is about nine inches broad and three inches deep; it is slightly curved and 'dishing' in shape. The handle, which is about four feet in length, is made of a rude stick naturally formed for adaptation to the purpose of working the implement, that is, after the manner of a 'breast plough.'

5. Of milk: to skim, take off the floating part.

w.Yks. (J.T.); *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

6. *sb.* A skin. Fif. (JAM. s.v. Flae). [Not known to our correspondents.]

7. A part of a plough; an instrument used in digging; see below.

Stf. An iron earth-board firmly screwed to the coulter, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 37; A trench is dug with a flay, in which all weeds are put as the digger goes along; a second trench is dug very deep, this earth filling the first trench and covering the weeds (T.C.W.). Shr.[1] It goes before the coulter, and pares off the surface of the ground, turning it under the furrow which the plough makes, and so burying grass or weeds more effectually than could otherwise be done. Com. 'Be sure an' pūt the flay dip enough to cover it under.' Hrf.[2] Used in skimming the surface of foul land and turning it over.

FLAYDGE, see **Fleech**, *v.*

FLAYGERRY, *sb.* and *adj.* Cor. [flē·-, fleə·gəri.]

1. *sb.* A frolic, merry-making, 'spree.'

Cor.[1] w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301.

2. *adj.* Frolicsome. Cor.[2]

FLAYING-SEASON, *sb.* Ken. The season when the bark of trees peels off by reason of the sap. Cf. **flawing season**, s.v. **Flaw**, *v.* **9.**

The oaks are all cut in the flaying season for the bark of all sizes, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 430.

FLAZE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Lei. Nhp. War. [flēz.] **1.** *v.* To blaze, flare up, burst into flame.

Lei.[1] This floor can't flaze, for it's made o' poplar. Nhp.[1] As a candle does, when a current of air causes it to burn unsteadily, and melt away fast. War.[2] To flare, as straw or shavings do when ignited.

2. *sb.* A smoky flame.

Nhp. Forcing bright sparks to twinkle from the flaze, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 191; Nhp.[2]

FLAZE, *v.*[2] e.Lan.[1] [flēz.] To run heedlessly.

FLAZZ, *adj.* Ken. [flæz.] Of birds: newly fledged. Cf. **flush**, *adj.*[2]

The patteridges are flazz, GROSE (1790); Ken.[1]

Hence **Flazzy**, *adj.* well-fledged. GROSE (1790).

FLAZZARD, *sb.* ?n.Cy. e.An. A stout, broad-faced woman, dressed in a loose, flaring manner.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. e.An.[1]

FLEA, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [flī, fliə, flē; w.Cy. vlē.] **I.** *sb.* Dial. forms. **1.** *Sing.* (1) **Flae**, (2) **Flay**, (3) **Flee**, (4) **Fleea**, (5) **Fleygh**, (6) **Vlaa**, (7) **Vlay**, (8) **Vlea**. See **Fleck**, *sb.*[2]

(1) Edb. A bonny flae, as black's a slae, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 38. (2) Sc. (JAM.), Nhb.[1] (3) w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 3, 1897); w.Yks.[2] (4) w.Yks.[2] (5) e.Lan.[1] (6) Brks.[1] (7) w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] (8) Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

2. *Pl.* (1) **Flaes**, (2) **Fleen**, (3) **Flees**, (4) **Flem**, (5) **Flen**, (6) **Fleygh.**

(1) Sc. He—sprawls an' spraughles like—a dog rubbin the flaes aff him, *Saint Patrick* (1819) II. 266 (JAM.). se.Wor.[1] (2) Wxf.[1] (3) w.Yks. When he wor axin' for a bed he said tul th' lodgin'-haase keeper, 'Aw hooap yo hev noa flees abaat,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 3, 1897). (4) Hrf.[2] (5) s.Stf. When they come back they swarmed wi' flen, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13; s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] I couldna sleep for the flen; I wuz scroutin at 'em all night; Shr.[2] A hons'll o' flen. Hrf.[2] There is a place called Flen Cub. Glo.[1] (6) e.Lan.[1]

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Flea-bit**, of horses, dogs, &c.: having a light-coloured coat sprinkled with darker spots; flea-bitten; (2) **-lugged**, unsettled, hare-brained, restless; (3) **-meat**, the flesh of one susceptible to flea-bites.

(1) Brks.[1] (2) Rnf. Flae-luggit sharny-fac'd Lawrie, SEMPILL *Bridal*, st. 5. Ayr. To fash simple folk like you and me, as this mighty madam and her flea-luggit lord, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxi; Some other flea-lugged fellows have set up a congregation, *ib. Legatees* (1820) vi. (3) w.Yks. Ahr Tom's reight flea meyt; they nearly worry him, but aw hardly ivver see a bite on ahr Jim, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 8, 1893).

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Flea-bane**, the plant, *Erigeron acris*; (2) **-bites**, the red campion or adder's flower, *Lychnis diurna*; (3) **-weed**, the lady's bedstraw, *Galium verum*; (4) **-wood**, the bog-myrtle, *Myrica Gale.*

(1) n.Lin.[1] It is believed to kill or drive away fleas. (2) Cor. (B. & H.) (3) Suf. (*ib.*) (4) Nhb. *Nature Notes*, No. 9; Nhb.[1] A housewife's cure for fleas.

3. Phr. (1) *a flea in the ear* or *in the ear-hole*, a box on the ears; (2) —*in the lug*, a scolding, rating; a sharp reproof; (3) *to take the fleas their fittle*, to go to bed.

(1) w.Yks. I daren't ax for no more, or else I'st a getten a flee i' my earhoil, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 15; w.Yks.[2] Nah, moind what thar dooin, or au'l set the off with a flee in thy ear. Brks.[1] I'll zend thee awaay 'wi' a vlaa in thee yer.' (2) Ayr. I gied him a flea in the lug and bade him tell the Nawbub to chew the cud o' the sin o' covetousness, GALT *Lawds* (1826) vi. (3) se.Wor.[1] I thinks I sh'll take the flacs their fittle.

4. *v.* To free from fleas.

Ked. He'd rather sit and flea his hose, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 151.

[**4.** *Espucer*, to flea, to rid of fleas (COTGR.).]

FLEA, *sb.*[2] Ken. Cor. [flī.] **1.** The fat of pork; lard. Ken. (F.H.) See **Fleed**, *sb.*[1]

2. *Comp.* **Flea-rib**, the spare-rib of a pig.

Cor. The lads of the grocers . . . are so accustomed to receive a month's notice for 'a nice bit of flea rib,' that they are loth to engage any of the porcine fraternity that are not all rib, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 184.

FLEACH, *sb.* Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Also written **fleech** Suf.[1]; and in form **fletch** Nhp.[1] [flīʧ, fleʧ.] One of the portions into which timber is first cut by the saw, a plank; *gen.* in *pl.* See **Flitch**, *sb.*

FLEACH, see **Fleck**, *sb.*[2]

FLEAK, *sb.*[1] Wm. Chs. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Also written **fleek** Bdf. Ken.[1] [flīk, fliək.] 1. A flake.

Wm. An' my tongue was as dry as a fleak o' tinder, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 44. **e.An.**[1] Fleaks of snow.

Hence **Fleeky**, *adj.* flaky, in flakes. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

2. The chaff of oats. Cf. **flight**, *sb.*[1] 5.

Bdf. Often called 'wut flecks.' It is so soft that it is often used for stuffing beds (J.W.B.).

3. A small bundle of hay. Chs.[13]

FLEAK, *sb.*[2] Lin.[1*] [Not known to our correspondents.] A coloured snail-shell.

FLEAK, *sb.*[3] w.Yks. [fliək.] The rook, *Corvus frugilegus.* (J.B.); (J.W.)

FLEAK, *sb.*[4] n.Lan.[1] A flatterer. See **Fleech**, *v.*

FLEAK, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To tire, exhaust.

(Hall.) [A hare hard run, or a horse hard rid, is said to be fleaked away (K.).]

FLEAK, see **Flake**, *sb.*[1], **Fleck**, *sb.*[2], **Fluke**, *sb.*[1]

FLEAKAGE, *sb.* Cmb. [fliəˑkidʒ.] The layer of reeds put on to a roof intended to be thatched. Cf. **flake**, *sb.*[1] 9.

It is tied to the rafters, and the layer of thatch is then put over it (W.W.S.).

FLEAKS, *sb. pl.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The fissures between the strata of a rock.

FLEAKY, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Flabby, soft. (Hall.) Cf. **flackey**, *adj.*

FLEAM, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **fleeam** n.Yks.; **fleem** Sc. n.Wm.; **phleme** Midl.; and in forms **flem** War.[2] se.Wor.[1] Oxf.[1] Sus. Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Wil. Cor.[1]; **flemm** Lei.[1]; **fleyam** I.W.[1]; **vlem** Brks.[1] [fliəm, flīm flem.] 1. An instrument for bleeding horses or cattle, a lancet; *gen.* in *pl.*

Abd. The valuable stirk . . . whose life he had saved by a prompt and vigorous use of the 'fleems,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 56. **Slk.** This is my very elegant lancet. . . I dinna like your fleem ava, man, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 18, ed. 1866. **Cum.** (M.P.) **n.Wm.** He'd a pair o' fleems wi him (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **w.Yks.**[3] **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) s.v. Flews. **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] **w.Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); (G.E.D.); (E.H.G.) **Dev.**[3] Us be gwaine to kill a cāā've to-morrow, gie me the fleams and I'll go and blid'n to wance. **Cor.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Flem stick**, the small stick used for striking the 'fleam' or lancet into the vein.

Brks.[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); (G.E.D.); (E.H.G.)

FLEAM, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. Lei. War. Shr. Also written **fleme** Dur. Stf.; and in form **flem** w.Yks.[2] Shr.[12] [fliəm, flīm, flem.] 1. The watercourse or race of a mill, a mill-stream; also used *attrib.* Cf. **fleem**, *v.*

Nhb. Still used as at Hexham, where the watercourse on Tyne Green is called 'the fleam' (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] The mill fleam. **Dur.** Raine *Charters, &c., Finchale* (1837) 137. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lei.**[1] Shay fell i' the mill flem. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] The channel of water from the main stream to the mill, below which the streams reunite. We wenten smack into another 'trap' [vehicle] jest on the flem bridge at the Hook-a-gate; **Shr.**[2] Water which comes from the main stream down to the mill.

2. A large trench or main carriage in water, cut in meadows to drain them. Stf. (K.)

[1. A mylne fleme made with mens hande, Fitzherbert *Survey* (1523) xi. (N.E.D.) An older meaning of the word was 'a stream, river.' The flem iurdan (Jordan), *St. Margarete* (c. 1300) st. lviii, ed. Cockayne (Mätzner). OE. **flēam*, a watercourse; cp. Norw. dial. *flaum*, a flood; ON. *flaumr*, an eddy.]

FLEAMY, *adj.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] Clotted with blood. (Hall.) Cf. **fleam**, *sb.*[1]

FLEAR, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **fleer** Chs.[1]; and in form **flair** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2]; **flare** w.Yks. [fliə(r, fleə(r.] 1. To frighten, scare, terrify.

w.Yks. (S.P.U.); Thee needn't be so fleart, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 325; **w.Yks.**[5] Ah flear'd a sheep oot o' thedge, 12. **Lan.** Iv he awses to flear thee wi' his gun, hit him o'er th' hond wi' thy stick, *Cornh. Mag.* XLIII. 464. **Chs.** Or yo'd be fleered to bide here, Banks *Prov. House* (1865) 8, ed. 1883.

Hence **Fleared**, *ppl. adj.* afraid, timid, frightened.

n.Cy. (J.L.) **Chs.** And lookin so fleered loike, Banks *Prov. House* (1865) 163, ed. 1883; **Chs.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Flare-crow**, a scarecrow; cf. **flay-crow**. w.Yks. (S.P.U.); (2) **-cruke**, an old coat stuck on a stick with the arms extended, and a hat on the top, to frighten the birds from the growing crops. n.Yks.[2]

FLEAR-MOUSE, *sb.* Yks. [flīr-mūs.] The bat. Cf. **flittermouse**.

n.Yks. Now becoming rare (R.B.); *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 167.

FLEASOCKS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The shavings of wood.

FLEASTER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [fliəˑstər.] A fluster, flurry.

What are ye gettin' into sic a fleaster for?

FLEAT, FLEATHE, FLEAYED, see **Flite**, *v.*, **Fleed**, *sb.*[1], **Flay**, *v.*

FLEAZ-, FLEB, FLEBBER, see **Floose, Flep, Flepper.**

FLECH, *v.* Bnff.[1] [fleχ.] To beat soundly; to scold.

Employed in a half-joking, half-contemptuous way, and most commonly of a woman falling out on a man.

FLECH, FLECHT, see **Fleck**, *sb.*[2], **Flight**, *sb.*[1]

FLECHAN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **flechin** (Jam.); and in forms **fleuchan, flewchan** Abd.; **flichan** Per.; **flichen** (Jam.); **flighen** (Jam.) Per.; **fluchan** Abd. [fleˑχən, fliˑχən, flēˑχən.] 1. A small quantity or sprinkling of anything; a particle, small quantity of dust, &c. Cf. **flowan.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** I ga'e my grun' a gweed flewchan o' bone dust to gar't grow a crap. Some women pit a fleuchan o' dry meal on the plate-fu' o' parritch. Gie's a fleuchan o' spice to my kail (G.W.). **Per.** There's a flichan in my kail, in my ee, &c. The particles of soot floating in a smoky room are here called flichans (*ib.*). **Ayr.** Owre weel does he ken the flechans o' meal that a lassie maun use for her coggie, White *Jottings* (1879) 263.

2. A flake of snow. Per. (G.W.), Lth., Dmf. (Jam.)

FLECK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Som. Also in form **flick** w.Som.[1] [flek, w.Som. flik.] 1. *sb.* A spot; a crack, an abrasion of the skin; a defective spot or flaw in cloth or silk. Also used *fig.*

m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.**[1] There is neither fleck nor flaw in it; **w.Yks.**[2], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Commonly a large and irregular one. Them harvist-bugs hes maade big flecks cum oot all oher my airms. It's a han'sum chimla'-peäce, b[l]ack marble wi' yalla' flecks in it. **sw.Lin.**[1] She had a few flecks of white about her.

Hence **Flecklessly**, *adv.* spotlessly.

Der. The red-tiled floor flecklessly clean. Cushing *Voe* (1888) II. iii.

2. A flake.

Dmf. A' efternune the feathery flecks Cam' flichterin' through the air, Reid *Poems* (1894) 62.

3. A special class of carnations.

Edb. Sic flow'rs o' sorts anc seldom sees, Flecks, flames, bussards, an' picketees, Wi' strong carnations, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 89. [Scarlet Flakes are simple white grounds, with distinct stripes or ribbons of scarlet. Rose and Purple Flakes have these two colours upon a white ground, *Garden Manual* (1864) 204.]

4. *pl.* Small fleecy clouds. n.Yks.[2]

5. *v.* To spot, bespatter; to streak with colour or light; to become spotted, speckled.

ne.Sc. Fin the nout begins to fleck and gehr, Ye may lat oot the byre mehr and mehr, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 132. **Bnff.**[1] To have white spots on the skin; spoken of cattle. **Lnk.** The spring had fleck'd the lea wi' floo'rs, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 106. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n Lin.**[1] Mind you doänt fleck th' paaper upo' th' wall wi' that whitenin'. A woman describing a damask table cloth said, 'ther' was noä pattern but it was fleck'd all oher.' **sw.Lin.**[1] The mare was fleeked with foam. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] I could a stopt theer all day to look at the grass flecked döth sunshine through the trees. **w.Som.**[1] 'He was flicked all over' would at once be understood he was bespattered with mud.

Hence (1) **Flecked** or **Fleckit**, *ppl. adj.* spotted, pied, speckled; streaked, unevenly spread; (2) **Flecked-fever**, *sb.* a spotted fever; (3) **Fleckie**, *sb.* a pet name for a speckled cow.

(1) **Sc.** Colliers . . . whose greatest delight was the fleeket cocks

or buff Belgian hens, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 3. **Sh.I.** I kenna what s come ower da fleckit duke. Shū's no drappid a egg noo for tree or fower days. *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898). **S. & Ork.**[1] Applied to the bottom of the sea when it has bunches of seaweed growing upon it. **w.Sc.** The king o' the otters—a great big fleckit brute, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 164. **e.Sc.** His moustache where it touched the beard already flecked with foam, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xvii. **Ayr.** Plenty o' milk frae our auld flecket cow, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 100. **Lnk.** Lads and lasses frae Glenfruin Cam' driving flecket crummies in, HUNTER *Poems* (1884) 31. **Gall.** A herd of half a dozen black Galloway cows, flecked with the red and white of the smaller Ayrshires, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) i. **N.Cy.**[1] Flecked in ed. 1825, but misprinted 'flechet' in ed. 1846. **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1885) 8; **w.Yks.**[1] A fleck'd cow; **w.Yks**[2] Clothes are said to be flecked when in washing they become spotted with 'powder blue'; **w.Yks.**[5] **s.Chs.**[1] Of mould spots on a glove, and the like. **Der.**[1] **s.Not.** These taters is flecked; ah doubt they'll do no good (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] He rode a roan mare, flecked with white. **n.Lin.** Our best cow, she was a red fleck't poll'd un, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 108; **n.Lin.**[1] Was that Mr. Fox's bull 'at brok into th' Well-yard?—Ey, if it were red-fleck'd un. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] When blue settles, in rinsing linen, the clothes are said to be flecked. **e.An.**[1] (2) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (3) **Ayr.** Be guid to auld fleckie, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 100; The gudewife gap'd, Forgot poor Flecky in the byre, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 116, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** A braw sonsie fleckie the queen o' a' Kye, PARKER *Poems* (1859) 50. **Dmf.** While draining the well-filled udders of Hawkie, Hornie, and Flecky, the conversation turned, as usual, upon the comparative merits of their respective lovers, *Courier* (Sept. 1823) (JAM.).

[1. Cp. Du. *vlek*, a spot, MHG. *vlec* (LEXER); Norw. dial. *flekk*, a spot (AASEN).]

FLECK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **flaich** S. & Ork.[1]; **fleach** n.Sc.; **fleak** w.Yks.; **flech** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **fleeag-** n.Yks.[2]; **fleighk** Lan.; **flekyh** nw.Der.[1] [flek, fleik, Sc. flex.] See **Flea**, *sb.*[1] **1.** *sb.* A flea.

Sc. I weird that ilka time she kaims her head, she'll get . . . a peck o' flechs oot o't, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 107. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** For a penny ye could see the leg o' a flech magnifeed to the size o' the leg o' a cuddy, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 82, ed. 1889. **Lan.** Both *sing.* and *pl.* Aw'll send thee whoam wi a fleighk i' thi ear (S.W.); **Lan.**[1] Aw sent him off wi' a fleck in his ear-hole aw con tell yo. **m.Lan.**[1] He said to th' lodgin'-heawse keeper, 'Aw hooap yo've no fleck abeawt.' **Chs.**[13], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence (1) **Flaichy**, (2) **Flecked**, (3) **Flecky**, *adj.* infested, covered with fleas.

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Sc.** (G.W.) **n.Sc.** Bring to me my fleachy clouts, That I was best used wi', BUCHAN *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 96. **Cai.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Fleck-month**, the month of March.

Chs.[1] Because flecks are supposed to fly in March, and therefore it is said bedroom windows should never be opened during that month.

3. *Fig.* A small, light-headed, frivolous person. **Bnff.**[1]

4. *v.* To free from fleas. See **Flea**, *v.* **4.**

Sc. The dog's flechin' himsel' (G.W.); To flech one's self (JAM.). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 7, 1884) 8. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] She knew some circumstance had happened at the particular time, 'because her father had got up to fleck the bed.' **Der.**[2] Hast fleck'd th' beds? **nw.Der.**[1]

[1. OE. *flēah*, a flea; cp. G. *floh*.]

FLECK, *v.*[3] Yks. [flek.] To skim, take off the cream. Cf. **fleet**, *v.*[2]

w.Yks. I have heard in a farm house the order given 'fleck the pancheon' [the milk bowl], HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 346.

FLECK, see **Flack**, *sb.*[2], **Flick**, *sb.*[123], **Flig**, *v.*[1]

FLECKEN, *v.* Yks. Lei. To change colour.

e.Yks. *Obs.* Oates . . . will beginne to flecken, and bee ripe on a suddaine, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 50.

Hence **Fleckened**, *ppl. adj.* spotted, streaked, mottled.

Lei.[1] You nivver see a prittier-fleckened bit o' mapple-wood.

FLECKER, see **Flacker**, **Flicker**, *v.*

FLECKERED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Cum. e.An. Also in forms **fleckerit** Sc. (JAM.); **fleckert** Sc. (JAM.) Cum. [fle·kərd, ·t.]

1. Spotted, dappled, speckled; streaked, variegated.

Sc. (JAM.) **Cum.** Through yon flecker't sky, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 3rd S. 75. **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Applied to poultry. Also to a horse, if there are small patches of white about him, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] Applicable to the feathered race—esp. to domestic fowls and the mag-pie.

2. Rent, torn.

Rxb. *Gen.* used concerning the human body when any part of it has been mangled and the skin hangs down half covered with blood (JAM.).

[1. The feild flekerit and faw With gold and goulis in greyne, *Golagros* (c. 1450) 475, in *Sc. Allit. Poems* (1897) 17.]

FLECKETT, **FLECKIT**, see **Flicket**, *v.*, **Flacket**, *sb.*[1]

FLED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [fled.] Fugitive.

Lth. The spendthrift farmer of bonny Blaebraes became a fled bankrupt, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 248.

FLEDGER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] s.Cy. (K.) Suf.[1] Also written **fledjer** Suf.[1]; and in form **fledgy** Nhb.[1] [fle·dʒə(r.] A fledgeling; *fig.* an immature person, a child. Cf. **fligger**, *sb.*[1]

FLEE, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Shr. Brks. [flī.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Fleead**, (2) **Flid**, (3) **Vlod.**

(1) **n.Yks.** Hiz sperrit fleead, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 59. (2) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34. (3) **Brks.** He blew up the place and vlod away, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) Append. 226.

2. *pp.* (1) **Fleed.** **ne.Lan.**[1]; (2) **Flidun.** **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 34.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** Of colour: to fade, disappear.

Shr.[1] I'd a gownd summat like it wunst an' the colour all fled afore ever it wuz wesht: **Shr.**[2] The cullur uv her gownd's fled.

2. Of crops: to fail either wholly or in part; to decay, rot away. Of plants: to wither, fade.

Shr.[1] They'n be a poor crop o' turmits; they bin most on em fled, an' the rest looken despert simple; **Shr.**[2] The turmits bin fled. The rick-lisses [auriculas] shewden kindly like, but a bin all fled since the wets a commen.

3. Of sheep: to drive to the low country when the high ground is covered with snow.

Nhb. Used by the shepherds in Kidland (R.O.H.).

4. Of money: to cause to vanish, to absorb.

w.Yks. A pair o' new booits 'al flee a sovereign (J.T.).

FLEE, FLEEAG-, see **Flea**, *sb.*[1], **Fleck**, *sb.*[2]

FLEEANG'D, *ppl. adj.* **n.Yks.**[2] [fliəŋd.] Flayed, stripped of the skin. Cf. **flinch**, *v.*[2]

FLEE-BE-SKY, see **Fly-by-sky.**

FLEECE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Bdf. Suf. Also in form **fleesh** Yks. [flīs.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Fleece-wool**, (1) shorn wool as distinct from pulled or skin wool; (2) to wind the fleece. **Cum.**[1]

2. A crop of vegetation.

Bdf. A field whose surface is entirely covered with a fleece of weeds in the spring, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 308. **Suf.** There was a very fine fleece of marl grass, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XIX. 214.

3. A layer of hay in a stack.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] Yo mun cut some fleeces i'th bay. **s.Chs.**[1] A layer of hay three or four inches deep.

4. *Fig.* Bodily condition, fatness, bulk, esp. in phr. *to shake a fleece*, to lose flesh through illness.

n.Yks.[1] He carries a rare fleece [he is very fat]; **n.Yks.**[2] He's shaken a bonny fleece this last bad bout. **ne.Yks.**[1] He's a good fleece. It's ta'en his fleece frev him. **m.Yks.**[1] He's a bonny fleece of his own [in allusion to a very stout person].

5. *v.* Of persons reduced through illness: to strip or deprive of flesh, make thin, put out of condition.

ne.Yks.[1] Mah wo'd, bud it's fleeced him!

6. To thrash, chastise, beat.

Yks. Christie may fleesh me to death afore I'll tell, HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) ix; He said he'd fleesh ye within an inch o' your life! *ib.* x. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Fleecing**, *sb.* a thrashing, beating, 'licking.'

s.Lin. The best thing for that young jackanapes is a good fleecin' wi' the strap. In two rounds I gev him sich a fleëcin' he ax'd me to shaäk han's and be fr'ends (T.H.R.). **Suf.** I'll goon him a nice fleecin' when I ketch him, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

FLEECERY, *sb.* **n.Yks.**[2] [flī·səri.] Robbery, fraud, deceit.

They meant fleeeery.

FLEECH, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also written **fleetch** Sc.; and in forms **flaach** n.Lan.[1]; **flaatch** Cum. Wm. ne.Lan.[1]; **flage-** n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.[13]; **flaich** n.Yks.[3]; **flaitch** Cum.[3]; **flarch** Wm.; **flartch** m.Yks.; **flatch** n.Cy. s.Wm. n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.

Lan. ne.Lan.[1]; **flautch** Nhb.[1] Wm.; **flaydge** Yks.; **fleitch** Sc. [flītʃ, flētʃ, flatʃ.] **1.** *v.* To flatter, fawn; to wheedle, coax, cajole; to beseech, entreat, importune; sometimes with *at, on, with.*

Sc. Syne fleech'd till falthless love grew kind, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 77. Or.I. Mansie protested, stormed, fleeched, threatened, and entreated by turns, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 15. Abd. Now baith o' them's aboon my reach For a' that I can fraise or fleitch, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 44. Per. Ye gaed fleechin' to Miss Mary . . . to get the bairn awa frae me, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 188, ed. 1887. s.Sc. Nance's ain heart warmed till her and she fleeched on an' made muckle o' her, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 379. Dmb. Sair ye fleech'd till I turn'd the leaf, TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 106. Rnf. Couthie, couthie did she look, And meikle had she fleech'd, *Harp* (1819) 210. Ayr. Duncan fleeched and Duncan prayed, BURNS *Duncan Gray*, st. 2. Lnk. I'm fleechin' wi' the hizzie For bits o' rhyme, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 54. Lth. Her sire fleetched hard, the knight prest sair, M'NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 54. e.Lth. They a' pressed me an' fleeched on me, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 23. Edb. Gin ony here wi' Canker knocks . . . Ye needna think to fleetch or cox, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 148, ed. 1785. Peb. Aften I've come here when morning,—Flate and fleetch'd to gar ye rise, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 125. Dmf. Ye've storm'd in wrath, an' glow'd in scorn, An' fleech'd in love's auld strain, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 79. Gall. That the minister might come to fleech with him to return, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 390. Kcb. The callants, . . . like cripples on crutches, wad fleech for her favours, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 149. Ant. A fleeched at him tae a wus tired, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.I.[1] n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Wm. (R.J.W.), s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks.[2] m.Yks. What is ta flartching for? (F.P.T.) w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). n.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1]

Hence (1) **Fleeching**, (*a*) *sb.* flattery, coaxing, cajolery; entreaty; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* flattering, deceitful, beguiling; coaxing, beseeching; also used *advb.*; (2) **Fleechingly**, *adv.* flatteringly, plausibly; (3) **Fleechment**, *sb.* flattery, beguilement; (4) **Fleechy**, *sb.* a flatterer, humbug.

(1, *a*) Sc. Hout wi' your fleeching, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii. Abd. Ye may judge that wi' fleetchin' he wasna verbose, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 55. Frf. A great occasion for a rustic daffin, and fleechin and flirtation generally. INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 104. Per. What brings the auld witch here wi' her blathers and fleetchin'? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 48, ed. 1887. Dmb. Led aff their feet by the fleeching of the big folk upbye in Lunnon, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxv. Rnf. Bits o' gowd, or canny fleetchin', Wad fleg him frae the doors wi' preachin', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 119. Ayr. Which after some fleeching he consented to do, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxx. e.Lth. I thocht . . . he had sickened ye aince for a' wi' his fleechin an' flethers, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 165. Lnk. Allow me, Sir, to shaw My gratitude, but fleetching, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 182. Edb. At fleechin' he has sic an art, That gains a neuk i' ilka heart, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 66. Dmf. And Jock got lickin' most severely, And Tam got fleetchin' late and early, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 55. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Yes, Sir, ye needna made sic fleechin', About the manner o' its bleachin', DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 75; Nhb.[1] Aa wadna gan ti church wi' him for a' his fleechin. Wm. Be off wi' your flam hypocritical flaatchin, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859 6, ed. 1896; (J.H.)) (*b*) Sc. A fleeching, feather-headed fule as he is! SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. Abd. Some fleechen lads will tine their seat An' pension tee, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 90. Fif. A' the secrets frank and free O' that Guise-fleechin' ambassie Cam gushin' frae his mou', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 128; Applied to the weather when a fine morning begins to overcast: 'That's a fleechin day' (JAM.). s.Sc. Ye hae fleechin tongues, you men, but you are a' sad deceivers, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 85. Dmb. Wi' fleechin' words awa did gang, TAYLOR *Poems* ed. 1827 23. Ayr. Expect na, Sir, in this narration, A fleechin, fleth'rin Dedication, BURNS *Dedication to G. Hamilton*, l. 12. Edb. Now in a fleeching way, and now in harsh angry tones, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. Gall. 'Noo na—noo na,' says she, aye fleechin' like, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliv. Cum. An' fleeching chiels around her thrang, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 192, ed. 1842 w.Yks.[1] He then . . . gat agait o' fabbin me, an says in a snod, flagein way, ii. 203; w.Yks.[3] (2) Sc. Men who have murder in their hearts although they be now speaking fair fleechingly, SHIELD *Notes* (1709) 45 (JAM.). (3) Cum. All sorts of flaitchment and lies, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) I. 128; Cum.[3] A rovin' young chap 'at ga's hard efter t'lasses, An' stuffs them wid o' maks o' flaitchment an' lees, 54; Riddy ta dee er droon thersels . . . an o sick an sick like flaatchment, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 14. Lan. I could hear that Molly was pleased wi' o this flatchment, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 61. (4) Nhb.[1]

2. Phr. *to fleech and fight*, one moment to coax or flatter, and the next to scold.

Slk. My mither has baith to fleitch an' to fight or she can get him eggit on to dae it, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. *1866*; He was baith fleetching an' fighting wi' him, *ib.* 55. Rxb. (JAM.)

3. *trans.* To beguile, cajole, wheedle; to beseech, entreat, importune; sometimes with *up.*

Sc. It's no to fleech ony favour out o' ye, for I scorn it, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxx; It's better to fleetch fules than to flyte wi' them, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 71. Ayr. I'll sign no paper . . . so ye need na try to fleech me, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxix. Lnk. I'm no gaun tae fleech ye nor flatter, But tell ye my story straught oot, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 43. Lth. Fleech him cannily, an' straik him wi' the hair, Tammas, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 260. Edb. Heaven's Writ is haly, An' disnae fleech ane's pride or folly, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 43. Dmf. He hid his manly face And fleech'd thae fallows, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 52. Gall. Maisie, his daughter, fleeched and besought him, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlviii. Don. You shouldna ha' sent her back when she fleeched you sae sore, *Flk-Lore* in *Cornh. Mag.* XXXV. 181. Cum. Thoo . . . fain wad flaatch me up agean, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 135, ed. 1876; Cum.[3] It com into my heid its better to flaitch a feul nor to feight wid him, 14. Wm. A yung chap wants ta cum eftre ya flaatchan ya up wi his toke, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 12. e.Yks.[1] Noo thoo's flatchin ma up a bit; thoo wants summat, *MS. add.* (T.H.) ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Fleeched**, *ppl.adj.* flattered, importuned by flattery.

Lth. Fleeched and flattered, roosed and buskit, Wow! but Will was wond'rous fain, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 152, ed. 1856. Edb. Mayzie, sae fallow'd, prais'd, and fleech'd, Thought na o' harm while fause anes preach'd, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 23.

4. *sb.* Flattery, a piece of flattery.

Sc. 'Fair fall you and that's a fleech,' an ironical commendation of them whose words and actions we approve not, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 105; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) s.Wm. (J.A.B.) Yks. Flaydge an 'pride mun be hout o' thi dictionary, *Philip Neville*, xii.

5. A flatterer, coaxer, one who seeks to gain his ends by flattery or wheedling. Also in *comp.* **Flatch-cap.**

Cum.[3] He's a fair flaitch when he wants owte. n.Yks.[1] *Gen.* applied to children; n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 1, 1893).

[1. The fals flechand Vlixes, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 72.]

FLEECH, *sb.*[2] Dev. [flītʃ.] A large snowflake.

A servant girl said the snow was 'falling in fleeches.' She added that the small flakes were not fleeches, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 131.

FLEECHER, *v. Obs.* Sc. To flutter. See **Flicker.**

Edb. You alane sit peerless i' my heart, It's fleechrin' now, an' claims its better part, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 268.

FLEECHY-DOUGH, *sb.* Cor. Dough which runs out from under the 'kettle,' having been made from the flour of wheat which has germinated.

w.Cor. Bread in Cornwall is often baked on an iron plate under a crock or kettle that has been turned upside down over it (M.A.C.).

FLEECY, *adj.* Nhb.[1] [flī'si.] Flaky, laminated.

Anything lying in leats, or thin, compact layers, like pastry, or the flakes of fish, is said to be fleecy.

FLEED, *sb.*[1] Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Also written **flead** Ken.[2] Hmp.[1]; and in form **fleathe** Sus. [flīd.] **1.** The inside fat of a pig, from which lard is made. Cf. **flea**, *sb.*[2]

Ken. Common (H.M.); Ken.[12], Sus. (S.P.H.), Sus.[1], Hmp.[1] Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] The thin membrane of fat covering the intestines, more usually called the kircher.

2. *Comp.* **Fleed-cakes**, cakes made with the fresh 'fleed.'

Ken.[1] ne.Ken. Commonly eaten hot (H.M.). Sus.[1]

FLEED, *sb.*[2] Sc. A head-ridge on which the plough is turned.

Abd. Still in use, though not common. 'En'-rigs' is more usual (W.M.); (JAM.)

FLEE(D, FLEEG, see **Flay**, *v.*[12], **Fleg**, *sb.*[2]

FLEEGARIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **flagarie, fleegerie, flegarie.** [flǝgē'ri.] **1.** A vagary, fancy, whim, *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. A fancy ball and sicklike masquerading in my sober and methodistical house? No, no—nae sic flagaries wi' me, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxx. Slk. None of your bantering and flagaries, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 210, ed. 1866. Gall. When Tam Lindsay gaed aff wi' his fleein' flagarie o' a muckle-tochered Crawford lass, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxii.

2. Finery, frippery; a toy, gewgaw; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. And dinna prefer ye'er fleegeries to me, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 34, ed. 1871. Fif. A pretty fairy, Beltit wi' ribbons glairy-flairy, And monie a tassel and fleegarie, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 31; As braw a hizzie, wi' her fardingales and her fleegaries as ony Principal's dochter i' the three colleges, *ib. Card. Beaton* (1823) 26 (JAM.).

Hence **Fleegarying**, *sb.* busying oneself about trifles of dress.

Cld., Dmf. What did I come hame for? Was it to stan' and look at your flagarying there? YOUNG *S. Cy. Weaver*, 45 (JAM.).

3. A fastidious, fanciful person; one of trifles, gewgaws, &c.

Slk. I'm nane o' your molloping precise flegaries, that want to be miss'd, an' beckit, an' bowed to, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 74, ed. 1866.

FLEEK, see **Flake**, *sb.*[1], **Fleak**, *sb.*[1], **Flick**, *sb.*[1 24]

FLEEKED, *ppl. adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Also in form **flecked**. [flīkt, flekt.] Bent, twisted, turned.

FLEEM, *v.* Sh.I. [flīm.] To flow, stream. See **Fleam**, *sb.*[2]

His right ee closed up, his upper lip spleet, an' da bluid fleemin' frae his nose, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 263.

[Norw. dial. *flǿyma*, to stream, pour (AASEN).]

FLEEM, FLEE-MA-GEARY, see **Fleam**, *sb.*[1], **Fligmagary**.

FLEEOCK, *sb.* Or.I. Also written **fleock** (JAM. *Suppl.*). A small fly.

Is it no beleein' [belying] scripture to say that the world is as round as a cassie, an' gangs whirlin' an' whirlin' round the sun, like a fleeock round the lamp? VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 18; (JAM. *Suppl.*)

FLEEP, *sb.* Sc. Also written **fliep** (JAM.). [flīp.] A stupid fellow; a cowardly, hulking person.

Cai.[1] A raw, overgrown spiritless lad. Nai. A thriftless, selfish, slovenly fellow, *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (JAM.) Abd. Some dowff and dozent fleeps I ken, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 86; Ou, ye wud strike an aul' man . . . ye cooardly fleep! ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 174; Sing till tuneless flieps sall roose Will Lor'mer dead, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 9 (JAM.).

Hence **Fleepish**, *adj.* silly, stupid. Bnff.[1]

FLEER, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Suf. Dev. Also written **flear** w.Yks.[4] Not.; **fleir** Sc.; **fleyr** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **flair** s.Not.; **fleear** Wm.; **flier** Cum.; **flire** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[4] Lan. nw.Der.[1]; **flyer** Sc. Lakel.[2] n.Yks.; **flyre** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[1 2] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [flīr, fliə(r, fleə(r).] 1. *v.* To laugh scornfully, look contemptuous, mock, jeer; often with *at*.

Sc. They did naething but laugh and fleer at me when I tauld them my mind on their ignorance, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv. Cai.[1] Frf. Put on a consequential face, Syne flyre like some outlandish race At wretched me, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 96. Fif. Each madding piper scoff'd at all the rest, And fleered, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 83, ed. 1871. Rnf. The mair I fecht an' fleer an' flyte, The mair I think the Jad' gangs gyte, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 125. Peb. At whilk ta fleer Suin hale and clean I'd be, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 166, ed. 1817. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. I thought mysel a sailor good, And flir'd while some lay sprawlin, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 9; Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. The neybors flyr'd at them in scworn, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 64; I know she'll flier and laugh, RITSON *Pastoral Dial.* (ed. 1849) 6; *Gl.* (1851). Wm. How they laft and fleered, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 28; Then he fleeard a bit an glendthert et mi frae undre his flype, *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 11. n.Yks. Ise mack her flyer, and semper like flesh-cael, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 258; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] To 'flicker and flyre' is the usual expression; n.Yks.[3], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Bet Bates ma fling aht what shoo likes An girn, an fleer, an skoff, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 21; THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[2 3 4], Lan.[1] Der. Dunner fleer like a clown (H.R.); Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not. They fleared at me (J.H.B.); Not.[1] s.Not. Ah know very well she'll goo flairin' an' slairin' about (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] A-fleerin' an' a-sneerin'. Nhp.[1], War.[3], Suf.[1] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 157.

Hence (1) **Fleering**, *ppl. adj.* scornful, derisive; (2) **Fleeringly**, *adv.* sneeringly, derisively.

(1) Yks. A fleering look (K.). Lan. Then, wi a fleerin laigth, RIDINGS *Muse* (1853) 12; The fly'rin carrion seet up a gurd of leawghin, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 12; A fleering laugh, BRIERLEY *Nonsense*, iii. ne.Lan.[1] (2) Gall. 'Which Kennedy?' cried Kelwood fleeringly, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) iv; 'What, corbie! Are ye there again?' cried he fleeringly, *ib. Standard Bearer* (1898) 308.

2. To leer, ogle, flirt.

Sc. An' flyret at me as I wad hae him, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 348. Lin. She was winnying and fleering wi' young men (C.L.F.).

3. To make a wry face, look sad; to whimper, complain. Also with *up*.

Sc. 'To flyre the face,' to be in a fierce passion, BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). Abd. Fu' aften I've flyer't intill her face, ROBB *Poems* (1852) 26. Ags. (JAM.) Edb. Falset began to fleir and greet, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 395, ed. 1815. Slk. Na, na, mother; I's no gang my foot-length. Ye sanna hae that to flyre about, HOGG *Wint. Even.* (1820) II. 235 (JAM.). Rxb. It denotes the querulous state in which children often are, when they are near crying because disappointed as to what they anxiously desire (JAM.).

4. To defeat in an argument. e.Yks.[1]

5. *sb.* A scornful laugh, mock, jeer.

Sc. She bore with the old lady's pets and humours too, her gibes and her fleers, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 93. Gall. It was galling to let a lass like that . . . get new provision of powder and shot for her scoffs and fleers, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iv. Cum. (H.W.) Yks. The fleer ov a fause teeastril, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 11. w.Yks. 'Tha'rt keen set, Aw see,' she said with a fleer, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xix. Lan. They put'n't it off with a sort ov a flire, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 37. Der. (H.R.) s.Not. She's stood at the gate and balled flairs out at me as ah went past (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] She's niver reight bud when she's flingin' oot her fleers at sum on us. Nhp.[1] He gave me such a fleer.

6. A person of loose habits; a flirt. m.Yks.[1]

[1. All the people of the Hall did fleer and laugh upon him, PEPYS *Diary* (Mar. 8, 1667). 3. I fleere, I make an yvell countenaunce with the mouthe by uncoveryng of the tethe, *Je ricanne*, PALSGR. (1530). Norw. dial. *flira*, to laugh scornfully, to smile at the wrong time (AASEN).]

FLEER, *v.*[2] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] To mow grass very closely.

FLEER, see **Flare**, *v.*[1], **Flear**, **Floor**.

FLEERACH, FLEERISH, see **Flairach, Flourice**.

FLEERISH, *v.* Sc. To embroider with floral designs.

nw.Abd. She tuke a dint o' fleerishin, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 12.

[The same word as lit. E. *flourishing*, in the sense of a flower-like design. *Draperie*, a flourishing with leaves, COTGR.]

FLEET, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **flete** w.Yks.[1] Ken.[1]; and in form **fleit** Sc. (JAM.) [flīt, w.Cy. also vlēt.] 1. *v.* To float; to be set afloat.

S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Nhb.[1] A fisherman's term. Ken.[1] Much used by n. Kent bargemen, and occas. by 'inlanders.' 'The barge fleeted about four o'clock to-day.' Sus.[1] A vessel is said to fleet when the tide flows sufficiently to enable her to move; Sus.[2] The tide comes in and the vessels fleet. Hmp.[1] Dor. Mrs. Downe, it is feared, has fleeted out to sea, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 171. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cor.[1] w.Cor. When the tide comes in the boats will fleet (M.A.C.).

2. To flow; with *owre*: to overflow. Lth., Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

3. To drain, drip; to leak.

Dev. Where the corn is a-zaut up, the watter'll natur'lly vlait out o't, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); Dev.[3] Theäse yer quilt's so heavy I can't wring en wi' my hands, I think I'll hang en 'crass tha line and let en fleet.

4. Of a candle: to gutter.

Glo.[1] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 157. Cor.[1]

Hence **Fleeting**, *ppl. adj.* guttering. Cor.[2]

5. *sb.* Fishing term: a number of fishing-lines or nets.

Sh.I. The crew . . . prepare to set their tows, which is the name they designate the lines by that are fitted with ling hooks. Forty-five or fifty fathoms of tows constitute a bught, and each bught is fitted with from nine to fourteen hooks. It is usual to call twenty bughts a packle, and the whole of the packies that a boat carries is a fleet of tows, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 222, ed. 1891; Hit'll no mak' muckle differ what lines ye set first, der nane o' wir fleet bit what sood be gude, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898). Nhb.[1] A row of floating herring nets at sea attached to each other and to the fishing boat. e.An.[1] Fleet of herring nets, five or six score. Ken.[1] Every Folkestone herring-boat carries a fleet of nets, and sixty nets make a fleet.

6. *Comp.* **Fleet-line**, a line used in a particular kind of sea fishing.

N.I.[1] The hook floats mid-way between the surface and bottom, and is carried away clear off the boat, which remains at anchor by the current.

7. A floating bridge or horse-ferry. s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.)

8. The overflowing of water. Lth. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Fleet-dyke**, *sb* a dike erected for preventing inundation; (2) **-water**, *sb.* water which overflows ground.

(1) Sc. Where a flood is sure to overflow the banks what are called fleet-dykes ought to be raised. These dykes may be made of turf two and a half or three feet high and a few yards back from the banks of the stream, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 484 (Jam.). (2) Rxb. (Jam.)

9. A shallow channel, estuary; a tidal creek, an inlet, arm of the sea; a shallow sheet of water.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Applied to salmon fishings within the tidal flow. Not. Various fleets on the Trent, as at Collingham, Besthorpe, &c., where an inundation produces a shallow lake, so called, Brookes *Tracts Gl.* sw.Lin.[1] e.An.[1] A channel filled by the tide, but left very shallow and narrow at low water. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77. Suf. A shallow piece of standing water, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. The fish that swim in the fleets are mine, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 7; They have a very good way in Essex of draining of lands that have land-floods or fleets running through them, which make a kind of a small creek, Mortimer *Husbandry* in *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 150; Ess.[1] A strip of water fringed with reeds. Ken.[1] A channel for the passage of boats and vessels, hence the name of North-fleet. The word is still used about Sittingbourne, and is applied to sheets of salt and brackish water in the marshes adjoining the Medway and the Swale. Most of them have no communication with the tidal water, except through water-gates. Hmp.[1]

10. A drain, sewer, ditch; a channel for sewerage.

w.Yks. A smallish watercourse or drainage for a district into the river Aire. 'He's been fishing it fleet, an' t'barns 'ez been bathing it fleet' (W.H.). n.Lin.[1] There is a drain called the Fleet-dyke at Salt-fleetby. Nrf. This dyke went by the name of the Muck Fleet, Dale *Noah's Ark* (1890) viii; *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 150.

Hence **Fleet-hole**, *sb.* a hole or hollow left by a drain having been diverted, or a bank broken and the soil washed away.

n.Lin.[1] The West channel would then naturally warp up, and leave what is usually termed in such cases a fleet hole, Stonehouse *Hist. I. Axholme*, 263.

11. A flat bog or swamp out of which the water issues from the hills.

Rxb. Just where the weet comes frae the flowe and fleets, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 206. w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] A piece of moorland, through which a number of streams flow, to the west of Broomhead Moors in Bradfield, is called Broad Fleets.

[1. Ne reccheth never wher I sinke or flete, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 2397. OE. *flēotan.* 2. The fletynge streem that royleth doun dyversly fro heye mountaignes, *ib. Boethius*, bk. I. met. vii. 7. 9. Flete where water eometh, *breche*, Palsgr. (1530). OE. *flēot*, estuary.]

FLEET, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sh.I. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Also written **fleete** e.Lan.[1]; **flete** w.Yks.[1]; and in forms **flet** Lakel.; **flit** Chs.[123] Nrf. Sus.[12] [flīt, flit.]

I. Gram. forms. 1. *Preterite*: **Flet.** e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *pp.* (1) **Flat**, (2) **Fleeted**, (3) **Flet**, (4) **Fletted**, (5) **Fletten**, (6) **Flit.**

(1) Lin. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 155; Lin.[1], Nrf. (W.R.E.), Ken. (K.) (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Ess. The milk after standing twenty-four hours is fleeted, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 164. (3) w.Yks. I've flet th' cream. *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], e.An.[1] Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849. e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. (S.P.H.); *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125. Ken. (K.), e.Ken. (G.G.) (4) Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; Suf.[1] (5) Ken. (K.) (6) Chs. Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 57; Chs.[1] Ess. (J.F.), Ken.[12], Sus.[1]

II. Dial. meanings. 1. *v.* To skim, take off the surface, esp. to take off the cream from milk.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lakel.[1] w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (May 8, 1897); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[123] Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 271; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.), Nrf. (W.F.S.) Esa. (H.H.M.); The milk after standing twenty-four hours is fleeted, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 164. Ken. (K.), Ken.[1], Sus.[2]

Hence (1) **Fleeter** or **Fleetir**, *sb.* a utensil used to skim broth, &c., in cooking; (2) **Fleeting-dish**, (3) **-disk**, *sb.* a flat dish used in skimming cream from milk; (4) **-time**, *sb.* the regular time fixed for the process of skimming; (5) **Fleetings**, *sb. pl.* curds from which cheese is made, the thick cream which rises to the surface of boiling whey; (6) **Flet**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* skimmed; (*b*) *sb.* cheese made from skimmed milk; (7) **Flet-cheese**, *sb.*, see **Flet** (*b*); (8) **-milk**, *sb.* (*a*) skimmed milk; (*b*) see **Fleetings**; (9) **-milk-cheese**, *sb.*, see **Flet** (*b*).

(1) Sh.I. 'Sorrow bit o' da fleetir can I fin' athin da door,' Sibbie answer'd, as shü liftid da wan spüne o' skoom efter da tidder, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1] A flat piece of wood used for skimming oil particles, &c., from the surface of water when cooking. (2) Cum.[1], w.Yks.[123], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. e.An.[1] Suf. (M.E.R.); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849. e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken. (K.), Ken.[1] (3) w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830). (4) e.Suf. (F.H.) (5) w.Yks. (D.L.); w.Yks.[1] After the curd for making new-milk cheese is separated from the whey, it is set over the fire, and when it almost boils, a quantity of sour butter-milk is poured into the pan, and the mixture is gently stirred. In a few minutes the curd rises to the surface, and is carefully skimmed off with a fleeting dish into a sieve to drain. Lan. Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 19; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Chs. As soon as the whey is exhausted of its cream about two quarts of butter-milk are poured into it, which again breaks into what are called fleetings, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 57; Chs.[1] In the old fashioned method of cheese-making it was always customary to boil the whey. The first fleetings rose just before the whey came to the boil. These were the richest, and were skimmed off and kept by themselves. They were called 'cream-fleetings,' and were churned into butter. As the whey began to boil harder, a somewhat coarser and less creamy kind of fleetings rose to the surface. These also were skimmed off, and were used for the farm men's supper. A small quantity of butter-milk was then added to the boiling whey, which caused a very coarse curdy kind of fleetings to rise, and these were kept for feeding calves. .. Fleetings are very seldom made now; Chs.[23], s.Chs.[1], nw Der.[1], Shr.[1] (6, *a*) Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Esa. (J.F.); *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125. (*b*) Suf. Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784-1815) III. 193. (7) e.An.[1] Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) (8, *a*) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lan. The'ad bettur may o roice puddin', fur win o deyle o flet milk laft, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 19; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs. Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVIII. 16; Chs.[123] Lin. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 155; Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. We allays sell the flat-milk at a penny a pint (W.R.E.); (S.P.H.) Suf. (C.L.F.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. (H.H.M.); (S.P.H.); I gan the pigs some flet-milk, *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 178. Ken. (K.), Ken.[12], e.Ken. (G.G.), Sus.[1] (*b*) Chs. Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 57; Chs.[1] (9) Ken. (K.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fleet-cheese**, cheese made from skimmed milk; (2) **-milk**, (*a*) skimmed milk; (*b*) the curds which rise to the surface of boiling whey; see **Fleetings.**

(1) Nhp.[1] (2, *a*) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[5], ne.Lan.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Now nearly *obs.* Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. Suf. He gets a pint o' fleet milk, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 358. e.Suf. (F.H.), Ess.[1], Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1], ne.Ken. (H.M.) (*b*) Chs.[123]

3. *sb.* A milk-skimmer. Sus.[1]

[1. *Vloten*, to fleete, or to scumme off the creame of milke, Hexham; Let us go flete this mylke agaynst she come to make her butter, Palsgr. (1530). Cp. Bremen dial. *flöten*, 'die Sahne von der Milch abnehmen' (*Wtb.*).]

FLEET, *adj.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Gmg. Som. [flīt, Som. also vlīt.] 1. *adj.* Bleak, exposed, unsheltered.

Gmg. Collins *Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc.* (Mar. 8, 1850) IV. 222. w.Som.[1] Tüz u vleet plae·us pun taap u dhik naap [It is an exposed place on the top of that hill].

2. *sb.* The exposed part, unsheltered situation.

Som. The windward side of a hedge, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Waut-s laf dhee au·s rait-n dhu vleet vaur·n? [Why hast left thy horse right in the unsheltered spot?]

FLEET, *sb.*[4] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] An incline.

n.Dev. *Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 258.

FLEET, *adj.*[2] n.Cy. Lan. Hrt. e.An. Sur. Sus. Amer. Also in form **flit** Sus.[12] [flīt, flit.] Having little depth, shallow; at no great depth, near the surface; also used *advb.*

N.Cy.[1] 'A fleet pan,' 'fleet water.' ne.Lan.[1] Hrt. To plough fleet, Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879-1881) III. 320. e.An.[1] A dish or a basin;

a ditch or a pond; or anything else of little depth, is said to be fleet; e.An.[2] You may wade over the river here, it is so fleet. Cmb. (W.W.S.); Davies *Nf. Broads* (1884) 5, 249. Nrf. They [the eggs of the dob-chicken] were all laid in turf-decks in fleet water, Emerson *Birds* ed. 1895) 320; What are yow [you] blubbering about now for? Yar tares [your tears] run wunnerful fleet (W.R.E.). Suf. (C.T.); A fleet pond (C.G.B.); (C.L.F.); Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. It's a fleet pond, just up to the horse's knees (A.S.-P.); You don't cut the turf fleet enow (H.H.M.); It is a favourite maxim here, 'Fallow deep, but sow fleet,' Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XI. 322. Sur.[1] The soil is fleet when there is no depth in it. Sus.[1 2] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 388.]

[OE. **flēat*; cp. EFris. *flōt*, 'nicht tief, dünn' (Koolman); MDu. *vloot*, shallow (*Teuthonista*).]

FLEET, see **Flay**, *v.*[1], **Flet**, *sb.*[1], **Flight**, *sb.*[1]

FLEETER, *sb.*[1] Dur. Cum. [flī·tər.] **1.** A young fledgeling just ready to leave the nest. Cum. (J.D.)

2. A smut, a small particle of soot.

s.Dur. T'smoke fell an all my clean claes wes daubed wi fleeters (J.E.D.).

FLEETER, *sb.*[2] e.An.[1] A fishing-boat or fisherman engaged in 'fleeting.' See **Fleeting**, *sb.*[1]

FLEETER, *v.* Nhb.[1] Also written fleter. [flī·tər.] With *on*: of snow: to fall lightly. See **Flichter**, *v.*

It's fleterin on o' snaa.

FLEETING, *sb.*[1] e.An. [flī·tin.] A particular kind of trawling.

e.An.[1] A system which has grown up in the place of the old method of smack fishing. 'Four or five or more smacks have gone out together and stayed during several weeks upon the deep sea fishing ground, tended by a steam vessel which has travelled backwards and forwards, taking fish home and bringing stores out,' *Suf. and Ess. Press* (Mar. 14, 1886).

FLEETING, *sb.*[2] Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [flī·tin.] A perquisite.

The clothes are the maid's fleeting.

FLEETS, *sb. pl.* Dur.[1] [flīts.] Particles in smoke. Cf. **fleeter**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

FLEET-TIME, *sb.* Lan. Break of day, twilight.

Davies *Races* (1856) 271; Lan.[1]

FLEETY, FLEEZE, see **Flighty, Floose.**

FLEFF, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Also in form **fleth** Chs.[1] [flef.] A flea. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **flock**, *sb.*[2], **flough**, *sb.*

w.Yks. An owd man, got a lot o' rotten wood, mushed a' to nowt, an' 'e screwed it oop i' papper for penn'orths, an' sowld it for fleff-powthers (F.P.T.). Chs.[1 3]

FLEG, *sb.*[1] Sc. [fleg.] **1.** A stroke, random blow; a kick.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add* (C.) Frf. Meg, wha was trig, gied his rubbish a fleg, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 14. Rnf. Ae wasp or bee, wi' luckless fleg, Had lost perchance a stang by't, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 96. Ayr. She's gien me monie a jirt an' fleg, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 9; Wi' uncouth, kintra fleg, O'er Pegasus I'll fling my leg, *ib. 2nd Ep. to R. Graham*, st. 1. Lnk. Brocht up wi' mony a cuff an' fleg, Turned adrift on the worl' tae beg, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 103.

2. A fit of ill-humour; also in *pl.*

Ayr. (Jam.) Gall. Ye follow in your surly flegs, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 96, ed. 1897.

3. A rash statement, exaggeration; a falsehood. Ayr. (Jam.)

Hence **Fleggar**, *sb.* one who exaggerates; a liar. Ayr., Lth. (*ib.*)

FLEG, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Also written **flegg**; and in form **fleeg** Sc. [fleg.] **1.** *v.* To frighten, scare, terrify; to frighten away, drive off; sometimes with *away*. See **Flay**, *v.*[1]

Sc. When man first fand the want o' claes, The wind and cauld to fleg, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 178. S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Elg. He was fleggit to death, Tester *Poems* (1865) 132. Bnff. We... frae our shouthers fleg the bugs, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 178. Bch. He flegged starker fouk na' you, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 9. Abd. The day aifter ye hed fleggit them awa', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvii. Kcd. That fleg'd them sae the bypast night, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 384. Frf. 'That was strong language,' said Hendry, 'but he would he wantin' to fleg her?' Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xv. Per. Leezbeth was fleegit at the sicht o' ye, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 139. Fif. Guid cheer will fleg the frost awa, Gray *Poems* (1811) 39. Rnf. The Parish Priest ... Wad fleg him frae the doors wi' preachin', Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 119. Ayr. He flegs awa dull care, White *Jottings* (1879) 217. Lnk. We'll fleg him sae, he'll mint nae mair to gang A conjuring to do a lassie wrang, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 88, ed. 1783. Lth. Pale Envy wi' her heart o' gall Is fleg'd hence wi' their laughing, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 16. Edb. To fleg awa' your simmer roses, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 124, ed. 1785. Rxb. An' scripture anathemas gather To fleg the faithless, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 94. Gall. He flegs through a' the nooks o' Wappin', Some tailor loon, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 91, ed. 1897. n.Cy. *Border Gl. (Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Fleggit**, *ppl. adj.* frightened, scared.

Per. Wi' muckle words an' wisdom nods The fleggit fearfu' hairns he rules, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 96.

2. To take fright, to be frightened.

Sc. Now tell the truth and dinna fleg, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1756) 26, ed. 1787. n.Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. What gars thee sae fleg an' fling? Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 84.

Hence **Flegging**, *ppl. adj.* timid, fearful.

Kcb. To see ilk flegging witless coof Get o'er his thum a heezy, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 16 (Jam.).

3. *sb.* A fright, scare, esp. in phr. *to get* or *give a fleg*. Also used in *pl.*

Sc. I got a fleg and was ready to jump out o' my skin, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii; It's been like that at Muirtown, what wi' fretts, and fleggs, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxx. Sh.I. I nevvir gat sek an a flegg i ma lyfe, *Gent. Mag.* (1884) 29, ed. Gomme. Or.I. Dat gee her sik a fleg [that gave her such a fright], *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 152, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 795. Cai.[1] To give a fleg. Ech. For they had gi'en him sik a fleg He look'd as he'd been doited, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 8. Abd. Ye gae him a fleg aboot the meetin', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1891) xxiii; Sing ye young sorrow to beguile Or to gie auld fear the flegs? Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxx. Frf. He ended in gien us a fleg, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) vi. Per. 'Never haud on!' says I, for I had gotten a fleg, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 67. e.Fif. I'se gie the fallow a fleg for his impudence, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiii. Slg. Och! she gaed them a' their flegs, Towers *Poems* (1885) 173. Rnf. I got a fleg, Wi' their claymores and philabegs, *Harp* (1819) 279. Ayr. Mony a fleg, and lounder kittle, It's gi'en us a', White *Jottings* (1879) 210. Lnk. Has some bogle-bo... gi'en ye a fleg? Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 173. Edb. But one dark night we got a fleg in sober earnest, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. Slk. We'll gie them a fleg, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 71. Rxb. Gude faith your cares will get a fleg, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 185.

4. Phr. (1) *to play a fleg* or *flegs*, to frighten, play a trick on; (2) — *take fleg*, to take fright.

(1) Lth. My certy! quo' she, but I'll play him a fleg, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 114. Bwk. They 'play'd on rich and poor their flegs,' Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 59. (2) Abd. (W.M.) Ags. I... winna tak fleg although ye sid dort a hale ook, *St. Kathleen* (1820) III. 191 (Jam.). Kcd. His horse took fleg, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 552.

FLEG, *v.*[2] Sc. [fleg.] To fly from place to place, to flutter. Also used *fig.* Cf. **flig**, *v.*[1]

Sc. The Solan understood about knives ... he gied ae squawk ... and flegged off, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. Dmf. (Jam.) Kcb. But Nelly ... aff wi' Gib the mason Flegg'd fast that day, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 76; They round a tummock wheel an' fleggin toss The mouldy-hillan to the air, *ib.* 25.

Hence **Fleggin**, *sb.* a lazy, lying fellow, who goes from door to door. Dmf. (Jam.)

FLEG, see **Flag**, *v.*[3], **Flig(g.**

FLEGG, *sb. Obsol.* Nhb. Dur. A fly. Cf. **fleg**, *v.*[2]

Nhb. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 155. Dur. (K.)

[OE. (Nhb.) *flēge*, a fly (*Matt.* xxiii. 24); WS. *flēoge*.]

FLEG(GE, see **Flig**, *v.*[1]

FLEGHINGS, *sb. pl.* Cai. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The dust which comes from flax in dressing it.

FLEGMAGARY, see **Fligmagary.**

FLEGMALEERIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Needless finery, frippery. Cf. **fligmagary.**

Lnk. There's nae flegmaleeries like yours about me; Yer Leghorns a' flaffin' wi' ribbons an' veils, Watson *Poems* (1853) 46.

FLEHT, FLEID, see **Flite**, *v.*, **Flay**, *v.*[1]

FLEIGH, FLEIGHK, see **Flake**, *sb.*[1], **Fleck**, *sb.*[2]

FLEIP, FLEIR, see **Flipe**, *v.*, **Fleer**, *v.*[1]

FLEIT, FLEITCH, see **Fleet**, *v.*[1], **Fleech**, *v.*

FLEITER, *v.* and *sb.* Der. Nhp. **1.** *v. Obs.* To prop the bank of a brook damaged by a flood.

Der. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *sb.* A prop or pile to support the bank of a brook or a bridge damaged by a flood. Nhp.[1]

FLEM, *v.* Oxf. [flem.] With *up*: of pastry: to rise slowly.

The pastry flems up after cooking (A.L.M.).

FLEM, *adj.* w.Yks.[2] [flem.] Soft, flaccid.

Gen. used in butter-making. Butter is said to be flem when it is not sufficiently hard or firm.

FLEM, FLEM(E, see **Flea**, *sb.*[1], **Fleam**, *sb.*[12]

FLEMED, *pp. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **fleemyt** Per. Frightened, scared. Also used *fig.*

Sc. He help'd Miss Rose when she was flemit with the Laird of Killancureit's new English bull, Scott *Waverley* (1814) ix; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Per.** Justice is fleemyt frae the land, Ford *Harp* (1893) 417.

[Flemed, *terrefactus*, Coles (1679). OE. (Angl.) *flēman*, to put to flight; WS. *flīeman*.]

FLEMING, *sb.* Pem. **1.** A shell-fish, *Lutraria elliptica.*

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

2. The soft clam, *Mya arenaria.*

Pem. Still in use (H.O.); Owen *Pembrokeshire*, l. 126, note 7.

FLEMMER, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] [fle·mə(r).] A mining term: an instrument used in getting out the stone.

Come yourself, and take a turn at the flemmer, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xx.

FLEMPTER, *sb.* Sh.I. A hurry. S. & Ork.[1]

FLENCH, *v.* Sh.I. [flenʃ.] To yield, flinch.

'Doo'll be learned dat bi da time at doo gets da job,' Willa said, 'ithoot flenchin' her grund, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897).

FLENCH, FLENDER, see **Flinch**, *v.*[2], **Flinder**, *sb.*[1]

FLENIS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Fragments.

Slk. And shredis and flenis of brokyn stenis, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 173.

FLEP, *sb.* and *v.* Wm. Yks. Also in forms **fleb, flip** m.Yks.[1] [flep, flip.] **1.** *sb.* The under-lip; mouth; esp. in phr. *to hang one's flep, pull a flep*, to pout, look cross.

Wm. He hangs his flep like an' auld meear i' barley-seed time (Old saying) (B.K.). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** An sum hed links a sossij hung aht a ther fleps fur segars [cigars], *Bag o' Shoddy Olm.* (1866) 14; Don't pull such a flep (S.O.A.); **w.Yks.**[3] He hings his flep this mornin'.

2. *v.* To pout, fret; to sob, cry.

m.Yks.[1] What's thou standing flipping and flepping there at? Pretha have a good roar and have done with it. **w.Yks.** (T.T.)

[2. Norw. dial. *flipa*, to pout, to hang the lip, to whimper (Aasen).]

FLEP, see **Flap**, *v.*[1]

FLEPPER, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also in form **flebber** m.Yks.[1] [fle·pə(r).] **1.** *v.* To pout or hang the lip; to cry, sob. See **Flep.**

m.Yks.[1] What's that bairn fleppering at? He laid his head down on t'table and flebbered. **w.Yks.** At that she began ta flepper an cry, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1870); **w.Yks.**[1]

2. *sb.* The under-lip.

w.Yks.[1] Look what a flepper shoe hings.

FLERK, *v.* and *sb.* Brks. Lon. Hmp. Wil. Also written **flirk** Brks. Hmp. Wil.[1] [flēk.] **1.** *v.* To jerk about, flourish; to flip or flap anything about.

Lon. Don't keep flerking that in my face (W.H.E.). **Wil.**[1] As a duster in flicking a speck of dust off a table.

2. With *over*: to do anything hastily or not thoroughly.

Brks., Hmp. If you've got a lot to do just flerk it over (W.H.E.).

3. *sb.* With *over*: a hasty, insufficient method of doing work.

Hmp. Just gie it a flerk over (W.H.E.).

FLERRY, *sb.* Dev. [flə·ri.] Fright.

Dev.[2]; **Dev.**[3] Dawntee be in suchee flerry, nort idden gwaine to hart e.

FLERRY, *v.* Chs. [flə·ri.] To giggle, laugh in a foolish manner.

What are you flerryin' there for? (E.M.G.)

FLESH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **fleysh** Lan.; **vleash** Wxf.[1]; **vlesh** Wxf.[1] I.W.[1] [fleʃ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Flesh-and-blood**, (*a*) the blood-root, or tormentil, *Potentilla Tormentilla*; (*b*) a species of apple; (2) **-and-fell**, the whole carcase and skin; (3) **-and-kail**, a name given to the sect of Sandemanians or Glassites; (4) **-axe**, a butcher's or horse-slaughterer's cleaver; (5) **-ball**, a beef pudding or dumpling; (6) **-boat**, a meat-tub; (7) **-crow**, the carrion crow, *Corvus corone*; (8) **-day**, Christmas Eve, see below; (9) **-fallen**, emaciated; (10) **-fly**, the common bluebottle fly; (11) **-fork**, a long two-pronged fork for getting meat out of a pot or cauldron; (12) **-funeral**, a funeral which is accompanied by feasting and a profusion of meat, &c.; (13) **-hook**, an iron hook with a long wooden 'stail,' used to pull hides out of tan-pits; (14) **-meat**, animal food; butcher's meat as distinguished from pork or bacon; (15) **-rent**, (*a*) the separation of flesh and bone, the tearing of the flesh; (*b*) the laceration of muscular fibres from a strain; also used *attrib.* strained; (16) **-warks**, external pains.

(1, *a*) **Hdg.** The name is 'obviously derived from the disease it is administered to cure, viz. dysentery,' *Nominale MS.* in (B. & H.). **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Dev.**[4] (2) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (3) **Nhb.**[1] The meeting-house of the persuasion in Newcastle was formerly on the town-wall, near the New Road, and was known as 'The Flesh-and-kail Meeting-house,' from the custom observed by the members of the church of dining together on Sunday morning after service. (4) **Nhp.**[1] [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).] (5) **Lan.** Nearly always made round in the shape of a ball. In everyday use now (1899) (S.W.); Aw towd hur iv aw could get it hur, iv it wur evenly a greyt fleysh bo every day, *Abnum o' Flup's Quortin'* (1886) 9. (6) **Bwk.** A big flesh-boat wi' feathers fu', Stood by the side o' Ringan's mow, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58. (7) **Wil.** In reference to the various kinds of food on which it feasts, Smith *Birds* (1887) 232. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 82.] (8) **Lan.** From the circumstances of the country people flocking to Poulton to purchase beef, &c., sufficient to answer the demands of the coming year, Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 92; Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 256. (9) **n.Yks.**[2] (10) **Sc.** Fiddler's dogs and flesh-flies come to feasts unca'd, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ther's a flesh-flee on t'meyt (Æ.B.). **n.Lin.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; (H.J.M.) (11) **Shr.**[1] Dick s'ore 'e could ate more poncake than we could'n stick the flesh-fork throu'. (12) **n.Yks.**[2] (13) **Lei.**[1] (14) **Lnk.** What right hae ye To sit down to your flesh-meat dinners—Your toast and tea? Rodger *Poems* (1838) 165, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.**[1] Nobbut bacon an' taties; nae flesh-meat; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** We seldom seed fleshmayte i' th' pleck, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 27. **Chs.**[1] We anna had a bit o' flesh-meat aw wik. **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Pŭddin' an' pancake's all very well wunst an' a way, but theer's nuthin' like a good dinner o' flesh-mate fur satisfyin' the stomach. **w.Som.**[1] Dhik dhae·ur duug auf t-av u bect u vlaar·sh-mai·t, nuls yŭe oan nûv·ur git·n aup een kundee·shun [That dog ought to have some animal food, otherwise you will never get him into condition]. **Cor.**[1] They don't ait flesh-mait once a month. (15, *a*) **n.Yks.** A flesh-rent is worse than a broken bone (I.W.). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2], **n.Lin.**[1] (16) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Phr. *to touch flesh*, to shake hands.

n.Yks. Stop, mun, let's touch thee flesh, Browne *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) l. 3.

3. Meat; butcher's meat. See also **Flesh-meat.**

Sc. Better have a mouse in the pot as no flesh, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 364. **Sh.I.** Is doo no for a drap [of whisky] efter da flesh? *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899). **Abd.** *Reg.* (Jam.) **Frf.** She had flesh every day for her dinner, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) viii. **Wxf.**[1] Biletha vleash [boiled meat]. **n.Yks.**[1] Butcher's meat, in opposition to bacon or pork. 'Ah deean't think at Ah've tasted flesh going iv tolf weeks.' **Lan.** Butcher's meat in *gen.*, but most freq. beef in particular (S.W.). **n.Lin.**[1]

4. Pork in contradistinction to beef. **Cor.**[1]

5. *v.* A tanning term: to shave off the flesh which remains on the inside of a hide.

Sc. The skin is stretched on a curved beam, and thoroughly scraped, first on the grain or upper side to rid it of its hair or tufts of wool, then on the flesh or under side to strip off the particles of fat or flesh adhering to it (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Chs.**[1] The operation is performed upon a rounded block of wood, stone, or iron.

Hence (1) **Flesh-beam**, *sb.* a wooden instrument on which is suspended the hide to be 'fleshed'; (2) **-knife**, *sb.* the knife used by tanners to pare off the flesh from the hide; (3) **Fleshing-beam**, *sb.*, see **Flesh-beam.** Lei.[1]

6. To touch a halfpenny in tossing it with the fleshy part of the thumb so as to turn it whichever way one pleases.

Ir. By the holy you fleshed 'em, EDGEWORTH *Bulls* (1802) 129–133, ed. 1803.

FLESHEN, *v.* n.Lin. With *up*: to put on flesh, grow fat. (M.P.)

FLESHER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lan. Lin. [fle·ʃə(r.] A butcher.

Sc. Fleshers lo'e nae collops, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); I was 'prentice, my lord, to old Mungo Moniplies, the flesher, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxvii. Frf. 'If ye could eat something,' said Hendry, 'I would gae to the flesher's for't,' BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) iv. Per. Our butchers prefer being called fleshers (G.W.). s.Sc. Life's faught he began as a flesher's bit callant, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 65. Rnf. There'll neither be masons nor tailors, Nor fleshers nor souters to boot, BARR *Poems* (1861) 183. Ayr. I'll gang to Jock Harrigals, the flesher, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxix. Edb. Out flew the flesher in his killing clothes, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v. Slk. A flesher of the name of Wilson, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 319, ed. 1866. Dwn. (G.L.A.) N Cy.[1] 'Flesher Raw' in Newcastle formerly where the butchers lived. Lan. Used in country places (S.W.). n.Lin.[1] *Obs.*

[He pullit ane swerde fra ane flescheour, BELLENDEN *Livy* (1533), ed. 1822, 274; A fleschour, *macellarius*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

FLESHING, *sb.* Sc. The business of a butcher.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*, ed. 1825). Per. 'What trade has your son followed after?' 'The fleshin', a guid payin' trade in the meantime' (G.W.). Lth. (J.F.)

FLESHY, *adj.* se.Wor.[1] [fle·ʃi.] Of young birds: fledged. Cf. **flush**, *adj.*[2]

FLET, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Also written **flett** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **fleet** Yks. 1. The inner part of the house.

Sc. A fair fire makes a room flet, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 359; FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641), i.e. it makes those who are in it sit far from the fireside (JAM. s.v. Rowm). Abd. We hae e'en seen shargars gather strength, That seven years hae sitten in the flet, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 98, ed. 1812.

2. Phr. *Fire and flet*, fire and house-room.

Ags. One has neither fire nor flett [used to denote poverty] (JAM.). Yks. The belief was amongst the vulgar, says Mr. Aubrey's MS., and perhaps is, in part, still, that after a person's death, the soul went over Whinny Moor; and till about 1624, at the funeral, a woman came and sung the following song: 'This ean night, this ean night, Every night and awle, Fire and fleet and candle-light, And Christ receive thy sawle,' BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 180.

[1. Bot his maried wife induring her lifetime, sa lang as she remanes widow sall possesse the inwarde parte of the house called the flett, *Burrow Lawes* (c. 1400) xxv (JAM.). 2. Wyth fyir & flet, woif & barnis, *Aberd. Reg.* (1543) (*ib.*); My wife to have . . . fyre & fleete in my haule & kechin, *Will* (1539) (N.E.D.). OE. *flett*, the floor of a house, a dwelling; cp. ON. *flet*, a house, house-room (in law phrases) (VIGFUSSON).]

FLET, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in forms **flate** Cai.[1]; **fleat** (JAM.). [flet, Cai. fleit.] A straw mat used under a horse's saddle to prevent the back from being chafed.

Cai. They carry their victual in straw creels called cassies, and fixed over straw flets, on the horses' backs, with a clubber and straw ropes, *Statist. Acc.* X. 23 (JAM.); Cai.[1] The larger sizes were hung up to prevent draughts in houses. The smaller were used under saddles. Sth. The horse being equipped with a fleat and clubbar on his back, the former a web made of straw weaved with small ropes made of rushes, three feet by two and a half and three-quarters of an inch long, *Agric. Surv.* 60 (JAM.).

[Cp. Norw. dial. *fletta*, a plaiting (AASEN).]

FLET, *sb.*[3] Yks. [flet.] A flash of fire; hot coal or live embers; lightning.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'I see nowther fire nor flet,' neither warmth nor flame. 'As fleet as flet.'

FLETCHER, *sb.*[1] War. Wor. Also in form **flatcher** se.Wor.[1] [fle·tʃə(r).] A weir, a dam over which water flows; a cascade, waterfall.

War. The cascade or waterfall from the overflow from the backwater of a mill or pond, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 449; War.[3] Wor. They [some boards] had been washed away from the fletcher by the flood, *Evesham Jnl.* (Sept. 5, 1896). se.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1]

FLETCHER, *sb.*[2] War. [Not known to our correspondents.] [fle·tʃə(r).] A stone used in grinding corn.

It makes a great noise when at work. 'To roar like a fletcher' (C.I.M.).

FLETCHER, *v.* e.Suf. [fle·tʃə(r).] Of a peaspod: to fill out. (F.H.)

FLETCHERDS, *sb. pl.* e.An. Also in forms **fletcheds** e.Suf.; **fletshard**, **fletsher**, **fletshud** Suf.[1] [fle·tʃəd(s.] The young, half-grown pods of peas or beans. Cf. **fletches**.

e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] They cease to be fletcherds when they cease to be flat. Snf.[1] e.Suf. Not used in the *sing.* (F.H.)

FLETCHES, *sb. pl.* Nhp. e.An. [fle·tʃiz.] The green pods of peas or beans; half-grown peaspods.

Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] From some resemblance they are supposed to bear to an arrow. e.Suf. (F.H.)

FLETHER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **flaither** (JAM.). [fle·ðər.] 1. *v.* To flatter, wheedle, fawn; to beguile with fair words. Cf. **flather**.

Sc. Aye, flaither awa! Since I'll no do wi' foul play, try me wi' fair play, *Donald and Flora*, 13 (JAM.).

Hence **Fletherin'**, *ppl. adj.* flattering, beguiling.

Ayr. Expect na, Sir, in this narration, A fleechin, fleth'rin' Dedication, BURNS *Dedication to G. Hamilton*, l. 1, 2.

2. *sb. pl.* Flattery, fair words.

s.Sc. Do you think to beguile me wi' your fleeching and your flethers to do the devil's work? DUNCAN *Young Weaver*, 98 (JAM.). e.Lth. I thocht . . . he had sickened ye aince for a' wi' his fleechin an' flethers, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 165.

FLEUCHAN, **FLEUCKER**, see **Flechan**, **Flucker**.

FLEUD, *sb.* Sh.I. A cuff, blow with the palm of the hand. S. & Ork.[1]

FLEUKNERS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Poultry. S. & Ork.[1]

FLEUSS, *sb.* Cum.[1] A loose heap of straw or hay, &c.

FLEUTERMENT, *sb.* Cum.[1] Ridiculous talk.

FLEUZ'T, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Bruised, fringed, broken into filaments. Cf. **floose**.

Cum.[1] An unhooped walking stick is said to be fleüz't when the end is fringed by usage; Cum.[2]

FLEW, see **Flue**, *sb.*[3], *adj.*[1 2]

FLEWERS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Suf. Fishermen who confine themselves chiefly to rivers.

Sometimes using nets with unlawful meshes to destroy fish under size, or out of season, GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* (1754).

FLEWET, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Cum. Lan. Also written **flewat** Sc. Lakel.[2]; **flewit** Sc.; **fluet** Sc. Cum.[1] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] [flū·-it, fliu·-it.] A smart blow, stroke; a blow with the back of the hand.

Sc. I'll gie you a fluet on the cheek blade will gar the fire flee frae your ee-holes, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 159. Ayr. I'd rather suffer . . . A hearty flewit, BURNS *Answer to Poet. Ep.* st. 10; (J.M.) Lnk. For an' they winna had their blether They's get a flewet, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 197. Rxb. Wannel Jock . . . did to Hab an' Tibbie neist A manly flewit lend, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 102. Lakel.[2] It catcht mi seck a flewat ower t'heed. Cum. Fetch'd him a fluet under th' lug, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 13; When he was fo-an ah teaak em anudder fluet wi' t'left ower t'side iv his scoap, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20; Cum.[1] Hit him a fluet ower t'lug. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

[With his hand he . . . gaue Syr Thomas . . . a good flewet upon the vpper part of the neck, FOXE *Martyrs* (1583) II. 1474 (N.E.D.).]

FLEWING, *vbl. sb.* Ken. Dor. [flū·-in.] The process of fishing with a net behind a chain, both being dragged slowly along. (H.E.)

FLEWS, *sb.* Sc. Also Wil. A sluice. Cf. **flosh**, *sb.* 5.

Rxb. A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow (JAM.). Slk. Their crukit tongues were dry for blude, An' the red lowe firled at their flews, HOGG *Hunt of Eildon*, 322 (JAM.). Wil.[1] Occas. so called.

FLEX, **FLEY(ED**, see **Flax**, *sb.*[2], **Flay**, *v.*[1 2]

FLEYK, *sb.* Yks. Weaving term: a defective spot or flaw in cloth, &c. Also used *fig.*

w.Yks. Thay'll finnd web o' life varry twitty an' moity, an' 'ull no daht mak lots of fleyks, *Pudsey Obm.* (1883) *March Notes*; Caused by a portion of the warp being held so as not to participate in the movement for properly weaving or crossing the threads, the result being that the threads of warp and weft were simply laid over one another, and a hole resulted from their being torn off in

the subsequent processes of scouring, fulling, &c. The appearance was somewhat similar to frames with crossed strings called by the same name, and used for spreading oat-cake upon (W.T.); (S A.B.)

FLEYOAG, *sb.* Sh.I. A smooth piece of wood nailed and riveted over a split in any of the boards of a ship. S. & Ork.[1]

FLEYSH, FLEYT, FLEZ-, see **Flesh, Flite**, *v.*, **Floose.**

FLIBBERS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[3] Small thread-like fragments caused by fraying.

FLICH, FLICHAN, FLICHEN, see **Flig**, *v.*[1], **Flechan.**

FLICHER, see **Flicker**, *v.*

FLICHTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **flichtir** Sc.; and in form **flighter** Sc. Nhb.[1] [fli·χtər.] **1.** *v.* Of a bird: to flutter, beat the wings. Of things: to move quiveringly in the air; also used *fig.*

Sc. Hout, it's just a branch of ivy flightering awa frae the wa', Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxv; The bird maun flichter that has but ae wing, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 88, ed. 1881. Bnff.[1] He's flichterin' on through the queentry [country]. Fif. Himsel' he pitch't and poisit soon, And flichter'd baith his wings, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 25. Rnf. Bare as ilk scuddie, That i' their nests flichter in yonder green shaw, Young *Pictures* (1865) 126. Ayr. His spirits mounted and as she said . . . 'were flichtering in the very air,' Galt *Entail* (1823) xxviii. Lth. She flichter'd east, an' she flichter'd west, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 49. Edb. Her heart comes dancin' to her mou', An' sairly it does flichtir, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 219. Slk. And, flichtering throu the ayr, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 15. Dmf. Aft will my spirit flichter back tae scenes that I adore, Reid *Poems* (1894) 7; To run with outspread arms, like a tame goose half-flying; applied to children when running to those to whom they are much attached (Jam.). Nhb. Applied to falling snow. 'It's flighterin on; aa doot w'or gan ti hev an oncome' (R.O.H.).

Hence (1) **Flichteriff**, (*a*) *adj.* unsteady, fickle, changeable; (*b*) *sb.* changeableness, fickleness; (2) **Flichtering**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* fluttering, quivering, throbbing; *fig.* unsteady, transient, changing; also used *advb.*; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* the act of fluttering; a flickering; (3) **Flichtering-fain**, *adj.* fluttering, throbbing with happiness; (4) **Flichter-lichtie**, *sb.* a light-headed person that cannot settle down to any employment; (5) **Flichtersome**, *adj.* unsteady, whimsical; (6) **Flichtery**, *adj.* of persons: fickle, unsteady, changeable.

(1, *a*) Abd. He's but a glowrin flichteriff gnat Can bang nor win' nor wather, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 47. (*b*) New fangleness hath no been sparely Her flight'riffs given, *ib.* 144. (2, *a*) Sc. It is not a flightering blink of prosperity, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvii; Wi' felter'd tongue and flichterin heart, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 234. Elg. It's auld acquaintance through the room, That bears thy flicht'ring wing, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 242. Bnff.[1] The prep. 'aboot' is sometimes added. 'He's a flichterin'-aboot bodie.' Abd. Sleep began to steal, And for a wee her flightring breast to heal, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 67, ed. 1812. Per. Awa' wi' flichterin' flurry flew A lintie, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 35. s.Sc. My friend the Prince was that flichterin' polite like, that he gied Johnnie his fistie, Snaith *Fiercehcart* (1897) 149. Ayr. Th' expectant wee-things, toddlin, stacher through To meet their Dad, wi' flichterin noise an' glee, Burns *Cotter's Saturday Night* (1785) st. 3. Lth. When chitterin' birds, on flichterin' wing, About the barn-doors mingle, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 274. Bwk. Swith fled the wee bat on flichterin' wing, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 20. Dmf. The flichtering gorcock tae his cover flown, Reid *Poems* (1894) 29. Nhb.[1] Applied to falling snow. (*b*) s.Sc. A fearsome flichtering an shriekin amang the birds, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 46. Ayr. A bird in a cage, afraid of some ravenous beast, which by flichtering from side to side falls into the beast's claws, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 55, ed. 1845. Edb. The flichtering of the flames, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. (3) Sc. My heart in rapture flichtring fain, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 10. Lnk. My heart was flightering fain, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 54, ed. 1783. (4, 5) Bnff.[1] (6) Cai.[1]

2. In *pass.*: to be startled, alarmed, frightened.

Sc. (Jam.) n.Sc. And so . . . is thy Church affeared and flichtered with the scriekings and worryings of an evil parliament, Miller *Scenes and Leg.* (ed. 1853) x. Frf. She was as easily flichtered as a field of crows, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xi; The men on the farm . . . were juist as flichtered themsels, *ib. Thrums* (1889) xi.

3. *sb.* A flutter; a flickering movement.

Sc. My head gets doited, and my thochts get into a flichter, *Crack Aboot Kirk* (1843) II. 8. Abd. Like birds i' the flichtir, rade roun' an' roun', wi' muckle mirth an' lauchter, a fairy band, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 47. Slk. In a flichter o' rainbow licht, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) I. 240.

4. A great number of small objects flying in the air.

Cai.[1] Lnk. A flichter of birds. A flichter of motes (Jam.).

5. Phr. *flichter of snaw*, a flake of snow. Slk. (Jam.) Cf. flight, *sb.*[2] **6.** *pl.* That part of the 'fanners' (winnowing machine) which raises the wind. Cld. (Jam.)

[**1.** The foul affrayit flichtiris on hir wingis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 254.]

FLICHTMAFLEATHERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Articles of adornment, trifles, gewgaws, finery.

Per. (G.W.) Gall. I'm nane sae unbonny yet, for a' yer helicat flichtmafleathers, sprigget goons, an' laylac bonnets, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv.

FLICK, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. e.An. I.W. Som. Also written **flik** Der.[1] Lin.; and in forms **fleck** Nhb.[1]; **fleek** Cum.[1]; **vlick** I.W.[1] [flik.] **1.** A flitch or side of bacon, salted and cured.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[1] Cum. The bacon flick fell on his back, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 13; Thams 'ill be weel boilt, an' t'flicks weel fry't, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 128; Cum.[1] Wm. We've a flick a bacan hingan i't chimla, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. i. 1; She cut some collops off a flick o' bacon, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 90. n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 3; e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Knawin' 'at t'firer up hed a flick o' hoam fed cut on, he begged a resher, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1894) 15; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1235] n Lan. She cut some collops off a flick o' bacon, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Jan. 1867) 270; n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Stf. Thee lookst as white as a flick o' new bacon, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 65. Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. She sud ha' bacon fliks, en flour i' th' bin, en ivverything, *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 21; Lin.[1] Those flicks are the prittiest picturs for a poor man's walls. n.Lin. I nivver stoäl a flick o' bacon, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 103; n.Lin.[1] A child on being asked whether she could not have looked at the clock, replied, 'Pleäs' m'm, muther hes hing'd a flick o' baacon afoore it.' sw.Lin.[1] s.Lin. The pictur's ah like to seë in a farm kitchen's a lot o' baäcon flicks hingin o' th' walls (T.H.R.). Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Hrf.[1], e.An.[1] Cmb. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iii. Suf.[1] Dew ye powder all yar flick ta year? I.W.[1] Vlick a beyacon. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. A sawn plank. e.An.[1] Cf. **flitch**, *sb.*

3. *Fig.* Phr. *old flick!* a familiar mode of address, 'old chap!'

Lan. Old flick (F.R.C.). Lei.[1] Well, o'd flick, an' how hev ye? War.[3] 'Old flick' was as common in War. 30 years ago as 'old chappie' has become. w.Som.[1] Come on, old flick.

[**1.** Flykke of bacon, *perna*, *Prompt.* OE. *flicce*, a flitch of bacon; ON. *flikki.*]

FLICK, *sb.*[2] Glo. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **fleck** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **fleek** e.Suf.; **vlick** I.W.[1] Wil. [flik, flek.] **1.** The inside fat of a pig, which is melted down for lard.

Glo. (J.S.F.S.); Glo.[1] The membrane covered with fat in a pig's stomach; Glo.[2] Suf.[1] The fat off the ribs—or loins and crops. e.Suf. (F.H.), Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Dor. (W.C.); (A.C.); Dor.[1] Enough to git me hafe an' ounce o' flick, 308. Som. A term used chiefly by the butchers, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Fat from the ribs of a pig, Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); My landlady tells me butchers are freq. in the habit of 'reasing' (or 'ridding') 'the innards,' and thus deteriorating the quality of the flick (W.F.R.). w.Som.[1] The fat of a pig which surrounds the kidneys and which is always melted down for lard. The word is not used for the similar fat of other animals. [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

2. *Comp.* **Flick-pork**, the fat of pork next the skin. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. The outer fat of the hog which is cured for bacon.

e.An.[1] In Suffolk this is called 'the flick,' and the rest of the carcass 'the bones.' Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849.

4. A thin membrane. Hmp.[1]

[Prob. the same word as **Flick**, *sb.*[1]]

FLICK, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] Wm. Chs. Lin. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **fleck** Chs.[13] n.Lin.[1] Brks. e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Ess.[1] Ken.[1] Sus.[1] Hmp.[1]; **flix** Ken.; **fluck** Wm. Ess.; **vleck** Brks.[1] [flik, flek.] **1.** *sb.* The fur of a hare, rabbit, or cat; also (rarely) *collect.* hares, rabbits, ground-game. Cf. **flax**, *sb.*[2]

Wm. It had the perfect fluck of a rabbit, *Life of Peter Wilkins* (1751) I. 88. Chs.[1 3], Brks. (M.J.B.), Brks.[1] e.An.[1] The down of hares or rabbits torn off by the dogs; e.An.[2], Suf.[1] Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1] Ken. A hare's flix, Grose (1790); Ken.[1] They killed over two hundred pheasants, but not but terr'ble little fleck. w.Ken. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 56. Sur.[1] Sus. The two finer kinds of material used in our hats were hare's flick or rabbit flick, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 132; Sus.[1] All the robbut as we could find was fower ounces of duck shot and some liddle bits of fleck for flavouring! Sus.[2] Hmp. Of a cat changing his coat: 'He got off a great fleck this morning.' Of the fur left on bushes through which rabbits' runs went: 'Look at the fleck'! (W.H.E.); Hmp.[1] [(K.)]

2. Fluff, dust collected together into a light down.

Brks. There is generally some fleck on the oilcloth under the bench (W.H.E.).

3. *v.* To shoot so as to scatter the fur or feathers; to shoot hard, blow into fragments.

n.Lin.[1] That bird's fleck'd all to peäces. Brks.[1] I vlecked a rabbut zo's I thinks the dogs 'ull ketch un. Sur.[1] You flicked him pretty much [you shot him very hard].

4. *Fig.* To fleece, deprive of, strip.

Suf.[1] I fleck't him of all his marbles.

[1. His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies, Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* (1666) st. cxxxii.]

FLICK, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[2] Sc. Not. Lin. War. Glo. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **fleck** n.Lin.[1] Ess.[1] Wil.[1]; **fleek** e.Suf.; **vlick** Suf.[1] Sus.[1] w.Cy. [flik, flek.] 1. *sb.* A light touch or blow, esp. one given with a whip or something flexible; a smart stinging stroke; a sudden jerk or movement. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) War.[3] Just give him [the horse] a flick with the whip. Glo.[1]; Glo.[2] The hasty snap of a greyhound when he fails to secure the hare. e.An.[1] A smart stinging slap. Nrf. (W.P.E.), Suf.[1] I.W.[1] I'll hey a flick at that consarn [I'll have a hand in that affair]. w.Cy. A blow with a stick. 'I ge'd un a vlick,' Grose (1790). w.Som.[1] The blow is given with a jerk and withdrawn with a jerk. Dev. A gentle stroke of the hand, such as is made to drive away flies, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. Phr. *Like fleck*, very quickly, hastily.

Ess. Loike fleck he'd walk'd, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 78; (W.W.S.); Ess.[1]

3. *v.* To strike lightly with something flexible, to lash slightly with a whip; to jerk, sometimes with *off*. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Lnk. Then flicking us over the fingers with the tawse, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) iii. Gall. With wavy tails flicking the flies, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) i. Not.[1] Lin.[1] Flick the lad hanging on the back of the cart. n.Lin.[1] Flick that theäre cleg fra off Ranger heäd. It's that hot I'm oher idled to flick flees awaay fra my meät. War.[3] Flicks him a soft clap on the cheek. Meredith *Lord Ormont* (1895) 265. Glo.[2] To tear off the skin or felt by the smack of a whip. Brks.[1] To strike with the end giving a sort of return movement at the same time. Schoolboys 'vlick' with a towel. Nrf. Boys will flick each other sometimes when they are rubbing themselves down after a bath (W.P.E.). e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken. (G.B.), Sus.[1], Hmp.[1], Dor.[1] Som. To pull out suddenly with some pointed instrument, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

4. To smooth the hair, comb the hair out. Sus.[1], Hmp.[1] Cf. **flack**, *v.* 5.

Hence (1) **Flicking-comb**, (2) **-tooth-comb**, *sb.* a large-toothed comb.

(1) Hmp.[1], I.W.[1 2] (2) Ken.[1] A comb for a horse's mane. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825).

5. To move with quick vibrations; to flutter, palpitate, throb; with *along*: to move rapidly, to go quickly.

n.Lin.[1] My thumb, I knew it was getherin' it fleck'd soä. Ess. He flicks along like steam (W.W.S.). s.Cy. To lap up water (Hall.). Hmp. The jar-bird flicked out from the ivy-drum, Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* (1873) xxxi; Hmp.[1]

6. To flare.

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] [To flash now and then with light, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

FLICK, see **Fleck**, *sb.*[1], **Flig**, *v.*[1], **Flitch**, *adj.*

FLICKER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Suf. Mid. Dev. Cor. Also written **flyker** Sc.; and in forms **flecker** ne.Lan.[1]; **flicher** Sc. Bnff.[1] Suf.[1]; **vlicker** Cor.[2] [flikər, flikə(r), Sc. also flixər.] 1. *v.* To flutter, whirl; of a bird: to hover, flap the wings. Cf. **flacker**, *v.*

Fif. Stoups and jinglin' glasses thrang... Gaed flykerin' and flittin, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 23. Lth. In Autumn time the leaf fa's Flicherin', frae the trees abune, Lumsden *Sheep-head* 1892) 317. Nhb.[1], w.Yks. (C.C.R.), ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[3] Nhp.[1] Birds flicker, when fluttering over their nests. Suf.[1] To flitter rapidly, as a bat or butterfly.

Hence **Flickering**, *ppl. adj.* fluttering, whirling.

Lth. Weary fa's the flickerin snaw, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 52. Gall. Sprightly flickering dance is seen, And lightly flows the tartan sheen, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 44, ed. 1897.

2. To flirt; to giggle, titter; to grin, laugh at, deride; to coax.

Sc. And flicker'd at Willie again, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 296; (Jam.) Bnff.[1] n.Yks.[1] He flicker'd and flyred lahk a girning cat; n.Yks.[2] Flicker and flyre. Flicker and gam.

3. With *up*: to blush, colour up.

Cor. 'Don't ee vlicker up so,' said Dick, *T. Towser* (1873) 18; Cor.[2] She vlickered up all over.

4. *sb.* A flutter, rustle, slight movement.

Ayr. At ilka bit flicher I hear something whisper, That mak's me e'en doubtfu' If my heart's a' my ain, White *Jottings* (1879) 272.

5. A giggle, foolish laugh; a giggler. Bnff.[1]

6. A blush.

Dev. Lor how my heart went pit-pat; my flickers got so red Vor then I naw'd how true 'twas wot Varmer Jan had zed, Tozer *Poems* (1873) 42. Cor.[2]

[1. Above hir heed hir dowves flikeringe, Chaucer *C.T.* A. 1962. OE. *flicorian*, to flutter, hover. 2. Leave your flyckeryng. I set no store by it, *laissez vostre bayser*, &c. Palsgr. (1530).]

FLICKERMEAT, *sb.* Som. Dev. Thickened milk, a mixture of flour and milk; spoon-meat.

w.Som.[1] Such as gruel, whitepot, junket. 'Doctor, can't ee 'low me a little bit o' somethin? I be proper a-tired o' this here flickermeat' [flik-urmait]. Dev. ½ lb. of flour, 1 quart new milk, 2 oz. treacle. Mix together, and bake in a well-buttered dish for half an hour, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Cottage children are very fond of flicker-meat; it is a sort of porridge made of milk and flour, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); Dev.[3]

FLICKERMOUSE, *sb.* s.Cy. Sus. A bat. Cf. **flitter-mouse**.

s.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 156. Sus. In use still, but not so common as 'flitter-' or 'flutter-mouse' (E.E.S.).

[*Ratepenade*, a bat, rearmouse or flickermouse, Cotgr.]

FLICKET, *v.* and *sb.*[1] War. Dev. Cor. Also written **flikket** Cor.[1]; and in forms **fleckett** Cor.; **vlicket** Dev. Cor.[2] [flikət.] 1. *v.* To flutter, flicker, waver. War.[2]

2. *sb.* A temper, tantrum.

Dev. Now doan't 'ee git into a vlicket wi' me 'cos I'm laffin'! Stooke *Not Exactly*, v. nw.Dev.[1] Her waz in a proper flicket.

3. *pl.* Sudden, rapid changes of colour, flushes; blushes.

Dev. Whot's the metter now, missie? I zim yer flickets rawzed a bit when young squire luked theäse way, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Zee! Poor Nelly 'th got the flickets, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 92. Dev., Cor. Her flickets are up, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436. Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[1 2] w.Cor. Usually applied to sudden and rapid changes of colour in the face from the alternations of fever, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301.

FLICKET, *sb.*[2] War. Glo. Wil. Also written **flickut** Glo.[1] [flikit, -ət.] A tatter, rag.

War.[2] Her dress was a flicket of rags. Glo.[1] All to flickuts. Wil. (G.E.D.)

FLICKTAILS, *sb. pl.* Dev. Fine clouds.

Something like those known as 'mares' tails.' 'We call they clouds flicktails,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

FLIDGETER, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *going a flidgeter*, taking a flying leap.

FLIFTY-FLAFF, *adj.* *Obs.* Cum. Fluttering.

And aw their colours flifty-flaff—Some reed, some blue, some green, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 187.

FLIG, *sb.*[1] Cor. [flig.] Gaudy attire. Cf. **fligary**.

And her fine fligs so gay, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 25; A rather worn fine dress or foolish finery that has seen better days (F.R.C.).

Hence **Fliggy**, *adj.* fond of dress, showy. Cor.[3]

FLIG, *sb.*[2] Ken. [flig.] The ribbon of the corn or grass stalk; inferior grass, not worth cutting.

There's nothing but flig this year in my field (H.M.); Ken.[1]

FLIG, *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Chs. [flig, fleg; flik, flek; Sc. also flix.] 1. Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Fleck**, (2) **Fleg**, (3) **Flegge**, (4) **Flich**, (5) **Flick**.
(1) Chs.[23] (2) Chs.[2] (3) Chs.[23] (4) Cai.[1] (5) Chs.[23]
2. *Preterite*: (1) **Flach**, (2) **Fligg'd**.
(1) Cai.[1] (2) n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1]
3. *pp.* (1) **Flown**, (2) **Fluchen**.
(1) w.Yks. Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 355. (2) Cai.[1]
II. Dial. meaning. To fly. See **Fleg**, *v.*[2]
Cai.[1], n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] T'cock fligg'd ower t'wall an' flaayed t'lahtle lass. w.Yks. Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 355. Chs.[23]
Hence (1) **Fliggard**, *sb.* a kite of a diamond form; (2) **Fligger**, *sb.* a kite without a bow.
(1) Yks. Much used about forty years since by Yorkshire schoolboys (Hall.). w.Yks. Occas. used about Skipton (W.C.S.). (2) w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; Used 40 years ago (M.F.).
[OE. *flēogan*, to fly.]

FLIG, *v.*[2] Lin. [flig.] To throw.
Lin.[1] Flig me the nail passer. n.Lin. (R.E.C.)

FLIG, *v.*[3] Yks. [flig.] To flay.
w.Yks. Common round Cononley (M.F.); w.Yks.[2]

FLIG, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written **fligge** Chs. [flig.] 1. Full-fledged, able to fly; also used *subst.* a young bird sufficiently feathered to be on the point of flying. Also used *fig.*
n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.[1] Yon borrids is flig. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Are they fligs or gorps? [Are they feathered nestlings or only naked from the shell?] m.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). Chs.[123] Lei.[1] The yoong uns are full flig. War.[3] She was in full flig to-day [she was finely dressed].
Hence **Fliggy**, *adj.* (1) of birds: becoming fledged, having the down changed into feathers; (2) of birds: imperfectly plucked. Shr.[1]
2. *Comp.* **Fligg-dust**, the dust left in the nest after the birds are fledged and flown away.
Nhp.[1] Arising from the sheafs of the feathers.
[1. Why do the eagles drive away their yoong ones before they be feathered or fligge? *Delectable Demaundes* (1596) 48 (Nares); Flygge as bryddys, *maturus*, *volatilis*, *Prompt.* OE. *flycge*, fledged (cp. *unfligge*, 'implumes,' *Avianus Glosses*); G. *flügge*.]

FLIGARISHON, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A lively meeting.
Such as a wedding party. Probably used jocosely.

FLIGARY, *adj.* Nhb. Lan. Finely dressed; also used *subst.* a gaudily-dressed girl. See **Flig**, *sb.*[1]
Nhb.[1] Ma word, she went doon the street quite fligary. ne.Lan.[1]

FLIGGANT, *adj.* War. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Ready, prompt.
Not very fliggant (J.W.B.).

FLIGG(E)D, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Hnt. e.An. Also in form flegg(e)d e.Yks. w.Yks.[3] Lei.[1] e.An.[1] Cmb. e.Suf. [fligd, flegd.] 1. Of birds: fledged; freq. in phr. *fligged and flown*, fledged and gone from the nest, *fig.* of one who has departed suddenly, absconded. See **Flig**, *adj.*
N Cy.[1] Nhb. A nest of young birds is spoken of as not fligged yet (J.H.); Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Fligg'd and flown. Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] Are they fligg'd yit? e.Yks. Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171; When the young birds have left the nest, they are said to be 'fligged an flown,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 64; e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Fligged and flown And gone to Colne, *Local Rhyme* (W.H.D.); They wur fligg'd an' flown, *Yksman.* (1875) 23; w.Yks.[1] He's fligged and flown [absconded]; w.Yks.[2a] Shoo's fligged and gone; w.Yks.[5] When ah cam by thear this fornoin, thuh wur awal fligg'd an' flown. Der.[1] Not. Rooks is fligged and you mun ha' a poy (L.C.M.). s.Not. The bud een't full fligged yit (J.P.K.). Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] They're only bubblings yet; let them be while they're fligged. s.Lin. You mun ma' haäste if yh meän to ha'e them bods. The'r ommost fligged (T.H.R.). Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] The birds are fligged and flown; Nhp.[2] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[123], Oxf.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1], Cmb. (J.D.R.), e.Suf. (F.H.)
2. Pleased.
Not.[2] Yer seem fine an' fligged becos yer goin'.
3. Knotted, entangled. Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.]

FLIGGER, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Chs. Not. Nhp. s.Cy. Also written **fliggar** Not.; **fliggur** Yks. w.Yks.[1] s.Cy. [fli·gə(r.] A full-fledged bird; a young bird beginning to fly; *gen.* in *pl.* See **Flig**, *adj.*
n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Yks. Ray (1691). ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] A term often applied to perchers or young rooks. Chs.[123], Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp.[12] s.Cy. ? *Obs.*, Grose (1790).

FLIGGER, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Nhp. e.An. [fli·gə(r).] 1. *v.* To quiver with convulsive motion; to flutter.
Nhp.[1] A young child is said to fligger, when it flutters with delight as it is danced in the nurse's arms. e.An.[1] The shaking of the flesh of an animal after its death, while the butcher dresses it.
2. *sb.* A coarse grass of a rushy nature growing on fenny lands. Nrf. (W.W.S.) Cf. **flig**, *sb.*[2]
3. *pl.* The common flag or iris, *Iris Pseudacorus.*
e.An.[1] So called from the motion of its leaves by the slightest impulse of the air. Suf. *Science Gossip* (1883) 113.

FLIGGIN, *sb.* Pem. [fli·gin.] A child's night-dress. (W.H.Y.)

FLIGGY, *adj.* Chs. Shr. [fli·gi.] 1. Soft, as from saturation; also used of hay or corn when tangled in the bottom through rain and wind.
s.Chs.[1] Of corn, mildewed. Shr.[1] As from saturation. Trāpsin' about i' the wet's made my boots as fliggy as con be.
2. Of grain: light in the crop and small in the ear.
Shr.[1] W'y it ŏŏnna stond to the scythe, it's so nation fliggy.

FLIGHEN, see **Flechan**.

FLIGHT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Hnt. e.An. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **flite** e.An.[12]; and in forms **flecht** Sc. (Jam.); **fleet** Cum.[1] Lan. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **flit** e.An.[12]; **flicht** Sc. [**flait, flīt**, Sc. flixt.] 1. *sb.* A flock of birds; the assemblage of birds in the evening for feeding or roosting purposes.
Chs.[1] Large numbers of wild duck and other waterfowl assemble on Frodsham Marsh in the evening. Sportsmen go down to shoot them, and speak of it as 'waiting for the fleet.' s.Chs.[1] A fleet o' crows. e.An.[1] A marshman will tell you that they come over the river night after night, within a yard or two of the same place; naturally that is the spot to wait for them. Boys also say they have the flight of pigeons, when they come home after having been let out the first time. e.Suf. Of sparrows, starlings, pigeons, &c. (F.H.)
2. A swarm of bees; *gen.* other than the first; also *fig.* a family of children.
Shr.[1] 'E married agen an' now theer's a second flight. e.An.[1] Nrf. Grose (1790); Not being the first from the hive, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf.[1] The second or third migration from a bee-hive. The first only is called a swarm. e.Suf. Not the first (F.H.).
3. A collection of beings or things; a quantity; a crop.
Cum.[1] Thou's cap't t'heäll fleet o' them. Shr.[1] Theer'll be another flight o' mushrooms after a bit.
4. Chaff, particularly oat-chaff. *Gen.* in *pl.*
Lin. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Nhp.[1] Particularly of oats, which is lighter than that of any other. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] Oatflits are used for filling beds. e.Suf. Used only in oat-flight (F.H.).
Hence **Flight-oats**, *sb. pl.* oats grown on the poorest sand and in fen districts. e.An.[1]
5. That part of a spinning-wheel which twists the thread and guides it to the pirn.
Sh.I. Shü shifted da treed apo' da teeth o' da flicht, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). Ags. (Jam.) Rnf. The flechts of a spinning-wheel are the pronged or forked pieces of wood in which the teeth are set (Jam.).
6. *pl.* That part of the fanners of a winnowing-machine that raises the wind. Abd. (G.W.) See **Flichter**, *sb.* 6.
7. *v.* Of wild fowl: to fly in 'flights.'
Sur. The birds are flighting over the moor, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1888) 526.
Hence **Flighting-time**, *sb.* the time when the wild fowl collect together for feeding or roosting purposes.
Nrf. You see them [bitterns] mostly of a night and morning at flighting times, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 205.
8. To watch for ducks at night in the flooded meadows; to shoot wild duck at twilight, esp. in phr. *to go to flight.*
Lan. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107. Sus.[1] Three of our chaps went out t'otherday evening purty nigh up as far as Laughton to flight. Sus., Hmp. Sea-fowl shooting. These birds always fly to

their food at a certain hour in the evening, and over certain places; those who wish to shoot them attend at the proper time and place, and this is called 'going to flight,' Holloway.

9. To set a-flying, to start in flight; to scare, frighten.

Nhb.[1] Aa'll flight ye pigeons for a shillin'. w.Yks. And at the end of it to be flighted to death, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1848) iv; Still used, but *gen.* in the sense of frightening by making a noise (W.C.S.).

10. To fluctuate, flutter; *fig.* to make a great show.

Fif. As in a sunny simmer day, Th' horizon's air aft seems to play, And flicht in waves and flash away, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 33. Rnf. When we wauk on fit In passin' poor fouk, how we'll flight an' skit, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 20 (Jam., s.v. Flucht).

Hence **Flichtfu'**, *adj.* fluttering, flickering.

Lnk. Trying tae quench her burnin' love, But only fannin' the flichtfu' breeze, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 12.

FLIGHT, *sb.*[2] Sc. Lan. Oxf. Suf. Also in form **flicht** Sc. [flait, Sc. flixt.] **1.** A flake of snow. Cf. **flaught**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

Lnk. Bitter frosty win's did blaw, Mix'd here an' there wi' flichts o' snaw, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 28.

2. A light fall, a sprinkling of snow.

Oxf. Well known. 'A flight of snow' is a very usual expression (M.A.R.); (Hall.) e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. A mote or small speck of dirt amongst food. Rxb. (Jam.) **4.** *pl.* Turf or peat cut into square pieces for fuel. Lan. (Hall.) Cf. **flaught**, *sb.*[1] **6.**

FLIGHT, see **Flite.**

FLIGHTER, *v. Obs.* Sc. To pinion, bind.

Sc. They were flightered and bound in twos and threes with cords, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 329, ed. 1828; He flighter'd every arm and leg. Pennecuik *Coll.* (1756) 14. ed. 1787. Abd. His legs they loosed, but flighter'd kept his hands, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 50, ed. 1812.

FLIGHTER, see **Flichter.**

FLIGHTERS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Sparks, embers. (Hall.) See **Flight**, *sb.*[2]

FLIGHTY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **fleety** e.Yks.[1] [flī·ti, Sc. fli·χti.] **1.** Slightly deranged in intellect; light-headed; also in *comp.* **Flighty-brained.**

n.Yks.[2] Flighty-brain'd. As flighty as gunpowder. e.Yks.[1] Oh Bob! he's a bit fleety; you mooant tak onny nooatice o' what he says.

Hence **Flightiness**, *sb.* frenzy. n.Yks.[2]

2. Hasty, quick.

w.Sc. Dinna be sae flighty—it's a puzzling case... You micht gie him a wee time, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 33.

FLIGMAGARY, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Also written **fligmageary** Sc.; and in forms **flee-ma-geary**, **flegmagary** Cum. [fli·g-, fle·gməgēri.] **1.** A gaudy, useless article of dress, frippery. See **Fligary.**

Cum. In aw her flegmagaries donn'd, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 3. n.Lan.[1]

2. A tawdrily-dressed woman.

Cum. Her cleaths aw trailt amang her heels, a parfe't flig-megary, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 273; Peer hawf-wits, an larn'd flegmagaries, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 60.

3. A whim, fancy.

w.Sc. A wild fligmagearie (Jam.). Rnf. It's strange to tell their fligmagaries, Their patent netts, and catgut queries, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 150.

FLIG-ME-JIG, *sb.* Wil.[1] A girl of doubtful character. Her's a reg'lar flig-me-jig.

FLIK, FLIKKET, see **Flick**, *sb.*[1], **Flicket**, *v.*

FLIM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A whim; an illusion.

Ayr. 'Twas not wild Fancy's flims, Teazing a lover's brains, Train *Poet. Reveries* 1806) 101 (Jam.).

FLIM, *adj.* s.Wor.[1] [flim.] Pliable, limp.

FLIM-FLAE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Flattering speech, a compliment.

Abd. Me to win, wi' sic flimflaes, He needna fash, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 118.

FLIM-FLAM, *sb.* Sc. Also Som. Dev. Idle talk, nonsense; also used *attrib.*

Sc. A false, unlikely flim-flam story, Meston *Poet. Wks.* (1767) 143. w.Som.[1] Don't thee tell up no such flim-flam [flŭm-flaam] stuff, else nobody ont never harky to thee, nif ever thee-s a-got wit vor to tell sense. n.Dev. Ay thes es Jo Hosegood's flimflam, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 505.

FLIMP, *adj.* and *v.* Not. Lei. War. Glo. Suf. [flimp.] **1.** *adj.* Limp, flabby.

Not.[1] Lei.[1] 'It feels a little flimp': said of linen. War.[2] A flimp collar.

2. Lame, limping. Suf. (C.T.) **3.** *v.* To limp. Glo.[1]

FLIMSLIMP, *adj.* s.Wor. [fli·mzlimp.] Soft. (H.K.)

FLIMSY, *adj.* Sus. Delicate, not strong.

She was but flimsy in health, but there she was at the head of everything, *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1893) 44.

FLIN, *sb.* Irel. A mischievous girl.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

FLINCH, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Glo. Also written **flinsh** Cum.[1]; and in form **vlinch** Glo.[1] [flinʃ.] A finch.

N.I.[1] Gold-flinch. Nhb.[1] As bullflinch for bullfinch. Cum.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), Glo.[1]

FLINCH, *v.*[1] Yks. [flinʃ.] To shrink, shrivel.

n.Yks.[2] He's flinch'd iv his flesh. w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

FLINCH, *v.*[2] Sc. Yks. Also in forms **flench** Sc. (Jam.); **flense** Sh.I. n.Yks. [flinʃ, flens.] **1.** To slice the blubber from the body of a whale. Cf. **fleeang'd.**

Sh.I. As you would flinch a whale, Scott *Pirate* (1821) ii. S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Flinching**, *vbl. sb.* the process of stripping the whale, or of cutting the blubber from whales.

Sh.I. The work of flensing was proceeded with on Monday and Tuesday, by which time the blubber had been cut away from the carcases, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). n.Yks. Linskill *Haven Hill* (1886) vi.

2. *Comp.* **Flench-gut**, (1) the blubber of a whale laid out in long slices before being put into casks; (2) the place in the hold into which the blubber is thrown before it is barrelled up.

(1, 2) Sc. Always pronounced Flinch-gut (Jam.).

[Norw. dial. *flengja*, to slash (Aasen); Dan. *flænge.*]

FLINCH, *v.*[3] Abd. To coax, flatter. (G.W.)

FLINCHES, *sb. pl.* Dur. Yks. Also in form **flinchings** n.Yks. [fli·nʃəz.] A boys' game; see below.

e.Dur.[1] A number of boys placing their caps in a row against the wall. The players in turn take a ball, and standing at a distance try to roll the ball into a cap. The owner of the cap which contains the ball picks it out and throws it at one of the players. If he fails to hit a boy, a small stone is put into his cap, and he is said to be 'one egg.' As soon as he is 'three eggs,' he takes up his cap, and this goes on until there is just one player left. The rest of the players must now place their hands against the wall in turn, and the winner is rewarded by having three shots with the ball at each player's hand. If a boy flinches or takes his hand away, he suffers three shots more for each flinch. When a player takes the ball out of his cap, to throw at a boy, he may call on him not to 'stir flesh'; but if the other boy is quicker, and calls out 'flinches,' he is allowed to dodge. The game is sometimes played in another way, as follows: The players take the names of the days of the week. 'Sunday' will then throw the ball against the wall, and call out another name, e. g. 'Friday.' If 'Friday' succeeds in catching the ball or 'keeping' it before it touches the ground, he throws it against the wall and calls out (say) 'Wednesday!' If 'Wednesday' fails to 'kep' it, he picks up the ball and throws it at a player, shouting out 'nee [no] flinches,' whereupon the player stands fast. If 'Wednesday' hits the player, the player tries to hit some one else, and so on until there is a miss. The one who misses throws the ball out and ceases playing, and thus the game goes on till only one player remains: then follow the rewards and punishments. n.Yks. (I.W.)

FLINDER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Ken. Dor. Wil. Som. Amer. Also in forms **flender** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **fliner** Sc.; **flinner** Sc. Ant.; **flinter** Som.; **vlinter** Wil. Som. [fli·ndə(r, fli·nər, fle·ndər.] **1.** A splinter, fragment, piece, *gen.* in *pl.* in phr. *to break, fly,* &c., *in(to flinders.*

Sc. The spears in flinders flew, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 18. Cai.[1] To knock a thing in flinders. Bch. The swingle-trees flew in flinders as gin they had been as freugh as kail-castacks, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. Abd. [He] gart cans an' mugs in flin'ers flee, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 136. Kcd. Garrin' doors in flinders flee, Grant *Lays* (1884) 108. Per. Their gnarly crummocks ... In flinders flee, Spence *Poems* (1898) 191. Fif. In flinders flew the carv't fleegaries, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 93. Rnf. It tumbl'd down an' brak' to flinders, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 121. Ayr. 'Twill mak her poor, auld heart, I fear, In flinders flee, Burns *Sc.*

Bard, st. 5 ; Willie Forgisal had ane of his legs dung a' to flinners, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 139. **Lth.** Till weary time in flenders a' the warld lays, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 12, ed. 1856. **Edb.** The bursting cans playing flee in a hundred flinders from the chimney-heads, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Slk.** And Thirlestane's all to flinders gone, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 87. **Rxb.** The sorrow ding them a' to flinders, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 43. **Dmf.** She bounc'd out owr a tree In mony a flinner, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 51. **Gall.** Another ball . . . knocked the blade of my left oar into flinders, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) i. **Ant.** Any earth or glass object smashed into small pieces is said to be broken into flinners, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** They garr'd it all to flinders flee, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 40. **Dur.** 'Flinders,' slices, GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.** It . . . was smash't o' to flinders afoor it gat doon, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 8 ; They . . . brak shop windows aw to flinders, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 47 ; **Cum.**[1] If thou doesn't be whyat I'll knock tha o' to flinders. **w.Yks.** Ah late it fall and it smashed to flinders (J.T.) ; WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 267 ; **Lan.**[1] **Lin.** It's all smashed to flinders, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 706 ; **Lin.**[1] She upset the china vase, and it was broke into flinders. **Shr.**[2] Fled all to flinders. **Ken.** Knocked in flinders (G.B.). **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** Ef zo be that I'd a' worn gloves vor my thatchen . . . what a sight o' they I'd a het all to flinders, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 26 ; Flying particles, as of a thing smashed, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). [**Amer.** If you don't take him out, he'll be so wild that he'll bu'st the machine to flinders, sir, ADELER *Hurly Burly* (1878) ix.]

2. A spark.

Dor. The flinders from the chimney must have caught the thatch (C.V.G.).

3. *v.* To break in pieces.

Sc. Flinder ye the arm o' the ill-doers, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) x. 15 ; He flinders the bow, *ib.* xlvi. 9 ; (G.G.)

[1. The bow in flenders flew, *Chrysts-Kirk* (c. 1550) ix, in Ramsay's *Evergreen* (1761) I. 7. Norw. dial. *flindra*, a splinter (AASEN) ; Du. *flenters*, slices.]

FLINDER, *sb.*[2] Ken.[12] [flɪ·ndə(r).] A butterfly.

[And zuo long uliȝþ þe ulindre aboute þe eandle þet hi bernþ, *Ayenbite* (1340) 206. Du. *vlinder*, a butterfly ; cp. EFris. *flinderke, flinnerk* (KOOLMAN).]

FLINDER, *v.*[2] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To run about in a fluttering manner, to scamper.

Ags. Applied to cattle, when they break through enclosures (JAM.).

FLINDERKIN, *sb.* Sh.I. A weak person or thing ; a thin garment.

A common word, applied *gen.* to a thin garment, which cannot keep out the cold (K.I.) ; **S. & Ork.**[1]

FLINDERMOUSE, FLINER, see **Flintermouse, Flinder,** *sb.*[1]

FLING, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [flɪŋ, w.Cy. vlɪŋ.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense* : (1) **Vleng,** (2) **Vling.**

(1) **Glo.** (E.D.) (2) **Brks.**[1] **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46.

2. *Preterite* : (1) **Flang,** (2) **Fleng,** (3) **Vlingd.**

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204 ; King Georgie flang his periwig in the fire, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv. **Per.** She flang a leglen at his lug, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 18. **Fif.** Seein' the Papist's side gae wrang Out at the Chanc'llor's door he flang, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 203. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Here's just by Nature what we were, When frae her hand she flang us, WILSON *Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig.* **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[3] Tull yance a nebber teük her in when t'tinklers flang her oot, 70. **Wm.** Ah flang him on tul his back (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Ah flang me heead up, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 48 ; **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] Flaang, *Introd.* 34. **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 251 ; **w.Yks.**[13] **Lan.** He shot th' bowt wi' his left, an' flang th' dur wide oppen, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii ; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 132. (3) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46.

3. *pp.* (1) **Flungd,** (2) **Flungen,** (3) **Vlengd,** (4) **Vlingd.**

(1) **Edb.** If ye'd flung'd by yer beuk . . . You'd then perform'd a christian act, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 56. (2) **e.Yks.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] 81, **nw.Der.**[1] (3) **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (4) **w.Som.** U-vling'd, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *v.* Of a horse : to kick, throw up the heels, sometimes with *at, aloft, out* ; also used *fig.*

Sc. Touch a gaw'd horse on the back and he will fling, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 822 ; Ye have flung at God, so to speak, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 65, ed. 1871. **Etg.** Like a filly he's flingin', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 143. **Abd.** She'll neither stick nor fling : . . . she could but bellow, and paw with her fore-feet, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, xxxvi. **Ked.** He neither bites, nor flings, nor snores, But swings awa, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 157. **Frf.** Tho' Hawkie fling, ne'er cast the cog awa, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 177. **Per.** Now beat the stibble-laund wi' glee, And fling aloft with fetlock free, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 37. **Dmb.** What gars thee kick and fling? TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 83. **Rnf.** It flees, it boxes, an' it flings, Till sair wi' fricht we're sweatin', NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 83. **Ayr.** Wha set ye up, ye mawkish thing, At ither folks to kick and fling, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 140. **Lnk.** If they're no gaud they needna fling, When something wrong's deteckit, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 34. **Lth.** How their horses fling and straddle, Heaving divots far on high, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 301. **Edb.** Brak his branks, Lap, flang, and ran away, *Carlop Green* (1793) 126, ed. 1817. **Gall.** He [a colt] jumps, and flings, and snores, and kicks, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 46, ed. 1897. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** He puft and stampt and flang and yelled, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 60. **w.Yks.** Sooin, varry sooin, shoo coom abaht, An flang an tare an rave, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 8. **n.Lin.**[1] Fling out. **Dev.** (HALL.)

Hence **Flinging,** (1) *ppl. adj.* kicking ; (2) *vbl. sb.* the act of kicking.

(1) **Lth.** You're no' ane o' the breengein', flingin' kind o' horses, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 185. **Edb.** A great flingan' cowt, *Carlop Green* (1793) 118, ed. 1817. (2) **Slk.** It's hard to gar a wicked cout leave off flinging, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 293, ed. 1866.

2. Phr. (1) *Fling at the gaud,* a term applied to one who 'kicks at the pricks,' or proves restive ; (2) *to fling up one's foot at some one,* to flare up, become angry.

(1) **Per.** Fling-at-the-gaud was ne'er a wise ox, HALIBURTON *Puir Auld Scot.* (1887) 196. (2) **Ayr.** She flang up her fit at me when I speert if she was perfect sure she didna jalouse who its faither was, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 104.

3. To throw, esp. in wrestling ; of a horse : to throw its rider ; *fig.* to throw over, to jilt ; to disappoint ; to deceive, cheat ; in *pass.* to be behindhand with one's work.

Sc. It will hae been a braw windfa' for somebody, and I'll be finely flung, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. **Abd.** Ye've dung me, ye've flung me—Yer sang's a sang I trow, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 149 ; Few can fling her at youling, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 96, ed. 1889. **Frf.** Wise heads have lang been kend to curb the tongue : Had I that maxim kept I'd ne'er been flung, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 152. **Fif.** Lawrie he's flung Gillie For rosy-cheekit Jean, DOUGLAS *Poems* 1806) 120. **s.Sc.** She had neirly flung the sportsmen a', An' howsfed i' the howdie's biggin', WATSON *Bards* (1859) 110. **Edb.** In whase loud praise the Muse has dung A' kind o' print ; But wow! the limmer's fairly flung ; There's naething in't, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 118, ed. 1785. **N.Cy.**[1] He was sadly flung, poor man. **Nhb.**[1] Yor myekin sic a noise 'at ye'll fling me oot o' me coont. He gat flung oot o' his reckonin'. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** When the filly flang me off, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 87 ; **Cum.**[1] He was fairly flung. **Wm.** Ah flang him on tul his back (B.K.). **n.Yks.** If you decan't work faster you'll be flung (I.W.). **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703) ; **w.Yks.**[1] I wor sadly flung by that rascal. I've let him fling me oot of my money ; **w.Yks.**[4], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] The following extraordinary threat was used by a mother to her refractory offspring, 'If tha does na leave of skriking, I'll fling my yed at the.' **s.Chs.**[1] Wey mŭn mai· ŭ skyóo·bŭr tŭ gy'et dun, men ; ŭr ah daayt wi)sn bi flŭngn [Wey mun may a skewber to get done, men ; or ah daït we s'n be flungn]. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** To defeat in argument. 'Now you fling me.' 'I'm quite flung,' THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 706 ; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Whatsoiver soort on a hoss ohd Potter got, it was sewer to fling him upo' a Tuesda' cummin' fra Gaainsbr' Markit. **Lei.**[1] So floong with the weshin'. **Nhp.**[1] I was so flung in what I had to do, that I could not go. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[2] He thought to ha' fun me but I flung him. **Brks.**[1] Vling a stwun at the dog an' maayke un run awaay.

4. To dance, caper.

Sc. They lap an' flang, on the daisied lee, Till their faces glowed like the harvest moon, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 141. **Etg.** O how they fling and flee, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 184. **Bch.** Her minny crooks her mou' and dad, They fart and fling, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 31. **Abd.** When I lift my hough, and fling, There's few can dance completer, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 280. **Fif.** 'Tween roof and floor they fling, they flirt, they fly, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 40, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** There it feasted, lap, and flang, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 162. **Ayr.** With kilted petticoats Leezie ravishingly 'lap and flang' in a washing-tub, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxviii. **Lnk.**

They hooched an' heyed, an' loupt an' flang, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 48. Lth. They jumpit. an' they flang, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 20. Edb. They are but hallanshakers Wha wadna wi' them fling Up an' doun, roun' an' roun', M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 217. Slk. They caiperit and they flang, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 368. N.Cy.[1] To dance in a peculiar way, as the 'Highland Fling.' ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Flinger**, *sb.* a dancer.

Sh.I. I suld hae minded you was a flinger and a fiddler yourself, Scott *Pirate* (1822) ix.

5. To beat, to thresh grain. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Flinging-tree**, *sb.* (1) a flail, properly the lower part of the flail, which strikes the grain; (2) a piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable; (3) the pole of a carriage, a bar of wood used in any agricultural implement.

(1) Fif. E'en to the threshin' o' a prelate's banes wi' our flingin-trees.—Nae man shall wrestle this flingin-tree out o' my hands, Tennant *Card. Beaton* (1823) 119 (Jam.). Ayr. The thresher's weary flingin-tree The lee-lang day had tired me, Burns *Vision*, st. 2. Lnk. To thrash i' the barn, An' set your flingin-tree a jiggin', Watson *Poems* (1853) 14. e.Lan.[1] The loose end of a threshing flail. (2) Ayr. Burns *Poems* (1800) *Gl.* (Jam.) n.Cy. (Hall.) (3) Sc. Mackay.

6. To vomit; sometimes with *up*.

Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] I flang up sair. w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1]

7. With *up*: of a field: to produce speedily and plentifully.

s.Chs.[1] Dhaat-)s ŭ feyld ŭz l flingg- ŭp ŭ jel ŭ stŭf wen it)s i reyt fac r fŭl foa-s [That's a feild as 'ull fling up a jell o' stuff when it's i' reight fair full force].

8. To move with haste or violence towards an object.

Cld. Fling at it, man, when the airns hot (Jam.).

9. With *out*: to withdraw hastily from a business. w.Yks. (J.R.)

10. With *out*: to take away. Ess.[1]

11. With *up*: to 'rake up' and utter as a reproach.

Nhb.[1] w.Yks. I flen it i ə feəs ət sə wə nət wot sə out tə bi (J.W.). n.Lin.[1] It's not fair to fling up at th' ohd man what he said oher fifty year sin'.

12. *sb.* An act of flinging or throwing; a sudden movement; *a fling-to*, a shutting suddenly or forcibly.

Sc. (Jam.) Frf. Gie the door a fling-to, ahent ye, Barrie *Licht* (1888) viii. Fif. The sutor-folk at length, Wi' flings fortravail'd and forfairn, Found to the wastin' o' their strength He would na stick and be a stern! Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 130. Per. She gied a screech an' a fling, an' pu'ed him in ower aside her, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 239, ed. 1887.

13. A dance, esp. *the Highland Fling*, a dance peculiar to the Highlands.

Sc. The graces with which he performed the Highland fling, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxviii. Sh. & Or.I. We saw the Highlanders dancing the fling to the music of the bagpipe, Neill *Tour* (1806) 1, 2 (Jam.). Elg. He saw Mars dance the highland fling, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 62. Kcd. Babie, canty as ye like, Did dance the Highland Fling, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 74. Frf. Yarkit up the Highland fling, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 50, ed. 1882. Fif. Danced twa-three steps o' the Hieland' Fling, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 23. Cld. Let's hae a fling before we part (Jam.). Rnf. On the green and roun' the ring, Donald skips the Highland fling, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 61. Edb. Quiver in a Highland fling, Wi' bagpipes bummin', Forbes *Poems* (1812) 51. Bwk. Round the corn hing, We'll hae a canty fling, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 114. Gall. They feared again his beard wad grow, And learn the Cossacks a new fling, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 61, ed. 1897.

14. A game similar to hop-scotch.

Ken. A hop, two steps, and a jump. A workman told me that he had seen it played on the sands here [Ramsgate] (D.W.L.).

15. A rebuff, rejection; a stroke, blow.

Cai.[1] 'To give one the fling,' to jilt one. Fif. Dark cluds o' sorrow heavy hing Owre ilka ee; An' a' because ye've got the fling, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 43. Ayr. 'Rebuff number one,' thought Mrs. Pyat. . . . 'He's had the first fling, but we'll see who will have the last,' Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 29; To sustain us when poverty gi'es us a fling, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 118. Dmf. Through life it bure the fling O' Want's severest storm, Quinn *Heather* 1863) 149.

16. A fit of ill-humour, esp. in phr. *to take the fling(s*, to turn sullen, restive.

Sh.I. Shü bang'd oodly wi' a fling apon hir 'at wis dismal, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897). Lnk. For gin we ettle anes to taunt her . . . She'll tak the flings, verse may grow scanter, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 205. e.Lth. He had a maist unceevil tongue, an' aince he had taen the flings, he was as thrawn as the hint leg o' a cuddy, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 68.

Hence **Fling-strings**, *sb. pl.* in phr. *to take the fling-strings*, to lose one's temper, become sullen, restive.

Sc. I'll tak the fling-strings If he winna buy to me Twal bonnie gowd rings, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 110.

17. The right use of a tool, the right way of working.

Cld. Ye've the fling o't now (Jam.).

18. Phr. (1) *a fling o' snaw*, a fall of snow, covering of snow; (2) *above one's fling*, above one's own style, way of life, or price; (3) *on the fling*, in the mood for something; (4) *one's own fling*, one's own way; (5) *to carry on flings*, to play pranks; (6) *to come into one's fling*, to take one's fling, give oneself up to pleasure.

(1) n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) Lan. They're aboon ma fling, *Essay on Dreams*, 5. (3) Edb. Since we are just on the fling, Tak' up again your fiddle, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 76. (4) n.Yks.[2] (5) Dev. An zom tha stock kar'd aun thare vlings Be dooin moast unnate-ril things, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 60, ed. 1865. (6) w.Yks. We wer vastly taain up na depend, we all et cum inta es fling, *A Six Days' Aght*, 11.

19. *adj.* Also used as *adv.* Perpendicular, parallel.

e.Yks.[1] Why this yat-post isn't fling wi t'other.

20. Phr. *to sit fling*, to retain one's seat when thrown; see below.

e.Yks.[1] 'Can thă sit fling?' asked of a young horseman when learning to ride.

FLINK, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **vlink** Dev. **1.** *v.* To fling, toss, jerk; to sprinkle, shake; sometimes with *off*, *out*.

Dev. 'E'th a flinked tha watter awl awver tha room. 'E flinked the dist in my eye. Flink out yer apporn till 'e's dry, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. 'A might 'a flinked 'e vrom en, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 90. nw.Dev.[1] Doan ee flink yur pen like that, you'll hail the desk all auver [you will cover the desk with ink]. Jis' flink the znaw off yur jacket avore you kom een. Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[1] She flinkt out of the room. She flinkt off her hat.

Hence **Flinker**, *sb.* a proud woman.

Dor. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

2. To comb the hair. Dev. *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 320.

Hence (1) **Flinking-comb**, (2) **Flinktail-comb**, *sb.* a dressing comb, a large comb for the hair.

(1) Dev. She was making a pudden wi' pindy flour in a cloam dish, . . while a flinking comb wur lying right into the flour, *ib.* (2) Dev. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

3. *sb.* A fling, jerk; a blow with the tips of the finger.

Cor.[1] She went out with a flink; Cor.[2] A flink under the ear. In freq. use.

4. Phr. (1) *to care a flink*, to care a whit; (2) *to give something a brave flink*, to make a good attempt or endeavour.

(1) Som. But as for the pink I cared not a flink, Child *Ballads* (1894) V. 259. (2) Cor. Can you say the Lord's Prayer, my son?—Don't knaw ef I can 'zactly, sir; but I can gibb'n a brave flink, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[2] Aw dedn't do it fitty, but aw gave un a brave flink. In freq. use.

5. A bad temper, tantrum; also in *pl.*

Cor. Missus has been in a bra' flink all day, because I brok' a cup (M.A.C.); Cor.[2] She's in one of her flinks again.

6. Figure, appearance.

Dev. If you uny cude bit zee Tha vlink thits eut be Bets an me, Nathan Hogg *Lett.* (1847) 47, ed. 1858.

FLINK, *adj.* Sh.I. [flɪŋk.] Nimble, agile, active. S. & Ork.[1]

[Dan. *flink*, quick, brisk, active; so EFris. (Koolman), LG. (Bergiaus).]

FLINKER, *v.* and *sb.* Der. [flɪ·ŋkə(r).] **1.** *v.* To snow slightly, to sleet.

Der.[2] It osses at flinkering t'neet, measter.

Hence **Flinkering**, *sb.* a small quantity of snow. nw.Der.[1]

2. *sb.* In phr. *a flinker of snow*, a sleet. Der.[2]

FLINKET, *sb.*[1] Nhp.[1] [flɪ·ŋkɪt.] A long, narrow strip of land, whether arable or pasture.

FLINKET, *sb.*[2] Dev. [flɪ·ŋkɪt.] A small bundle of wood.

n Dev. Wan flinket cast a-top tha yeath, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 130.

FLINKS, *sb. pl.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] [flɪŋks.] Sparks from a fire or from a blacksmith's anvil; the floating smuts from a chimney. Cf. **flank**, *sb.*[2]

Zee how the flinks be flying about, *w.Times* (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2.

[Cp. LG. *flinkern*, 'glänzen, schimmern' (Berghaus); see also *Bremen Wtb.* (s.v. *Flink*).]

FLINKS, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. 1. *v.* With *about*: to move about lightly or quickly; to be agile, nimble, active.

Bit tings o lasses flinks aboot, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 57; To move about quickly in an ill-tempered or excited fashion (K.I.).

2. *sb.* A quick movement; a sweep, fling. (K.I.)

FLINNER, FLINSH, see **Flinder**, *sb.*[1], **Flinch**, *sb.*

FLINT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lin. Shr. Also Aus. [flint.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Flint-coal**, a particular strata of coal; (2) **-knapper**, a maker of gun-flints; (3) **-specks**, spectacles made of flint-glass.

(1) Shr. Strata in Lightmoor Wimsey Pit, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199; Shr.[1] There are two seams of flint-coal, which are distinguished as Big and Little: the former is a 'good burning coal,' the latter a 'good smelting coal.' '"The Big Flint" has no characteristic fossil, but the "Little Flint" has imbedded in it the stems of *Stigmaria*, composed of sandstone. The rock overlying it also contains similar specimens,' Parton *Notes on Shr. Coal-field* (1868); Shr.[2] A coal measure so called, partly from its hardness, and partly from reposing upon a siliceous rock. (2) Lin. The present flint-knappers, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xv. (3) Lnk. What auld Mrs. Tak'-note-o'-ither-folks'-affairs saw through her best flint specks, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 33.

2. Phr. *to fix the flint of any one*, to serve any one out; to fix any one's fate.

m.Yks.[1] The figure has an obvious connection with the old form of firelock. [Aus. He always averred, in his customary irreverent speech, that 'his flint was fixed' on the occasion, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxx.]

3. Whinstone. n.Yks. (C.V.C.)

4. The core or inner substance of an animal's horn.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. March yeans the lummie And buds the thorn; And blows through the flint Of an ox's horn, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 57; Nhb.[1] Called also the 'gowk.' The term is likewise applied to the hard excrescence formed on a cow's head where a horn has been knocked off. Wm. (J.H.) [The horn consists of two parts: an outward horny case, and an inward conical-shaped substance, somewhat intermediate between indurated hair and bone, called the flint of the horn, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 702.]

FLINTER, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A term of reproach, used of a drunken woman.

It were summat i' form of a woman... Sez ha, 'It's a flinter is this,' *Adventers e Lummun* (1862) 18.

FLINTER, see **Flinder**, *sb.*[1]

FLINTERMOUSE, *sb.* s.Cy. Ken. Sus. Also in form **flinder-** s.Cy. Ken.[1] Sus.[1] [flɪ·ntə-, flɪ·ndə·meus.] The bat.

s.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 156. Ken. (G.B.); Ken.[1] The *pl.* form is 'flinter-mees.' e.Ken. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 576. Sus.[1]

[The flyndermows and the wezel, Caxton *Reynard* (1481) 112. See **Flinder**, *sb.*[2]]

FLINTY, *adj.* Irel.Yks. [flɪ·ntɪ.] 1. Of persons: hardy.

Ant. A fine flinty wee fellow or wee cutty, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. Of things: hard-baked. n.Yks. (I.W.)

FLIP, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Oxf. Suf. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [flɪp.] 1. *sb.* A sudden blow; a stroke with a whip, or with the finger and thumb; a fillip.

Sc. (A.W.) e.Yks.[1] *Gen.* given with the hand brought down perpendicularly, *MS. add.* (T.H.) Lan. (F.R.C.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] w.Som.[1] A blow from the finger suddenly let slip from the thumb. A stroke with anything pliant, that can give a sharp, stinging hit. U flŭp uv u gig-wuop-l kee·ul u snae·uk [A stroke of a gig-whip will kill a snake]. Cor.[2]

2. Phr. *not to care a flip*, not to care a rap or a snap of the fingers. w.Som.[1]

3. Impertinence.

e.Yks.[1] Give us neean o' thĭ flip, or thoo'll be all waas [worse] fo't.

4. *v.* To strike lightly with a whip, or with the finger and thumb, to fillip; to discharge anything with the thumb and finger.

nw.Der.[1], Oxf.[1] Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). w.Som.[1] A 'toss' is usually made by flipping up the coin. To flip a boy's ears. To flip water, i.e. to dip a finger in water and then sprinkle it.

5. Phr. *to flip on to*, to strike slightly.

e.Suf. I only flipped on to the child (F.H.).

6. To throw. Som. (Hall.)

7. With *about*, *along*: to move quickly, hasten.

w.Som.[1] Come, look sharp and flip along. Dev. Come now, flip about, Susie, or us shan't get düed avore dark, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

FLIP, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Nhp.[1] Any weak, tasteless, insipid liquor.

[Flip, a sort of drink, made of ale, brandy and sugar, Kersey (1715).]

FLIP, *adj.* Brks. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **vlip** Brks. [flip.] 1. Pliant, flexible.

w.Som.[1] Of a fishing-rod: Dhik-s tu stŭf—ee úd-n flŭp· unuuf· [That one is too stiff, he is not pliant enough].

Hence (1) **Flippy**, *adj.* undependable; (2) **Flip-stick**, *sb.* a thin flexible wand.

(1) Cor.[3] Thai aare flippy, maistar. (2) w.Som.[1] U flŭp stik. Dev. I want a nice little flip-stick to tickle tha hide ov theäse yer dug, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. Glib, smooth-spoken; also in *comp.* **Flip-tongued.**

Brks. He be vlip enough to arra one wi' a good coat on's back (A.C.). Wil.[1] Dor.[1] How flip 'e wur. Som. He's very flip when I meet him anywhere on the road (W.F.R.). Dev. (Hall.)

3. Nimble.

Dev. (Hall.); Dev.[3] Her's purty flip this morning, idden her? I rakkon her'th abin ayting sparrer-pie. I nivver didden zee her so spry, did you?

FLIP, see **Flep.**

FLIP-BY, *sb.* Lan. A cow's tail. See **Flip**, *sb.*[1]

'Four stiff standers, Four diddle danders, Two hookers, two snookers, And a flip-by.' Answer—A cow, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 493.

FLIPE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **fleip** Sc. (Jam.); **flyp(e** Sc. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Wm. [flaip.] 1. *v.* To strip, tear, pull off; to remove quickly; to peel, skin; *fig.* to fleece, rob; sometimes with *off*.

Cai.[1] To tear off skin. Fif. Great faulds o' capper aff were flypit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 210. Slg. The skin o' their nebs we wad flype, Taylor *Poems* (1862) 147. Lnk. An' ten sharp nails... Can flyp the skin o' ye'r cheeks out o'er your chin, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) iv. i. Nhb.[1] Aa flyped him. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). Cum.[1] He flyp't off his pint and he flyp't o' t'rest off t'teabble, and then he flyp't his sel off. n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1]

2. To turn up or down, to fold back; to turn inside out, esp. of a stocking; sometimes with *up*. Also used *fig.*

Sc. He played his pavie by flyping up the lid of his eyes and casting up the white, M'Crie *Life of Knox* (1814) II. 292 (Jam.). n.Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] To pull off stockings in such a way as to turn them inside out. Nai. To ruffle back the skin, *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (Jam.) e.Fif. I... flypit up the remainin' tail underneath, fastenin' it to the neck linin' wi' a preen, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi; Ony lang-nebbit word or phrase that he cud na get his tongue to flype roon', *ib.* iii. Slk. Purple plush jacket wi'... haun-cuffs fliped to gie the wrists room to play, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 138. Nhb.[1] A stocking is fliped in order the more easily to put it on the foot.

Hence **Fliped**, *ppl. adj.* turned inside out.

Ayr. I asked him ae day for a definition of a shut sac, such as the peritoneum or the pericardium, and he said it was juist like a flypit stocking, or rather a Kilmarnock night-cap, Service *Dr. Dugud* (ed. 1887) 164; A 'flypit' stocking is one that has the leg doubled over the foot to facilitate its being put on (A.W.). e.Lth. Neither Pringle nor ony ither la'yer wad ha' turned me oot like a flyped stockin! Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 209.

3. *Comp.* **Flipe-wool**, skin-wool. Rxb. (G.W.)

4. *sb.* The brim or edge of a hat or cap.

Sh.I. Da flype o' me night-kjaep, *Sh. News* (Feb. 4, 1899). Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1] s.Dur. He had a hat wi ne flype on (J.E.D.). Cum. T'broad flipe on't was liggin on t'back of his cwot collar, Gwordie Greenup *A nudder Batch* (1873) 15; Cum.[12]; Cum.[3] T'flipe on't was cock't up, 86. Wm. He glend thert et mi frae under his flype, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 10. Yks. His hat was low-crowned and had a large flipe, *Philip Neville*, iv. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Touch your flipe,' make a bow; n.Yks.[3], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 319; e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] She's torn her bonnet so that the flipe only holds by the crown. w.Yks.[15] Lan. He hed a terble grand white hat on top of his heead, wi' girt breadd flypes tul it like a collegian ameastt, Barber *Forness Flk.* (1870) 57; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 328. n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Flipy**, *adj.* of a hat: having a broad brim.

Cum.[3] A retired sea-captain at Whitehaven used to be called 'Flipy Fisher' on account of his broad brim.

5. A fold, flap; the tail of a coat.

Sc. His flype hindermost Fighting wi' his kail, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) I. 24. **Fif.** His stockins, o' het haste the types, Cam' flappin' owr his shoon in flypes, Tennant *Papistry* (1827/66). **n.Lin.**[1]

6. A flake of snow. **w.Yks.**[1]

7. A thin piece, a piece of skin torn off.

Cai.[1] **Nhb.**[1] To take off in flypes, is to take off in thin pieces.

8. *Fig.* A fellow, *gen.* used in a contemptuous sense; used also of women.

Abd. A guid-natur'd flipe o' a husband like me, Robb *Sngs.* (1852) 175. **Ir.** The other flipe, that would go to the world's end for a bit of dress, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 124; Who made you my misthress, you blaggard flipe? *ib. Fardorougha* (1848) xviii. **s.Don.** A romping girl, Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[1. (Jason) wynnes to the wethir, wroght hym to dethe, fllypit of the fflese, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 954. **2.** Flyppe up your sleves firste, I wolde advyse you, Palsgr. (1530) 552. **4.** Vj cappes w^th^ flypes, *Inv.* (1571) in *Wills & Inv. N. Counties* (Surtees) I. 361. Norw. dial. *flipe*, a flap (Aasen). **8.** For this personal sense cp. the meanings of OFr. *garnement*, (1) garniture d'habit, (2) mauvais sujet (La Curne).]

FLIPE, see **Flap**, *v.*[1]

FLIP-JACK, *sb.* **Cor.**[1 2] A rude fireplace.

FLIP-ME-JIG, *sb.* **Dev.**[3] A flighty person.

Mary Piper is a proper flip-me-jig; yü mustn't a' nort tü zay tü she.

FLIPPANT, *adj.* **Dor. Som. Dev.** [fli·pənt.]

1. Quick, nimble, lively.

Dor. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. **Dev.** She weer flippant on 'er feet that night, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 207, ed. 1896; I allus was a spry maid and flippant to my feet, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 11.

2. Pliant, used of sticks. See **Flip**, *adj.*

Som. The stick wasn't very flippant (W.F.R.).

FLIPPER, *v.*[1] **Yks.** [fli·pə(r).] To cry, whimper.

w.Yks. Children 'flipper and winge,' Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 252.

Hence **Flippering**, *vbl. sb.* crying, causing the lower lip to tremble. **w.Yks.**[1]

[Cp. Sw. *flipa*, to weep with trembling lower lip, see Rietz (s.v. *Flepa*).]

FLIPPER, *v.*[2] **Sh.I. Chs.** [fli·pə(r.] To wag, swing; to flutter in the air.

S. & Ork.[1] To move the hands in walking. **s.Chs.** He leed howt o' the hand-staff, an' the thing went flipperin' through the air (T.D.).

FLIPPER-DE-FLAPPER, *sb.* **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] Noise, confusion.

[I nere saw such a flipper de flapper before, *King and poore Northerne Man* (1640) 36, in Hazlitt's *E. P. P.* IV. 307.]

FLIPPERTY-FLOP, *sb.* **w.Yks.**[5] **War.** (Hall.) An awkward person in fine clothes; also used *attrib.*

FLIPPERTY-GIBBET, *sb.* **War. Brks. Som.** Also in form **vlibberty-gibbert**. **Brks.**[1] A ragged fellow, tatterdemalion.

War. (J.R.W.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence **Vlibberty-gibberty**, *adj.* flighty, unreliable. **Brks.**[1]

[The same word as older *flebergebil*, a tattling housewife, see Cotgr. (s.v. *Coquette*). In Shaks. *K. Lear*, III. iv. 120, 'Flibbertigibbet' occurs as the name of a fiend.]

FLIRD, *sb.*[1] **Sc. Nhb.** Also written **flerd** **Nhb.**[1] [flird.] Anything that is thin and insufficient, as a thin piece of cake, board, &c.; worn-out clothes, vain finery. Also used *fig.*

Rnf. Thae flirds o' gauze brought o'er the seas, I wiss they a' war in a bleeze, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 123. **Ayr., Rxb.** A thin flird (Jam.). **Rxb.** Let manly worth doff the flyrds of folly, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 74. **Dmf.** A thin piece of cake, board, &c., but not applied to what is woven (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1] Showy or gaudy articles of women's dress.

[Prob. conn. w. LG. *flirre*, 'ein kleines dünnes Stück' (Berghaus).]

FLIRD, *sb.*[2] **Sc.** A sneer, gibe. See **Flirr**, *v.*

Rnf. Let nae their flirds an' flytin' flee ye, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 46.

FLIRD, *v.* and *sb.*[3] **Sc.** Also written **flyrd** (Jam.). [flird.] **1.** *v.* To flaunt, flutter; with *about*: to move about from place to place in an unsettled, trifling way.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.** Her braws, whilk . . . she maun flird aboot wi', *Leg. Strathisla* (1851) 62; **Bnff.**[1] That flichter-lichtie o' a craitur wiz flirdin' aboot in a' directions. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) *Gl.*

Hence **Flirdin'-aboot**, *ppl. adj.* unsettled, restless.

Bnff.[1] He's a flirdin'-aboot bodie: he'll niver come to gueede.

2. *sb.* A foolish, trifling person of an unsteady disposition. **Bnff.**[1]

Hence (1) **Flirdie**, *adj.* giddy, unsettled; (2) **Flirdome**, *sb.* affectation, pretence, ostentation.

(1) **Lth.** Often applied to a skittish horse (Jam.). (2) **Lnk.** (*ib.*)

[1. OE. *fleardian*, 'nugari, errare' (*Liber Scint.*).]

FLIRDOCH, *sb.* and *v.* **Sc.** Also in form **flirdack** **Bnff.**[1] **1.** *sb.* A flirt; a foolish, trifling person. **Bnff.**[1], Abd. (Jam.) **2.** *v.* To flirt. Abd. (Jam.)

FLIRK, FLIRLIGIG, see **Flerk, Flirtigig.**

FLIRN, *v.* Abd. (Jam.) In phr. *to flirn the mou'*, or *face*, to twist the mouth or face.

FLIRPER, *sb.* **Not.**[2] [Not known to our correspondents. [flə·pə(r).] A catapult.

FLIRR, *v.* *Obs.* **Sc.** To gnash.

Abd. For blythness some did flirr Their teeth that day, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 1.

[Norw. dial. *flira*, to grin, laugh unbecomingly (Aasen).]

FLIRRY, *sb.* *Obs.* **Sc.** A blossom. See **Flourish.**

It's when the cherry is in the flirry I'm sure it has nae stane, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 289.

[Cp. Fr. *fleuri*, flourishing, blossomed (Cotgr.).]

FLIRT, *v.* and *sb.* **Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Suf. Wil. Dev.** Also written **flert** **Lan.**; **flurt** **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**[4] **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[2] **Wil.**; and in form **vlirt** **Wil.** [flirt, flət.] **1.** *v.* To propel or throw with a jerk or sudden movement; to propel by a blow from the finger-nail released from the thumb; to strike with a smart blow.

Lan. Thou's no 'easion to whistle an' flirt thy fingers at that, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) iv; Whistling and flirting his fingers, which were placed behind him, in imitation of castanets, *ib. A Day Out* (1859) 24; The act of aiming at the marbles is called 'flirting,' 'shooting,' or 'firing,' as fancy dictates, *Manch. City News* (Oct. 10, 1896). **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Nhp.** The winds . . . Flirting the sear leaves on the bleaching lea, Clare *Poems* (1820) 86, ed. 1827. **s.Wor.** He flirted the paper across the table (H.K.). **Suf.** The small dust-coloured beetle climbs with pain . . . And flirts his filmy wings, Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy* (1805) 31, ed. 1808. **Wil.** Flurted him in y^e^ lippes w^th^ his fiste, *Arch. Mag.* XXII. 37; **Wil.**[1] As a duster in flicking a speck of dust off a table (s.v. Flirk).

2. To flirt with.

Lan. He's flertin' you i' th' loane, Ramsbottom *Phases of Distress* (1864) 55.

3. To snap the fingers derisively. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

4. To move with a jerk or spring; to take short, quick flights: to flutter.

Gall. The laverock which I watched flirting and pulsing upwards out of the dim bents of the fell, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 8. **Lan.** T'oss . . . flirted an' flirted hirself reet oop again yon wall, *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 143. **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.** Round the pond the martins flirt, Clare *Poems* (1820) 131. **Glo.**[1] I'm afraid the paper must have flirted into the fire.

Hence (1) **Flirt-wort**, *sb.* the common feverfew, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*; (2) **Flirty**, *adj.* moving with a jerk or spring, sidling.

(1) **Dev.**[4] (2) **Wor.** 'You ongain varmint, you flirty magget.' Said by a farmer to his mare (H.K.).

5. *sb.* A slight blow or fillip with the thumb and finger. **w.Yks.**[2]

6. Phr. *not to care a flirt about anything*, not to care a rap, or snap of the fingers, for anything.

Lan. Aw earen't a flirt abeawt it, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 262.

7. A fit of passion, a pet.

Lei.[1] I didn' call her a beast as I know to, but I might ha' called her an old beast in a flirt. **War.**[3]

8. A slight shower. **nw.Dev.**[1]

9. *pl.* A light housewife; a hussy.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[24]

[1. *Nasarder*, to fillip, to rap or flirt on the nose; *Nasarde*, a flirt, Cotgr.]

FLIRTIGIG, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. Som. Also in forms **flirligig** ne.Lan.[1]; **flirtigigs** n.Cy. n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [flɪ'rtɪ-, flɑ̄'tɪgɪg.] **1.** A giddy, flighty girl; a flirt.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Do not thee fash thyself aboot sich a flirtigig. Thee's well quit o' the Mamselle's bairn, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1889) 618; N.Cy.[1] A wanton giggling lass—an unsteady girl. Nhb.[1], Yks. (K.), n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1] w.Som.[1] I never didn yur nort by her, but her always was a bit of a flirtigig [fluur'teegig'] like.

2. A nondescript thing. ne.Lan.[1]

FLISH, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. [flɪʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A blister.

n.Yks. Mai biut's ūrtən mai fiut til dhārs ə gert flish ont (W.H.); n.Yks.[3]

2. *v.* To blister.

n.Yks. Mai han's suin flish. Dhēr nut iuzt tə griavin [digging] ər forkin ēdhər (W.H.).

Hence **Flished**, *ppl. adj.* blistered. n.Yks.[3]

FLISH, see **Flush**, *adj.*

FLISK, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **vlisk** Brks. [flɪsk.] **1.** *v.* To whisk, move quickly from place to place; to frisk, leap, bounce; of a horse: to be restive; sometimes with *about, off.*

Sc. While that lang lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlv; Like fire-slaught fliskin' hither-thither, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 44. Fif. He never blindit in his daflin', Fliskin' like fire about, and gaffin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 65. Ayr. Thou never braindg't, an' fetch't, an' fliskit, Burns *To his Auld Mare*, st. 12. Edb. She flisked past me down the dale, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 40. Rxb. She flisk't about, gart a' things reel, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 195. Gall. Elves and fairies flisk a jig, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 117, ed. 1897. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He flisked off like a lop. Wm. & Cum.[1] Nan frumps and frowns, and flisks and kicks, 113. n.Yks.[2] Flisk'd, spouted out, as a fluid. w.Yks.[1] Freq. applied to a skittish horse.

Hence **Flisky**, *adj.* skittish, frolicsome, lively; of horses: restive, frisky.

Ayr. (J.M.) Edb. Wha ay gang donarin' nidy noy To houses flisky, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 173. Bwk. You're like Adam Black's poney, Flisky, and pranky, and no very canny, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 48. Slk. Never ane will be sae daft As tent auld Johnnie's flisky dame, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 275. N.I.[1] Specially applied to a mare which kicks when touched on the flank. N.Cy.[1] She's a rare flisky jade. Cum. (M.P.)

2. To make restless, uneasy; to displease.

Fif. Tak' my advice, An' at it binna fliskit, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 71.

3. To switch, whisk, flick in the face.

Dmf. She sat on the brae like a gowd-croont queen, And fliskit her sceptre o' birk wi' pride, Reid *Poems* (1894) 128. Nhb.[1] Dinna flisk yor hankersher about that way. Flisk them flies off. n.Yks.[4] Sha nobbut flisk'd him wi' her larl finger. m.Yks.[1], Lin. (Hall.) Glo.[1] Don't get flisking that corn about. A horse or cow is said to flisk its tail. Brks.[1] To vlisk flies off horses in hot weather.

4. To sprinkle with fine spray; to rain finely, drizzle.

n.Yks.[2] Brks., Hmp. It doesn't rain much, kind o' fliskes a bit (W.H.E.). w.Som.[1] As by shaking a wet cloth. Neither 'splash' nor 'sprinkle' convey the idea, which implies some force in the propelling. A person standing within reach of the spray of a waterfall might be said to be flisked all over. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

Hence (1) **Flisking**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Flisky**, *adj.* small, minute, esp. of rain: fine, drizzling, driving.

(1) Dev. 'The wind got up east, and sent us a flisking rain.' Not a regular downpour, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (2) Brks., Hmp. (W.H.E.) Hmp. Of misty rain, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 282; Hmp.[1] Dor. Flying, as mist, Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

5. To comb. Cf. **flick**, *v.*[2] **4.**

Cor. And flisk thy hair and wash thy chacks, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22.

6. *sb.* A slight blow or tap, a fillip with the finger.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A flisk on the face. m.Yks.[1]

7. A quick movement, in phr. *in a flisk, in the flisk of something*, in a moment.

Sc. We'll be awa in the flisk o' a shuttle, Corban *Andaman* (1895) xxxi. n.Yks.[2] In a flisk, 'in a jiffy' (ed. 1855).

8. A dance or romp. n.Yks.[2]

9. A whim, caprice.

Sc. For a mere flisk of her own, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxviii.

10. A whisk, brush. Cf. **flick**, *sb.*[4]

Glo. A brush to remove cobwebs, *Gl.* (1851); A bundle of white rods to brush cobwebs and dust off furniture, &c., *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 157. Brks.[1] Made by carters from hair taken out of a horse's tail, bound on a short handle. A vlisk is found in all stables, being used to 'vlisk' flies off horses in hot weather.

11. A comb, *gen.* a large-toothed comb. [Not known to our other Cum. correspondents.]

Cum. (E.W.P.) Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436; Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[12]; Cor.[3] A small-toothed comb.

12. A slight shower.

Glo.[1] n.Wil. 'A flisk of rain'; less commonly, 'a flisk of snow' (G.E.D.).

13. A syringe or squirt. n.Yks.[2]

FLISKEY, *sb.* Shr.[1] [flɪ'skɪ.] A slovenly, ill-dressed woman.

'Er's an owd fliskey as ever wuz seed.

FLISK-MA-HOY, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **-haigo.** A giddy, ostentatious person; a flirt, a foolish, giddy girl; also used *attrib.*

Sc. That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has taen the exies, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxv; A very decent man, Thamas, and a douce creditable house. Nane of your flisk-ma-hoys, *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii; Buskit up wi' sae mony lang rairds o' dan dillie tchein' an' fliskmahaigo chit-chat, as wad gar a' thae scurrivaiging willfire gangrals rak their chafts lauchin' at 'em, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351 (Jam.). Frf. There's one man in Thrums that has mair faith in you than in a fliskmahoy, Barrie *Minister* (1891) vi.

FLISS, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. [flɪs.] **1.** *sb.* A flake; a film. **2.** *v.* To peel in flakes. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *flis*, a slice, splinter (Aasen); ON. *flís.*]

FLIST, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Also in form **fliss** Sh.I. [flɪst, flɪs.] **1.** *sb.* A flash, brief explosion; also used *fig.* an explosion of temper, a fit of anger. Cf. **flust, 1.**

Sc. Cool i' their flist, Donald *Poems* (1867) 107. Sh.I. It's but a fliss, yet still a bliss, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). Abd. Ilk canty body Wad mak as happy flists o' wit As owre their toddy, Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 160. Ags. (Jam.)

2. A fillip, a smart stroke. Cai.[1]

3. A keen blast or shower accompanied with a squall; a flying shower of snow.

Sh.I. A slight passing shower (*Coll.* L.L.B.). Ags. (Jam.)

4. *v.* To make a slight explosion. Cf. **flust, 2.**

n.Sc. A bottle is said to flist when the confined air forces out the cork and ejects the liquor (Jam.).

5. To be in a rage, 'flare up'; esp. in phr. *to flist and fling.*

Sc. She sat and she grat, she flisted, she flang, *Oral recitation of the old song The Rock* (Jam.). Abd. Flists to think she sud aspire To vent a spark poetic fire, Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 170.

Hence (1) **Flistin**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Flisty**, *adj.* passionate, irascible.

(1) Abd. Ben comes a flistin cankert wife Just fra a neib'rin garret, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 106 (Jam.). (2) Ags. (Jam.)

6. To snap the fingers. Cai.[1] **7.** To rain and blow at the same time. n.Sc. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Flistin**, *sb.* a slight shower. Ayr. (*ib.*); (2) **Flisty**, *adj.* stormy, squally. Ags. (*ib.*)

FLIST, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] [flɪst.] **1.** *sb.* A boast; a fib. **2.** One who boasts or fibs. **3.** *v.* To boast; to tell fibs.

FLIST, *sb.*[3] Som. A passing shower; a few drops of rain. Cf. **flisk**, *sb.* **12.**

I think 'tis but a flist (W.F.R.).

FLIST, *adj.* n.Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [flɪst.] Contemptible, ugly in shape. (R.H.H.)

FLISTER, *v.* Wor. [flɪ'stə(r).] To throw, fling.

s.Wor. The doctor seemed as if he'd been put about afore he come, for he flistered the paper across the table (H.K.).

FLISTERIN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Flustering, flighty.

Lnk. A real flisterin' butterflee o' a body, wonderfully taen up about a' kind o' finery, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 6.

FLISTERT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Flustered, flushed.

Frf. A gabble O' tongues and raps upo' the tabill Frae that wine-flister't ribble-rabbil, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 105.

FLISTRICK, *sb.* Sh.I. A ledge of flat rocks rising to the surface of the water and causing a ripple of the sea. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

FLIT, *v.* and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Bdf. Hnt. Also e.An. Ken. Also written **flitt** Sc. Lin. (Hall.); **flytt** Sc.; and in form **fleet** S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Cum.[1] Lin. War. Nrf. [flit, flīt.]

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1. *Preterite*:** (1) **Flait**, (2) **Flit**, (3) **Flitted**, (4) **Flittud**, (5) **Flote**, (6) **Flyttit**. [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Abd.** Sin Maggie flait the haukit quey, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 70 (Jam.). (2) **Sh.I.** What the folk there were to do . . . when Andrew flit was more than they could tell, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 11. (3) **Ayr.** There's many yet to ha'e their cast, Tho' many flitted, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 24. **Cav.** The rent of the house was too high so we flitted here (M.S.M.). **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **m.Yks.**[1] Flit'id, *Introd.* 34. **w.Yks.** Hur an' hur husband flitted intuv a hahse o'ther awn, *Yksman.* (1875) 94, col. 2. **s.Lin.** The waggoner flitted last laady day (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] (4) **Lan.** Thou'd be too yunk when yo' flittud, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 65, ed. 1884. (5) **m.Yks.**[1] Fluot'n, *Introd.* 34. **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865). (6) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204.

2. *pp.* (1) **Fleeted**, (2) **Flit**, (3) **Flitted**, (4) **Flitten**, (5) **Flittit**, (6) **Floten**, (7) **Flyttit**.

(1) **Slg.** He has fleeted his dwelling, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) iii. (2) **w.Yks.** Ah wish the'y wark laid neather heame Er we wer flit away, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 15. **Lan.** Hoo's flit, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 95. (3) **Abd.** They had got 'flitted' away to the out-farm, Alexander *Aim Flk.* (1882) 14. **Frf.** But she had flitted to some unkent place, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) x. **Ayr.** Having flitted from Irvine to the Torrenyaird, Service *Notandums* (1890) 10. **Yks** Thou knows Haytersbank folk ha' flitted, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) III. vii. **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Matthew Cooper and his family had removed —or 'flitted,' as they called it, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) iv. (4) **Sc.** I weel micht hae flitten, but flytin' I caredna to try, *Ballads* (1885) 108. **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **m.Yks.**[1] Flit'n'n, *Introd.* 34. **w.Yks.** They've flitten to anuther haase, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 50. **Lin.** Them cottagers hev flitten (J.C.W.). (5) **Elg.** I'm flittit noo, Tester *Poems* (1865) 126. **Ayr.** Ye ken we've flittit aft, White *Jottings* (1879) 166. (6) **m.Yks.**[1] Fluot'n'n, *Introd.* 34. (7) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *v.* To remove, transport; to shift, change; to move things from one house to another; to assist any one in moving. Also used *fig.*

Bnff. Recently it was flitted a second time, and is built into, and is above one of the doors of a back-house, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 34. **Elg.** Like mony mair, I'm flittit noo, an' up the stair, Tester *Poems* (1865) 126. **Abd.** I'm sear the sight will flit my heart, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 149. **Kcd.** They're to tak down my Gothic wa's, And flit my site awa, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 29. **Fif.** Altho' he flittet was by Death Ayont the moon, Gray *Poems* (1811) 48. **Slg.** Look how the tents of shepherds are flitted, transported, and removed, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) ix. **Dmb.** The trouble o' flittin' a cartfu' o' roosty dunckled clamjamphrey every time ye move betwixt this and Embro, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. **Ayr.** It would be expedient that she should flit her howff from our town, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxvi; He . . . is desirous that they should be flitted in an amiable manner to a certain street in Irvine, *ib. Gilhaize* (1823) ix. **n.Yks.**[1] Aye, Thomas flitted his stock and graithing, an' his family an' a', a week syne. 'Whose goods are those?' 'Wheea, they's Miles Dale's. We's flitting him fra' t'Deeal Heead t'Stangho'.' **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** For flitting Mary Crabtree from Shipley to Heatown with carte and horses *o1.2s.6d.*, Cudworth *Manningham* 1896) 189; Let us flit these first (C.C.R.). **Lan.** Some dozen Gallithumpians were engaged in flitting the families and chattels of the four successful candidates, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) ii. **sw.Lin.**[1] They say it's ill-luck to flit a cat.

2. To shift a tethered animal (or tether) from one spot to another; also, to shift the position of a sheepfold. Also used *fig.*

Sc. He wad gang a mile to flit a sow, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 15. **Sh.I.** I'm gaan oot ta flit da baes, Midder's peerie doo, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Our gudewife, wi' eydent hand, Had just been out to flit the cow, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 205. **Ayr.** Wi' tentie care I'll flit thy tether To some hain'd rig, Burns *To his Auld Mare*, st. 18; Awfu' kin' o' tallowny-faced an' coorse-traited. Ouay! man, I never thocht onybody wad flit her tether in a hurry, Service *Dr. Dugud* (ed. 1887) 223. **Gall.** Here in Kyle that can flit them, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) ix. **Lin.** Leave her on a leg and let the devil flitt her, *Prov.* (Hall.) **Rut.**[1] **Lei.**[1] The goot [goat] were flitted to the middle cloo'es poost. **Nhp.**[1] A horse is flitted, when he is fastened or confined with a rope or chain by the leg to a certain portion of pasturage. A bird also is flitted, when it is secured by the leg to prevent its flight; bottles are flitted, when the corks are tied to the bottles by a string 'Have you flitted the bottles?' is a common inquiry with a thrifty housewife, previous to sending them a-field in hay and harvest time; **Nhp.**[2] To flit a hen is to tie it to a stake, so that it cannot desert its chickens. **Bdf.** *Gen.* applied to removing pens of hurdles which confine sheep on turnips, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 132.

Hence (1) **Flit-fold**, *sb.* a movable sheepfold; (2) **Flitting-chains**, *sb. pl.* chains used in tethering animals.

(1) **Sc.** If he don't incline to house his sheep in summer, flaik, flit-folds, or hurdles may be provided for laying them on the summer fallow, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 154 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**[1] Capable of use wherever it may be wanted. (2) **Nhp.**[1]

3. To pass away, depart; to be gone; to die.

Sc. She canna flit in peace until she sees you, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxviii; The red flits fast frae his cheek, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 183. **Sh.I.** Heckle noo! Flitt! Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 14. **Per.** The carrier? na, he doesna flit Unless D. P.—the deil permit, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 20. **Fif.** Dauvit flitted past them during the night and went owre-bye, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 30. **Rnf.** When tipsy, from the tavern roar He cannot think to flit, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862 89. **Ayr.** Before ye flit Your genuine wit May mak' you sit Just han' for neive wi' Sandy Pope, Smith *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 116. **Lnk.** An' it please the Lord, this nicht, I'd flit, an' e'en gang hame, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 14. **Edb.** It's i' the Psalms o' David writ, That this wide warld ne'er shou'd flit, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 191, ed. 1785. **Peb.** Time that we were flitting, Case we get anither clear, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 123. **Dmf.** Drap snug intae yon taxman's chair, Frae whilk he's flitted, Quinn *Heather* (1883) 137. **n.Yks.** The gloaming flits away, Robinson *Whitby Sug. Sol.* (1860) iv. 6; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 61; **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** 'Where is your mother?' . . . 'Aw dunnot know that noather, hoo's flit,' Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 95. **Lei.**[1] To run away from the country, 'bolt.'

Hence **Flitting**, *sb.* Of plants: the decay or failure of seeds which do not come to maturity.

Sc. In a short time they [the plants] decay and go away which in this country is called flitting, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 94 (Jam.).

4. To change one's habitation or quarters, to move from one house to another.

Sc. There was a summons from the grund-officer to come wi' the rent on a day preceese, or else Steenie behoved to flitt, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Sh.I.** What the folk there were to do for the correct Greenwich [time] when Aandrew flit, was more than they could tell, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 11. **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** For this mad, tho' merry fit, I was sore vex'd and fore'd to flit, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 27. **Abd.** Gien the watter be rinnin' ower the top o' yer hoose, man, it was time to flit, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxxiii. **Frf.** To flit from the Tanage brae to Haggart's roady, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. **Per.** I thought you would be the last to flit, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 87. **Dmb.** Though we should flit the morn he may be here on us before we get awa', Cross *Disruption* (1844) vi. **Ayr.** She would rather bide in it as it is than flit to a better, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxvii. **Lnk.** She had flitted to a house near the market town, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xvi. **Edb.** Ye maun yer morals better, Or flit this night, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 222. **Bwk.** Ye'll no flit—as lang as a stoup ye can fill, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 46. **Gall.** I got my notice this morning that the bond is to be called up in November, . . . so I'll be obliged to flit, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 9. **Kcb.** Once in into our Lord and Saviour's house, and then they will not get leave to flit, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 22. **Wgt.** We're no to flit this term, so we may gang on wi' oor wark, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 184. **N.I.**[1] Do you flit this week or next? **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Cav.** The rent of that house was too high, so we flitted here (M.S.M.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] They're flitting because they couldn't pay the rent. **Nhb.** To flit specially refers to the movement of the person; to shift refers particularly to the movement of the goods and chattels (R.O.H.); And when we flit, the landlord stops Ma sticks, till a' the rent be paid, Wilson *Putman's Pay* (1826) 11, ed. 1843; **Nhb.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] To 'shift' or remove from a house by night, unknown to anybody. 'A Friday's flit Will never sit.' **Lakel.**[1][2], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Weel, ye're flitting then? . . . Ay, we's flutting. **ne.Yks.**[1] When are ya boun ti flit? We've nobbut just flitted ti wer new hoos.

e.Yks. As tenants at quarter-day, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. If tha wants to flit, tha mun flit, HARTLEY *Clock Almn.* (1884) 47; w.Yks.[12345] Lan. Widow and children had to 'flit' to a smaller house, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 188; You aren't a tenant, and there's no notice wanted; so you mun flit out o' this to-morn, HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) lxix; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) No. 448, l. 140; Chs.[123] s.Stf. We intend to flit next Monday, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[12], nw.Der.[1] Not. (J.H.B.); Not.[1]; Not.[2] He's no money so he mun flit. s.Not. We shall have to flit next quarter-day (J.P.K.). Lin. SKINNER (1671); It is a common thing here for agricultural labourers to flit at May-day, sometimes almost yearly, for the sake of change. 'Them cottagers hev flitten' (J.C.W.); And will Tallington hev to flit then? FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) ix. n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. The waggoner flitted last Laädy day (T.H.R.). sw.Lin.[1] We shan't flit while May Day. He has a brother as flitted from agen Kirton-Lindsey. Rut.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War. HOLLOWAY. w.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Thire gwuz somebody a flitting wie their goodles and furnitude. Hrf.[1] Bdf. They've flitted out of the yard (J.W.B.). Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. (E.M.); Are there many folks flitting in your parish this Michaelmas? (W.R.E.) Ken. Removing the furniture of a house secretly at night. 'Oh, they're flitting' (D.W.L.).

Hence (1) **Flitting**, (*a*) *sb.* the act of moving from one house to another; a removal, change of quarters, esp. in phr. *a moonlight flitting*, a secret departure by night to avoid payment of debts; (*b*) *sb.* furniture, household goods when in transit from one house to another; (*c*) *ppl. adj.* roving, migratory, moving; (2) **Flitting-day**, *sb.* the day on which a removal takes place; (3) **-time**, *sb.* the time when 'flittings' or removals usually take place.

(1, *a*) Sc. Fools are fain of flitting, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 11; It's lang that I hae been thinking o' flitting, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii. Sh.I. Wir baith first raite, bit kind o' fashed e'en noo, makkin ready fur da flittin', BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 5. Cai.[1] Bnff. The 'Chacky Mill' or Death-watch . . . was conjectured to be a forego of a death or a flitting, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 63. Abd. Chairs, tables, and cradles were ilka where sittin', An' baith young an' auld were engaged i' the flittin', ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 8. Frf. Wi' the result that a flittin' was made to that leddy's domicile, an' there he ta'en up his abode, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 35, ed. 1889. Per. A' wish the flittin' were ower an' you an' me were settled whar we'll end oor days, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 81. Rnf. At length he on his eyrie sitting Espies the rogues begin their flittin', YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 155. Ayr. Other furniture wherewith they had burdened themselves like bearers at a flitting, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxiii. Lnk. They never thought of flittin' For monie a day, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 55. Lth. Why should be a' this flittin'? LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 72. Edb. The whole covey of them took leg-bail and made that very night a moonlight flitting, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. Ir. Jerry had been absent from Clonmena at the time of their flitting, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 17. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Myo. Begor! there never was seen such a flittin' since the wurrld begun, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) xvi. n.Cy. Two flittings are as bad as one fire, GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Gradually we became accustomed to his 'flittings,' *Newc. Dy. Leader* (Jan. 1, 1897) 5, col. 2; Nhb.[1] We'll be hevin a flittin seun. Lakel.[12] A 'moonlight flitting.' n.Yks.[1] Faather says t'flitting's to be Saturday first, an' he wad like to ha'e your draught. ne.Yks.[1] Wer things isn't fairly reeted yit, we've nobbut just gitten wer flittin' owered. e.Yks. Riddy for t'flittin', WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 70. w.Yks. Theaz hardly owt sa vexaishas az flittin', TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1893) 26; w.Yks.[5] Lan. The vicar's anxiety was greatly relieved when he heard this flitting had been accomplished, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 99; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[123] s.Stf. He went to help Sal with her flittin', PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). nw.Der.[1] Not. I haven't seen them since the flitting (L.C.M.). sw.Lin.[1] Two flittings are as bad as one fire. Nhp.[12] Hrf.[2] A 'moonlight flitting.' (*b*) Sc. A. . . carter was proceeding to Collace with a bride's flittin' when the horse suddenly fell down dead, *Jokes* (1889) 1st S. 27. Cai.[1] Lnk. There'll no be a collier in a' the land but'll be able to carry his flittin' on the croon o' his head, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 216. Keb. Let us . . . go with our flitting to our best home, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 84. N.I.[1] A load of flitting. Ant. That's So-and-so's flittin' that's passing, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (*c*) Lin. In the course of my moving, or as they call it in Lincolnshire my flitting life, BEST *Pers. and Lit. Mem.* (1829) 352. (2) Dmb. The busy flitting day is in view, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxviii. Ayr. The flittin' day we'll min', JOHN, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 166. Lnk. O leeze me on the flittin' day—The briskest o' the year, The rumble-tumble flittin' day, It's aye a day o' steer, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 33; The 28th of May is the annual removal term day in Scot. (A.W.) n.Cy. (J.W.) (3) Abd. The first term was promptly fixed as 'flittin'' time for Mary's sweetheart, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 2. Lnk. He bein' very obleegin' about the flittin' time, I couldna refuse him, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 5. n.Cy. (J.W.) s.Lin. Lady-day is the flitting time for the married 'waggoners' and farm 'foreman' or 'bailiff,' often in charge of the servant 'chaps.' 'You'll hae to pack up, Misses, the flitting time'll be here in a few wicks' (T.H.R.).

5. To leave, quit.

Sc. He that will na thole, maun flit mony a hole, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). n.Lin.[1] Upo' th' east side o' th' Trent sarvants flits the'r plaaces at Maay-da'-time, but e' th' Isle it's at Martlemas. Shr.[2] Flitted his job. Flitted the pit.

6. Phr. (1) *to flit one's doup*, to rise up and go, take one's departure; (2) *to midnight flit*, to run away.

(1) Edb. Ere they flit their doup They ablins a' their siller coup For liquor clear frae cutty stoup, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 125, ed. 1785. (2) e.An.[1]

7. *sb.* A removal from one house to another, a change of residence, esp. in phr. *a moonlight flit*, a removal by night to escape payment of debts.

Sc. Better rew sit nor rew flit, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 8. Sh.I. Hit's better ta roo-sit den roo-flit, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898). Cum.[1] They meädd a moonleet flit on't. n.Yks.[1] Didst hear stunt Willy'd maad a moonlight flit iv it? He's sloped for seear; n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. One siezes a chair, another a table, an ther's a mooinleet flit, *T. Toddles's Comic Almn.* (1873); w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[5] Mäad a moinleet flit on't. Lan. The Flit, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 22. ne.Lan.[1] Chs. Three flits is as good as a fire, *Sheaf* (1879) No. 757, I. 266; Chs.[1] sw.Lin.[1] They made a moon-light flit on it. Nhp.[1] 'Saturday's flit will never sit' is a proverb of prediction with superstitious servants who reluctantly enter upon a new service on that day.

[1. ON. *flytja*, to cause to move, *refl.* to migrate.]

FLIT, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. [flit.] In *comp.* (1) **Flit-boat**, a kind of boat for landing goods, &c., from a vessel; (2) **-man**, a man employed in lading and unlading boats.

(1) The only thing that could be seen upon the glossy water was the big black flitboat, BURGESS *Taug* (1898) 22; Swittlin alang da side o' da aald flitboat as shü lay alang da tress an' plank, *ib. Sketches* (2nd ed.) 85; The mental apparition for a moment of the Lerwick flit-boat is irresistible, though the flit-boat has acquired a more specific meaning in Shetland than its congener has in Norway, *Sh. News* (Mar. 19, 1898). (2) Just look at the flitmen 50 or 60 or 70 years ago. Look also at the boaters. What has the pier done for them? *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898); A notable old flitman of the period came burdened with a sack of flour, *ib.* (Feb. 19, 1898); A remark which he made to one of the flitmen . . . was afterwards called to mind and used against him, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 68.

[Cp. EFris. *flitje*, 'kleines, leichtes, schnelles Boot' (KOOLMAN); LG. *flitje*, *flütje*, 'ein kleines schnell segelndes Boot' (BERGHAUS).]

FLIT, *sb.*[3] Sus.[1] [flit.] A bat. See **Flittermouse**.

FLIT, *sb.*[4] Sus. The swift, *Cypselus apus*.

m.Sus. 'Flit' is well known and often used (G.A.W.).

FLIT, see **Fleet**, *v.*[2], *adj.*[2], **Flight**, *sb.*[1]

FLITCH, *sb.* Yks. Hrt. Hmp. [flitʃ.] 1. A plank cut from the middle of a tree. Cf. **flick**, *sb.*[1] 2.

Hmp.[1] We'll get a good flitch out of that 'ere tree.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Flitch-mond**, ? a spindle [not known to our other correspondents]; (2) **-ware**, that which is turned out of the entire round part of the beech-tree.

(1) w.Yks. (T.R.E.) (2) Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii.

FLITCH, *v.* ? *Obs.* e.An. To move from place to place. See **Flit**, *v.* 4.

e.An.[1] Nrf. GROSE (1790); Nrf.[1] e Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

FLITCH, *adj.* Oxf. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also in form **flick** Wil.[1] [flitʃ.] 1. Pert, lively; quick, ready; good-humoured.

Oxf. She is very flitch with her tongue (M.A.R.). Hmp. You are very flitch [good-natured] to-day, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 282; Hmp.[1], Wil.[1]

2. Intimate, familiar, over-friendly; wheedling, plausible.

Hmp.[1] Don't be too flitch wi' un. I.W.[2] He was terbul flitch wimme over it. Wit.[1] *Obs.* To be flick or flitch with any one.

FLITCHEN, *sb.* Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also in form vlitchen Glo.[1] [flirtʃən.] **1.** A flitch of bacon.

Shr.[1] I shall tak a flitchen an' a couple o' 'ams to the nex' far; Shr.[2] Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); Hrf.[1], Glo.[1]

2. *Fig.* A fat child, an over-fed person.

Shr.[1] Innn-d-e gotten a great flitchen?

[Thei don hem to Donmowe ... To folewen aftur the flucchen, *P. Plowman* (A.) x. 189.]

FLITE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. [flait.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Flaat**, (2) **Flet**, (3) **Fleyt**, (4) **Flight**, (5) **Flighten**, (6) **Floite**, (7) **Florte**, (8) **Flyt**, (9) **Flyte**. [For further examples see II below.]

(1) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 34. (2) Sh.I. Falling into contest and fletting with him about linching ane boat, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 283, ed. 1891. (3) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. Wm. She thowt she heerd soombody fleytin' and callin', Ward *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. x. (4) Sc. What wi' flighting on him ... there was nae minding ony other body, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. Wm. Those who are always flighting no one notices (B.K.). n.Yks. (T.S.) w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] Lan. The wife's olus flighting me for it, and I'm olus repenting, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) III. 10. (5) n.Cy. Holloway. (6) Lan. Aw feel o my desire to floite thee smotheit in a flood o love, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 6. (7) w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* May 8, 1897). (8) Abd. Fu' loudly can he bawl and flyt, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 138. (9) Sc. I have heard wives flyte in England and Scotland, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxx. Bch. Tak tent, my frien's, gin it be fair To flyte upo' us a', Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 32. Frf. He banged for a wee, but we e'en loot him flyte, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 81. Ayr. Till bells an'bell-rapes come awa' An' deacons flyte, Laing *Poems* (1894) 78. Edb. Lawyers might flyte, an' strangely fence the plea, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 278. Nhb. Thus to flyte with her began, Richardson *Borderer's Table bk.* (1846) VI. 52. Dur.[1], Cum.[3] 169. s.Wm. (J.A.B.) Yks. He knew t'owd wife wad flyte, Twisleton *Owd Johnny* (1867) 6. n.Yks.[12], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[123]

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Flaat**, (2) **Flait**, (3) **Flait(t)e**, (4) **Flaowt**, (5) **Flate**, (6) **Fleat**, (7) **Fleeted**, (8) **Fleht**, (9) **Flet(t**, (10) **Fleyt**, (11) **Fliat**, (12) **Flighted**, (13) **Flited**, (14) **Float**, (15) **Flote**, (16) **Flyted**.

(1) w.Yks.[1] (2) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. Edb. The candlemakers came and flait, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 392, ed. 1815. Slk. She grat an' prayed, an' they fleeched an' flait, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 71, ed. 1866. (3) Lnk. The mair she flaite, I grew mair fain, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 69. Slk. They yermit and flaitte a summer's day, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 367. (4) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 34. (5) Sc. Aqueesh every douk she flate, *Scotch Haggis*, 78. Abd. Ye dinna ken How sair my mither flate yestreen, Thom *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 102. Slg. Jock flate while she sat a boo-booin' o't, Towers *Poems* (1885) 164. Dmb. She lo'ed him as dear as life, Ne'er flate indeed, Taylor *Poems* (ed. 1827) 65. Rnf. I flate, an' desir'd he wad let me alane, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 75. Ayr. The leddy she fleeched, and the leddy she flate, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 72. Lnk. Note this—she never flate, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 34. Lth. Sair she flate an' bann'd, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 185. Edb. Every one ... flate, an' said, he might think shame, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 39. Dmf. My winsome wife cam' oot tae the door and flate, Reid *Poems* (1894) 194. Nhb. Sa kindly she flate when I kissed her, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 318. (6) Lnk. My mother fleat like a tinkler at the idea o' me going into such a place, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 22. n.Yks.[3] Fleeat. (7) Yks. Sha ommost fleeted an scauded ma oot o' mi wits, *Spec. Dial.* 6. (8) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 34. (9) Sc. They roared and flet, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 55. Abd. I fidg'd, an' flet, an' sobb'd, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 99. Flf. Yet Johnny never flet on Jean, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 90. Rnf. The lassie couldna bide his drinking, Raged and flett wi' might and main, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 111. Lth. Her mither flet sair for her byding away, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 200, ed. 1856. (10) Sc. And I fleyt at them, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiv. Frf. They ... Fleyt and yammert, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 38, ed. 1882. (11) n.Yks. (T.K.) (12) n.Yks. She ommost flighted and scauded me out o' mah wits, Reed *Register Office* (1758) in Tweddell *Bards Clevel.* 186. (13) n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. For she flited as if she had known me guilty, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 160. (14) w.Yks. He float me, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] (15) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] (16) Sc. He was like ane o' oor ain to me that nursed, an' flyted at, an' fleeched them a', Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 10. Abd. She flyted at mornin', at noon, an' at nicht, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 14. s.Wm. (J.A.B.)

3. *pp.* (1) **Flaat**, (2) **Flaowt**, (3) **Flaowtun**, (4) **Flitten**, (5) **Flitun**, (6) **Flyted**, (7) **Flyten**, (8) **Flytten**.

(1) n.Cy. Holloway. w.Yks.[1] Efter I'd flaat him soundly, ii. 293. (2, 3) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 34. (4) n.Yks. (T.K.); n.Yks.[3], e.Lan.[1] (5) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 34. (6) Sc. Bairns who but yesterday were flyted at for dirtying their daidlies, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 12. Der. I wunna hae him flyted at, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxiii. (7) Gall. Our friens they hae foughten and flyten, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 191, ed. 1897. (8) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** To scold, chide, find fault; to flout, jeer; sometimes with *at*, *on*, *upon*.

Sc. And I fleyt at them, and threepit it was my son, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiv; Frae she delight to fecht and flyte, Ayioun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 195. Etg. Up an' doon, nor flyte nor frown, Tester *Poems* (1865) 105. Abd. Now stampin', ragin', and bannin', he'd flyte, Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 255. Kcd. Ne'er a word douce Davie spak' For a' that she could flyte, Grant *Lays* (1884) 11. Frf. When ony cur wad at him flyte, An' snap an' snarl, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 119. Per When I flyte she sabs an' greets, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 126. w.Sc. It's a' verra weel for the leddies tae flyte on the men for takin' a dram, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 50, ed. 1877. Fif. They scorn to flyte, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 33. s.Sc. The schoolmaster was flyting amongst the children to-day (A.C.). Slg. My mither flytes, my faither frowns, Towers *Poems* (1885) 196. Rnf. Weel, tak' your will, but dinna flyte, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 151. Ayr. But gudesake dinna preach and flyte, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 28; Let her flyte her fill, Burns *O steer her up*, st. 1. Lnk. My mither storms and flytes on me, Penman *Echoes* (1878) 82. Lth. Jean ... Schooled by whisky, learns new tricks soon, Flytes, storms, and rugs Will's hair, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 138, ed. 1856. Edb. Sair they lout, And sair they flyte, *Hav'st Rig* (1794) 21, ed. 1801. Slk. And flytin on ane anither like sae mony randies, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 110. Peb. Aften I've come here when mornin'—Flate and fleetch'd to gar ye rise, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 125. Dmf. At the puir servant-lass will flyte If they see her, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 25. Gall. For to be flyted upon by a lass, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 125. n.Cy. Lads love, lasses delight, If t'lads doesn't come The lasses 'll flite, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 71; Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] s.Dur. My mother'll flyte if I dinnot git my wark dune (J.E.D.). Cum. Flyte, flytin'! feight, feightin'! Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 138; Cum.[3] Cursty's wife was kind and canny, Nowder gi'en to flyte nor fret, 169. Wm. T'mistress dud flyte, an sed a mud hae mi poddish, an be off ta Kendal, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks. She ommost flighted and scauded me out o' mah wits, Reed *Register Office* (1758) in Tweddell *Bards Clevel.* 186; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] They flited and flew at te'an t'other like a couple o'dragons; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] Sha started ti flite. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. She flited as if she had known me guilty, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xiii; Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[134] Lan. Tha's disgraced me low enough beaut flytin' so, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xxiii; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Chs. If aw got th' village up an' he heerd on it, he'd flyte worse than a wych-waller, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11; Chs.[123] Der. I wunna hae him flyted at, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxiii. nw.Der.[1]

Hence (1) **Fliter**, *sb.* a scold; (2) **Fliting**, (*a*) *sb.* the act of scolding; a scolding, flouting; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* scolding, fault-finding, abusive; controversial; (3) **Fliting-bout**, *sb.* a scolding-match; (4) **-bridle**, *sb.* a bridle put upon a scold as a punishment; (5) **-free**, *adj.* free in administering a scolding; free from rebuke; (6) **-hot**, *adj.* hot with scolding; (7) **-match**, *sb.*, see **-bout**.

(1) Sc. What! did they punish flyters in the olden times? *Scotch Haggis*, 76. Edb. We neither want our fighters nor our flyters, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 343, ed. 1815. n.Cy. (K.), n.Yks.[12] (2, *a*) Sc. We mauna mind a bit flyting, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiii; Ye take the first word of flyting, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Sh.I. It lüiks as if da storm ... hed blawn every breath o' flytin' oot o' Peggy's body, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 212. Abd. When tired o' his flytin'—when sick o' his rage, Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 256. Per. Gied us a flytin' for playing truant, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 144. Fif. The wives... wi' their flytings fir'd the battle, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 190. Rnf. Letnae their flirds an' flytin' flee ye, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 46. Ayr. It was useless scolding a man in drink; it was guid flyting thrown awa, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 27. Lnk. 'The sorra tak' the key,' she cried, An' to the flytin' yoked, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 40. Lth. Whenever she saw him grin she took the first word of 'flyting,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 43. Edb. Crack on, my lads!—for flyting's

free, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 149, ed. 1785. **Slk.** There will be sour or dour looks—some flytin—and even wilfu' meesery, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 106. **Dmf.** To stop their flyting, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 68. **Gall.** Her voice, raised in flyting and contumelious discourse, could be distinctly heard, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 269. **Kcb.** [He] would not contend for the last word of flyting, Rutherford *Lett* (1660) No. 73. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** I got a good flighting for stealing apples (B.K.). **Yks.** She's noan so strong as she can bear flyting and scolding, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) III. ii. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** There's no fair words i' flighting, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**[1] An he'd been gayly used to flightin, ii. 294; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** A decol o' feaw flytin, Waugh *Heather*, I. 10 (ed. Milner). (*b*) **Sc.** Hech, guidwife! ye're a flyting body, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 11; An' did far mair than years o' flytin' strife, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 103. **Elg.** I wat she's nae a flytin' wife, Oor wife Bell, Tester *Poems* (1865) 105. **Rnf.** Thy funny cracks 'Bout flyting wives an' speaking packs, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 35. **Ayr.** Of flyting beuks, in a foreign tongue I never hae heard before, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 108. **Lnk.** The husband fou—the flytin' wife—The fearfu' bairnie's scream, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 19. **Edb.** Or they were taught at sic a school, By flyting priest, They'd rather stand in a deep pool Upto the breast, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 53. (3) **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] (4) **Sc.** The branks . . . wer things that cam' up to the chafts, wi' a piece o' iron as sharp's a chisel, which was putten in the mouth o' ane that was to stand, and this was ca'd a flyting bridle, *Scotch Haggis*, 77. (5) **Sc.** I'm flyting free with him, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); I am flyting free with you [I am so far out of the reach of your tongue that though we should scold you have nothing to say to me], Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 219. (6) **Sc.** That was the spot Where flyting hot Stood... the dame-commanders, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 44. (7) **Lnk.** I doubt very much if there was a wife even in the Randy Raw that was fit to hold a candle to her in a flytin' match, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 47.

2. To quarrel, brawl, wrangle; *gen.* with *with*.

Sc. Ae day he was flyting wi' anither sodger-lad, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Bnff.** Bide still far ye are; ye wid flyte wi' a truff, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 52. **Lnk.** Sair, sair she flet wi' me 'tween ilka smack, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 24, ed. 1783. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1 2] **Nhb.** Thus to flyte with him began, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 52; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[3]

Hence **Fliter**, *sb.* a brawler. n.Yks.[2]

3. *trans.* To scold, reprimand, chide; to jeer at.

Sc. The minister yokit to flyte him about the drink, *Scotch Haggis*, 49. **Sh.I.** I never cud hae da hert athin me ta idder rin eftir dem or flyte dem, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 81. **Cum.** Though the laird flytes my mither, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 245, ed. 1842. **Wm.** Ah'll flyte you lad o' oors a bit if he cant git in afoor this (B.K.); An' they duddent flight us, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 561. **m.Yks.**[1] He'll flite you if you do. **w.Yks.** Shoo's allus flightin' her barns (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[3] An've yeer'd 'em flaut thee; tha's been doin' some'at wrang. **Lan.** Our felly used t'flyte me for sayin so, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 193, ed. 1884. **n.Lin.**[1] I niver pass her but she flites me wi' sum slither or aunther.

[1. [Goliath] þus bigan on him [David] to flite, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 7556. OE. *flītan*, to strive, to chide.]

FLITE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **flight** n.Cy. Yks.; **flyte** Sc. [flait.] **1.** A scolding; a flout, gibe, jeer.

Sc. Before you end your flyte, And wind your pirn, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 206. **Rnf.** Mony a flyte and skelpit doup I've gotten frae her, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 193. **Ayr.** A meek and gentle creature like her wasna fit to bide the flyte and flights o' the Glasgow ladies, Galt *Entail* (1823) xvii. **Lnk.** My ain, my guid auld cutty pipe, For thee I've gotten mony a flyte, Parker *Poems* (1859) 16. **Lth.** A's souther'd up wi' a flyte and a dram, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 99. **Edb.** Ne'er mind her flytes, but set your heart at ease, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. **ne.Yks.**[1] They're awlus on wi ther flites.

2. A scolding-match, wrangle; a brawl.

Sc. A neighbour, having missed some article, accused Luckie as the thief. A flyte took place, *Jokes* (1889) 2nd S. 108; I think maybe a flyte wi' the auld housekeeper . . . would do me some gude, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix. **Fif.** The Cross-Kirk rang wi' scolds and flytes; The Main-Kirk rang wi' slaps and smites, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 205. **Edb.** This wicked flyte being laid at last, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 22, ed. 1801. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** What din is yon? . . . youders some flight, I lay my life, Merrion *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 681; **n.Yks.**[2] **m.Yks.**[1] There's such a flite going on between them.

3. A scold, a scolding abusive person. n.Yks.[1]

FLITE, see **Flight**, *sb.*[1]

FLITHER, *sb.* Yks. I.Ma. Also in forms **flidder** n.Yks.; **flitter** I.Ma. [fli·ðə(r.] **1.** The common limpet.

n.Yks. *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He sticks like a flither. **ne.Yks.**[1] Them's t'lasses getherin flithers. **m.Yks.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Flither-girl**, (2) **-picker**, a girl or woman who collects limpets for bait; (3) **-scar**, a low, flat expanse of rock from which limpets are gathered.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1] Usually the daughters and other female connections of the fishermen, who collect the flithers to serve as bait; often walking considerable distances for the purpose, and bringing back their spoils in baskets poised on their heads. (2) **n.Yks.** Them lasses is flidder-pickers (I.W.). **e.Yks.** You're feared he's goin' to disgrace hisself, an' you, wi' marryin' a flither-picker, Linskill *Exchange Soul* (1888) ii. (3) **n.Yks.**[2]

3. Phr. *to spend money like flitters*, to throw money away, or waste it.

I.Ma. Whips of money at him, Liza. He's spending it like flitters, Caine *Manxman* (1895) pt. v. xii.

FLITHER, FLITHERS, see **Flitter, Flitters.**

FLITINGS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[2] Also in form **floatings.** [flai·tinz.] The superfluous ivory pared off the sawn knife-handles when they are 'finished' by polishing. See **Float**, *v.*

FLIT-ME-GIG, *sb.* Wil. A 'wild' girl. (G.E.D.) See **Flig-me-jig.**

FLITMOUSE, see **Flittermouse.**

FLITS, *sb.* Sh.I. A piece of land at a distance from the town cultivated by different occupants in alternate strips. S. & Ork.[1]

FLITTEN, *v.* ? *Obs.* Oxf. To stake or tether a horse in fresh pasture. See **Flit**, *v.* **II. 2.**

'Tis time to goe flitten my horse (K.); (Hall.)

FLITTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also Lin. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **flither** Sc. [fli·tə(r, Sc. also fli·ðər.] **1.** *v.* To flutter; to flicker.

Edb. Twa'd gar our trumblin' heart a' flitter Wi' chearin' thrill, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 7. **w.Som.**[1] Vlŭt·ur. **nw.Dev.**[1] I zeed the candle flittering away in the chimber, zo I went een an' made'n out. **Cor.** Yer let the Devil loose out of your own breast, and sent 'un flittering up the chimley, the wiper! Baring-Gould *Vicar* (1876) vii.

Hence (1) **Flittering**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* fluttering; (*b*) *sb.* a shaking; (2) **Flitters**, *sb. pl.* tremblings, shakings as with the palsy.

(1, *a*) **Ayr.** And mounts and sings on flittering wings, Burns *Maun I still on Menie doat*, st. 6. **Slk.** They turn'd the hare within her arms, A flittering reide het gaud o' ern, Hogg *Hunt of Eildon*, 326 (Jam.). **Dor.** She brushed on by the garden hatch like a flittering leaf, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) II. 21. **n.Dev.** A flittering, coltree, giglot thing, Rock *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st. 90. (*b*) **nw.Dev.**[1] Th' oal' dug catch'd the rat by the back, an' gid'n a gude flitterin'. (2) **Dev.**[3] Poor old blid, he's mortal weak to-day, he got the flitters cruel bad and can't keep hiszel still one minute together.

2. To hang down, droop. Lin. (Hall.)

3. *sb.* A flutter, stir, bustle; a fluster.

Sc. In a mighty flither, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 56. **Fif.** Sic the flitter and the flutter O' multitude o' mous that smoutter, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 115; Anc bangit out in sic a flither, *ib.* 44. **Dev.**[3] Now dawntee git iutŭ a flitter, there's plenty o' time tŭ git to Station and tŭ spare.

Hence **Flitterment**, *sb.* a state of nervous excitement, a fluster; *gen.* in phr. *all to a flitterment*, excited, agitated.

Som. Why, if she idden all to a flitterment, an' so red as a piney, then! Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) v. **w.Som.**[1] Why, mother, hot ailth ee? you be all to a flitterment. Keep thyzul quiet, why thee art all to a flitterment!—thee art'n the fust that ever was a married, 's'now!

4. Phr. *all to a flitter*, all in a fluster, disturbed, agitated.

n.Dev. Being all to a flitter with thinking on what was coming, Chanter *Witch* (1896) xiv.

[1. To flitter, *voleter* (Sherwood).]

FLITTERCHACK, *sb.* Or I. The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus.*

So called from a belief that if the bird is seen near the house it betokens the speedy death of one of the occupants or else that the family will soon 'flit' to some other locality, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 9.

FLITTERING, *ppl. adj.* Dor. Showery; sleety. *Gl.* (1851).

FLITTERINGS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. [fli·tərinz.] The tops of oak-trees when lopped. Cf. **flittern.**

Wise *New Forest* (1883) 183; **Hmp.**[1]

FLITTERJIG, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **flittherjig.** 1. A contemptuous term for anything.

And what d'you call that for an ould flitterjig? Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 58.

2. *pl.* Pieces, fragments, atoms, *gen.* in phr. *to flitterjigs*, into pieces.

You can see be the look of her that she's just frettin' herself to flitterjigs, *ib. Idylls* (1892) 219; Lave it all battered and bet into flittherjigs like yon, *ib.* 96; Ploughin' for turnips young Molly was, and . . . smashed a back-band all to flitterjigs, *ib.* 175.

FLITTERMOUSE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. War. Shr. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **flitmouse** Wil.[1]; **flitty-** Bdf.; **vlitter-** Brks.[1] [fli·tə(r-mūs, -meus.] A bat. Cf. **flintermouse**; see **Flitter**, *v.*

Edb. Now the wee flitter mouse leaves the auld wa', Glass *Parnassus* (1812) 17. **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** The bat, from its changeful motion, is called a flitter-mouse, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 61; Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 170. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 328; Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xii. **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] *Pleiotus communis*, the long-eared bat. **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Ess.** *Monthly Pkt.* (Oct. 1862) 435. **Ken.** (F.E.); A bat—'flittermice' the people call them here, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 82; **Ken.**[12], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** The bats are still out; the country folk call these 'flittermice,' *Longman's Mag.* (July 1889) 265; **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** (K.M.G.); (G.E.D.); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Vlŭt urmuws. **Dev.** Birds gived awversingin', Flittermice was wingin', Phillpotts *Courting* in *Blk. and White* (Mar. 14, 1896) 330.

[Giddy flitter-mice with leather wings! Jonson *Sad Shepherd* (1637) II. ii, ed. Cunningham, II. 506.]

FLITTERN, *sb.* Hmp. [fli·tən.] An oak sapling; *pl.* the thinnings of an oak plantation.

Small enough to be cut down by the axe only (J.Ar.); **Hmp.**[1] Oak trees and clean oak flitterns with their tops, lops, and bark, *Bill of Sale at Hursley* (June 1876). Flitterns would be so called until they were as thick as, or thicker than, a man's leg.

FLITTERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Nhp. Pem. Glo. Brks. Sul. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **flithers** w.Yks.; **flitthers** Ir.; **vlitters** w.Cy. [fli·tərz, fli·təz.] 1. Fragments, pieces; rags, tatters; also used contemptuously of finery.

Rxb. (Jam.) **Ir.** 'Twill be all gone to holes and flitters and thraneens, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 31; Peg was . . . astonished at finding his two 'ould flitthers of books' stuffed into the niche in the wall, *ib. Idylls* (1892) 65. **Ant.** Any garment or cloth torn accidentally into ribbon-like pieces is said to be torn tae flitters, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **w.Yks.** He fired at it plum bob and blew it all ta flithers, *Bradford Citizen Wkly.* (Xmas No. 1895) 3. **Glo.** To cut one to flitters, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 157. **Brks.**[1] My kwut got tore all to vlitters. **e.Suf.** She broke the plate all to flitters (F.H.). **I.W.**[2] My smock frock is tore all to vlitters. **Wil.**[1] A cup falls, and is broken 'aal to vlitters.' **Dor.** The trolly had a-tipped over down t'cutting an' het he to vlitters, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 124; (C.W.) **Som.** She've a broke off both shafts an' het herself all to vlitters, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 85. **w.Som.**[1] Broa·kt mee oa·l jaa kut aul tu vlŭt·urz [Tore my old jacket all in tatters]. There her was, sure, way her veathers and her vlitters; better fit her'd a-bin home to the warshin tub to work. **Dev.** Her gownd's tared all ta vlitters, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 154, ed. 1871. **n.Dev.** I . . . brock mun all ta flitters, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 81. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[1] She tore it to flitters. Her dress is hanging in flitters.

Hence **Flittericks**, *sb. pl.* pieces, 'smithereens.'

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

2. The residue of the 'leaf' of a pig in the process of making lard. **Nhp.**[1]

3. Small pancakes, fritters.

I.W.[12] **Dev.** We still have flitters and eggs on Shrove Tuesday, *w. Times* (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2.

FLITTERYED, *sb.* Lan. A fool, stupid fellow, a 'flitter-head.' See **Flitter**, *v.*

Aw used to be a gradely owd flitteryed, Staton *Loomінary* (c. 1861) 41.

FLITTYMOUSE, see **Flittermouse.**

FLIUG, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. 1. *sb.* The chaff from corn. 2. *v.* To clean corn from chaff, to winnow. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *fljug*, a flying in the air (Aasen).]

FLIX, *sb.* Dor. Also in form **vlix.** The flax, *Linum usitatissimum.* (B. & H.)

FLIX, see **Flick**, *sb.*[3]

FLIZGIG, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [fli·zgig.] A flighty woman; one showily dressed. See **Fiz-gig.**

FLIZZE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Hrf. Also written **fliz** Lan.[1] nw. Der.[1]; **flizz** w.Yks.[1] Hrf.[2] [fliz.] 1. *v.* To fly off, break in pieces; to make a noise.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1], **Hrf.**[2]

Hence (1) **Flizzen**, *ppl. adj.* of beer: apt to fly off; heady, 'up'; (2) **Flizzing**, *sb.* a splinter.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] Grout, a bit heeody an flizzen, ii. 300. (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2], **Lan.**[1]

2. *sb.* A splinter. Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1]

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *flysja*, to tear off, to peel (Aasen). 2. Norw. dial. *flysja*, a very thin slice (*ib.*).]

FLIZZE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Chs. Also written **fliz** s.Chs.[1] [fliz.] 1. *sb.* A small piece of skin scratched up; the skin which chips at the insertion of the nail.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] Also called 'Step-mother's blessing.' **s.Chs.**[1]

2. *v.* To scratch up the skin slightly.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy mid ŭ nurt mi aa·rm baad·li, bŭr aaz· it woz ahy did bŭ fliz dhŭ sky'in ùp ŭ bit [I mid ha' hurt my arm badly, bur as it was I did bu' fliz the skin up a bit].

FLIZZEN, *v.* Yks. [fli·zən.] 1. To laugh heartily. m.Yks.[1] 2. To laugh sarcastically. w.Yks.[1]

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *flisa*, to laugh (Aasen); Sw. *flissa*, to laugh immoderately (Widegren).]

FLIZZIE, *sb.* Glo. [fli·zi.] A blaze.

Glo.[1] I thought as how the pleace med be aal of a flizzie, *Roger Plowman's 2nd Visit to London*, 32.

FLIZZOMS, *sb. pl.* e.An. [fli·zəmz.] Small flakes, flying particles.

e.An.[1] Very small flakes in bottled liquors. The bee's wings, by which some persons of fine taste prove the age of their port, are nothing but flizzoms. **Nrf.**, **Suf.** A crop of oats with more chaff than corn, is said to be 'nothing but flizzoms,' Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

[Cp. Norw. dial. *flys* (*flus*), a small particle, as of chaff (Aasen).]

FLIZZY, *adj.* m.Yks.[1] [fli·zi.] Inclined to laugh, giggling. Cf. flizzen.

FLOAG, *sb.* Sh.I. A flat piece of wood nailed on a rent in a boat's board.

He examined da floag wi' his left e'e clos'd, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

FLOAM, see **Flam**, *sb.*[1]

FLOAMIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **fljoame, fljomie, flomie.** A large or broad piece of anything.

Da wye 'at dat sheep wis haandl'd, an' da fljomies o' skin at wis flaed aff o' dem wi yon gogers o' shears, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897); Da girse is rötid noo, an' a' 'at doo can dŭ is ta tramp da fljoames o' green doon, *ib.* (Aug. 20, 1898); (Jam.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

FLOAN, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [flōn.] 1. *v.* With *on*: to show attachment or court regard in an indiscreet way, a term *gen.* if not always applied to women.

n.Sc. (Jam.), **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Yon giglet hussies i' the glen That night and day are floaning o' the men, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 16, ed. 1812.

2. To go about in a lazy, idle fashion; to hang over the fire; *gen.* with *about.*

Bnff.[1] Faht's he floanin' aboot at at haim? Cudna he gang awa, an' dee something?

3. *sb.* A lazy, untidy person.

Bnff.[1] Mostly applied to a woman. The word and all its derivatives indicates disgust and contempt.

FLOAT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **flot** Sc. n.Cy. nw.Dev.[1]; **flote** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Cy. Sur. e.An.[12] Ess.[1] Cor.[2]; **flott** Gmg.; **vlot** nw.Dev.[1] [flōt, floət, flot.] 1. *sb.* In phr. *at the float*, floating.

Abd. Flaught-hed into the pool myself I keest . . . But ere I wist, I clean was at the float, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 44, ed. 1812.

2. A dam in a stream. e.An.[12]

3. Water or liquid manure for irrigation purposes.

nw.Dev.[1] I shall turn the vlot down auver tother medda nex' year.

Hence (1) **Flot-gutter**, *sb.* a gutter or channel for directing the 'flot' over a field; (2) **-meadow**, *sb.* the meadow which receives the farm-yard drainage. *ib.*

4. The scum of a pot of broth when boiling. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Float-o'-feet**, *sb.* the fat boiled from the legs of oxen. Bnff.[1]

5. *Obs.* Dew.

Sur. 'A great flote,' 'a mighty flote' (K.).

6. A fleet.

Rnf. Fetch ye hame, in teemin' floats, The fowth o' ither nations, Ilk ither day, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 11.

7. *Obs.* A boat made of rough planks with light ribs of wood.

w.Cy. Used about Rossal on the Severn. Introduced from the Rhine, where they bear the same name (K.).

8. A raft formed of timber lashed together, for its conveyance down a river. Abd. (A.W.)

9. After-grass.

Gmg. Collins *Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1850) IV. 222.

10. A deep cart with large wheels, used for the conveyance of live stock, &c.

w.Yks.[2] Used for carrying pigs to market. s.Not. (J.P.K.) w.Som.[1] A cart having the axle 'cranked down,' so that though the wheels are high the body is very near the ground.

11. A wooden frame attached to a cart or wagon to enable it to carry a larger load; sometimes in *pl.*

e.Suf. (F.H.) Ken.[1] A wooden frame, sloping outward, attached to the sides, head, or back, of a cart. [(K.)]

12. Weaving term: the passing of the weft-threads over a portion of the warp without being interwoven with it; the group or mass of threads so passed; a flaw in a piece of woven cloth. See below.

w.Yks. Caused by the warp-threads being held fast with the slack end of a broken thread, or threads; this makes the threads so entangled that they float over the weft instead of being interwoven with it, thus making a fault in the work (D.L.); The lengths of yarn passing over the threads that go in a contrary direction between the crossings of the shed (J.M.). Lan. He stons noane gawpin at a float or thrap, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 232. ne.Lan. One day hoo'd a float in her piece, and aw couldn't find it i' mi heart to bate her, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 314. e.Lan.[1] Caused by the shuttle passing over the threads of warp instead of between them.

13. *v.* To flood, irrigate land.

Chs. In those situations where the land might be floated, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 34. Midl. *ib. Rur. Econ.* (1796). Shr. There are some meadows floated by preserving levels from streams of water, *ib. Review* (1818) II. 180; Shr.[1] To irrigate meadow-land by means of sluices and flood-gates. 'I've sid 'er ŏŏth a noud red cloth on floatin' the Barn meadow w'en it wunna fit fur no ŏŏman to be out'; Shr.[2] To cut gutters by which water may be conveyed over meadow land.

Hence (1) **Floated**, *ppl. adj.* flooded, for purposes of irrigation; (2) **Floater**, *sb.* one who superintends the irrigation of land; (3) **Floating-meadow**, *sb.* a meadow laid up in ridges with water-carriages on each ridge and drains between; a low-land meadow watered from a river; (4) **-shovel**, *sb.* a long, narrow shovel, used for draining purposes.

(1) w.Yks.[2] When you come to Twyford the floted meadows there are all white with little flowers. (2) Bdf. A floater who understands the business perfectly is constantly employed when there is water, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 484. (3) Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813); Wil.[1] (4) Shr.[1] It is about three inches longer and two and a half inches narrower in the blade than an ordinary spade is.

14. Phr. *to float a meadow upward*, to pen up the water in times of flood by means of a dam and floodgate across the bottom of the meadows to be watered.

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 53.

15. To pilot or pole a raft of timber down the river.

Etg. Never drown him When he's floatin' doon the Spey, Tester *Poems* (1865) 148. Abd. See how yon black clouds sae grimly are scowlin' Adown on the floater that floats on the Dee, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 191.

Hence **Floater**, *sb.* one who floats or pilots a raft of timber.

Etg. Willie, Rob, an' Floater Allan, Sic a roarin', rattlin' three, Tester *Poems* (1865) 146; Fifty years I've been a floater, Wadin' Spey maist a' my life, *ib.* 149. Abd. See how yon black clouds sae grimly are scowlin', Adown on the floater that floats on the Dee, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 191.

16. To skim milk, take off the cream. Nhb.[1] Cf. fleet, *v.*[2]

Hence (1) **Flotten-milk**, *sb.* skimmed milk; (2) **Flottins**, *sb. pl.* the curds which rise to the surface of boiling whey. Cf. **fleetings**, *sb. pl.*, s. v. **Fleet**, *v.*[2] **II. 1.** (5).

(1) n.Cy. (K.), Ess.[1] (2) Abd. (Jam.)

17. In plastering: to level, flatten, make smooth.

n.Cy. (J.H.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] [Render, float and set, or render, float and twice whiten, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 547.]

18. To pare turf or stubble from land. Cf. **floit**, *v.* **2.**

n.Cy. Preparing grassground for burning, Grose (1790). w.Yks.[2] Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Rut.[1] That was a bad sprain he got of-a Tuesday, when he was floating grass. Lei. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

Hence (1) **Floating-plough**, *sb.* a breast-plough used for cutting turf; (2) **-shovel**, *sb.* a shovel used for cutting turf; (3) **-spade**, *sb.*, see **-plough.**

(1) Rut.[1] (2) Shr.[2] (3) nw.Der.[1]

19. *Comp.* (1) **Float-board**, one of the boards of an undershot water-wheel or paddle-wheel; (2) **-grass**, rank, tall grass, growing in swampy places or in rivers and lakes; (3) **-ore**, (*a*) water-worn lead ore found in surface deposits; (*b*) seaweed; (4) **-whey**, the curdled scum of whey when boiled.

(1) Lin. Ordinary undershot wheels with float-boards, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vi. [When a wheel with float-boards merely dips its lower part into the stream of water, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 28.] (2) Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 159; *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 156. (3, *a*) Nhb.[1] (*b*) Cor.[2] (4) Cld. (Jam.) Ayr. The float whey which in a large china punch-bowl graced the centre of the table, Galt *Entail* (1823) vii. Lnk. My cheeks, that were aince like the cherry, Are noo white as ony float-whey, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 23. Nhb. The making of the cheese—curds and cream—float-whey and yearned milk, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 78; The whey left after separation of the curds is boiled, when the heavy particles of curd yet remaining begin to float on the surface; these when skimmed are known as float-whey (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] [Float-whey is another preparation equally good as hatted kit, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 299.]

[6. The kingis flote, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) III. 601. OE. *flota*, ship, fleet. 16. Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye floted too nie, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 108. (Floting is taking off the cream, *Note by T. R.*)]

FLOAT, *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] Also in form **flot.** The strip of a ploughed field between two open furrows, three poles or so in breadth.

FLOAT, see **Flite**, *v.*

FLOATER, *sb.* w.Som.[1] A deep cart with large wheels, used for the conveyance of live stock, &c. Cf. **float**, *sb.*[1] **10.**

FLOATHING, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A thin layer or stratum.

I first lay upon the bars small wood or whins, then a floathing of small coals, then stones . . . but in every floathing . . . I make the stones bigger and bigger, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 185 (Jam.).

FLOATING-DOCKS, *sb. pl.* Chs. The water-lilies, *Nymphaea alba* and *Nuphar lutea.* Cf. **flatter-docks.**

Science Gossip (1865) 35.

FLOATINGS, see **Flitings.**

FLOATSOME, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. [flō·tsəm.] Timber accidentally carried off by a flood.

Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804). Glo.[1]

[The same word as lit. E. *flotsam* or *flotson*, floating wreckage. AFr. *floteson*; cp. Fr. *flottaison* (Hatzfeld).]

FLOATY, *adj.* Dev. Of corn: waving in the wind; of grass: rank, tall. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 159; (Hall.)

FLOB, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Oxf. Also in form **flub** n.Yks.[2] [flob, flub.] 1. *v.* To puff, cause to swell, distend; to become swollen.

n.Yks.[2] 'It flubb'd and blobber'd,' as the yeast, when put into the flour for the dough, causes the latter to swell up and bubble. m.Yks.[1] Flob away, then; thou's always flobbing it.

Hence (1) **Flobbed-up**, *ppl. adj.* distended, swollen; (2) **Flobby**, *adj.* puffed up, turgid, having no substance; also used *fig.*

(1) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Not fat but flobb'd up [dropsical]; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] His airm wer all flobbed up. (2) **Bnff.**[1] Swollen up and hanging loose. Applied to clouds, large and heavy, indicating the near approach of rain. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Not fat, but flobby. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

2. *sb.* A puffing, swelling; *fig.* inflation of speech.

n.Yks.[2] It's all flob. **m.Yks.**[1] I can make a bigger flob on my cheek than thou can on thine.

FLOB, *v.*[2] Yks. To flop, bang against.

w.Yks. You mustn't go in, or you'll go flobbin' again t'paint (F.P.T.).

FLOBBER, *sb.* and *adj.* Nhp. Wor. Glo. Also in form **vlobber** Glo.[1] [flo·bə(r).] 1. *sb.* Anything loose and flabby, esp. in phr. *all of a flobber*, loosely, flabbily; *fig.* stupid talk.

Nhp.[1] The flesh hangs under the cow's neck, all of a flobber. **Glo.**[1]

Hence **Flobbering**, *adj.* hanging loosely and disorderly.

Nhp.[1] The word is not confined to luxuriant vegetable growth, but is equally applicable to slovenly and tawdrily dressed females.

2. Snow which melts in falling before touching the ground. Wor. (R.L.) 3. *adj.* Loose, flabby. Nhp.[1 2]

FLOBBERCHOPS, *sb.* and *int.* Wil. Dor. 1. *sb.* A term of abuse.

Dor.[1] Ya snub-nos'd flobberchops, 128.

2. *int.* An expletive. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

FLOBBERGRAST, see **Flabbergast.**

FLOBBY-DOCK, *sb.* Dev.[4] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

FLOCCOON, *sb.* Irel. A large, portly, loosely-made person. (A.S.-P.)

[A *fig.* use of lit. E. *flocoon*, a tuft of wool; Fr. *flocon (de laine)*, a flock of wool (Miege).]

FLOCHT, FLOCHTER, see **Flucht, Flaughter**, *v.*[2]

FLOCHTY, *adj.* Abd. (Jam.) Unsteady, whimsical, volatile.

FLOCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Suf. Sus. Dor. Also in forms **flox** Sus.[1]; **vlock** Dor.[1] [flok.] 1. The 'flyings' of cloth in the var. processes of manufacture, fluff; the wool stuffing of mattresses and pillows; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.M.) **ne.Lan.**[1] Inferior wool. **Chs.**[1] Locks of wool or cotton used for stuffing beds and pillows. They are spoken of as woollen flocks or cotton-flocks. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The light particles that fly about a chamber when the beds are making. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] **Sus.**[1] (s.v. Fleck). **Dor.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Flock-bed**, *sb.* a bed stuffed with flocks.

Sc. (A.W.), **Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] Held in great contempt by many old housekeepers. 'Would ye believe it, they dressen up i' silks and satins, and there's nowt bu' flock beds i' th' wull haise.' **n.Lin.**[1] A bed stuffed with tailors' clippings. **Nhp.**[1]

FLOCK, *sb.*[2] Oxf.[1] A white necktie. *MS. add.*

FLOCK, *sb.*[3] Dev.[4] The phlox, *Phlox paniculata.*

FLOCK, *sb.*[4] Dev. A hurdle. (Hall.)

FLOCK, see **Flack**, *v.*

FLOCKEN, *pp.* Nhb. Crowded, thronged.

And the streets wi' folks were sae flocken, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 46.

FLOCKETS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] [flo·kits.] In phr. *to have flockets*, to have a peculiar sensation, as of some fluid passing over the surface of the body.

FLOCKLET, *sb.* e.An.[1] The flock mark put on sheep.

FLOCKMELE, *adv. Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) In flocks.

[Flokmele on a day they to him wente, Chaucer *C.T.* E. 86.]

FLOCK-MEN, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] Wool-dealers.

FLOCK-POWDER, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A powder used to thicken cloth.

w.Yks. Flock-powder has long gone out of fashion, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* Sept. 5, 1896).

FLOCK-RAKE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A range of pasture for a flock of sheep.

Bwk. In the hill district boundary fences between separate farms and subdivisions into very large pastures—provincially termed flock-rakes—are chiefly wanted, *Agric. Surv.* 179 (Jam.).

FLOCKY, *adj.* Der. Nrf. Suf. [flo·ki.] Soft, spongy, woolly; also used *fig.* not thoroughly trustworthy.

nw.Der.[1] **Suf.**[1] An over-ripe, or badly ripened, apple or turnip, or orange—when not crisp and juicy under the tooth. **e.Suf.** Said of parsnips, turnips, radishes, celery, &c.; also of soil. Also applied to a large, fat woman (F.H.).

Hence **Flockeyness**, *sb.* Of turnips, &c.: decay, a state of softness.

Nrf. He has known 36 large loads an acre; and 24 lb. a turnip, and quite brittle, no flockeyness, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 390.

FLODDEN, *pp.* Sc. Flooded.

Ked. When she gaes away from this With tears my cheeks are flodden, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 134.

FLODDER, *sb.* Cum. Lan. [flo·dər.] Foam, froth; half-dissolved snow. Cum.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Hence **Flodderment**, *sb.* froth; half-dissolved snow. Cum.[1]

FLODDER, *v.* w.Yks.[1] Also in form **fludder.** With *up*: to stop up a watercourse.

FLODDERED, *adj.* Lin.[1] Covered with decorations, enveloped.

FLODDY, *adj.* Hmp.[1] [flo·di.] Plump, stout.

They pigs be floddier than yourn.

FLODGE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. [flodʒ.] 1. *sb.* A big, fat, awkward person; *gen.* applied to a woman. Bnff.[1]

2. *v.* To walk in an awkward, hobbling manner. Bnff.[1], Per. (G.W.)

Hence **Flodgin'**, *ppl. adj.* walking in an awkward, hobbling manner.

Bnff.[1] There's that flodgin' wife o' his comin' up the street.

FLODGE, *sb.*[2] Lin. [flodʒ.] A puddle, small, shallow sheet of water. Cf. **flosh**, *sb.* 5.

Lin. He himself saw . . . in the flodges great quantities of little young jacks, A. de la Pryme *Diary* (1696) 81. **n.Lin.**[1] Here and there miniature lakes, which we, Lincolnshire men, call flodges, stretched across the whole path, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) l. 195.

FLOE, *sb.* Ken. Water by the side of the road. (W.F.S.)

FLOE, FLOFF, see **Flow**, *sb.*[1], **Flaff, Fluff**, *sb.*[1]

FLOG, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. [flog.] 1. *v.* To work with a hammer and chisel. Nhb.[1]

Hence **Flogging**, *vbl. sb.* the work of chipping and surfacing iron; also used *attrib.*

Nhb.[1] When I was a lad it was all heavy flogging work.

2. To beat, surpass; to 'cap.'

w.Yks. For ov all t'noises an' scares I iver heeard, it flogg'd all, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iv; It flogs all t'gret bildins ha'v seen, *A Six Days' Aght*, 10.

Hence **Flogger**, *sb.* anything superlatively excellent, a 'stunner.'

w.Yks.[5] Beätum of awal at I've ivver seen—shoos a flogger, 7.

3. Phr. *to flog doll*, or *flog t'doll*, to beat everything, used as an exclamation of surprise.

w.Yks.[5] 'Well, this flogs t'doll, hahivver,' says a man, in amazement, upon meeting with a friend whom he had not seen for a long time, in a postman's red coat.

4. *sb.* A flogging, beating.

Abd. She . . . hopit Jock's back wad get mony a flog, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 14. **Lnk.** Gin I come near the dog, Deil tak' me gin I dinna gie't a flog, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 171.

FLOG, *v.*[2] Yks. Not. Oxf. Suf. Sus. [flog.] To flag; *pass.* to be wearied out; of plants: to droop, flag.

Yks. Of a horse tired in riding (K.). **s.Not.** If the sun comes out them plants ull flog (J.P.K.). **Oxf.** (Hall.) **Suf.** I was hully flogged with the pain, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Sus.**[1] I was fairly flogged by the time I got home.

FLOGGISH, *adj.* w.Yks.[3] Slow, bulky.

FLOICHAN, *sb.* Per. (G.W.) Ayr. (Jam.) A large flake of snow or soot. Cf. **flechan.**

FLOISTERING, *sb.* Sc. Hurry, bustle, confusion.

Per. Come, come noo; nane o' that floisterin'; tak' time an' mak' a richt job o't (G.W.).

FLOISTERING, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Dev. Also in form **flostering.** Gay, skittish; hoydenish; *gen.* in phr. *flostering doings*, junketings, merry-making. See **Fluster**, *v.*

Dev.[1] I'm zure her hath no junketings or floistering doings, nor nare bugg'th o'er the dreckstool to zee any gape's nest, 5. **n.Dev.** Flostering doings; that is, junketings, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436.

FLOIT, *sb.* and *v.* w.Yks.[2] Also written **flote**. [floit.] 1. *sb.* A coarse file with straight teeth. 2. *v.* To pare, scrape. Cf. **float**, *v.* 18.

FLOITE, see **Flite**, *v.*

FLOITS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [floits.] In phr. *up at floits*, upset, in disorder.

w.Yks. A woman sat smokin it chimley corner, an t'hahce all up at floits, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1870) 30; Thay keep ther hause awlus up a t'floits, *ib.* (1857) 24.

FLOITY, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] A flag thick at one end and small at the other.

FLOME, FLOMMAX, see **Flawn, Flummox.**

FLOMMUCK, FLOMY, see **Flummock, Floamie.**

FLONE-, FLONK, see **Flawn, Flank**, *sb.*[2]

FLONKIN, *vbl. sb.* Wm. [flo·ŋkin.] A thrashing.

My word, lad, thoo'll catch a flonkin fer that (B.K.).

FLOOD, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Lin. Wor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **flude** Dur.[1] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Flood-gap**, a fence across a stream; (2) **-gate**, a gate hung upon a pole across a stream, so that in flood-time it rises and falls by floating on the water; (3) **-hatch**, a floodgate; (4) **-'s-head**, a tidal wave similar to the 'bore' on the Severn; (5) **-rail**, a rail across a stream, swung on a cross-beam by two short chains; (6) **-'s-way**, in phr. *out of flood's-way*, out of reach of the flood, above the high-water mark.

(1) nw.Dev.[1] Vlude-gep. (2) w.Som.[1] Vluud-gee-ut. Its purpose is not to obstruct the water, but to prevent cattle passing when the water is low. nw.Dev.[1] (3) Cor.[1] (4) w.Wor.[1] (5) Dur.[1] (6) Wor. On a ridge of ground, just out of flood's-way, Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 3, ed. 1852; On a ridge or precipice of ground out of flood's-way, *ib.* 55.

2. The tide.

Lin.[1] It will be flood at noon. n.Lin.[1]

Hence (1) *Flood O*, (2) *Flood a-hoy*, *phr.* an exclamation used on the occasion of the appearance of the tide in the Trent. n.Lin.[1]

3. The sea.

Fif. St. Monan's fishermen... Flang their auld dead stock-saint o' wood Aff their puir pier intil the flood, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 12; He saw the day keek owr the flood, *ib.* 47.

4. A heavy rain.

Dev., Cor. It rains a flood, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) l. 436. Cor.[1] It's raining a flood.

FLOODY, *adj.* Sc. Flooding.

Slk. I'm gaun doun a floody water, doun, doun, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 43, ed. 1866.

FLOOK, *v.* Chs.[13] [flūk.] To mow in steps or ridges like a bad mower.

FLOOK, see **Fluke**, *sb.*[1]

FLOOKAN, *sb.* Cor. Also written **flooken**; and in forms **fleukan** Cor.[1]; **flukan** Cor.[3] [flū·kən, flœ·kən.]

1. A cross-cut that cuts off a lode or vein of metal.

The flooken now, aint throw'd es far away, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 462; Could talk of slides, heaves, flookans, without end, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 155; Cor.[1] He's cut out by the fleukan; Cor.[2] A parcel of ground which cutteth off one part of a lode from another, Borlase.

2. The soft clayey part of lode or cross-course which is most impervious to water, and is *gen.* the part nearest the wall of the lode. Cor.[3]

FLOONGE, *v.* Bnff.[1] To fawn as a dog; to flatter.

FLOOR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Cor. Also in forms **flair, fleer, fluir** Sc.; **flur** s.War.; **flure** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Ir. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Floor-bands**, the bands which secure the bottom boards of a boat to the keel; (2) **-clout**, (*a*) a carpet, covering for the floor; (*b*) a cloth used for washing floors; (3) **-cover**, see **-clout** (*a*); (4) **-head**, the floor, surface of the floor; (5) **-pot**, an allowance of beer served to masons on completion of the first floor of a building; (6) **-stane**, a stone floor; a hearthstone.

(1) S. & Ork.[1] (2, *a*) n.Cy. (J.W.) (*b*) w.Yks.[3] (3) w.Yks.[3] (4) Per. Did John dance any last night?—Dance any? why he never was aff the fluir-head (G.W.). e.Fif. Doon gaed Bessie an' the wheel aboon a', while I made aff to the door, leavin' her to gether hersel' oot o' the fluir-head as best she cud, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. Rnf. They skipt The flair-heid owre, Young *Pictures* (1865) 14. (5) w.Yks. (S.K.C.) (6) Fif. [She] owr the bed-stock coupit . . . lichtin' on the cauld flure-stane, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 49; If the floor, however, were of wood or earth, the 'flure-stane' would probably be the hearthstone, the one stone of the floor (A.W.).

2. Phr. *a learning on the floor*, a lesson in dancing.

Ir. Answer Mrs. Fogarty, statin' fedher you'll take a month's larnin' on the flure, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) iv.

3. A portable threshing-floor.

Kcd. Barn-fans, an' flails, an' fleers, An' canasses an' secks, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3; About 50 years ago, a portable fleer of planks, fastened closely together raft-wise, used to be carried to the hay-field, and the hay-seed threshed out by the flail on it (A.W.).

4. Mining term: paved ground or planks laid for the purpose of dressing ore; *gen.* in *pl.*

Cor. Allowed to work on 'the floors,' *Camborne Alm.* (1894) 95; And every stem-man lev un come, And they upon the floors, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 17; Cor.[1]; Cor.[3] Ground (*gen.* paved, and sometimes with wood planks, but not always) to deposit minerals or ore for dressing or preparing for sale.

5. The ground.

w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] Distinguished from any elevation, and not a boarded or regularly made floor in particular. If anything were spilt upon the ground, it would be spoken of as 'sheeded uppo' th' floor.' Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] Anything level and flat—as the ground, a road, the bottom of a cart. 'If ta' duzn't mind thoo'll hev that theäre furk up o' th' floor'; that is, will drop it from a stack upon the ground. Lei.[1] A got 'im daown o' the flure i' the 'os-rood. War.[3] 'Never mind the floor.' A shout from a spectator at a cricket-match to a batsman who had come down heavily with his bat to play a yorker. s.War. 'Ur sin 'im . . . a-la-in out all alon' on the flur, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

6. A grass-meadow. Cor.[1]

7. The rock next the coal-seam. w.Yks. (T.T.)

8. Phr. *floor of tin*, a stratum of tin ore as it lies in alluvial deposit. Cor.[2]

9. A measure of capacity used in earthwork: 400 cubic feet. n.Lin.[1]

10. *pl.* Flat lands lying at the foot of slopes.

Nhb.[1] Floors and flats are of frequent occurrence in field-names.

FLOORING, *sb.* Nhp.[1] In phr. *a flooring of corn*, as much corn as is taken from the mow to the 'binstead' at one time.

FLOORING, see **Fluring.**

FLOOSE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in forms **fleaz-** Lan.[1]; **fleeze** Lan.; **flez-** e.Yks.; **flooze** Lan.; **floss** Lan.[1]; **flus** e.Lan.[1]; **fluss** Lan. Small particles of wool or cotton, fluff, loose threads or fibres; a loose texture. Cf. **flue**, *sb.*[1]

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 271; I wouldno' give a marble for a softer bed than that floose I slept on yesterneet, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 167; We are no' choked wi' soot, an' fluss, an' reech, an' bad smells, *ib. Ab-o'-th'-Yate* (1885) xiii; Sitch a floose o hay follot me ot it driv me shiar deawn, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 45; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

Hence **Flezy, Floosy**, *adj.* dusty, fibrous, fluffy; soft, woolly. Also used *fig.*

e.Yks. There is holland . . . whereof one sort is called flezy holland, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 107. Lan. Fur iz yed's us floosy us o eawt-grown turmit, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 45; Lan.[1]

FLOOS(E, see **Flosh.**

FLOOSTER, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Also written **flouster** Ant. [flū·stər.] 1. *v.* To flatter, coax, wheedle; to fondle, make much of.

N.I.[1] Ant. Patterson *Dial.* 23. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

Hence **Floosterer**, *sb.* a flatterer. N.I.[1]

2. *sb.* A flatterer, one given to praising.

N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

FLOOSTER, FLOOZE, see **Fluster, Floose.**

FLOP, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **flup** w.Yks.[8] s.Chs.[1]; **vlop** w.Cy. [flop.] 1. *v.* To flap, to move clumsily or heavily; to fall with a sudden bump or thud; to sit or drop suddenly down; to jerk; *gen.* with *down*. Cf. **flap**, *v.*[1]

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Well, aw flop'd deawn in a cheer, Heywood *Abrum o' Flip* (1886) 7; Lan.[1] Whoile they wur o' sittin' round th' foire as quiet as mice, a greyt lump o' soot flopped deawn th' chimney. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Of a teapot, to pour unsteadily, so that the tea comes out with jerks. Not.[1] s.Not. Look 'ow the

clo'es flops i' the wind (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] A flopped roight daown o' the causey an' nivver spook another woo'd. **Nhp.** Flopping in the labourer's face, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 131; **Nhp.**[1] She flop'd down into the chair. The water flopped over, the tub was carried so heedlessly along. **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1] **Nrf.** She flopped down behind a currant bush, GIBBON *Beyond Compare* (1888) II. iv. **Suf.**[1] She floppt down into ar seat. To drop as a hawk on a bird. **Sus.** The sail flops against the mast, HOLLOWAY. **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I yeard-n flop his wings. **Cor.**[1] She flopt down on her sait [seat]. He let un flop on the planchen [floor]; **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] To move as a live fish does on the boat floor. **w.Cor.** She flopt down on the stool (M.A.C.).

2. To palpitate, throb.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] How's your leg to-day, John?—It's a mort better, but it flops as mooch as ivver.

3. To throw suddenly; to put down anything suddenly, carelessly, or heavily; to let fall; to upset by jerking, pour in hastily.

Lan.[1] In such a manner as to make a noise. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Shay flops the habby o' the cheer loike a bag o' male. **Nhp.** His scythe the mower . . . Then sweeps again 'mong corn and crackling beans, And swath by swath flops lengthening o'er the ground, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 99; **Nhp.**[1] How you flop it in. **Brks.**[1] 'To vlop' a thing on the ground is to throw it down without care as to how it may fall. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nyf.* (1893) 55. **e.Suf.** It is time to flop the pancake over. Don't flop the beer over. He flopped it down. Flop it out of the door. Flop the rat away (F.H.).

Hence **Fluppy**, *adj.* careless, heedless. w.Yks.[3]

4. Phr. *to flop one's affections on any one*, to fall in love with any one. Suf.[1]

5. To strike, knock, thrash; to slap; with *up*: to 'bung up.' Cf. **flap**, *v.*[1] **1.**

w.Yks.[2] If thah gets drunk, an flops a watchman's een up; **w.Yks.**[3] **Not.**[2] I'll flop you. **Cor.** She would come . . . and 'flop' his face. . . If she do flop 'e, she'll flop me,—so it must be off atween us, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 233. **w.Cor.** Coom into breakfast Ma-ary, or I'll flop the fa-ace o' thee (M.A.C.).

6. *Comp.* (1) **Flop-hat**, a broad-brimmed hat; (2) **-jack**, a kind of single-beam engine worked by water for pumping shallow workings; (3) **-mouthed**, large-mouthed; (4) **-tail-coat** or **-tailed-coat**, a swallow-tailed coat.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Whether of straw or other material. (2) **Cor.**[2] DREW *Hist. Cor.* (1824) I. 615; **Cor.**[3] On inquiry I find the term is still known to miners though no longer used (1896). (3) **Ess.** *Trans. Ess. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 184; (W.W.S.) (4) **Som.** From the pocket of his flop-tail coat, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 37. **w.Som.**[1] It is still to be seen in many a village church with its high stiff collar and brass buttons. This name is also given to an ordinary dress-coat. Yuung mae·ustur-z u-goo u-koo urteen, aay spoo·uz, u staart·ud oaf· een ŭz flaup-taa·yul koa·ut [Young master is gone courting, I suppose, he started off in his swallow-tailed coat].

7. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Flop-a-dock**, (*a*) the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (*b*) *fig.* like a foxglove; (2) **-dock**, (3) **-docken**, see **-a-dock** (*a*); (4) **-oats**, Tartarean oats, *Avena orientalis*; (5) **-poppy**, (6) **-top**, see **-a-dock** (*a*).

(1, *a*) **Wil.**[1] **Dev.** The flop-a-docks be growing amazin' plentiful, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); 'I shouldn't wonder,' he said, 'if there was a hundred flowers on that there tallest flopadock,' BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xv; **Dev.**[1,4] (*b*) To express oats hanging on one side of the straw only; those hanging all round it were called 'sparrible,' *Reports Provinc.* 1893. (2) **Dev.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) (4) **nw.Dev.**[1] (5, 6) **Dev.**[4]

8. *sb.* A sudden, heavy fall; a jerk: the noise caused by the sudden fall of a heavy body. Cf. **flap**, *sb.*[1] **12.**

Nhb.[1] As in tumbling headlong into mud; or the blow caused by a soft fall. **Cum.** She com' doon wid a flop like a weet seck (J.D.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Th' tee· kŭmz aayt ŭ dhis pot widh ŭ flŭp [Th' tea comes aït o' this pot with a flup]. **nw.Der.**[1] Went in with a great flop. **n.Lin.**[1] The sound that a flat body makes when falling into water. 'Th' tenter hook brok', an' th' ham fell doon wi' a greät flop upo' th' floor an' crack'd th' plaaister.' **Suf.**[1] I'll gi' yeow a flop [a fall].

9. Agitation, trembling, in phr. *all of a flop.*

s.Chs.[1] Mahy insahy·d z au· ŭv ŭ flŭp [My inside's aw of a flup].

10. Something broad and flexible that hangs loose; a window-flap. Cf. **flap**, *v.*[1] **13.**

s.Not. The hat hed a kind o' flop to 't (J.P.K.). **Som.** I be making me a new flop [apron] (L.K.L.); The serotum (HALL.). **w.Som.**[1] Plaise, sir, wants a new flop to the vowl-'ouse winder.

11. The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* nw.Dev.[1]

12. Thick liquid; a mass of thin mud. Wil. (G.E.D.), Dor.[1]

Hence **Floppy**, *adj.* muddy, sloppy, soft.

e.Suf. (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] Yŭe ul vuy·n dhŭ roa ud muy·n flaup·ee, aay vrak·n [You will find the road very sloppy, I reckon].

13. Food for pigs, 'pig-wash.'

Oxf.[1] Made of meal or bran, stirred up with 'wash' or water.

14. Dew; fog, mist.

Glo. (W.H.C.); **Glo.**[1] A dealy flop [a heavy dew].

15. A stroke, blow; a slap. Cf. **flap**, *sb.*[1] **8.**

w.Yks.[3] Au'll gi'e thee a flup. **Lan.** A flop on the mouth (W.H.T.). **Cor.** There was no mistaking her flop, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 233; **Cor.**[2]

16. A flash. Cf. **flap**, *sb.*[1] **11.**

Cor. Like a gate flop o' lightning gone mazed an' brok loos, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 229.

17. *adv.* With a flop, plump, flat, suddenly.

n.Cy. (J.W.), **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] To go flop, to fall flop, to drop flop. **Nhp.**[1] He fell down full flop. **War.**[3] **w.Wor.** [He] drapped it flop o' the flure, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 48. **Shr.**[2] **Brks.**[1] A vell vlop on the groun', an' I thate a was de-ad. **e.An.**[1] His foot slipped, and down he came flop. **Nrf.** Lor, he went down flop into the mud, he did (W.R.E.). **e.Suf.** He threw the basket down flop (F.H.). **Hmp.**[1] To fall flop down. **I.W.**[1] He fill down vlop. **w.Som.**[1] Vaa I daewn flaup [fell down plump].

FLOP-JACK, FLOPE, see **Flap-jack, Flaup**, *sb.*[1]

FLOPPER, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. Also Dev. Cor. Also in form **flupper** w.Yks.[3] s Chs.[1] [flo·pə(r.]

1. *v.* To flutter, flap; to shake, tremble, palpitate.

s.Chs.[1] A hen fluppers her wings; a man fluppers a newspaper when he turns it over. **Lei.**[1] I flopper all as if I had no insoide, loike.

Hence (1) **Flopperin'**, *ppl. adj.* noisy; (2) **Flopperment**, *sb.* a palpitation, throbbing.

(1) **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **Lei.**[1] Ah fale a sooch a flopperment i' my insoide.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Flopper-lipped**, having large ugly lips; (2) **-mouth**, a talkative, noisy person; (3) **-mouthed**, see **-lipped.**

(1) **w.Yks.**[3] (2) **e.Lan.**[1] (3) **Lan.** Theaw grete flopper-meawtht gobslotch, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1801) 9; For theawr't glentin ot tat flopper-meawth't gob-slotch, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1746) 67.

3. To fluster, hurry, bother.

s.Chs.[1] Oo)z huwnd tŭ aav· ur jobz dŭn i tahym iv aan·ibdi wŭ`nŭ flŭp·ŭr ŭr [Hoo's bound to have her jobs done i' time if annyb'dy wunna flupper her'].

4. *sb.* A flapping of wings; *fig.* a fluster, hurry, ferment.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy·v aad· ŭ fahyn flup·ur tŭ gy'et dhŭ din·ŭr dŭn i tahym [Ah've had a fine flupper to get the dinner done i' time]. **Lei.**[1] A wur all of a flopper, loike.

5. A young duck just able to fly. Nhp.[1] Cf. **flapper**, *sb.* **2.**

6. An under-petticoat; also in *comp.* **Floppervan.** See **Flapper**, *sb.* **3.**

Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436; When I strak'd dru tha county prisen Tha chaps had floppers on like his'n, HARE *Brither Jan* (1863) 8, ed. 1887. **Cor.** THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[1,2]

FLOPPER-DASH, *sb.* Lan. [flo·pə-daʃ.] A term of abuse.

Theaw looks weel wawkin that owd flopperdash cawt, STATON *Loominary*, 62.

FLOPPERTY, *adj.* Hrf. Wil. Also written **floppetty** Wil.[1] [flo·pəti.] **1.** Limp. Hrf.[2] **2.** Untidy, slatternly. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1]

FLOPS, *v.* Dev. With *about*: of a liquid: to roll, shake about in a closed vessel. Cf. **flox**, *v.*

A partly full cask would be flopsin about, *Reports Provinc.* (1897) s.v. Flox.

FLOPSIDOL, *sb.* Not. An untidily-dressed woman, a slattern.

s.Not. Well, you are a flopsidol! I'd be ashamed to come outside (J.P.K.).

FLORA, *sb.* Cor. **1.** In *comp.* **Flora-day**, an incorrect term, due to popular etymology, for *Furry-day*; see **Furry.** Cf. **faddy, flurry-day.**

The 8th of May is at Helstone given up to pleasure, and is known as Flora-day, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 230; Helston Furry or Flora Day, HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 650; **Cor.**[1,2]

2. The peculiar tune used to accompany the dance on Furry-day. Cor.[1] (s.v. Faddy).

3. In phr. *to look like Flora in distress*, having the hair dishevelled. Cor.[1]

FLORAN, *sb.* Cor.[2] Very fine tin-stuff.

FLORCH, *v.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To spread the mouth from affectation; to display dress or finery. Cf. **flouch**.

FLORE, *v.* Sc. [flōr.] To strut about as if vain of one's dress. Cai.[1] See **Flourish**, *v.*

Hence (1) **Flory**, (*a*) *adj.* vain, showy, conceited; (*b*) *sb.* an empty-headed, vain fellow; (2) **Flory-heckles**, *sb.*, see **Flory** (*b*).

(1, *a*) Sc. The words, 'flory conceited chap'—'hafflins gentle,' and at length the still more alarming epithet of 'spy,' begun to be buzzed about, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii; A florie fool (Jam.). (*b*) Sc. S—l . . . is never in his element but when he gives that the lie, being a pedantic foolish flory, *Player's Scourge* (1757) 4 (Jam.). (2) Lth. (Jam.)

FLORENCE, *v.* Nhp.[1] To go about untidily, slovenly dressed. Cf. **Amy Florence**.

How she goes florencing about. Now nearly *obs.* (s.v. Amy Florence).

FLORENTINE, *sb.* Sc. Bdf. A kind of pasty or pie.

Sc. A florentine (an excellent old Scottish dish composed of veal), Ramsay *Remin.* (1870) 126; Properly meat baked in a plate with a cover of paste (Jam.); When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c. are baken in a dish it is called a Florentine, and when in a raised crust, a pie, *Receipts in Cookery* (*ib.*). Fif. Florentines, and pies, and tarts, Rang'd here and there in sindry parts, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 99. Ayr. I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a gigot o' mutton . . . and a Florentine pie, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxvii. Bdf. At Potton and the places adjacent it was customary some sixty years ago (1831) to place on the table at Christmas entertainments the 'Apple Florentine,' a palatable confection of which the whole of the guests invariably partook. . . . This Florentine consisted of an immensely large dish of pewter, or such-like metal, filled with 'good baking apples,' sugar and lemon to the brim; with a roll of rich paste as a covering—pie fashion. When baked, before serving up, the upper crust or lid was taken off and divided into sizeable triangular portions, which were again arranged round the dish in order, by way of garnish, and to complete the mess, a full quart of well-spiced ale was poured in, hissing hot, Hone *Year Bk.* (ed. 1841) col. 1596. [A huge grouse pie and a fine Florentine, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Witches' Frolic.*]

[A receipt for making a Florentine may be found in *A True Gentleman's Delight* (1676) 98 (Nares).]

FLORESH, FLORRISH, see **Flosh, Flourish**, *v.*

FLORRY, *sb.* Chs. A spree, frolic.

s.Chs. Yoa'd bey dhŭ sau'rt ŭ mon tŭ kùm tóo, iv aan'ihdi waan'tid goa' of on ŭ bit ŭv ŭ flor'i [Yo'd bey the sort o' mon to come too, if anyb'dy wanted go off on a bit of a florry] (T.D.).

FLORTE, see **Flite**, *v.*

FLOS, *sb.* Yks. [flos.] A giddy, impudent female.

w.Yks.[5] Nah then flos! where's tuh swinging tul?

Hence **Flossy**, (1) *adj.* giddy, impudent; (2) *sb.* a slattern.

(1) w.Yks.[5] What a flossy dolly shoo is. (2) w.Yks.[1]

FLOSCHE, see **Flash**, *sb.*, **Flosh**.

FLOSH, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **flosche** w.Yks.; and in forms **floos** Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **floose** Not.[3]; **floresh** Hmp.; **flouch** Sus.; **flouse** w.Yks.[2] Shr. Hmp.[1] Dor.; **floush** Brks. Sus.[12] Hmp.[1]; **flowse** Shr. Wil.[1] Dor.; **vlosh** Dev.[1] [floʃ, flūs, fleus.]

1. *v.* To splash, dabble, plunge about in bathing.

w.Yks.[2] Shr. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 249. Hmp. Said of children, or ducks, splashing in the water (J.R.W.); 'Mind it doesn't floush over.' To have a bath, esp. with the idea of vigorous action, splashing, &c. (W.H.E.); (H.E.); Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Water is said to be 'flowsing down' when rushing very strongly through a mill hatch. A horse likes to 'flowse about' in a pond. Dor. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 249. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

Hence (1) **Floshing**, *sb.* a splashing, a spill of water; (2) **Floshy**, *adj.* partially liquid, sloppy.

(1) Cor. To wash his hands and save the floshing, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 45. (2) Cor.[3] Roads when the mud is very thin and splashes easily are 'floshy.' A jelly that has not set is 'floshy.'

2. To dip anything up and down in water, to rinse, douche; to agitate or splash water.

Not.[3] To douche with cold water. Shr. To splash a bathing companion with water, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 249. Brks. Of washing something, 'Just floush it up and down' (W.H.E.). Hmp. Of water on the floor of a bedroom, 'I expect he floushed it over out of his bath' (*ib.*). Wil.[1] You 'flowse' the water over you in a bath. Dor. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 249. Dev.[1] A witherly up with his voot and yand over the tea-kittle and flosh'd out all the watter, 4; And vlosh'd the water over Dame, *ib.* 7. Cor.[1] Don't flosh the water on the floor; Cor.[2]; Cor.[3] To shake water in a vessel.

3. With *out*: to dash out, put out violently.

w.Dor. Floshed out the candle, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). n.Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436.

4. *sb.* The act of splashing; a douche, bath, a violent plunging in water.

Hmp. The sea is a proper place to have a floush in. I expect you enjoyed your floush (W.H.E.). Cor. Don't go and make a flosh, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22.

5. A flush, stream of water. Cf. **flush**, *sb.*[2] 8.

Wil.[1] The rush of water through a hatch. Cor. A 'flosh' of water from some unknown source, Burrow *'Mongst Mines*, 9.

6. *Comp.* **Floush-hole**, a hole which receives the waste water from a mill, into which it flows with great violence. Sus.[12], Hmp.[1] Cf. **flush**, *sb.*[2] 12.

7. A sluice.

Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] Wil.[1] Occ. applied to the narrow-walled channel between the hatch-gate and the pool below.

8. *pl.* The meeting of the tides. Sus. (S.P.H.)

9. A peculiar creeping sensation as of some fluid passing over the surface of the body; *gen.* in phr. *to have floshes.*

Cor.[3] The creeping sensation with alternate heat and cold frequently resulting from a cold. w Cor. (M.A.C.)

Hence **Floshy**, *adj.* having the sensation of 'floshes.'

Cor.[3] I'm feeling all floshy-like.

FLOSH, see **Flash**, *sb.*[1]

FLOSHAN, *sb.* Gall. (Jam.) Also written **floshin**. A puddle of water. See **Flash**, *sb.*[1]

FLOSK, *sb.* Sc. The cuttle-fish, sea-sleeve, or anker-fish, *Sepia loligo.*

Bch. Arbuthnot *Peterhead*, 28 (Jam.).

FLOSS, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **flous-** n.Yks.[1] [flos.] 1. The common rush, *Juncus communis.*

Sh.I. When hay or any light bulky substance is to be carried, 'maiseys' are used, which are made of ropes prepared from floss or rushes, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 180, ed. 1891; (*Coll.* L.L.B.) S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (Jam.) Cai.[1] Rushes prepared for making 'sma' simmons.' The rushes are beaten when freshly cut, and the pith is shaken out.

Hence **Flossie-cape**, *sb.* a cap made of rushes.

Sh.I. Heich an' dwimishin' awa to a sma trointie at da tap like a flossiecape, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 89.

2. The leaves of the red canary-grass, *Philaris canariensis.*

Or.I. Of which bands are made for threading cassies (Jam.).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Floss-docken**, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* n.Yks.[12]; (2) **-seave**, the cotton-grass, *Eriophorum polystachion* and other species. *ib.*

FLOSS, see **Flooze**.

FLOT, *v.* n.Lin.[1] [flot.] Of a horse: to fidget.

She'd be a good little mare if she didn't flot soä at startin'.

[The same word as lit. E. *float* (older *flote*), used of unsteady motion.]

FLOT, see **Float**, *sb.*[12]

FLOTCH, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. 1. *sb.* A big, fat, dirty person; applied chiefly to women, implying also tawdriness and ungracefulness. Rxb. (Jam.)

2. *v.* To move in an awkward, ungainly manner; to hobble along from side to side.

Per. (G.W.) Rxb. See till her gaun flotchin' away there (Jam.).

FLOTCH, *v.*[2] Abd. (Jam.) To weep, sob.

FLOTE, see **Flite**, *v.*, **Float**, *sb.*[1], **Floit**.

FLOTHER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in form **vlother** ne.Lan.[1] Sus.[1] w.Cy. [flo·ðə(r).] 1. *sb.* Incoherent talk, nonsense; 'brag.'

ne.Lan.[1], Lei.[1] Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Som. Tom Gool war shower to be a tâkin vlother vast awâ, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 164. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. n.Dev. Why did 'a . . . bother Me wi' 'es tutties an' es vlother, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 82.

Hence (1) **Flotherin**, *ppl. adj.* of speech: flowery, grandiloquent; (2) **Flothery**, (*a*) *adj.* nonsensical, idle; (*b*) *sb.* nonsense, foolish talk.

(1) **Chs.** Thuse foine flothrin diskripshuns ith Stopport pappers, *Stockport Monthly Mag.* (1840) in *Chs. N. & Q.* No. 597, I. 173. (2, *a*) **War.**[2] Flothery talk. (*b*) *ib.* A lot of flothery.

2. Tawdry finery. **Lei.**[1]

Hence **Flothery**, *adj.* tawdry, showy.

Nhb.[1] He's fat an' flothery. **Lakel.**[2], **w.Yks.**[2] **Lei.**[1] Shay wur that flothery shay wur foo'ced to flit. **Nbp.**[1]

3. Foam, froth, lather, esp. in phr. *all in a flother*; also used *fig.*

Hmp. A man said of an animal that was foaming at the mouth that it was 'all in a flother.' Only once heard (W.H.E.); 'All in a flother,' flustered, agitated, HOLLOWAY.

4. *v.* To fluster, agitate, bother.

Sus. De fellers wur so vlothered dey thaut as de hull hed hatched de egg, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433; **Sus.**[1] I was so vlothered I did'nt knaw what to be at.

5. With *about*: to hang loosely and disorderly.

Nhp.[1] Flowers that lie straggling on the ground, or trees that require pruning and nailing, are said to hang flothering about; the word is equally applicable to slovenly and tawdrily dressed females.

FLOTHER, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Cum. Stf. [flo·ðər.] **1.** A boggy place, swamp.

Nhb. Boggy places, liable to overflow in wet seasons. Very common in field-names and found in some place-names, as Robinson Flothers, near Henshaw (R.O.H.). **Cum.**[1]

2. *Obs.* A heavy dew lying almost in pools upon the grass.

Stf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 26.

FLOTT, see Float, *sb.*[1]

FLOTTER, *v. Obs.* Sc. **1.** To float.

Mony was the feather bed That flotter'd on the faem, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 160.

2. To wet, splash.

Fif. The flotter't table maist was steepit Wi' claret dubs that drapt and dreepit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 23.

[**2.** With flottyrit berd of teris all beweip, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 11.]

FLOU, FLOUAN, see Flow, *sb.*[1], *v.*, *adj.*[1], **Flowan.**

FLOUCH, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] [flāʧ.] An awkward mouth, esp. in phr. *to set one's flouch*, to make grimaces. Cf. florch.

Art ta settin' thy flouch agean?

FLOUCH, FLOUCHT, FLOUCHTER, see Flosh, **Flaught**, *sb.*[12], **Flaughter**, *v.*[2]

FLOUD, *adj.* Dur. Tempestuous. Cf. flowed.

Dur.[1] A floud day. **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.)

FLOUGE, *v.* **Cor.**[3] To deluge with water. Cf. flosh, *v.*

FLOUGH, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. Shr. Also written **fluff** Chs.[1] Shr.[1] [fluf.] **1.** *sb.* A flea. Cf. fleck, *sb.*[2], fleff.

Chs.[123] **Shr.**[1] *Gen.* heard in *pl.* form fluffs.

2. *v.* To free from fleas, as dogs and cats do. Cf. flea, *v.*

Shr.[1] The dog's fluffin' 'imself.

FLOUGH, FLOUGHT, see Flow, *adj.*[1], **Flaught**, *sb.*[1]

FLOUNCE, *sb.* Dor. A flying stroke. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

FLOUNCE, *v.* Yks. Lin. [flāns, Lin. flūns.] To thrash, beat, flog.

w.Yks. Ail flāns ðai dʒakit, jə juŋ raskl (J.W.).

Hence **Flouncing**, *sb.* a flogging, thrashing.

s.Lin. Do you wänt me to gi'e you a good flouncing? You'd mind or I s'l wärm y'r jacket for you (T.H.R.).

FLOUNDAB, *sb.* Suf. The flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus.*

Suf. (HALL.) **e.Suf.** In common use on the coast (F.H.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

FLOUNDERED, *pp.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.[1] Affrighted.

FLOUNDERS, *sb. pl.* Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] [fleu·ndəz.] Small insects found in the livers of rotten sheep. See **Fluke**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

FLOUNGE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The act of plunging, floundering in mire or water.

Rnf. Alangst the dam the bodie stoitet Wi' staucherin' flounge, A. WILSON *Poems* (1790) 93 (JAM.).

[Now stoans and fyrebrands flundge owt, STANYHURST *Aeneis* (1583), ed. Arber, 22.]

FLOUNT, FLOUNTER see **Flaunt, Flunter.**

FLOUR, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **flaar** w.Yks.; **fleaur, fleawr** Lan.; **flooer** Sc. [flūr, w.Yks. flaə(r), Lan. fleə(r), s Cy. fleuə(r).] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Flour-balls**, a kind of potato; (2) **-bread**, wheaten bread; (3) **-cake**, a cake made of dough; (4) **-head**, a term of abuse, a stupid, 'pudding-headed' person; (5) **-meat**, food made with flour; bread, pastry; (6) **-milk**, porridge made of wheaten flour, milk, and sugar; (7) **-poke**, a flour-sack; (8) **-tin**, very fine tin-stuff; see **Floran**; (9) **-vittals**, pastry.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Sh.I** Ta sit ower a irn foo o' flooer braed, 'at's eneugh ta scooder ane, *Sh. News* (July 16, 1898). **Abd.** It was happy for the poor that flour that year was cheap, for the poorer sort did at that time (1782) use flour-bread, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 322 (JAM.). **Fif.** Women . . . must have Their flour bread and their tea, TAYLOR *Minstrelsy* (1811) 18, ed. 1870. (3) **Lan.** Noine as graceless lads as ever yowd at a fleawr cake, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 41. **Chs.**[1] It is made from a small piece of ordinary bread dough rolled to the size of a plate, and about an inch thick, and then baked on both sides. (4) **w.Yks.** Duz ta see, ye owd flaar-heead? *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); What are ta makkin thi din at, flaarheead? BICKERDIKE *Beacon Ann.* (1872) 21. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **Dev.**[3] (7) **Lan.** Ten shillin' wain't go far toard fillin' fleaur-pokes, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) iii; Dustud o'er wi' a fleaur poke, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) vii. (8) **Cor.**[2] (9) **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.), **Som.** (F.A.A.)

2. The meal of wheat as distinguished from the meal of oats, peas, &c. Sc. (JAM.)

3. *Obs.* Phr. *Flour of the Wake*, ashes from the bonfires lighted on the 29th of June; see below.

Nhb. About half a century ago on this night (29th June) they carried some kind of firebrands about the fields of their respective villages. They made encroachments on these occasions upon the Bonefires of the neighbouring towns, of which they took forcibly some of the ashes; this they called 'carrying off the Flower (probably the Flour) of the Wake,' BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 269.

FLOURICE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **fleerish** Abd.; **flourish** Frf. A piece of steel used with a flint-stone to kindle a match; a steel for striking fire from flint.

Abd. They cared not to carry fleerish and flint, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi; (JAM.) **Frf.** A flourish and a pipe, JAMIE *Emigrant's Family* (1853) 105.

FLOURISH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **florrish** ne.Lan.[1] **1.** *v.* To make a fine show, 'cut a dash.' Cf. flore, *v.*

Lnk. Ask Mrs. Bailie Munro for the leu' o' her new silver tea set to flourish on the occasion, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 65.

2. *sb.* A blossom. Also used *fig.*

Sc. In the early spring gowans and buttercups, and in the summer hawthorn-flourish, and other wilding favourites, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 29. **Ayr.** Raised into public life for a better purpose than to prey upon the leaves and flourishes of the commonwealth, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxiii. **Lnk.** The flourish on the tree that hings, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 121. **Edb.** The early flourishes of virtue and good nature, which every one observes so fairly budding in your greener years, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 36, ed. 1815. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Flourish'd**, *adj.* covered with blossom.

Sc. Her face was fair as dewdrops hing Upo' the flourish'd thorn, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 22.

[**1.** He looked forth at the window, shewing himself [*marg.* flourishing] through the lattice, BIBLE *Sng. Sol.* ii. 9; Florschyn, *Floreo*, *Prompt.* **2.** The borial blastis of the thre borouing dais of marche hed chaissit the fragrant flureise of euyrie frute tree far athourt the feildis, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 38.]

FLOURISH, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Light in carriage. HOLLOWAY. Cf. flowish.

FLOURY, *adj.* Lin. Cor. Also written **flouery** Cor.[1] [flū·ri, Cor. fleu·ri.] **1.** In *comp.* **Floury-milk**, hasty pudding. Cor.[12]

2. Of land, &c.: light and powdery.

sw.Lin.[1] The fallows are so floury.

FLOUS, see Floss.

FLOUSE, *v.* Gall. (Jam.) Also written **fluze**. [Not known to our correspondents.] To turn back the edge of a tool or the point of a nail. Cf. **fluz(z.**

Hence **Fluzed**, *ppl. adj.* blunted by having the edge or point turned back.

FLOUSE, FLOUSH, see **Flosh**.

FLOUSH, *adj.* Dor. [fleuʃ.] Flying, flouncing. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

FLOUT, *sb.*[1] Som. A boy's whistle. (Hall.)

[And many floute and lilting-horne, Chaucer *Hous F.* (c. 1384) 1223.]

FLOUT, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Lin. A drain, a watercourse.

One sewer in Scotterings at the ould flout shall be sufficiently diked, *Sewers Inquisition* (1583) 8, Nares (s.v.). **n.Lin.**[1]

FLOUT, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Brks. The polecat. Cf. **foumart**. *Gent. Mag.* (1784) 332, ed. Gomme.

FLOUT, *sb.*[4] War. [Not known to our correspondents.] A truss or bundle. (Hall.)

[Besyde my bed thou must goo And take up a floute of strowe, *Kyng & Hermyt* (c. 1550) 331 (N.E.D.).]

FLOUT, *v.* Cum. Yks. Der. Brks. Also in form **floot** Cum. [flūt, flāt, fleut.] To scold; to buffet, express anger by action.

Cum. Howiver I floot, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 3rd S. 78. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[2] When married folks are flontin. **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1]

Hence **Flouting**, *vbl. sb.* the act of scolding, a scolding.

Der. Wi' soft answers as turns away wrath, instead o' flouting better and rilin' o' him, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) viii.

FLOUT, FLOUTER, see **Flaught**, *sb.*[1], **Flaughter**, *v.*[2]

FLOW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Also written **floe** Sc. S. & Ork.[1]; **flou** Ant. Nhb.; **flowe** Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum.[1] 1. A bog, morass, watery swamp; a quicksand; also in *comp.* **Flow-bog, Flow-moss.**

Sc. He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's flow, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xviii; Upon wet brae-sides, peat-haggs and flow-mosses, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xii. **Sh.I.** If dey wirna a day apo' da flow dan he [it] wis nae man's bishaness, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** Ye'll stick in some flow, Or, ye'll melt in a thow, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 213. **Lnk.** There are other extensive mosses in this district commonly called flowes which it is not probable ever will or ever can be converted into arable lands, *Statist. Acc.* 328, 329 (Jam.). **Lth.** In this muir there is a small piece of water called the Flow, which also gives its name to a good part of the marshy grounds lying to the south and west of it, *ib.* X. 601. **Lth., Twd.** The term flow is applied to a low-lying piece of watery land, rough and benty, which has not been broken up. It is distinguished from a moss. Sportsmen generally expect to find grouse in such a place (Jam.). **Bwk.** The Lan'sea links are lang an' steep, The mermaids' floe baith braid an' deep, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 76. **Slk.** A push that soon gart him plew the flow with his nose, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Just where the weet comes frae the flowe, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 202. **Gall.** Had been roughly laid with bog-wood dug from the flowes, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlii. **N.I.**[1] Flow-bog, Flow-moss, a bog through which water has flowed, or in which it lodges. **Nhb.** Dandering o'er ferney knowes,... Springing o'er bogs an' flowes, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 8; **Nhb.**[1] A peat moss, a peat bog, generally large and straggling. 'Flow' in place-names occurs, as in Manside Flow. 'Between the hills are broad and flat morasses, called flow mosses,' Hodgson *Nhb.* pt. ii. I. 84. 'The bog overflows along the outlet or outlets, and that part of it which thus dips away from the bog proper is aptly called the flow of the bog,' Lebour *Geol. Nhb. and Dur.* (ed. 1886) 11. **Lakel.**[1] Wedholme Flowe, Solway Flowe. **Cum.** Peat moss or what is termed flow, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXI. 446; **Cum.**[1] An extensive and unsheltered peat bog; **Cum.**[2] **ne.Cum.** The only other use of the name now seems to be in the wild and lonely tracts of the mining fells in Alston Moor.

Hence (1) **Flow-peat**, (2) **-turf**, *sb.* the upper stratum of the peat-moss, the upper light and spongy peat or turf; (3) **Flowy**, *adj.* of peat: light, spongy.

(1) **Ant.** From being less soaked in moisture, and not sustaining the same pressure as the lower strata, is very light and spongy, so as to burn very rapidly and be of little value as fuel, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* C.) (2) **n.Ir.** *ib.*; (W.H.P.) (3) **Slk.** He gang down the gullots like a flowy peat, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 252, ed. 1866.

2. The sea; a basin, sound, or arm of the sea.

Sh.I. *Coll.* L.L.B.) **S.&Ork.**[1] A cant term. **Or.I.** Scalpa Flow is a sea basin amongst the Orkneys, Johnston *Gazetteer* (Jam. *Suppl.*).

[1. Norw. dial. *floe*, a pool of water in swampy ground; also, a swamp, 'moss' (Aasen).]

FLOW, *sb.*[2] Sc. [flū.] A jot, a particle; a small portion of anything in a state of dust, as meal, flour, &c. Cf. **flechan, flowan.**

n.Sc. (Jam.), **Bnff.**[1] **Frf.** Flow's but a handful, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 438. **e.Per.** The quantity of salt, meal, &c., which can be lifted between the tips of the thumb and first two fingers (W.A.C.). **Fif.** Coats meal-melvied, powther'd gay Wi' flows o' flour, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 69. **e.Fif.** It set fire to the flows o' lint that were stickin' a' ower the wheel, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Rnf.** I thought that the sound o' the happer Said tak hame a wee flow to your wife To help to be brose for the supper, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 75.

FLOW, *sb.*[3] Sc. A wooden instrument open at one side and turning round with the wind, placed on a chimney-top to prevent smoke. Lth. (Jam.)

FLOW, *v.* and *sb.*[4] Sc. Yks. Lin. Sus. [flou.]

1. *v.* In *comp.* **Flow-dike**, a dike along the banks of a stream or river; a small dike for carrying water.

Bnff. To change the course of water-runs, to construct flow-dikes and to make such leading drains as shall be judged proper, *Surv. Agric.* App. 31 (Jam.); **Bnff.**[1] To prevent it [the river] from overflowing its banks and flooding the fields that lie in its course.

2. Churning term, see below.

Lin. Cream is said to flow, when it swells in the churn, so as to prevent its being worked, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 328. **s.Lin.** Said of cream in the churn that does not readily come to butter (T.H.R.).

3. With *on*: to follow in rapid succession.

e.Yks. At a wedding in Holderness, as soon as the bride and bridegroom had left the house, and had the usual number of old shoes thrown after them, the young folks rushed forward, each bearing a tea-kettle of boiling water, which they poured down the front door-steps, that other marriages might soon follow, or, as one said, 'flow on,' *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 479.

4. *Pass.* With *in* or *on*: to be overtaken by the tide.

n.Yks.[2] They got flow'd on [they were surrounded on the rocks by the rising tide]. **Sus.**[1] You're too audacious daring on they sands; if you dòánt mind you'll be flown in, one of these days.

5. To exaggerate in relating anything. Cld. (Jam.)

6. *sb.* An exaggerated story. Cld. (Jam.)

FLOW, *adj.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **flou** Nhb.[1]; **flough** n.Cy. Cum.[2]; **flowe** Cum.[1] Of the weather: windy, boisterous, stormy; bleak, cold. Of persons: angry; also used *advb.*

n.Cy. A flow day (J.H.). **Nhb.** T'missus kens weel eneugh t' flow weather doesna seem her, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 56; **Nhb.**[1] What a flow neet! **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.** It's flough weather, Brockett *Gl.* (1846); **Cum.**[12] **Wm.** T'wind blows flow of o' t'fells. He looks varra flow, summats gian wrang again (B.K.). **ne.Lan.**[1]

FLOW, *adj.*[2] n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **flough** Cum.[2]; **flowe** Cum.[1] Skittish, as a young horse; untractable. Cf. **flowed.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Cum.**[1] Our filly's varra flowe yet; **Cum.**[2] Applied also in the case of a person, to wild and reckless expenditure. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

[Cogn. w. Swiss dial. *flück*, 'scheu, von Pferden, die leicht sich losreissen wollen' (*Idiotikon*); cp. MHG. *ein fluck gaul*, a restive horse (Lexer).]

FLOWAN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. 1. A small portion of anything in a state of dust, as meal, flour, flax. See **Flow**, *sb.*[2] Cf. **flechan.**

Sc. (G.W.) **Bnff.**[1] The gueede wife ga' him a drink o' hame-brown ale wee a flowan o' mehl [meal] on't. 'Will ye need muckle meal to mack oot the pothitch?' 'Jist a flowan.' **N.I.**[1] The light clinging dust in a flax-scutching mill; small fragments of the flax stem. **Ant.** Light material-like threads or hair with dust attached, blowing about especially through a house that is not regularly dusted, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. The bog-cotton, *Eriophorum*. Ant., Dwn. (B. & H.)

FLOWED, *adj. Obs.* n.Yks.[3] Unsettled, crazy. See **Flow**, *adj.*[2]

FLOWER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **flooe-** Ayr.; **flooer** Sc.; **floor** e.An. (Hall.)

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Flower-bank**, a bank of earth; see below; (2) **-basket**, an arrangement for growing flowers

in; see below; (3) **-knot** or **-knat**, a flower-bed, flower-plot; (4) **-plant**, a flowering garden-plant or house-plant; (5) **-plot**, a nosegay; (6) **-tree**, see **-plant**.

(1) Hrt. Some earth that lies next the hedge, thrown over the roots with a spade, as soon as the hedge is riddered or prepared for it, so that with the original or first raised flower-bank, the whole rise of earth is not above a foot or eighteen inches from the common level of the ground. Now these flower-banks are generally made to inground hedges or fences or to those hedges that lie next to narrow lanes, which are not wide enough to allow a ditch, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. e.An. A bank with a ditch and the same on both sides (Hall.). [The ditches will be filled up, so as to form what are called floor banks, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XLIII. 586.] (2) Edb. Flower baskets, brakes, some aught or nine, Wi' beds an' allies, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 90; Flower or rose baskets, is a circle cut out of a green platt of any size, and the edge put round with inverted willows along with a honey suckle, when all grow together, and forms a handsome basket work; the centre is planted with roses closely pegged down, and in the season when they blow, you have a beautiful basket full of roses, *ib. note.* (3) Sc. (A.W.) s.Chs.[1] Dhù dey·ŭr ün got·n aayt ŭn paadh·ŭrd an'l oa·r mi flaaw·ŭr-not·s [The deer han gotten aït an' pathered all o'er my flower-knots]. War.[3] ne.Wor. I likes to see a flower-knot in the middle o' the lawn (J.W.P.). se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] Dor.[1] A tutty miade o' lots O' blossoms vrom her flower-nots, 133. Som. The thunderstorm have a-beat about the flower-knot shameful, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 23; The visitors loitered a moment on the garden path to look at the flower-knot, *ib. Tryphena* (1895) 32. n.Dev. But they've a-strubb'd vlower-knats an' heaths, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 64. (4) n.Lin.[1] I ax'd him if he could seä flooer-plants i' winda', an' he said, 'Noä,' soä I expect he hesn't reight ewse o' his ees yit. (5) Glo.[1] (6) n.Lin.[1]

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: **Flower-of-the-Axe**, the acrid lobelia, *Lobelia urens.*

Dev. The name given by the country-people about Axminster to this rare plant, which grows on Kilmington Common (B. & H.).

3. Phr. (1) *to get the flower of*, to get the better of; (2) *in flower* (used of a crab), see below; (3) *to do anything like a flower*, to do anything easily and well or without difficulty.

(1) e.Suf. You've wholly got the flower of me. Very common (F.H.). (2) n.Yks. A crab is said to be in flower and unfit to eat, when it has cast its shell and is soft (I.W.). (3) s.Wor. I could jump a fi-bar gaate like a flower (H K.).

4. A bunch of flowers, nosegay.

Sc. *Scotic.* (1787) 37. N.I.[1], w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

5. *pl.* The paste ornaments on the crust of a raised pie. n.Lin.[1] **6.** The piece of iron which fastens a vice to a table or bench. w.Yks.[2] **7.** *Obs.* An edge-tool used in cleaning laths. Rxb. (Jam.)

8. *v.* To embroider flowers and other patterns on muslin.

Ayr. Ye tell me ye can flooer, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 131; She sat near him, flowering her web, *ib.* 134. Lnk. Though she was flowerin', she flang by her faderils, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 88.

Hence (1) **Flowerer**, *sb.* one who 'flowers'; (2) **Flowering**, *vbl. sb.* the act of working flowers on muslin.

(1) Rnf. There was darners and clippers, and flowerers, Wi' bleachers fu' trig frae the braes, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 5. Ayr. The flooeers cuist their wabs in the fire, the weavers brak their lumes, and the haill toon gaed daft thegither, Service *Notandums* (1890) 67. (2) Ayr. Her only means of support was 'flowering,' that is, sewing patterns on muslin, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 87; She made her leeving by seamstress-wark and floowring lawn, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vii.

9. Of oak-wood: to become marked, grained.

s.Not. Look 'ow nyst this oak table's flowered (J.P.K.).

Hence **Flowering**, *sb.* the markings of oak wood. (*ib.*)

10. *Obs.* Of beer: to froth.

Hrt. If a little wheat bran is boiled in our ordinary beer it will cause it to mantle or flower in the cup, when it is poured out, Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 32.

11. To turn curves on a sheet-iron table. w.Yks. (J.P.)

[**10.** To flower, as ale dothe in a cuppe. This yerbe floureth fresshly, but this ale floureth better in a good drinkers eye, Palsgr. (1530).]

FLOWER'D, *ppl. adj.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also written flour'd. Of sheep: scabby, having lost their wool.

[Cp. OFr. *fleurs*, 'scorbut, érésipèle' (La Curne).]

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, *sb.* Yks. Also in form flowery-. The fleur-de-lys, *Iris Pseudacorus.*

w.Yks. (S.K.C.), w.Yks.[2]

[The lilly, lady of the flowring field, The flowre-deluce, her lovely paramoure, Spenser *F. Q.* (1590) bk. II. vi. 16.]

FLOWERER, *sb.* Stf.[1] A painter of coarse pots.

FLOWERIE, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also in form fleurie. [Not known to our correspondents.] A name given to the ace of spades, from the ornaments which formerly appeared on this card.

FLOWERING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Chs. Lin. Wal. Glo. **1.** *sb.* The paste ornaments on the crust of a raised pie. n.Lin.[1]

2. *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Flowering-box**, the red whortleberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*; (2) **-Sunday**, Mid-Lent or Palm Sunday, on which day the graves are decked with flowers.

(1) Chs.[1] (2) s.Wal. The graves are cleaned and decked on that day with the choicest flowers that can be procured; where flowers are not numerous, the deficiency is supplied by evergreens, and the laurel leaves are often ornamented with gilt leaf, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 353. Glo. (S.S.B.)

FLOWERY, *adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also written flowry n.Cy. **1.** In *comp.* **Flowery-docken**, the plant perennial goosefoot, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus.* Nhb.[1]

2. *Obs.* Florid, handsome, fair, of good complexion.

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); Bailey (1721).

FLOWFF, see **Flaff**.

FLOWING, *ppl. adj.* Wil. In *comp.* **Flowing-meadow**, a lowland meadow watered from a river; a meadow laid up in ridges with water-carriers on each ridge and drains between. Cf. **floating-meadow**, s.v. **Float**, *v.* **13.** (3).

Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) s.v. Watered; The first kind is called in Wiltshire 'catchwork-meadows,' and the latter flowing-meadows, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 195; Wil.[1]

FLOWISH, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Light in carriage; immodest. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] [A flowish woman (K.).]

FLOWK, *v. Obs.* Nhp.[1] To flap, droop; to fall over the face, like the brim of an old hat.

FLOWN, see **Flig**, *v.*[1]

FLOWNIE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) [flū·ni.] **1.** *sb.* A small portion of any volatile substance, as of meat thrown on a draught of water. Ags.

2. *adj.* Light, downy; *fig.* of the mind: trifling, without substance.

Lnk. Applied to soft objects which are easily compressed, such as wool, feathers, &c.

FLOWP, see **Flaup**, *sb.*[1]

FLOWS, *sb. pl.* Nhb.[1] Also written **flous**. Floats, applied to the cluster of corks which support the 'bosom' of a salmon-net.

[*j rele vocatum* wade *et j* flowe, *Accts. Abingdon Abbey* (1388), ed. Camden, 57.]

FLOWSE, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Glo. Also in form flowsing Glo.[1 2] Flowing, flaunting. Glo.[1 2]

Hence **Flowsy**, *sb.* a slattern. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

FLOWSE, FLOWT, see **Flosh, Flaught**, *sb.*[1]

FLOWTER, FLOWTHER, see **Flaughter**, *v.*[2], **Flutter**.

FLOX, *sb.* Dev.[4] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

FLOX, *v.* Dev. Cor. [floks.] **1.** To agitate or shake a liquid in a closed vessel. Cor.[1 2] Cf. **flops**, *v.*

2. Of a liquid: to roll, shake about in a closed vessel; sometimes with *about.*

Dev. My servant was rolling in a barrel of petroleum, which was not as full as it ought to have been. I asked how he knew it was not full. 'I can tell by the w[e]ight of 'un, sir, and the way the oil do keep floxin[g] about,' *Reports Provinc.* (1897). Cor. Better be full than flox, *T. Towser* (1873) 103.

FLOX, see **Flock**, *sb.*[1]

FLOZEN, *v.* Bnff.[1] **1.** To cause to swell; to become swollen; *gen.* with *up.*

His face is a' flozent [or flozent up] wee the rain an' the ween beatin' intil't. The drink's beginn' 't'gar 'im flozen [or flozen-up].

Hence **Flozent** or **Flozent-up**, *ppl. adj.* fat and flabby.

She's a muckle flozent-up [or flozent] dehm.

2. Phr. *to be flozent up in*, to become excessively fond of.

The bairn's unco sair flozent-up in's father.

FLUB, see **Flob**, *v.*[1]

FLUBBER-HOLE, *sb.* Bdf. The window of a dove-cote. (J.W.B.)

FLUBSY-FACED, *adj.* n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks.[1] Plump or full in the face.

FLUCHAN, **FLUCHEN**, see **Flechan**, **Flig**, *v.*[1]

FLUCHRA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **flucker**; **flughra** (Jam.); **flukkra**. Snow in broad flakes. Also *attrib.* in *comp.* **Flukkra-snow**.

A air o' licht smoor, or saft flucker, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 71; As white as da flukkra snow, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 5; S. & Ork.[1]

Hence (1) **Fluckera**, *sb.* a white speckled hen; (2) **Fluckerid** or **Fluckrit**, *adj.* speckled as if with snowflakes.

(1) See doo my cup an' plaeter. Dat's fluckera's wark! *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898); (K.I.) (2) Da cock fled i' da butt window, an' da muckle fluckerid hen apo' da table, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898); (K.I.)

FLUCHT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **flught** (Jam.); and in forms **flocht** Bnff.[1]; **flughter** Cld. (Jam.) [fluχt, floχt.] 1. *v.* To throw into a state of agitation; to flutter, frighten; to make a great show.

Bnff.[1] He cam in wee a fause-face on, an' fluchtit the bairn. Rnf. (Jam.)

2. To flirt. Rnf. (Jam.) 3. *sb.* A bustling, bouncing, or gaudy person; a flirt. Cld. (Jam.)

FLUCING, *prp. Obs.* Nhp.[1] Warming the feet and legs, by means of an earthen pot filled with hot embers and placed under the petticoats. Cf. **dick-pot**.

FLUCK, *sb.* Ess. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [flʉk.] A gruel made of flour and water, sometimes with the addition of a little butter. Also called **Fluck-mess**. (W.W.S.)

FLUCK, see **Flick**, *sb.*[3], **Fluke**, *sb.*[1]

FLUCKADRIFT, *sb.* Sh.I. A haste, hurry. S. & Ork.[1]

FLUCKER, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **fleucker** Nhb.[1]; **fluiker**. [flu·kər, fliu·kər.] A flat-fish, esp. the flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus*. Cf. **fluke**, *sb.*[1]

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. 'It's a fluiker!' ki Dick; 'No,' ki Mat, 'it's owre big,' *N. Minstrel* (1806) pt. ii. 63; 'Twas neither flucker, whale, nor king, Oliver *Sngs.* (1824) 7; Nhb.[1]

FLUCKER, **FLUCKS**, see **Fluchra**, **Flux**.

FLUDDER, **FLUDE**, see **Flodder**, *v.*, **Flutter**, **Flood**.

FLUDERS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. [flʉ·dəz.] Worms which sometimes infest the livers of sheep, when 'coathed' (q.v.).

Wise *New Forest* (1883) 282; Hmp.[1] Called also flooks and flounders.

FLUE, *sb.*[1] Der. Lin. Lei. War. Glo. Oxf. e.An. I.W. Cor. Written **flew** e.An.[1] [flū, fliu.] 1. Soft feathery dust or down; fluff, esp. the soft dust or sweepings accumulated in a bedroom. Cf. **floose**.

nw.Der.[1], Lin. (W.W.S.), Lei.[1], War.[3] Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); (S.S.B.) Oxf. (G.O.), e.An.[12] Cmb.[1] And when you sweep, you leave the flue in all the corners of the room. e.Suf. (F.H.), I.W.[2]

2. A coat of manure spread over land.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

[1. The flue of a rabbet, *Cuniculi vellus*, Coles (1679).]

FLUE, *sb.*[2] e.An. [flū.] The coping of a gable or end wall of a house.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Grose (1790); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

FLUE, *sb.*[3] Midl. Shr. Also written **flew** Midl. [flū.] A farrier's lancet or 'fleam' for bleeding cattle. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Shr.[1] Always used in *pl.* form. The 'flues' consist of several lancets, varying in size, which close into a 'haft' like the blades of a pocket-knife; Shr.[2]

FLUE, *adj.*[1] n.Cy. Also Hrf. Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also written **fleu** n.Cy.; **flew** n.Cy. Brks. Ken. Sur. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **vlew** Brks.[1] [flū, fliu.] Delicate, weak, sickly; thin, in poor condition.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] Ken. She looks quite flew. Very common, c. 1830 (C.B.); (H.W.); Ken.[1] In e.Ken. it is more commonly applied to persons than to animals; Ken.[2] Sus. Dis here man aldo he wur pore an flue he wur ingenurious, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; (M.B.-S.); A delicate girl is said to be very flue, *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 180; Sus.[1] A flue horse is one which always looks thin, and will not carry flesh; Sus.[2] Hmp. J.R.W.); Hmp.[1]

Hence (1) **Flewy** or **Fluey**, *adj.* (*a*) of a horse: troubled with looseness; (*b*) weak, sickly, delicate, tender; (2) **Fluish**, *adj.* (*a*) see **Fluey** (*b*); (*b*) weak of mind; applied to a woman; (*c*) light in morals.

(1, *a*) Wil.[1] He's what we calls a flewy 'oss, can't kip nothing in 'im. n.Wil. (W.C.P.) (*b*) Sur. My old master was so flewey! *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 83; Sur.[1] Never heard applied except to animals. Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.[1] (2, *a*) n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); N.Cy.[2] (*b*) Hrf.[2] (*c*) n.Cy. (Hall.)

[OFr. *flou*, délicat, en parlant des choses; doux, en parlant des personnes (La Curne); cp. Wallon *flâw*, faible, qui manque de force, de vigueur (Remacle); Bremen dial. *flau*, 'kraftlos, ohnmächtig' (*Wtb.*).]

FLUE, *adj.*[2] Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Bdf. e.An. Dor. Som. Written **flew** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[123] se.Wor.[1] Dor. [flū, fliu.] Shallow; open, wide, expansive. Also used *advb.*

Lei.[1] Your bonnet is too flew. 'A flew dish,' one with wide, spreading sides. Nhp.[1] The dish is so flew, if you don't mind, you'll flop it over. 'Your bonnet sits very flew,' i.e. the poke is very open and wide-spreading. War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[12]; War.[3] You have made this waistcoat too flew [too open at the front]. Bdf. *Gen.* applied to a very open bonnet or to a shallow vessel becoming wide at top. 'This earthen pan is too flue for your use.' The quality of widening excessively, and so becoming extremely extended, seems therefore to be designated by this word (J.W.B.); Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 133. e.An.[1], Dor. (H.E.), Som. (Hall.)

Hence **Flewed**, *adj.* of a hoop: made larger on one side than on the other, so that it may fit the taper shape of a cask. se.Wor.[1]

[Flew or scholde, as vessell or oþer lyke, *bassus*, *Prompt.*]

FLUE-FULL, *adj. Obs.* Yks. Brimful, overflowing.

Yks. (Hall.) w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[14]

FLUELLEN, *sb.* Wal. The common speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*. (B. & H.)

[In Welch it (Speedwell) is called Fluellen, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 629. Wel. *llysiau Llywelyn*, speedwell, lit. Llewellyn's herbs.]

FLUENCE, *sb.* Lon. Affluence.

And oftentimes we're in fluence, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 50.

FLUENT, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [flu ənt.] Liberal.

Often with some defining words, as flóo·ünt i gy'iv·in [fluent i' givin'].

Hence **Fluently**, *adv.* liberally.

Wi aan·)ü aad· büch·nrz mee·t für ü fau·rtnit; bŭ dhen it)s kau·zd mi tŭ yóoz mi egz ev·ŭr sŭ flóo·üntli [We hanna had butchers' meat for a fortnit; bu' then it's caused me to use my eggs ever so fluently].

FLUE-SALT, *sb.* Chs.[1] Salt-making term: the waste salt found on the flues where the lumps are dried.

FLUFF, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **floff** Cum.[1]; **vluff** Brks.[1] [fluf, flʉf, Cum. flof.] 1. *sb.* Down, small pieces of fur, feather, &c.; light feathery particles or downy substance.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb.[1] The down from the wool of cloth. e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] There's a lot of fluff in one of the cupboard corners—pray thee clean it out. w.Yks. (J.T.); w.Yks.[23] Chs.[1] The particles of cotton which come off new cloth. Aw never seed sitch towels i' my loife. Aw've wiped these glasses twenty toimes, and aw'll be hanged if they anna aw covered wi' fluff. s.Chs.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.), Hmp.[1], Cor.[3]

Hence **Fluffy**, *adj.* downy, covered with soft feathers or light particles. Also used *fig.*

Nhb.[1] Cum. Girt white floffy waves coh flcean ower us, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 50. n.Yks.[12], s.Chs.[1] Brks.[1] Yer kwut be all vluffy, let I gi'n a brush. Cor.[3]

2. *Comp.* **Fluff-weed**, the velvet dock, *Verbascum Thapsus*. Nrf. (B. & H.)

3. A feather.

n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] When used of a feather it, in a strict sense, has to do with the membraneous part.

4. The down of a peach, &c.

Nrf., Ken., Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Ken. Grose (1790).

5. The lightest of chaff. Cum.[1]

Hence (1) **Fluffment**, *sb.*, *fig.* light, loose talk or material; (2) **Fluffy**, *adj.* (*a*) chaffy, of very light substance, applied

esp. to any powdery substance; (*b*) light, spongy; (*c*) *fig.* superficial, shallow.

(1) **Cum.**[1] (2, *a*) **Lnk.** Applied to any powdery substance that can be easily put in motion or blown away; as to ashes, hair-powder, meal, &c. (Jam.) **Nhb.**[1] Used to describe the character of any very light material, such as flour, that rises in the air at a light blow. (*b*) **w.Yks.** What's two pund o' eake when its leet an' fluffy? *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 33. (*c*) **War.**[3] 'He's a fluffy person,' i. e. he is pretentious but shallow—very inaccurate in what he says.

6. *Fig.* A light temper of mind; anger, choler, temper.

m.Yks.[1] Ken. Now, jigger me tight! dat rais'd my fluff, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 74; **Ken.**[1]

7. *v.* To cause light particles of down, &c. to rise.

m.Yks.[1] Thou'll fluff it up, if thou doesn't mind.

Hence (1) **Fluffed,** *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Fluffed up,** *phr., fig.* flighty, conceited; high-flown; plumed, elated. **n.Yks.**[12]

FLUFF, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Lan. [fluf, flɛf.] **1.** *sb.* A shake or flap of the wings; a puff, slight breath or gust. Cf. **flaff.**

Sc. Ye could never a' keepit ae fluff o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the loch, *Saint Patrick* (1819) III. 31 (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** A fluff of wind (Jam.). **Slk.** Gies a fluff and a flap wi' his huge wings, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 146.

Hence **Fluff,** *adv.* with a puff.

Sc. Then fluff, the candle was out (Jam.).

2. A slight explosion; a sudden ignition.

Sc. Gin a fluff o' gunpowder had come out o' the grund, it couldna hae gart the fairy loup heicher, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 75; (Jam.) **Cai.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A fluff of poother.

3. *Comp.* **Fluff-gib,** an explosion of gunpowder.

Sc. This unlawfu' wark wi' fighting and flashes and fluff-gibs, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxi.

4. *v.* To puff; blow out; to flap, blow about.

Per. Fluff out the candle (G.W.). **Ayr.** The labies o' his sark were wamflin' in the win', fluffin' and fanklin' wi' the puir auld body's bany legs, Service *Notandums* (1890) 20.

Hence **Fluffing,** *ppl. adj.* exploding, making a noise like a slight explosion.

Lan. I yerd a fluffin noise; an' at th' same time ther a flash like leetenin, Brierley *Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) iv.

FLUFF, *sb.*[3] **Bnff.**[1] A sea anemone.

FLUFF, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. To disappoint.

Abd. But, yet, nae ferly gin I'm fluff'd, By fortune I ha'e lang been huff'd, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 21.

FLUFF, see **Flough.**

FLUFFER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. **1.** *v.* To disconcert; to agitate, cause to flutter; to fluster. **Bnff.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

2. To flutter, palpitate; to move or shake excitedly. Cf. **flaffer.**

Bnff.[1] **Ayr.** He stottit and fluffer't as he had been wud, Service *Notandums* (1890) 67.

3. *sb.* A quick vibratory motion, palpitation; hurry, agitation of the mind; the noise made by fluttering or by a body in quick vibratory motion.

Sh.I. A peerie while efter we got him in he gies a awful fluffer till da boat shūck anunder him again, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 104. **Bnff.**[1]

4. *pl.* Loose, rustling ends or fragments. Cf. **flaffer,** *sb.* **3.**

Sc. Our minister sin' he cum amang 's has banged the puir Bible till it's a' fluffers an' lowse leaves, Dickson *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 103.

FLUFTER, *v.* Nhb. Yks. [flu·ftə(r.] **1.** To disconcert; to fluster. Cf. **fluffer,** *v.* **1.**

Nhb.[1] He wis aall fluftered.

2. Of stone or marble: to 'pluck,' not to work smoothly across the grain.

w.Yks. There was owd John Hardacre, 'e'd a doorston' 'at was all ovver little holes, an' 'e said 'at it fluftered (F.P.T.).

FLUG-FISTED, *adj.* N.I.[1] Left-handed.

FLUGGANCE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms **fluggan** n.Cy. Yks.; **fluggons** w.Yks.[3] [flu·gəns.] A slattern; a coarse, slovenly woman. Cf. **fruggan, 3.**

n.Cy. (Hall.) **Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**[23]

FLUGHRA, see **Fluchra.**

FLUGHT, FLUGHTER, see **Flucht.**

FLUIK, FLUIKER, see **Fluke,** *sb.*[1], **Flucker.**

FLUIN, *prp.* Chs.[1] Also written **fluen.** Thawing, melting. Th' rain's fluin' th' frost.

FLUK, *v.* Irel. Cum. [fluk.] To beat, strike, hit.

Cum. (J.W.O.)

Hence **Fluking,** *vbl. sb.* a beating, chastisement.

Ant. A parent will say: 'A'll gie you a flukin' when A get you,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

FLUKAN, see **Flookan.**

FLUKE, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **fleak** Wm. ne.Lan.[1]; **fleuk** Sc. n.Cy. Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **fleukk** Cum.[1]; **flook** Sc. (Jam.) Cum. w.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil. w.Som.[1]; **flowk** Sc. Dur.; **fluck** N.Cy.[1]; **fluik** Cum.; **vlook** Brks.[1] [flūk, fliuk, flōk.]

1. Any flat-fish, esp. the flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus.*

Sc. It was two flukies he was hookin' by their tails, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 153; And roasts to roast on a brander, Of flowks that were taken alive, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 87, ed. 1871. **Or.I.** Lay as flat as a fleuk, *Paety Toral* in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 800. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** We catched in the tide whiles the haddock and fluke, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 79. **Frf.** Skate, turbot, an' flukes, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 52. **Per.** Ye catch a sperling, and I catch a fluke, Spence *Poems* (1898) 52. **Rnf.** Wi' girning, her mou's like the gab o' the fleuk, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 172, ed. 1817. **Lth.** Hotch-potch, an' flukes forbye, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 13. **Edb.** Herrin', fleuk, and mackarel, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 123, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Wgt.** Salmon, fleuks, sole-fleuks, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 87. **Wxf.** The catching of flukes in the stream, Kennedy *Banks Bow* (1867) 9. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Up started the flowk and said 'Here am I,' And ever since that his mouth stands awry, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ix. **Cum.** 'Burn t'fellow wi' his flooks, he toaks sa fine yan doesn't knā' what he means.' 'What would you call them?' I asked. 'Why fleeūks!' said she, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 69; Her feet flat and braid, as big fluiks, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 31. **Wm.** Fleaks et fry for dinner, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821. **s.Wm.** Ye ta'en some pawer o' fleaks, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 31. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Shr.**[2] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Fleuk-footed,** *adj.* flat-footed; (2) **Flook-mow'd,** (3) **Fluke-mouthed,** *adj.* having a crooked mouth like that of a flounder or 'fluke.'

(1) **Cum.**[1] (2) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. A large maggot or worm, esp. the worm found in diseased sheep's livers.

Or.I., Rs., Inv., Lth. In form it resembles the leaf of the sloe-thorn (Jam.). **Cum.** (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Applied also to the large maggots, or gentles, found in dead animals, the larvae of the Flesh-flies; **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] They're as full o' flecaks as ivvir they can ho'd. **m Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[12], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] The ship [sheep] gets the fluke seemingly off the grass in the low-lying pastures. **Lei.**[1] Ah nivver see so many flewks in a ship's liver afoor. **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.), **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 133. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.**[1] (s.v. Flounders). **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] It is quite flat, shaped like a flounder, and from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in length. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 96. [The liver of rotten sheep always contains the well-known animal the fluke, so named from its striking resemblance to a flounder, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 387.]

Hence (1) **Fluked,** (2) **Fluky,** *adj.* worm-eaten or furrowed with 'flukes.' n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

3. *Comp.* **Flowk-wort,** sheep's-bane, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.*

Nrf. From a supposition that it causes the 'flukes' which accompany liver-rot in sheep (B. & H.).

4. A variety of kidney potato.

Lakel.[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

FLUKE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Yks. Lan. In form **fleak** n.Lan.[1] [fliuk, n.Lan. fliək.] **1.** *sb.* A flatterer.

w.Yks.[2] Very common in Bradfield parish; it is also used in Sheffield. 'He's an old fluke.' **n.Lan.**[1]

2. *v.* To wheedle, cajole; to persuade.

w.Yks.[2] He fluked me out on it. **m.Lan.**[1] Wimmen con fluke chaps into dooin' owt as they want.

FLUKE, *sb.*[3] Yks. Nrf. [fliuk, fiūk.] **1.** A guess.

n.Yks.[2] A guess; as for instance, at the weight of a pig. 'What's the fluke?'

2. A 'miss' in fishing, the hook having given way and the fish escaped.

Nrf. There's nothing like a solace of bread and cheese when a 'fluke' has happened, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 31.

FLUKE, *sb.*[4] Sc. Cum. In form **fleùkk** Cum.[1] **1.** A duck's bill.

Sc. The Puddy he swam down the brook, The Drake he catched him in his fluke, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 56.

2. The web of the plough-sock. Cum.[1]

FLUKE, *sb.*[5] Yks. Lan. Shr. [fliuk.] **1.** *Obs. pl.* Locks of hair. Shr. RAY (1691). Cf. **fuke**, *sb.*

2. Waste cotton. Lan. (HALL.)

3. A downy particle on the dress filliped off with one's finger. Also used *fig.*

n.Yks.[2] It isn't worth a fluke.

FLUKE, *sb.*[6] Shr.[2] A farrier's lancet or 'fleam' for bleeding cattle. Cf. **flue**, *sb.*[3]

FLUKERS, *sb. pl.* e.An. The external extremities of angles of mouths of pikes; the points or 'flukes' of an anchor.

e.An. (E.G.P.); e.An.[1] Nrf. Still in use, and applied to the lateral process at the angle of a pike's mouth. They are often the cause of a pike being 'caught' in a net and unable to withdraw (M.C.H.B.).

FLUKKRA, FLUM, see **Fluchra, Flam**, *sb.*[1]

FLUMAS, FLUMBRY, see **Frumas, Flummery**.

FLUMES, *sb. pl.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Hectic flushes.

w.Som. *Athenæum* (Feb. 26, 1898).

FLUMETY, see **Frummety**, *sb.*[2]

FLUMMAKINS, *sb.* Lan. In phr. *by the flummakins aw*, an exclamation or mild expletive.

Nay, by th' flummakins aw, cried th' chap, thee caw o' thy snig back, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 54.

FLUMMATY-GUMPTION, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] An agitated state of mind; a violent perspiration.

FLUMMER, *sb.* Yks. Chs. [flu·mə(r).] A state of agitation, excitement, confusion, &c.

w.Yks. Wrastlin made Tom Jones all ov a flummer, *T. Toddles's Alm.* (1873) 12. s.Chs.[1] Ahy wŭz in sich· ŭ flŭm·ŭr ŭn flŭs·tŭr [I was in sich a flummer an' fluster].

FLUMMERY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. In form **flumbry** Shr.[1] [flu m-, flɐ·m(ə ri.] **1.** Oatmeal boiled in water till it becomes thick and gelatinous; a kind of blanc-mange.

Sc. Cold and hot meat, and oatmeal flummery, wine and spirits. SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. N.I.[1] (s.v. Sowans). Dwn. A food something like porridge. The 'seeds' or 'shillin' seeds' (husks or shell, or bran of the oats) were sifted out of the oatmeal. . . . A quantity of this mixture was put into a 'crock,' and cold water put on it. After a few days a starchy matter settled down. This was boiled in a porridge pot, being carefully stirred the while. It was then emptied into wooden or earthenware dishes or basins, and eaten with milk. It was light brown in colour, a stiff jelly in consistence, and tasted slightly sour. . . It was vulgarly called 'sowans,' but politely 'flummery,' *N. & Q.* (1876 5th S. v. 273. w.Yks. He's had his throit scalded we heitin flummera, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 257; w.Yks.[245], ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[12]; Chs.[3] In common use. Shr.[1] Made from oats—thus: the oats, having been kiln-dried, are ground, husks and all; they are then soaked in water for three or four days till they become sour, after which the water is strained from them and boiled to a jelly. This is eaten with milk or beer, and even with wine 'amongst the betterly people'; Shr.[2], Brks.[1] Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 132. [Recourse was had to water-gruel, and flummery made of oatmeal, SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* (1771) 304.]

Hence **Flummery-hulls**, *sb. pl.* the skin of oats prepared for making 'flummery.' Shr.[2]

2. *Fig.* Flattery, cajolery; nonsense, tomfoolery.

Sc. He scorned forms and flummery, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxvi. Cai.[1] Slk. On getting her for my wife all that flummery would be over, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 244, ed. 1866. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1], Cum.[1], n.Yks. (T.S.) w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Lan. It's aw flummery un flother, un no mooar truth in it than there is in a three-legged stoo, STATON *Loommary* (c. 1861) 58. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Ah wish dhŭ'd drop dhi flŭm·ŭri, ŭn tau·k tŭ sens [Ah wish tha'd drop thy flummery, an' talk to sense]. s.Lin. It's nowt but a lot o' flummery (T.H.R. . Nhp.[1], Brks.[1] Wil. KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893 xi. w.Som.[1] Ee dúd·n main noa·urt, 'twuz nun·ee uz flŭum··uree [He did not mean anything, it was only his flattery]. Colloq. Didn't His Majesty call it all flummery? BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Lord of Thoulouse*.

3. Needless show or ostentation; personal or household adornment of a useless character; a knick-knack.

Ayr. There was a wheen flummeries, o' ae kind and anither, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 30. Lth. I could not have believed . . . how little of pride, flummery, or ceremony there is among the real gentry, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 209. w.Yks. I nivver saw so mitch finery an flummery an blaze an glitter e all mi life put together, *Pudsey Olm.* (1881) 22; For fear t'sun sud fade yor carpets an yor bits o' flummery, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1879) 5.

4. Light, loose, or open wool, as opposed to wool that is matted. w.Yks. (E.G.); (S.K.C.)

5. Phr. *blood and flummery!* an exclamation.

Ir. Blood and flummery! what a night, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) xvii.

[I. Wel. *llymry*, flummery, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied (RICHARDS).]

FLUMMOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Also in forms **flommak** War.[2]; **flommock** War.; **flommuck** Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; **flummack** War.[2]; **flummick** e.An. [flu·m-, flɐ·m-, flo·mək.] **1.** *sb.* A slovenly, untidy person. Cf. **flummox**, **5.**

War. (J.R.W.); War.[2] Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Glo.[1]

2. Hurry, confusion; bewilderment.

w.Yks.[2] s.Chs.[1] Ev·rithin mun bi dun i sich· ŭ flŭm ŭk [Everythin' mun be done i' sich a flummock].

3. *v.* To go about in an untidy, slovenly way; to trail the dress in a slovenly manner. Cf. **flammock**.

s.Chs.[1] Aay óo dŭz goa· flum·ŭkin ŭlungg [Haï hoo does go flummockin' alung]. War.[2] She goes flommaking about.

Hence (1) **Flommaking** or **Flummicking**, *ppl. adj.* untidy, slovenly; loose, flapping; (2) **Flommucky** or **Flummocky**, *adj.* slovenly, slatternly, ill-dressed; untidy.

(1) s.Chs.[1] I have heard trousers very wide at the bottom described as flummockin' or flommockin'. Nhp.[1] Nearly allied to flothering; of more common occurrence, and I believe restricted to female attire. War. HOLLOWAY; War.[2] A flommaking hussy. e.An. Our old nurse in discussing the merits of narrow and broad bordered ladies nightcaps, has just said 'the broard borders are so flummicking,' *e.An. N. & Q.* (1859) I. 36. (2) Chs.[1] Not in very common use; War.[2] s.Wor. Pigs cuts up sah flommocky if a's cut up afore a's cowld (H.K.). Shr.[1] A flommucky sort o' ŏŏman. e.Suf. (F.H.)

4. To hurry and confuse; to move about restlessly.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy·m dhaat· flŭm ŭkt, ah aa·rdli noa wich thing dóo fost [I'm that flummocked, ah hardly know which thing do first]. e.Suf. Do pray sit still, and not flummock about so (F.H.).

FLUMMOX, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in ? Sc. and Eng. Also written **flummax** w.Yks.[5] Lan.; **flummix** Nhb.[1] w.Som.[1]; **flummocks** Hrf.[1] e.An.[1] Dor.[1]; **flummux** Lan. Chs.[1] War.[2] Ken.; and in forms **flomax** War.[4]; **flommax** Nhp.[1] War.[2]; **vlummox** Brks.[1] [flu·m-, flɐ·m-, flo·məks.] **1.** *v.* To bewilder, perplex, puzzle, astound; to overcome in argument, to non-plus, confound.

s.Sc. He looks fair flummoxed, CUNNINGHAM *Sketches* (1894) iii. Nhb. An' then, aw's flummaxd, wheesht, the tinklors soondin', ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 368; Nhb.[1] In argument the person who has the best of it says, 'Aa flummix'd him.' Cum. It fair flummaxed her, DALBY *Magroyd* (1888) III. 95; Cum.[1], Wm. (B.K.) e.Yks.[1] He bother'd mä a lang while wiv his crack-jaw wods, bud at last Ah flummox'd him wi plain straight-forrad Yorkshire. w.Yks. Ah, bud I wore fair flummaxed wi' it all (W.M.E.F.); Hannah Leetfooit sed they wor fairly flummuxed, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1893) 43; w.Yks.[25] He were fair flummoxed. Lan. There was a something in her face and manner that told the others she was regularly flummuxed, BRIERLEY *Traddlepin*, viii. m.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[1] s.Not. A got reg'lar flummoxed ower that bit o' hedgin (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp. (F.R.C.) War.[23]; War.[4] Us met two constables, and that flomaxed us at once. Hrf. (W.W.S.), Hrf.[2], Brks.[1], e.An.[1], Suf. (W.W.S.), Ken. (G.B.), Dor.[1], w.Som.[1] [If your governor don't prove a alleybi, he'll be . . . reg'larly flummoxed, DICKENS *Pickwick* (1837) xxxi.]

2. To cheat, deceive; to overcome by strategy, to baffle.

w.Yks. He worn't to be flummaxed, *T. Toddles's Alm.* (1863). Lan. He's flummaxed th' Squire a bit, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, xxiii. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. I was flummox'd (W.H.T.). Shr.[2] Flummoxed him ye sin. e.Suf. (F.H.) Cor.[2] Regularly flummoxed!

3. To maul, mangle; to ill-treat, ill-use. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Hrf.[1]

4. *sb.* A hurry, flutter, flurry; confusion, agitation, disturbance.

s.Lan. He's in a gradely flummox (S.W.). **Chs.**[1] **s.Not.** When she knowed it was wanted so soon, she were all of a flummox (J.P.K.). **Dor.** Doan'tee be in a flummocks, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 157; Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**[1] A person caught in any improper action would be described as aul tue u fluum'iks [all in confusion]. [There is . . . a flummox just under the surface, and the line sails away full speed, *Fishing Gazette* (Oct. 18, 1890) 195.]

5. A slattern; a slovenly-dressed or over-dressed woman. Cf. **flummock.**

m.Lin. Of all the good for nowt flummocks, owd Bess's darter's the wo'st o' th' lot (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

6. *adj.* Untidy.

War. (Hall.); **War.**[4] She's a flomax lassie.

FLUMMUT, *sb.* Lon. Slang. A mark made by patterers on doors to signify what sort of a reception they are likely to get.

He mostly chalks a signal on or near the door . . . ⊙ 'Flummut,' sure of a month in quod, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 218.

FLUMP, *sb., v.* and *adv.* Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Suf. Ken. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **vlump** Brks.[1] I.W.[1] Wil. [flʊmp.] 1. *sb.* A heavy fall; a fall accompanied with noise.

Nhp.[1] **War.**[2] He went down such a flump. **s.Wor.** A come down all o' a flump (H.K.). **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[2] **Brks.**[1] This word has much the same meaning as 'vlop,' except that 'vlump' usually indicates also that there was dull sounding noise in the fall. **Suf.**[1] A come down sitch a flump. **Ken.**[1] She came down with a flump on the floor. **Wil.** Her strick up on thuck there slide, an' come down wi' a vlump! (G.E.D.)

2. *v.* To fall down heavily.

Lei.[1] **Suf.**[1] A hawk flumps or flops on a bird. An ungraceful person flumps into a chair. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] Her vlumped down in thic chair. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.)

3. *adv.* With a heavy fall, headlong, flat, plump.

Nhp.[1] He fell down full flump; **Nhp.**[2] **War.**[2], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** He came down flump; I'm sure he must have hurt himself (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] **s.Cy.** He came flump down, Grose (1790). **Wil.** Down a comes vlump like a twoad from roost, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) vi; The voweth time I drowd myzelf flump atop of un, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 167; **Wil.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **n.Dev.** 'A valled flump on a shord, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 102.

Hence (1) **Flumpity-flump,** (2) **Flumpus,** *adv.* with a heavy fall or splash; flop.

(1) **Som.** Tha butter com'd flumpity-flump at last, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 9. (2) **Dev.** 'Er zed 'er thought 'er zhould a-drapped down flumpus 'pon th' zecond-'and brissles carpet, Stooke *Not Exactly,* v.

FLUMPY, *adj.* n.Yks.[1 2] m.Yks.[1] [flʊ'mpi.] Short and fat in person, squat.

FLUNGD, FLUNGEN, see **Fling.**

FLUNGE, *v.* Lnk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To skip, caper, 'flounce.'

FLUNGS, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. 1. *v.* To turn or sweep quickly round. 2. *sb.* A hurried motion in turning round. S. & Ork.[1]

FLUNK, see **Flank,** *sb.*[2]

FLUNKEY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **flunkie, flunky**; and in form **flonkie** Dmf. (Jam.) [flʊ'ŋki.] A man-servant, footman; a servant in livery.

Sc. Now used rather contemptuously (Jam.); His flunkies were gleaming in purple and gold, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 87. **Frf.** The sound o' the gowd . . . Gar't the flunkies a' boo to muckle Rab Rinkin, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 28. **Fif.** The lairds, wi' flunkie and wi' hound, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 59. **Ayr.** His flunkies answer at the bell, Burns *Tua Dogs* (1786) l. 54; A number of grooms and flunkies of the courtiers, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iv. **Lnk.** Coaches, flunkies, an' jewels, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 71. **Edb.** Saw the auld flunkie safely over the strand with a candle, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi. **Slk.** An' flunkies to watch ilka glance o' his e'e, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 405. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Gall.** 'That's nae flunkie's answer. What brocht ye into that coat?' 'Jnist the same as brings ye ridin' on anither man's beast,' said the sturdy serving-man, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxi. [Not one of the honest private Plushes could stand up before the Royal Flunkies, Thackeray *Miscellanies* (1855) 171.]

Hence (1) **Flunkey-chap,** *sb.* a waiter, servant; (2) **-craft,** *sb.* the craft or trade of a 'flunkey' or man-servant; (3) **-lord,** *sb.* a lord in waiting.

(1) **Elg.** Ye starv'd, half-fuddled flunkey chaps, Aye fa'in' in blunders an' mishaps, Tester *Poems* (1865) 95. (2) **Fig.** He's pass'd through all the various grades for flunkey-craft . . . From lady's page to footman's plush, *ib.* 73. (3) **Per.** Ye office wands an' flunkey lords, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 61.

FLUNTER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. In form **flounter** n.Yks. [flʊ'ntə(r).] 1. A fragment; an untidy end or piece; rubbish.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 22, 1893); A drucken young hussy o' twenty, bare-arm'd, bare-breasted, wi' her hair all i' flunters, *Yksman.* (1881) 69. **Lan.** (A.W.F.)

2. *Comp.* **Flunter-drawer,** a rubbish-drawer, a drawer for odds and ends.

Lan. Put thy strushin's [odds and ends] into the flunter-drawer (A.W.F.).

3. A state of confusion, flurry, bustle; a temper, angry state of mind. Freq. in *pl.*

w.Yks. Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; (C.C.); When I heerd him say that, it threw me into t'flunters (S.P.U.). **Lan.** He wur eh sitch a flunter i' gettin deawn agen, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 14; O poleese koome too us wi seein hur e sich o flunter, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) ii. **Chs.** When he saw th' moonlect shinin' on my white smock-frock, he gheet aw of a flunter, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15; They came in and found the house all of a flunter (E.M.G.).

Hence **Fluntered,** *adj.* mixed, confused, flustered.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 22, 1893).

4. Phr. *out of flunter* or *flunters,* out of order, out of gear, gone wrong; out of health.

n.Yks. Sum foak air allus oot ov flounters, Fetherston *Smuggins Fam.* 21. **w.Yks.** (J.S.J.); His loom is badly cawt o' flunter (D.L.). **Lan.** Theer wor a handle to it, but people got to turning it, an' thrut it aat o' flunthers (F.P.T.); Aw cowno see ut yo'n any occagion to knock yorsel cawt o' flunter, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 195; It [an organ] wur a thing that wur yezzy thrut cawt o' flunters, Waugh *Barrel Organ* (1867) 283; **Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] Spoken *gen.* of machinery. **s.Lan.** Yigh aw'll lend yo my dog-cart, but it's cawt o' flunter. Aw'm noan so weel, aw feel o' out o' flunter (S.W.).

FLUNY, *sb.* w.Yks. [flʊ'ni.] Dyeing term: the froth or scum on the surface of an indigo vat. (H.H.)

FLUP, *sb.*[1] Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A person who is both awkward and foolish. See **Fleep.**

Ags. A laidly flup [an awkward booby]. It seems also to imply the idea of inactivity. **Cld.**

FLUP, *sb.*[2] Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Sleet.

FLUP, FLUPPER, see **Flop, Flopper.**

FLURCH, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. Lakel. Chs. A quantity, great many; used *gen.* of strawberries.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2] A flurch of strawberries. **Lakel.**[2], **Chs.**[1 3]

FLURIBALK, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] Also written **fluriboke.** [flə'ribɔ̄k.] A flourish.

He signed his name with a fleriboke. 'Frills and flurribalks,' the finery of feminine dress.

FLURING, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **flooring** Lan. A brood or flight of chickens or other fowls.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

FLURISFEVER, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The scarlet-fever, so called from the ruddiness of the skin.

FLURN, *v.* Lin. [flɑ̄n.] To show contempt by looks; to scorn. (Hall.), Lin.[1]

[And for those abortive births slipp'd from my brain . . . give me leave to flurn at them, Fletcher *Pref. to Poems* (1656) (Nares).]

FLURR, *v. Obs.* Sc. Yks. 1. To scatter, to be scattered.

Slk. The stately ship . . . flurred on high the slender spray, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 8; On the spray, that flurr'd and gleam'd, A thousand little rainbows beam'd, *ib.* 243.

2. To ruffle, disarrange.

n.Yks. How comes thy clathes seay flurr'd, barne, this lownd day? MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 346.

FLURRIGIGS, *sb. pl.* Nhp.[1] [flə'rigigz.] Useless finery.

FLURRIKIN, *ppl. adj.* Lnk. (JAM.) Speaking in a flurry or state of agitation. Also used *subst.*

FLURRY-DAY, *sb.* Cor. May 8th, on which day an annual festival is held at Helston. Also called **Furry-day**, **Flora-day** (q. v.).

To go to Helston Flurry-day, TREGELLAS *Tales*, 132; The 8th of May is at Helstone given up to pleasure, and is known as Flora-day, Flurry-day, Furry-day, and Faddy, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 230.

FLURRY-GO-NIMBLE, *sb.* Cor.[3] Diarrhœa.

FLURT, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fool. (HALL.)

FLURT, *v.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] To chide or scold. (HALL.)

FLUSERKER, *sb.* Wm. [flu'sərkər.] A rebuff, a blow, as a slap on the face; *fig.* a surfeit, superabundance.

I dud git a fluserker o' beer t'last Settherda (J.M.).

FLUSH, *sb.*[1] Lakel. Yks. [fluʃ.] 1. A children's game, played with pins, on New Year's Day; see below.

w.Yks. Every New Year's Day morning, troops of children are seen running to and fro in the streets from shop to shop, where their salutation is 'Please, pray nah New Year's gift?' At the drapers' shops they are each served with a row of pins, with which they afterwards play at several pin games. . . Another game is called 'flush' or 'save all.' In order to play this game a small octagonal wooden roller, four or five inches long, is required. Its eight sides are marked, two sides each, with I (ones), II (twos), X (crosses) called 'flush,' and V called 'save all.' Any number can play at this game. Each player having deposited say two pins, then commences to throw the roller in his turn, and if it stands at I the player takes up one pin; if at II, two pins must be deposited to the stock by the unlucky player; if at V, all are saved, there being neither losses nor gains; but if it stands at X, 'flush,' then the thrower wins the lot, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 504.

2. A game played for nuts. Lakel.[2]

[Prob. the same word as OFr. *flus*, 'jeu de cartes' (LA CURNE).]

FLUSH, *v.*[1], *adj.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **flus(s** Lan. [fluʃ, fleʃ.] 1. *v.* Of water: to run fast and full; to clear a drain by holding up the water and then letting it go with a rush. Also used *fig.*

Rnf. With wieldy verse and jinglin', He sings o' muirs and mosses; With sublimities ay minglin', He flashes and he flushes, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 11. n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1]

2. To cause to grow.

n.Lin.[1] This sup o' raain hes flush'd th' gress nistly.

3. *adj.* Full, overflowing; in a state of flood.

Shr.[2] The Sivirn's pretty flush.

4. Of grass, &c.: luxuriant. Wil.[1] See **14.**

5. Abundant, well off, having abundance of; used esp. of money. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. By house-carpenters, a plank is said to be 'held flush,' when it is full in its dimensions, rather exceeding than too small (JAM.); To show how flush Ye're at sic sport, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 183 (JAM.). e.Sc. He's flush enough o' siller, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 102. Frf. Tent well a lass of beauty flush, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 148. Ayr. They gied him a lairge soom o' money, and he cam hame to see his freens, and was quite flush, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 36. Nhb. He was flush o' wark. If y'or flush thi day len' us a shillin [said of money] (R.O.H.); And when wark's flush, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 51; Nhb.[1], n.Yks. (T.S.) e.Yks.[1] Ah decant knaw whecar his money cums fra, bud he seems varry flush. w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Not. If yer ain't flush of yeses, chuck uz a few noes, PRIOR *Renic* (1805) 247. n.Lin.[1] He's gotten a big property, bud he isn't very flush of money. Nhp.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Mid. He owes me five ponies; . . . I am pretty flush now, and I don't care to squeeze him, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. xxi. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Colloq. I'm not very flush of money, but I must give you something for him, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxx.

6. Liberal, lavish; full-handed, prodigal, wasteful.

w.Yks. Yau'r mains flush, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4], Chs.[1] Shr.[1] 'E's more flush ööth 'is money than sense.

7. Even with, on a level. Also in phr. *flush by.*

Nhb.[1] The plates are not flush. Cum.[1] n.Yks. His feather land, thoo knaws, wer floosh wi' oors, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 66. Chs.[3] The brick coping is flush with the wall. n.Lin.[1] Watter was flush by th' bank top; if ony moore raain hed cum'd it wo'd ha' been oher. Nhp.[1] A wall or building is said to stand flush with another, when it is in the same line, or ranges with it; or it does not stand flush, when it is irregular, or one part projects before another. Shr.[2] Now us bin flush. e.An.[1], Ken.[2], Sus.[2] Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.[1], w.Som.[1]

8. *sb.* A sudden rise in a stream; the overflowing of a river. Cf. **flash**, *sb.*[1], **flosh**, *sb.* 5.

Sc. (JAM.) Shr.[1] Such as would be caused by a thunder-storm a few miles up: it rapidly subsides, and thus differs from a flood. 'Theer's a fine flush i' the Sivern; they'n ketcht it among the Welsh 'ills someweer'; Shr.[2] An increase of water in the river Severn, not so large a quantity as a flood. 'Now the flush is come we'en be off i' th' owndcr.'

Hence **Flushy**, *adj.* of ground after a continuance of wet weather: swampy. Sus.[1]

9. A pool of water fed by a mountain stream; a pool extending almost across a road.

Ir. But the best sport of all was . . . just at Jack Gallagher's flush, where the water came out a good way across the road, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 67. N.I.[1]

10. A piece of moist ground; a morass; a reclaimed bog.

sw.Sc. In many farm-towns are places called 'The Flush,' which is descriptive of watering places, or, at least, of such as are soft, or overspread with water, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 253. Rxb. In this parish there is a marshy place in the hills, known as the Flush-moss, in which peats were formerly cast, but it has been surface-drained, *ib.* 115; (JAM.)

11. Snow in a state of thaw, esp. as mixed with rain-water.

Sc. When a mixture of snow and water remains on the ground after a thaw has commenced it is still said 'There is a flush on the ground' (JAM.). Ayr. There had been pies and porter at the flushes, as usual, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 24.

12. The stream from a mill-head. Cf. **flosh**, *sb.* 6.

Nhp.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. Let's look over the bridge and see the flushes. It was considered a great treat to go to the 'New Mill,' at Norwich, on a summer evening, and see the young men and big boys dive from the bridge into the flushes (W.R.E.).

13. Abundance, plenty; a superabundance, surfeit; *fig.* congestion of the markets.

Sc. *Gen.* applied to something liquid (JAM.). n.Cy. (J.W.) s.Chs.[1] Jùst i dhû flùsh ŭ dhû maa'rkit [Just i' the flush o' the market]. Lin.[1] Lei.[1] A plenty 's better nur a floosh. War.[3]

14. A rich growth of grass, &c.; rich foliage; a show, as of grass.

Sc. The bonny bit thorn . . . had a' the flush o' blossoms on it, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xx. Bnff.[1] A rich growth of short duration. The neeps are nae a gueede crap: the're jist a flush o' hehds. The corn cam up wee a great flush; bit it a' dwinnilt awa shortly. The aipple tree is ae flush o' laives. Shr.[1] I call it a lat sprig, now close upon Maȳ-Daȳ, an' no grass—on'y a bit of a flush. Wil.[1] nw. & se.Wil. A flush of after-grass so early and so rank, DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) 129; The advantage of the first flush of grass a month before the upland meadows will produce it, is already pointed out, *ib.* 199.

Hence **Flushy**, *adj.* of grass: young and tender, growing suddenly after rain. Sur.[1]

15. The hot stage of a fever. Cf. **flosh**, *sb.* 9.

ne.Lan.[1] I' t'flush on it. s.Cy. (HALL.)

Hence (1) **Flushy**, (2) **Flushy-faced**, *adj.* red-coloured, rubicund; inflamed, red-faced. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

FLUSH, *v.*[2] Yks. [fluʃ.] Of a mine: to cease or stop work.

w.Yks. (J.P.); T'pit's flushed (S.J.C.).

FLUSH, *v.*[3] Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. [fluʃ.] 1. To fly up quickly and suddenly, to fly off the nest from a fright or scare. Also used *fig.*

w.Yks. Also used in the sense of any one being suddenly caught in an action of which they are ashamed (B.K.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 22, 1893).

2. To startle or 'put up' a bird in shooting; to disturb or frighten game, vermin, &c.

Sc. (A.W.) N.I.[1] To startle a shoal of herrings at night, so that the fish indicate their presence by disturbing the surface of the water. w.Yks. (J.W.) Chs. A friend tells me that within the last six months, on the top of Bidston, his setter flushed a pheasant, *Bidston Hill* (1894) 24; Chs.[3] nw.Der.[1] Flushed a woodcock. Not.[1] Ah flushed a brace of buds in yon close. n.Lin.[1] Joseph

Jackson flush'd eäghty-three rats oot on one stack. [Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* 1845) 144.]

[1. Made the fawcon to flloter and fflush ffor anger, *Rich. Redeless* (1399) II. 166. 2. I make them to flush Each owl out of his bush, Jonson *Masque of Owls* (1626), ed. Cunningham, III. 189.]

FLUSH, *adj.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and midl. and s. counties of Eng. Also in forms **flish** Dev.[1]; **vlish** w.Som.[1] [flɐʃ, w.Cy. vliʃ.] Of birds: full-feathered, fledged. Cf. **flazz**, **fleshy**.

N.I.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] A flüsh flahyür [flush flyer] is a young bird just beginning to fly. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Whoy, them 'avn't bolchins, they've floosh. **Nhp.**[1] **War.** (J.R.W.); *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] Tum knows to a thrustle's nist ööth five young uns, but they binna flush yet; **Shr.**[2] Tak em when a bin flush. **Glo.**[2], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** The young birds be nearly flush, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** I hired tha young rooks while gittin flush an ginnin jist ta cä, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 157. **w.Som.**[1] Dhai drish·ez-l bee vlish gün Zün·dee [those thrushes will be fledged by Sunday]. **Dev.**[1] Like a bard that isn't flish, 15. **n.Dev.** A copperfinch an' hoop's nest... Tha leetle wans all flush, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 123. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[2]

Hence (1) **Flush**, *sb.* a full-fledged bird; (2) **Flush-balshed**, (3) **Flushed**, *pp.* fledged, ready to fly.

(1) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (2) **m.Wor.** A young bird just out of the nest, or with fresh and few feathers, is said to be 'fresh balsh'd'; when full-feathered it is said be 'flush balshed' (T.C.). (3) **Chs.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] Um be all flushed and fled. **Dev.** Their feathers also grew so fast, that they were completely flushed on Sunday, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 349. **Cor.**[1] The birds have flushed and flied.

[*Parcru*, full-grown, flush, come to perfection (Cotgr.).]

FLUSH-CAKE, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] The piece of dough, put into the oven, to test its heat, before commencing to bake.

FLUSHCOCK(S, *sb.* Cum. Wm. The plant, *Juncus nigritellus* or *lamprocarpus*.

Cum.[1] **Wm.** Peats, or flushcocks, or prickins, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) I. 398; Flushcocks are 'sieves' growing in damp places on the fells, shorter and flatter than the ordinary 'sieve': they are cut, dried, stacked, and often used as bedding for horses, *ib. Gl.* E.D.S.

FLUSHER, *sb.* Yks. Cor. [flɐ·ʃə(r).] The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*. See **Flasher**.

Yks. *Obs.* The lesser Butcher-bird, Ray (1674) 83. **Cor.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 48; Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314. [It is called in Germany Der Würger, the 'Strangler' or 'Garotter,' and Der Fleischer, the 'Butcher,' whence no doubt comes the provincial name in some parts of England the 'Flusher,' Smith *Birds* (1887) 123.]

FLUSHERMAN, *sb.* Lon. A man who flushes a sewer.

I received a similar account to this from one of the London flushermen, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 151.

FLUSHET, *sb.*[1] w.Som.[1] A freshet or flood in a brook; a sudden rush of water in a stream. See **Flush**, *v.*[1]

There was a proper flishet [flish·ut, vlish·ut] in our water a Vriday, vor all we ad'n a got no rain here.

FLUSHET, *sb.*[2] Cor.[123] A dam in a stream; a weir.

FLUSHINGS, *sb.* w.Yks. [flu·ʃinz.] A heavy, coarse cloth, with a deep nap. (M.F.)

[*Flushing*, so called from the place where it was first manufactured.]

FLUSH-VLEA, *sb.* Dor. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The common house-fly. (C.W.B.)

FLUSK, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Yks. Lan. [flusk.] 1. *v.* To make a whirring, fluttering sound; to fly at, ruffle up the feathers. Also *fig.* to quarrel.

w.Yks. Hens fluskin in t'hassmiddens, Tom Treddlehoyle *Exhebishan* (1857) 27; Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** There wur some'at coom fluskin' down fro' th' window, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 173, ed. 1879; Th' owd tuttle fluskt hursel up on th cheer, seame us o broody hen, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 29; To fly at one, as fighting cocks do, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

2. To startle or 'put up' a bird; to confuse, startle. Cf. **flush**, *v.*[3]

m.Yks.[1] A person treading the grass flusks a partridge, and is also flusked himself by the sudden noise made. **w.Yks.**[3]

3. *sb.* A whirring sound; a flutter; a quarrel, contention, skirmish, fight.

m.Yks.[1] When she got her letter, and saw who it was from, she was all in a flusk and flutter. **w.Yks.** Admiral Dundas seemed as if he'd hev a bit ov a flusk it dereckshan a Odessa an Sebastapool, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 6; **w.Yks.**[1] There wor a bit of a flusk between 'em. **Lan.** Summot coome with a greyt flusk thro th' riddle, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 16; **Lan.**[1]

4. *adv.* With a whirring sound.

Lan. A mugful o' starch coom flusk into my face, Waugh *Winter Fire*, 27.

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *flugsa*, to flutter (Aasen).]

FLUSKER, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. [flu·skə(r), flɐ·skə(r).] 1. *v.* Of a bird: to flutter; to fly with sudden and disordered motion. Cf. **flasker**.

w.Yks. T'gooise seein it began ta flusker it wings an tried ta get off ma back, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1881) 47; **w.Yks.**[3] A bird has flusker'd out here. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] To fly irregularly, as nestlings taking their first purposeless flight. **Not.** (A.P.B.); **Not.**[1] Take her up quietly; don't let her flusker. **sw.Lin.**[1] Of a hen, 'What with fluskering in going on, she broke one on 'em'; of pigeons, 'At the least noise they all flusker out.' **s.Lin.** A' heerd the bods fluskerin' in the cage, and then a' see the cat (F.H.W.). **Nhp.** Not a sound was there heard, save a blackbird, or thrush, That, started from sleep, flusker'd out of the bush, Clare *Poems* (1820) 213; The crowing pheasant..., clumsy fluskers up, and falls, *ib. Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 94; **Nhp.**[1]

Hence **Fluskering**, *ppl. adj.* fluttering, flying with a sudden and disordered motion.

Nhp. The fluskering pheasant took to wing, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 72.

2. To startle a bird; to hurry, confuse, agitate; to fluster, put out; to be confused, agitated, flurried. Cf. **fluster**, *v.* 5.

w.Yks.[3], **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)m naat· góo·in flüs·kŭr misel· [I'm nat gooin' flusker mysel]. **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** A were fluskered like, wi' him comin' on me so sudden (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] You moän't flusker them hens doon noo that thaay're goän to bed, if ta' duz thaay'll lose ther sens. **Nhp.**[1] I was so fluskered, I could not tell what to do. **Shr.**[1] I fluskered to get all done an' be ready for church; **Shr.**[2] Meetily flusker'd.

3. *sb.* A flutter, the noise made by a bird in rising for flight; a hurry, bustle; a state of confusion, agitation, or flurry. Cf. **flasker**, *sb.* 3.

s.Chs.[1] Ah éeürd sich· ŭ flüs·kŭr [Ah heerd sich a flusker]. **Not.** It just gave a flusker (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Tek it easy; don't get yersen into a flusker (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] She was in a biggish flusker when she fun' that the'r landlord was comin' to see 'em. **s.Lin.** Whativer arr yh a doin'? Yh've put me in sich a flusker (T.H.R.). **Shr.**[1] I warrant if we bin in a flusker somebody's sure to come.

FLUS(S, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Lan. In form **flush** Nhb. [flus, flusʃ.] 1. *sb.* A flash or sudden explosion. Cf. **flust**, *sb.*

Nhb. A little lad... settin' off flushes wi' lowse poother, Chater *Tyneside Ann.* (1869) 35. **Lan.** I'll give 'em leeave t'mak a tit of a besom-stail... an' send me flyin... wi' a squib at back on me like a fluss o' H— wynt, Brierley *Waverlow* (1884) 174; He went off like a flus o' peawder, *ib. Marlocks* (1867) 30.

2. *v.* To fill (the air) with fumes and flashes.

Lan. Where meadows luxuriated and orchards bloomed, factories fluss the air with oily gossamers, *ib. Cast upon World* (1886) 29.

FLUS(S, see **Floose**.

FLUSSLE, *sb.* Not. A bustle, fuss, fluster. See **Fustle**, *sb.*

s.Not. As soon as ah knowed, ah were all of a flussle (J.P.K.).

FLUST, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. [flust.] 1. *sb.* A charge of gunpowder. Cf. **flist**, *sb.*[1]

The lads stuck a peece o' papper in his meawth, wi' a flust o' gunpeawder in it, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 7.

2. *v.* To blast or shatter with gunpowder. Cf. **flist**, *v.*[1]

We cood heer a deol o' clatterin' an' flustin o' steom, *ib.* 10.

FLUSTER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **flooster** N.I.[1]; **floster** Dev.[3]; **flouster** Per.; **flowster** n.Yks.[2] w.Som.[1]; **flusther** e.Yks.[1]; **vluster** Brks.[1] [flu·s-, flɐ·s-, flü·s-, fleu·stə(r).]

1. *sb.* A state of confusion, excitement, or flurry; hurry, impetuosity, flutter. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (Jam.) Frf. Chirsty would be in an uncommon fluster, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ii. n.Yks. Then she wad put hersel into sike flusters, *Broad Yks.* 17; n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] Deeant put thysen i sike a flusther. m.Yks.[1] The visible condition of an excited speaker would be fluster, as would also the rhodomontade he was indulging in. The word has also the meaning of hurry. 'He's in a fluster to be off.' w.Yks. Aw saw a woman standin on th' cawsey actin in a queer way, an seeminly all in a fluster, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1894) 5; w.Yks.[1] Not. I'm all of a fluster (W.H.S.). Brks.[1], Oxf.[1] w.Som.[1] Zèo·n-z uur zeed-n, uur wuz aul oa'vur een u fluw·stur [As soon as she saw him, she was all over in a fluster]. Dev.[a] They'll be in a main floster up to sheepshearing-supper to-night.

2. A flush of heat upon the skin; a slight eruption.

Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Flustered**, *pp.* (*a*) reddened or irritated; having a slight eruption on the skin; (*b*) swelled or bloated; (2) **Flusterment**, *sb.* a flush of heat upon the skin; a slight eruption.

(1, *a*) Wm. His feeace is o flustered ower wi gurt scabs (B.K.). n.Yks.[2] 'Beeath fluster'dandscauder'd,'both inflamed and blister'd; said of the feet. (*b*) w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). (2) n.Yks.[2]

3. A puffing, high-flown advertisement. n.Yks.[12]

4. A twist or twirl. w.Yks.[2]

5. *v.* To confuse, flurry, agitate; to hurry; to worry, bother, excite. *Gen.* in *pp.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (Jam.) Frf. Weel Sam'l, I d'na want to fluster ye, Barrie *Licht* (1888) viii. N.I.[1], Wm. (B.K.) e.Yks.[1] Deeant flusther thysen seeah. w.Yks. When he went to get wed he wor so flustered woll he stood i'th wrang place, Hartley *Budget* (1872) 36; T'witness wor gettin rayther puzzled an flustered. Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1896) 8. Lan. Afther he'd bin flusterinabeawt thee o' neet, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) v. s.Lan. Th' owd parson coom down on me so suddenly aw wur fair flustered (S.W.). Not. (W.H.S.); Not.[2] s.Wor. When I flusters a bit at my work I gets 'ot, and then I ketches cold (H.K.). w.Som.[1] I was that there u-fluw·sturd [a-flowster'd], I could'n spake, nif twas to save my live.

Hence (1) **Floustering**, *sb.*, (2) **Flowsterment**, *sb.* confusion, flurry, or agitation; (3) **Flustring**, *ppl. adj.* hurried, flurried, confused, agitated.

(1) Per. The General wad hae ordered me out himsel'. He'll stand nae flousterin' frae the attendance I'se tell ye, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 65, ed. 1887. (2) w.Som.[1] You never didn zee nobody in no jis flowsterment's he was, hon maister axéd o' un hot he'd a-got in his bag. (3) Edb. A flustring stroak now she does gi'e, And cuts her thumb, *Ila'rst Rig* (1794) 15, ed. 1801.

6. To stumble or trip in the dark. nw.Der.[1] 7. To flourish or flutter in showy colours; to be very gay. n.Yks.[2], Dev. (Hall.) Hence **Flowster-docken**, *sb.* the purple foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* n.Yks.[2]

FLUSTERGATED, *pp.* I.W. Blustering. (Hall.)

FLUSTRATE, *v.* Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Wor. Brks. Mid. I.W. Wil. Dev. Also in forms **flusterate**, **flusthrate** Lan. [flu·s-, flɐ·strēt.] To fluster, confuse, agitate, take aback, put out. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Nhb.[1] Aw gat quite flustrated, Robson *Jenny Lind* (1848). Lakel.[2] Lan. Hommerin' him abeat th' yead whol he were fair flusthrated, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xv; Do I look flusterated? Brierley *Cotters*, vii. w.Wor. [It] quite flustrated him, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 186; Bein' flustrated she right well dratted 'em, *ib.* I. 203. Mid. She looks right enough, and she was genuine flustrated, Blackmore *Kit* 1890) II. vii. Wil.[1] A didn't zay anything... but a looked a leetle flustrated like, *Wil. Tales*, 119.

Hence (1) **Flustrated**, *ppl. adj.* tipsy; (2) **Flustration**, *sb.* confusion, agitation; a state of fright, nervous excitement or agitation.

(1) Wil.[1] (2) Cum.[2], e.Yks.[1] Lan. I was in such a flustration, Waugh *Heather*, I. 242 (ed. Milner). Nhp.[1], Brks.[1] I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] It putt me into a regular flustration about it. Dev.[1]

[We were coming down Essex Street one night a little flustrated, Steele in *Spect.* (1712) No. 493.]

FLUTCH, *sb.*[1] Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An inactive person. Hence **Flutchy**, *adj.* inactive, lazy.

FLUTCH, *sb.*[2] Chs. Fluff, dust.

Hear's flutch upo' thoi coat, Wardlerton *Sngs.* (1860) 91.

FLUTER, *v.* e.Lin. [Not known to our other correspondents.] To trim a hedge. (G.G.W.)

FLUTHER, see **Flutter**.

FLUTHERS, *sb. pl.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The loose flakes or lamina of a stone. Also called **Blaffen**.

FLUTTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Glo. Sus. Wil. Also in forms **flowther** Dmf.; **fludder** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.[1]; **fluther** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] Nhb.[1] Yks. s.Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **vlutter** Wil. [flu·tə(r, flɐ·tə(r, flu·ðə(r, flɐ·ðə(r.] 1. *v.* To fly out in a disorderly manner; to frighten, cause to flutter; to confuse, agitate; to be in a great bustle or state of agitation.

Sc. (Jam.) Fif. 'You seem fluthered.' 'I daursay, I thocht by the way he pinted that ye had gaen owre the rocks.' Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 160. Yks. It fluthered about, did the bits of fire (F.P.T.). Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Goa· ŭn flŭdh·ŭr dhŭ enz on tŭ, th róost [Go an' fluther the hens on to th' roost]. Dŭn'yŭ sey au· dhem fidh·ŭrz ŭsahy·d)n dhŭ mae·r; dhaat's wée·ŭr dhŭ weyld dŭks kŭmn ŭn flŭdh·ŭrn [Dun yŏ sey aw them fithers aside'n the mere; that's wheer the weild ducks com'n an' fluthern]. n.Lin.[1]

Hence (1) **Fluthering**, *ppl. adj.* bustling; confused, agitated; (2) **Flutter-grub**, *sb.* a man who takes a pleasure in working in the dirt and getting into every possible mess; (3) **-muck**, *sb.* a term of contempt, a 'stick-in-the-mud.'

(1) Sc. A flutherin ereature (Jam.). (2) Sus.[1] (3) w.Yks. What's that to thee, thou fluttermuck? *Tom Lee* (1875) 20.

2. To brandish, wave; to gesticulate; to wave to and fro.

s.Chs.[1] Lóok ŭt dhaat· fel·ŭ fludh·ŭrin iz stik· [Look at that fellow flutherin' his stick]. Wey küd)nŭ eyŭr im spee·k, bŭ wi küd sey im flŭdh·ŭrin ŭn dóo·in [Wey cudna hear him speak, bu' wĕ cud sey him flutherin' an' doin'].

3. To flood, overflow; to effervesce.

Cai.[1] Lin. The stuff all sissed and fluthered out, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 46.

4. *sb.* A hurry, bustle, stir; a state of agitation or confusion. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (Jam.); He redd me frae a' my fluther, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) xxxiv. 4. Fif. Chasin fast the tane the tither They eam a' round him in a fluther, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 38; Tod Lawrie slie Cam' wi' an uneo fluther, He 'mang the sheep like fire did flee, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 97. Nhb.[1] It put us aal iv a fluther. w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] Aw'm aw of a flutter. s.Chs.[1] Dhai mai·d ŭ ter·ubl flŭdh·ŭr ŭbuw·t it [They made a terrible fluther abowt it]. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Flutteration**, *sb.*, *fig.* frivolity, restlessness, unsettlement; (2) **Flutterment**, *sb.* fluttering excitement; (3) **Fluttery**, *adj.* slovenly; in a state of bustle or confusion.

(1) Edb. Train'd i' the path o' dissipation, An' deckit wi' French flutteration, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 142. (2) Lan. Let's have a doance! These toes o' mine are ram jam full o' flutterment, Waugh *Yeth-Bobs* (1869) i; Lan.[1] (3) Nhb.[1]

5. An abundance so great as to cause confusion.

Rxb. Most commonly applied to bog or meadow-hay, that grows very rank (Jam.).

6. A litter.

Glo. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] *Glo. Jrn.* (May 29 and June 12, 1880).

7. A rising or slight swelling in a river; a mass of moving water, snow, &c.

n.Sc. When a river swells in some degree, so as to become discoloured, it is said 'There is a fluther in the watter.' This denotes a slighter change than what takes place in a spate (Jam.). Dmf. 'Twas mair like a flowther o' drivin' snaw, Reid *Poems* (1894) 161.

Hence **Fluthery**, *adj.* (1) flabby, soft, not firm. Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*); (2) boggy, marshy. s.Sc. (*ib.*)

FLUTTERICK, *sb.* N.I.[1] The spotted gunnel, *Blennius gunnellus.* Also called **Clavin**.

FLUTTERMOUSE, *sb.* Hrf. Sus. Hmp. [flɐ·tə meus.] The bat, *Vespertilio pipistrellus.* See **Flittermouse**.

Hrf.[2] Sus. (F.A.A.); (S.P.H.); Sus.[12] Hmp. Holloway; *Nature Notes*, No. 2.

FLUTTERY, *adj.* Wil. Dev. [flɐ·t(ə)ri.] 1. Of weather: uncertain, showery, 'catchy.'

Wil.[1] 'Tull be a main fluttery hay-making to-year, I warnd.

2. Dressy, dressing according to the fashion. Cf. **fluster**, *v.* 7. Dev. I am no fluttery body. *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 18

FLUTTOCK, *sb.* Lan. [flu·tək.] A flat-fish, a plaice. See **Fluke**, *sb.*[1]

A greyt fat fluttock (A.W.F.).

FLUX, *v.*[1] Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **flucks** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; and in form **vlux** I.W.[1][2] [fləks.] To peck in anger like a hen; to fly at and strike with the wings; to snatch at anything.

Sus.[1] **Hmp.**[1] Th' old hen flucksed un. **I.W.**[1] As a hen with chicken flying at and striking an animal with her wings; **I.W.**[2] The wold hin's zetten and she'll vlux ye if ye don't look out.

Hence (1) **Flucksey**, *adj.* of a hen: making a great fuss over her chickens; (2) **Fluxing**, *sb.* a noisy squabbling among children, poultry, &c.; a beating, thrashing.

(1) **Wil.**[1] A flucksey old hen. (2) **Hmp.** Tom gave Harry a fluxing (J.Ar.).

FLUX, *v.*[2] Sus.[1] To blush.

FLUXING, *vbl. sb.* Bck. The act of being sodden or run together by heavy rains.

Preventing the surface from fluxing—from being run together by heavy rains, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 531.

FLUZ(Z, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in form **fluize** Cum. [fluz] **1.** *v.* To blunt, turn up or jag at the edge. *Gen.* in *pp.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Cum.** (H.W.); **Cum.**[1] As the end of a walking stick sometimes is without a ferule. **n.Wm.** Ye cant drive a wedge when t'end's fluzzed (B.K.). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Fluzzed**, *ppl. adj.* blunt and jagged at the edges. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. To bruise, disfigure.

Cum.[1] **n.Yks.**[3] I'll fluz thy mun [I'll disfigure thy mouth]. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

Hence (1) **Fluz-mun**, *sb.* a full month with protruding lips, as though bruised; (2) **Fluzzed**, *ppl. adj.* bruised; (3) **Fluzzer**, *sb.* a bruise.

(1) **w.Yks.** (L.M.S.) (2) **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **m.Yks.**[1] Used in a familiar way. That's a fluzzer [a bruise, and no mistake].

3. To crumple, ruffle; to brush up.

w.Yks.[2] The carpet is fluzzed up. In pheasant-shooting a gamekeeper would say 'Fluz 'em up, sir,' meaning 'ruffle their feathers'; **w.Yks.**[3] Heard applied to a servant cleaning firegrates, and may have reference to the noise produced by the brushes.

4. *sb.* A blow; a bruise.

Lakel.[2] Ah gat seck a fluzz at t'side o' t'heed wi' his nief. **m.Yks.**[1]

FLUZZINGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Written **fluzzins** Lan. [flu·zinz.] Weaving term: the short loose fibres which fall or fly from the threads while being spun or woven. Also used *fig.* Cf. **floose.**

w.Yks. Prob. so called from their light fluzzy appearance (W.T.). **Lan.** To my thinkin 'at he's o' fluzzins an' beggar-berm, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 163, ed. 1879.

FLY, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **flea** Per. Chs.[3]; **flee** Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Cai.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[1][2] w.Yks.[2] Lan. Chs.[1][2] n.Lin.[1] Dor. (Hall.); **vlee** I.W.[1]; **vly** Dev.[1] [flai, flī.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Fly-blown**, (*a*) the eggs of flies or maggots newly deposited; (*b*) damaged in character; (*c*) half-drunk; (2) **-boy**, a seller of fly-papers; (3) **-catcher**, a spider's web; (4) **-dod**, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (5) **-droven**, fly-blown, applied to meat on which the eggs of the blow-fly have been deposited; (6) **-flap**, (7) **-flapper**, an instrument used to drive away or kill flies; (8) **-flowers**, (*a*) butterflies; (*b*) all species of orchis, except *O. mascula*; (*c*) the all-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; (9) **-flowns**, see **-blown** (*a*); (10) **-gest**, a piece of cut paper, hung up for attracting flies; (11) **-girt**, a small quantity of anything; (12) **-golding**, the ladybird, *Coccinella septem-punctata*; (13) **-haunted**, haunted by flies; (14) **-mooats**, the fly-spots on window-panes; (15) **-nurt**, see **-dod**; (16) **-picked**, low-lived, marked with fly-spots; (17) **-smitches**, (18) **-smits**, see **-mooats**; (19) **-smitten**, (20) **-strucken**, see **-droven**; (21) **-time**, the season or time of year in which flies are troublesome, summer; (22) **-'s-wing**, *fig.* a particle, atom.

(1, *a*) **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] He was a fool to marry a flee-blawn bitch like that. (*c*) **w.Yks.**[2] (2) **Lon.** I'm the only reg'lar fly-boy, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 28. (3) **Nhp.**[1] (4) **Chs.**[1][2]; **Chs.**[3] It is commonly covered with a dusky fly, which accounts for the first part of the name. The name 'flea,' or 'fly,' has been probably given it, for it is supposed by its rank smell to drive away fleas, flies, and midges. (5) **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Chs.**[1] Used by butchers to kill blue bottle flies, which *gen.* infest their shops in hot weather. It is made of an oval piece of strong leather, six to eight inches long, bound to the end of a stick. (7) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 22, 1893). **I.W.**[1] (8, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*b, c*) **Glo.**[1] (9) **Dor.** (Hall.) (10) **Bwk.** (Jam.) (11) **s.Sc.** 'A fleegirt o' butter,' supposed to signify, as much as would gird or surround a fly (Jam.). (12) **Ken.** (W.F.S.), **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1][2] (13) **e.Fif.** Like a swallow athort the bosom o' a flee-haunted stank on a calm simmer's gloamin', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvii. (14) **n.Yks.**[2] (15) **Lan.** (B. & H.) (16) **Dev.**[1] Their vly-picked, vlimsy, skittering gowns, reeping in the mux or wagging in the weend, 9. (17, 18, 19, 20) **n.Yks.**[2] (21) **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (Hall.) (22) **Fif.** He didna gie a flee's-wing for vegetables, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 35.

2. Phr. *to let a flee stick in* or *to the wall*, to let a matter rest.

Sc. 'Fusht, fusht,' said Francie, 'let that flee stick i' the wa'—when the dirt's dry it will rub out, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii; (Jam.) **Per.** As regards the Church, we had better 'let that flea stick to the wa',' Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 22, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** Hoosever, we'll let that flee stick to the wa', and I would merely make the observe here in passing, Service *Dr. Duguid* (c.l. 1887) 13. **Nhb.**[1]

3. A fly used in fishing.

Sh.I. I'll tak' me flee an' get him fix'd, in case we tink aboot ony ella, *Sh. News* (July 6, 1898). **Lnk.** Trouts are loupin' at the flees In loch an' burn, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 92. **Nhb.** Wi' the flee o' the woodcock, the green drake or teal, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 3. **Cum.** Wi stiddy aim, an' watchful eye, Your salmon flees to throw, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 106.

Hence **Fleeing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of fly-fishing.

Sh.I. Sma redd wid fleein mak, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 101.

4. The turnip-fly, *Haltica nemorum.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Cum.** Theer flees to demolish ye'r turnips, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 150. **Wm.** T'tornips wer sadly stopt wit' flee i't for end, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 39. **n.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] A small beetle which does much damage to the young turnips as soon as they come up. **Ken.** Alfred will have to go rolling turnips to-morrow, they've got the fly so bad (D.W.L.).

5. The smallest thing, a whit, jot, atom. *Gen.* with *neg.*

n.Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** A creatur' 't's never seen ocht nor flee ootwith a stob-thackit hoose, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 161; The feint a flee hed he leern't, *ib. Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Frf.** I carena a flee howe'er scant be his gear, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 115. **Lnk.** I carena a flee tho' yer auld marri't men Sit still wi' their fam'lies about the fire-en', Watson *Poems* (1853) 48. **Gall.** His hamely fare's no' worth a flee, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 116, ed. 1897.

FLY, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [flai, flī, w.Cy. vlai.]

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present*: (1) **Flaa**, (2) **Flahy**, (3) **Flee**, (4) **Fley**, (5) **Vlee**, (6) **Vluy.**

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] Flaa', *Introd.* 35. (2) **s.Chs.**[1] 81. (3) **Sc.** No other term is used even when the flight of a bird is expressed (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Fleein' aboot, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 9. **Elg.** When Death loot flee his dart, Tester *Poems* (1865) 97. **Abd.** His broken nose had been caused by something fleein up an' strikin''s face, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xx. **Ked.** He struck the souple o'er a sheave, And fairly made it flee in twa, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 92. **Frf.** The birds had dichtit their nebs to flee up, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 183, ed. 1889. **Per.** A doited auld gomeral, 'at can nae mair haud his tongue than he can flee, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 50, ed. 1887. **Fif.** They garr'd them crack and flee in blads, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 189. **Rnf.** They tell me they are fleein' by steam, Barr *Poems* (1861) 117. **Ayr.** The sparks fleein' hauf owre the road, Service *Notandums* (1890) 40. **Lnk.** My heart used to flee to my mooth when I saw the creatur's, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Slk.** When the de'il gets in the fire must flee out, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** T'news flees, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 17. **Wm.** T'leetning flash'd like bombshell blasts When brusten as they flee, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 26. **n.Yks.** What fer didn't they flee? Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 52; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Chs.**[3] (5) **Wxf.**[1] **Wil.** Time vlees along, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 24. **n.Wil.** I sid un vlee awver thuc hedge (E.H.G.). **Dor.**[1] An' nâisy buildèn rooks da vlee, 53. **w.Som.**[1] He can vlee like a bird. **Dev.** Red colours vleein, Peter Pindar *Royal Visit* (1795) 156, ed. 1824. **n.Dev.** Chel vlee to tha kep o'

tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 299. (6) w.Som. Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 46.

2. *Preterite:* (1) **Flach**, (2) **Flagh**, (3) **Flaw**, (4) **Fled**, (5) **Fleed**, (6) **Fleuw**, (7) **Flewed**, (8) **Flewn**, (9) **Fleyed**, (10) **Flied**, (11) **Fliw**, (12) **Flod**, (13) **Flown**, (14) **Vleed**, (15) **Vlew**, (16) **Vlied**, (17) **Vlid**, (18) **Vlo**.

(1, 2) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) (3) Sc. (*ib.*) Frf. Frae my bed I flaw like shot, Sands *Poems* (1833) 130. (4) Sh.I. Fled aboot da hoos, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898). Lei.[1] 28. Shr.[1] The 'en fled across the path; Shr.[2] Hrf.[1] The rooks fled away. Glo.[1] (5) Dor. 'A fleed into a monstrous rage, Hardy *Blue Eyes* (1895) 298. Cor. The dust and strawze so fleed about, I could not, Bessy, spy the hoppers out, *W. Eclogue* in *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287. (6) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. (7) Dor. She flewed at him like a cat, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. w.Som. Vluy'd, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 46. (8) w.Ir. All the ground the goose flewn over, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 13. (9) Nhb.[1] Aw catch'd a burred, but it gat oot o' ma hand an' fleyed away. (10) Dev. It flied all over un, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 13. (11) m.Yks.[1] Fliw-, *Introd.* 35. (12) Wil.[1] (13) Lei.[1] 28. (14) Som. An ould craw . . . vleed at un, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 29. (15) Wxf.[1] (16) Dev. Hur . . . vlied auver tha brook, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) viii. (17) Brks.[1] Two patridges vlid by muh jus' as I was a-loadin' my gun. (18) I.W.[1]

3. *pp.* (1) **Flaown**, (2) **Fled**, (3) **Fleuwn**, (4) **Flied**, (5) **Flihn**, (6) **Flouen**, (7) **Floun**, (8) **Flowen**, (9) **U-vluyed**.

(1) m.Yks.[1] Flaown-, *Introd.* 35. (2) Lei.[1] 28. Shr.[1] The cork's fled out o' the bottle. (3) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. (4) Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; The birds han feathered and flied (M.A.C.); Cor.[1] (5) m.Yks.[1] Flih'n, *Introd.* 35. (6) Nhb.[1] s.Chs.[1] Floo'n, 81. (7) w.Yks. Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 131. (8) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. Nhb.[1] (9) w.Som. U-vluy'd, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 46.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to fly out of the head*, to become excited or insane; (2) *— up*, to be bankrupt; (3) *— wick*, to swarm or be alive with (vermin).

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) s.Chs.[1] The full phr. 'to fly up with Jackson's hens' is more freq. heard. (3) n.Yks.[2] Fleeing wick wi' lops.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Fly-away**, a flirting, absurdly-dressed girl; (2) **-board**, a narrow board on which the shuttle runs to and fro across the loom; (3) **-boat**, a swing-boat seen at fairs, &c.; (4) **-cap**, a cap or head-dress, formerly worn by elderly ladies; (5) **-door**, a swing-door, or door so constructed as always to fall close when left alone; (6) **-gang**, a band of labourers who engage to do harvesting or other work for the farmers, and take it by the piece; (7) **-jack**, an instrument for twisting hemp into rope; used *fig.*; (8) **-lake**, a call to geese to go home; (9) **-mouse**, the bat; (10) **-poll**, a very lively or excitable person; (11) **-spindle**, weaving term: an iron rod made very smooth on which the 'picker' works to and fro; (12) **-words**, slang words, by-words.

(1) Nhp.[1], War.[3] (2) w.Yks. (D.L.); (S.P.U.) (3) w.Yks.[5] (4) Sc. Formed like two crescents conjoined, and by means of wire made to stand quite out from the cushion on which the hair was dressed (Jam.). (5) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Constructed to open either towards or from the current of air according to the direction of the force exerted against it, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (6) Shr.[1] The fly gang is headed by a gaffer. (7) w.Cor. Flipped out of bed like a fly-jack, Thomas *Aunt Keziah* in *Cornishman* (1894). (8) Nhb.[1] (9) m.Yks.[1] (10) Dev.[2] Isn't that girl a vlee-pol'? she's gone running down the road with no bonnet on now. (11) w.Yks. (D.L.) (12) w.Yks.[2]

3. To be quick at taking offence; to put into a passion. Also with *out* and *up*.

Sc. Hoots! ye needna fly oot at a word, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 181. Lnk. You needna dicht your bonny neb and flee up like that, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 18. Edb. Many of them that had not helped themselves well to the wine . . . were now vexed on that score, imagining that nothing remained for them but to dight their nebs and flee up. Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. n.Yks. She wad hav flown up desperately (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Chs.[1] Ah tuwd ur óo,d bin shaangk'úrin oa'r ur wuurk, ún dhaat' flóo ur [Ah towd her hoo'd been slankerin' o'er her work, and that flew her]. nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] You can't speak a word to her, but she flies in a minute.

Hence (1) **Flee**, *sb.* a passion, temper; (2) **Fleeing passion**, *phr.* a raging or towering passion or temper.

(1) Rnf. Jen, his wife, had got up in a deil o' a flee, Aitken *Lays* 1883) 58. (2) Sh.I. I saw 'at dey wis baith in a fleein' pashen, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898).

4. Of eels: to swim or move very quickly.

Nrf. They are said, too, to possess larger eyes than any other eels, and to 'fly' three times as quickly, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 366.

5. Of colours: to fade, cause to fade or lose colour.

I.Ma. No bleachin'll fly it, nor nothin else, Brown *Witch* (1889) 141. [One of those we call fast colours—merely I suppose Because such colours never go or fly, Hood *Poems* (1862–3) *True Story.*]

Hence **Flying-colours**, *sb. pl.* colours which will quickly fade or wash out by exposure to the sun, &c. Nhp.[1], War.[3]

6. Of the skin: to become chapped or roughened with the cold wind. Also in phr. *to fly abroad.*

w.Som.[1] Dhúsh yuur wee'n du maek ún'eebaudeez an'z vluy'tuur'ubl [This wind makes one's hands chap very much]. Blae'umd! eef muy an'z bae'un u-vluy'd au'l tu pees ez [(I'll be) blamed! if my hands are not chapped all to pieces].

7. *sb.* A diligence or coach.

Sc. The Queensferry Diligence or Hawes Fly, departed precisely at twelve o'clock, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) i.

8. Waste produce from a scribbling-machine. w.Yks. (J.M.)

FLY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use. Also in forms flee Sc.; vly Som. [flai, flī.] 1. Sly, cunning, wide-awake, knowing, smart, sharp.

Sc. The malt-man is right cunning But I can be as flee, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) l. 100, ed. 1871. Cai.[1] As fly as a jailer. Inv. (H.E.F.) Abd. He's what they call a 'social stock,' Although as 'fly' 's a jailor,' Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 152. Lnk. The brave, wily Turks were too fly for your bait, Parker *Poems* (1859) 28; 'No, no,' quo' Jock, as fly as ever, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 90. n.Cy. (J.W.) Nhb.[1] He's a fly chap. Aa see the gam—but yor not fly. Lin.[1] He's fly to every movement. Mid. He was much too fly for any game of that sort, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) III. vi. Lon. Convinced that I was 'fly,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 217; A public-house whose landlord is 'fly' to its meaning, *ib.* (ed. 1861) II. 52. Som. Oi'll warn't a thought a vly yung bird, A-wur, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 5. Slang. 'I am fly,' says Jo, . . . 'but stow hooking it!' Dickens *Blk. House* (1853) xvi. [Aus. He was pretty 'fly,' and never threw away a chance as long as he was sober, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. xi. Amer. A fly young man, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

2. Showy, fast; light in character. w.Yks.[2], w.Som.[1]

FLYABOSTIC, *adj.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Outrageously showy, as in dress. (Hall.)

FLYAVE, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] 1. *sb.* A flake; a very thin stratum of rock, &c.

Gee the bairn a flyave or two o' fish oot o' the bane-half.

2. *v.* With *off*: to take or come off in flakes.

FLY-BY-NIGHT, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Suf. Cor. Also written **flybanite** Cor.[1]; and in form **flee-by-neet** w.Yks.[3] [flī'-bi-nīt, flai'-bi-nait.] 1. A person who furtively runs off in debt and without paying his rent. N.Cy.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. A witch; a bird which flies overhead in the night, and is considered to be a forewarner of death. Cf. **Gabriel-ratchet**.

n.Yks. (H.M.) w.Yks.[3] Called by some 'night-whistlers.' There is an opinion that these birds are at least of two distinct kinds. The 'night-whistlers' are birds, high in the air, passing by, but of doubtful race; . . . the gabbleratches . . . are said to frequent damp places (s.v. Gabbleratches).

3. A silly, thoughtless girl; a 'gad-about'; a volatile person.

e.Suf. (F.H.) Cor.[1 2]; Cor.[3] A girl not only giddy but of unchaste habits. w.Cor. A gad-about as well as 'a giddy girl' is sometimes called a flybanite (M.A.C.).

FLY-BY-SKY, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Also in forms **flee-be-sky** n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **flee-by-sky** Dur. Cum. n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **flee-by-the-sky** Nhb.[1]; **fly-be-sky** n.Lin.[1]; **flybesky**, **flybisky** w.Yks.; **flybythsky** w.Yks.[1] [flī'-bi skī, -skai.] 1. A giddy, thoughtless, flighty person; a romantic or highly imaginative person. *Gen.* applied to a woman. Also used of things and *attrib.*

N.Cy.[1], Nhb[1] s.Dur. *Gen* used when speaking of some eccentric flighty person or some impossible scheme. 'She's a fair flee-by-sky' (J.E.D.). Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303. n.Yks. Tack na nootish o' that fleebysky; thar's nea depending o' what sha sez (W.H.); She had a flee-be-skye cap on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A flowtersome flee-be-sky' is the usual expression. ne.Yks[1] Sha's a reglar fleebisky. e.Yks.[1]

m.Yks.[1] Usually applied to a fussy, forgetful person, young or old. w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (May 8, 1897): Th' world owes moor to a honest hard worker nor it does to a rich fly-bi-sky, HARTLEY *Dstt.* (c. 1873) 34; w.Yks.[1] There com a fine mack of a prossin, flybysky fellow, ii. 292; w.Yks.[5] One who fusses upon errands with but a trivial motive. A child who is running off upon a message before the mother has finished imparting the instructions, is checked by her calling out, 'Nah flee-be-sky! whear's tuh barn tul?' nw.Der.[1] s.Not. Yo are a set o' flybyskies to-night; come, come, be good lads an' settle down a bit. The bonnet she hed on wor a flybysky thing (J.P.K.).

2. A gaudily-dressed woman.

N.Cy.[1] See yon now, luik at yon flee-by-sky (T.K.). n.Yks. What a fleebysky yon lass macks hersel, dressing iv yon scromy soort of way (W.H.). e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[3] Applied to a woman dressed in an out of-the-way manner; w.Yks.[5] n.Lin.[1] She was ribbins an' flooncs fra heäd to fut when she run'd awaay wi' anuther woman husband. I says it's abargans what end cums fo'st to a fly-be-sky like that.

3. A fly-wheel used in certain machinery. w.Yks.[3]

FLYED BLADE, *phr.* Yks. A spring-knife blade.

w.Yks. First used by Spurr (the largest spring-knife manufacturer in Sheffield in 1807); they turned out a failure, SENIOR *Rhymes* (1882) 58.

FLYER, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Oxf. Lon. Slang. 1. The fan-wheel of a windmill that turns the sails to the wind. n.Lin.[1]

2. Part of a spinning-wheel or spindle; see below.

w.Yks. A mechanical contrivance fitted to the top of the spindle in roving and spinning to facilitate the winding on of the thread or end (F.R.). n.Lin.[1] The part of a spinning-wheel armed with hooks, used for guiding the thread to the twill or spool.

3. A shoe soled without having been welted.

Lon. slang. There is another article called a 'flyer,' that is, a shoe soled without having been welted, MAYHEW *Loud. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 34.

4. *pl.* Oat-chaff. Oxf.[1]

FLYFE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A turn, fit.

Lnk. The auld preachin' bodie had tuk a daft flyfe, An' kiss'd in the by-gaun the cobbler's wife, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 101.

FLYING, *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **fleeing** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1]; **fleyingk** Chs. [flaiˑ-, flīˑ-in.] In *comb.* (1) **Flying adder**, (2) — **ask** or **esk**, the dragon-fly; see **Adder-fly**; (3) — **bent**, the purple moor-grass, *Molinia caerulea*; (4) — **boats**, boat-like structures attached to the periphery of a vertically revolving wheel; (5) — **cradle**, a framing of about 4 feet by 1½ feet, upon which one or more men may sit astride to do temporary work in the shaft; (6) — **dragon**, (*a*) see — **ask**; (*b*) a paper kite; (*c*) an old-fashioned wig; (7) — **eagle**, (*a*) see — **dragon** (*b*); (*b*) a gaudily-dressed woman; (8) — **eather** or **ether**, see — **ask**; (9) **-horse sovereigns**, sovereigns with Saint George and the Dragon on the reverse; (10) — **mare**, a peculiar and dangerous hitch or grip in wrestling; (11) — **merchant**, a pedlar, travelling merchant; (12) — **nedder**, (13) — **snake**, see — **ask**; (14) — **stationer**, a running patterer; (15) — **tailor**, a travelling tailor; (16) — **washer-woman**, a travelling or itinerant washerwoman; (17) — **words**, words spoken in the heat or irritation of the moment.

(1) Rxb. (JAM.), Nhb.[1] (2) n.Yks. (E.W.S.), n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1] (3) Nhb.[1] (4) w.Yks. *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 9. Chs. Theer were shows, an fleyingk boats, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 9. (5) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (6, *a*) Kcd. The Dracoolvans, or flying dragon, is very plentiful, *Agric. Surv.* 397 (JAM.). (*b*) Sc. Flying-dragons—very common in Edinburgh in harvest. They are *gen.* guided by very young boys, with a chain no stronger than a piece of slight packing twine, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35 (JAM.). (*c*) n.Yks. This wig [with a tail and winged curls at the ears] was called, by the schoolboys of my day, the flying dragon, SEDGWICK *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 63. (7, *a*) n.Yks.[12] (*b*) n.Yks.[2] (8) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[1] (9) n.Lin.[1] (10) Cor. You might ha' pitched en flat-handed. An' yet you must needs give en the 'flyin' mare,' 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 107; Cor.[12] w.Cor. At last, making a desperate plunge, he freed himself from the Devil's grasp; took him with the flying-mare, and threw him on his back, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 7. (11) Abd. (JAM.) (12) n.Yks.[1] (13) Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.[1] (14) Lon. That order or species of the pattering genus known as 'running patterers,' or 'flying-stationers,' from the fact of their being continually on the move, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I. 214. (15, 16) Lth. My father was a flying tailor, and my mother was a flying washer-woman, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 243. (17) Nrf. We had no quarrel, only a few flying words (W.W.S.). e.Suf. (F.H.)

FLYNDRIG, *sb.* and *v.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *sb.* An impudent woman, a deceiver. 2. *v.* To beguile, deceive.

FLYOG, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also written **fljog**. 1. *sb.* A shaggy, loose mass.

Da 'oo', Sibbie, is in wan flyog apon her! [a sheep], *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898).

2. *v.* To hang in a shaggy, loose mass.

Dis is da mout o' Joolie, da air o' 'oo' at's apo' yon twa year'ld is fljogin loose, *ib.* (July 31, 1897).

FLYP(E, see **Flap**, *v.*[1], **Flipe**.

FLYPESHARD, *v.* Bnff.[1] To castrate.

FLYPING, *prp.* Sc. Looking abashed or shamefaced. Cf. flep.

Bch. Sae may ye shook your brow an' skool, And flypin hing yir head ay, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 71 (JAM.).

FLYRD, **FLYRE**, see **Flird**, *v.*, **Flare**, *v.*[2], **Fleer**, *v.*[1]

FLYRE-UP, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] 1. *v.* To burst out into a passion; to flare up.

2. *sb.* A great display, a flare-up. See **Fleer**, *v.*[1]

A flyre-up o' a marriage. A flyre-up o' a faist.

FLYTE-POKE, *sb.* Sc. A double chin.

n.Sc (JAM.) Fif. His flyte-poke aneath his chin, Priev'd he was in an angry pin, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 198.

FLYUKNIRS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Birds. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

FOACER, *sb.* Cor.[2] Plain, satisfying food, likely to take the edge off the appetite.

Such as a lump of pudding or a basin of broth given at the beginning of dinner in order to take the edge off the appetite and save the joint. 'Woll'ee haa a foacer, cheeld?'

FOACH, **FOAD**, **FOADGE**, see **Fooch**, **Fold**, *sb.*[1]

FOAL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **foil** w.Yks.[3]; **fole** Glo.[1] Wil.; **fooal** Wm. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **fwoal** Cum.[1]; **vole** Wil. [fōl, foəl, foil.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Foal's-fit**, the mucus hanging from a child's nose; (2) **-foot** or **-'s-foot**, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; also used *attrib.*; (3) **-footing**, going to gather coltsfoot; (4) **-hole**, a shed for sheltering foals; (5) **-kell**, the caul or fine membrane by which the foetus is covered; the cell of the foal; (6) **-ment**, horse-play, rough play.

(1) Rxb. (JAM.) (2) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1] Cum. *Science Gossip* (1869) 29; Cum.[1] (s.v. Cleets). n.Yks. *Science Gossip* (1882) 66; n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hev a glass o' foal's-foot wine (H.L.); w.Yks.[123] Der. The wife of one of our gardeners, who comes from a rather primitive part of Der., calls coltsfoot, foal's foot, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 347. Not. Foal's-foot beer (J.H.B.); Not.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] The yellow flowers of which are gathered by country-people in spring, and either made fresh into wine, or dried and made into tea,—esteemed for their medicinal qualities. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], Suf. (B. & H.), Ken.[1] (3) sw.Lin.[1] The childer are as bad foal footing as brambling. (4) w.Yks.[3] (5) w.Yks.[1] (6) Wm. I won't gang ta see see a lot o' fooalment et nout, I rather see a quiet spot, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 8.

2. Phr. *a foal of thy coat*, a coat like yours; see below.

w.Yks.[3] A friend not caring to be dressed in the height of the fashion, a cart-driver said, 'Mester, au sud lauk a foil o' thy coit.'

3. A young horse of either sex. See **Colt**, *sb.*[1] 2.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb.[1] A cowt-fwoal is a young male horse whilst sucking. A filly-fwoal is a female of the same age.

Hence **Foaley-mare**, *sb.* a mare with young. *ib.*

4. *Fig.* A name given to pit-boys between the age of ten and twelve. Also used *attrib.* and in form **Foaley**.

n.Cy. When they [boys] reach the age of ten or twelve years, a more laborious station is allotted to them. They then become what are termed lads or foals, supplying the inferior place at a machine called a tram, HUNTER *Georgical Ess.* (1803) in *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 22; N.Cy.[1] Nhb. When we war foley boys, And trod the dorty barrowway, TAIE *Pit Life in 1893*; Nhb.[1] Where a youth is too weak to put the tram by himself, he engages a junior assistant, who is called the foal, and in this case the strongest pulls the tram

by a short rope called a soam, while the foal pushes behind, Oliver *Rambles in Nhb.* (1835) 41. The position of heedsman and foaleys appears to have been sometimes reversed. **Nhb., Dur.** A little boy, who performs his part by pulling the tub by a couple of traces attached thereto, called soams. . . The foal being paid 1/- to 1/2 per day (1849), Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1849, s. v. Headsman.

5. *v.* Of ground: to slip or cave in. See also **Calve**, *v.*[2], **Colt**, *v.*[3]

Glo.[1] **n.Wil.** The sides of a grave sometimes will 'vole in' during digging (G.E.D.).

FOAL, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **fole** Or.I.; **phoal** Per. A bannock or cake; any soft and thick bread.

Or.I. Always a small (*gen.* thick) bannock, such as the remainder of the dough formed at a day's baking. The soft gingerbread biscuits covered with small sugar-coated carraway seeds, bought at fair time, were known as 'sweetie foals' (J.G.); (S.A.S.); (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Per.** They can get cheese to eat With butter and good phoal, Smith *Poems* (1714) 81, ed. 1853.

FOAM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also e.An. Wil. Also written **fome** e.An.; and in forms **fame** Sc. (Jam.); **feam** Or.I. Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] Abd. Frf.; **feim**, **feme** Sc. (Jam.); **voam** Wil. [fōm, fīm.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Foam-swirls**, the eddies in water caused by the boiling up of foam.

Ir. An' wid that he throd knee-deep in foam-swirls, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 32, ed. 1893.

2. Smoke, scum. e.An. (Hall.); (E.G.P.)

3. A state of great heat and perspiration; *fig.* a great heat of temper.

n.Sc. In a mighty feim, in a great rage (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] Sic a feam o' heat's they keep the room in. **Ags.** (Jam.)

4. *v.* To stream out, overflow, bubble over.

Or.I. While salt tears feam Sae sair f'ae baith his een, *Pacty Toral*, l. 58, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 703. **Frf.** A gousty cawdron boil'd and feam'd, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 35, ed. 1882. **s.Wil.** When sick people are hot from inflammation, and the bed clothes are lifted to let the steaming air out, the old women say, 'How it do voam out!' (G.E.D.)

Hence **Foaming drunk**, *phr.* raging with drink, excessively drunk.

Lnk. Foamin' drunk he lies an' grumbles, Cursin' her for a' her pains, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 33.

5. To be in a state of great heat; *fig.* to be in a violent rage or passion.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] He cam in fae the flail jist feamin' agchn. **Abd.** A naked man, Feaming like ony bear that ever ran, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 64, ed. 1812.

FOAP, *v.* Dev. Also in form **vrope** Dev.[1] With *back*: to comb or smooth back. Cf. **frape**, *v.*[1]

Dev. *w. Times* (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2; (Hall.); **Dev.**[1] Cryal me! how times be alter'd! their mothers ware their own hair, foap'd back way a vorrid cloth, 9.

FOASE, FOATHY, see **False, Force, Forethy.**

FOB, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Glo. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. [fob.]

1. *sb.* Froth, foam.

Sus.[1] **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Som.W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Kau·m naew, mús·us, dhúsh yuur oa·n düe·, t-ez aa·f oa ut faub· [Come now, mistress, this won't do, it is half of it (the beer) froth]. A man describing the effects of a storm, said: Aay zeed guurt muumps u faub· zu baeg·z u buuk·ut, u·kaar·d moo·ur·n tüe·muy·uld [I saw great mumps of sea foam as large as a bucket, carried more than two miles]. **Dev.**[1] Why, the ale was worse; a had as leve drink the addle gutter, when, to be zure, the fob was abu the cup, 13. **n.Dev.** Mayhap zum foreward, fustling youth Chuse vor tha fob, Rock *Jan an' Nell* (1867) st. 134.

2. A little bunch or tuft, as of wool, &c. **Glo.**[1]

3. *v.* To foam, froth, mantle.

Sus.[1 2] **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**[1] How the beer fobs. **w.Som.**[1] Aay zúm t-ez géo·d, haun du faub ee wuul [I fancy it is good, when (it, i. e. the beer) froths well]. **Dev.**[1]

FOB, *v.*[2] Sc. [fob.] To breathe hard, to pant; to catch the breath.

Sc. The hails is won, they warsle hame, The best they can for fobbin, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 66 (Jam.). **Nai.** To fob, to gasp from violent running, to have the sides heaving, the heart beating violently, *Gl. Sm v.* (*ib.*) **n.Sc., Ags.** Of *gen.* use. It often denotes the sound of the short interrupted anhelation of a child when crying (Jam.).

FOB, *v.*[3] Irel. Lan. Not. [fob.] 1. To put into one's 'fob,' to pocket.

w.Ir. All he intended was—to fob the goold, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 433. **Lan.** T'Bishop a Durham nivver fobs a fardin, *Kendal C. News* (Mar. 23, 1889).

2. To tip, give a small gratuity; to pay out money, 'put one's hand in one's pocket.'

s.Not. If I do it, I shall expect 'im to fob me. The concert didn't pay, so we all hed to fob out (J.P.K.).

FOB, *v.*[4] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Shr. Som. Slang. [fob.]

1. To cheat, deceive, trick; to put off with a pretence.

n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 156. **Lan.** Told us how he used to fob off his scholars by talking to them, and saying, 'You understand me,' Byrom *Remin.* (1729) in Chet. Soc. XXXIV. 382. **Shr.**[1] **Som. W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873). **Slang.** It's a scandalous thing to exact such a sum . . . And then fob us off with a Fal-de-ral-tit, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Row in an Omnibus Box.*

2. With *up*: to raise false hopes.

w.Yks. He'd fobb'd t'woman up at he'd hev [marry] hur, *Back at Mooin Olm.* (1872); Dunnot fob yorsens up wi a noashun at its been written to noa purpose, *ib.* (1878) 7.

[1. You must not think to fob off our disgrace with a tale, Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 97. Cp. LG. *foppen*, 'Einen zum Narren haben' (Berghaus).]

FOBBY, *adj.* e.An. In form **foppy** Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] [fo·bi, fo·pi.] Soft, having no substance, light, airy. Of land: uncultivated, like a moor.

e.An.[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.)

[Glotony . . . maketh the skin tawny, the body fat and fobby, More *De Quatuor novissimis* (1522) in *Wks.* (1557) 99.]

FOBEY, *sb.* Pem. Also written **forbey**. [fō·bi.] An eccentric person.

s.Pem. Ay, ay, a's a fobey in all 'is ways. A's a real forbey, that Jack is (W.M.M.).

FOCE, FOCH, see **Force**, *sb.*[2], **Fetch**, *v.*

FOCHEL, FOCHEN, FOCHT(EN, see **Foichel, Fight**, *v.*

FOCHTIN-MILK, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Buttermilk.

FOD, *sb.*[1] Yks. [fod.] A bundle of newly-threshed straw, tied up for foddering purposes. Cf. **fawd.**

n Yks. And they [the stock] would make a greater improvement by being regularly served every day, having their fod clean, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 149 *note.* **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1]

FOD, *sb.*[2] e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A pet animal.

FODDER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Suf. Also Wil. Also in forms **foddher** ne.Lan.[1]; **fodthre** Wm.; **fother** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Chs.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [fo·də(r, fo·ðə(r.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Fodder-barn**, a straw-barn; (2) **-bay**, (3) **-bing**, a passage along the heads of the stalls in a cow-house from which fodder is supplied to the cattle; (4) **-cheese**, cheese made before the cows are turned out to grass; (5) **-door**, the barn-door or door of the place in which fodder is kept; (6) **-gang**, (*a*) see **-bing**; (*b*) a hole for hay in the floor of the hay-loft; (7) **-stack**, a stack of fodder; (8) **-way**, see **-bing.**

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Chs.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) 5; **Chs.**[1] (3) **Chs.**[1] (4) **Chs.**[1] That is, when they are being foddered on hay; the same as Boose-cheese; **Chs.**[3] (5) **Sh.I.** In a peerie meenint da fodder-door flies open, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 57. (6, *a*) **Lakel.**[1] **Wm.** Yan gat fast it fodthre-gang, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 4. **n.Wm.** T'fodder-gang's a rare pleeace ta larn ta ride a bycycle in (B.K.). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **Yks.** Ah were walkin' doon t'fothergang, taäkin' 'aäy to t'beeäs (F.P.T.). **Lan.** A long passage between two great shippons built to face each other, and the heads of each were supplied on opposite sides of the fodder-gang, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 479. **ne.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.** (J.W.O.) (7) **sw.Lin.**[1] There was only a small fother-stack offen twenty acres. (8) **Yks.** (F.P.T.)

2. *v.* To feed animals; esp. to feed horses and cattle, to give them their fodder; with *up*: to 'do up' horses or cows for the night; also used *fig.* to feed, encourage.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** George Atkinson, yeoman, of Alnham, was 'fotherin' when he saw the beacon fire on Ryle Hill, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 34; **Nhb.**[1] He ye fothered the beass yit? **n.Yks.** Ah was allus fotherin all kinds a rows, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 39; **n.Yks.**[2] Fodder'd up [fed and bedded]. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Shoo'd three on 'em [rabbits] an' fothered 'em aw, but this un died (A.C.). **Lan.** Son John being gone to the coal-

pit I minded my goods and foddered and watered them, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 95. sw.Lin.[1] We get our teas when Will comes in from fothering them. s.Lin. Be shewer an' fother the cows ceärly this arternoön (T.H.R.). War.[4] Run and see whether your feyther has foddered them beasteses in the lower meader.

3. To litter.

e.Suf. Go and fodder the barn-yard with straw (F.H.).

4. Phr. *to fodder one's boots*, to stuff hay into one's boots in order to fill them up when too large.

Wit[1] A labourer 'fodders' his boots.

FODDER, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. Lin. Also in forms **fother** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur. n.Yks. w.Yks.[12]; **fudder** N.Cy.[1] Der.[1]; **futher** Fif. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. [fo·də(r, fo·ðə(r.] 1. *sb.* A load, cartload; a large quantity. Also used *fig.*

Fif. He summon'd soon thegither His regiment (a jolly futher!), The wabsters o' the town o' Crail, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 91. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb. Of dung and lime, a two horse cart load, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Whe iver lent Grainger 't . . . mun hev at least had a fother, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 243; Nhb.[1] A fother of muck, or of lime, &c. The fother differs from the load, the latter being as much as can be carried on the back of a pack-horse. Dur. A one-horse load of any material. A fodder of hay. A fodder of stones, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 138. n.Yks. SEDGWICK *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 108

2. A weight of lead of varying quantity.

n.Cy. (P.R.); 8 pigs or 16 cwt., GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] A fother of lead is 21 cwt. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Pig lead is sold by the fother, a quantity containing 21 cwt., BAILEY & CULLEY *Agric.* (1805) 19. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] The Craven fother consists of 19 pigs or pieces of lead, each pig weighing 123 lbs.; w.Yks.[4] Der. 1726 to Francis Staley for a fodder of . . . Lead, £15 0. 0, COX *Churches* (1877) II. 340; Der.[1] The weight is 22½ cwt. n.Lin.[1]

3. A measure of coal.

n.Cy. As many coals as a two-horse cart will contain (J.H.); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. A cart of coals, containing bushels, *Gent. Mag.* (1884) 14, ed. Gomme; Nhb.[1] About as many coals as a one-horse cart will contain 'Six bushels,' MILLER *Geol. Otterburn and Elsdon.* Nhb., Dur. One-third of a chaldron, or 17⅓ cwts., GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

4. *v.* To load a cart.

n.Yks. Esp. with hay, SEDGWICK *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 108.

Hence **Fothering**, *sb.* a quantity or load of anything. w.Yks.[2]

[1. With him ther was a Plowman . . . That hadde y-lad of dong ful many a fother, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 530. OE. *fōðor*, a cart-load (*Chron.*, an. 852). Cp. G. *fuder*, a load. 2. A fudder of lead, a load, or spiggs of sixteen hundred weight, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

FODDER, *v.*[3] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To mutter. (HALL.)

FODDERING, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Also in forms **foddherin** ne.Lan.[1]; **fotherin(g** Sc. Nhb.[1] Yks. Chs.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1]

1. 'Fodder'; food, provisions.

Ayr. Keepit frae bawing with a gude fothering of kail-blades and a cloute soaken in milk, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii. w.Yks. So shoo packed up a regular fotherin ta tak wi us, *Pudsey Olm.* (1888) 19. Chs.[1] It's fotherin for cattle.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Foddering-bay**, (2) **-bing**, a passage along the heads of the stalls in a cow-house from which fodder is supplied to the cattle; cf. **fodder-bing**; (3) **-cords**, a hair and hemp cord used for binding up hay to take out to beasts; (4) **-gang**, see **-bing**; (5) **-ground**, a small, dry, grass enclosure near the homestead.

(1, 2) Der. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 37. (3) Glo. In sale catalogue, 'Two foddering cords.' *ib.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 186; Glo.[1] (4) ne.Lan.[1] (5) Nhp.[1] A dry lair for cattle. Glo. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I. 230; Glo.[1]

3. The last feeding at night for horses and cattle. Nhb.[1]

Hence (1) **Fothering-horn**, *sb.* a horn sounded to call the farm-servants to the 'fothering'; (2) **-time**, *sb.* the time for the last feeding of horses and cattle, evening.

(1) Nhb. By the time he [a ploughman] has had his evening meal and a smoke, the foddering horn sounds, and the baiting of his steed . . . carries him on to bed-time, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1897) 328; Forty years ago [1846], in a calm winter night, the 'Fotherin-horn,' *gen.* a cow's horn, could be heard for miles round, calling the hinds to the fotherin (H.D.). (2) n.Stf. How is it we have got sight of you so long before foddering-time? GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) xlix. Not.[1] sw.Lin.[1] It was between cäaking and fothering time. s.Lin. At fothering time gi'e the feedin' beäst a bit o' oil-caäke (T.H.R.). Lei.[1]

FODDERLY, see **Furtherly.**

FODDERUM, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also in forms **fotheram** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **fother'em** w.Yks.; **fotherum** w.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1] [fo·dərəm, fo·ðərəm.] The 'room' or place in which fodder is kept; a passage in front of the cows in a cow-house from which they are fed.

ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884); (J.J.B.); w.Yks.[12], ne.Lan.[1] Der. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 37. n.Lin. Th' to'nup-scuttle ligs i' th' fotherum (M.P.); n.Lin.[1]

FODE, see **Fold**, *sb.*[1]

FODGE, *sb.* Sc. [fōdʒ.] A fat, 'squat' person; a chubby-cheeked person. Cai.[1], Rxb. (JAM.) Cf. **fadge**, *sb.*[2], **fudge**, *sb.*[1]

Hence **Fodgie**, *adj.* fat and squat. Cai.[1] Cf. **foggy**, *adj.*[2]

FODGE, *v.* Not. Lei. War. [fodʒ.] To 'cram' or 'stuff' a person. See **Fage**, *v.*[1]

Not.[1] Lei.[1] They fodged him up as his missis wur a coomin' War.[3]

FODGE, see **Fadge**, *sb.*[1]

FODGEL, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Also written **fogel**, and in form **fodyell** (JAM.). [fo·dʒil, fo·dʒl.] 1. *adj.* Fat, squat, plump. Cf. **fudgel.**

Sc. Fodgel implies good nature, urbanity, and cheerfulness as well as plumpness, MACKAY; And I am a fine fodgel lass, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 22, ed. 1871. Bnff. His wife, ca'd sleepy Meg, and his dochter, Fodgel Jess, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 24. Fif. Ae wee short canon, fat and fodgel, Gat on his bare pow wi' a cudgel, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 154. e.Fif. A fat fogel wicht wi' a weel-faured rosy-lookin' face, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xix. Ayr. If in your bounds ye chance to light Upon a fine, fat, fodgel wight, BURNS *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 2. Lnk. The howdie had the luck to say 'Here is a fodgel healthy son,' WATSON *Poems* (1853) 91.

2. *sb.* A fat, good-humoured person; a fat, thriving person or animal. Cf. **fodge**, *sb.*

Abd. Well known (G.W.). Per. Occas. used *ib.*). Slk. (JAM.)

Hence **Fodyellin'**, *adj.* used to express the motion of a fat, clumsy person, waddling. Slk. (JAM.)

3. *v.* To prosper, thrive. Also used *reflex.*

Abd. (JAM.) Abd., Per. 'He has fodgelled himsel' geyan weel.' Very uncommon (G.W.).

FODGEL, *v.*[2] Stf. Brks. [fo·dʒl.] 1. To scrape together, hoard.

s.Stf. Ode Sal's allays fodgellin' for her kids (T.P.).

2. With *up*: to cobble. [Not known to our other correspondents.]

Brks. I can't zee to fodgel up a hole in my stocking (W.W.S.).

FODMELL, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also in form **fadmell.** A weight used for lead, 70 lb.

Probably the bar of lead was so called because it measured a foot in length.

[Dan. *fodmaal*, a measure of a foot's length. Cp. MLat. *fotmellum*, 'genus ponderis apud Anglos' (DUCANGE); Fotmel, a weight of lead of ten stone, or seventy pounds, PHILLIPS (1706).]

FOEN, FOFFEN, see **Fall, Fallen, Fight**, *v.*

FOG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **fogg(e** N.Cy.[2]; and in form **fug** Sc. [fog.] I. *sb.* The aftermath, second crop of hay, clover, &c.; the long grass left standing in the fields during winter; coarse, rank grass. Cf. **feg**, *sb.*

Cai. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 216. s.Don SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[12] Nhb. When cattle are turned into a fresh clover fog, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) I. 89; Nhb.[1] 'Fogs to let' is the common heading of advertisements where the eatage of autumn pasture is to be let. Dur.[1] Cum. T'gurse theer was hofe a feutt deep ameast, an as thick as clover fog, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 73; Now kye grow uneasy for want o' some fog, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 252. Wm. Aur nebbour's stot or stirk break into't fog, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 476; (E.C.H.) s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks. He . . . preaz'd to git ore'th hedge into our fogg, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 147; n.Yks.[123] ne.Yks.[1] It'll mak

a good fog will yon. e.Yks. We've had lots o' meeat this back end [autumn], fog was ommast as lang as midda [meadow], NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 61; e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] The grass that grows after the hay has been 'made,' if not used for eddish. It becomes a dark-green, heavy-looking grass, and from November to January is called fog; w.Yks.[3 4] Lan. Long, withered grass, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 231; Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 216. Chs.[1] In West Cheshire the farmers frequently set fire to this old, dead grass after the March winds have dried it; Chs.[2]; Chs.[3] The uneaten sour grass of a pasture field avoided by cattle; after frost (which is said to sweeten it), they eat it. Der.[1 2], nw.Der.[1] Not. There's such a deal of fog in them fields. He'd better take and mow that fog down (L.C.M.); Not.[1 2], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] The rough coarse grass which is found in pastures in the spring, which cattle will not eat unless suffering from scarcity of food. sw.Lin.[1] There wasn't haëf so much old fog grown where that stuff was putten on. Lei. That grass which has still to be eaten off about Michaelmas, which is very rank and coarse, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 217; Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Coarse grass, which cattle will not eat; Nhp.[2] War. Old, withered, or spoilt grass (J.R.W.); War.[2 4], s.War.[1] Glo.[1] A kind of grass which grows in boggy ground. The old grass stalks left in a pasture. Brks. (W.H.Y.) Hrt. They leave a great deal of fog to rot, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. Mid. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 102. e.An.[1] Long grass, not fed down, but allowed to stand through the winter, and yielding early spring feed. By its length and thickness the outer part forms a cover or sort of thatch for the lower, which is kept fresh and juicy, at least through a mild winter. Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849; Suf.[1], Ken.[1], Sus.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] This is fog while green, and bent, or as we call it bau·nut, when dry. [Amer. Last year's grass standing in the fields in the spring, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.]

Hence (1) **Foggy**, *adj.* of grass: coarse, rank, long; belonging to the second crop; (2) **Foggy-grass**, *sb.* a kind of soft hay.

(1) Der.[1] Two of my fields at Osmaston are called foggy crofts. Hrt. He leaves such foggy grass behind, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. (2) Chs.[3] A sort of soft grass, made into hay.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fog-cheese**, cheese made from the milk of cows fed upon 'fog'; (2) **-crocus**, the common meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; (3) **-flowers**, small delicate flowers springing up amid the long grass in autumn; (4) **-grass**, long grass left standing at the end of the season; coarse, rank grass; (5) **-moss**, tall grass used for fodder; (6) **-sick**, disordered from eating the fresh fog-grass.

(1) N.I.[1] Yks. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 90. Der.[2] (2) n.Yks. Because it flowers in the autumn amongst the 'fog' (B. & H.). (3) Yks. I'll never see fog flowers agin, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 7. (4) w.Yks. It becomes a dark green, heavy-looking grass, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13; H.K.) [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.] w.Som.[1] Coarse sedgy grass such as grows in wet places. (5) Sc. MACKAY. (6) n.Yks. Sumtaims beos iz fogsīk [fogsick] wi yətin [eating] rətch [rich] fog (W.H.); n.Yks.[2]

3. Moss; lichen.

Sc. A rowing stane gathers nae fog, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); The divot happit riggin' overgrown with velvet fug, WRIGHT *J. Hamilton* (1889). Cai.[1], Inv. (H.E.) Abd. Gear gathered roun' her like fog roun' a steen, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 15. Per. Where the flowers bloom, and the fog grows rank, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 24. Dmb. To big thy beil wi' fog and strae, TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 68. Rnf. We'll cuddle baith amang the fug, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 176. Lnk. Its fug was sae saft, an' its shelter sae lown, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 37. Dmf. I wander'd o'er a bog, Amang the heather an' the fog, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 41. Gall. Some bits o' grass, some fog, some heather, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 47. Kcb. Their houses are the most miserable hovels, . . . stopped with fog or straw, to keep the wind from blowing in upon them, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 325 (JAM.). N.I.[1], Dwn. C.H.W.), Don. (B. & H.) n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1871 4th S. vii. 380; N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] When mosses are in excess the pasture is said to be full of fog.

Hence (1) **Foggy**, *adj.* mossy, covered with moss or lichen; (2) **Foggy-peat**, *sb.* a peat full of fibres being cut near the surface; (3) **-rose** or **Fogie-rose**, the moss-rose, *Rosa centifolia*, var. *muscosa*.

(1) Sc. Sclaters twall, frae foggy dyke, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 261. Elg. The foggy bed, the mid-day dream, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 66. Abd. A green foggy brae, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 35. Per. Our green foggy knowes, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 36. Fif. Ye yellow broom, ye foggy knows, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 16. s.Sc. The bonny green braes by the foggy dell, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 5. Rnf. She placed hersel' Down by me on a foggy seat, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 7. Ayr. It lowps owre a bit scaur with a great breenge and brattle on to the green foggy stanes below, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 73. Lnk. A' at rest, Jist like birds in a wee fuggie nest, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 17. e.Lth. It's soor land an' gey foggy, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 231. Cum. Swinging owr the foggy swaird, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 143. (2) Cai.[1] Peats cut at such a depth that the fibres have disappeared are called black peats. (3) Sc. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. x. 64.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Fog-clad**, covered with moss; (2) **-harrow**, a harrow used to clear away moss; (3) **-house**, a summer-house; (4) **-theekit**, see **-clad**.

(1) Rnf. O'er thy fog-clad braes, sweet Arthur's-seat, FRASER *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 101. (2) N.I.[1] (3) Sc. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 90. (4) Sc. Ae night on yon fog-theekit brae I streek't my weary spauls o' clay, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 3 (JAM.).

5. *v.* To remove cattle from pastures in autumn; to give fodder to cattle.

w.Yks.[1] When farmers take the cattle out of their pastures in autumn, they say 'they are boun to fog them.' Wil.[1]

Hence **Fogging**, *vbl. sb.* the giving of fodder to cattle.

Wil.[1] Common in Mid-Wilts, *Leisure Hour* (Aug. 1893).

6. To become covered with moss; of pastures: to become spoilt by the growth of moss.

Cai.[1] Abd. There's ploughmen here can labour leys [leas] Though they were fogged years, MILNE *Sngs.* (1871) 121. Peb. About this town [Peebles] both fruit and forest trees . . . are seldom seen to fog or be bark-bound, PENNECUIK *Desc. Twd.* (1715) 31 (JAM.).

Hence **Fogget**, *ppl. adj.* covered with moss.

Sc. The grass of it is become very sour, full of speets, and in many places fogged, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 100 (JAM.).

7. *Fig.* To acquire wealth.

Sc. Usually by one's own industry, as 'the aul' earl's beginnin' t'fog noo,' *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 90.

Hence **Fogget**, *ppl. adj.* furnished, supplied.

Sc. To plenish his weel-foggit byke, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 293. Abd. Better ye were mir'd or bogget, In case auld lucky be well fogget, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 332.

[1. Fogg in some places signifies long grass remaining in pasture till winter, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681); To fang the fog be firthe and fald, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510) ed. Small, II. 216; He lares forth on alle faure, fogge watz his mete, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1683, in *Allit. P.* 85.]

FOG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Yks. Chs. Bdf. e.An. Hmp. Wil. [fog.] 1. *sb.* In phr. *to die in a fog*, to give up a task in despair. s.Chs.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Fog-blown**, confused; bewildered, lost; completely exhausted by one's efforts.

w.Yks. (B.K.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 22, 1893).

3. A damp mist rising from low-lying meadows in the evening.

Hmp. We was out until the fog was rising quite thick (W.H.E.).

Hence **Foggy**, *adj.* dewy.

Bdf. A morning is called foggy when the grass and hedges present the appearance of cobwebs on which the dew hangs thickly. This only happens in summer (J.W.B.).

4. *v.* With *off*: of plants: to damp off.

e.An.[1] Wil.[1] As cuttings often do in a greenhouse.

FOG, *v.*[3] Sc. Irel. [fog.] To eat heartily. n.Sc. (JAM.) Cf. **foggy**, *adj.*[2]

Hence (1) **Fog-fill**, *sb.* an over-sufficiency, too great a quantity of food; (2) **-full**, *adj.* over-fed, replete; (3) **-meal**, a heavy meal.

(1) N.I.[1] A person who has eaten too much is said to have got a 'fog-fill.' (2) *ib.* (3) Ir. The bride herself . . . made nothing less than a right fog-meal of it, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 42. N.I.[1] s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Wxf. Somehow or other we did not sleep easy after this fog-meal, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 108.

FOG, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Not. Also in form **fug** s.Not. [fog.] A term used by boys in playing: first in order, precedent.

s.Chs. I'm fog, an' yo bin seg (T.D.). Not.[1] Heard in the game of marbles or cricket. s.Not. Let me go in fog (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Foggy**, (2) **Foggy-fost**, *int.* an exclamation used by boys claiming precedence in a game.

(1) n.Yks. At Great Ayton, the boys claim precedence or order

in a game of marbles by calling out 'foggie,' 'seggie,' or 'laggie' (C.V.C.); (R.H.H.) e.Yks.[1] (2) e.Yks.[1]

FOG, FOGAN, see **Fogo**, *sb.*[1], **Fuggan**.

FOG-EARTH, *sb.* Som. Peat, bog-earth. See **Fog**, *sb.*[1] 3. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Vaug-aeth.

FOGEL, see **Fodgel**, *adj.*

FOGEY, *adj.* Hmp. [fō·gi.] Passionate.

Wise *New Forest* (1883) 190; Hmp.[1]

[Prob. of Fr. origin; cp. Fr. *fougoux*, soon heated, easily angered, Cotgr.]

FOGGAGE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [fo·gidʒ.] The aftermath, second crop of grass; long grass left in the fields after summer. See **Fog**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Fif. A portion of land or outfield glebe called the foggage, into which the minister's cows were turned to pasture, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 216. Ayr. Naething, now, to big a new ane, O' foggage green! Burns *To a Mouse* (1785) st. 4. Lnk. Pownies now might rax their wame On stibble foggage, Watson *Poems* (1853) 26. Slk. How could we turn our hands wi' our pickle hoggs i' winter if their bit foggage were a' riven up? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. n.Yks.[2] Pasturage in the fog-field. w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 538. [There is no grass that will bring so heavy a crop of hay . . . and likewise an excellent foggage after the hay, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784-1815) IV.].

[MLat. *fogagium*, 'gramen quod aestate non depaseitur, & quod spoliatis jam pratis hyemali tempore succrescit,' Spelman (1687).]

FOGGE, see **Fog**, *sb.*[1]

FOGGER, *sb.*[1] Stf. Wor. e.An. [fo·gə(r).] 1. A huckster, pedlar.

e.An.[1] A petty chapman carrying small wares from village to village. Nrf. Smellin' o' myrrh and frankincense, and all the powders o' the fogger, Gillett *Sug. Sol.* (1860) iii. 6; Man at a chandler's shop, Larwood *Dict.* (c. 1800) *Gl.*

2. The middle-man between the working nail-maker and the wholesale nail-merchant.

Stf. Murray *Nov. Note-bk.* (1887) 30-31; The dimly-seen figure, standing listening to this history of the fogger's tyranny, Saunders *Diamonds* (1888) 48. e.Wor. The destitution which arose through the unfortunate operatives being subject to the oppression of 'foggers,' or middlemen, *Standard* (Jan. 2, 1889).

[1. Cp. LG. *fokker*, 'ein Kaufmann, ein Wucherer' (Berghaus).]

FOGGER, *sb.*[2] Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **vogger** Brks.[1] 1. A farmer's head-man, one who attends to the cattle, horses, and pigs; a groom, man-servant.

Oxf. (M.A.R.) Brks. I found Joe with his fogger, as he called him, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) iv; A cattle dealer (W.H.Y.); *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] Hmp. (W.H.E.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Wil. (W.H.E.); Wil.[1] A groom or man-servant, the duties of groom and fogger being usually discharged by the same man on farms about Marlborough. [The foggers, as the labourers are called who fodder cattle and carry out the hay in the morning and evening, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 302.]

Hence **Foggering**, *sb.* the care of cattle. Brks., Hmp., Wil. (W.H.E.)

2. *Comb.* **Fogger's joint**, the perquisite of the fogger who assists in pig-killing.

Brks.[1] It is the tail of the animal with a small portion of meat adjoining.

3. A help; an old man who helps a bricklayer or other workman. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.)

FOGGIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **fogie, fuggie**. [fo·gi, fʉ·gi.] A small yellow bee, a kind of humble-bee; also in *comp.* **Foggie-bee** and **Foggy-bummer**.

Sc. It may be so named from its rough appearance as if covered with moss (Jam.); Rather unluckily there was in the tent a nest of humble bees, of that brown irritable sort called foggies, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1819) 677; *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. x. 64. Frf. I . . . kickit out twenty pints o' honey out o' a foggy bee's byke, Sands *Poems* (1833) 142. Slg. There's hinnie in the fuggies' byke, Towers *Poems* (1885) 193. s.Sc. They hae torn up the knowes o' the foggy-bee, Watson *Bards* (1859) 6. Dmb. We're nane o' your moorland foggy bummers wi' their bykes in the grund, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xl.

FOGGIE, see **Fogy**.

FOGGLE, *v.* Oxf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [fo·gl.] To shake. *MS. add.* Cf. goggle.

FOGGY, *adj.*[1] Nhb. Shr. Suf. [fo·gi.] Stupid, muddled; half-tipsy.

Nhb.[1] He's rether foggy aboot it, aa think. Shr.[2] A horse is said to be foggy when for a time having been fed upon grass he has grown dull and stupid. Suf.[1] Somewhat bemused in beer.

FOGGY, *adj.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Also Som. [fo·gi.] Fat, corpulent.

N.Cy.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[*Un enbonpoint de nourrice*, a plump, fat, or foggy constitution of body, Cotgr.; Foggy, to [too] ful of waste flesshe, Palsgr. (1530).]

FOGH, FOGHEN, see **Faugh**, *sb.*, **Fight**, *v.*

FOGO, *sb.*[1] Irel. Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Ken. Sus. I.W. Amer. Also in forms **fog** Not.[1] Lei.[1]; **fugo** Amer. [fō·gō, fog.] An unpleasant odour, a strong smell.

n.Ir. *Amer. Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 215. e.Yks.[1] 'To kick up a fogo' is to raise an offensive odour. Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Ken.[1], Sus.[2] I.W.[2] What a fogo! Drave that dog out o' doors. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 21, 215.]

FOGO, *sb.*[2] (?) Som. Cor. Also in form **fogou**. A cave in a cliff, a cavern, hollow.

Som. A Shipham well-sinker said that 'in the lowest stratum there were large stones with great fogos between.' Some years ago a colony of Cornish miners settled at Shipham to work the lead-mines there. Hence I conclude 'fogo' to be an imported word (W.F.R.). Cor. He do knaw the owld adits and fogous; . . . p'raps he's shiltrin' in wan o' they somewhere, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. iv. ix; Cor.[123] [For other forms, see Cor.[2] s. v. Vugg.]

FOGRIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The mackerel, *Scomber scomber*. S. & Ork.[1]

FOGRUM, *sb.* Yks. [fō·grəm.] A dull, stupid person with antiquated notions, a fogy.

Yks. Sheea'd ha sedd Ah wur a meddlin' awd fogrum, Macquoid *D. Barugh* (1877) xxv. m.Yks.[1] An old fogrum.

[Father and mother are but a couple of fogrum old fools, Foote *Trip to Calais*, Act i. (Dav.)]

FOGY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhp. Sus. Hmp. Also written **fogey** Ant. Nhp.[1] Sus.[2]; and in form **foggie** Sc. [fō·gi, fo·gi.] 1. An invalid or garrison soldier.

Sc. (Jam.) Slk. Frae foreign foggies flee, joe, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 374.

2. A pensioner of the Royal Hospital in Ireland.

w.Ir. He was just like a cut-down fogy, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 518. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

3. A term of disrespect for an old man; a man failing in strength; a dull, prosy fellow; an eccentric or irascible old man.

Bnff. How delightful when we forgather with some chum, turned an old foggie, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 65. Abd. Your ne'er-do-weels, your drunken rapscalians, your useless foggies, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 66, ed. 1889. Ayr. Broth and beef would put mair smeddum in the men; they're just a wheen auld fogies that Mr. Andrew describes, Galt *Legatees* (1820) xxvi. Slk. The sex regard all the bachelors as so many old foggies—as so many uncles, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 111. Dmf. Foggies the zig-zag followers led, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 23. Ant. Applied to old people of peculiar appearance, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhp.[1] An old man, offensive from neglect of personal cleanliness. Sus.[2] An eccentric or irascible old man. Hmp. Cooper *Gl.* (1853).

4. *Fig.* An empty wine-bottle.

Ir. See there, a bottle of port came to my assistance; there's his fogy, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xxvii.

FOICHAL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **foichel** (Jam.) Bnff.[1]; and in form **fochel** Bnff.[1] [foi·χl.] 1. *sb.* A cant term for a girl from sixteen to twenty years of age.

Sc. How the bonny Fernig foichals Gie G—n thieves and slaves their dichals, *Poems* (1794) 103 (Jam.). Dmb., Lnk. (Jam.)

2. A thick-set child. Slg. (*ib.*) 3. A small, weak person, unable to do his own turn and yet trying to do it. Bnff.[1]

4. *v.* To do anything (to work or walk) with difficulty through weakness.

Bnff.[1] The peer aul' wiffie cam foichelin', an' foslin' up the brae. He foichels sair at that, bit he hiz nae raid wee 'im.

Hence (1) **Foichlan**, *vbl. sb.* working in an unskilful way through bodily weakness; (2) **Foichlin'**, *ppl. adj.* weak, infirm, incapable of work.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2) *ib.* He's a foichlin' bit bodie. He'll niver hae deen.

FOIGIL, *sb.* Sc. A bundle, lump of yarn, straw, &c.; a tangle, confused mass.

Abd. My worsted's gaen into a foigil. Han' me a foigil o' straw to wipe my shoes. Yer sark's a' in a foigil on yer back. Sic a foigil o' claes as ye wear (G.W.).

Hence **Foigilled**, *adj.* tangled, in a lump or tangle.

Sic a foigilled half cut o' yarn I never saw (*ib.*).

FOIL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. [foil.] 1. *sb.* In phr. *to run* or *go the old foil.* Of a hare: to run over the same course a second time; *fig.* to renew acquaintance with a former sweetheart.

Cum.[1] He's rinnin' t'oald foil. w.Yks.[1] Shoes gaan t'oud foil.

2. *v.* To trample down, tread under foot.

w.Yks.[1] Meadow grass is said to be foiled when trampled by hares. [*N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 150.]

Hence **Foiled-girse**, *sb.* grass much trodden down. ne.Lan.[1]

3. To defile. Cum.[1], Lakel.[2]

[1. Foiling [among sportsmen] the footing and treading of a deer, that is on the grass and scarce visible, *Sportman's Dict.* (1785); *Foulée*, the slot of a stag, the fuse of a buck (the view or footing of either) upon hard ground, grass, leaves, or dust; we call it (most properly) his foyling, Cotgr. OFr. *fouillis*, 'action de fouiller' (La Curne).]

FOIL, *sb.*[2] Lei.[1] [foil.] Care, anxiety. 'She has no foil.'

FOIL, FOIN(E, FOIRE, see **Foal**, *sb.*[1], **Fine, Fire.**

FOISE, *sb.* Nrf. [foiz.] A pancake. (A.G.F.)

FOISON, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also e.An. Sus. Also written **foizon** n.Yks.[2] Suf. Ess.[1] Sus.; and in forms **fousion, fousun** Sc.; **fushen** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **fúshin** Sh.I.; **fushion** Sc. Uls. Ant.; **fushon** Sc.; **fusin** N.Cy.[1]; **fusion** Sc.; **fuzen** N.Cy.[2]; **fuzhon** Sc.; **fuzion** N.I.[1]; **fuzzen** N.Cy.[1 2] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] s.Cy.; **fuzzion** Sc.; **fuzzon** n.Cy. [foi·zən, fū·ʃən, fū·ʃən, fu·zən.]

1. Plenty, abundance, esp. with reference to harvest.

N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). s.Cy. Ray (1691). Suf. Man intends, God foizon sends, *Gaviand* (1818) 268. Ess.[1] Ess., Sus. Grose (1790).

2. Nourishing power, hence nourishment. Cf. **fizzen.**

Sc. Strength of nourishment, Grose (1790 *MS. add.* (C.)) Sh.I. She did thereby take awa the fruit and fusion of ane dyssen of pynts or thereby that remained in the vessel, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 267, ed. 1891. Kcd. Mair nor that, ye've droon't the drink; The fushion o't is oot, Grant *Lays* (1880) 20. Per. A dinna think muckle o' beer . . . there's nae fusion in't, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 283; I'm thinkin' there's a hantle mair fushion in that, than a' yer dribblin' teapats, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 28, ed. 1887. n.Cy. (P.R.); Provision for a family, Grose (1790; N.Cy.[1 2], n.Yks.[2]

Hence **Foisonless**, *adj.* dry, wanting in nourishment; of wine or spirits: insipid, without 'body.'

Sc. The wine, thin fusionless skink it was, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxii; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Abd. Your smachries are only a fusionless dose, Compared wi' a supper o' bannocks an' brose, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 84. Frf. What was made at the sweetie works was fushionless, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 166. Fif. To seek the fushionless milk that cometh frae a yeld bosom, sic as the Kirk o' prelacy hath, Grant *Six Hundred*, ix. Lnk. I'm for whisky still. Nane o' yer fusionless, cauld wish-wash for me, Cochill *Poems* (1890) 129. e.Lth. Noo poetry without love is as fushionless as an egg wanting saut, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) viii. Bwk Gae me nae brash o' water wi' A wee tate sugar sweetened, A mixture fushionless an' wairsh, Calder *Poems* (1897) 211. N.I.[1] Insipid, or innutritious, as applied to fodder, &c., of inferior quality. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. Applied to meal or flour which has been damaged in a particular way, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[1]

3. The sap of a tree; succulency, moisture in herbage, the nutritive juices of grass, &c.

Sc. (Jam.) s.Cy. Grose (1790). e.An.[1] Suf. Ray (1691); There is no foison in this hay, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

Hence **Foisonless**, *adj.* without sap, dried, withered; of grass, &c.: devoid of succulency.

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Rxb. (Jam.) Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849.

4. *Fig.* Inherent vigour or vitality; power, strength; pith, substance. Cf. **fizzen.**

Sc. A' my sap and fushon's gane, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 360; They would soon hae nae fousion, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xvi. Abd. What fusion's in it I sall freely ware, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 47, ed. 1812. Per. If they have any useful fushion, Or if they're only fit for pushion, Spence *Poems* (1898) 147. Edb. I turn sae toom an' shallow, And void of fusion, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 223, ed. 1785. Lth. He has nae foison in him (Jam.). Gall. There's stuff and fushion in ye, and ye micht even tak' the e'e o' woman, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiii. Cum.[1] Pungency, briskness.

Hence (1) **Foisonless**, *adj.* wanting in strength, substance, without 'back-bone'; weak, infirm; useless; (2) **Foisonlessness**, *sb.* weakness, infirmity.

(1) Sc. Carnal morality as dow'd and fusionless as rue leaves at Yule, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xx. Sh.I. If dey [peats] lie muckle laanger dey'll be dat fúshinlis 'at dey'll no be wirt pittin' til a fire, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898). ne.Sc. Ye've been sittin' under that fushionless bodie Macdrumlie, Grant *Keckleton*, 186. Abd. Gin Shanks had na been a fousunless stram, he would no letten Bruce scrim 'im that day, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 775. Frf. He says your mither was a feikie fushionless besom, Barrie *Minister* (1891) ix. Per. Clean fushionless an' forfuchan wi' cauld an' weet, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 104, ed. 1887. w Sc. A poor fusionless shawp o' a creature you war, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 254. Fif. Life seems sic a fuzhonless thing lookit at in that way, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 164. Ayr. It became as foisonless as the 'London Gazette' on ordinary occasions, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxix. Lnk. Twa three fusionless, auld creaters, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 32. Lth. It is e'enow a sorry an' a fushionless rauchle, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 259. Edb. Wind up this somewhat fusty and fushionless chapter, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. Slk. Hoy, Heaster! thou fusionless hussy, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 372. Dmf. They paid as they gaed their dues to the dead, A fusionless tribute —a babble o' talk, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 11. Gall. Great fushionless hoshen that he is! Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. Uls. (M.B.-S.) n.Cy. Forby *Gl.* (1830). Nhb.[1] He's a poor, fushenless body. Cum.[1] 'Dud ta nut give her a kiss?' 'Nea, kisses is nobbet fuzzenless things.' (2) Sc. The general fushionlessness of nature which had brought her to this pass, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) xxiv.

5. Bodily sensation, power of feeling. Abd. (Jam.)

[1. Thai fand sic foysoun (*v.r.* fusioune) thar-in, Of corn and flour and wax and vyne, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xv. 93. Fr. *foison*, store, plenty, abundance (Cotgr.). 2., 3. Foison, Fuzzen or Fusen, nourishment, natural juyce, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681). 4. Agaynis him [David] his fas had na foisoun, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 8516. Cp. OFr. *contre lor cop n'ait nule arme foison*, Gérard 2813 (La Curne).]

FOIST, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Also written **foyst** Nhb.; and in forms **fuist** Sc. Cai.[1]; **fyest-** e.An.[1 2] w.Nrf.; **fyst-** Nrf. [foist, fjūst, e.An. faist.] 1. *sb.* Fust, a damp, fusty smell. See **Fust**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.[2] The mildew'd scent of a cellar. m.Yks.[1] Lan. It brout an arrant foist wi it, Scholes *T. Gamwattle* (1857) 37.

Hence **Foisty**, *adj.* musty, stale, having a damp, mouldy smell.

Dur.[1] s.Dur. That meal smells foisty (J.E.D.). Cum.[1] n.Wm. Said of flour or meal that is not properly prepared and is going bad. 'This floor's foisty' (B.K.). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] As foisty as an old York church. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884). Lan.[1] We'n had enough o this foisty matter, Tim Bobbin *Wks.* (1750) *Introd.* xxxvi. n Lan.[1] Mouldy bread is called foisty. ne.Lan.[1], e.An.[1 2] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. w.Nrf. Folks say as how he fed on nothin' 'cept fyesty goods an' hedge pigs, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 9.

2. *adj.* Fusty, musty, stale; damp, mouldy.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[2], n.Yks.[1], e.Yks. (W.W.S.), e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5] n.Lin.[1] A foist day. Them cloäs is foist yit, hing 'em to th' fire ageän. Applied to uncooked animal food.

3. Bitter, brackish.

w.Yks. *Dict. Batley Dial.* (1860) 8; Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; w.Yks.[5]

4. *v.* To grow fusty; to emit a musty odour; to smoulder.

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] e.Lth. Tweedledum, who had sat and fuisted like a wet log on a fire, Muckleackit *Rhymes* (1885) 189. N.Cy.[1] e.Yks. Corn . . . will foyst with lyinge long in the garner, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 103. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Foisted**, *ppl. adj.* mouldy, flavourless; *fig.* 'knocked up,' useless. Cf. **fust**, *sb.*[1] 3.

Sc. (Jam., Cai.[1] Abd. Tak' a hearty snuff: That's nae yer fuisted kind o' stuff, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 18, ed. 1873. Nhb. Leukin yewsed up, fairly foystid, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1899) 7. n.Yks.[2]

[1. Foistie, mouldie or mustie, *mucidus*, Baret (1580).]

FOIST, see **Feist**, *sb.*[1 3]

FOISTERING, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **foishtering** Sc. (Jam.); **foistring** Ayr. Disorder, hurry; work done in a slovenly manner.

Ayr. When me and your honest grandfather came thegither, we had no foistring and parleyvooing like your novelle turtle-doves, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxiv.

FOISTEST, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Next of age.

That remnant o' a man, Her foistest brither Jock, A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 202 (Jam.).

FOITER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **I.** *v.* To puzzle, perplex.

Per. Not common (G.W.).

Hence (1) **Foitered**, *ppl. adj.* puzzled, perplexed; in a difficulty; (2) **Foiter·ing**, *ppl. adj.* puzzling, perplexing; queer, unaccountable.

(1) Frf. (Jam.) (2) Sc. Wi' a' his foiterin weys, there's a winderfu' speerit o' independence about Sandy, Salmond *My Man Sandy* (1894) 55.

2. *sb.* A puzzle, difficulty; a muddle, confusion, mess.

Per. I have made a complete foiter o' that (G.W.).

FOITTACK, *sb.* Sh.I. [foi·tək.] A mouse. S. & Ork.[1]

[Lit. 'little feet, light feet.' Cp. ON. *fótr*, feet. For the suff. *-ack*, see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 90.]

FOIZON, see **Foison**.

FOKY, *adj.* e.An. [fō·ki.] **I.** Soft, woolly; bloated; spongy. See **Foggy**, *adj.*[2]

e.An.[1] Suf. A foky turnip, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 203, ed. 1849; The wood is a little rotten, or foky, as they say in Suffolk, *Gent. Mag.* (Mar. 1836) 222. e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Foky**, *sb.* a large, fat woman. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. Of land: partaking of the nature of a moor. Nrf. (W.W.S.)

FOLD, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **faad** Nhb.[1]; **faal, faald** Cum.[1]; **fad** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **fald** Sc. Wm. n.Lan.[1]; **falda** Dur.; **faud** N.Cy.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **faul** Se. Cum.; **fauld** Sc. Cum.[1] Wm. Hrf.[2]; **foad** e.Yks.; **foald** Cum.[1 3]; **fode** Stf.[1]; **fohd** n.Lin.[1]; **fole** Cum.[1]; **foud** w.Yks.[1] Lan. Der.[1 2] nw.Der.[1] Shr.[1]; **fould** w.Yks.[2] Hrf.[2]; **fout** nw.Der.[1]; **fowd** n.Yks. Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **fowld** w.Yks.; **fowt** Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **vawle** Brks.[1]; **vol** Wil.; **vold, vowl** Glo.[1] [foud, fōd, fād.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Fold-boo**[t], the right of taking wood for the construction of cattle-folds; (2) **-dyke**, a turf-wall enclosing a sheepfold; (3) **-pitch**, (4) **-pitcher**, (5) **-prich** or **-pritch**, (6) **-rift**, a heavy, pointed iron instrument, used to make holes in the ground for putting up hurdles, &c.; (7) **-sail** (**Fossel** or **Vawsil**), (8) **-shore**, (9) **-stake**, a stake driven into the ground for the purpose of supporting the hurdles of a sheepfold; (10) **-tail**, (11) **-tare**, the improvement of land caused by sheep having been folded on it.

(1) n.Lin.[1] Also competent and sufficient hedgebote and foldbote, *Lease of Lands in Brumby* (1758). (2) Sc. Would any gentleman . . . go and drive a road right through the corner of a fauld-dyke? Scott *Guy M.* (1815) v; He sat down at a fald-dyke to ease his back, Pennecuik *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 8. s.Sc. A bit o' a fauld dyke to build, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 238. Lnk. He stepped back a little to a fold-dike, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 32, ed. 1828. (3) e.An.[1] (4) Mid. He allowed himself to be secured by a chain and a fold-pitcher, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. ix. Ken.[1] Otherwise called a peeler, for making holes in the ground, wherein to put wattles or hop poles. [With the fold-pitcher, which is an iron dibber 4 feet long, having a well-pointed flattened bit, in shape similar to the feet of the hurdles, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 237.] (5) Nhp.[1], e.An.[1], Suf. (C.G.B.) e.Suf. In common use (F.H.). (6) Suf. (C.T.) (7) Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813); Wil.[1] The stakes to which the hurdles are shored up, and fastened with a loose twig wreath at the top, *Arch. Mag.* XVII. 304. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (8) n.Hmp. The stake which supports the corner hurdle of the sheepfold (J.R.W.). Hmp.[1] Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813); Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] (9) Brks.[1] (10, 11) Sus.[1]

2. Phr. *the waukin' of the fauld*, the night-watch which is kept at the fold to prevent the weaned lambs from getting back to their dams.

Sc. Yet well I like to meet her, At the waulking of the fauld, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 297; (Jam. *Suppl.*)

3. A division of a farm, so denominated because it is manured by folding sheep or other cattle upon it.

Abd. That part of the farm called outfield is divided into two unequal proportions. The smallest, usually about one-third, is called fold, provincially fauld. . . The fold usually consists of ten divisions, one of which each year is brought into tillage from grass. . . It is surrounded with a wall of sod, the last year it is to remain in grass, which forms a temporary inclosure that is employed as a pen for confining cattle, *Agric. Surv.* 232 (Jam.). Abd. I'at does he mean girdin' the beasts into the barest neuk o' the faul'ies that wye? Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 93.

4. A farm-yard; an area or enclosed space standing about a house.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur. Raine *Charters, &c.* (1837) cclxiv. Cum. Auld Marget in the fauld she sits, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 43; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] Laughin loud we louter't oot o' t'foald, 67. Wm. A dog et com throuth faud raav a duck heaad of, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 49, ed. 1821. n.Yks. Shoo an her dowter e law come fra t'back fowd, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) w.Yks. Ye all knaw Jim Smith, t'wheelreet i t'owd miln fowld, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1876) 25; w.Yks.[1] There com a fine mack of a . . . fellow down our foud, ii. 292; w.Yks.[2] Lan. A vacant space of ground distinct from a street, not necessarily enclosed, sometimes belonging to one house—either back or front—sometimes common to several houses in the form of a square or oblong, e.g. Baguly Fold (S.W.); I was comin' through auld Willie's foud, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 13; It was a bright joyous scene was the 'fowt' of the Bell and Carkscrew, Brierley *Tales* (1854) II. 98. n.Lan.[1], Stf.[1] s.Stf. Keep off the fold now I've swilled it, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Chs. (E.F.); Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] So pump-fowd [pump-fuwd], pump-yard, &c. Der.[1], nw.Der.[1] Shr. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); That's how the place came to be called Mitchell's Fold, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) v; Shr.[1] The cows bin milked an' out o' the foud every mornin afore six. Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); Hrf.[2], Rdn.[1] Glo.[1] At Newnham, 50 years ago, the paved court that is often seen round the door of a farm house was called a 'vowl.'

Hence **Folder**, *sb.* a small farm-yard in front of a house. Glo.[1]

5. *Comp.* (1) **Fold-garth**, a farm-yard; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-gate** (**-yate**, **-yeat**, or **-yett**), the gate of a farm-yard; (3) **-yard**, see **-garth**.

(1) n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Faud garth fellows [rustics]. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Congregation 'll hae te toun oot inte d' foadgarth, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 42; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] An enclosed straw-yard where cattle are folded in winter. m.Yks.[1] Usually bounded by the folds of the live stock. n.Lin.[1] A bedded farm-yard in which stock is kept. (2) Cum. Fauld yett, *e.Cum. News* (1887); He steeks the faul yeat softly tui, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 22. Wm. Naa hard fac'd bumbalif comes within my fald-yeat, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 31; Shut the fauld gate (B.K.). Lan. In vain did the damsel linger at the Fowt Yate, Brierley *Cotters*, x. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (3) n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3]

6. A cluster of houses, standing about an open space of ground.

Yks. The houses in the 'folds' were deserted, Baring-Gould *Pennycomequicks* (1890) 58. w.Yks. There wor an old woman 'at lived i' awr fowld, Hartley *Tales*, 1st S. 19; w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[3] A collection of cottages standing in a yard more or less enclosed, as Thorpe Fold, Heck Fold. Lan. There's a bit ov a fowt at th' top o' Woodheause Lone, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 306; Lan.[1] Wardle Fold, near Wardle Hall, was fifty years since only a small sequestered cluster of rough stone houses, Waugh *Sketches* (1855) 124. Chs.[1]

7. A short, narrow street, a blind alley; the path leading from the garden gate to the door of a cottage.

w.Yks. (C.F.) Lan. Creeping down the 'fowt' with a cautious tread, Brierley *Marlocks* (1866) v; He led his friend up the garden fowt, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 177; I thowt I could yer voices ut sounded like bein' i' our fowt, *ib. Ab-o'th-Yate* (1885) xiii.

FOLD, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **faal** Cai.[1]; **faud, faul, fauld** Sc.; **foald** Cum.[1]; **fowd, fowt** Chs.[1] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to put in the fold*, to fold up.

Ayr. We'll put on the damask cover; just put that ane in the fold again—it'll do another time, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 42.

2. A covering. Chs.[1] 3. A suit of outer garments. Cai.[1]

4. A truss or bundle of straw. See **Fawd, Fod,** *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 362.

5. *v.* To bend, bend double.

Frf. Hunger's angry rage forbade On sic a trip our houghs to faud, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 118. Edb. My twae limbs are like to fauld, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 54.

6. Phr. *to fold one's feet,* to sit down.

Abd. Ye hinna faul't yer fit i' my hoose this towmon, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx.

7. To mark a sheep by cutting a piece from the fold of the ear, as a sign of ownership.

Cum. Sometimes we snip a bit out of the upper or under fold of the ear, and we say it is under-folded or upper-folded, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) *Helvellyn.*

Hence (1) **Fold-bitted,** *adj.* having a piece cut from the ear; (2) **Folding-bit,** *sb.* a triangular piece cut from a sheep's ear.

(1) Cum., Wm., Lan. *Trans. Antiq. and Arch. Soc.* (1866–1895) XV. pt. i, *The Mountain Sheep.* (2) Cum.[1]

FOLDAGE, *sb.* Nhp.[1] e.Suf. (F.H.) The liberty of folding sheep by night in open fields.

FOL-DE-ROL(L, FOLDHERDOL, FOLDIDOL, see **Falderal.**

FOLDING, *sb.* Sc. Yks. War. Sus. Also in forms **fauding** n.Yks.[2]; **faulding** Sc. 1. A fold, pen, enclosure for sheep or cattle.

Dmf. From the cot to the faulding I've followed my lassie, CROMEK *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 94.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Folding-bar,** an iron bar used to make holes in the ground, in which are fixed hurdles for folding sheep; (2) **-slap,** the gate of a fold; (3) **-time,** the time when the cattle are housed or folded.

(1) War.[3], Sus.[1] (2) Ayr. The sheep-herd steeks his faulding slap, BURNS *Mauu I still on Menie doat,* st. 5. (3) n.Yks.[2]

FOLDING-DRY, *phr.* Not. Of clothes, &c.: dry enough to be folded.

s.Not. You might bring the clo'es in; they seem about folding-dry (J.P.K.).

FOLDINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Wrappers.

A term applied to that part of dress which involves the posteriors (JAM.).

Hence *to have foul foldings, phr.* to lose the power of retention.

They followed the chace; the Lord Fraser was said to have foul foldings but wan away, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 151, 152 (*ib.*).

FOLE, see **Fall,** *v.*, **Foal,** *sb.*[1 2], **Fold,** *sb.*[1]

FOLGER, see **Follower.**

FOLIO, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] In phr. *in full folio,* in full dress, in grand style.

[I had rather walke In folio again, loose, like a woman, FLETCHER *Love's Cure* (c. 1620) II. ii (N.E.D.).]

FOLK, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **foke** Chs.[2 3] nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **foak** m.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **foalk** n.Yks. Lan.; **fock** Sc.; **fok** Sc. e.Lan.[1]; **fooak** Wm. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] m.Lan.[1]; **fouk** Sc. w.Yks.[1]; **fowk** Sc. Cum. Wm. w.Yks. Chs.[2]; **fowlk** Chs.[3]; **fwoak** Nhb. Wm.; **fwok** Cum.[1 3]; **vawk** Brks.[1] e.Dev.; **voak** n.Dev.; **vok** Cor.[1]; **voke** I.W.[1] Wil. n.Dev.; **volk** w.Cy.; **vork** Dev. [fōk, foək, fouk, w.Cy. vōk.]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Folk-right,** public right. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **-stead,** an appointed place where the people assemble. *ib.*

2. Men, people; often in *pl.*

Sc. I've no great hankering after fremyt folk myself, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 67. Abd. We hamely folkies never tire O' Walter Scott, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 107. ne.Sc. Folks warna slack to say that I took him for the sake o'a couthie doonsit, GRANT *Keckleton,* 10. Ked. The fouks in toons fa be, Sall leave their hames an' wor'dly gear, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 15. Per. The Drumtochty fouk themselves canna understand the cratur, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 20. Fif. The Kirk-yard's coffins yald and broke Aneath the press o' livin' fock, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 168. Rnf. 'Twas 'gainst a' frem fouk charm't, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 117. Ayr. How's a' the folk about Glencouner? BURNS *Lett. to J. Tennant,* l. 2. Lnk. I prefer to mind ma ain affairs an' no ither folkses, GORDON *Dyotshaw* (1885) 109. e.Lth. Likwyse by foek thit manyoors trock Wee'r herryit sair, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 48. Bwk. There's as many dougs as folk, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 39. Nhb. Sum mare sic leyke fwoak, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 11; Nhb.[1] Folk wad think aa wis oot o' me heed. Thor's nowt se queer as folk. e.Dur.[1] Cum. Fowk wer' left i' the dark as to what his ailment was, BURN *Fireside Crack* (1886) 16; Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] An' pays what he owes fwok wid phraisin' or fratchin', 55. Wm. Fowk wez there fray far en near, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1868) 41. s.Wm. Ee' them days fwoak dud'nt gang e' carts, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 558. n.Yks. Foälks seem puzzled-like, LINSKILL *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) i; n.Yks.[1] Folks is fit to say so and so. A deal o' folk hasn't getten their hay yet; n.Yks.[2] 'An odd kin o' fooak,' a queer set. ne.Yks.[1] Folks'll say owt. m.Yks.[1] He'd rather mind other fōakes business than his own. w.Yks. He sumhah kests a leet on things At fowk noan wants ta see, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 4; w.Yks.[1] Lan. Tho' he's bother'd wi' o' sorts o' foalk, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 8. e.Lan.[1], m Lan.[1] Chs.[1] There were a ruck o' fowk theer last neet; Chs.[2] You hinder folk; Chs.[3] Folks dunna loike him. nw.Der.[1] Ther's bin leet crops o' 'ay, foke en be badly off fer fodder this winter. Lin.[1] There were a few folks present. n.Lin.[1] Foäk is occasionally heard, but foäks is the usual form. Foäks says 'at goodness brings it awn reward, bud I saay bad uns hes best time on it here onywaays. Glo. (E.D.); Members o' Parlyment a-caddling auver other folkses bus'ness, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xv. Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] Sur.[1] There was a wonderful sight of folks there. Sus. There'd be a good many folks wanting tickets at Etchingham, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 59. I.W.[1] Wit. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). s.Wil. Vaut vine volks [What fine folks], *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114. Som. And hear tell how all the folk be a-getten on like, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 35. w.Som.[1] Thick there sort o' pigs idn no good to poor volks. Dev. Who the vork be, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) xv; Avore me an' thee be wold vo'ks, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 155. n.Dev. Oll vor palching about to hire lees to vine-dra voaks, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 202. nw.Dev.[1] e.Dev. Aul yeue vawk that da baide in th' gird'ns, yer mates always hark ta yer vaice, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 13. Cor.[1]

Hence *folk of peace, phr.* the fairies.

Sc. I am nameless like the Folk of Peace, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) i.

3. Men-servants; workpeople, farm-labourers; *gen.* in *pl.*

Edb. The master looks To see gin a' his fowk ha'e hooks, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 9, ed. 1801. e.Yks. Allowinge to every waine two folkes, viz.: a forker and a loader, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 51. Brks.[1] Taayke the beer up to the vawk at dree o'clock. Ken.[1] Our folks are all out in de fill; Ken.[2], I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] They d' employ a sight o' women vokes, but there idn very much vor men vokes to do. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence **Folk-chamber,** *sb.* a room for the men-servants employed upon a farm. Hrt. (H.G.)

4. Kindred, relations; all the members of a family; sometimes in *pl.*

Sc. Do you know nothing of her folk? KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 67. Sh.I. Maikie couldna tell his folk dat shū wis a sea-woman [mermaid], STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 35. Cai.[1] How's your folk? Abd. Whaur come ye frae?—Wha's yer fowk? MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie,* xiv. Ked. His folk had been lang in Luna Braes, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 2. Fif. And his ain folk were sair wearied o' her afore she gaed, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 28. Ayr. Gi'e your fo'k my compliments, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 135. Lnk. The aucht-day clock the auld guidwife Had gotten frae her folks in Fife, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 9. Edb. Bear in mind your folks were poor, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 163. Gall. My fouks a' died when I was wee, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 69, ed. 1897. Ant. Oor folk, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb. We'll hae to gan back wi the' te the awn folks, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) i. 10; Nhb.[1] Wor folk [our relatives]. Wm. T'fadder fooak's sair again him (B.K.). e.Yks.[1] Its oor fooaks' weshin day, at yam [home]. w.Yks. Aw dar'nt let aar fowk catch me wi Chairley, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1875); w.Yks.[1], Lan. (F.R.C.), ne.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] 'Hows au yore foke?' 'Well, ther au arty ber Sam, 'ee's get a cowd.' Dev. We've folks too out to Nymet, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1888) 98. [Amer. Immediate family. In Connecticut I have heard men say 'my folks,' meaning strictly my wife, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 330.]

5. *pl.* Friends, intimate companions.

n.Yks.[2] They'll be quite fooaks. Not.[1] Lei.[1] They used to be such folks, I don't know whativver made 'em two. Nhp.[1] We're not folks now. War.[2] They're very great folks; War.[3] s.Wor. Us shattered out ower summat or another, and niver wuzn't folks after, OUTIS *Vig. Mon., Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) 16.

FOLKESTONE, *sb.* Ken. In *comb.* (1) **Folkestone-beef**, dried dog-fish; (2) —**girls**, (3) —**lasses**, (4) —**washerwomen**, heavy rain-clouds.

(1) **Ken.**[1] 'Most of the fishermen's houses in Folkestone [foa ksun] harbour are adorned with festoons of fish hung out to dry. There was no head, tail, or fins to them. . . The rough skin on their reverse side told me at once that they were a species of dog-fish. I asked what they were? "Folkestone beef," was the reply.' (2) (G.B.); De Folkston gals looked houghed black, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 23; **Ken.**[1] (3, 4) **Ken.**[1]

FOLK'S-GLOVE, *sb.* Nhb. Wil. The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

Nhb.[1] **Wil.** *Sarum Dioc. Gaz.* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1.

[Due to popular etymology.]

FOLLER, see **Follow**, *v.*, **Follower.**

FOLLIESHAT, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [fo·liʃət.] The jelly-fish.

FOLLIFIL, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **follyfoo.** [fo·lifil, ·fū.] Foolish.

Doo wid a gotten a tirl apo' da flüer bi some o' da follyfoo boys. *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898); Oh, for your follifil wyes lasses, *ib.* (Aug. 6, 1898).

[The quhilk foliful affectionis vil be ther aven confusione, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 126.]

FOL-LOL, see **Fallal(l.**

FOLLOW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **folla.** [fo·lō, ·ə.]

1. A fellow. See **Fellow**, *sb.* **2.**

Abd. A stoot young folla, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i.

2. Phr. (1) *a bad follow*, a niggardly person; (2) *a good follow*, a generous person. Cai.[1]

FOLLOW, *sb.*[2] Shr.[12] [fo·lō.] A fallow. See **Fallow**, *sb.*

FOLLOW, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **follah** w.Yks.; **follar** Ess.; **foller** Brks.; **follo** Sc. [fo·lō, ·ə.] **1.** In phr. (1) *Follow me doady*, a non-intoxicating drink; (2) —*my gable*, a children's game; (3) *to follow the law on some one*, to go to law with some one; (4) *to follow the looks*, to come forward; (5) *to play follow-Dick to some one*, to act as a servile follower.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2] Used at children's parties. (2) **Yks.** A ring is formed with one child in the middle as the 'Oary man. Whatever he or she does all in the ring must mimic, going round and singing at the same time, 'Follow my gable 'oary man, Follow my gable 'oary man, I'll do all that ever I can To follow my gable 'oary man. We'll borrow a horse and steal a gig, And round the world we'll have a jig, And I'll do all, &c.' Anyone found late in changing the action or idle in obeying the caperings of the central child becomes the 'Oary man, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 129. **Bdf.** 'I sell my bat, I sell my ball, I sell my spinning-wheel and all, And I'll do all that ever I can To follow the eyes of the drummer-man.' The children sit in a semicircle, the Drummer faces them. He plays the drum, . . . the other children play any instrument they like, *ib.* **Sur.** 'Holy Gabriel, holy man, Rantum roarum reeden man, I'll do all as ever I can To follow my Gabriel, holy man.' Holy Gabriel kneels in the middle of the circle. He acts as leader, and always had a fiddle as his instrument, though now he usually plays the pianoforte. . . The other children choose any instrument they like. Holy Gabriel pretends to play the fiddle, and all the children play their own instruments until Holy Gabriel changes his to one of theirs, when that one must immediately begin to play the fiddle and continue until Holy Gabriel takes another instrument or returns to the fiddle, *ib.* (3) **s.Lin.** If iver he does it agen I'll foller the law on 'im, or mi naäm isn't Jaäques (T.H.R.). **Nrf.** I won't put up with such treatment, I'll follow the law on him (W.R.E.). (4) **Sh.I.** Follo' your luiks, boys, an' come ta da fire, *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897). (5) **Gall** Gin ye want to play follow-dick to the Maxwell lads, ye can do it, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xvi.

2. To practise, engage in, esp. of a trade or profession.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Nowt i' this world 'at's as hard to follow as idleness, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1882) 9. **n.Lin.**[1] He did keäp a public, but noo he folla's mohdin'. 'I follow fowling and fishing,' Pryme *Recollections*, 146. **Nhp.**[1] He follows the shoemaking trade. **War.**[3] **Brks.** My grandfather . . . foller'd blacksmithing. Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] 'He follow jobbing, shoe-making, tailoring.' In general, indeed, it seems implied that he is not very likely to overtake what he follows; **e.An.**[2] Respecting a sailor, 'he follow the sea,' or, 'he follow the water.' **Nrf.** Oh! he follow butchering (W.R.E.). **Ess.** I have hard he there lived under one Who follar'd husbandry, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 15.

Hence (1) **Follow-the-plough**, *sb.* a ploughman; (2) **-the-sea**, *sb.* a fisherman. **e.An.**[1]

3. To look after, attend to, mind; to serve, wait on.

Yks. Deeame will follow hersel and mak her own beds, Fletherston *T. Goorkvodger* (1870) 11. **w.Yks.** Too big a house for me to follow (C.F.); Thee follah this machine wol I com back, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 29, 1893); T'hahse es noan reight followed, or it ud noan be soa mucky, *ib.*; Da mən fola dem pigz tə-nit (J.W.).

4. To court, woo, pay one's addresses to.

Sc. (A.W.) **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** He followed his wife ten year afore they were wed (J.E.D.). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 29, 1893); **w.Yks.**[1] He's followed her lang. **e.Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] He ha' wedd'd her at last; he'd followed her lang enouff. **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay saay as Jim folla's Mary Anne; but, braade o' me, noht'll cum on it.

5. To continue, persist; to have recourse to. Also with *on.*

Wil.[1] If you do want a good crop, you must follow on a hoeing o' the ground; but you can't do no hoeing so long as it do follow raining. *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XXII. 111.

6. With *on*: to resemble, match.

Glo.[1] That'll follow on very well [it will match what has gone before].

7. With *on*: to press, oppress.

n.Yks.[2] We're desperately follow'd on wi' wark.

8. With *up*: to persevere in a course of treatment, to continue to treat a person.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Noäbody was better folla'd up wi' doctor' stuff then him, thoä I saay it mysen. **sw.Lin.**[1] I've been following her up well wi' some sauve. There's nowt better for inflammation than Featherfew, if you do but follow it up.

FOLLOWER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **folger** Cor.[1]; **foller** w.Yks.[1]; **folyer** Cor.[12]; **voller** Sus. nw.Dev.[1]; **vollier** Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] Cor.[2]; **volyer** Cor.[12] [fo·lō-ə(r, fo·lə-ə(r, -jə(r).] **1.** Any young domestic animal, while dependent on or accompanying its mother; also used of a little child.

Sc. From Patrick M'Arthour—1 bull, 2 mares and followers, 1 staig, *Depredations on Clan Campbell*, 61 (Jam.); A hen and its followers. A cow and its follower (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Slk.** She has a follower too, poor woman, a dear little girl, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 202, ed. 1866. **Cum.**[1] A breeding mare pony has sometimes two or more of her offspring with her on the mountains, and these are called her followers. **n.Lin.**[1] A foal, calf, or lamb, while it follows its mother. 'Yows an' their followers was uncommon low last Ketton market.' **Cmb.** For sale, 100 ewes and their followers (W.W.P.).

2. Lean store cattle or sheep, which 'follow' the fatting cattle to pick up their leavings.

Cum.[1] **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

3. The foremost horse of a team of four. **Dor.**[1]

4. The second boat in pilchard-fishing which carries the 'tuck-net.'

Cor. See, theere between our folyer and the seine booat, Trfgellas *Tales* (1865) 126; A second boat, the volyer, has another seannet of a hundred or more fathoms in length and eighteen in depth, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 100; In pilchard fishing 'there is a second or assisting boat, called the volyer, which carries another net, called the tuck-seine,' *Household Words* (1855) X. 130; **Cor.**[12]

5. That part of a cider or cheese press to which pressure is applied; also used in *pl.*

w.Yks.[1] A flat circular piece of wood used in pressing a cheese when the curd is not sufficient to fill the vat. **Shr.**[1] It is used for pressing the curd in the cheese-vat. 'Cheese-vats, followers, and suitors,' *Auctioneer's Catal.* (1870). **Sus.** The round piece of wood that is laid on the top of the curd in the cheese-vat (S.P.H.). **Dor.** The cover of a cheese vat which was wrung down upon the cheese by a large box of stones, Barnes *Gl.* (1863) s.v. Stëan. **Som.** Pieces of wood put in between the summer and the pummace (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] That part of a cider or cheese press which rises and falls by turning the screws. **nw.Dev.**[1]

6. A horizontal slab of stone laid upon the perpendicular walls of brickwork above the coffin in a built grave.

nw.Dev.[1] Aw, bless ee, zir, there bain't no oal' grave-stones yur about; they've a-used min all up vor vollers.

FOLLOWING, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Not. Lin. Ess. Also in forms **follarin'** Ess.; **follerin'** s.Not. **1.** *sb.* A body of followers; the retainers of a chief; a doctor's patients.

Sc. Apprehending that the sufferer was one of his following,

Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlv. **Ayr.** Willie has also a brave following, and . . . is ta'en oot amang the gentry to an extent I never dreamed of, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 186.

2. *Comp.* **Following-in**, the action of one man working after another in the same working place.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

3. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Following-crop**, a crop, the produce of which, exclusive of straw, belongs to a farmer after he has left his farm; also called **Away-going-crop**; (2) **-stone**, loose stone lying on coal, which comes down as the seam is worked; (3) **-time**, a season in which fine weather and showers follow each other in quick succession, a season favourable to vegetation.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Called also 'ramble.' (3) **s.Not.** After I'd set my taters there comed a follerin time, an' I did very well with 'em (J.P.K.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** A follarin' time, the farmers' crups, It ollis suits um best, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 44; **Ess.**[1]

FOLLOW-TAR, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Also in form **folly-tar** e.Dur.[1] A game of marbles; see below.

Nhb.[1] Played by two boys, who shoot alternately, one following after the other. **e.Dur.**[1] Played while walking along. One boy shoots his marble, and the other tries to hit it. If it comes within the span (hand's-breadth), it is called 'Spangy Oneses' ('wonnzes'); but if it hits, it is called 'Knocky Twoses' ('towsers'). Formerly so, but now played differently. They just hit, and count that one, and so follow on.

FOLLY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. [fo'li.] 1. A useless or ridiculous building; one which has not answered its original purpose.

Sc. (Jam., **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] At Byker an imitation of a ruined castle occupied the site of the new church, and it was always known as Byker Folly. **w.Yks.**[1] A building erected for ornament, not for use; **w.Yks.**[2] Granville Street was formerly called 'The Folly,' from a foolish attempt by one to work a mine there. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Generally designated by the name of the original proprietor, as 'Smith's Folly'; sometimes by the name of the village where it is situate, as 'Denshanger Folly.' **War.**[3] There is a Smith's 'Folly' in Edgbaston, a house which is said to have been built to enable a jealous husband to watch his wife.

2. A name given to a building standing on an eminence in order to command an extensive view.

Dur.[1] Brussleton Folly, &c.

3. A public tea-garden in country places.

s.Not. Swings are set up and other amusements may be indulged in by visitors (J.P.K.).

[1. Fr. *folie*, 'Se dit de certaines maisons de plaisance aux quelles on adjoint le nom de celui qui les a fait construire; . . . on y attache d'ordinaire l'idée qu'elles sont construites d'une manière bizarre, ou qu'elles ont coûté beaucoup d'argent' (Littré). 3. OFr. *folie*, 'Nom donné à une petite maison de plaisance où l'on se réunissait pour se divertir' (Hatzfeld).]

FOLLY, *sb.*[2] Brks. Nrf. Wil. Also in form **volly** Brks. [fo'li, vo'li.] A clump of trees standing on the crest of a hill or in a stretch of open ground.

Brks.[1] A circular group of fir trees on the crest of a hill. There are three such 'vollys' at Hampstead Norreys on the 'Volly Hill.' **Nrf.** (J.B.P.) **Wil.**[1] A circular plantation of trees on a hill, as 'The Long Folly' on Compton Down. '"Every hill seems to have a Folly," she said, looking round. "I mean a clump of trees on the top."' Jefferies *Greene Ferne Farm* (1880) vi.

FOLLY, *v.* Irel. Glo. Brks. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in forms **volley** I.W.[1] Dev.; **vollie** Wil.; **volly** w.Cy. [fo'li, w.Cy. vo'li.] 1. To follow. See also **Follower**.

s.Ir. All you have to do is to folly the ship, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 330. **Wxf.** Well, well, folly your own way, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 238. **Glo.** You kip to this here rawd, and volly on till you do come to them there housen, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 452. **Brks.**[1] **I.W.**[1] Goo on, I'll volley thee. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Still we must volly our wives ef we ud wish to be wise, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 5; You volly in my tracks, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 129. **w.Som.**[1] I've a-brought back your dog, mum; he vollied me home last night. **nw.Dev.**[1] **e.Dev.** Goo volly th' vlock-pirnuts, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 8. **Dev.** I wants a 'oss tu carry me, not tu volley me, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) viii. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 50.]

2. Phr. *to volly your hands*, to continue what you are doing; at games: to 'follow on.' **w.Som.**[1]

FOLLYFOO, FOLLY-TAR, see **Follifil, Follow-tar.**

FOLM, *v.* Sc. To turn upside down, to overturn (*trans.* and *intr.*). See **Whummil.**

Bnff.[1] The boat folmt an' a' the men wiz droont. **Abd.** (Jam.)

FOLP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [folp.] 1. *sb.* A whelp; also used *fig.* as a term of contempt.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] A person of disagreeable temper. **Bch.** They ken Ye're but an useless folp, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 24.

2. *v.* To whelp. **Bnff.**[1]

FOL-THE-ROLS, FOLYER, see **Falderal, Follower.**

FOME, FOMMEL, see **Foam, Fummel.**

FON, *prep.* **e.Dur.**[1] For.

We should always say 'I'll work for thee,' but some would say 'fon it,' 'fon us,' 'fon 'im,' 'fon 'er,' 'fon 'em.'

FO(N, FON, see **Fall**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Find, Fun**, *sb.*[3]

FOND, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. e.An. Also Som. Also in form **font** **Nhb.**[1] Cum. [fond, font.] 1. Foolish, silly; half-witted, imbecile, daft; also used *advb.*; rarely of things: useless.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Jwoseped a was a font cuddy, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 12; T'ou's owther fuil or font, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 25; A fond [useless] thing (J.Ar.). **Wm.** Fond silly girls, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 441. **Yks.** Thy fond tricks will lecad thee tit galloos at last, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 145. **n.Yks.** Thoo fond lad, when thoo sced us coomin, thoo sud a stopped. Frank *Fishing* (1894) 33; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Fonder and fonder,' more absurd than ever. 'Fondest,' the greatest fool of the lot. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah nivver heeard tell o' sikan a fond tthrick. **e.Yks.** Older and fonder (Miss A.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] I'd a dizziness in my head that turned me fair fond. **w.Yks.** It's a fond trick to blame a man for his nature, Snowden *Web of Weavr* (1896) 48; **w.Yks.**[1a]; **w.Yks.**[5] Doan't tawak so fond, pretha! T'fondest fellah ah ivver clapt me ees on—ah think fursûre it's fonder an' fonder at he gets ivvry dâay! **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** You are fond to stop dancing there till three o'clock in the morning (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I've heärd . . . niver noht hairf soä fond as this row is aboot th' Ows'on graave-stoän. **w.Som.**[1] Applied to old people become childish. Dhu poo'ur oa'l mae'un-z u-kau'm praup'ur fau'n luyk [The poor old man is become quite silly like]. [This is a fond and ungrounded old saying, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 37.]

Hence (1) **Fondish**, *adj.* weak of intellect; (2) **Fondling** or **Fonlin**, *sb.* a fool, an idiot; (3) **Fondly**, *adv.* foolishly; (4) **Fondness**, *sb.* foolishness, nonsense; (5) **Fondy**, *sb.* a fool; a simpleton, an imbecile.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790; **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 3, 1897); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] Isteod o' gangin to' th' left o' t'lile mear, t'girt fonlin raad to' th' left o't taad pond, ii. 295; **w.Yks.**[5] (3) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Yks.** (C.C.R.), **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add* (T.H.) **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **Yks.** It's mah ain fondness Ah sud curse, Macquoid *D. Barugh* (1877) xiii. **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks**[1] He's good ti nowt bud talkin' fondness. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Thou's fondness itsen (C.C.R.). (5) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ashamed of having been led by a recognised 'fondie' into something very like a panic, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) II. 91; **Nhb.**[1] Sit doon, ye greet fondy. **e.Dur.**[1] Thou's a fondie. **Yks.** Sheea's a fondy, an' ah tell'd Rose she'd best keep aloof, Macquoid *D. Barugh* (1877) xxv. **n.Yks.** He's nobbut a fondy (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A pack o' fondies. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Noo then, fondy, keep thi rattle-thrap cart o'reet side o'rooad. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] Shoo mun staand gaaping loike a fondy it winders, 9. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Fond-brassant**, brazen-faced, impudent, accompanied by shallowness of brain; (2) **— eruke** or **crook**, a crotchet, foolish whim; (3) **— fool**, a great fool, an idiot; (4) **-head**, a blockhead, simpleton; (5) **-headed**, foolish, absurd; (6) **— hoit**, see **— fool**; (7) **— talk**, nonsense, foolish, ridiculous speech.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] He's reeal fond-brassant; he's shamed o' nowt, and he's a feeal intî bahgan. (2) **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (3) **m.Yks.**[1] (4) **Yks.** Gil Geilby, thou'st nobbut a fondhead, Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1879) xlii. **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo fondheead, thoo. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5) **n Yks.**[2] (6, 7) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *as fond as a besom, as a gate*, &c., see below: very foolish, stupid; (2) *like fond*, as though imbecile, half-witted.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] Fond-as-a-buzzom. **Nhb.**[1] As font as a buzzom. As font as a yett, *Note by Mr. J. Tweddell.* **s.Dur.** He's as fond as a

besom. He's as fond as a brush (J.E.D.). Cum. 'As fond as the folks of Token.' The people of Brampton assert that the first coach that passed through Token was followed by a crowd of its inhabitants in order to see the big wheels catch the little ones, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 166. Yks. As fond As ony farden can'le, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 218. n.Yks. Iz fond əz ə yat. Iz fond ez Fadge (W.H.); n.Yks.[2] As fond as a horn [easily duped]. As fond as a bezom. e.Yks. As fond as a billy gooat. As fond as Dick's hat-band, at went roond his hat nahn tahms [9 times] an then wadn't tee [wouldn't tie], NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 19; e.Yks.[1] As fond as a besom. As fond as a yat. m.Yks.[1] As fond as a door-nail. w.Yks. She is as fond as a cart about him (L.M.S.); w.Yks.[5] Thah's as fond as a bezom, 78. n.Lin.[1] As fond as th' men of Belton 'at hing'd a sheäp for steälin' a man. (2) Wm. & Cum.[1] Sae here thar govisons leyke font, 146.

4. Foolishly affectionate, sentimental, 'spoony'; also used *fig.* of things.

Ant. 'The door is a little fond,' said when it sticks in opening (W.H.P.). Cum.[3] An' what reet hed I to believe thoo wad deal Ayder fairer or fonter wi' me? 180. w.Yks. Our John be right fond about Thompson' gal (W.M.E.F.); Awm nooan jaylus! aw ammot that fond! HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1884) 8; *Dict. Batley Dial.* (1860) 8.

Hence (1) **Fond-like**, (*a*) *adj.* infatuated, doating; (*b*) *adv.* affectionately, sentimentally; (2) **Fondsome**, *adj.* loving, affectionate.

(1, *a*) Frf. Do you tell me lies fondlike o't? BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xvii. (*b*) Frf. You're aye lookin' at me sae fondlike 'at I dinna ken what wy to turn, *ib. Thrums* (1889) xviii. (2) n.Yks.[2] A fondsome bairn.

5. Glad, happy; desirous, eager.

Sc. Miss Grant was very fond to carry me there, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xx. Frf. Young guid men, fond, stark an' hale, Thrang in to join the jokin', MORISON *Poems* (1790) 16. Fif. I was fond, ye need na doubt, To gang yont bye an' see him, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 87. Rnf. As he'd been fond to ascertain If the poor brute wad live again, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 7. Ayr. I'm unco fond to ken about London, GALT *Legatees* (1820) viii. Lnk. She's fond to get a haurl O' warldly wealth, and pomp, and glory, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 140, ed. 1897. Gall. I sawna where I ran, Like ithers, fond to get a man. NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 70, ed. 1897. Cum. The lingering leaf, though fond to stay, Was swept by the rude blast away, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 96, ed. 1842. e.Suf. I am very fond to see h m (F.H.).

6. Of things: luscious, fulsome, disagreeably sweet in taste or smell.

e.An.[1] Nrf., Suf. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Suf. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813).

[1. Foolish, fond, *stolidus*, BARET (1580); Fonde, *astrosus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). 4. How many fond fools serve mad jealousy! SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 116. 5. Why would you be so fond to overcome The bonny priser, *ib. As You*, II. iii. 7.]

FOND-PLOUGH, *sb. Obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms ·pleeaf e.Yks.[1]; ·plufe n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. A custom formerly observed of dragging a plough from village to village upon certain occasions; see below. Cf. fool-plough.

n.Cy. BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* ed. 1813) I. 396. n.Yks.[1] Part of the procession which used to accompany the Sword-Dance performers; n.Yks.[2] The plough mummings at Christmas. ne.Yks.[1] Practice of dragging a plough from place to place on or about the Epiphany, some of those present being disguised, and money being solicited for merry-making. e.Yks. It was formerly a custom, which is not, I believe, yet laid aside, for the youth of each parish or township to drag a plow from village to village, on Twelfth-day; collecting money to make merry with in the evening. Each party is headed by 'Mab and his wife,' in disguise, with their faces blacked, and a kind of harlequin dress, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] On Plough-Monday farming lads, fantastically dressed, go round the towns and villages, dragging along a plough, from which the plough-share has been removed, stopping occasionally to perform a rude morrice dance round their implement of labour, the clown exhibiting rude antics and uttering rustic jokes, when the inhabitants say, 'Here's fond-pleeaf cum.' [GROSE (1790).]

FONE, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Foes.

Fif. We look round about and see How Tullidaff is comin' on Wi' th' Fisher-knicht and other fone, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 176.

FONE, see **Fall**, *sb.*, *v.*

FONNED, *adj.* Ags. [Not known to our correspondents.] Prepared. Ill fonned, &c. (JAM.)

FONTLE, *v.* Yks. Lin. [fo·ntl.] To fondle. w.Yks.[1] Hence **Fontling**, *ppl. adj.* fondling, affectionate; fond of being petted.

Lin. A child or kitten is often said to be 'a fontlin' little thing' (W.M.E.F.).

FOO, *int.* e.Yks.[1] An exclamation of contempt, disgust, &c. *MS. add.* (T.H.)

FOO(·, see **Fool**, **Foul**, **Full**, *adj.*, **How**.

FOOAZ, see **Force**, *v.*[2]

FOOCH, *v.* and *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in forms foach Cor.; foadge e.Cor.; footch, fouch(e Cor.; voach Dev. Cor.[1]; voitch w.Cor.; vooch Cor.[2] [fūtʃ, fōtʃ, fōdʒ.]

1. *v.* To tread on heavily; to trample under foot.

Dev. The labouring classes in some parts of Dev. . . . voach on your corns instead of treading on them, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 150. Cor.[1] w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 441.

Hence **Foochy** or **Voochy**, *adj.* clumsy, awkward, maladroit, stupid.

Cor. Tom . . . es as foochey a man in thaise matters as ever I seed in my days, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* 1891) bk. I. vi; Cor.[2]

2. To push, thrust forward; to poke, shove, hustle.

Cor. Right through the disles foach your gun, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 39; The owld 'umman fooched it ovver the table, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 16; Tha sharp end of a stick fouched into my rump, *T. Towser* (1873) 150; Then he footched some grat big doat figs in my lap, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 24; She fooched her finger down his throat as fur as it would go, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 3; Cor.[1] Where be 'ee fooching? Cor.[2] e.Cor. They foadged . . . me oal about, DANIEL *Poems.*

3. To make a thing serve or do as a makeshift or at a push; to get on tolerably well, do indifferently. *Gen.* with *along*.

Cor. To fouche-along, to 'make both ends meet,' or 'keep the head above water,' O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; I thort he might ha' fooch'd away a year or two more. I thought he might have got over (that is, have lived) a year or two more, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436; Cor.[1] Can 'ee fooch along wi' that? 'How be 'ee, Jan?' 'Fooching along, thank 'ee'; Cor.[2]

4. *sb.* A push, shove, thrust; also *fig.* a makeshift, that which serves at a push.

Cor. We'll coin a song too, 'pon a fooch, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 63; Cor.[1] A fooch of a dennar; Cor.[2] I gov'n a fooch. It will do upon a fooch. It's a poor fooch.

5. Disorder, confusion; also used of an incompetent, helpless person.

Cor. Everything Ee's in an awful fooch, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; Two poor fooches (J.W.).

[1. OFr. *fouger*, 'fouiller la terre avec le groin' (LA CURNE); see also COTGR. Romanie **fodicare*, der. of Lat. *fodere*.]

FOOCHTER, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] [fū·χtər.] 1. *sb.* Confusion, turmoil; a bustling, confused method of work; also used of a person who works in an unmethodical, confused manner. See **Fooch**, *sb.* 5.

The gueede-wife geed intil a foochter fin the laird geed t'see 'ir.

2. *v.* To work in a hasty, awkward, confused manner. Hence **Foochtering**, *ppl. adj.* awkward, fussy, confused; weak.

FOODGE, see **Fudge**, *v.*

FOODIE-SKIRT, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A short coat or vest. S. & Ork.[1]

FOODIN, *sb.* Sh.I. A cat. S. & Ork.[1]

FOODJIE, see **Fugie**.

FOODLE, *v.* Lan. [fū·dl.] To fondle, caress.

They'd coodle thee an' foodle thee, when thou're coortin 'em, BRIERLEY *Tiaddlefim* (ed. 1884) v; Hoo coodle't, an' foodle't, an' simper't, WAUGH *Owd Cronies* (1875) v.

FOODY, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Also (?) Brks. [fū·di, fui·di.] Rich, fertile, full of grass; of good quality.

n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. In not infreq. use as to many articles, meaning rich, of good quality. It is commonly used in regard to cloth by manufacturers and others, meaning good, thick, handsome, having a good 'feel' (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1], Brks. (A.C.)

[Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's foody leas, CHAPMAN *Iliad* (c. 1611) XI. 104.]

FOOF, *sb.* Cai.[1] [fūf.] A stench. Cf. feff, *sb.*[1], fuff.

FOOF, *v.* Irel. [fūf.] Of a dog: to howl or whine in a melancholy manner.

Ant. There's a dog foofing; it's before something, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Foofing**, *vbl. sb.* the melancholy howling of a dog. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (S.A.B.)

FOOF, *int.* Sc. An exclamation of impatience. Cf. fuff.

Elg. Foof! surely to goodness, ye ken Willie La, TESTER *Poems* (1805) Pref. 5; Foof! fat about that—gin she's plenty o' siller, *ib.* 109.

FOOFLE, FOOGAN, see **Fuffle, Fuggan.**

FOO-GAUD, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also in forms **foo-gawd** Chs.[13]; **-goad** Lan.; **fougourd** Chs.[1] [fū-gōd.] A foolish plaything, a bauble; a trumpery, worthless thing. Also used *attrib.*

Lan. Aw munnah let yo may a foo-goad o yoarsel, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 38; Hoos no foo-goad, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 32; Lan.[1] Chs.[1] A father, seeing his daughter doing some crochet work (then something new), said, 'Put that fougourd thing away'; Chs.[3] Lave that foo-gawd alone, an' get to thoy work.

FOOISOME, FOOIT, see **Fulsome, Fouet.**

FOOL, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **faal** n.Yks.[2]; **feeal** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **feel** Sc. Cai.[1] Bnff.[1]; **feul** Nhb.[1] Cum.; **foo** Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **fule** Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. [fūl, fuil, fīl, fiəl, fœl, fūl.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Fool-body**, an idiot; (2) **-'s-cap**, the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*; (3) **-'s-coat**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*; (4) **-'s fair**, an annual fair held at Lincoln; see below; (5) **-farley**, foolish; (6) **-gowk**, an April fool; (7) **-gowk day**, the 1st of April; (8) **-hard**, foolhardy; (9) **-'s holiday**, see **-gowk day**; (10) **-like**, see **-farley**; (11) **-ment**, foolishness, nonsense; (12) **-'s parsley**, the lesser hemlock, *Aethusa Cynapium*; (13) **-scutter**, silly, boasting talk; (14) **-side**, a weak side, the part most open to be fooled or gulled; (15) **-talk**, nonsense; (16) **-toad**, an epithet of abuse, implying stupidity; (17) **-toy**, an insignificant fop.

(1) Sc. Fat is the auld feel-body deeing that he canna gang away? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii. Cor. 'Twas a reg'lar fool-body, this hen, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xiii. (2) w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 125. (3) Nrf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 58. (4) Lin. There is an annual fair held in the Broad-gate at Lincoln on the 14th of September, called Fool's Fair, for the sale of cattle, so called, as follows: 'King William and his Queen having visited Lincoln, . . . made the citizens an offer to serve them in any manner they liked best. They asked for a fair, though it was harvest, when few people can attend it, and though the town had no trade nor any manufacture. The King smiled, and granted their request, observing that it was a humble one indeed,' BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 324. (5) e.Yks.[1] Used in reference to both persons and things. *MS. add.* (T.H.) (6) Nhb. At Woolmer, those who thus resisted being made 'feul-gowks,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 85; Nhb.[1] (7) Nhb. Being made 'feul-gowks' on 'feul-gowk day,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 85. (8) Lan. He ails nought 'at aw know on, nobbut he talks to mich off at th' side, neaw an' then; an' he's foo-hard, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii; Lan.[1] (9) n.Yks.[2] (10) n.Yks.[2] Acting faal-like. (11) Cum. He's awlas scrattlin an' writin' some feülment. GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 3. (12) Chs.[1] Rut.[1] He's eaten a green head of fool's parsley or some other poisonable thing, you're sure! w Cy. Towards the end of the month [May] the grand fool's parsley is decorating the damper hedges, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 540. (13) Lan. Thae desarves jollopin' for talkin' sich-like foo scutter as that, WAUGH *Ben an' Bantam* (1866) v; Lan.[1] (14) Lan.[1] There isn't a wick soul i' th' world at hasn't a foo-side. (15) n.Yks.[2] (16) w.Som.[1] I have heard men, boys, horses, oxen, and dogs called by this name. (17) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 6, 1893).

2. Phr. (1) *a fool above the shoulders*, an arrant fool; (2) *a fool to it*, used in comparison: very much inferior to; (3) *not all fool*, not fools; (4) *to make a fool*, to cause to look foolish; *fig.* to be infinitely superior to.

(1) War.[2] If you expect me to do a day's work for a shilling, you must think I'm a fool above the shoulders. (2) nw.Dev.[1] Exter's a fool to 't [London], PETER PINDAR *Middlesex Election.* (3) Nrf. The old monks were not 'all-fool,' as they say in Norfolk, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 388; They arn't all fool, *ib.* 159. (4) Lth. Gae bring me the pinks o' your famed infant schules, . . . Gif wee Wally dinna mak a' o' them fools, I'll e'en gie ye leave to lay me in the mools. BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 118.

3. A wag, a witty person, one who diverts or amuses the company.

Hmp.[1] 'He do make me laugh so, he be such a fool!' It has no reference to want of intellect.

4. A petted animal.

Nrf. It was droll, under a burning sun, to hear a Norfolk servant call out, 'What am I to do with your fool, Mr. C.? it won't keep quiet!'—the fool being a land tortoise which had been picked up by the way (A.G.).

5. *adj.* Foolish, silly.

Sc. A long North quintra feel young nobleman, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 54; Be cannie, fule bodies, an' touchna the tree, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 111. Sh.I. Ill trift be ta his füil face dat pat dee aff o't, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 86; Oh for da füle notions o' you men, *Sh. News* (Aug. 21, 1897). Cai.[1] Not used of actual insanity. Bnff. Ou! it's that feel chiel that's aye gaun aboot wi' his gun and his wallets! SMILES *Natur.* (1879) x. Abd. Nae mair ye want But get fool chiels again to chant, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 15; 'The cratur's feel,' concluded Donal to himself pityingly, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, xiv. Frf. Fool gowk, nae better I'll ye ca', But witless chield, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 37. Per. I was surpriz'd with fool phantastick fears, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 86, ed. 1853. Rnf. When fool priests do a carnal action, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 43. Ayr. Hold thy fool tongue, GALT *Entail* (1823) lvi. Lth. But nocht but a pownie wantin' the skin Could thae fule bodies see, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 180. N.I.[1] A fool man. n.Yks. But numbers strangely hev backslidden . . . Be ackshins fool, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 31. Lan. He is a foo rascatt as any is in aw the tawn, OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* (1677) in *Wks.* I. 238, ed. 1813. s.Chs.[1] Aar laad z tuwd mi bringg' ŭm ŭ pai'pŭr kau'd——; bŭr ev ah d noa'n wot ŭ fóo thingg' it ŭd bin, ahy wŭd'nŭr ŭ gon in'tŭ th shop fuur it [Ahr lads towd me bring 'em a paper cawd——; bur ev ah'd known what a foo thing it ud bin, I wudnur ha gon into th' shop fur it]. Som. Wi' thik 'nation fool thing ov a helmet, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 138.

Hence (1) **Fool-folk**, *sb.* fools, foolish people; (2) **-like**, *adj.* foolish; (3) **-thing**, *sb.* a silly, foolish girl or woman; (4) **-tongued**, *adj.* foolish-speaking.

(1) Edb. He will share his staff amang them: and no spare Sic daft fool-folk, *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 22, ed. 1801. (2) Bnff.[1] Compared feeler-like, feelest-like. 'It's the feelest like thing a ivver saw deen.' Lnk. It's fule-like an' fashous, HAMILTON *Poems* (ed. 1885) 73. (3) Sc. Often used of silly, giddy, or coquettish females. It is applied to one who has refused good offers of marriage (JAM.). Cai.[1] (4) Lnk. I'll no staund by an' hear my minister abased by sic a fool-tongit Free Kirker as you, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 145.

[5. Qui did þou þus, þou fole womman? *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 886. OFr. *fol*, foolish (LA CURNE).]

FOOL, see **Foul, Fowl.**

FOOLAGE, *adj.* Sc. Foolish.

Ayr. He rebuked himsel' sairly for his foolage conduct in makin' Nanny his fae, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 104.

[Se haif preuit fulage, ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* (1560) II. 70 (N.E.D.).]

FOOLATUM, *adj.* *Obs.* Der.[1] Foolhardy.

FOOLEN, *sb.* Suf.[1] Also in form **fooling.** The space between the usual high water-mark in a river and the foot of the wall thrown up along its banks, to keep the river from occasionally overflowing the neighbouring lands.

FOOLHARDY, *adj.* and *v.* Glo. Wil. [fū'lādi.]

1. *adj.* Foolish, given to playing the fool, stupid (used without any suggestion of rashness).

Glo.[1] Wil.[1] A wur allus a terrible voolhardy zart of a chap, an' I niver coudden away wi' a lot o' that 'oondermentin', 214. n.Wil. 'A foolhardy chap,' one who is given to rough joking, horse-play, violent language, &c. (G.E.D.)

Hence **Foolhardiness**, *sb.* nonsense, stupidity. Glo.[1]

2. *v.* To play the fool, lark or fool about.

n.Wil. (G.E.D.); Inspector Clark . . . asked him if he had anything in his shed which did not belong to him. Prisoner . . . said, 'Only a pump which I was foolharding with last night,' *n.Wil. Herald* (Feb. 9, 1894) 5, col. 6.

FOOLIE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. War. In form **feeallie** e.Yks.

1. Little fool, used in addressing an imbecile person in a kind or patronizing way.

e.Yks.[1] What hez tha fun noo, feeallie, at thoo's pickin up?

2. *Comp.* **Fooley-addlum**, a fool, a silly, foolish person.
War.[2] That Will Hodge is a regular fooley-addlum.

3. Phr. *foolie, foolie*, a children's game; see below.
Inv. Played at Duthil, Strathspey. The players are placed in a row, either standing or sitting. Two are chosen, the one as Namer and the other as Foolie. Foolie withdraws . . . out of range of hearing. The Namer then gives a name to each player. When this is done, he calls on Foolie, 'Foolie, foolie, come to your schoolie, Your bannocks are burnin' an' ready for turnin'.' . . The Namer says, 'Come chise me oot, come chise me in, tae 'so and so, naming one by the assumed fancy name. . . If the choice falls right, the one so chosen . . . stands behind Foolie. . . Those left unchosen take their stand behind the Namer. There is then a tug-of-war, with the Namer and Foolie as the leaders, Gomme *Games* (1894) 132.

FOOLIFY, *v.* w.Yks.[3] [fuːlifai.] To make a fool of.

FOOLING, see **Foolen**.

FOOLISH, *adj.* Cor. In phr. *foolish money*, money spent on frivolities or in useless ways.
The young men are expected to treat their sweethearts liberally, and a great deal of 'foolish money' that can be ill afforded is often spent. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 112.

FOOLISHNESS, *sb.* Yks. In forms **faalishness** n.Yks.[2]; **fecalishness** e.Yks.[1] Fun, frolic.
n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Ah like a bit o' fecalishness weel aneeaf, bud fooaks sud behave thersens, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

FOOL-PLOUGH, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Also written **full-** Nhb.[1] A pageant to celebrate the termination of the labours of the plough; see below. Cf. **fond-plough**.
n.Cy. In the North of England there is a custom used at or about this time [Christmas]. . . The Fool Plough goes about, a pageant that consists of a number of sword dancers dragging a plough, with music, and one, sometimes two, in very strange attire; the Bessy, in the grotesque habit of an old woman, and the fool, almost covered with skins, a hairy cap on, and the tail of some animal hanging from his back, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 396-7; N.Cy.[1] This custom is of very ancient origin, derived from the Feast of Fools. Nhb.[1] Anciently the hinds and agricultural labourers of Northumberland used to celebrate the termination of the labours of the plough by a pageant, which is variously called the white-plough, stot-plough, full-plough, and fool-plough or fond-plough. The men who joined were dressed in white shirts (without coat or waistcoat), on which were stitched a profusion of coloured ribbons and rosettes. They yoked themselves to a plough, and went round the country-side preceded by a flag-bearer and accompanied by a man with a gun. At each house a fee was demanded, and when a gift was obtained the gun was fired. A refusal of the customary largess was followed by the plough being drawn in many furrows through the ground or pavement in front of the house.

FOOLYIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. In form **foilzie** Ayr. Gold-leaf, foil.
Sc. (Jam.) Fif. Ten bonnie boaties . . . Garnisht wi' gowden foolyie bricht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 37. Ayr. This is no wax at a', but fiddler's rosett, wi' gold foilzie in it, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxix.
[AFr. *foille* (Fr. *feuille*), a leaf.]

FOOMART, FOOMERT, see **Foumart**.

FOON, *adj.* and *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** *adj.* Few, small in number; too few.
Dey wir foon men fir da lent o' da rod at we hed ta carry hir—only twa shanges, dey sood a been fower, *Sh. News* (Dec. 31, 1898); 'Tinks doo ir dey foon?' 'I tink dat in heth, if da boys is ta get der supper. . . Yon! Doo'll need as mony agen, wumman,' *ib.* (Oct. 8, 1898); S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*

2. *sb.* A few, a small quantity.
I böld a foon o' dem [sheep] up at da Neep, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 45; If der ony twa sma' piltlcks at da shore, noo is da time ta try an' get a foon ta lay by fur da hairst, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897).
[1. Fone men may now fourty yhere pas, And foner fifty, Hampole *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 764.]

FOON, FOOND, see **Find, Found**, *sb.*

FOOND, *sb.* Nhb. A wide, old fence or mound. (M.H.D.)

FOONDER, FOONHAD, see **Founder**, *v.*[1], **Fundit**.

FOONGE, *v.* Bnff.[1] Also in form **foonyie**. [fūndʒ, fūnji.] To fawn as a dog; *fig.* with *on* and *upon*: to flatter.
Used of lovers; as, 'She's eye foonging on him.' There is somewhat of contempt and disgust in the last meaning.
Hence (1) **Foongan** or **Foonyiean**, *vbl. sb.* the fawning of a dog; *fig.* flattery; (2) **Foongin'** or **Foonyiein'**, *ppl. adj.* given to fawning, as a dog; *fig.* given to flattery.
2) That dog o' yours is a foongin' brute.

FOOR, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **foore** w.Yks.[1]; for Yks. m.Yks.[1] Ken.; **fore** Ken.[1] Som. w.Som.[1] Dev. nw.Dev.[1]; and in forms **voar** n.Dev.; **voor** s.Pem. Sus.[1] Dev.[3] n.Dev. Cor.[3]; **voore** Sus.[2]; **vore** Hmp.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[123] [fōr, foə(r, w.Cy. voə(r).]
1. A furrow. See **Fur(r**, *sb.*
n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 156. Nhb. Which had broken many a ploughshare, and thrown the plough out of the 'foor,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 7; Nhb.[1], Cum.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[14], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Pem. These voors are too deep and wide a deal (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 422. Sus. Ray (1691); (K.); Sus.[12], Hmp.[1] w.Som.[1] Wuy's-n muy'n dhee zoo'ul, ee'ns u mūd maek' u klai'n voo'ur? [Why dost thou not attend to your plough, so that he may make a clean furrow?] Signifies both the roll of earth as well as the trench made by the plough. Dev. He wor a-vollerin the zull along the voor, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); Dev.[13] n.Dev. 'E dithn't skip a vore, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 96; Grose (1790); Golding a vore, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 452. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. And just stagged [stuck] in the voor, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 26; Cor.[12]
Hence **Fooring**, *sb.* an unploughed strip of ground running round or through a piece of ploughed land. Cor.[3]
2. *Comp.* (1) **Fore-head**, the heading or headland of a ploughed field, where the horses turn at each end of the ploughing; the soil of the margins of fields; (2) **-horse**, the right-side horse of a pair in ploughing.
(1 Som. Foreheads or headlands, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XXX. 354. w.Som.[1] Tu draa acwt dhu vaur'eed—i.e. to cart the soil of the headings over the field—a very usual operation. 'He've a plough'd out thick field o' groun', in to (i.e. all but) a piece o' one o' the voreheads.' Dev. About six feet space wide of earth round the hedges of a field, which is ploughed up, mixed with lime, and carted, or wheeled upon the field for manure, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436; About four yards of soil near the hedge is left unploughed till the centre is done; this is termed the forehead, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). n.Dev. The outward part of a plough'd field; the ridge which is ploughed or digg'd up close and parallel to each hedge, and set apart to be manured, afterwards to be spread over the whole field, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 452. nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[3] (2) Nhb.[1]

3. Phr. *out of fore, fig.* delirious, not in one's right mind.
Cor.[3] I recently heard a miner say that by a blow on his head he'd 'been knacked out o' voor for days,' and on inquiry found he meant delirious.

FOOR, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also written **fore** n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks.[1] [foə(r).] **1.** A ford or crossing over a river.
n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 538; w.Yks.[14]
Hence **Forestead**, *sb.* a ford. w.Yks. (Hall.)
2. The track of a hunted animal discerned by scent; smell, savour.
Lin. (Hall.); Lln.[1] To discover the foor of the fomard get on the wind side of one (s.v. Fomard). [(K.)]
[1. The same word as M E. *fore*, a way, track (Chaucer); OE. *fōr*, a journey, way of life. 2. And so for-lost þe hund his fore, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 815.]

FOOR, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **fure**. Preterite of *to fare*. See **Fare**, *v.*[2], **Fure**, *v.*
Sc. And blythe he fure, and merrilie, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 198. Frf. To Killiemuir! Faare never ane weel fure, But for his ain penny-fee, Chambers *Rhymes* (1870) 292. Ayr. As o'er the moor they lightly foor, Burns *There was a Lass*, st. 2.
[So fure it of thir kyngis two, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) XIII. 653. OE. *fōr*, pret. of *faran*, to go.]

FOORAN, *sb.* N.I.[1] The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*.

FOORICH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **feerach** Cai.[1]; **feerich, feeroch** (Jam.); **feerrich** Bnff.[1]; **feiroch, foorigh, fooroch, furich** (Jam.); **furroch** Per. [fūːriχ, -əχ; fīːriχ, -əχ.] **1.** *sb.* A bustle; a confused, agitated state; a rage, passion.
Cai.[1] Ags. Caused by haste or proceeding from tremor (Jam.).
Hence (1) **Feerochrie**, *sb.* a state of great anger or passion; (2) **Fooriochie** or **Fourioghie**, *adj.* hasty, passionate; (3) **Foorochie**, *adj.* bustling.
(1) Per. (Jam.) (2) Ayr. (*ib.*) (3) Bnff.[1]
2. A person of bustling manners; ability, activity, agility.
Bnff.[1] The word has the idea of weakness; as, 'He's a mere foorich o' a bodie.' Cld. (Jam.)

3. *v.* To hurry, bustle; to work in a bustling, confused, or agitated manner. *Gen.* with *at.*

Sc. But hur nane sell, wi' mony a knock, Cry'd, Furich whiggs, awa', man, RITSON *Sngs.* (1794) II. 46 (JAM.). Bnff.[1] 'He fooriehs at the biggan' o' that dyke, jist gehn he wir t'dee a' the warl' at it.' The word and all its derivatives convey the notion of want of strength and skill, and are employed in a somewhat contemptuous way. Feerich is used, and indicates impatience and a greater degree of contempt. Per. Why do ye furioch? The hairst's in the south, whaur a fee can be won, FORD *Harp* (1893) 158.

Hence (1) **Foorichan**, *vbl. sb.* a bustling, confused state; (2) **Fooriching**, *ppl. adj.* bustling, confused, agitated

(1) Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] (2) n.Sc. Applied to one who does everything with a mighty pother (JAM.). Bnff.[1] The servan' it they've gotten is a foorichin' aboot bit lassie.

FOOSE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **fews** Sc. (JAM.); **fooz** Nhb.[1]; **fooze** sw.Sc.; **fouse** Gall.; **fows** Sc. (JAM.); **fuze** sw.Sc. [fūz.] The common house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum.* See **Fouet.**

Sc. A cataplasm of the leaves is reckoned very efficacious in burns and hot ulcers (JAM.). sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. Gall. The honeysuckles speel the roof, And fouse adorn the gavel, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 123, ed. 1897. Nhb.[1]

FOOSEN, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Also written **fouzan** Wm.; **fouzen** GROSE. [Not known to our correspondents.] Substantial goodness, generosity.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (HALL.) Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303.

Hence (1) **Foosenable**, *adj.* generous; (2) **Fouzanably**, *adv.* liberally, willingly, actively.

(1) Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303. (2) Wm. Leeve fouzanably and kindheartedly, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) 253.

FOOSHT, see **Fust**, *sb.*[1]

FOOST, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **foostin** (JAM.). [fūst.] A sickness, nausea. See **Fust**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (JAM.) Slk. I couldna swally my spittle for the hale day, an' I fand a kind o' foost, foost, foostin about my briskit that I couldna win aneath ava, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 50, ed. 1866.

FOOST, see **Fust**, *v.*

FOOSTER, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Also Cor. Also in forms **foosther** Ir.; **fouster** Cor.[2]; **foustre** Ir. 1. *v.* To bustle about, work hard; to fuss or fumble about in a futile, purposeless way.

Ir. Foostherin' about and consaitin' to be doin' a fair day's work, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 204; Larry . . . brought home the hen that had foosthered off with herself down the bog, *ib. Idylls* (1892) 56; I wish you wouldn't keep foostering about the room like that (A.S.-P.). Cor.[2]

2. *sb.* Bustle, activity, energy.

Ir. Full of fun and foustre, like Mooney's geese, *Flk-saw*, BOHN *Prov.* (1857) 270.

FOOT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **feeat** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **feet** Cai.[1]; **feütt** Cum.[1]; **fit** Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Bnff.[1] Ant. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **fiut** Wm.; **focat** Wm.; **focit** w.Yks.; **fut** N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1] Shr.[2] e.An.[1]; **fute** Sc. (JAM.); **voot** Som. [fut, fuit, fīt, fiət, fit, w.Cy. vēt.] I. *sb.* Gram. forms: *pl.* (1) **Feeten**, (2) **Fit**, (3) **Foots**, (4) **Vet**, (5) **Vit.**

(1) Nrf. I should like to tell you I have seen the feeten of an old line, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 85. Suf. Used [1894] freq. (C.G.B.). e.Suf. *Obsol.* Clean your feeten before you come in (F.H.). (2) Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks. A feaful fierce owd witch, At . . . seld pig fit and sich, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 16; w.Yks.[1] Fidging like mad wi' her fit, ii. 287. nw.Der.[1], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), Hrf.[2], Glo.[1], Oxf.[1], Ess.[1] (3) e.Suf. Still in use (F.H.). (4) Hmp.[1] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). (5) Glo.[1], Brks.[1], Cor.[2]

II. Dial. uses. 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Foot-ale**, an entertainment, or its equivalent in money, given by a workman, &c., to his companions on entering upon a new place or employment; see **Footing**, 6; (2) **-band**, (*a*) a halter for the feet; (*b*) infantry, foot-soldiers; (3) **-bet**, tired out with walking; (4) **-board**, (*a*) a foot-rest or footstool; (*b*) a board at a loom or other machine, to prevent standing on a stone floor; (5) **-boat**, a boat used solely to transport foot-passengers; (6) **-breeth**, a foot-breadth; (7) **-brig**, a bridge for foot-passengers only; (8) **-broad** or **-braid**, the breadth of a foot; also used *attrib.*; (9) **-brod**, see **-board** (*a*); (10) **-coal**, a stratum in the coal-fields; (11) **-cock**, the small cock into which hay is first put; (12) **-dint**, a foot-print; (13) **-eitch**, a foot-adze; see **Each**, *sb.*; (14) **-end**, the lowest end; (15) **-falling**, the period of confinement or child-birth; the act of parturition; (16) **-fast**, stuck in the mud, imprisoned; (17) **-folk's**, pedestrians; (18) **-gang**, (*a*) as much ground as one can move on; (*b*) a long, narrow chest, used as a step for getting into bed; also in form **Fedgan**; (19) **-gangers**, see **-folk's**; (20) **-gate**, a footpath; (21) **-go**, (*a*) a sloping plank, with stout laths nailed on, to assist the feet, used by masons; (*b*) a passage or space at the foot of a turf-bink, to allow the water to run off from it; (22) **-halt**, a disease in sheep, affecting their feet; (23) **-harp**, a spinning-wheel; (24) **-hedge**, a slight hedge of thorns, placed by the side of a newly-planted hedge, to protect the quick; see **Beard**, *sb.*[2]; (25) **-hipple**, see **-cock**; (26) **-hold**, room or stand for one's feet; also used *fig.*; (27) **-horse**, in ploughing: the horse nearest the plough; (28) **-hot** or **-wot**, in great haste, with great energy; (29) **-iron**, an iron guard worn on the sole of the boot to protect the leather in digging; (30) **-lace**, to repair a wall just above the foundation; (31) **-less**, unsteady on the feet, apt to stumble; also used *fig.*; (32) **-less cock**, a ball or pudding made of oatmeal and suet, &c.; see below; (33) **-ley**, the lowest 'land' in a grass-field; (34) **-lock**, (*a*) the ankle, up to the ankle; (*b*) *pl.* the corn or grass collected upon the feet of mowers; (35) **-man**, (*a*) a pedestrian; (*b*) a metal stand for holding a kettle or dish before the fire; (36) **-mark**, to mark a swan in the foot for purposes of identification; (37) **-nowt**, the hindermost pair of a team of oxen; cf. **-horse**; (38) **-pad**, see **-gate**; (39) **-peat**, see below; (40) **-plough**, a swing-plough; (41) **-pokes**, socks or legless stockings; (42) **-prod**, a light plate of iron, having three points fixed upon it, fastened to the sole of a boot, to prevent falling in frosty weather; (43) **-ridds**, see **-rills**; (44) **-rig**, the ridge of land at that end of a field which is considered the lower, on which the horses and plough turn; (45) **-right**, or **Futrit**, a horizontal shaft or way; a road along which men draw coal from the workings; (46) **-rills**, the low openings or tunnels by which coal or other minerals are reached, without the necessity of digging a shaft; see **Futterill**; (47) **-road**, a road across enclosed land, *gen.* for foot-passengers only; (48) **-rot**, a disease in the feet of sheep; (49) **-set**, (*a*) see **-hedge**; (*b*) two rows of quick, planted about a foot asunder on a slope; (*c*) said of a hedge when the foot of the thorn is set in trenches in the ground: (50) **-side**, (*a*) on an equal footing, step for step; (*b*) *pl.* ropes, used instead of chains, fixed to the 'hames' before, and to the swingle-tree behind, in ploughing; (51) **-soles**, the feet; (52) **-some**, (*a*) neat's-foot oil; (*b*) nimble-footed; (53) **-sted**, see **-dint**; (54) **-stitch**, a footstep; (55) **-stool**, *fig.* the face of the earth, God's footstool; (56) **-tree**, the treadle of a spinning-wheel; (57) **-trenches**, superficial drains, about a foot wide, used in irrigating land; (58) **-trod**, see **-gate**; (59) — or **feet-washing**, (*a*) a ceremony performed the night before a wedding; see below; (*b*) the evening or night on which the ceremony was performed; (60) **-way shaft**, the shaft by which miners go down to their work in a mine; (61) **-yoke**, see **-nowt.**

(1) Cai.[1] Drink given by the seller to the buyer at a cattle fair. Edb. Drank so briskly at the whisky and foot-yill, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] When a young horse gets his first shoes, it is customary for the smith and the owner to drink the foot yell. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. (C.V.C.); Chaps, here's a gentleman comed to pay his fooit-ale, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1894) 163; (S.O.A.); w.Yks.[4], Chs.[1] Not.[1] The name given to a certain form of levy that is made on young men who go courting out of their own village or district, the amount demanded being *gen.* the price of a pint or quart of ale. Lei.[1] War. See he pays his foot-ale (J.B.); War.[1] Shr. A shillin is stopped from he for 'fut-ale,' WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxv; Shr.[1] Jack, yo' munna be away o' Monday, theer's two fut ales to be paid; Shr.[2] Also a gratuity which a labourer demands from his superior when he handles his tools. 'Now Sir, yo mun poy your fut yale.' (2, *a*) Sh.I. Seesdoo, mam, foo he [a ram] poos apon his fit-baand ta win ta my haand, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897). (*b*) Sc. They require the

abolition of the fut band or guard of infantry, PINKERTON *Hist. Sc.* (1797) II. 260 JAM.); James Doig, who led the futeband or infantry, *ib.* 377. (3) **sw.Lin.**[1] Weston seemed quiēt foot-bet as he passed along the rampire. (4,*a*) **Sc.** [They] ceased to wriggle and drum their brass-bound toes on the foot-board, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 188. (*b*) **w.Yks.** J.M.) (5) **Shr.**[2] (6) **Cai.**[1] (7) **Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** A plank or trunk of a tree laid over a stream (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1], **n.Lin**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** Down lane, and close, o'er foot-brig, gate, and stile, CLARE *Shep. Cal.* (1827) 32; **Nhp.**[1 2], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (8) **Abd.** Tib braks, wi' haste, her foot-bread latch, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 9; Charge them to stop, nor move a foot-braid more, Ross *Helenore* (1768 132 ed. 1812. **w.Yks.**[1] (9) **Sc.** JAM.) (10) **Shr.**[1] 91. (11) **Nhb.**[1] Of less size than a kyle, used in showery weather. It is a small heap of hay gathered off the ground and cocked lightly up with the foot and rake to assist drying. **Cum.** Hay is cut by the scythe in swathes; haymakers then scale it with rakes, then turn it, forming it into rows; from these rows in the evening a stretch of three or four yards is raked together and put into fit-cocks by the foot and rake. The next day these fit-cocks are opened and scaled by hand (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** In the evening of the same day the rows are made into small cocks (foot-cocks), FUKE *Agric.* (1800) 175; (W.H.) **Chs.**[1 3] **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] (12) **Sc.** Gang awa' oot by the fit-dints o' the flock, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 8. (13) **Sh.I.** He wis gaein' hame frae his wark wi' his fit eitch apon his shouder, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892 251. (14) **Cum.** T'sheep war liggin at t'feütt-end o' t'girsin'. T'lonnin feütt-end (E.W.P.). (15) **Cai.**[1] 'At 'e feet-fa'in,' near the time of childbirth. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Just at footfalling. **m.Yks.**[1] (16) **n.Yks.**[2] (17) **n.Yks.**[1 2], **e.Yks**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] As well as gentlemen that rid an' druv ther was a sight o' foot foäks caame an' all. (18, *a* **Sc.** I'll warran' she'll keep her ain side of the house; an' a fitgang on her half-marrow's, *Saxon and Gael* (1822) I. 108 JAM.). (*b*) **Bwk.** (JAM.) (19) **n.Yks.**[2] (20) **w.Yks.** I have made a fooit-gate across t'cloises, TOM FREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1850) 33; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 6, 1893); **w.Yks.**[2] (21, *a* **N.I.**[1], **Ant.** (S.A.B.) (*b*) **Ant.** It holds the drainage of the bink and the parings of the following bink, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); S.A.B.) (22) **Rut.** Sheep are subject to a disease called the foothalt, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 255; YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXII. 364. (23) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (24) **Nhp.**[1], **Oxf.** (K.) **Hrt.** A foot-hedge is one that has no ditch belonging to it, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. (25) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (26) **Cum.** T'pleaace was sooa full theer wasn't feut-hoald fer anudder, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 128. **n.Yks.**[2] 'There isn't a vast o' feeat-hod,' there is no great amount of firmness or security in the matter. (27) **Lei.**[1] (28) **w.Yks.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] When any one was looking after some matter in great haste and very earnestly, he was said to be 'lookin' after it fōōt-wut.' (29) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (30) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169. (31) **Sc.** Blear'd, fusionless, fitless, and fey within, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 349; A horse of this description is said to be a fitless beast JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Saw e'er ye sic a fitless thing? OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 122. **Kcd.** Francie lived but just a year, A fitless dottled man, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 31. (32) **Cai.**[1] A ball made of oatmeal and suet, and boiled in broth. **Cld.** A ball of blood and meat boiled. The round form corresponds better with the idea of a cock (JAM.). **Rxb.** A cake baked of lard and oatmeal, and boiled among broth; also denominated a 'sodden banno.' Usually made about Fastern's Een or Shrovetide (*ib.*). (33) **Lei.**[1] (34, *a*) **Sur.** I have seen the Kensington Road covered footlock or midleg with puddle, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 358. (*b*) **e.An.**[1] (35, *a*) **n.Yks.** Usuallie accustomed for footmen to travell over from Broughton to their parish church att Kirkby, *Quart. Sess. Rec.*, Helmesley, Jan. 10, 162$\frac{8}{9}$, in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* III. 253. **w.Wor.**[1] A good walker is termed 'a good footman.' [**Aus.** A 'footman' (as a person not in possession of a horse is termed in Australian provincial circles), BOLDREWOOD *Squatter's Dream* 1890) xxiii.] (*b*) **Lnk.** (JAM.), **War.**[3] (36) **e.Yks.** *Hemptholme Manor Crt-bk.* (1708). (37) **Abd.** (JAM.) (38) **Gall.** In the middle o' the fit-pad, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 171. **Not.**[1], **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (39) **Peb.** As the digger stands upon the surface and presses in the peat-spade with his foot, such peat is designed foot-peat, *Agric. Surv.* 208 JAM.). (40) **Ess.** MORTON *Cydo. Agric* (1863). (41) **n.Yks.**[2] (42) **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) (43) **Stf.** The open works of coal, wherein the workmen can dig and carry it out in wheelbarrows K.; **Stf.**[1] (44) **Bnff.**[1] (45) **Shr.**[2] (46) **Stf.** (K.), **Stf.**[1], **n.Stf.** J.T.), **w.Yks.**[2] (47) **e.Lth.** The fitroad up the hill! MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 55. **n.Yks.** (W.H.) (48 **Sc.** JAM.) **n.Yks.** TUKE *Agric.* (1800 272. **n.Lin.**[1] One o' my bairns hes nearly kill'd his sen; he got to a pot o' foot-rot stuff as I keep e' th' dairy an' thoht it was summut sweät like an' begun of eätin' it. (49, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] **s.Wor.**[1] Applied to a temporary fence, or stop-gap, of dead thorns set upright in a trench, and trodden in with the foot. (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] In the locality where foot hedge is adopted, a foot-set is described as two rows of quick, planted about a foot asunder on a slope. (*c*) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (50, *a*) **Sc.** To keep foot-side, to keep pace with (JAM.); Often used in the sense of quits, avenged, and sometimes like up-sides. 'I'll be fit-side wi' you for that yet' (*ib. Suppl.*). (*b*) **Bwk.** (JAM.) (51) **Sc.** Up with your foot soles, Davie! STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xii; I took up my foot-soles out of that, *ib.* xix. (52, *a*) **Shr.**[1 2] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (53) **Sc.** HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; That my fitsteds gang-na agley, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) xvii. 5. **Nhb.**[1] (54) **War.**[2] I wun't walk another footstitch. (55) **Sh.I.** If ony o' you ir iver wir wye ye'll shürely come along ta see if we're still apo' da fitstöll. *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). (56) **Sh.I.** Hit's dee 'at's layin' da wheel in skroil. Dere, doo's shürely knappit da fit-tree. *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897). (57) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.**[1] (58) **n.Yks.** Gan doon yon feeat-trod while ye cooms aneust second steean, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) xxii; Gan thah gait forrard by the feeat-trods o' thah drove, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 8. **n.Lin.**[1] (59, *a*) **ne.Sc.** On the evening before the marriage there was the feet washing. A few of the bridegroom's most intimate friends assembled at his house when a large tub was brought forward and nearly filled with water. The bridegroom was stripped of shoes and stockings, and his feet and legs were plunged in the water. One seized a besom and began to rub them lustily, while another was busy besmearing them with soot or shoe blacking, and a third was practising some other vagary, GREGOR *Flk Lore* (1881) 89, 90. **e.Fif.** After the Beukin' cam' the feetwashin', whan the bridegroom had not only to drink himsel' blin', but had to gi'e half a score o' his maist intimate acquaintances as muckle licker as they cud put i' their hides, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiii. **Ayr.** At last every preparatory rite but the feetwashing was performed, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxviii. **Nhb.**[1] On the evening preceding the wedding day the feet of the bridegroom were washed in a company of two or three of his own particular friends. A similar office was also performed to the bride, but in a more private way. (*b*) **Sc.** The eve of the wedding-day is termed the feet-washing,—when a party of the neighbours of the bride and bridegroom assemble at their respective houses; a tub of water is brought, in which the feet of the party are placed, and a small piece of silver or copper money dropped into the water; . . . one of the company *gen.* tosses in a handful of soot, by which the water is completely blackened; a . . . scramble takes place among the lads and lassies, striving who shall get the piece of money, . . . for the lucky finder is to be first married of the company, *Edb. Mag.* (Nov. 1818) 412 (JAM.). (60) **Cor.**[2] 61) **ne.Sc.** Counting from the pair next the plough, the name of each pair was—Fityoke, Hinfrock, Forefrock, &c, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 179.

2. Phr. (*a*) *sing.* (1) *foot and a half*, (2) — *and over*, a boys' game; see below; (3) — *for foot*, step for step, *fig.* with the greatest exactness; (4) — *out of the feets*, a name applied to a person who has a great love of contradiction or argument; (5) *a body's foot*, a person, individual; (6) *the Highland foot*, the Highland fling or dance; (7) *a lowss foot*, at liberty, free from restraint; (8) *every foot anon* or — *futinon*, every now and then; (9) *on foot* or *till the foot*, active, nimble; able to go about, recovered from bad health; (10) *to get up the foot* or *to give one up his foot*, to receive or give a scolding; (11) *to have a bad, ill, good*, or *lucky foot*, said of one whom it is considered lucky or unlucky to meet on New Year's Day or in starting out to work; (12) *to have a good foot*, to walk at a round pace; (13) *to keep a thing for a sore foot*, to keep anything for a 'rainy day' or time of need; (14) *to make speed of foot*, to be active, nimble; (15) *to pull foot*, to hurry, hasten; (16) *to put in a foot*, see *to have a good foot*; (17) *to sell upon the foot*, of grain: to sell it along with the straw, before it is threshed out; (18) *to set your foot in the job*, to give offence; (19) *to take one's foot in one's hand*, to go off at a great rate; (20) *to tyne one's foot*, to slip; (21) *bad luck to the foot, ye'd go near it*, a phr. meaning that the person would not go at all.

(1) **Lth.** Many of their games needed little but swift limbs and good lungs: such as . . . 'Foot an' a half,' 'Cuddy lonp,' and 'Tally ho the hounds,' STRATHESK *More Bits* ed. 1885) 33. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A game like leap-frog. The last leaper must call out 'foot-an'-a half.' If he fails he must become the 'back.' After each round the 'back' steps on to the spot where the last leaper touched, and the 'frogs' who follow must in the second round

leap from the original mark and clear the back. The move forward is repeated after every round till the players fail in turn. **w.Yks.** Hurrah for ring-taw, and 'owd Caarley,' and 'fooit an' t'hauf,' CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 109. (2) **Yks.** One boy out of a number stoops . . . for 'Leap-frog' at an agreed fixed line. From the players he chooses a Leader and a Foot. The Leader first leaps over the stooping boy at a foot from the line; the other players then leap in turn each at a foot further from the line, the stooping boy moving forward from the line for each player; finally the Foot leaps as far as 'the distance leapt by the last boy. . . If the Foot covers any longer distance than the Leader, the Leader stoops down, GOMME *Games* (1891) 133. (3) **Sc.** I followed him fit for fit (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Slk.** I'll gang foot for foot wi' you, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 351, ed. 1866. (4) **Tev.** Fit is prob. for foot, in allusion to a horse or ox, who throws his leg over the traces in drawing (JAM.). (5) **Sc.** Her carriage was engaged for her guest and the minister, and 'deil anither body's fit should gang intillt,' SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xx. (6) **Abd.** Well ilk swankie there could sha' The Highland fit, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 213. (7) **Sc.** Her fit was lowss [loose], she was at liberty, her own mistress (JAM.). (8) **e.An.** A clergyman whom a poor sick woman had been telling of her getting a little sleep every futinon, *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xi. 63; **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] Every futnon. (9) **Abd.** Is Heckler Geordie ay on fit? COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 140. **Bnff.**[1] Is yir sin better?—Oo, i, he's till's fit again. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 85. (10) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** If she was filandering her time away with the smith's apprentice laddie . . . she would get her fit up for it, JOHNSTON *Kilmalhe* (1891) I. 43. (11) **Sh.I.** Fir weel I ken dy fit hes luck, As I hae fun' afore, Whin I gaed ta da far haaf, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 92; Shetland fishermen . . . believe that in going to the fishing if they meet certain persons they will have luck, and if they meet others, the very reverse will happen; hence all their acquaintance come to be divided into lucky and unlucky people, *ib. note.* **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] A dinna care aboot meetin' her: she hiz an ill fit. Ye'll come speed. Ye met Jamie, and he hiz a gueede fit. **Abd.** If anybody reputed to be an 'unlucky fit,' or anyone with flat feet, red hair, or a squint, is met by them on the way to their boats the superstitious fishermen will turn back; and if an 'unlucky fit' enters a fisherman's house when the lines are being baited, the operation is suspended, and in some instances the lines are dragged through the fire or twisted round the crook to break the evil spell. Individuals who are 'lucky fits,' on the contrary, are welcomed by the fisher folks, who consider they will bring good shots of fish if they visit their boats or houses, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 28, 1898). (12) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** To hae a gueed fit on the floor, to dance well (*ib.*). (13) **Sc.** Lay by this hundred pounds, in case the young lady should want it afterhand, just for a sair foot, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xviii. (14) **Abd.** Resolv'd to make speed o' fit, To meet wi' Meg, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 116. (15) **s.Ir.** He's pullin' fut at a great rate, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 370. (16) **Dmf.** 'She pits in a fit now,' she walks more quickly (JAM.). (17) **Slg.** The tenant shall not sell his victual upon the foot, as it is called, or with the straw, *Agric. Surv.* 104 (JAM.). (18) **Nhp.**[1] You've set your foot in the job without knowing it. (19) **Frf.** Ye vagues, ye've ta'en your foot i' your hand, Or I wad clear'd ye at ae whup, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 86. (20) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Abd.** Unluckily he tint the fit And tann'd his ain bum-lether, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 42. (21) **Uls.** Very common (M.B.-S.); Used of going to church, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) VI. 42.

(*b*) *pl.* (1) *to change the feet*, to change one's shoes and stockings; (2) *to die on one's feet*, to die suddenly or of an illness that does not confine one to bed; (3) *to get in with one's feet*, to go at a thing in earnest, to use both hands and feet; (4) *to give feet*, curling term: to sweep before a stone, so as to clear its way that it may go faster; (5) *to have feet*, to be able to walk or run; (6) *to have little feet*, to make little speed or progress; (7) *to lead off the feet, fig.* to cause one to change one's opinion or desert one's principles; (8) *to let one's feet run faster than one's shoes*, to be in too great a hurry; (9) *to lift the feet*, to show great activity; (10) *to make one's feet one's friends*, to escape by flight; (11) *to pawse the feet into*, to kick, make a hole in with the feet; (12) *to put upon one's feet*, to put on one's shoes or boots; (13) *to set beneath the feet*, to look down upon, have a great contempt for; (14) *to take off of the feet*, to sit down, rest oneself.

(1) **Abd.** (JAM.) **nw.Abd.** I'm sere ye'll need to change yer feet, Ye've widden throu' the mire, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 18. **Per.** The head of the house was then exhorted by his women folk to 'change his feet,' IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 230. (2) **Gall.** A lassie that is, by your own tale, dying on her feet, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 198. (3) **w.Yks.** Soa as th' woman sed aw'll get in wi' me fit, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1873). (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) (5) **Fif.** The fient a body that had feet, That didna skirr into the street, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 49. (6) **Edb.** His action shall have little feet, For we can make it soon unclair, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 400, ed. 1815. (7) **Dmb.** A pity it wad be, indeed, if the upricht ministers o' the Kirk o' Scotland were to be led aff their feet by the fleeching of the big folk upbye in Lunnon, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxv. (8) **Dmb.** I ha'e nae trick o' letting my feet rin faster than my shoon, *ib.* xxxiii. (9) **Sh.I.** If hit no been for what feet shu's lifted late an aer, foo mony [sheep] wid we a hed ta roo by dis time, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). (10) **Frf.** The cat, instead . . . o' makin' its feet its friends . . . began to birl roond sidyways, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 21, ed. 1889. (11) **w.Yks.** Cathy's riven th' back off 'Th' Helmet o' Salvation,' un Heathcliff's pawsed his fit into t'first part o' 'T'Broad Way to Destruction'! BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) iii. (12) **Sh.I.** Daa, doo'll hae ta pit apo dy feet an' come i' da byre wi' me, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). (13) **w.Yks.** These young parsons is so high and so scornful, they set everybody beneath their fit, BRONTË *Shirley* (1849) i. (14) **Sh.I.** Tak yon chair, an' tak' aff o' dy feet, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898).

3. The footprint or mark of a fox. **ne.Lan.**[1] See **Footing**, 2.

4. Speed, pace, rate of going. See 2. (12, 14-16).

Sc. Make mair fit, . . . we maun be first on the field if we can, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. **Cum.**[1] He went a parlish feütt ower t'moor. **n.Yks.** Thoo's gine a rare feeat (T.S.).

5. Part of a plough; the body of a plough.

Shr.[1] **Bdf.** Such as have not a wheel to their fallow-plough make use of an iron foot, which having a flat bottom slides over the ground, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 165.

Hence **Foot-chain**, *sb.* the chain connecting the 'sull' with the 'bodkin' or draught-bar of a plough, by means of the 'copse' or clevis.

w.Som.[1] The foot-chain has to bear the entire force of the draught.

6. A closed tart or pie.

s.Stf. Apple or rhubarb foot, with the hidden fruit irregularly bulging into a fancied resemblance to a human foot, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

7. An ale-warmer, an extinguisher-shaped metal utensil for thrusting deep into the fire.

War.[2] Sometimes called a 'slipper.'

8. The lower part of a street, &c., in distinction to 'head' as the upper part.

Sc. Let me catch ye in Earford's Park or at the fit of the Vennel, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) ii. **e.Lth.** It wad be mair cheerier nor bidin a' by yoursel, up at the hill fits, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 229. **Bwk.** 'Billy-burn fit.' A bridge over the Whitadder—near the foot of Billy burn, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 21. **Nhb.**[1] 'Head of the Side' and 'Foot of the Side' are still constantly used in Newcastle. 'Aa saa two men come oot o' the foot of a chare.' At Holy Island the lane ends are called 'Chare ends,' or 'Chare fits.' **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Walker' fwoke o' th' lonnin fitt, 197. **Wm.** Fray t'Hill Bell ta Sleddal fooat, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 41.

9. *pl.* The mark from which a game of marbles is started.

Lan. 'Foots' is the place—about three yards distant from the ring—where the game is started from, *Manch. City News* (Oct. 10, 1896); (J.M.)

10. *pl.* Dregs, sediment.

w.Som.[1] This here cyder 'ont suit me, there's to much voots [vèots] in it. **Colloq.** The publican puts 'foots' in his beer, BESANT & RICE *Monkboy* (1872) xix.

Hence **Footy**, *adj.* full of dregs or sediment; thick, muddy, viscous.

w.Som.[1] Said of oil or any other fluid which has become thick or viscous. 'You 'ont git nothin to bide in thick joint zo well's a drap o' vooty linseed oil.'

11. A measure used in selling meat.

Lan. I bespoke a foot of his cow in meat. In the afternoon went to John Wilson and bought half a foot of his beef, at 10s., WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 25.

12. A measure of two gallons of tin ore.

Cor. CAREW *Surv.* (1602); Anciently 2 gallons of black tin, now [1790] a nominal measure, but in weight, 60 lbs., PRYCE *Mines* (1790); **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] I cannot find that this phrase is now [1896] used.

13. *v.* To walk, go on foot; to keep up with in walking; *gen.* in phr. *to foot it.*

Cld. (Jam.) **N.I.**[1] 'Ye futted it weel,' you walked quickly. **Wm.** Tak thi time a bit, Ah cant fiut thi at this rattle (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2] We had to feeat it. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah went tl Hedon last Sunda, an feeated-it all the way there an back. **n.Lin.** When I wasfootin' it fra Scunthrup to Ketton, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 119; **n.Lin.**[1] Well, as th' carrier's goän I reckon I mun fut it. **e.An.**[1] **Som.** Thay vooted along in the dirt, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 53.

Hence (1) **Feeting,** *vbl. sb.* running; (2) **Fitted,** *pp.* having the use of one's feet, active, nimble; in good health, recovered from illness; (3) **Fit-the-gutter,** *sb.* a low, loose slipper; (4) **Footer,** *sb.* a pedestrian.

(1) **Edb.** Fin' out some safter grun For bassies feetin', Liddle *Poems* (1821) 42. (2) **Sh.I.** He wis dat weel fittid 'at I cood hardly updraw him, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898). **Kcd.** Luckless Tammie Tod . . . for twenty days a beddal Lay, . . . Then, whenever he got fitted, Warselt through to Elgin toon, Grant *Lays* (1884) 45. (3) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (4) **Dev.** I was told I should find a path that was 'used by the footers when they come up over from Lowery,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

14. To dance.

Sc. The lads were as brisk at footin it as ever, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xxxv. **Sh.I.** 'Be no füle, Yacob,' cries Peggy, as she foots away by herself, opposite Yacob's empty place, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 219. **Abd.** To fit the floor (Jam.). **Kcd.** Weel oor lads an' lasses kent The gait to fit the fleer, Grant *Lays* (1884) 53. **Bwk.** Oh the reels an' jigs they footit, Calder *Poems* (1897) 82. **Dmf.** Sae trimlie he fits the reel, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 27. **w.Yks.**[1] **Shr.**[2] Wun 'e fut it wi' me a bit?

Hence **Feater,** *sb.* a dancer.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 302. **Wm.** Ise reckond a fearful top donser at heaam; . . . awe awr kin is rackend girt featers, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 43, ed. 1821.

15. To kick, strike with the foot.

Ags. Used with respect to horses (Jam.). **Rxb.** (*ib.*) **Ir.** By my soul, I footed him out of that pretty quick, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 177. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884) 8.

Hence **Footer,** *sb.* a kick at a football.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

16. To measure distances by placing one foot before the other, used esp. by boys as a mode of drawing lots; see below. *Gen.* in phr. *foot it.*

w.Yks. Leaders on opposite sides stand facing each other three to five yards apart. Tom places the heel of one foot immediately against the toe of the other in a perfectly straight line; Jack responds by placing his feet similarly, and so on heel to toe until they meet; the one unable to insert his foot lengthwise or sidewise into the final gap is the loser. 'A'll foot thi, Jack Jones, for who goes in first' (H.L.); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[3]

Hence **Foot-it,** *sb.* a boys' game; see below. Cf. **2.** (1, 2).

Glo. A game similar to leap frog. Any number of boys play, and one is 'creeved' by 'Ire Bire' to go down, i. e. to be leaped over. The leapers start from a line. The last boy to go over calls 'Foot-it' as he goes over; if he fails to do so he goes down. If he calls, the boy who is down places (1) the left foot parallel to the line, (2) places the heel of the right foot against the waist of the left, (3) then carries the left foot at right angles to the right, and then (4) left foot parallel to that. The object of the best leaper is to leap over the back from as great a distance as possible. The boy who fails to jump has to 'go down' (S.S.B.). **Lon.** After all the boys had jumped over the first boy's back, a cry of 'Foot-it' was raised, and the boy who had given the back placed one of his feet at a right angle to the other, and in this way measured a 'foot's length' from the starting place. All the boys then 'overed' his back from the original line, the last one crying 'foot it.' . . . The game continued in the same manner until one of the boys failed to 'over' the back, when he became 'Back,' Gomme *Games* (1894) 134.

17. To trace by the footprints.

Wm. We fiuted an auld hair i' t'snow (B.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] There was snow on the ground, and they footed him to the pond.

18. To knit a new foot on to an old stocking.

Sh.I. Mi taes staandin' laek spoots in a cuddy, oot troo da socks 'at doo fittit afore doo fell ill, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897); See doo da socks 'at I fitted afore, *ib.* (Oct. 15, 1898). **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** A pair or twa o' moggans 'll be worth fittin, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. **Lnk.** He coud foot at a stockin', or cobble at shoon, Watson *Poems* (1853) 31. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

Hence **Footing,** *vbl. sb.* putting new feet to old stockings.

Ayr. The [stocking]-leg is sore worn and darned past redemption for footing, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 29.

19. Phr. *to foot up,* (1) to add up an account; (2) to underpin; (3) to stand face to face; to put in an appearance, to attend, keep an appointment.

(1) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 706. **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Wor.**[3] (2) **w.Som.**[1] Dhik waa'l-d shoa'r tüe u km daew'n neef wee ad-n u vëot-n aup wuul [That wall would (have been) sure to come down, if we had not well underpinned it]. (3) **Lan.** O th' singers an' band chaps footed up i' good time, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 428; Th' greight mon had to foot up an' beg pardon, *ib.* 95.

20. To place peats on end, to dry in the open air.

Edb. When the peats have become so hardened by the drought that they will stand on end, they are placed on end three or four together, and leaning against each other; this is called footing the peats, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 72, ed. 1815. **Peb.** (Jam.), **Gall.** (A.W.) **Wm.** Thaed cum an feyh t'moss, er greeave, er fooat er winnraa, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 29.

Hence **Fittings** or **Footings,** *sb. pl.* small heaps of cut peat.

Tev. (Jam.) **N.I.**[1] When turfs or peats are 'put out,' . . . as soon as they can be handled they are put into 'footins' or 'futtins,' i. e. about four peats are placed on end, the upper ends leaning against each other. In the course of a week or two . . . these are put into 'turn footins,' several footins being put together (s.v. Clamp). **Cum.**[1]

21. To levy a money fine, *gen.* spent in drink, on a newcomer to a trade, &c. See **Footing, 6.**

w.Yks. Wi bän tə fuit im təmoən t'nīt (J.W.); When he wor lowse on his prentis-ship his shopmates fooited him, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1875) 58.

FOOTAGE-MONEY, *sb.* **Nhb.**[1] The 'foy' or fee received by a pilot.

FOOTCH, *int.* **Cai.**[1] Hush, be silent! Whisht!

FOOTCH, see **Fooch.**

FOOTEN, *v.* **n.Lin.**[1] To trace by the footmarks. See **Foot, II. 17.**

It'll be bad to futten 'em 'th land's soä dry.

FOOTER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] **Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.** Also written **footre Cai.**[1]; **fouter Sc.** (Jam.) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1]; and in forms **futer Abd.**; **futor Per.**; **futter Sh.I.** [fū'tər.] **1.** *sb.* A term of the deepest contempt.

Sh.I. No da shaep o' a lad ta spaek til frae Sunday ta Satterday aless a lock o' auld futters. *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). **S. & Ork.**[1], **Abd.** (G.W.) **Per.** It seem'd thou was a scurvie futor, Smith *Poems* (1714) 19, ed. 1853. **Lth.** The breath o' the auld drucken fouter . . took haud an' bleezed like a tar'd torch, Lumsden *Sheephead* (1892) 207. **e.Lth.** An' yet a gloamin' shadow tells The coward fouters are themsel's, Muckleback it *Rhymes* (1885) 90. **Dmf.** Swearing he was better stuff Than sick a fouter, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 67. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Come in here, or aa'll skelp yor doup, ye little fouter (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] A term of contempt, 'Ye stinkin fouter.'

2. *v.* To ridicule; to disapprove; to hinder.

S. & Ork.[1] **Cai.**[1] To footre one oot of an opinion or argument.

[**1.** Conn. w. Fr. *foutre,* to leacher (Cotgr.); Lat. *futuere.* **2.** Fr. (Argot) *Se foutrer du monde,* 'se moquer du monde' (ce mot est grossier) (Delesalle).]

FOOTER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] **Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr.** Also **I.W. Dor. Som.** Also written **footre** Ant. Don.; **footter n.Ir.**; **fouter Sc.** (Jam.); and in forms **foother** Ant. Chs.[1]; **footther N.I.**[1]; **futher Shr.**[1]; **futhir Bnff.**[1]; **futter Sc.** (Jam.) Bnff.[1] w.Yks. Lan.; **futtur Lan.** **1.** *v.* To bungle, work in an awkward, clumsy manner, without accomplishing anything; to idle, potter about, fuss or fidget about.

Bnff.[1] To work in a hasty, confused, unskilful manner, with the idea of weakness in the person working, and contempt in the person speaking; as, 'Faht are ye futterin' at, ye machtless bodie? A'll dee the wark masel'.' **Abd.** (Jam.) **n.Ir.** (M.B.-S.); **N.I.**[1] Don't stan' footthering there. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Yks.** Soa Peg made his pobs an' then futtered abaht, Preston *Poems* (ed. 1881) 37. **Lan.** Meh breeches . . . kept'n slutterink dewn ont' me shoon, so ut I futurt un cud get nawt eennwey, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 18. **s.Chs.**[1] Fóo'dhŭr. **Shr.**[1] **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1] He's footering about; **I.W.**[2] He ben footeren about there dooen nothen all the mornen.

Hence (1) **Footeran**, *vbl. sb.* the act of working in an awkward, hasty manner; (2) **Footering**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) elumsy, awkward, unskilful; (*b*) tiresome, troublesome, bothering, 'finicking'; (3) **Footert**, *ppl. adj.* confused, fluttered; shiftless.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] Commonly used in regard to any kind of work, and conveying the idea of want of taste and skill; as, 'He hauds a sair futhiran at 's wark, an' is eye ahin aifter a'.' (2, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] Making great haste at work in an awkward manner, often conveying the notion of weakness; as, 'He's a feckless, futherin' bodie.' **N.I.**[1] **w.Yks.** Aw'm weary o' watchin thi futterin wark. Bī off whoam theaw futterin foo (D.L.). **e.Lan.**[1] [Fussy, footering, German barons, Stevenson *Vailima Letters* (1895) 273.] (*b*) **I.W.** Little footerin jobs (J.D.R.). (3) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

2. *sb.* A bungle; unskilful haste at work; confusion.

Enff.[1] He's eye in an unco futhir; an' little diz he dee wee't a'. She pat hirsel intil an unco futter fin the minister geed in. **Ant.** Patterson *Dial.* 23.

3. A bungler, an awkward, clumsy person; a worthless, shabby fellow.

Sc. A bungler, a silly useless person (Jam.). **n.Ir.** (M.B.-S.); We have also the word . . . 'fouther,' one who always 'puts his foot in it,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 479; **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** You're a footre, an' the ducks will get you, *Ballymena Obs.* **Ldd.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 91. **Dor.** Here's a wicked footer! He says he hates his mother! *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 519. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Perh. the same word as **Footer**, *sb.*[1]]

FOOTER-FOOTER, *v.* **Sc.** To walk in an affected, mincing manner.

Fif. I like to see a man plant his feet firmly on the ground and no gang footer-footerin' like a peacock wi' its tail spread, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 133.

FOOTERY, *adj.* **Brks.** Also in form **vootery** Brks.[1] Slippery. Also *fig.* false, deceitful, sly.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] The ro-ads be main vootery ater the thaa. A be a vootery zart o' chap an' I wunt trus' un vurder'n I can see un.

FOOTH, **FOOTHER**, see **Fouth**, **Footer**, *v.*[2]

FOOTING, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **feätin**, **feeatin** n.Yks.[2]; **feeten** Ken.[1]; **feeting** n.Lin.[1] Nrf.; **fetting** Bdf.; **fitting** w.Yks.[1]; **foohtin** e.Lan.[1]; **fooitin** w.Yks.[3]; **futting** Lei.[1] Nrf.; **fuutin** Lan.[1] Dev.[3] **1.** *Obs.* In *comb.* **Footing-time**, the time of recovery from a lying-in or confinement.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Ray (1691); (K.); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790).

2. The mark or impress left by the foot; a footprint or mark. *Gen.* in *pl.*

n.Yks. Ah saw his feeatins on t'soil (I.W.); Follow them feätins, Linskill *Haven under Hill* (1886) xlvii. **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.** Can't miss 'em if we nobut follow the footins, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 181; **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Bdf.** Esp. of vermin, as rats, mice, &c. 'Don't see no fettings, 'wever,' is often the remark after a close inspection of a rat's hole (J.W.B.). **Hrt.** (J.W.) **Nrf.** Go yer ways furth by the futtin' o' the flock, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 8; In these rush-marshes . . . you will find the moist and cool forms marked with their 'feetings,' Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 326. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.**[1] The rain do lodge so in the horses' feetens [fit·nz].

3. *pl.* Stocking-feet. w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1]

4. The coarser locks of wool, set aside during the process of 'welding,' for the feet of stockings. Used *fig.* of persons.

Yks. That Peggy o' your's. I's welded her o'er and o'er, and I canna find a lock o' leggin in her; she's a' futing! Howitt *Hope On* (1840) x.

5. The first layer of rough stones laid in the foundation of a wall, &c. *Gen.* in *pl.*

n.Yks.[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Theas is put dahn i' t'muck for fooitin's, *Yksman.* (1877) 361. **n.Lin.**[1]

6. The entrance upon a new position or occupation; the fine levied upon a new workman, &c., *gen.* spent in drink. Usually in phr. *to pay one's footing*. In *gen.* colloq. use. See **Foot**, **II.** *sb.* **1.** (1), *v.* **21.**

Sc. (A.W.) **Ir.** 'Where's my footin', masther?' .. 'Come in, you're a wantin' to kiss your son,' Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) i; To pay one's footing means in Ireland, to give a present to a servant for any agreeable . . . event that happens for the first time; or upon entering any particular place of an humble character in order to testify your approval of what you may see, *ib. note.* **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] In former days, where a shop consisted of a few workmen, a 'futtin' had to be paid by every apprentice who entered. The 'footing' might be compounded by the novitiate standing 'drinks round.' **Dur.** The men want him to pay his footing first, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 575; **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** Till very recently any young man who came courting from a distance was always made to pay his footing (J.E.D.). **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** If work was to be had he must accept it or forfeit his membership, if he accepted it he must forthwith 'pay his footing,' by treating the lodge to a quart or two of ale, *Phases Yks. Life*, 53; (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[2] A visitor taken down a coal mine would be asked to pay his footin'; **w.Yks.**[34] **Lan.** (S.W.); Th' owd chap hed bin ut a footin' one Frida' neet, Ferguson *Dick Moudywarp*, 6; **Lan.**[1] 'Has he paid his footin'?' 'Nawe.' 'Then he starts no work here, aw con tell yo'.' **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] A stranger going to look over any manufactory, for the first time, is expected to 'pay his footing.' It is also very common, when any new piece of building is begun, for the workpeople to try and induce the owner to 'set a brick.' Of course, if he does, he is expected to pay his footing; **Chs.**[3] **s.Stf.** I paid five shillin' for footin when I started, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); (J.B.); **War.**[123] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Shr.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Glo.** (S.S.B.), **e.An.**[1] **s.Cy.** Holloway. **w.Som.**[1] If a gentleman takes up a tool and begins to do a little of the work, whether farming or handicraft, it is quite usual for one of the men to go and wipe his shoes with his sleeve or cap; this is the form of asking for the footing [vēot·een]. **Dev.**[3] An employee will rush up to the new comer and wipe the dust from his boots and immediately demand money to buy a drink, saying 'Plaize tü pay yer füütin, zir!'

Hence (1) **Footing-ale**, *sb.* an entertainment given by parents when a child begins to walk; (2) **-do**, *sb.* an entertainment given by an apprentice when 'out of his time' to his fellow workmen.

(1) **Abd.** (Jam.) (2) **w.Yks.** I'd been up to t'Pig an Whissal to a fooitin do, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 24.

7. A condition, understanding; a subject, basis of conversation.

Lan. We'n say no moor upo' that fuutin', Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 254; Aye, marry; thou may sattle wi' the dule his-sel' upo' that fuutin', *Manch. Critic* (Mar. 3, 1876); **Lan.**[1]

FOOTITH, see **Futith.**

FOOTLE, *v.* Not. Lei. War. [fū·tl.] To fool about, do anything in a feeble, ineffectual manner. **Not.**[1a]

Hence **Footling**, *ppl. adj.* small, diminutive, insignificant, undersized.

Lei.[1] I remember you a little footlin' thing. **War.**[3]

FOOTY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **fewty**, **foutry** e.An.[1]; **fouty** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[123]; **fowty** Sc.; **futie** Sc. (Jam.) Bch.; **futy** Nrf. Sus.[2] Hmp. Dev.[3]; **vooty** Dor. [fū·ti.] **1.** Mean, base, despicable; obscene, indecorous. See **Footer**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.) **Cai.**[1] Rare. **Bch.** To blame me Is futie an' mislear'd, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 31. **Rnf.** I . . . Ne'er cou'd trace a single beauty In any sang, profane or footie, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 42. **Lnk.**, **Exb.** Indecent, indecorous as applied to language (Jam.). **Bwk.** The leein' folk, the clashin' folk, The footy folk o' Foulden, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 36. **Slk.** Bring the little footy boy wi' you, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 277. **N.Cy.**[1]

Hence (1) **Foutilie**, *adv.* meanly, basely; obscenely; (2) **Foutiness**, *sb.* meanness, baseness; obsceneness. Sc., Cld. (Jam.)

2. Paltry, insignificant, of little value or account, mean, worthless; small, diminutive in stature, undersized.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** He kep' a penny aff me; A thocht it very footy o' him, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); Patterson *Dial.* 23. **Ldd.** It's a footey thing tae fa' oot aboot, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 91. **Nhb.** (C.T.); **Nhb.**[1] 'He's a bit footy body.' When applied to a girl it means a small, neat person. **n.Yks.**[13] **Midl.** Three footy little fields, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 30. **Lin.** (W.W.S.); Applied to a mean or trifling person, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 706. **Lei.**[1] How footy you are! **Nhp.**[1] What a footy little bonnet you've got on! What a footy sum he gave! **Nhp.**[2] **s.Lin.** *Obs.* (T.H.R.) **Oxf.** (C.W.D.), **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) **Sus.** A footy little thing is something either useless or silly, *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 180; Won dey, Mus

Ladds see a footy fither lass . . . cum a duppin along to un, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] What a futy dozzle. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY; **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Of things only. This door has got a footy sort of lock (W.H.E.); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** I calls this 'ere a footy sart of a thing (E.H.G.). **Dor.** I'll fetch my voot, an' kick The vooty thing athirt the road, BARNES *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 138; **Dor.**[1] Smoke woon't goo 'ithin the footy little flue, 220. **Som.** A footy little reticule, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ix; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Take good iron to it, and not footy paving-stones, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) ix. **Cor.** (J.W.) [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 330.]

3. Foolish, silly; mincing, affected or ridiculous in manner.

Sus.[1,2] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY; WISE *New Forest* (1883) 190; **Hmp.**[1] **Dev.** You've a told me that there be a new mistress coming, and I be not that footy to go against it, BARING GOULD *J. Herring* (1888) 285; **Dev.**[3] 'Er's za fûty there's no abiding 'er. 'Er's finnicking and fûty zince 'er had a fortin layved 'er. **Cor.**[2] Such footy ways.

4. Of wearing apparel: misfitting, ill-made.

n.Yks.[1] As applied specifically to an article of dress: misfitting, ill-made, awkward to wear or look at; **n.Yks.**[2]

FOOTY, see **Foughty**.

FOOZ(-, FOOZE, see **Foose, Force**, *v.*[2], **Fuz(z**.

FOPPY, see **Fobby**.

FOR, *prep., conj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms fer w.Yks.; ver Dev.; vor Brks.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev. **1.** *prep.* and *conj.* In phr. (1) *for a*, what a, used *gen.* in a bad sense, and almost with the force of an exclamation; (2) — *a be*, see — *all* (*a*); (3) — *all* or *f'rall, froll*, (*a*) although, notwithstanding, in spite of, nevertheless; (*b*) just as, as if; (*c*) however; (*d*) instead of; (*e*) indeed, truly; (4) — *all* or *any sake(s*, a common exclamation; (5) — *all that* or *fra'at*, see — *all* (*a*); (6) — *as*, though, never so; (7) — *as meikle as*, forasmuch as, insomuch as; (8) — *because*, (9) — *cause*, because; (10) — *certain*, used to give additional emphasis; (11) — *certainly*, (12) — *certain sure*, for certain, without doubt; (13) — *common*, usually; (14) — *ever*, a great number; (15) — *ever amen*, (16) — *everlasting*, always, constantly, continually; (17) — *fair(s*, in earnest, in reality; (18) — *faith*, by my faith; (19) — *good*, (*a*) for ever, entirely, once for all, permanently; (*b*) in earnest; (20) — *good and all*, (*a, b*) see — *good* (*a, b*); (21) — *it*, if it be not so; (22) — *me*, for all I care, so far as concerns me; (23) — *nothing that ye do*, on no account, for no reason; (24) — *ordinary*, commonly, usually; (25) — *ought I know*, for anything I know to the contrary; (26) — *sure*, (*a*) certainly, of course, without doubt; (*b*) really, to be sure, used as an exclamation; (27) — *than*, because; (28) — *the nonce*, designedly, on purpose; (29) — *what*, see — *why* (*a*); (30) — *why*, (*a*) why, wherefore; (*b*) because, on account of; (31) — *you*, for example; (32) — *what for* (*a*, what kind of; (33) *what for because*, what for; (34) *what for no*, why not; (35) *why for*, why; (36) *hand for hand*, hand in hand; (37) *house for house*, house upon house, one after another; (38) *it's a' 't's for me*, it is I, I am he; (39) *to be named for*, to be called after.

(1) **Sh.I.** Oh! man, man, for sic a messanter! *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). **Per.** See til her noo! for a braw sonsey lass, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 64, ed. 1887; You shut up! for a clumsy blunderbuss! *ib.* 105. **Rnf.** He order'd his muse to awake for a jade! WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 141. **Ayr.** Syne bade her go in, for a hitch and a [whore], *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 88; Peter misca'd her for a dooble cutty, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 11. (2) **Fif.** (JAM.) (3, *a*) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 229; To this order . . . for all her laughing and daffing ways, my bonnie lady belongs, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 54. **Abd.** For a' the ill name they bear, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 118. **Ech.** Ajax sleeps in a hale hyde For a' his muckle crawin, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785 27. **Frf.** [She] Mistook a fit for a' her care, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 25. **Per.** He'd make a better man for her than that whiskered gomeral down-stairs—for all his siller, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 123, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** I ne'er hae seen his marrow yet for a' sae auld's I am, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870 121. **e.Lth.** I'm no' without some wits, for a' I'm a wumman HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 205. **Edb.** For a' the censurin' an' hangin' Crimes ilka day are faster thraugin', LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 53. **Dmf.** For a' the gowd and gear she has, She's but a gull. HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 26. **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** Ah wadn't leeak round, ter all Ah was seer wheeah 't was, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 59. **w.Yks.** This put new heart into me for all I dared not show it, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1866) ix; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] For all he was such a good lawyer he couldn't get the man through. **Lan.**[1] Well, yo know, he would goo for-all it wur so rough and dark. **I.Ma.** The will was as good as the deed, for all, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 5, ed. 1891. **s.Not.** He won't have 'er, for all she's so rich (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] I'll do it for all you saay. **War.**[2] I shall go across the field if I like, for all you. **Oxf.**[1] 'For all thee,' in spite of you. **Sur.** For all so many hedges are grubbed up, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1857) 90; **Sur.**[1] For all it's kind land he could never make a do there. **Dor.** An' her gay nods, vor all she smil'd, Did shcake a tear-drop vrom each eye, BARNES *Poems* (1869 3rd S. 4. **Som.** You be a churchman vor all you mid walk over to Upton of a Zunday night, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 46. **Dev.** She's as handy as a woman, for all her's so small of her age, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 53; **Dev.**[3] Her wid go tü church for-all twuz rainin' cats and dugs. **Cor.** He's a brave wann for his book, f'roal he edn't much good to the work, WERNER *Rozzy Vernan* (1892) 98; F'rall they tried for to find out who done it, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 9; They waant catch me froll. *Jimmy Tiebilcock* (1863) 6. (*b*) **Sc.** You should have seen how chief they were when they met in my house on Saturday, for all as if they had made a tryst, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xvii. (*c*) **I.Ma.** Never a sparrow drops, for all, But He's handy close to see it fall, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 84, ed. 1889. (*d*) **Nhp.**[1] You have more need to help us, for all our helping you. (*e*) **Cor.** I wonder ef aw do main et f'rall or es et all flum, FORFAR *Pentowan* 1859) i. (4) **Fif.** For ony sake, dinna rin awa'! MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 14. **Nhb.**[1] For-a'-sykes drop it. **I.Ma.** For all the sakes to go away! BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 106. (5) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Der in wan hivik o' sprootens fir a' 'at I cleen'd dem only aught days frae syne, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). **Abd.** An' like your Honour, fr'a'at, it's very true, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 171; And yet intill't there's something couthie fraat [fra't ed. 1816], Ross *Helenore* (1768) 48 (JAM.). **n.Yks.** Bud for all that, he still wad nut be sed, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 13. **Brks.**[1] A zes I be to be turned out if I dwoant vo-at as a tells muh, but I wunt vor-all-that. (6) **Sc.** It's a heathenish fashion of him, for as good a man as he is, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xvi. **Lnk.** The legs o' our great kings and emperors would be very spirly affairs, for as handsome as they look in their great robes, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 56. (7) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Sig.** Forasmikle the General Assembly has found Mr. Robert Bruce an apt and meet minister, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 12, ed. 1843. (8) **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[4] And forbecause she willing was to be still. (9) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Som.**[1] I shan't be able vor to come 'vore week arter next, voreause I've a-promish'd Mr. Corner next week. (10) **s.Not.** I did put some manure on for sartin [I put much manure on] (J.P.K.). (11) **s.Not.** She was fat —for sartainly (*ib.*). (12) **Dor.** Tes Dick a-plaguen little Polly vor zartain zure, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 198. (13) **Gall.** Where he wore his sword for common, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 72. (14) **Cum.**[1] Theer was for-ivver o' fwok at t'fair. **Yks.** He never thought it would ha been his luck to ha wed her, for she had foriver o' sweethearts! HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) iii. (15) **Lnk.** Kirsty may put them ['the breeches'] on and wear them for ever amen, for oor Johnnie, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 26. (16) **w.Yks.** Yo'n yer hand e yer pocket for ivverlasting, *Shevvild Ann.* (1852) 17. (17) **Nhb.** Aw myest could wish, for his dear sake, that aw'd been drown'd for fair, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 16; Then it rains for fairs, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 27; **Nhb.**[1] Whene'er we saw his sonsy face, wor steam got up for-fair, EMERY *Bobby Numn* (c. 1853). (18) **Dev.** If they be pleyzed—why that's all right, Ver fa'th an' zo be I, PULMAN *Sketches* (1843) 6, ed. 1853. (19, *a*) **Sc.** A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Lin.** When I do it, I'll do it for good, and mek a good job on it (T.H.R.). **Lei.**[1] A's gone for good this toime. **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Ken.** (G.B.), **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **Chs.**[1] Used principally when any game is played for stakes. 'Are we playing for good?' 'No; let's play for fun.' (20, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] If God damns you it'll stan' for a doin'. He's of 'ens a long time aboot it—consitherin' like—but when he duz damn, he damns for good an' all. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Uur-z u-goo' tu laa's vur gèo'd-n au'l [She is gone at last, for ever]. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] I'll begin now for good and all. (21) **Lnk.** Search the hale globe, an' my lug for't, ye'll fin' That priests never suffer, of course never sin, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 178, ed. 1897. (22 **Sc.** There it lies, and shall lie for me, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxiv. **Abd.** Macksna, ye'll keep her for me. I'll hae naething adee wi' her, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk* (1882) 102. **Per.** The deil may flee awa' wi' for me! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 50, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** The world may gang as it likes for me, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 7. **Rnf.** She e'en may tak' her mou' o't For me, this day, PICKEN *Poems* 1813) I. 147. **Lnk.** It should stand for me behind the dyke, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 110. **Edb.**

The warl' may a' gang gyte for me, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 266. **Dmf.** They may rot where they gether or fa' for me, REID *Poems* (1894) 129. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Dev.** While's you'm in clink, the gal shall starve for me, PHILLPOTTS *Bill Vogwell* in *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. (23) **Sc.** But look that ye tell na Gib your man For naething that ye dee, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 95. (24) **Sc.** He dines at home for ordinary, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 323. (25) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Ah wor push't tut bottom ov a staircase we menny a hunderd steps in it for owt ah naw, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Thowts* (1845) 7. (26, *a*) **w.Yks.** For sewer I'll goo wi' the', lass (W.M.E.F.); For sewer, he cud write his name, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 33; (W.F.S.) **Lan.** 'Dost find it cowd?' 'Raythor, for sure,' CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 350; They'rn fearfu' fau'n off i' moi toime, Mistress Parkinson, fur sure, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 223; **Lan.**[1] 'Wilta come?' 'Aw will, for-sure.' **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** It was fit to frecken you out of your senses it was, for sure, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 11. **Hrf.**[2] **Dev.**[3] 'Sally, be you a-coming long o' me?' 'Iss, for-sure.' (*b*) **Wm.** 'Your Jack's drunk!' 'Nay fer sewer, thoo nivver says, is he?' (B.K.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Well, for sure, they got married, though, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 121, ed. 1891. (27) **n.Yks.**[2] (28) **Suf.** Still used (F.H.). (29) **Tip.** For what is he rolling that stone from the wall? KICKHAM *Knocknagow*, 618. (30, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] He comes here; forwhy aa's sure aa canna tell. **Cum.**, **Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **w.Yks.** I'll tell you for why (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] For-why? Because he wur a foo', an knew no better. **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Ah did it, an' ah'll tell yer for why (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I don't know for why she should get worse. She blaemt it to me, and I'm sure I don't know for why. **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] I don't see for why he should do it. **Glo.**[1] I don't see for why he should do it. (*b*) **Stf.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Fur-whoy did Oi hit 'im? Whoy, fur-whoy a 'ot may foost. **War.**[3], **Glo.**[12] **w.Som.**[1] Often preceded by 'cause. Kae'uz vur wuy· ['Cause for why]. I baint gwain to part way em —vor why, nif I do, I shan't ha none a-left vor myzel. Tidn not a bit o' good to go there, vor why, t'ave hin all a-tried a'ready. A parish clerk gave out, 'There 'on't be no Zindy yer next Zindy; caze vor why, maister's gwain Dawlish vor praich.' **Dev.**[3] 'I be gwaine tū Tiverton tommor.' 'For-why?' 'To swop 'osses wi' varmer Blake.' **n.Dev.** The young Zaunder Vursdon wud ha had a do wi' tha, nif ha had a had tha. Vor why? Tha hast no stroil ner docity, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 208. **nw.Dev.**[1] (31) **s Stf.** That was my husband for you, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (32) **Sc.** What for a man is he? (JAM.) **Ken.** What-for person (W.F.S.); **Ken.**[1] Used in adjectival sense. What for horse is he? What for day is it? **Ken.**[2] What for a horse is he? (33) **Nhb.**[1] What for-becaas? (34) **Sc.** When the cork's drawn the bottle maun be drank out, and what for no? SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. (35) **n.Dev.** And why vore dest thee? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 286. (36) **Slk.** Walked up stairs wi' her hand for hand, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 282, ed. 1866. (37) **Cum.** Yan may gang fifty miles a day and nout but hoos for hoos, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310. (38) **Abd.** 'An' ye're Saun'ers Malcolmson?' 'It's a''t's for me,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 36. (39) **Sc.** Am I named for Aunt Phemie? KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) i. **Lnk.** My second son was to be named for his departed brother, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 98.

2. Dial. contractions: (1) **Farree**, for you; (2) **Fatha**, for thee; (3) **Fert**, see **Fort** (*b*); (4) **Fomma**, for me; (5) **For'd**, see **Fort** (*a*); (6) **Forry you**, for you; (7) **Fort**, (*a*) for it; (*b*) for the; (*c*) for to; (8) **Fot**, see **Fort** (*a*); (9) **Foyya**, for you; (10) **Frawl**, for all; (11) **F'r'out** or **Frowt**, for ought; (12) **Vorn, Vorrun**, or **Vurn**, for him or it.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] Shall I car' it farree? I've non farree. (2) *ib.* I'm sorry fatha. (3) **Wm.** A knaant hoo lang it wos, fert neets ant daes wer amackily o a like, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1. (4) **n.Yks.** Sheea thowt it wad be quite a treeat fomma, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 49. (5) **Nhb.**[1] Are ye ony better for'd? (6) **se.Wor.**[1] Not now very common. (7, *a*) **Nhb.** Thair's ne occasion fort, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 11. **w.Yks.** Noa use for't, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 6. **Ess.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** An warm't bed fort mester, BYWATER *Gossips*, 10; An away went Jack fort watter, *ib.* (*c*) **Lan.** What they conna buoy they're shure fort stale, RIDINGS *Muse* (1853) 16; Thean doesno' seem fort' be gettin' mich at it, *Ab o'th'-Yate's Xmas Dinner* (1886) 12. (8) **n.Yks.** Ah gev him nowt fot, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 52. (9) **n.Yks.** Here's sum foyya (I.W.). (10) **Glo.** (S.S.B.) (11) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[5] Frou't I knaw. Of constant occurrence. Ask a person a question, and instead of saying 'yes,' he or she will, in nine cases out of ten, say, 'F'rou't I knawah.' (12) **Brks.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Vaur'n. **Dev.** The king wud never more vor'n send, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. i. 156, ed. 1824; I'm as ready ta drap in vur'n as yer be, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1880) vi. **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. Used with the vb. *to be*, in the sense of to desire, incline to, intend, purpose.

Inv. At table one person asks another, 'Are you for such and such an article of food?' (H.E.F.); I'm nae for the lass that has naething ava, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 237. **Per.** The minister micht be for a drink, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 74, ed. 1887; An' ye'll be for no letting on ye ken ocht about it! *ib.* 49. **Slg.** I'm no for you, but gin ye like, Gae yont the fire and tak' my auntie, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 178. **Rnf.** Thou'll be for seeing the fair, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 4. **Gall.** When I'm for sleeping, she's for waukin', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 155, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] I'm for doing it. Are you for going? **s.Ir.** I suppose your honor will be for startin' the mornin'? LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 406. **w.Yks.** I wornt fo diuin it, bad a mead im (J.W.). **s.Not.** He worn't for goin' till 'e seed the stick (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** I'm not much for writin' so I went to th' poñst office an' she telegraphted to him (E.P.).

4. Used to express motion towards, where the vb. *to go*, &c., is omitted. *Gen.* used with vb. *to be*.

Arg. I am for the road to-morrow, MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 270. **Abd.** Wha's for the Hortus Show the morn? CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 290. **nw.Abd.** Wow! mem, are ye jist for awa? *Goodwife* (1867) st. 49. **Fif.** Are ye for the kirk the day? ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 19. **Gall.** A cart was yokit for the town, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 75, ed. 1897. **Cum.** 'Whoar is ta for to-day?' 'I's for Whitten.' **ne.Yks.**[1] Wheer are ya foor? Also used in derision: 'What a numb ba'an thoo is! wheer's ta foor?' **w.Yks.** We're lakin' to-morn, so Ah'm for off (S.K.C.); Ah's fer off. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Lan.** John Bleasdale was for the market to-morrow, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 28. **n.Lin.**[1]

5. As to, concerning, regarding, used in *comb.* with verbs, esp. verbs of asking, fearing, dreading, &c.

Sc. She's so feared for my bringing home a wife, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 129, ed. 1804; Raps that came to the door from folk speiring for the laird, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 70. **Per.** Here's a lad speerin' for Mrs. Sangster, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 105, ed. 1887; Ye're mair feared for the lauch o' man than for the anger of the Lord, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 77. **Lth.** Oh! dool an' wae, sic harvest day gies cause to fear for coming dearth, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 27. **Edb.** Then askit Will for's billy Pate, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 11. **Slk.** The creature was terrified for him, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 298, ed. 1866; Frightened for the gutters, *ib.* 367. **Gall.** He'd spier for her and a' the rest, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 58, ed. 1897.

6. Used before an infinitive, without the governing *prep.*, *gen.* to express purpose.

s.Chs.[1] The whilright's here for mend th' cart. Bin yŏ ready for go? 93. **w.Som.** Ee daed-n goo· vur dŭe ut. Dhai aa'n gau't noa urt vur ai't, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 52; 'For' occurs both in conj. with 'to' and alone, when governing the infinitive. On the whole, in the hill country, towards Exmoor, 'for' is oftener used without the governing prep. than with it, while in the Vale it is just the opposite. Unr waud-n ae·ŭbl vur due·t [She was not able for to do it] (Hill). Wuy· s·n goo vur tu zee· vur tu truy· vur tu saa·r sau·mfĕen? (Vale), *ib.* 80; **w.Som.**[1] Esp. after such words as able, ready, &c. I baint gwain vor let you hab-m in no such money. Her idn able vor car-n, I tell ee. Maister zend me down vor tell ee, how he 'ont be able vor come to-night. **n.Dev.** We'me cruel glad vor zee, ROCK *Jim an' A'ell* (1867) st. 8; Tell 'un ott vor crowd [Tell him what to fiddle], *ib.* st. 26.

7. Used redundantly before an infinitive with the governing prep. *to*.

Sc. Is it a young gentleman That wants for to be in? KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 82. **Bch.** I will not strive My doughty deeds for to descrive, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 26. **Per.** She out wi' the auld hugger 'at she keeps the bawbees in . . . for to buy a creepie o' her ain, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** Ae core was hauding a laudry, What neist they wad hae for to drink, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 7. **Lth.** He means for to marry, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 195. **Dmf.** But at hame for to daute 'mang our wee bits o' weans, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 50. **Gall.** Able in a het contention For to out-wit a hale convention, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 24. **Nhb.** Garrin' the lips o' them thit's asleep for te talk, ROBSON *A'cwe. Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 9; Whin aw chanct for te catch the' ootbye, aw wad kiss the', *ib. Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 1; **Nhb.**[1] Aa've a good mind for to gie ye a caation. **Dur.** The poor auld wives o' the north side disn't knaw what for to dee, *Bishopwick Garl.* (1834) 51. **n.Yks.** He went for to see (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**[1] Commonly used. Ah's here for ti deea t'job, 37. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**

Fort' cut 'em off, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) x; Wun o' the owd ministers used for t'say, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 136: **Lan.**[1] **Der.** Hae hast fut gŭ [He has to go] (J.B.). **s.Not.** Ah'm waiting for to buy yourn hafe-price, Prior *Renie* (1895) 12. **Lin.** Why, you says, If Queen was for ta cum to Win-ter-ton you shoud ax for ta bring 'er for ta see oor bed rooms (J.T.F.); I meäns fur to maäke 'is owd aäge as 'appy as iver I can, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **Lei.**[1] What's best fur to dew? 35. **War., Wor.** I meant for to go last week (E.S.). **s.Oxf.** Why, wot could ha' made master go for to do that? Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 30. **Dor.** No beer or brandy, Sir, I want my courage for to rise, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. 95. **w.Som.** Uur wau·ntud vur tu buyd au·m tŭ-maa·ru, an yŭe plai·z [She would wish to stay at home to-morrow, an you please]. Dhai aa·n u-gau·ŭt noa kloa·ŭz vur tŭ goo· wai [They have not got any clothes (for) to go with], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 52. **Cor.** They tried for to find out who done it, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 9; **Cor.**[3] I'm going to town for to buy my marketings.

8. Used after certain verbs redundantly.

Brks.[1] The bwoy be stronger nor I thate vor. **Wil.**[1] Often affixed to the verbs 'say' and 'think.' 'Tean't the same as you said for. I bean't as old as you thinks for. **Dor.** Not that I know for (H.J.M.). **w.Som.**[1] Naut *or* neet-s aay noa· vaur [Not as I know for]. Zu vaar voo·uth-s aay kn tuul vaur·, tŭd·n noa jis dhing· [As far as I can say, it is no such thing].

9. Towards, in the direction of; also used *fig.*

Per. They're driftin' fair in for the Effick Mouth! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 14, ed. 1887; [She] down wi' her head, an' up wi' her neepkin, like's a' the minister was sayin' was for her, *ib.* 63. **s.Chs.**[1] There's some bad chocky off for the hills (s.v. Chocky).

10. To.

Yks. (J.W.) **I.Ma.** They tuk for the hedge, Brown *Witch* (1889) 20.

11. For want of, in lack of.

Abd. The horse are gäen daft for water, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 36, ed. 1873.

12. By, by the time that; at the period of, during.

I.Ma. He's a big lump now, sixteen for spring, Caine *Manxman* (1895) pt. I. iv; He was two-and-twenty for harvest, *ib.* v. **Dor.** For years ago they did it for certain (C.V.G.). **Cor.**[1] Once for the day.

13. Because of, on account of, owing to, in consequence of.

Sc. He must have died for cold, . . . if a shepherd . . . had not taken him in, *Scoticisms* (1787) 120; Your young son, that is in my arms, For cald will soon be dead, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 40. **Per.** Chowin' awa at the beech-nuts and the acorns for fair starvation, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 10; I canna lie quiet i' my lane bed, for the thocht o' ye! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 136, ed. 1887; An' aiblins she'll be a' the warmer e'y moulds for that, *ib.* 11. **Lnk.** They'll rather greet for ye, ye feckless thing, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 90. **Slk.** It was weak and silly for ony true Christian to be eiry for the Brownie, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 45, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Dev.**[1] A boddy coud'n tern a dish for en, 6.

14. As to, so far as regards or concerns.

Ayr. I'll loose my coat whaur I like, for you, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 96; For her she hated sic delayin, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 48. **Lnk.** Kirsty may put them [the breeks] on an' wear them for ever amen, for oor Johnnie, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 26. **Edb.** For them this wonder might hae rotten, And, like night robb'ry been forgotten, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 174, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

15. By.

Sh.I. A'm no muckle affeckid for da folks tongues ony time, *Sh. News* (July 9, 1898). **Rnf.** E'en the parson's horse was frichtit For that fig're streetcht oot there, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 42.

16. Of.

Slk. I am positive it's for no manner of use, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 64, ed. 1866. **Lim.** Mike's mother-in-law and wife suspected Pat for it, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 185. **Ess.**[1]

17. *conj.* Because.

Per. It's for ye ken it would work a change intil ye that ye're sweer to try, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 22. **Slk.** For as far outbye as I live, I can tell you some things, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 294, ed. 1866. **Nhb.** Aw ken when he was bwoarn, fir aw meynd, aw was up at the Mistrisses, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 9. **w.Yks.**[1]

18. For fear of, lest.

Edb. They downa lat o'er meikle in, For that they were ca'd nice, *Handsel Monday* (1792) 21. **Dmf.** My lad canna kneel at the Beuk, For fyling the knees o' his breeks, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 26; He'll ride nae mair on strae sonks For gawing his German hurdies, *ib.* 146; Cover him up for catching cold, Brockett *Gl.* (1846). **w.Yks.**[1]

19. Until.

Sh.I. She cud dŭ nae mair noo fir daylicht cam, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 108; Keep da door open, an' watch fir dey saw a bairn comin' in, *ib.* 89. **Nhb.**[1] Wait for aa come.

20. *sb.* A reason, the wherefore.

I.Ma. Ah! tell you the truth, Phil, that's the for I came, Caine *Manxman* (1895) pt. VI. xviii; And the for! the for she wouldn'? Brown *Doctor* (1887) 81.

21. Phr. *the fits and fors*, the ins and outs, the why and the wherefore.

Frf. Though I kent the fits and fors o't, as I dinna, Barrie *Minister* (1891) ix.

FOR, see **Fore**, *adj.*

FORAGE, *v.* and *sb.* Se. Yks. I.Ma. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Hnt. Ken. Dev. Cor. Also written **forrage** e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **furrage** w.Yks. I.Ma.; **furridge** Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1 2] War.[2 3] Oxf.[1] Dev. [fo·ridʒ, fə·ridʒ.] **1.** *v.* To hunt or search about diligently; to rummage, ransack; to investigate thoroughly.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **e.Yks**[1] Ah'll forrage it out an get ti boddom on't. **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.) **I.Ma.** Waitin till dark, and goin a furragin about the house, Brown *Witch* (1889) 78. **Not.**[1] **s.Lin.** Yah've lost it, an' y'h'll ha'e to forage abeaut till y'h find it ageän (T.H.R.). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A person who is seeking for anything that is lost would say, 'I'll furridge every hole and corner before I give it up.' A suspicious mistress is always furridging after her servants; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[2a] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.**[1] To hunt about and rummage, and put everything into disorder whilst looking for something. **Dev.** 'Er's gone uppen chimmer, an' I'll warndee 'er'll furridge out ivery 'ole an' cornider avore 'er com'th down again, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**[2]

2. To procure, get hold of; to purloin, steal.

Lnk. Check his courage Before he'll men an' horses forage, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 45. **Dev.** Barber Bennett cut my 'air yisterday, an' I cüde swear he furridged half ov what he thinned out, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

3. *sb.* A thorough search or hunt; a rummage.

War.[2] I'll have a furridge for that old brooch.

FORAN, *adv.* Nhb.[1] Beforehand. See **Aforran**, s.v. Afore, 5.

FORANENT, see **Forenent.**

FORBEAR, *v.* Sc. [fərbē·r.] **1.** To bear with, have patience with.

I can scarce forbear the fellow, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) viii.

2. To do without, to spare; to avoid, shun, keep away from.

Sc. I know all his haunts and he cannot forbear them long, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxv; Elliot had much forborne my company, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1896) 64. **Per.** Who snuff-mills steals, would not an ox forbear, Smith *Poems* (1714) 94, ed. 1853.

[**1.** OE. *forberan*, 'pati' (*Matt.* xvii. 17). **2.** Forbear your conference with the noble duke, Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 104.]

FORBES' HOUR, *phr.* Sc. Eleven o'clock p.m., at which hour the sale of excisable liquors must cease in all public-houses, hotels, &c., under the Forbes Mackenzie Act.

Lnk. At 'Forbes' hour, eleven o'clock, We'll a' steer hame like dacent folk, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 114.

FORBIDDEN, *ppl. adj.* War.[3] Wor. (E.S.) [fəbi·dən.] In *comb.* **Forbidden fruit**, the fruit of the *Pyrus japonica.*

FORBODEN, *v.* n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] *pp.* of *to forbid.* See Bid, *v.*

[Shoulde the reading therof be forboden, More *Dial. concern. Heresyes* (1528) in *Wks.* 243. OE. *forboden*, *pp.* of *forbēodan.*]

FORBUCK, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [fəbu·k.] A table-knife hafted with an imitation of buck's-horn.

FORBURY, *sb.* Hrf. Brks. The open space near the town wall. (The word occurs now only in place-names.)

Hrf., Brks. Leominster removed the edifice to its public pleasure ground—the Forbury. The only other place I know of in England which has a Forbury, is Reading; and the Berks monks established a cell here (Leominster), which may perhaps account for the identification of a Forbury with each of the towns, White *Wrekin* (1860) xi.

[OFr. *forsbourg* (*forbourg*), 'bourg en dehors de la ville' (Hatzfeld); hence mod. Fr. *faubourg.*]

FORBY(E, *prep.*, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Also Sus. ? Cor. Also written **foreby** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Stf.[1]; and in form **forbyse** Abd. [fər-, fəbai·.]

1. *prep.* Besides, in addition to.

Sc. There was a whin bonnie lassies there, forbye mysell, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) iii. **Sh.I.** Ye're laek mony mair forby you, *Sh. News* (July 17, 1897); Providence helps dem 'at helps demsels, an' no mony forbye dem, J. H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 5. **Bch.** There was three i' the coach forby me, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 13. **Abd.** Forbyse to dee gweed, he cudna deen muckle waur, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 16. **Frf.** Coont hoo mony guid folks are there forby yersel', Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 33, ed. 1889. **Per.** Three shillin's the week, forby the feedin', Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 188, ed. 1887. **Fif.** He's gotten hail three hunder mark . . . Forby her cow an' hawkit stirk, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 95. **e.Fif.** Forbye a' that, she was sair lee'd on gin she didna like a dram, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Dmb.** Forbye ither reasons for being in a hurry, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. **Rnf.** There's twa, at least, hae siller, Forby a thriving stock, Barr *Poems* (1861) 37. **Ayr.** He has left a power of money over and forbye his great estates, Galt *Lairds* (1826) ix; Forbye some new, uncommon weapons, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 22. **Lnk.** A' the sheep o' the muir, forbye the wee thack hoose, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 12. **e.Lth.** And forby the laird, there was twa-three mair o' the gentry, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 14. **Edb.** Forby a weel-far'd pithy pray'r, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 111. **Slk.** Ye are eneuch to fright folk forbye aucht else, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 46, ed. 1866. **Gall.** He had many a sin on his soul, forbye murder in all its different degrees, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) iii. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) VI. 42. **Ant.** They wur severals forby me, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** I wesn't strang enow for't, iv a reg'lor way, an' forbye that I didn't want the laddies ti ken aboot it, Pease *Newc. Dy. Leader* (Jan. 1, 1897) 5, col. 3; **Nhb.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] There was other six forby me. **Cum.** There was nobbut yean ther forby hissen (J Ar.); (H.W.); **Cum.**[3] Scrap o' meat . . . forby udder things, 132. **Wm.** & **Cum.**[1] Forby my twee letters frae mudder and Nan, 226. **n.Yks.**[1] Forbi a' that, Ah've anither thing agen 'im; **n.Yks.**[2]

2. With the exeeption of, not taking into aecount.

Sc. So I have taken post on my ain shanks, forby a cast in a cart, or the like, Scott *Redg.* (1824) vii; Deil an unce of siller plate is about the house . . . forby the lady's auld posset dish, *ib Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Per.** There's nachody wears a kilt forbye gamekeepers and tourist bodies, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 216. **Ir.** Sorra a hand's turn ailin' them, forby Katty's a thrifle conthrary now and agin, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 307.

3. Past, elose by.

Ir. It's beyant an' forby me his eyes kep' on gazin' an' shinin', Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 38, ed. 1893.

4. *adv.* Besides, in addition, over and above.

Sc. I'll fill your pockets to ye forbye, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) ii. **Sh.I.** Shü's no ta sit furt an' get hir fit row'd up, an' forby, shü'll hae tae claed dem, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** I had lost a' my siller, An' ruin'd, forby, puir auld Dauvit, Tester *Poems* (1865) 109. **Abd.** She keepit a shop and a mangle forby, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 15. **nw.Abd.** An'ts twal o'clock forby, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 14. **Kcd.** Forbye, ye seem to be as able To sleep into the barn or stable, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 86. **Frf.** She panged his wame an' filled his pock, An' warmed him at the fire forbye, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 56; Ay, an' forby, it was rale threadbare aneath the table, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xiv. **Fif.** Sic a reasonable rent, and the use o' the back green forbye, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 20. **s.Sc.** Ye hae darned them, an' mended the knees o' my breeks, an' the elbows o' my coat forbye, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 51. **Dmb.** Forbye, I think it far mair freendly like just to ca' me Ringan, Cross *Disruption* (1844) x. **Rnf.** I hae, forby, a dool o' cheese, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 64. **Ayr.** I was fairly hamboozled, and not a little nettled forbye, Service *Notandums* (1890) 17. **Lnk.** Nor only I, But scores o' mole-blind fools forby, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 143, ed. 1897. **Lth.** A new hen house, an' a derry forbye, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 259. **Edb.** There's mair than you thought that forby, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 49. **Bwk.** The Laird himsel's a canty chiel', an' trusty frien' forbye, Calder *Poems* (1897) 122. **Slk.** An' siller out at trust forby, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 275; He had come out on a shootin and a fishin ploy, and, forby, to tak a plan o' a' the hills, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 26. **Dmf.** Forbye ye ken o' the tryst I made wi' the neebors, Reid *Poems* (1894) 105. **Gall.** Gied him the hnik and some half-dizzen fine flees forbye, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 171. **Keb.** He blaw'd o' his sheep, his horses an' kye. . . . an' his siller forbye, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 156. **Ir.** His father was the ouldest of all the Polymatherses . . . and the head of the whole of them forby, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 131. **n.Ir.** She has a fine fortune forby (A.S.-P.). **Nhb.** We'se maybe raise a grilse forebye, Charnley *Fisher's Garl.* (1842) 7. **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Many good things,—Lamplugh puddin', forbye, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 216. **Wm.** If ye wor a gentleman, ye wad kna what a war efter, forby, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 413; I there met ladies young an' auld, An' gentlemen forbye, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 43, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** He's mair names than one,—Tommy Dickson, . . . an' yan or two forby, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 139. **n.Lin.** He can tell what's matter wi' folks by the stars, forby knowin whether they'll dee or not, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 48. **Cor.** My orders be positive, forby one of the ladies . . . cannot utter a word, O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) 31.

Hence **Forbye**, *sb.* an addition, appendix.

Ayr. They would come better in as a kind of addendum or forbye at the hinder end of my book, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 103.

5. On one side, out of the way; near by.

Sc. When he cam to his ladye's bour door He stude a little forbye, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 160, ed. 1848. **n.Sc.** Then out it speaks that lady gay, A little forbye stood she, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 40, ed. 1875; The blacksmith stood a little forebye Wi' his hammer in his hand, *ib.* 24. **Bnff.** A bit forby, he did espy, A swain fu' blythely plowin', Taylor *Poems* (1787) 40; My dwallin' is a bit forby, *ib.* 53. **Stf.**[1]

6. Of time: past, gone by, over.

Sus. Wen to-morror mornen cums aroun belike de wust an't wol be forbye, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 251.

7. *adj.* Uncommon, out of the ordinary; superior; also used *advb.*

Sc. He's a forbye man [there are few to match him] (A.W.). **Clc.** Applied to one who excels, or who does something quite beyond expectation, as 'Forehy good,' 'He was forby kind.' At times used as synon. with 'fey,' being applied to those who do anything viewed as a presage of death (Jam. . **s.Sc., Rnf.** 'A forby man,' one who is singular or of a peculiar cast (Jam.). **Ayr.** He was juist a real nice, extraordinar' forbye chiel! Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 211. **N.I.**[1] That's a forbye good horse. **Uls.** A forby journey he had that blissed Holly-eve night, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) VIII. 140; A forby journey, a journey in addition to his ordinary walk home, because the fairies were misleading him (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** He was a forby sort of fellow, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); He's a forby wee boy for goodness (M.B.-S.).

FORBYSE, see **Forby(e**.

FORCASTEN, *pp.* Se. Cast off. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cf. **east**, *v.* **3.**

[Christ will make new vork out of old forcasten Seotland, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 176.]

FORCE, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **forse** N.Cy.[1]; **foss** n.Cy. n.Yks.[123] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[13] [fōrs, fɛs.] A waterfall or easeade.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 282; When the south wind was heard indicating rain and a change of weather old persons used to say they 'heard the high force sounding,' Rowley *Old Names* (1882) pt. iii. 278; **Cum.**[2] **Cum., Wm.** (E.W.P.); Not quite *obs.* though now seldom heard but in names (M.P.). **Wm.** Our waterfall in the river is called sometimes the force, sometimes the scout, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) 192, *note*; I went . . . to see the falls or force of the river Kent, *Guide to Lakes* (1780) 215. **Yks.** (W.W.S.) **n.Yks.** Just behind the house is a fine waterfall called Cataract force, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893 99; There is a noted one in Wensleydale at Aysgarth, locally called Aysga Foss (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[123] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Phillips *Rivers* (1853). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[13], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.** (W.S.)

[ON. *fors*, a waterfall, Sw. *fors*; Norw. dial. *foss* (Aasen); Dan. *fos.*]

FORCE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **foace** Cor.[2]; **foce** w.Som.[1] Dev.[3]; **foorce** n.Yks.[2]; **foze** Dev.; **voace** Cor.[2]; **vooaee** Cor. [fōrs, fōs, foəs.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Force-put**, (2) **-work**, a matter of compulsion or necessity.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] We'll not dee'd except as a force-put. A force-put's ne plisure. **e.Yks.**[1] 'Hoo is it 'at he cum to wed a lass like hor?' 'Why it seeams it was a fooace-put.' **n.Lin.**[1] I shouldn't hev fall'd oot wi' him if it hedn't cum to a real force put. **e.Lin.** 'I don't see why Mr. X. should have given up that house.' 'I doubt it was a

force-put, sir' (G.G.W.). sw.Ltn.[1] I shouldn't 'a sold it for that, if it hadn't been a force-put. w.Som.[1] Haut kn ún·eebau·dee düe·, neef dhai bee foo·us-puut·? [What can one do, if there is no alternative?] Dev. A tradesman of this place [Torquay] told me he had left his house very early that day, 'but not from choice, 'twas a force-put,' *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 266; In speaking of selling skim-milk, the cook said she would not part with any milk, 'unless it was a force-putt,' to a cottager, who was ill, *Reports Provinc.* (1897); Dev.[3], nw.Dev. (R.P.C.) Cor. T'will be a vooace-put ef they jine, *T. Towser* (1873) 147; Cor.[2] T'was a voace-put aafter oal. e.Cor. Freq. heard, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 266 (2) s.Chs.[1] Dhi n oa·ni dóo it fŭr foa·s-wuurk [They'n on'y do it for force-work].

2. A great number; the greater part or number.

Bnff.[1] We'll pit on the force o' the cop-stanes the nicht. The force o' the neeps'll be doon this week. n.Yks.[2] There was a fooree o' folks. w.Yks. Equally applied to persons and things (C.C.R.).

3. *v.* To constrain oneself to do a thing, to feel obliged, compelled.

w.Yks. 'I mun force to go,' I must force, or oblige myself to go. 'We mun force to ha' 't' (C.C.R.). e.An.[1] I forced to go. Dev. I told her I should foze to summon her, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 14.

4. To push, strive. *Gen.* in *prp.*

Cor.[2] Doant'ee be so foacin.

[**4.** He that forseth manye thingus to do, shall fallen in to dom, Wyclif (1382) *Ecclus.* xxix. 26.]

FORCE, *v.*[2] Sh I. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **forse** (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1]; and in forms **fooaz** n.Cy. n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.; **fooze** n.Yks[12]; **foze** n.Yks.[1] [fōrs, foəz.] To clip or shear the long projecting hairs of a fleece.

n.Cy. Grose 1790). n Yks. Thah teeth are like a flock o' sheep that's weel fooaz'd, Robinson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2; n.Yks.[12] e Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); To cutt off all the shaggie hairy woll which standeth stricklinge up; . . . this the shepheardes call forcinge of them, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 9. (K.)]

Hence (1) **Forsen,** *sb.* the quantity of wool obtained when sheep are shorn; amount of profit. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **Forsens,** *sb. pl.* the refuse of wool. S. & Ork.[1]

[To force wooll is to clip off the upper and more heary part of it, Cowell *Interp.* (ed. 1637) s.v. *Clack*; Fooreyn or elyppyn, *tondeo, Prompt.* OFr. *forcer*, 'couper avec des forces, ciseaux' (La Curne); a der. of *forces,* clipping-shears (*ib.*). Lat. *forfices.*]

FORCED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Cor. Written **fo'ced** Cor.[1] In *comb.* (1) **Forced earth,** soil that has been disturbed by digging, 'made-earth' (q.v.); (2) — **fire,** fire obtained by rubbing two pieces of dry wood, &c., together; also called **Need-fire**; (3) — **push,** (4) — **put,** a case of necessity or compulsion; see also **Force-put,** s.v. **Force,** *sb.*[2] **1.**

(1) n.Yks. The cart road was made upon forced earth and settled (I.W.). (2) Sc. When the cattle of any district were seized with this fatal distemper [black spaul] the method of cure or prevention was to extinguish all the domestic fires, and rekindle them by 'forced fire' caught from sparks emitted from the axle of the great wool-wheel, *Clan-Albin* (1815) II. 239 (Jam. s.v. Black Spaul). Nhb.[1] (3) n.Yks. Yo' see it was a fooastpush he cud'nt git off (W.H.); Fooace't pŏŏsh (I.W.). (4) Cor.[1] A fo'ced put is no choice.

FORCHES, *sb. pl.* Dev. A place where two ways branch off in the form of a fork.

The place where two ways or streets cross each other at acute angles is called 'Double Forches,' *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 160; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); A place at a four-cross-way on the Blackdown Hills, parish of Clayhidon, is called Forches [vaur·chúz] corner. It is at a cross-road, Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888).

[Fr. *fourche*, a fork (Cotgr.); 'Un endroit où le chemin fait la fourche (où il se bifurque)' (Hatzfeld).]

FORCING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. e.An. **1.** Of the weather: good, suitable, likely to bring crops to maturity. Bnff.[1] See **Forcy.**

2. Fattening.

Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Grose (1790) *Suppl.* e.Suf. (F.H.)

FORCY, *adj.* Bnff.[1] Of the weather: good, likely to bring crops to maturity. See **Forcing, 1.**

Applied particularly to harvest weather; having the power to bring crops to maturity, and to fit what has been cut for housing or leading.

FORD, *sb.* Wm. [fōrd.] A passage for ships; an arm of the sea.

Kirby Stephen Monthly Messenger (Apr. 1891).

FORDEDDUS, *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) Violence, applied to a blow.

FORDEL, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Sc. Written **fordal** Cai.[1] Bnff.[1]; and in form **fardel** Abd. [fo·rdl, fa·rdl.] **1.** *sb.* Progress, advancement.

n.Sc. He makes little fordel (Jam.).

2. *adj.* In advance, in readiness for future use.

Abd. I think ye'll hae laid by 'gain Yeel A fouth o' fordel strae, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 35; Sic as hae nae fordel stock, *ib.* 36; We hae scarce ae starn O' fardel strae laid by 'gain Yeel, *ib.* 32, ed. 1873. Ags. Implying that it is not meant to be used immediately. 'Fordel work' is work done before it is absolutely necessary (Jam.). Rnf. When there are two stacks, one of these is called a 'fordel stack,' which is to be kept until the other has been used (*ib.*).

Hence **Fordal rent,** *phr.* rent paid in advance on entry. Cai.[1]

3. *v.* To store, hoard up for the future. *Gen.* with *up.* Bnff.[1]

Hence **Fordling,** *sb.* a stock or provision for the future.

E g. Nae fordlings in the cup board crowd, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 279.

[**1.** The same word as ME. *fordele*, advantage. It shall cause yow gret thank, and a gret fordell in your mater, *Paston Letters* (1472) III. 73. Du. *voordeel,* advantage, furtherance (Hexham); cp. G. *Vorteil.*]

FORDER, FORDERSOME, see **Further, Furthersome.**

FORDONE, *pp.* Sc. Written **foredone** (Jam.). Exhausted, tired out, worn out.

s.Sc. Like ane wi' sorrow sair fordone, Allan *Poems* (1887) 126. Dmf. (Jam.)

FORDRAUGHT, *sb.* War. Wor. Sus. Also written **fordraft** Wor.; **foredraft** War.[2]; **foredraught** Wor.; and in forms **fordrough** War.[2] Sus.[1]; **foredrough** War. [fō·draft, -dref.] A lane or path for the purposes of draught between two farms; a grass ride.

War. He took the footpath across the field . . . which lead into a foredrough, Dent *Birmingham* (1880) 374; I found a bit of a lane, a 'fordrough,' afterwards, *B'ham W'kly. Post* (July 13, 1889); War.[2] A private way through the homelands of a dwelling-house; but which, by opening broadly on to a public road, has the appearance of a lane or by-way. Wor. Very common (F.S.D.); The usual word J.B.P.). s.Wor. Used in conjunction with 'lane' or 'gate,' and said to mean 'leading forth from a farm or house to a high road or to fields.' A gate leading to such a road or lane is called in the Upton-Snorsbury district, 'a fore-draught gate,' *Berrow's Jrn.* (Dec. 10, 1885); (H.K.) Sus.[1]

FOR-DRUNKEN, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Overcome with drink, worn out or exhausted with drinking.

Sc. Lay wallowin' like a man for-drunken, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 43. Fif. To yesk his saul awa' in glore Upo' the death-bed o' the floor, For-wakit and for-drunken, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 163.

[The Miller, that for-dronken was al pale, Chaucer *C.T.* A. 3120.]

FORDWEBLIT, *pp.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Enfeebled. See **Dwable.**

Her limbs fordweblit grew, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 241; I am fordweblit an' sair brokin', Riddle *Psalms* (1857) xxxviii. 8.

FORE, *adj., adv., prep., conj.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **for** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[12] Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Som.; and in forms **fair-** Sc.; **fer-** n.Yks.[2] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Ess.; **fere** n.Yks.[2]; **feur-** Cum.[1]; **foo-** Wm.; **foor-** N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **foore-** n.Yks.[2]; **fuir-** Rxb. (Jam.); **fur-** s.Not.; **fure-** Sc. (Jam.); **fwore-** Cum.[1]; **vaur-** Dev.; **vor-** Brks.[1] Wil.[1]; **vore-** I.W.[1] Wil. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Fore-arm'd,** fore-timed, bespoken; (2) **-bait,** bait scattered loose near the hooks to attract the fish; (3) **-bargain,** to bargain or arrange beforehand; (4) **-bay,** (*a*) the breast or front wall of a lock; (*b*) *pl.* salt-making term: the brickwork immediately under the front of a pan; (5) **-berin,** a forewarning; (6) **-bit,** a slight refreshment taken early in the morning before the regular breakfast; (7)

-board, see **-buck**; (8) **-body**, the belly; (9) **-bond**, the strong piece of wood forming the front end of the 'bed' of a cart; (10) **-bows**, (*a*) the breast of an animal; (*b*) the arched bar fixed across the front of a cart, forming a seat for the driver; (11) **-breast**, (*a*) the front or fore-part of anything; (*b*) the front seat in a church gallery facing the pulpit; (*c*) right in front; (12) **-breathing**, the premonitory symptoms; (13) **-bree** or **-broo**, the forehead, temple; (14) **-broads**, the milk which is first drawn from a cow; (15) **-buck** (or **Ferbuck**), the top rail or ledge at the front of a cart or wagon; (16) **-cappy**, the heavy stone used to sink the fishing-nets at the bow of a boat; see **Caapie**; (17) **-crag** or **-craig**, the fore-part of the throat; (18) **-crop**, the ribs of beef; (19) **-dale**, the pudding of a cow towards the throat; (20) **-day**, (*a*) before daylight; daybreak; (*b*) that part of the day between breakfast and noon; (21) **-days**, (*a*) towards noon, when the day is far advanced; (*b*) late in the day, towards evening; (22) **-days dinner-time**, a late hour for dinner; (23) **-door**, the front door, the door in front of a house; (24) **-drove**, *obs.*, a mortuary offering of a live animal to the church; (25) **-'e-fire**, the kitchen and living room; (26) **-elder**, the fore or front udder of a cow; (27) **-entry**, an entry to a house from the front; (28) **-eyed**, foreseeing, apt to look ahead; (29) **-faced**, confronted, in the presence of; (30) **-family**, the ancestors of a family; (31) **-feed**, to turn cattle out in spring into a pasture which is afterwards to be laid up for hay; (32) **-feeling**, a presentiment; (33) **-feng**, the first seizure or taking of anything; (34) **-field**, the end of a vein in a mine; (35) **-flank**, a projection of fat upon the ribs, immediately behind the shoulder, of a sheep; (36) **-foot**, (*a*) the instep or front of the foot; (*b*) the hand; (37) **-frame**, the brow of a hill; (38) **-friends**, ancestors; (39) **-front**, (*a*) the face of a building; (*b*) the human countenance; (40) **-gait** (or **Foragate**), a start or distance given by one competitor to another in a race; (41) **-gang** or **-geng**, (*a*) a light or apparition supposed to forebode death or disaster; (*b*) to surpass, precede; (42) **-gangers**, leaders, chief men; (43) **-go**, a foreboding or omen; (44) **-graith**, to prepare beforehand; (45) **-grated**, forestalled, as by occurrence of some intervening obstacle; (46) **-hammer**, a sledge-hammer; also in phr. *to throw the forehammer*; a sport used as a trial of strength; (47) **-hammering**, wielding the sledge-hammer; (48) **-hand**, (*a*) beforehand; also in phr. *o' th' forehand*, ready for the future, in hand; (*b*) the fore-quarters of a horse, cow, sheep, &c.; (*c*) the leading workman of two workers in puddling, &c.; (*d*) curling term: the first player in a rink; (49) **-handed**, (*a*) rash, precipitate; (*b*) far-seeing, prudent; (*c*) beforehand, in readiness; (50) **-hand pay**, (51) **-hand payment**, payment in advance; (52) **-hand rent**, rent paid on entry, prior to occupancy; (53) **-hands**, see **-hand** (*a*); (54) **-hand stone**, curling term: the stone first played; (55) **-head**, the bow or fore-part of a boat; (56) **-headed**, wilful, headstrong; obstinate; (57) **-headways**, mining term: see below; (58) **-heap**, wrestling term: a fore-hip, a grip or hitch; (59) **-hinder**, to prevent or hinder; (60) **-horn**, ? a knob or projection at the bow of a boat; (61) **-horse**, the foremost horse of a team; (62) **-ladder**, the movable framework or rails at the front of a cart or wagon, for extending the length or width; (63) **-laid**, planned beforehand; (64) **-lan**, the boxes in the fish-curing yards, into which herrings and other fish are put, preparatory to their being cured; (65) **-land**, a house fronting the street; (66) **-lang**, ere long; (67) **-lash**, the second horse in a wagon team; (68) **-latch**, the leather attached to a horse's halter; (69) **-lay**, to waylay; to get ahead or in front of anything; (70) **-leader**, a ringleader, chief; (71) **-leet**, to outstrip, outrun; to surpass; (72) **-lock**, a washer or circular disk of iron for the nut of a bolt to press against when screwed up; (73) **-look**, to foresee, look before you leap; (74) **-low**, slanting, very low; (75) **-mak**, preparation; (76) **-man**, (*a*) a curate; (*b*) the ninth person in the deep-sea fishing-boats; (77) **-math**, *obs.*, the first crop of hay gathered; (78) **-milk**, (*a*) the first portion of milk drawn from a cow; (*b*) to milk the first half of a cow's milk by itself for the purpose of sending it to market; (79) **-mind**, to predetermine; *gen.* in *pp.*; (80) **-most**, (*a*) first, in front, in advance; *fig.* best, 'first-class'; (*b*) in phr. *to carry feet foremost*, to carry to the grave; (81) **-most horse**, the leading horse in a plough or team; (82) **-mother**, an ancestress; (83) **-nail**, to spend money before it is gained; (84) **-name**, the Christian name; (85) **-nickit**, prevented by a trick; (86) **-night**, (*a*) the evening, the time between twilight and bedtime; (*b*) the early part of the night; (87) **-noon** (or **Foraneen**), the morning; the time between breakfast and twelve o'clock; (88) **-noon bread**, (89) **-noon drinking**, (90) **-noonings**, (91) **-noons**, a light meal or luncheon taken by labourers between breakfast and dinner; (92) **-overman**, the person who, beneath the viewer, has the charge of the workings of a colliery where there is no under-viewer; (93) **-part**, the front; the beginning, first part; also in phr. *the fore part of the head*, the face; (94) **-parts**, the front of a person; (95) **-past**, the past; (96) **-picture**, a frontispiece; (97) **-piece**, a toe-piece or piece of leather fastened to the tip of a shoe; (98) **-pocket**, a front pocket; (99) **-rent**, see **-hand rent**; (100) **-rider**, a leader, forerunner; one that rides in front; (101) **-run**, to outrun, outstrip; (102) **-runner**, a beginner; (103) **-say**, to foretell; (104) **-seat**, a front seat; (105) **-sett**, to anticipate; to waylay; (106) **-shift**, the first shift of hewers in a mine, who commence work two or three hours before the boys; also used *attrib.*; (107) **-shore**, (*a*) that part of a tidal river which is submerged at high tide, but dry when the water is low; (*b*) the narrow shore along the screened side of a decoy pipe; (108) **-shot**, (*a*) the whisky that first runs over in distillation, which is always the strongest; the first liquid anything is boiled in; (*b*) see **-milk** (*a*); (*c*) the projection of the front of a house over part of the street in which it is built; (109) **-sichtie** or **-sichted**, provident, foreseeing; (110) **-side**, the front; (111) **-sight**, to foresee, anticipate; (112) **-skip**, (*a*) the progress made in a journey, in relation to one left behind; (*b*) the advantage given to one in a contest, trial of strength, &c.; (113) **-sole**, the front sole of a shoe; (114) **-spaul**, the fore-leg of cattle; (115) **-spur**, a fore-leg of pork; (116) **-staa**, the manger or fore-stall; (117) **-stairs**, front-door steps; (118) **-stam**, the forehead; (119) **-stammerin'**, ? the place in a boat immediately in front of the steersman's seat; (120) **-start**, (*a*) a start or advantage in running, &c.; (*b*) to start in advance of others; (121) **-stem**, the prow of a boat; (122) **-step**, (*a*) precedence; (*b*) to go before; (123) **-stools**, the fore-part of a cart or tumbrel which projects over the shafts; (124) **-stoops**, the fore-legs of a chair; (125) **-stroll**, to walk on ahead; (126) **-summer(s**, the top rail in front of a wagon; a kind of platform projecting over the shafts of a cart; (127) **-supper**, (128) **-supper time**, the evening before supper time; (129) **-teeth**, the front teeth; (130) **-telled**, foretold; (131) **-token**, (*a*) a warning, omen; (*b*) to betoken, foreshadow; to give warning; (132) **-top**, a hackle of coloured horse-hair used as a head ornament for a horse; the toupee of a man; (133) **-tram**, the fore-shaft of a cart; (134) **-tree**, the lighter upright bar of a gate to which the staple for fastening is attached; (135) **-turns**, the angular pieces in the 'soles' of a wagon, used to provide a place for the fore-wheel to go into when the wagon turns; (136) **-urged**, advocated beforehand; (137) **-wakken'd**, aroused or forewarned; (138) **-warden**, destroyed, undone; see **Forwoden**; (139) **-way**, (*a*) front; (*b*) immediately, straightway, directly after; (*c*) in phr. *to get* or *have the foreway*, to get the start of, to anticipate, forestall; (*d*) a high road; (140) **-went**, *pret.* and *pp.* of 'to forego,' go before; (141) **-wit**, knowledge beforehand; (142) **-won**, mining term: a wall driven over before the board was holed; (143) **-work**, work done in the spring or early part of the year; (144) **-yaud**, a cry of direction from a shepherd to his dog; cf. **far-yaud**, s.v. **Far**, 5. (4); (145) **-year**, the early part of the year.

(1) **Wm.** What s'all we deea for oor sist'r i' t'day when she cūs to be foo-arm'l'd? **Richardson** *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 8. (2) **Cai.**[1]

(3) **Sc.** Still in use, *gen.* in sense of to bargain or arrange beforehand, sometimes in the sense of to bespeak, and sometimes of to arle (JAM. *Suppl.*). (4, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] The weirs, forbayes, &c., belonging to a corn mill. (*b*) **Chs.**[1] (5) **Cum.**[1] (6) **Dev.** Fore-bit and breakfast. Rear-bit and dinner, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 110. (7) **w.Som.**[1] Of a cart—the front board on which usually the name of the owner is painted. (8) **n.Yks.**[2] (9) **s.Chs.**[1] (10, *a*) **w.Yks.** A man at Crookes told me of padfoot which ran against his 'owd mare's forbows' (S.O.A.); **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (11, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] Fore-breest o' the cart. **Abd.** Saunders Malcolmson took his place on the forebreist of the cart, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 38; Johnny Gibb . . . got the whole 'hypothec' into the cart; and then mounting the 'forebreist' again, started, *ib. Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. (*b*) **Sc.** The fore-breast o' the laft, the front-seat of the gallery in a church (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The heritors' seat i' the forebreist, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Kcd.** Fae the forebriest o' the laft Faur noo the seats were doon, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 63. **e.Lth.** At the kirk, sittin in his muckle airm-chair in the fore-breist o' the sooth laft, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 34. (*c*) **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] (12) **Lnk.** The forebreathings of which inconstancy are beginning to puff already, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 126, ed. 1828. (13) **Sc.** Thy forebroos are like ae piece o' pomgranate within thy lokes, *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 3; Thy forebrees are like tila piece o' a pomegranate within thy locks, HENDERSON *ib.* (1862). (14) **Ayr.** The young calves are fed on the milk, first drawn, locally termed fore-broads, *Agric. Surv.* 443 (JAM.). [The youngest calves get the first drawn milk, or fore-broads, as it is termed, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 53.] (15) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A frame is sometimes fixed upon it so as to allow of a larger load being carried. This is called a 'false fore buck.' **Nhp.**[1] (16) **Sh.I.** Whin da fore cappy is comin' ta da buird, up gengs da sail 'ithoot an acr [oar] i' da watter, *Sh. News* July 3, 1897). (17) **Sc.** They . . . found the enemies mark to be in her fore-crag, or fore part of her throate, *News from Sc.* (1591) (JAM.). (18) **Wm.** (A.T.) (19) **Shr.** (HALL.); **Shr.**[2] My informant declared, that 'If a bin [the 'bwes'] bwon i' th' farthing bag its present death to 'em,' and upon my requesting more specific and intelligible information he replies, 'bwon i' th' fordale.' (20, *a*) **Cum.** (J.A.); **Cum.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Dhee urt jis lig u oa·l ai·n u-voa·r-dai [thou art just like an old hen before daylight]: one of the commonest of sayings. I do burn more can'l vore day-n I do burn arter dark. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (21, *a*) **Sc.** HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Rxb.** Expl. by some the morning is advanced, by others it is far in the day (JAM.). **Cum.**, **Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **Oxf.** (K.); (HALL.) **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). (*b*) **n.Sc.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[2] **Nhb.** When the day declines, or toward evening (K.); **Nhb.**[1] (22) **Sc.** (JAM.) (23) **Sh.I.** Der feet at ta guttie o' da fore-door, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). **Abd.** Tho' by the fore-door locket in, The back had neither bar nor pin, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 124. **Ayr.** The principal door—was named the fore-door, *Agric. Surv.* 115 (JAM.); I . . . told her . . . to gang through to the fore-door, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 158. **N.Cy**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Northumberland is called the Fore Door into Scotland, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 158; **Cum.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **Ess.** (H.H.M.) **Ken.**[1] He come to the fore-door. **Sus.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Hark! I yeard zomebody to vore-door, urn out and zee who 'tis. **Dev.** I wiz car'd down tha strayt an rite hom ta vaur dore, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 24, ed. 1866. **Cor.** Each rented in the town, tho' poor, A house which boasted a 'fore door,' TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 103 (24) **Ess.** *Obs.* So called from being driven before the funeral procession to the church, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1878) I. 167. (25) **Cai.**[1] In the old-fashioned country houses, the 'but' end had the fire on the middle of the floor, which divided the room into two—'fore 'e fire,' the kitchen and living. (26) **w.Yks.**[1] (27) **Sc.** (JAM.) (28) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] (29) **Lan.** Heaw could a mon ut wur forfaced? STATON *B. Shuttle*, 12. (30) **e.An.** (HALL.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (31) **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** The farmer vor-feeds his field when cattle are turned out to feed it early in spring before it is laid up for hay (E.H.G.). (32) **m.Yks.**[1] (33) **w.Cy.** To get the fore-feng of a stray beast (K.). (34) **Der.** MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653); FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 49. (35) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 355. (36, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (37) **n.Yks.**[2] (38) **Dor.** (N.B.); (C.W.) (39) **n.Yks.**[2] (40) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[1] He did not start fair for he gat forgaits omme. **e.Lan.**[1] (41, *a*) **Sh.I.** [At Halloween] da foregeng o' every lass's lad wis expected ta come an' turn his sweetheart's sark dat wis upo' da back o' da share [chair], STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 141. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] Usually in the likeness of the person about to die. **Bnff.**[1] A light supposed to be seen moving along the road over which a burial procession is to pass. 'A thocht the auld man widna grow better, for ae nicht nae lang syne, as a wiz convayin' Mary haim, a saw a licht cum doon the rod, an' kent it wiz the fore-gang o's beerial.' (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] 'He'll fooregan thee,' he will eclipse you. (42) *ib.* Also old documents, as precedents for recent decisions. (43) **Bnff.** The 'Chacky Mill' or Death-watch . . . was conjectured to be a forego of a death or a flitting, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 63. (44) **n.Yks.**[2] Fooregraithing, appliances provided in anticipation. (45) *ib.* (46) **Sc.** To throw the fore-hammer, to throw the sledge; a species of sport still used in the country as a trial of strength (JAM.); Pinches or forehammers will never pick upon 't, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix. **Elg.** Fore-hammer in han', an' stripp'd to the sark, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 184. **Frf.** Some thumpin' like a smith's fore-hammer Upon the board, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 133. **Ayr.** The brawnie, banie, ploughman chiel, Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel, The strong forehammer, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 11. **Lnk.** Having forced open the door with fore-hammers, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 473, ed. 1828. **Edb.** Like the dunt of a forehammer, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Gall.** The sound of a forehammer thundering on a gate, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxvii. **Kcb.** [He] got many a knock with his Father's fore-hammer, and endured them all, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 46. **Nhb., Dur.** A hammer used by the striker in a smith's shop, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). [The large hammer which strikes before the smaller one, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 156.] (47) **Elg.** Fore-hammering in a smiddie, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 76. (48, *a*) **Sc.** I am to the fore-hand wi' you [I have got the start of you]; applied both to time, and to advantage obtained over another (JAM.). **Lnk.** The callant now got his stipends forehand, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 99. **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** Him 'at hasn't a paand o' th' forhand is forced to keep up a grand show, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1869) 17; Ha' little we vally it [time] when we think we've a lot o' th' forhand, *ib.* (1870) *Pref.* **Lin.**[1] I always have an answer for the beaks fore-hand. **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Edb.** Their [sheep] shape . . . is compact, short coupled, short legged, round bodied, with a rising forehand, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 52, ed. 1815. **w.Yks.**[1] The fore-hand of a horse (s.v. For-end). **Not.** (J.H.B.) (*c*) **s.Stf.** Ned had bin advanced to a fore-hond's plaice an' was prond o' the job he'd got, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 21. (*d*) **Per.** The person that plays first on his side is their fore-han' at curling; he is the lead or leader G.W.). **Ayr.** The forehands were at work. The second and third players were 'sooping up,' or 'giving heels' to laggard stones, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 110. **Lnk.** Our forehaun now ready for action Is metin' the lead wi' his ee, WATSON *Poems* (1853 63. (49, *a*) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Gall.** He's a carefu' man, an' in some things baith eident and forehanded, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 129. [**Amer.** She said it was a lucky thing she was so forehanded about those churns, because she might have a cow knocked down to her, and then she would be all ready for buttermaking, ADELER *Elbow Room* (1876) xii.] (*c*) **s.Wor.** Master have got fifteen acres of grass cut forehanded (H.K.). (50) **w.Som.**[1] A very old prov. runs: Voa·r an paay un núv·ur paay Uúz dhu wús·t uv au·l paay [Fore-hand pay and never pay Are the worst of all pay]. (51) **Sc.** Forehand payment makes bad work (A.W.). **Bnff.**[1] Commonly used when speaking of school fees. (52) **Cai.**[1] **Bwk.** When a year's rent of a farm is payable 6 months after entry. Entering at Whitsunday, the first year's rent becomes payable at the first Martinmas, only 6 months after. The above mode of payment is termed fore-rent or forehand rent, *Agric. Surv.* 141 (JAM.). **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 20. (53) **w.Som.**[1] Ee dhau·rt tùe u·ae·ud dhik laut, bud aaw·ur Jan wuz voar-an·z wai un [He thought to have had that lot, but our John was fore-hands with him]. (54) **Cld.** (JAM.) (55) **Sh.I.** 'Geng ye yonder ta da forehead an' shut,' William said, pointin' ta da forehorn, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898); I lays me doon i' da fore head i' da light o' da sail, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 243. (56) **w.Som.**[1] Dhu voa·r-ai·duds gnurt aj·boo·ur úv·ur aay zeed [The fore-headedest great hedge-boar I ever saw]. There idn a more vorehcadeder fuller vor cussin', dammin', and 'busin', not in all the parish. (57) **Nhb., Dur.** The direction of the cleat, also a place or holing driven in this direction. When a pair of headways are driven for exploring or winning the coal, they are called exploring or winning headways, the principal of which is called the fore-headways, and the other the back-headways, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888) s.v. Headways. (58) **Cor.** I'll try a foreheap weth ee, jacket for jacket, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 85; **Cor.**[2] (59) **n.Yks.**[2] There was nought to forhinder 'em. **e.An.**[1] **Ess.** You ferhinder me, I shall never get my work done H.H.M. . **w.Som.**[1] Dhur waud-n noa·urt tu voa·r-een·dur um [There was nothing to prevent them]. The implication is of some obstacle antecedent. (60) **Sh.I.** 'Geng ye yonder ta da forchead an' shut,' William said, pointin' ta da fore horn, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898). (61) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Pronounced 'forross.' **War.**[3], **Brks**[1],

Hnt. (T.P.F.), **Ken.**[1] **Sus.**[1] 'He has got the fore-horse by the head' is a Sus. expression for 'he has got matters well in hand.' **I.W.**[1], **Dor.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Any horse in the team except the sharp-horse. Called in other counties the thill-horse. 'Plase, sir, I be a-stented, and I want vor t'ax o' 'ee vor to plase to be so kind's to lend me a vore-'oss to help me up the hill.' **nw.Dev.**[1] (62) **Nhp.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Brks.** (J.W.B.) (63) **n.Yks.**[2] (64) **Bnff.**[1] His boat wiz dist rinnin' our like a forelan. (65) **Sc.** As distinguished from one in a close or alley (JAM.). **Lnk.** Her house was upon the east side of the Saltmarket . . . in a timber fore-land, with windows called shots, or shutters of timber, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 440, ed. 1828. (66) **Cai.**[1] (67) **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849. (68) **Ess.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (69) **Ken.**[1] I slipped across the field and fore-laid him. **w.Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 56. **[Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 213.] (70) **n.Yks.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] Bill 'Arris wuz the fore-ledder, *MS. add.* (71) **s.Sc.** 'Like a lyon lap,' as if he would have foreleeted Lightfute himself, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 35. (72) **Nhb.**[1] (73) **n.Yks.**[2] (74) **Su^c.** (HALL.); **Suf.**[1] A horse standing in an unfavourable position, with his 'wallis' lower than his rump, would be said to be 'standing forelow.' (75) **Or.I.** *Gen.* used in the sense of display, show or bustle made in preparing for an event (JAM. *Suppl.*). (76, *a*) **Ess.**[1] (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] The ninth person, whose office is to clean the boat, fetch water, and to do any other such-like work as may be necessary. He has no allotted seat in the boat. (77) **War.** The foremath of the meadow, *Old Deeds* (1669–1780). (78, *a*) **N.I.**[1] It is very poor and watery. **Lan.** (M.B.) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Less rich than the after portion, and very much poorer than the 'drippings.' **s.Chs.**[1], **Lei.**[1] (*b*) **Chs.**[1] To milk the first half of a cow's milk by itself for the purpose of sending it to market; the second half, which is richer, being retained for making butter; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Goa· ŭn foa·r-milk dhem ky'ey, ŭfoa·r dhŭ pŭts)th kau·vz tóo [Go an' fore milk them key, afore tha puts th' cauves to]. (79) **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Twadn no good vor nobody to zay nort; could zee well 'nough the jistices was all o'm vore-minded about it. (80, *a*) **Sc.** Let faction gang fairmaist and right gang aglee, *The People* (June 16, 1889) 13. **Abd.** The best of stuff was nicely dress't, And serv'dus in the foremost taste, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 107. **Kcd.** Davie i' the foremost seat Was gript by airms o' Jeannie sweet, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 103. (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[2] 'They're carrying him feet fooremost,' that is, to the grave. (81) **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] (82) **Sc.** My forefathers and foremithers, too, were a' sober folk, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 301. (83) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] 'That brass is all foorenail'd,' said of a sum set apart to pay off a debt. (84) **Sc.** (JAM.) (85) **Fif.** (JAM.) (86, *a*) **ne.Sc.** One or more neighbours spending the evening with them . . . geein thim a forenicht, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 57. **Bnff.** When the forenichts came, what glee and glorious raids there were with the kail-castocks on door after door, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 69. **Frf.** In the long winter forenichts, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 34. **Per.** He wud come in on a forenicht an' sit an' smoke, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 272. **Dmf.** A' the forenicht by the ingle side We fley Daddy Care wi' a royal glee, REID *Poems* (1894) 97; At the farmer's ingle cheek, during the lang fore-nights o' winter, *Dmf. Courier* (Sept. 1823) (JAM.). **Gall.** The long winter forenights when all was snug inside, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) ii. **Kcb.** Coupin' ower a dizzen bumpers o' strong Holland gin . . . in the wee while o' a forenicht, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 31. (*b*) **Ags.** No other word is used in Ags. to denote the early part of the night; where this term is never applied to the twilight, which is distinctively denominated the 'glomin' (JAM.). (87) **Sc.** Ane forenoon . . . she gooned hersel a' in her braws, HOLDSWORTH *How Dave won back* in *Chapman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895). **Abd.** It cam' to Donal', aw b'lieve, i' the foraneen, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 31; We tint him there i' the foraneen, *ib. Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvi. **Cum.** Last Sunday forenuin, efter sarvice, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874). **n.Yks.** Ah happen'd te lecak out o' t'back chaimer winder yesterda' fooarneean, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 47; **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Dooant waste yer forenooins, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1893 8; **w.Yks.**[3], **Chs.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Always distinguished from the morning or earliest part of the day. 'There's breakfast in the morning, and then something in the forenoon.' **Sur.**[1] (88) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (89) **w.Yks.** Tawk a Belshazzar's feast, it wor nobbat a bit ov a fornooin drinkin' compared ta yors, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1854) 54; When it coom'd ta near th' fornooin drinkin time, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1883) 41; Luncheon was known as forenoon drinking (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[23] (90) **w.Yks.** Servants are allowed so much a day 'an drinkins,' i. e. 'forenooinins' and 'afternooinins,' BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (91) **w.Som.**[1] Usually taken about ten. In harvest or hay time, when the men go to work at daylight, they require to feed between the early breakfast and the dinner. This meal is sometimes called 'eleven o'clocks.' 'Mary, idn the vorenoons ready vor the vokes? Look sharp! d'ye zee hot o'clock 'tis?' **Dev.** Us be jist agwaine tŭ 'ave our vornoons, an' yŭ mid jist za well stap an' 'ave zome tŭ, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 145; Aw, my dear cheel, dŭee gie me zome vorenoons. I be that leary, I dawnt knaw whot tŭ dŭ wi' myzel! *ib.* 96; Carrying a piece of bread with him for his 'forenoons,' SHARLAND *Ways and Means* (1885) 36. (92) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1889). (93) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] A man in speaking of the soil sticking to the back of his shovel said: 'There's most so much 'pon the back o' un as is 'pon the vore-part o' un.' Dhai-d noa dhee· ŭn·ee plae·us, dhee urt su pnur·tee een dhu voa·r pae·urt u dhee aid [They would know thee anywhere, thou hast such a pretty face]. Very common. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** They . . . spent the fore-part of the evening over the eggy hot, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 80. (94) **Per.** The reek [steam] frae yer forepairts as ye staund fornent the lowe, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 106, ed. 1887. (95) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Thoo's talking o' things o' t'aud foore-past,' of past periods long gone by. (96) **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.) (97) **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (98) **Lnk.** Others came and took his papers in his fore-pockets, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 46, ed. 1828. (99) **Bwk.** *Agric. Surv.* 141 (JAM.). (100) **Fif.** Learned Barns, . . . That, on his brankin' steed, seem'd the fore-rider O' that weir, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 77. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Foreriders announced with shouts the arrival of the bridegroom, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1777) 335. (101) **Sc.** I fore-ran A wee wee wife and a wee wee man, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1890) 86. **Elg.** Outoure the leys wi' mony a spang, Till he foreran the win', COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 86. (102) **I.W.**[1] He was the vorerunner on't aal. (103) **Dev.** Us can't forezay, min. I zed the zame back along, MORTIMER *Tales* (1895) 105. (104) **Sc.** Are ye sleeping in the fore-seat to give bad example to others? *Sc. Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 161. **Ayr.** It's no every ane can thole the inside o' a coach, especially the fore-seat that draws backward, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv. (105) **Cum.**[1] (106) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb.**, **Dur.** The foreshift men began to descend the pit at four o'clock, *Newc. Leader* (Feb. 13, 1896) 6, col. 6; It was whilst the fore shift were taking their places below that the lamentable occurrence took place, *ib.* [*Reports Mines.*] (107, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xii. (108, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Wi' the foreshot o' the pot rheumatics she removed, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 26. (*b*) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (*c*) **Sc.** Building small additions to their houses of about 6 or 7 feet in breadth made of wood, and supported by pillars . . . which are called 'Fore-shots,' *Petition of J. Finlayson* (1752) (JAM.). (109) **Cai.**[1], **Fif.** (JAM.) (110) **Sh.I.** Da dog cam ta da foreside o' da bed and began ta whinge, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 112; Girzzie was staandin' at da foreside o' da bed wi' a cup o' tae, *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897). **Bnff.** From the forside wall of the church to the middle of the church, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 98. **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's a many pretty flooers up o' th' fooreside o' his hoose. **w.Som.**[1] The vore-zide is the front in distinction from the back-zide. (111) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.) (112, *a*) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Dmf.** (*ib.*) (113) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (114) **Per.** (G.W.) (115) **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Som. W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1883). (116) **nw.Abd.** Pit girse in the forestaa, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 15. (117) **Sc.** And houses of stane and lime and fore-stairs, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1816) xiv. (118) **Sc.** HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Abd.** Raught him a rap on the forestam, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 10; (JAM.) (119) **Sh.I.** He sprang i' da forestammerin' an' grippid da bowlin, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898). (120, *a*) **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Kcb.** Their spirits, having the advantage of yours, have had now the fore-start of the shore before you, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 321. **Lakel.**[2] Ah'll run thi fer sov'ren, an' gie thi ten yerds foor-start. **Cum.** I'll run him at t'Creed for anything he likes, and I'll give him to Pontius Pilate fore start, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 171. **n.Yks.**[2] They gat t'foorestart on us. (*b*) **Cum.**[1] (121) **Fif.** In ilk boatie's fore-stem cockit A lang bra' bishop in his rocket, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 37. (122) **n.Yks.**[2] (123) **e.An.** WRIGHT; **e.An.**[1] s.v. Fore-summers. **e.Suf.** Of a tumbrel only (F.H.). (124) **Sc.** (JAM.), **S. & Ork.**[1] (125) **Cor.**[1] I have never walked with her. I may have seen her fore-stroll, and gone to overtake her. (126) **Nhp.**[1] **e.An.**[1] This kind of cart was some years ago much used in Nrf., but is now wearing out. A sort of platform projecting over the shafts was called 'the fore-summers, or fore-stool.' Now almost driven out by the introduction of the tumbrel. **Sus.**[1] The corresponding rail at the back is called the hawk. **Lon.**, **Hmp.** Common also formerly in Hmp. and still freq. seen in Lon., HOLLOWAY. (127) **Sc.** Nae mair we by the biel hud-nook, Sit hale fore-sippers owr a book, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 316. **Lnk.** I often step ower in the foresupper, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Ant.** The evening from about 7 to 10 o'clock. 'The young yins will foregather in some house in a foresupper an' tell stories and

riddles,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (M.B.-S.) (128) **s.Sc.** (Jam.) (129) **Sh.I.** He wis luikin' til hit, an' tryin' bits o't ateen his fore teeth, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). (130) **n.Lin.** Berries and beans get fit at the right time just as it's foretelled, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) ll. 77. (131, *a*) **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* Jack . . . said 'e'd sid summat i' the Boggy-leasow glimmerin' like a pot o' brimston', an' it wuz sure to be a for'-token. **Dev.** I'm zartin zomething is agwaine tü 'appen, vur I yerd tha death-watch atapping in my tester last night. 'Tez a voretoken ov death, I'm veard, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] I left her and went home: and thicka neart I'd a voretoken o' her death, 56. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Sŭv'ur dhingz du voa'ur-toak'nee eens wee bee gwai'n t-ae'-u aar'd wee'ntur [Several things do foreshadow how that we be going to have a hard winter]. (132) **se.Wor.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** A lock of hair hanging over the middle of the forehead, in a horse (and, sometimes, man or woman) (F.H.). (133) **Edb.** We had not got well out of the toun when Tammie Dobbie louped up on the fore-tram, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. (134) **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **ne.Lan.**[1] (135) **n.Lin.**[1] (136, 137) **n.Yks.**[2] (138) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (139, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] I can't put my head out, either back-way or for-way, but they insult me. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Not quite so instantaneous as 'way the same.' The meaning is rather continuous—right on end. 'Jim Boucher com'd over and told me they was there, and tho voreway I urned up; but I wadn quick enough, they was a-go.' **Dev.** Hur voreway zend ta Pass'n Giles, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 47, ed. 1866. **n.Dev.** Who shud be hard by . . . bet tha Square's Bealy,—and vorewey ha' cry'd out, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 170. (*c*) **Ir.** I couldn't be angry, even if they had got the foreway of me in it, bekase it's an ould custom, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) l. 65. **n.Ir.** Ye'll maybe have the foreway of Ailsie with the news, Mulholland *Ailsie's Shoe*, 230; **N.I.**[1] (*d*) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (140) **n.Yks.**[2] 'They foorewent us,' they set out on the journey before us. **w.Som.**[1] Very common in the dialect. 'I widn a vore-went thick trait 'pon no 'count.' (141) **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** If a man's after-wits were as good as his forewits, one should never do amiss, Byrom *Remin.* (1716) in *Chet. Soc.* V. 32. (142) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (143) **Sh.I.** No anidder life bit hirsel' for a''at's ta be düne aboot a hoos forby voar wark, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898). (144) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C) (145) **Lth.** (Jam.)

2. *adj.* Forthcoming. **n.Yks.**[2]

3. *adv.* Forward, forth, on.

n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **w.Som.**[1] Used very freq. after verbs of motion. Often used redundantly, as, 'Go vore to Mr. Clay and zay I'll come vore to-marra.' In driving plough horses = Go on! 'Captain, vore!' used to horses when standing in a cart or otherwise harnessed. When loading hay or corn in the field, a trained horse needs no leader, but a word from the 'pitcher,' vore! or way! or back! as may be required. To a horse would be said, Kap'teen, voa'r-u! [Captain, go on!] To a sheep-dog, Voa'rum! [Go before them]. Keep voa'r, voa'r yüe kaum tu dhu vaaw'ur kraus wai [Keep on, until you come to the four-cross-way]. **Dev.** Es drade voar ta tha green, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 34, ed. 1858; An wen ha wiz daypairted vore, ha went, Baird *St. Matt.* (1863) xii. 9; Ef thickee there gray 'os 'ad abin dree or vowr yārds vārder vore, he'd a winned! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 19. **n.Dev.** Nance was still leaning fore with her eyes upon the Squire, Chanter *Witch* (1896) xiv. **nw.Dev.**[1] They'll be zummoned vore to Bideford avaur the Magistrates. He couldn go vore ner back. **Cor.** And runned vore towards me, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 82.

4. Phr. (1) *fore and after*, a cocked hat, a hat turning up in front and behind; (2) *— and back*, (*a*) in front and behind; (*b*) back to front, reversed; upside down; (3) *— and back sull*, a plough made to turn a furrow at will either to the right or to the left; (4) *back and fore*, backwards and forwards; also used *fig.*; (5) *to drow vore*, to throw out, *fig.* to twit a person with a fault; (6) *to hat vore*, to strike out.

(1) **s.Sc.** An old rusty hat—placed transversely on his head, so as to look like a 'fore and after' as he called it, or, as we would say, a cocked hat, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 26. (2, *a*) **Fif.** He was enguardit, fore and back, By Papist-priests, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 138. (*b*) **n.Dev.** Why tha dest thengs vore-and-back, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 119. (3) **w.Som.**[1] Voo'ur-n baak' zoo'ul. (4) **Sh.I.** We a' cuist a joke back an' fore as we wir takin wir tae, *Sh. News* (July 3, 1897); We wir spackin' awa', back an' fore, till at lent da conversation cam' roond ta trows an' hill-folk, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 64. **Elg.** He spary'd back and fore the room, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 69. **Lnk.** Three cronies met some drink to get, Tauld mony stories back an' fore, Watt *Poems* (1827) 55. **Edb.** I neither could get back or fore, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 44. **n.Dev.** He took her hand,... softly stroking it back and fore with his own, Chanter *Witch* (1896) xiii. (5) **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** And why vore dest thee drow vore zitch spalls to me? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 286; Grose (1790). (6 **w.Som.**[1]

5. *adv., prep.* and *conj.* Before.

Abd. Birns baith a-hint and 'fore, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 34. **Lth.** Keekin' back, keekin' fore, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 219. **Edb.** Sae majestic 'fore my sicht She skipt the ground, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 33; Your belly pang and spues Fore ye gie o'er, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 46. **Nhb.** Cut the pig doon 'fore it's dark, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 15; **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'birds sing . . . their carols for clooasing the day, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 25; **w.Yks.**[1] **Dor.** I tried to cheer her vore we parted. *Eclogue* (1862) 5. **Som.** I doant go to church—shall mebby 'for' long, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 21. **w.Som.**[1] Like an old hen vore dayslight. I zeed-n vore he went home. **Dev.** Ef yü'll go vore, I'll voller, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 144. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Ef you do car that there gun like that there you'll shut somebody 'fore long, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i.

6. *conj.* Until.

w.Som.[1] You 'on't be able t'ab-m vore arter Kirsmas. Us 'on't start vore you'm ready vor go. **Dev.** 'Stop 'fore Maude comes home,' was the phr. heard used in the country road between Horrabridge and Tavistock, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). **n.Dev.** And chem agast tha wut zo vore thy een, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 229. **nw.Dev.**[1]

7. *sb.* In phr. (1) *at the fore*, (*a*) in readiness, prepared or provided beforehand; beforehand; (*b*) having the start of or advantage over; (2) *to the fore*, (*a*) present, on the spot, in evidence; (*b*) surviving, still alive; in existence, remaining; (*c*) see *at the fore* (*a*); (*d*) see *at the fore* (*b*); (*e*) in consideration of or in comparison with; (3) *far to the fore of*, much to be preferred to; (4) *flat in the fore*, flat or empty of stomach, hungry; (5) *to come till a fore*, to come to an end or close.

(1, *a*) **m.Yks.**[1] Go and get at the fore. (*b*) *ib.* He's at the fore of him [beforehand with him]. (2, *a*) **Sc.** But eh, as I wuss auld Sherra Pleydell was to the fore here! he was the man for sorting them, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlv. **n.Sc.** There is a great question this morning to the fore, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 161. **Frf.** Geordie Tapster was to the fore wi' his besom, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 77, ed. 1889. **Rnf.** Gin preachers warna to the fore, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 151. **Lnk.** When ma tongue's dune ma nieve's to the fore, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 59; His brains didna come to the fore With his talents, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 87. **Keb.** Where mischief is he's to the fore, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 140. **s.Dur.** He's niver to the fore when he's wanted (J.E.D.). **Lan.** Will's not to the fore. But he'll maybe turn up yet, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) xxx. (*b*) **Sc.** Any thing is said to be 'to the fore' when not lost, worn out, or spent, as money, &c. Also used concerning a person, when it is meant that he is still alive (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Da maist o' his folk wer gane hame afore him, an' dem at wer ta da fore wir far awa, J. H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 4; If I'd no come apo' dem whin I did, dey'd no been lang ta da fore, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Is Jamie Porter to the fore? Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 182. **Kcd.** Ye wadna hae 'im lang [to] the fore Gin it were no for me, Grant *Lays* (1884) 57. **Frf.** Some dainteth that still had been left to the fore, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 52. **Per.** Them 'at's t'ey fore yet's ower dottle to travel that far! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 238, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** Ithers that are to the fore, Can scarce hand famine frae their door, Young *Pictures* (1865) 150. **Lth.** I . . . had not a single relative to the fore, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 245. **Ayr.** I maun . . . see gin there's ony o' my ferlies to the fore, Service *Notandums* (1890) 48. **Edb.** Send me word . . . If ye're t'the fore, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 171. **Bwk.** There's no' a scene . . . I'll e'er forget while I'm to the fore, Calder *Poems* (1897) 60. **N.I.**[1] **s.Ir.** If 'tis yourself is to the fore speaking to me, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 287. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa've still a pund or twe to the fore. **Dur.**[1] Is he still tit fore? **n.Yks.**[2] Is she te t'foore yet? (*c*) **Sc.** He has something to the fore [he has a little money saved] (Jam.). **Keb.** My wages are going to the fore up in heaven, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 70. **n.Yks.**[1] Are they all to t'foore? are all the things forthcoming? **n.Yks.**[2] They hae nought to t'foore. **m.Yks.**[1] I must get up an hour sooner to-morrow, and be to the fore with my work a bit. Is all to the fore, then? (*d*) **Sc.** I am now two to the fore with you, albeit I wrote none the last post, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 221 (Jam.). (*e*) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (3) **Frf.** Though she may be just a thochtie

ower crouse, She is far to the fore o' your mim-mou'd-like gentry, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 66. (4) **Ayr.** I'm juist as flat i' the fore as a farrow cat, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 226. (5) **Sh.I.** Weel, weel, I can rise an' geng. My fishin' is come till a fore da night! *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897).

8. Help, assistance; advantage. *Gen.* in *pl.*

n.Sc. A great fore (JAM.). **s.Sc.** It's no mony fores I get *(ib.)*. **Slk.** Perquisites given to a servant besides his wages *(ib.)*. **Dmf.** A maid-servant speaking of another having got a place that she thinks well of, says, 'Aye, has she gotten in there? That's a gude place; it has mony fores' *(ib.)*.

9. Anything cast ashore or thrown up by the sea.

Gall. Sometimes Sea-fore (JAM.). **Wgt.** The guidman very often took a morning walk along the sea-side, looking out for a 'fore,' the name given to anything the sea might have cast up for the benefit of those who, by careful watching and searching, might add to their possessions, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 362.

FORE, *sb.*[2] Lakel.[2] A term in the game of marbles; see below.

When lads is laiken at marvels they laik fer 'fore' or fer 'nought'; if on fer 'fore' they keep what they win, if on fer 'nowt' they durt.

FORE, *int.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A cry of golfers to a person standing or moving in the way of the ball.

FORE, see **Foor,** *sb.*[1]

FORE-ACRE, *sb.* Ken. Also written **forraker.** [fo·rəkə(r).] The headland of a ploughed field; the land at the ends of the field where the furrows cross. Cf. **forical.**

They cut round the forraker first (D.W.L.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 156; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Ken.**[1] For·u'-kur.

[*Fore-*, in front of + *acre*, a strip of land. See **Acre,** *sb.*[1]]

FOREANENST, FOREANENT, see **Forenent.**

FOREBEAR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **forbear** Sc.; **forbeir** Fif. Dmf.; **forebare** Sh.I.; **·beer** n.Sc. Frf. Edb. N.I.[1]; and in form **foorbear** Yks. [fō·rbēr, ·bīr, ·biər; fōrbē·r, ·bī·r, ·bi·ər.] An ancestor, a progenitor, forefather. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. Roland Cheyne . . . was my forbear, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xl. **Sh.I.** I ken nae mair aboot him or his forebares den ony o' you at's here, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898). **ne Sc.** Two farmers . . . one of whom bore the character of being uncanny as all his forebeers had been, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 185. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** His grand forbears, Wha, mony years, Themsell's ha'e been at rest, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 148. **Kcd.** His forbears had a tackie [small farm], GRANT *Lays* (1884) 31. **Frf.** The large estate that his forbeers Possess'd, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 8. **Per.** A' dinna ken Donald's forbears masel, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 75. **Fif.** Whilk spread abrede my forbeir's fame, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 68. **e.Fif.** A son or grandson . . . had crossed over to 'Caledonia, stern an' wild,' as forbears had dune to Ireland, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Dmb.** Ye'll gang the way o' your forebears, TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 77. **Rnf.** They tauld it o' its auld forbears, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 10. **Ayr.** Ye hae gotten your father's bee in the bonnet anent ancestors and forebears, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxii; So may they, like their great forbears, For monie a year come thro' the shears, BURNS *Poor Mailie*, ll. 39, 40. **Lnk.** While British bairns brag of their bauld forbears, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 176. **e.Lth.** The maist feck juist sat canny, whaur their forbears had sat afore them, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 14. **Edb.** Yer forbears has millions gart employ Their horns to scart their backs in hurry, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 48; By the bluid of our forebears we swear, GLASS *Caledonian Parnassus* (1812) 32. **Bwk.** At Polwart on the green Our forbears aft were seen, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 114. **Slk.** I'll sing of an auld forbear o' my ain, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 438. **Dmf.** I trust where my forbeirs a' pat their trust, REID *Poems* (1894) 97. **Gall.** To lay him decently in the kirk among his forebears, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 3. **Kcb.** Sic as his forebears sin' the flood Clapt o'er their lugs, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 64. **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **e.Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Yks.** What boorn donnots oor foorbears wur, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 84. **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **m.Yks.**[1]

[Sic ane land, Quhilk our forbears ans thocht ours, *Sal. Poems* (1572), ed. Cranstoun, I. 218; His forbearis . . . Of hale lynage, *Wallace* (1488) i. 21.]

FOREBEARER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Written **forbarer** Ir. An ancestor, progenitor, forefather. Cf. **forebear.**

Lnk. Long may such in our hearts abide For the gifted sons of our forebearers, EWING *Poems* (1892) 25. **Ir.** Some of them that had a respect for the family and his forbarers, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 10.

[In this seiknes I was borne, And my forebeerars me beforne, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.* 159 (JAM.).]

FOREBY, see **Forby(e.**

FORECAST, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Also written **forcast** Chs.[1] Nhp.[1]; and in forms **fooakest** e.Yks.[1]; **foorcast** Oxf.[1]; **foorekest** n.Yks.[2] [fō·rkast, foə·kast, ·kāst, ·kest.] 1. *v.* To make provision or provide beforehand; to think or contrive beforehand.

e.Yks.[1], **Chs.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**[2][4], **s.War.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'E hanna for'casted well, or 'e öödna a comen to a faut athisns; **Shr.**[2] **e.An.**[1] It is an excellent quality in a servant to 'forecast his work.'

Hence **Foorekessen,** *pp.* previously arranged. **n.Yks.**[2]

2. *sb.* Forethought, foresight; premeditation.

Sc. An inch of good fortune is worth a fathom of forecast, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **n.Yks.**[2], **Chs.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'Forcast is half work,' is a frequent admonition to a servant who is deficient in method and order. **War.**[2] Common. **s.War.**[1] **Shr.**[1] For'cast's the best afe o' the work; if yo' dunna know whad yo' bin gweïn about, 'ow shan 'ee know 'ow lung it'll tak'; **Shr.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] Ee aa·nt got noa foo·rkyaa·st, un uuy dunt rik·n much ü ee [He an't got no foorcast, an' I dun't rickon much o' ee]. **e.An.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[1]

3. An omen or forewarning; a premonition of death or disaster.

Ayr. 'I kent fine something was gaun to happen.' 'There noo, there would be some forecast, or something?' 'Aye, . . . I heard the cock crawing twice i' the middle o' the nicht. I couldna sleep a wink, for I kent it was ill news,' JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 258.

FOREDRAUGHT, FOREDROUGH, see **Fordraught.**

FORE-ELDER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **forelder** w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1]; and in forms **fooar-** Wm.; **foor-** Cum.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **foore-** n.Yks.[2]; **forhelder** Wm.; **fwore-** Cum.[1] An ancestor, a forefather, progenitor. *Gen.* in *pl.* See **Forebear.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] Our fore-elders have all lived here. **s.Dur.** It belanged to my fore-elders (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[1][2] **Cum.** Their fore-elders an' ours, POWLEY *Old Cum.* (1875) 146; Seah thought our fworelders, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 245. **Wm.** O mi fooar-eldres hev leevt in't, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 2; I didn't intend a reflection to cast On yer forhelders, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 23. **Yks.** They was fond o' beer, was soom of 'is fore-elders (F.P.T.). **n.Yks.**[1] Ah dean't want to be wiser an mah foore-elders. What did for they, 'll dee for me; **n.Yks.**[2] 'They cam o' quality foore-elders,' they are descended from people of position; **n.Yks.**[3], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 320; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** There was neean o' this amaze, I' neean o' oor foor-elders' days, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 54; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Like his 'forelders,'—a very expressive Lancashire word, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 18; The chapel-yard, where their fore-elders lay at rest, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1875) 12, ed. 1879; His fadder afore him was a farmer, an' all his fore-elders were farmers, *ib. Jannock* (1874) v; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] They buried her at H. with her fore-elders.

[Heit me truli þat þou þe seluen Sal me wit mine fore-eldres deluen, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 5430.]

FORE-END, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lin. Nhp. Shr. Also written **forend** Nhb. n.Yks. w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **foor-** e.Yks.[1]; **foore-** n.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1]; **furrend** n.Yks. [fō·r-, fo·rend.] 1. The front or fore-part of anything.

Frf. They saw a great Something, like the fore-end o' a coo, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 10, ed. 1889. **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** The fore-end of a cart is that next to the horse (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **n Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Foore end o' th' cart. **Shr.**[1] The for'-end o' the waggin.

Hence (1) **Fore-ends,** *sb. pl.* (*a*) the best corn; see below; (*b*) the first milk of a cow; (2) *a fore-end bracket, phr.* a bracket strengthening the legs of a barrow.

(1, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] The grains which fall at the fore-end when corn is winnowed. (*b*) **Lan.** Onybody knaws that t'forends o' t'milk casts varry lile creeam, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) No. 16. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.)

2. A beginning or commencement; the first or early part of anything. Also used *fig.*

Sc. I will be back about the fore-end o' har'st, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii. Sh.I. He's aye hokkin among yon auld propheeies, an' things i' da fore-end o' da Scripter, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 10. Ayr. I send you, out of the fore-end of my earnings, something to buy a new gown, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxv; I was gaun to pay for a eow; that's twa pounds aff the fore end o't; the man will be able to want that till the morn, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 166. e Lth. It was in the fore-end o' hairst that the Bill wan through, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 244. Slk. Ye were out in the fore-end o' the Rebellion, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 302, ed. 1866. N.I.[1] He may go out in the fore-end of the day. Nhb. They eam te Bethlum aboot the fore-end o' barley harvest, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) i. 22; The forend o' the efterneun, White *Nhb.* (1859) 62. n.Yks. Sum of them chaps at went thruf the whole thing fra the forend, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); When we gan, furrend o' t'daa, Munby *Verses* (1865) 71; n.Yks.[1] He framed weel, a' t'foor-end o' t'tahm. ne.Yks.[1] Wa started t'foorend o' t'last week. m.Yks.[1] Start at the fore-end. w.Yks. At t'for end of his comin to Halifax he wor a painter, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 6, 1893); They live i' t'hinnder-end atsteead o' t'forend, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 22, 1896); w.Yks.[1] The for-end o' my time; w.Yks.[2] The fore-end o' next week. Lan. One could manage it better at th' for-end o' their days, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 253; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Bottesworth feäst is e' th' foore end o' harvist. sw.Lin.[1] It was the fore-end of his being took ill. It was somewhere at the fore-end of October. Nhp.[1], Shr.[1]

3. The early part of the year, spring-time.

Sc. (A.W.), N.Cy.[1] Wm. T'tornips wer sadly stopt wit flee i't for end, *Spec. Dial.* (1885 pt. iii. 39. n.Yks.[2] The foore-end of the year. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] It was sumtime e' th' foore end afoore Maa'da'as I seed her last. sw.Lin.[1] He came last fore-end. It'll be a year come next fore-end. s.Lin. It'll be three 'ear an' a haëf come next for'end (T.H.R.).

[1. He dyde out of the hed, & henged hit atte forende of his sadel, Caxton *Blanchardyn* (c. 1489) 29. 2. Where I have . . . paid More pious debts to heaven than in all The fore-end of my time, Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iii. 73.]

FOREHEED, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms **foreheet** N.Cy.[1]; **foreheit** w.Yks. To predetermine, consider beforehand. N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[4]

Hence **Foreheet** or **Foreheit**, *sb.* forethought.

N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

FOREHEET, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. To forbid.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); N.Cy.[2] I'll foreheet naught, but building kirks, and louping o'er 'um. w.Yks. *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). [That which one most forehets, soonest comes to pass, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 71; Prov. He fore-heet naught but building kirks and louping over them (K.).]

[Thou dedest by thine wyves Stevene Thet was forhote, Shoreham (c. 1315) 162 (Mätzner). OE. *forhātan*, to renounce (Ælfric).]

FOREIGN, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **forrin** Sh.I. Ess.; and in forms **furren** Dor.; **furrin** n.Yks. e.An.[1] Ess.[1] [fo·rin, fə·rin.] 1. *adj.* Not local, not belonging to the immediate neighbourhood; strange.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks. A good deal of the 'foreign' element exists in the Woolborough trade, Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 47. Lin. A woman at Grantham showed me some new potatoes which she said were 'foreign ones.' On further inquiry she told me they came from Cornwall (W.W.S.). n.Lin.[1] w.Som.[1] Railway servants speak of the trucks or carriages of other companies as foreign-trucks. Dev. The young maiden and the genelman be furrin', Hartier *Evening with Hodge* in *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 259. e.Dev. A group of 'foreign' workmen—as the artisans from Exeter were called, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) ix.

Hence (1) **Foreigner**, *sb.* (*a*) a stranger; one who belongs to a different locality or parish from the speaker; (*b*) a craftsman not belonging to the 'freelage' of the town; (*c*) a person whose cattle stray in a manor in which he does not live, and in which he has no common-right; (2) **Foreignerer**, *sb.*, see **Foreigner** (*a*).

(1, *a*) w.Ir. A 'Black stranger,' a 'Foreigner,' a girl 'from the Continent,' not related to anyone or belonging to the place! Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. I. iv. s.Dur. Almost *obs.* (J.E.D.) w.Yks. (J.T.), Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] I once heard a woman, who had been paying a visit in Shr., say, 'We won foreigners theer, yó known,' meaning simply strangers. Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 20. n.Lin. She's Yerksheer-bred, ye see, an' them foreigners is alus offil i' ther tempers, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 135, ed. 1874; n.Lin.[1] I think he eum'd fra Raasen, bud it might be Caaistor, onywaays he was a foreigner. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Shr.[1] 'E's a furriner i' these parts; 'e's from 'ereford way they tellen me. Bdf. (J.W.B.), e.An.[1] Nrf. Grose (1790); The cottagers . . . peeping shyly from their diamond-paned windows at the 'foreigners,' Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 92. Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Ess.[1] The peasants of Bocking apply the term 'furriner' to any one born in the Colnes. Ken.[1] Sus. They need not have grudged the 'foreigners' their share in the picking, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) II. 248; Sus.[1] I have often heard it said of a woman who comes from Lin. that 'she has got such a good notion of work that you'd never find out but what she was an Englishwoman, without you was to hear her talk.' Dor. She was looked on askance by the village as being a stranger, 'a furrener, one o' they Chillerton vo'k,' Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 24. Som. A little ginger-headed foreigner from down t'other zide o' Taunton Dean, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) v. w.Som.[1] He don't belong to our parish, he's a foreigner. Dev. I sim he's a foreigner. Never zeed un avore, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 96; In the first place he was a foreigner—that is, a Cornishman, Baring-Gould *Red Spider* (1889) i. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. The reader, who perchance has never been in Cornwall . . . would be called a 'foreigner,' O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) 67. w.Cor. Excisemen were all foreigners then, for no West Country man would belong to such a crew, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 67. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 371.] (*b*) Nhb.[1] Formerly the free burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne were resolute in harassing and oppressing every foreigner, as they emphatically call all non-freemen. A foreigner was not allowed to keep a shop but by the sufferance of the corporation. (*c*) n.Lin.[1] (2) Cor. I have often heard in the mining villages . . . a man coming from a distant parish called 'a foreignerer,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 347, ed. 1896.

2. *adv.* Abroad, in a strange land or part, esp. in phr. *to go foreign*. Also used *subst.*

Sh.I. He's weel, an' shippid agen intil a fowermaster ship an' gaein awa' forrin, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898). e.Sc. His regiment's ordered foreign, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxiii n.Yks. And anent gannan furrin', Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxvi; n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. A vessel is said to have come from 'foreign,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 165. I.Ma. The Manx boys are going away foreign, Caine *Manxman* (1895) pt. I. vi. e.An.[1] Ess. He bin out forrin nigh on twenty year, Downes *Ess. Ballads* (1895) 27. Dev. Went away foreign, which means up the country to serviee, somewhere in the midlands, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 29. Cor. Her mother had chosen to desert the house of her childhood and 'go foreign,' Baring-Gould *R. Cable* (1889) 287.

3. *sb.* That part of a town which lies outside the borough or the parish proper.

Stf., Wor. The Foreign of Kidderminster, Walsall, Tenbury, &c., *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 309. Sus.[1] e.Sus. The 'Foreign of Rye,' Holloway.

FORENENT, *prep.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Chs. Also ? Cor. Also written **fornent** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] Ant. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; and in forms **foore-anenst, foore-anent** n.Yks.[2]; **foranent** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **foreanenst** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **foreanent** Slg. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2 5]; **forenenst** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] Chs.[1 3]; **foreninst** Myo.; **forenint** Ir.; **forenst** w.Yks.; **fornence** Dur.; **fornens'd** Nhb.; **fornenst** Sc. Sh.I. N.I.[1] Ant. Cum.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **fornest** Nhb.; **forninst, fornist** Ir. [fō·rnent, -nenst, -ənent, -ənenst; fərne·nt, -ne·nst.] 1. Opposite, directly in front of, before, facing; over against, alongside.

Sc. Foranent the corner o' the biggin', Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) ii. Sh.I. Taek dem weel fornenst da blast [thatch], Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 66. Cai.[1] Hid cam fornent me [It occurred to me]. Bnff. Upon the rock fornent my heed, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 101. Abd. Forenent auld Sandy Bannock's door, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 189. Per. Doun fornenst my door he elanks, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 55. Slg. I had pressed to set you in a chair foreanent him, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 56, ed. 1843. Ayr. He dwelt near the palace-yett . . . forment the grand fountain-well, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i. Lnk. Jist richt fornenst a Public-hoose, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 67. e Lth. Sittin in a chair forment the pu'pit, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 70. Edb. When the door was put ajee and the furm set forenent the fire, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x; Cauld, forenenst the door, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 368. Dmf. The carriage-pony's just complaint, Whilk breest for breest maun keep forment Its affside neighbour, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 26. Rxb. To bob forment a sonsy wench [To dance with a sonsy partner], A.

Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 84. **Gall.** Sic a braw knowe there forenent us, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 194, ed. 1897. **Ir.** The crathur was ating his dinner quietly fornent me, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 52; He saw his mistress sitting, as he expressed it, 'forenint the Lord,' Lever *H. Lorrequer* (1839) iii. **n.Ir.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 43; **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** There it is just fornenst you, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Ir.** That's the very mill forninst you, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 150; Right fornist you, *ib.* 10. **Lns.** Right forenent him and at . . . old Paddy Byrne, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 244. **s.Ir.** There he is stan'in' forninst you, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 418; Look forenint you there, *ib.* 415. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Fornest wor yetts is a' sorts o' fine froots, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 13; Fornens'd the Tower, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 10; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** I had it frae yen that was even fornenst him, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 195; It's theer reet eb'n fornenst tha, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 193; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] Used in part of the Wold district. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] Soldiers march 'anent' or abreast of each other, but the officer in command 'fore-anent' them, or opposite in front. **n.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] He sat forenenst me aw th' toime, burr he never spoke a word; **Chs.**[3] **Cor.** Round Cape Cornwall way, and forenent the Brisons, O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) xiii.

Hence **Forenenting**, *prp.* facing, looking towards.

s.Ir. Cross marrow-bones forenenting me on the fine old tombstone, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 232.

2. In opposition to, against; as a set-off or balance, in exchange for.

Rnf. Mair's the blessin' gin she hae, But triflin' ills forenent them, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 94; A deal of work must stand forenent The sugar and the tea, Barr *Poems* (1861) 69. **Lnk.** 'I cannot advance you so much' [money]. 'But there is plenty wark fornenst it,' Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 25. **N.I.**[1] **Myo.** There's nothin' in the wurrld foreninst it, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) iv.

3. Towards, in the direction of, near to; in connexion with. Also used *fig.* and *advb.*

Sh.I. Takkin' your aer—a saxern aer, i' your haand, an' kjaempin' fornenst a ranksman, frae da shore ta da deep watter, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898. **Fif.** Tibbie . . . was nicherin' awa' when he drew her suddenly fornent the magic glesses, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 35. **Ayr.** Nothing to what we saw when we got forenent the place, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) vii. **Nhb.** An' kings meyd laws fornent wor coal trade, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 337; It's aboot them three bairns thit aw's gan te tawk fornenst, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 116. **Dur.** Thee nowse's ast tooer uv Lebanun, whilk lewks fornenst Damascus, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 4. **e.Dur.**[1] They're not doing right forenenst me. He gov us sixpence forenenst it [i. e. towards it].

4. Used in relation to marriage; see below.

Rxb. 'Such a one is to be married.' 'Ay! Wha fornent?' i. e. to whom (Jam.).

FORENWESS, *adv.* Lakel.[2] For ever, without end; also used *subst.* a great deal, an endless amount.

We've hed forenwess o' bodder aboot that will.

FORERIGHT, *adv.*, *prep.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Glo. Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **fo'right** Cor.[1]; and in forms (?) **borereight** s.Hmp.; **voreight** Som.; **voreraret** Dev.[1]; **vorereert** n.Dev.; **voreright** I.W.[12] Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev. Cor.[2]; **vorights** Brks.; **vorright** Brks.[1] Wil.[1] [fō·, vō·rait.]

1. *adv.* Straight forward.

Dev.[1] Odds! thinks I, I'll be to meets with ye: zo I went voreraret to the old man, 14. **Cor.** In I went to the Exhibition foreright, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 28; Mother es like somethen' that's very good to eat when 'tes boiled sometimes; . . . she don't always go foreright when she's wanted to, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 69.

2. *prep.* Directly opposite, right in front.

Glo.[12] **Brks.** Up, vorights the Castle mound, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi; **Brks.**[1] **Ken.**[1]; **Ken.**[2] Foreright you [right or strait before you]. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892; **Wil.**[1] The geat's vorright thuck shard. As zoon as iver he got vorright the Red Lion he 'oudden go no furder, *ib.* 213. **Dor.** (C.V.G.)

3. *adj.* Straight forward, direct.

Ken.[1]; **Ken.**[2] It (i. e. the river Rother) had heretofore a direct and foreright continued current and passage as to Appledore, Somner *Ports*, 50.

4. *Fig.* Honest, straightforward; blunt, outspoken, candid; rude or rough in manner or speech. Also used *advb.*

Brks.[1] **Sur.** 'A fore-right man,' a simple foolish fellow (K.); **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** He wur hem foreright wud de fire-spannels, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289. **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Wil.**[1] **w.Dor.** 'Hegh did it fore-right,' he did it intentionally, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** He 'ont let one of his men swear nor use no rough language now; but he used to be a ter'ble vore-right man hiszul, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 35; Ef yü wänt 'th vokes tü respect yü, yü must layve off awl they ugly voreright ways ov yours, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Grose (1790). **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436. **Cor.** Be foreright in all you do, and speak the truth, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) II. 213; **Cor.**[1]

Hence **Forerightness**, *sb.* bluntness, outspokenness; independence.

Sus. Strangers have often been greatly struck by the forerightness and impatience of anything approaching to high-handed treatment exhibited by our working men, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 9; This spirit of independence and fore-rightness has at any rate one good effect—it tends to take hypocrisy out of the number of our besetting sins, *ib.* 12.

5. Obstinate, headstrong, self-willed; rash, reckless, heedless of consequences.

Sur.[1] **Sus.** Holloway; **Sus.**[1] I dòànt know whatever I shall do with that boy, he's so foreright; **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.** A foreright person is an idiot, or a simple person, viz. one that without consideration runs headlong and does things hand over head, Pegge *Gl. Kent.* (1736); There was never anybody forerighter than your mother, without t'was your poor father, Gray *Heart of Storm* (1891) II. 184. **s.Hmp.** He's a boreright [*sic*] fellow, as'll get hisself and you into trouble, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xiv. **I.W.**[1] What a gurt zote voreright fool thee bee'st; **I.W.**[2] Of a smuggler, 'One on 'em a terbul voreright feller.' **Wil.**[1] He's that vorright there's no telling he anything. **Dor.**[1] A girt voreright feller, 403. **w.Dor.** He's terrible voreright (C.V.G.). **Som.** You know yourself that you are always a little what my poor dear great-uncle Mullett used to call fore-right. Not but what in these days it is better to be fore-right than slow, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 279; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1883). **w.Som.**[1] Our Jim's a vore-right sort of a chap; he 'on't put up way no nonsense. **n.Dev.** Tha woulst bost any keendest theng, tha art zo vore-reet, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 50; Wi' bowerly maids, an' vore-right men, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 57; Forth-right, headlong, without thought or consideration, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 452.

6. *sb.* Bread made from coarse-ground or unsifted flour. *Gen.* in *comb.* **Foreright bread.** Cf. **forth**, *adv.* **1.** (11).

Dev., Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cor.**[123]

7. A straightforward, blunt, or brusque manner of speaking. **Cor.**[2]

[**1.** Goe your waies to the litel towne that ye see yonder foreright against you, Udall *Erasmus Par.* (1548) *Luke* xix. 30. **3.** You did but point me out a fore-right way To lead to certain happiness, Massinger *Parl. Love* (1624) III. iii, ed. Cunningham, 179.]

FOREST, *sb.* Brks. In *comp.* **Forest-sheep**, an inferior breed of sheep.

Forest sheep, or heath croppers, a small breed, ill shaped and of little value . . . abound, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 95.

FORESTER, *sb.* Cum. Chs. Also Hmp. Wil. Dor. Dev. [fo·ristə(r.] **1.** In *comb.* **Forester oats**, *obs.*, a duty paid to a forester.

Cum. The tenants make boon-day service in shearing and leading coals, and pay forester oats. These manors are within the forest of Inglewood, and these oats were a duty paid to the forester, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 166.

2. A New Forest pony.

Hmp. Vivian took his horse, an old forester, Disraeli *V. Grey* (1826) VI. ii; *N. & Q.* (1896) 8th S. x. 301.

3. A stag; red deer.

Dev. The red deer, called in Devonshire the forester, or forest deer, Brav *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 340. **n.Dev.** A stag used to be called a 'Forester' in the days when stag-hunting had fallen to a low estate, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) v.

4. An inferior breed of sheep. See **Forest**, *sb.*

Chs. In the lower lands not a sheep is seen excepting a few forresters, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 7.

5. A horse-fly common in the New Forest.

Wil. Doost knaa wat tha matter wur? I thinks a got a vorester, Slow *Moonmakers*; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** *w.Gazette* Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1.

6. Any very tall thistle growing among underwood.

Wil.[1] n.Wil. Our clerk at Huish said, when I told him about some enormous thistles I had seen at Road, that there were some like them in the Westwoods. 'They be main big, 8 or 9 foot sometimes, and we calls 'em voresters' (G.E.D.).

FORETHINK, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also written **foore-** n.Yks.[2] To consider beforehand, to foresee.

n.Yks.[2] 'There was nought foorethowten about,' no preparation was made for the affair.

Hence (1) **Forethinking**, *ppl. adj.* prudent, foreseeing; (2) **Forethouchtie**, *adj.* provident, cautious.

(1) Ayr. A decent, sedate, forethinking man, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxviii. (2) Fif., Rxb. (JAM.)

[Our lorde raunsonde him, On squylk a wise as him for þo3t, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 845. OE. *fore-þencan*, to premeditate.]

FORFAIRN, *pp.* Sc. Also in form **forforn** Per. [fərfē·rn.] 1. Worn out, exhausted.

Sc. I hae puttin' the gudeman to his bed, for he was e'en sair forfairn, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; My heart . . . sair forfairn Thy bodin' dark to hear, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 237. Abd. But we're forfairn and sair alter'd now, Ross *Helenore* (1763) 130, ed. 1812. Per. Puir Tamey look'd forforn An' sick at heart, DUFF *Poems*, 85 (JAM.). Fif. Forfairn wi' toil and drink, and sangs, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 124. Rnf. And Neilie McNairn, Tho' sair forfairn, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 257, ed. 1817. Ayr. Wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st. 7. Lnk. Wow ye'll be weary an' unco forfairn, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 27. Rxb. To where the youth forfairn was laid, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 196. Dmf. Trouth, whiles I'm unco sair forfairn, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 76. Kcb. But some wi' mair than powder smel'd, Forfairn by the tweelie I' th' breeks that day, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 20.

2. Forlorn, destitute.

Sc. Syne I can ne'er be sair forfairn When I hae a plaid o' haslock woo', GALLOWAY *Poems* (1788) 205 (JAM.). Frf. She looked sae forfairn, and sobbed sic a mane, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 80. Lnk. A widow woman, sair forfairn, Was Mysie's mither, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 35. Kcb. She faded awa' like a flo'er i' the autumn, And left me sae weary an' sadly forfairn, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 70.

3. Bespattered, abused.

GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Lnk. How sadly I ha'e been forfairn, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 105.

[1. Forfairn with the fleis of Spenȝie, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 134. The same as ME. *forfaren*, destroyed, done for, *pp.* of *forfaren*, OE. *forfaran*, to destroy (*Chron.* ann. 1025). 2. Wee have found in the field this findling forfairne, MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 408.]

FORFAUGHLIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also written **fair-** Per. Worn out, jaded with fatigue.

Per. I was fair-faughlit wadin' amo' the sna' (G.W.). Rxb. (JAM.)

FORFAULTED, *pp.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **fore-**, **forefalted.** Attainted; forfeited.

Sc. If thou be not traitour to the King, Forfaulted sall thou nevir be, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 389, ed. 1848; Sir James Ramsay o' Bamff of that time was said to be ane o' the conspirators and his lands were forfaulted, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 77. Frf. Afore forefaulted by the law, Frae court the streen I came awa, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 10. Ayr. Thoo maun leave a pledge o' siller, and gif the accusation turns out untrue the consignation will be forefalted, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 165. Lnk. When the fanatic should be fined and forfaulted they would glut themselves with the spoil, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 64, ed. 1828. Gall. There were others forfaulted as well as I, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 36.

Hence **Forfaulture**, *sb.* forfeiture.

Sc. The present rebellion, which divers traitors and seditious persons had levied against the King, to the manifest forfaulture . . . of their allegiance, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) viii.

[The Thane of Calder for tressoun and cryme Forfaltit wes, STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1535) II. 637.]

FORFEIT, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. e.An. 1. *sb.* An offence, fault.

Sc. I thought of the Ruthvens that were dirked in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii.

2. *pl.* Penalties for committing trifling offences.

e.An.[1] They exist to this day in some, perhaps in many village shops. They are penalties for handling the razors, &c. We have also forfeits in every inn yard, payable in beer, by those who dabble in the water cistern, carry candles into the stables, &c.; e.An.[2] A forfeit is incurred by using the word 'water' in a brew-house, where you must say 'liquor'; or by using the word 'grease' in a chandler's, where it is 'stuff' or 'metal.'

3. *v.* To subject to forfeiture.

Sc. Many gentlemen, ministers, and others were forfeited, *Sc. Presby. Eloq. Ans.* (ed. 1847) 19. Kcb. What am I, to be forfeited and sold in soul and body? RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 178.

[1. Thus were thai wrangit that did no forfet, *Kingis Quair* (1423) xcii. OFr. *forfait*, 'crime, faute' (LA CURNE). 2. Laws for all faults, But laws so countenanced, that the strong statutes Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop, As much in mock as mark, SHAKS. *M. for Meas.* v. i. 323. See NARES (s.v. *Forfeits*).]

FORFEND, *v.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Also written **fore-** Lan. [fərfe·nd.] 1. To prevent, forbid, hinder; to forestall.

Abd. If I allow the water to be spilt, which may a' thing that's good forfend! I'm undone, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 95, ed. 1889. Lth. The Lord forfend I'd wheenge an' greet, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 42. Cum. John Mayroyd will call here some day to ask you a question about me. . . I mean to forfend him, DALNY *Mayroyd* (1880) II. 145, ed. 1888. Lan. Who is to wed Mistress Alice . . . if nought forefend, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 7.

2. To defend, protect.

Lth. I hope it forebodes us no evil. God forfend the right, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 185.

FORFIGHT, *v.* Sc. Also in form **forfecht.** To overfatigue, overtask (oneself). See **Forfoughten.**

Sc. These noble gentlemen, who were formerly delighted with the laborious recreations of hawking, hunting . . . may . . . forefight themselves in our excellent fields, *Merc. Caled.* (1661) 21 (JAM.). Abd. Fat needs fowk forfecht themsel's fan they hae plenty? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx.

FORFLEE'T, *pp.* *Obs.* Sc. Terrified, stupefied with terror. See **Flay**, *v.*[1]

Forflee't wi' guilt . . . In a swarf on the grun' she fa's, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 328 (JAM.).

FORFLITTEN, *pp.* Sc. Also in form **fair-**. Severely scolded. *Gl. Sibb.* (JAM.) See **Flite**, *v.* II. 1.

Hence **Fair-flittin'**, *sb.* a severe scolding.

Per. Ye've got a fair-flittin' (G.W.).

[Forflittin, countbittin . . . foule edder, I defy the, DUNBAR *Flyting* (1505) 239.]

FORFLUTTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **fair-** Per.; **forfluther** Lnk. (JAM.); **furfluther** Ayr. (*ib.*)

1. *v.* To disorder, discompose. Lnk. (JAM.)

Hence **Fair-** or **Fur-fluttered**, *ppl. adj.* disordered, agitated, completely discomposed.

Per. I was fair-fluttered (G.W.). Ayr. *Agric. Surv.* 692 (JAM.).

2. *sb.* A state of confusion or agitation.

Per. He gaed into a fair-flutter when I tauld him the news (G.W.).

FORFORN, see **Forfairn.**

FORFOUGHTEN, *pp.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **foore-foughten** n.Yks.[2]; **fore-** Dmf. Lan.; **forfocht** Lth.; **-fought** Gall.; **-faughten, -foughten, -feuchen, -feuchten, -fochen, -fochten, -foochen, -fouchen, -fouchten, -foughen, -fowden, -fuchan, -fuffen**; see below. [fərfo·χtən, -fo·χən, -fo·tən.] 1. Exhausted, worn out, fatigued; out of breath.

Sc. I am so forfouchten that I had better lie quiet, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xiv; Forfoch'en am I wi' my sighan, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) vi. 6. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Elg. I'm sadly forfouchten, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 135. Bch. I hae been quite forfoughen wi' them, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13. Abd. Abundantly forfough'en for a woman of her years in keeping her house, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 229; My breath begins to fail, I'm a' forfowden, BEATTIE *Yule Feast* (1801) 19. Kcd. George a student cam' fae toon Forfochen wi' his buiks, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 56. Frf. James, sair forfoughten, out o' breath, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 83. Per. Ye're baith o' ye sair forfoochen, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 135; Hech Sirse! but my hirdies are sair forfuchan, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 13, ed. 1887. e.Fif. She was greatly forfouchten wi' preparations, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii. Rnf. Ye're sair forfouchen lookin', FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 21. Ayr. Forfochen wi' the wark, to which he was na used, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 64. Lnk. They warsled back through the snaw sair forfochten, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiv. Lth. Their sair forfoughen spunks

[spirits] to rouse, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 69; We drew nigh the Railway brig forfocht an' dry, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 142. **Edb.** Sair forfaughten, and a' out of breath, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **Slk.** A forfoughten lovesick man, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 96; Whar she was fun', days after, sair forfeuchten, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 99. **Rxb.** Ane o' the sair forfoughten core, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 41. **Dmf.** Sair forfeuchen, my winsome May ... dwined away, REID *Poems* (1894) 128; My puir, forefoughten, blinded brother, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 10. **Gall.** I'm sair forfoughten wi' the wun', CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 120; Sair for-fought wi' grief and pinin', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 96, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Lakel.**[2] They war sair forfuffen ta git a trailen on. **n.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Ye left me ... as fast as yere legs could lilt ye off, when I was forefoughten, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 333.

2. Opposed.

n.Yks.[2] 'I was sair foore-foughten in 't,' I was very much opposed in it.

[ME. *forfoȝten*, exhausted with fighting. Sire Alexander & his ost ... Was waik, ... & wery for-foȝten, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3917.]

FORGAINST, *prep.* Sc. Also written **fore-**. In form **forgain** Gall. [fərge·nst.] Against; opposite to. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Dance sae finely to his fiddle, With nose forgainst the lass's middle, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1756) 59, ed. 1787; Gi'e me a wee snug house aneath a brae, Forgainst the sun, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 367; HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **e.Fif.** His knees smote forgainst ilk ither, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv; It was in a sma' pantry ... juist forgainst the ooter door, *ib.* iv. **Lnk.** On skelfs foregainst the door, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 43, ed. 1808. **Gall.** I'll be bun to lay a plack, forgain a pun [pound], He's on you thrown a wily e'e, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 61, ed. 1897.

FORGARVY, *sb.* Cor. A trick.

e.Cor. 'What's your forgarvy now?' I said, DANIEL *Poems.*

FORGATHER, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written **foregather**; and in forms **forgadder** Fif.; **-gader** Sc. (JAM.); **-gaither** ne.Sc. Per.; **-gedder** Abd.; **-gether** Cai.[1] Ayr. Lnk. Peb. [fərga·ðər, -ge·ðər, -ga·dər, -ge·dər.]

1. To assemble, meet together for a special purpose or object.

Abd. Dog dirders an' ostlers forgedderin to get a boose, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Kcd.** Herds, an' bairns, ye needna doot, Forgather'd by the score, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 29. **Per.** We'll a' forgaither up aboon inside oor Father's ha', FORD *Harp* (1893) 378. **Fif.** Whan they were a' forgadder'd there, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 50. **s.Sc.** Still so used (JAM.). **Ayr.** When Rab and his freens were forgethered together, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 79. **Lnk.** When weans dae forgether tae play a' thegither, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 3. **e.Lth.** There was a wheen o' us foregaithered ae nicht at Jenny Brockie's, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 19. **Edb.** Baith blind an' cripple Forgather aft ... To drink an' tipple, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 119, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** Maybe half a score ... foregathered At the auld Smiddy door, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 78. **Dmf.** The Seven Trades there Forgather'd for their Siller Gun To shoot ance mair, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 9. **Kcb.** Gib now forgathering wi' the thrang Met wi' his cousin Roger, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 19. **n.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 157. **Nhb.** They forgather ivvery neet, wet or dry, at the coins (R.O.H.).

Hence **Forgathering**, *sb.* a meeting, an assembly; a social gathering.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Edb.** Couple above couple dating the day of their happiness from that famous forgathering, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii.

2. To encounter, meet with, esp. to meet accidentally or by chance. *Gen.* with *with.*

Sc. Grandfather was said to hae ance forgathert wi' the beast, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) i. **Or.I.** Mansie forgathered with an itinerant preacher, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 19. **Cai.**[1] **ne.Sc.** We werena lang on the san's till we forgaithered wi' the Captain, GRANT *Keckleton*, 137. **Elg.** O mind ye the ewe-bughts my Marion, It was there I forgather'd wi' thee? COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 269. **Bnff.** How delightful when we forgather with some chum, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 65. **Kcd.** Twa men forgather'd by the way, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 4. **Frf.** Joseph and I did at the door forgather, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 161; One day I forgaithered wi' this worthy, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 165. **w.Sc.** My vera een water whan I think o' what I forgathered wi' on the road CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 164. **Fif.** Wi' a herd I did foregather, Singin' leanin' owre his crook, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 99. **e.Fif.** Whanever oor e'en forgaithered, she wad blush, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. **Slg.** Whene'er wi' chaps he did forgather that dealt in blood, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 43. **Rnf.** Twa cronies forgather'd ae day, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 61. **Ayr.** Richard and the young laird of Swinton, with others of their comrades forgathered, and came to high words, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxvii; I then wi' Something did forgather, That pat me in an eerie swither, BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 6. **Lnk.** Then we may yet forgether 'boon the Lift, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 178; He was laith To forgether wi' death, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 54. **Edb.** If it ever was my fortune to foregather with a Frenchman, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Peb.** Twa three cronies did forgether, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 121. **Slk.** Ma freen ance telt me o' either himsel or an acquaintance forgatherin, on the tap o' a cotch, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 187. **Rxb.** Sae Janet 'mang the blankets yet Forgather'd wi' Johnny, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 196. **Gall.** His father and him forgathered at the fishin', CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 171. **Dmf.** Sud we by chance some nicht forgether, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 43. **Kcb.** When oor Grizzie an' me first forgather'd, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 69. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.); Ah foregathered wi' t'priest, gannin' tiv t'market this forenean, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong.* **w.Yks.** We foregathered on the moor, BRONTE *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xxx.

Hence **Forgathering**, *sb.* an accidental meeting or encounter.

Ayr. Then came my forgathering in the wood with the gipsies, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxiii.

3. To associate or consort with; to keep company with.

Sc. He'll be black, too, I'm thinking, and him and Veitch's Sam can foregather, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 23; I downa forgather wi' thae things twice, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii; We are no aye to judge the warst when lads and lasses forgather, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xxiv. **Per.** Will my leddy ever rue the way the castle and the manse have forgathered, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 92, ed. 1887. **Fif.** What a difference is in this chiel frae yon auld stupid body Andro Elshin ye forgather wi', MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 82. **Slk.** Low-bred folk are unco upsetting when they chance to forgather wi' nobility, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 74.

4. Phr. *to forgather up*, to become attached to.

Ayr. O, may thou ne'er forgather up Wi' ony blastit, moorland toop, BURNS *Poor Mailie*, l. 53.

5. To come together in marriage.

Abd. Fouk ay had best begin wi' dealing fair Although they sud forgather ne'er sae bare, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 116, ed. 1812; When she and I forgather'd, I mysel Ken'd nought o' a' this, *ib.* 140.

[I. Ane ost of futmen ... Thik forgadderis the large feyldis about, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 139.]

FORGE, *v.*[1] Cai.[1] **1.** Among children: to copy another's work and represent it as one's own. Hence **Forger**, *sb.* one who has a habit of copying.

2. Phr. *to forge a story on one*, to falsely represent one as the author of a slander.

FORGE, *v.*[2] Wor. Also in form **farge**. Of a horse: to strike the fore-foot with the hind-foot.

s.Wor. A's mos' ready to farge a bit (H.K.).

FORGEDDER, see **Forgather.**

FORGET, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [fə-, fərge·t.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* **Forget-me-not**, (1) applied *gen.* to all var. of the *Myosotis*, esp. (*a*) *M. palustris*, (*b*) *M. arvensis*; (2) the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys.*

(1, *a*) **sw.Cum., Yks., w.Chs., w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **Yks., w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4], **s.Dev.** (2) **Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiii. 100. **n.Sc., Yks., Snf., Dev.**[4]

2. *Refl.* To mistake in recalling to mind.

Bdf. If uy dùunt furgit miself, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 151.

3. To overtake a person.

Dev. They forgot me at the Church gate, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 94.

4. *sb.* An omission; neglect.

Sc. The puir demented body ... has been kend to sit for ten hours thegither, black fasting, ... though he does it just out o' forget, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xvi. **N I.**[1] That was a great forget. **n.Yks.** Thou'll mak a forget on't (I.W.).

FORGETTIL, *adj.* Sc. In form **foryettil** Abd. Forgetful.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Fat mak's ye sae foryettil, laddie? try an' min' yer erran's. Jock's a foryettil breet; I'm sure I taul' him a' aboot it (G.W.).

Hence **Forgettilness**, *sb.* forgetfulness. Cld. (Jam.)

[He is forgetil, Hampole (c. 1330) *Ps.* cxviii. 10; I kast it noght bihynd me in forgetilnes, *ib. Ps.* l. 4. OE. *forgietol*, forgetful; *forgietolnes*, oblivion.]

FORGIE, *v.* Dev. To forget, overlook, omit; to forgive.

Thalt forgie thy round-shavin, as tha didst learst Zinday, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. 1. ii; Eef you'll on'y forgie ma theeze wance, I wan't nivver do't no more (R.P.C.).

FORGIMMETY, *int.* Nhb.[1] [fərgi·miti.] An exclamation of surprise. Also in *comb.* **Forgimmety-me-sins.**

'Forgimmety-me-sins! ye dinna say se!' is a very common expression.

FORGITTY, *adj.* Cum.[1] [fərgi·ti.] Forgetful.

FORGIVE, *v.* Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. [fəgi·v.] **I.** Of frost: to thaw, melt slightly. See **Give**, *v.*

Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] The frost is going, it forgives. e.An.[1] Nrf. I think the frost forgives (W.W.S.); Grose (1790). e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

2. Of stones, &c.: to exude moisture, to sweat, become damp. Cf. eve, *v.* **I.**

War. Indicating change in weather, or rain. The stones [or bricks] in that yard are forgivin (J.B.).

FORGOTTEN, *ppl. adj.* Shr.[1] [fəgo·tən.] Neglected, out of the way, 'forsaken.'

A very secluded little hamlet in 'the Dale' was described as a 'forgotten kind of place.'

FORHELDER, see **Fore-elder.**

FORHOO, -HOOIE, -HOOY, -HUI, see **Forhow.**

FORHOW, *v.* Sc. Also in forms **forhoo** Abd. Gall.; **forhcoie** Bnff.[1]; **forhooy** Slk.; **forhui** Abd.; **furhow** Bch. [fərhū·.] To forsake, abandon, desert.

Sc. Its honours cowit, its now forhowit, And left the houlat's prey, Scott *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) III. 385. ne.Sc. It was believed that handling any bird's eggs in the nest made the bird forhooie them, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 142. Bnff.[1] Mostly used of birds forsaking their eggs or young. Bch. It was nae fau't That he did him furhow, Forbes *Ajax* (ed. 1785) 7. Abd. The laird wud hae to forhoo's bit bonny nest, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii; Mind what this lass has undergane for you, Since ye did her so treach'rously forhow, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 114, ed. 1812; How can ye think, I ever wad agree To tak' a man that may forhui me? Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 42. Slk. The merl and the mavis forhooyed their young, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 35. Dmf. The birds hae a' forhood their nests, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 101. Gall. Now she pursues and he forhoos, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 138, ed. 1897.

Hence **Forhooiet**, *ppl. adj.* forsaken, abandoned.

Bnff.[1] That's a forhooiet nest. e.Fif. I'm jiltid, I'm lichtied, forhoo'd an' forsaken, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi.

[Thair housis thai forhow and levis waist, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 109. OE. *forhogian*, to despise (*Luke* vii. 30).]

FORICAL, *sb.* Ken.[12] [fo·rikl.] The headland, or land at the head of the field, used for turning the plough round during the ploughing of the other 'lands'; also called **Fore-acre** (q.v.).

FORJESKIT, *pp.* Sc. Also in form **forjaskit.** [fərdʒe·skit.] Exhausted, worn out, overcome with fatigue. See **Disjaskit.**

Abd. My intellectuals were so forjasket wi' that terrible visitation, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 94, ed. 1889. Frf. The fiend, forjesket, tried to 'scape, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 33, ed. 1882. Ayr. Forjesket sair, with weary legs, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 2. Lth. I hae spoken an' speechified a'ready —sae muckle in trouth, that I am e'en forjeskit, Lumsden *Sheephead* (1892) 287. e.Lth. What wi' trailin ower thae weary stane streets . . . I was fair forjeskit, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 149. Dmf. Ane by ane they a' returned Forjeskit frae the muir, Reid *Poems* (1894) 64.

FORJIDGED, *pp. Obs.* Sc. Also written **forjidget.** Jaded with fatigue, exhausted. See **Forjeskit.**

n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

FORJITTING, *sb.* se.Wor.[1] A mixture of cow-dung and mortar used for plastering or 'pargetting' the inside of chimneys.

FORK, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **vork** w.Cy. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Fork-dust**, the dust made in grinding forks; (2) **-stale**, the handle of a fork; (3) **-tail**, (*a*) the swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; (*b*) the common salmon, *Salmo salar.*

(1) w.Yks. (Hall.) (2) Hrt. [Mice] have pealed an ash from the thickness of a thumb to a forkstale, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. (3, *a*) Hmp. *Nature Notes*, No. 2; (W.M.E.F.) (*b*) Sus. Their forktails our cocks, Ray *Corres.* (1677) 127. [All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, salmon, . . . bluecock, bluepole, forktail, . . . or by any other local name, *Stat.* 24 *and* 25 *Vic.* (1861) cix; Satchell (1879).]

2. *pl.* Phr. *forks and knives*, the common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum.*

e.An. The spikes are called Forks and Knives, according as they are single, double, or triple (B. & H.).

3. A digging-fork with three tines. Hmp.[1]

4. The bifurcation of a tree or of the human body; the lower half of the body. Also in form **Forked.**

e.An.[1] A long-legged person is said to be 'long in the fork.' w.Som.[1] The water was up to my vork. So deep's my vorkéd. n.Dev. The place of the body, where the buttocks part, and the thighs begin to separate. Where the two great branches of a maiden tree part, called otherwise the twissle or twist, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 453; And oll horry zo vurs tha art a vorked, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 48.

Hence **Forked-end**, *sb.* the lower part of the body.

w.Cy. To draw any one out by the forked end, is to pull them out by the heels, Grose (1790) *Suppl.*

5. A prong.

Dev. As vur tha pick both vorks wis rid, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 76, ed. 1858.

Hence **Forked**, *ppl. adj.* pronged.

Dev. A sharp two-vorkid pick, *ib.* 74.

6. The apparatus used by thatchers for carrying the straw or 'elms' up to the roof. Wil.[1]

7. An iron implement fixed on the top end or side of a tub into which the 'endless' chain or rope falls, and by which the tubs are driven along with the chain or rope.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

8. *pl.* The centres or supporting principals in the timber-work of the roof of a house or other buildings, esp. in phr. *a pair of forks.*

n.Yks. What is here called 'a pair of forks'; in other words, one of the principal pairs of rafters of the old roof, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 23; (I.W.); n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1]

9. A piece of wood used in a mine to support the roof; see below.

Der. Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802); A staff or prop of wood, having the upper end forked, and its lower end, which is sharpened, resting upon the solid stone, while its forked end is made to rest upon the rounded side of a piece of wood, placed in contact with the roof, in order to prevent loose stones or other rubbish, falling therefrom into the driving gate, Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824); Bunnings, polings, stemples, forks, and slyder, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 257.

10. A method of land cultivation; see below.

Cha. Summer fallowing of turf, or what is termed a fork, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 16; Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 29.

11. Diligent search; care of one's own interest, with the idea of search. *Gen.* foll. by *for.*

Bnff.[1] He hid an unco fork for't, afore he got it.

12. *v.* To push or poke without ceremony; to 'pitch-fork' into.

Elg. Fozzlin' ben ran Meggie Baxter, Forkit Benjie into bed, Tester *Poems* (1865) 151.

13. With *for*: to search for; to look after one's own interests.

Bnff.[1] He'll fork for himsel'; he can live wintin's grannie, yon lad. Abd. Forkin' for siller. Forkin' for a job (Jam.). Edb. It's no easy, let me tell you, E'now to fork for back and belly, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 88.

14. Mining term: to pump up water; to pump dry.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[2] Pumping up the water is 'forking' it; Cor.[3] Fork tha main.

Hence *in fork*, *phr.* pumped dry, drained of water.

Der. When water has so far been removed from a mine so as to admit of the workings being carried on in the lowest level, it is said to be 'in fork,' Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.* Cor. The

shaft is in fork, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[2] When the deepest parts of a mine are freed by a pumping engine from the accumulated water, miners say, 'The bottoms are in fork,' or 'She is in fork' (s.v. Bottoms in fork); Cor.[3]

FORKIN(G, *sb.* Sc. [fo·rkin.] **1.** The branch of a river or stream at the parting from the main body.

Rxb. Where a river divides into more branches than one, these are called the Forkings of the water. Often used to denote the small streams that spread out from a large one near its source (Jam.). Dmf. Leese me on ilk wimplin' burn That doon its forkin' slides, Reid *Poems* (1894) 86.

2. The parting between the thighs.

Rxb. (Jam.); Now we may p—ss for evermore, An' never dry our forkin, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 187.

FORKIN-ROBIN, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also in form **fork-robin** n.Cy. (K.) [fo·rkin-, fō·kin-robin.] **1.** The common earwig, *Forficula auricularia.*

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[12] n.Yks. *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] Very freq. in the E. Riding, but not in the *s.* of the N. Riding, where 'twitchbell' is used. 'There was a vast o' clocks an' worrms an' forkin'-robins.' e.Yks. Said to be derived from their forked tails and robin-like colour (H.W.); Should the earwig get into your ear, it will eat its way to the brain and kill you. It is called a 'forkin-robin,' or 'battle-twig,' Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 136; e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], Chs.[23], n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Confined to the northern part of the county.

2. A weed which grows in wheat.

Not.[2] A kind of weed, about 1 foot high, seed prickly, shape of a seed-louse, grows in wheat. Also called Ragged-robin.

FORKIT-TAIL, see **Forky-tail.**

FOR-KNOKIT, *pp.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Worn out, completely knocked up.

FORKS, *sb. pl.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Parcels of wood. (Hall.)

FORKY-TAIL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **forkit-** (Jam.). [fo·rki-tēl.] The common earwig, *Forficula auricularia.* See **Forkin-robin.**

S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Cai.[1], Abd. (Jam.), Gall. (A.W.) Nhb.[1] Called also Codgybell, Twitchbell, and Scotchybell.

FORLAGEN, *pp.* Sh.I. Exhausted, worn out.

Afore we cam ta da kirk yaard we wir dat forlagen 'at we hed ta set da kist apo' da gründ an' rest wis, *Sh. News* (Dec. 31, 1898).

FORLAITHIE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **fair-Per.**; **forleith** (Jam.); **forlethie** Bch. [fərlē·ði.] **1.** *v.* To loathe, be disgusted at; to disgust.

Bnff.[1] That forlaithiet 'im at 'ir. He forlaithiet at it, an' wid hae naething mair t'dee wee't. Per. I was fairlaithied eating that stuff (G.W.).

2. *sb.* Loathing, disgust; a surfeit.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Enff.[1] He took a forlaithie at it. Bch. Ye ken well enough that I was never very brouden'd upo' swine's flesh sin my mither gae me a forlethie o't, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 18.

FORLAT, *v.* Bnff.[1] [fərla·t.] To deal a blow. *pret.* **Forleet** or **Forlut**; *pp.* **Forlatten** or **Forlut.**

FORLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **forlie.** [fə·rl.] **1.** *v.* To whirl, turn; to twist. *Gen.* with *about* and *round.*

Bnff.[1] Forle roon that muckle stane. A took a haud o' the loon by the back of the neck, an' he forlet aboot i' ma han'. Abd. (Jam.)

Hence **Forle-bane**, *sb.* the hip-bone or joint. Bnff.[1]

2. *sb.* A turning or twist. Bnff.[1], Abd. (Jam.)

3. A small wheel; the ends of a fly of a spinning-wheel.

Sc. An auld whittle, a muckle stane, an' a forlie, *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 71. Cai.[1] The weight on the spindle in spinning from the distaff. The forls are stone rings about 1½ inches in external diameter and ½ inch internal. They were about ½ inch thick, and sometimes carved. Bnff.[1] Abd. (Jam.); Forlies were perforated round stones put upon the spindle to make it revolve (G.W.).

[The same word as **whirl**, q.v.]

FORLEET, *v.* Sc. Also written **foreleit**, **forleit**, **forlete** (Jam.); and in form **forlet.** [fərlī·t.] **1.** To leave, forsake, abandon.

Sc. We hae forleet a' an' followet thee, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xix. 27; E'en cruel Lindsay shed a tear, Forletting malice deep, Scott *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) III. 363; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Fif. Ilk button that his finger seeks, As if forleitet by its steeks, Upon the flure down-droppit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 133. e.Fif. The wratch wha pledges his heart an' han' to a young kimmer an' syne forleits her, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxviii.

2. To forget.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Rnf. I'll ne'er forleet, how frae my crown The vera bluid came rappin' down, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 60. Ayr. (Jam.)

[1. Forniast his lijf he suld for-lete, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 4006. OE. *forlǣtan* (*Gen.* ii. 24).]

FORLEITH, see **Forlaithie.**

FORLORN, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also e.An. **1.** Worthless, reprobate, abandoned.

e.An.[1] 'A forlorn fellow,' is one with whom nobody would have any concern. 'A forlorn tyke,' is a sad dog.

2. Miserable, wretched.

Edb. O that year was a year forlorn! Lang was the har'st and little corn! *Ha'rst Rig* (1794) 43, ed. 1801.

FORM, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **farm** Wor. Glo.[1]; **fourm** w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1] [form, fōm, fām.] **1.** *sb.* State, condition; way, manner, fashion. Used both in a good and bad sense.

n.Yks. Ah wadn't deea't in that form (I.W.). Chs.[3] n.Lin. If ye youl out i' that form ye'll be scarein' th' pigeons, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 189; n.Lin.[1] If yĕ want to get on wi' yer wark yĕ mun do it e' this form. Lei.[1] A shabby action condemned by an old farmer, 'Ah doon't call that proper furm.' War.[3] I have heard old men say of a new-comer, 'I don't think he can come of the gentry, he hasn't got the form.' Oxf.[1] Usually bad. 'What a form you 'a done that in.' It can, however, by an inflection in the voice, be made to mean a good style.

2. Phr. (1) *in a form*, in a favourable state or condition; in a first-rate manner; (2) *in no form*, not in a favourable state or condition; ill-fitted or prepared.

(1) s.Not. He drew his plans for him, and put him in a form (J.P.K.). War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[4] s.War.[1] If you will let her play the accompaniment, we shall sing it in a form. Glo.[1] He did put it in such a farm as it couldn't go wrong. (2) Rut.[1] You've got the tackle all in no form, my lad! s.Wor. I 'a bin y-lay down, but I couldn't sleep in no farm (H.K.). Glo.[1] It yent done in no sort of farm. Snr.[1] The grass don't grow in no form. He's still very lame, he can't get about in no form. Sus. You bring her in some night a lot of the crookedest bats you can get, them as won't be in no form, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 76.

3. A rage, passion, bad temper.

Glo.[1] Him were in a farm.

4. A hare's seat or couch.

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks.[1], Not.[2], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Oxf.[1] [Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 145.]

5. *v.* In phr. *to form oneself*, to put oneself in an attitude. w.Wor.[1]

6. To point, direct.

Ayr. Auld Clootie show'd his horrid horns, And baith their points at Schang he forms, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 99.

7. To describe; to imagine, conceive.

Dev. 'Well, I can't form what she looked like,' he said, when I asked him how Miss —— looked in hunting costume, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

[**4.** As in a forme sit a wery hare, Chaucer *C.T.* B. 1294. Fr. *forme*, a hare's form (Cotgr.).]

FORMABLE, *adj.* Cum.[1] [fo·rməbl.] Properly arranged; in due form.

[Formabylle, ordinate, *ordinatus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

FORMAL, *adj.* Cor. [fō·ml.] Of children: precocious, forward.

w.Cor. Used often with approbation, 'Formal little things' (C.F.R.).

FORMEL, *v. Obsol.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **formal** N.Cy.[2] Cum. Wm.; **formil** w.Yks.[1] To order, bespeak anything. Cf. **former.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); (K.); N.Cy.[2] Cum.[1] He formelt a par o' shun wi' steel cokers and girt heedit nails at t'boddam. Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. Lakel.[2] Ah coe'd an' foormal'd a pig oot o' that lot. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 10; w.Yks.[1] Did'to see onny croanberries?—ower Squire hez formill'd three quarts omme, ii. 304. ne.Lan.[1]

[ON. *formāla*, to appoint (Fritzner).]

FORMER, *v.* Lan. [fo·rmiə(r), fō·miə(r).] To order, bespeak anything. Cf. **formel.**

Lan. An turnt' up her e'en as if I'd formert an earthquake, *Ab-o'-th'-Yate's Xmas Dinner* (1886) 7; As fur mi shoon, awd gettin' o spon-new payre to put on, ut ud bin formert o thri wik gon, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 13; 'Aw'm come a-formerin a

weddin'.' 'Formering a wedding! Oh, I see,' replied the clerk; 'you mean putting up the banns,' BRIERLEY *Tales* (1859) 219; Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]

FORNACKIT, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **firnackit** (JAM.). A sharp blow; a fillip. See **Nacket**, *sb.*

Bnff. (JAM.), Bnff.[1], Abd. (JAM.)

FORNENCE, FORNEST, FORNIAW, see **Forenent, Fornyauw.**

FORNICATE, *v.* Chs. War. Shr. Also Sus. [fɔ̄·nikēt.] 1. To fabricate, invent falsehoods; to tell lies.

Chs.[1] Shr.[1] It wuz a downright lie, an' 'e can fornicate 'em as fast as a 'orse can trot.

Hence (1) **Fornicating**, *ppl. adj.* false, treacherous, deceitful; (2) **Fornicator**, *sb.* one who invents or tells lies.

(1) War.[2] Don't yō' 'a' nuthin' to do wi' Charley Styles, 'e's a fornicatin' 'ound [hound]. (2 Chs.[1]

2. To dawdle; to waste time. Sus.[1]

FORNIGH, *adv.* n.Cy. Nhb. Very near; of time: very nearly, almost.

n.Cy. (K.); (HALL.) Nhb. In common use. 'It'll be fornigh ten 'ear sin then' (R.O.H.).

FORNINST, see **Forenent.**

FORNPECKLES, *sb. pl.* Lan. Freckles. (HALL.); (S.W.) See **Fern-freckles.**

FORNYAUW, *v.* Sc. Also written **forniaw.** To fatigue, tire.

e.Fif. Tibbie thocht it was a piece o' doonricht folly to mak' a toil o' a pleasure. . . 'I wad see them a' far eneugh afore I wad fornyauw mysel' at that rate,' LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864 xxix. Ayr. (JAM.)

Hence **Fornyaw'd**, *pp.* having the appearance of being exhausted with fatigue.

Ayr. As forjesket and forniaw'd as a forfoughten cock, BURNS *Letter to W. Nicol* (June 1, 1787); (JAM.)

FOR-OLDED, *ppl. adj.* s.Cy. Hmp. Worn out with age.

s.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 157. Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

[Ac it ne bar noþer lef ne rynde as it uorolded were, *þe Holy Rode* (c. 1300) 74.]

FORPIT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **forpet.** [fo·rpit.] The 'fourth part' of a peck; see below.

Sc. Mattie Simpson that wants a forpit or twa o' peers, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv; Gotten raisins frae Lunnon by forpits at ance, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) iii; I hae brew'd a forpit o' maut, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 134. Edb. Wha'll buy my lucky forpit o' saut, SMITH *Jenny Blair* (ed. 1871) 52. Sc., Nhb. (Alnwick), the fourth part of a peck, about 3 quarts. (Hexham), 4 quarts, ¼ peck of wheat, ⅛ of barley and oats. (Wooler), 4 quarts. ¼ peck, ⅛ bushel. (Sc.), the fourth part of a peck, otherwise called a lippie, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). N.Cy.[1] Nhb. At Hexham, for wheat, rye, and pease 4 quarts = 1 forpit, 4 forpits = 1 peck, 4 pecks = 1 bushel. For oats and barley 4 quarts = 1 forpit, 5 forpits = 1 peck, 4 pecks = 1 bushel. At Alnwick, 4 forpits = 1 peck, 3 pecks = 1 bushel. At Wooler, 4 quarts = 1 forpit, 8 forpits = 1 bushel, BAILEY & CULLEY *Agric. Nhb.* (1813) 125; Fergus Story, of Beanley . . . was famous for his wit and his playing on the pipes, but still more for the vastness of his appetite. This originated a local saw which is probably extinct: 'Nargy Story's crowdy, A forpit of meal in a bowdy,' *Athenæum* (May 25, 1895); Nhb.[1]

FORRA, *adv.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [fo·rə.] 1. *adv.* Fishing term: forward.

When the lines are being hauled, two men ply the oars. When one man happens to be slack in rowing, the man who is hauling the lines calls out 'forra.'

Hence **Forragate**, *sb.* the rowing during the time the lines are being hauled.

'Ye ga' me fine forragate the day.' Often spoken ironically.

2. *sb.* See below.

In casting nets or lines when two or more boats lie in the same stretch, east and west, they are said to be in the same forra.

FORRAGE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. In *comb.* **Forrage clout**, wadding for a gun or pistol.

Frf. [He] drew the shot, to their surpris'. . . 'There,' he cries, 'Is documents ye needna doubt, Baith find an' see the forrage clout,' *Piper of Peebles* (1794 19.

[Fr. *fourrage*, 'Terme d'artillerie; Foin, herbe dont on se sert pour bourrer le canon' (LITTRÉ).]

FORRAGE, see **Forage.**

FORREL, *sb.* and *v.* Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **forel** Wil.[1]: and in forms **farl** Som.; **farrol, ferrol** Dev.; **ferrule** Dor. [fo·rl, fɔ·rl.] 1. *sb.* The cover or binding of a book. Also used *attrib.*

Wil.[1] Dor. 'Do you mean that one with the yellow ferrule?' 'Please, Sir, he've a-lost both his ferrules' (C.K.P.); Dor.[1] w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. A red farl book (W.W.S.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Man'dhur-v n-guut' u guurt buy'bl wai tum'urn faur yulz tüe un [Mother has a great bible with wooden covers to it]. Dev. A boy remarked of a pamphlet which had lost its wrapper, that it had 'lost its ferrol,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877 130; 'Er'th atored off tha forrels ov grammer's Bible, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892; Dev.[1], nw.Dev.[1], s.Dev. (F.W.C.) Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436; Cor.[1 2]

2. Bookbinding trade term: a white parchment or sheepskin cover.

w.Cy. Common, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 272–3. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1883); (W.F.R.)

3. The stripe or selvage woven across the ends of a piece of cloth, &c., to show that it is a whole piece.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] The end which is rolled or folded to come outside has usually a rather broader and more elaborate forrel than the inner end, and the former is distinguished as the [voa'r ain faur'yul], and the latter as the [laat ur ain faur'yul]. The stripes woven at each end of a blanket are also called the forrels.

Hence **Forrel-yarn**, *sb.* yarn, differing in colour from that of the rest of the piece, which is woven into the cloth to mark the two ends of the cut or piece. w.Som.[1]

4. *v.* To cover or bind a book.

Dev. He broke out the leaves of the book and fresh farrol'd 'en, *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

[1. Forelle, to kepe yn a boke, *forulus*, *Prompt.* OFr. *fourrel* (*forel*), a sheath (LA CURNE).]

FORREP-LAND, *sb.* Sus. [fo·rəp-lænd.] In the manor of Bosham land held by one of three copyhold tenures; assart-land, i.e. forest land that has been converted into arable land.

The copyhold rents . . . are of three sorts . . . Forrep-land, Board-land & Cot-land. Forrep-land oweth suit to the court-baron . . . payeth no heriot, beareth no office in the manor, *Acct. of Bosham Manor*, by John Smythe (May 13, 1637) in Dallaway's *Hist. w.Div. of Sussex* (1815) I. 88 (Rape of Chichester); Still in use in Bosham. All the land there is either 'forrep-land' or not 'forrep-land,' and the land which is 'forrep' pays 'a stinted fine' to the lord of the manor, that is, less than the rest (R.H.C.); Sus.[1 2]

FORREST, *sb.* Nhp. Oxf. Mid. Written **forest** Mid.; **forrust** Oxf.[1] [fo·rist, -əst.] The foremost horse in a team.

Nhp.[2] Oxf.[1] The first horse is seldom called by his name; if the driver sees him looking carelessly about him, he calls out 'Forrust!' when he instantly pricks up his ears, and attends to his work. w.Mid. Old Smiler's a pretty good forest—she minds what you ses to her (W.P.M.).

[*Fore* + *-est* (superl. suff.).]

FORRIDDEN, *pp. Obs.* Sc. Worn out with hard riding.

Cld. Sare forridden, my merry menyie Left my livan' lane, *Edb. Mag.* (June 1820) (JAM.).

FORROW, *sb.* Cai.[1] [fo·rō.] Of things carted or carried: as much as is brought at one time.

FORROW, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **forra** Fif. (JAM.) N.I.[1] [fo·rō, fo·rə.] Of a cow: not in calf, having missed calving for a season. *Gen.* in *comb.* **Forrow-cow.** See **Farrow**, *adj.*

Sc. (JAM.); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Sh.I. Feed you wi' the forrow cow's milk, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 51; Kye, baith milk an' forrow, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 128. Fif. (JAM.), N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (S.A.B.)

FORSAKEN, *ppl. adj.* Shr.[1] Applied to a very evil person, or a very remote place. Cf. **forgotten.**

FORSCOMFIST, *pp.* Sc. (JAM.); Per. (G.W.) Also in form **fair-.** 1. Overcome with heat. 2. Nearly suffocated by a bad smell.

FORSE, see **Force**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

FORSEE, *v.* Sc. 1. To overlook; to neglect. Also used *refl.*

Ags. I maun tak care, and no forsee mysell about this (JAM.).

2. To oversee, superintend, direct.

Sc. To forsee the men and the wark un'il it be endit (JAM. *Suppl.*).

FORSEL, *sb.* and *v.* Or.I. [fo·rsl.] 1. *sb.* An implement made of 'gloy,' or ropes made of 'bent' or straw, used for protecting the back of a horse, when loaded with corn, hay, &c. (Jam.); S. & Ork.[1] 2. *v.* To harness. (S.A.S.); S. & Ork.[1]

FORSET, *v.*[1] Cum. Wm. Lan. Lin. Also in forms fooar- Cum.; foor- Cum.[3]; fwoor- Cum. [foərse·t, fəse·t.] 1. To get in front of; to intercept, waylay; *fig.* to upset, hinder.

Cum. His helth mud give way, or mischief fooarset him, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 15; He wad mebby fwoorset yan an' bring't back, Richardson *Talk* (1886) 1st S. 74; Ilk way he turn't it still foorset him, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 256; Cum.[3] There's Dick Walker and Jonathan Peel Foorsettin' me ola's i' t'lonnins aboot, 41. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] sw.Lin.[1] He seems to want to do all he can to forset and bother us.

2. Phr. *backset and forset*, to impede, surround with difficulties.

Cum. I was backset and fworeset (M.P.); Cum.[1] Wm. Ise fairly backset and forset we wark, *Billy Tyson's Honeymoon*, 7.

[1. Thay hade at ȝone foreste forsette vs the wayes, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1896. OE. *forsettan*, to obstruct (Bede).]

FORSET, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. [fərse·t.] 1. *v.* To overpower or overburden with work; to surfeit. (Jam.) Cf. backset, *v.*

2. *sb.* The act of overpowering or overloading; a surfeit.

A forset of wark. A forset of meat (Jam.); Lest they should give them too much and bring on a forset, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) vii.

FORSHAME, *v.* Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. In form forshawm Lan. [fəʃē·m, -ʃeə·m.] To dare, presume, have the face to. *Gen.* used with a *neg.*

w.Yks. Poor craytur, he connot forshame To lift his een off o' th' graand, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 62; A kan tə fə-seəm tə diu it? (J.W.) Lan. Couldno' forshawm to face her neighbours, Brierley *Blackpool* (1881) 43. Not.[1] Lei.[1] 'Ah'n biled that theer lobster-thing as yew'n brought, an' it's gon as red as housen,' shay says, 'an' ah couldn' forsheam to dish it oop.'

[The vbl. use is due to the phr. 'for shame.']

FORSLITTING, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Castigation, chastisement; a satirical reprimand.

FORSMAN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form forzmin Sc. A foreman.

Sc. Doeg was forsman o' the herds [herdsmen], Waddell *Psalms* (1871) lii, *note*. e.Lth. Aw wuz yoor forzmin the furst eer, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 191. Nhb.[1] She smacked the forsman on the face, Robson *Hamlick*, pt. ii.

FORSMO, *sb.* and *v.* Sh. & Or.I. [fərsmō·.] 1. *sb.* An affront, insult. S. & Ork.[1] 2. *v.* To affront, insult. (W.A.G.); (Jam.); S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Forsmo**, *pp.* taken aback, disappointed. (Jam.); S. & Ork.[1]

[2. Norw. dial. *forsmaa*, to disdain (Aasen); Dan. *forsmaae*, ON. *fyrirsmā*.]

FORSPARE, *v.* Suf. [fəspeə·(r).] To spare, do without.

I can't forspare the money for it, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 358.

FORSPEAK, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written fore-; and in form forespyke ne.Sc. [fər-, fəspī·k.] 1. To bewitch, charm; to cause ill luck by immoderate praise.

Sc. 'Do you think she's near the end?' ... 'Dinna say that, dinna forespeak the bairn,' Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) vi; Do not forespeak us, brother, that is not lucky, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) vi; She threatens ... and forespeaks me, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv; If one highly praises a child for sweetness of temper, and the child soon after betrays ill humour, the person who bestowed the praise, is said to have forspoken the bairn (Jam.). S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] It was believed evil consequences would be averted if the forspeaker were made to spit on the person praised. I have seen this done to infants, in all seriousness, by people who had praised them and did not wish to be thought guilty of forspeaking. ne.Sc. It was not deemed proper to bestow a very great deal of praise on a child; and one doing so would have been interrupted by some such words as, 'Gueede sake, haud yir tung, or ye'll forespyke the bairn,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 7.

Hence (1) **Forspeaker**, *sb.* (*a*) one who speaks for or in favour of another; (*b*) one who 'forspeaks' or bewitches another; (2) **Forspeaking**, *vbl. sb.* the act of bestowing excessive praise on any person; (3) **Forspoken**, *pp.* bewitched, overlooked by evil spirits, &c.

(1, *a*) Abd. He mith be a merchan' or onything, gin fowk hed for-speakers to get 'im ta'en in, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 191. Kcd. Ye will may be think it queer That a man in my position Comes without forespeakers here, Grant *Lays* (1884) 86. (*b*) n.Sc. *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 39. (2) ne.Sc. Praise beyond measure—praise accompanied with a kind of amazement or envy—was followed by disease or accident, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 35. Bnff. The tongue—must be guarded, even when it commends. ... Thus to prevent what is called forespeaking, they say of a person, 'God save them'; of a beast, 'Luck sair it,' *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 541 (Jam.). (3) Sc. The tiny creature was not to be referred to in terms of admiration, lest it should be 'forespoken,' which implied consequences prejudicial to its future welfare, Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 195. Sh.I. The religious charmer of Shetland would mutter some words over water, in imitation of the practice of the Catholic priest, and the element was named forespoken water; boats were then sprinkled with it; and limbs were washed with it, for the purpose of telling out pains, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 272, ed. 1891. Or.I. When the beasts, as oxen, sheep, horses, &c. are sick, they sprinkle them with a water made up by them, which they call fore-spoken water; wherewith likewise they sprinkle their boats, when they succeed and prosper not in their fishing, Brand *Desc. Or.I.* (1701) 62 (Jam.); Said of a healthy child suddenly becoming ill without any one being able to account for the change, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 220. S. & Ork.[1] n.Sc. Another old man remembers having his side hurt as a boy and going to a 'wise woman' to be cured. She told him he had been 'forespoken,' i.e. bewitched by a woman then dead, and made him drink water mixed with earth from the 'forespeaker's' grave, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 39. Abd. A person is said to be forspoken when any sudden mischance happens on the back of a series of good fortune; or when a child, formerly promising, suddenly decays, the child is said to be forspoken, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790 *Gl.*); She relieved fowk forspoken, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 32. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] Lan. A charm to help drink that is forespoken or bewitched, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 79.

2. To cause the appearance of evil spirits by mention of their names.

s.Sc. Used to denote the fatal effects of speaking of evil spirits in any way, whether good or evil, as being supposed to have the effect of making them appear (Jam.). Slk. We hae forespoke the Brownie. They say, if ye speak o' the deil, he'll appear, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 46, ed. 1866.

[1. *Fasciner*, to charm, bewitch, forspeak; *fasciné*, forspoken (Cotgr.); For-spekyn or charmyn, *fascino*, *Prompt.*]

FORST, *adj.* Bnff. [forst.] Embanked. (Jam.); Bnff.[1]

FORSTA, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To understand.

Or.I. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 803. Abd. A cripple I'm not, ye forsta me, Tho' lame of a hand that I be, Ross *Helenore* (1768) *Sng.* (Jam.)

[Dan. *forstaae*, to understand; Sw. *förstå*.]

FORSTAL (L, *sb.* Nrf. Ken. Sus. Also written forestal Ken.[1]; and in forms fostal Nrf. Ken.[1] Sus.[2]; fostel Sus. [foə·stl, fo·stl.] 1. A small opening in a street or lane too little to be called a common; a piece of waste land; a green before a 'place' or house; a paddock near a farm-house; a farm-yard. Cf. fold, *sb.*[1] 4.

Ken. Henry Gorham and John Allen ... going into y[e] River at Jermans fforstall to wash themselves ... were both drowned, *Aylesford Par. Reg.* (1661) in *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 244; (D.W.L.); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[1] The house and home-building of a farm; a small opening in a street or lane, not large enough to be called a common. As a local name, Broken Forestall, near Buckley; Clare's Forestall, near Throwley, and several others; Ken.[2] It is *gen.* a green place before an house; but otherwise I have known that part of a farmer's yard lying just before the door call'd the forstal. e.Ken. To be sold at West Marsh Forstall, 2 cottages (G.G.); A forstal was a piece of waste land about and on which cottages have been built. In some cases a hamlet in a parish; this applies to many parishes near Faversham (H.M.). Sus.[1] The house and home buildings of a farm with waste land attached; Sus.[2] A paddock near a farm-house or a way leading thereto. e.Sus. Holloway.

2. A way leading from the high road to a great house.

Nrf. Grose (1790). Sus. Ray (1691); (P.R.); (K.)

FORSTAND, *v.* Sc. [fərsta·nd.] 1. To stand against, withstand.

Sc. Can they forstand the tartan trews? Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 280.

2. To understand, comprehend.

Or.I. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 803. **Elg.** I canna forstan', man, hoo he, sic a gran' man, Sud tak' cutlin' in han', Tester *Poems* (1865) 142.

[1. Arður wende his speres ord, And forstod heom þene uord (MS. Otho 'ford'), Laȝamon (c. 1205) 20159. 2. OE. *forstandan*, to understand; cp. G. *verstehen*.]

FORSTID, see **Fausted.**

FORTAIVERT, *pp.* Fif. (Jam.) Greatly fatigued. See **Taivert.**

FORTAKE, *v.* Dor. To mistake, make a mistake.

If you keep straight on, you can't fortake your way, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 247.

FORTAK(E), *v.* Sc. Also written **fortack** Bnff.[1] [fərta·k.] To aim or deal a blow.

Bnff. I tholt him for a gey file bit fin he geed oot o' thait I fortook him a swack across the back (W.G.); **Bnff.**[1] He fortook im a rattle o' the chafts an turnt up's couples till 'im. **Bnff., Cld.** He fortook him a lick on the lug (Jam.).

[Norw. dial. *fortaka* (pret. *-tōk*), to assail, attack (Aasen).]

FORTER, see **Falter**, *v.*[2]

FORTH, *sb.*[1] N.I.[1] An earthen fort or 'rath.'

FORTH, *adv.*, *prep.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **foath** Cor.[3]; **footh** Cor.; **furt** Sh.I.; **furth** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.[1] Wm.; **voäth** e.Dev.; **vooäth** Som.; **vuoth** Dor.[1] **1.** *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Forth-and-back**, (*a*) backwards and forwards; (*b*) hind part before, back to front; *fig.* contrary; (*c*) *fig.* inconstant, vacillating and shuffling in manner; (2) **-coming**, a legal term for accounting for money, production of accounts, &c.; (3) **-geng**, the entertainment given at the departure of a bride from her own or father's house; (4) **-hugged**, brought out; conveyed away; (5) **-less**, worthless, useless; (6) **-man**, the man in charge of a pasture, who directs when the cattle, &c., are to be driven forth; (7) **-night**, an annual merrymaking; (8) **— on**, in continuation, for an indefinite period; (9) **-put**, energy, promptitude, 'gumption'; (10) **-right**, (*a*) forthwith; straightforward; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) headlong, impulsive; see **Foreright**; (11) **-right bread**, bread made from entire or coarse-ground flour; (12) **-setter**, a publisher; an author; (13) **-shaw**, to exhibit, show forth.

(1, *a*) **Cor.**[3] Foath an back to town. (*b*) **Cor.**[3] He's a regular liar. You must take all he says foath an back. **w.Cor.** Common (M.A.C.). (*c*) **Cor.**[12]; **Cor.**[3] Can't rely on him—he's so often foath an back. (2) **Abd.** He swore he would bring an action of forthcoming against the whole crew, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 305. (3) **Ags.** (Jam.) (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5) **e.Dur.**[1] (6) **Cum.**[1] (7) **Cum.** Fwok up leätt at neet . . . To git till o' t'furthneets, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 239. (8) **Suf.**[1] Come a month on liking, and if we agree you may stay forth on. (9) **w.Yks.** He'll ne'er mak' nought out—he's no forthput in him, *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xi. 117; **w.Yks.**[2] There's no forth-put in them. (10, *a*) **Sc.** The policy of life, which deals now in making feints, now in thrusting with forthright passes, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxvi; I should have done as I was here bidden and gone forthright to the house, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xx. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] s.v. Voreright. (11) **Cor.**[2] s.v. Vore-right; **Cor.**[3] Now *gen.* called brown bread. (12) **Ayr.** The beucks whilk hae Scotch characters are sae muckle tane tent o', when them that hae nane fa' unsocht for, . . . tho' they be written by the same furthsetter. *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 353 (Jam.). (13) **Fif.** His brither laird owr-loup the wa', And, Alexander-like, furthshaw Example in that strife, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 177.

2. Forward, forwards.

n.Dev. The great wind which drove it back and forth, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 98. **Cor.** And when I put et footh to har, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 3.

Hence **Forthert**, *adv.* forward.

Abd. 'Tweish twa hillocks the poor lambie lies, And ay fell forthert, as it shoope to rise, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 12, ed. 1812.

3. Out of doors, outside; away from home, abroad. Also used *fig.*, and esp. in phr. *to go forth*, to go from home.

Sh.I. For sic a wy ta come furt among Kirsin folk, Burgess *Lowra Bigla* (1896) 17; Furt da rain wis tümin, *ib. Rasmie* (1892) 83. **ne.Sc.** A comely clever lass, an' sae muckle thocht o' baith at hame an' forth, Grant *Keckleton*, 129. **Abd.** Anes she lay an ouk and langer Furth aneath a wreath o' snaw, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 64. **Kcd.** Baith hame an' forth, on water an' land, . . . Tam suffered abridgment aifter that, Grant *Lays* (1884) 122. **Gall.** That is a little forth of my province, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 209. **Cum.**[1] When flax-spinning by the line (or lint) wheel was in use, the young women would assemble in half dozens at their neighbours' houses with their wheels, and spend the evening in spinning and singing till bed time, when frequently their sweethearts would be in attendance to conduct them home. This custom was called 'gangan forth.' **Wm.** The practice of going furth has been done away with . . . by the introduction of village libraries, Ginson *Leg.* (1877) 8; We'd been furth that neet at mi aunt's (B.K.). **Der.**[1] 'She has never been forth,' abroad in the world to get education. *Obs.* **Som.** To go vooath, is to go out, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Dev.** Ai shall up an' geu voäth ta th' town, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 2.

4. Of a clock, watch, &c.; fast, in advance, before time.

w.Cor. The clock is footh (M.A.C.).

5. *prep.* 'Forth' from, outside of.

Sc. Furth the country (A.W.). **Lth.** Furth the cottar's fowre wa's, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 34.

6. *sb.* An exit, way out. **Dor.**[1] Water 'nll have its vuoth, *Gl.*

7. Out of doors, the open air.

Abd. The muckle furth, the open air, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; Aw was jist . . . lockin' my bits o' doories, an' seein' that neen o' the creaturs wasna restin the furth, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl; It wnd be mair heid wark nor cesin' 's han'ies at roch lawbour the furth, *ib. Ane Flk.* (1882) 191.

FORTH, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Dev. Out of temper.

Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436. **n.Dev** Wan day, tachy, hackled, forth, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 81.

FORTHEN, FORTHERLY, see **Forthy**, *conj.*, **Furtherly.**

FORTHINK, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. [fər-, fəþi·ŋk.] To repent, regret; to reconsider.

Sc. That he forthoucht, that he had brocht A dumb wife hame for gear, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 191. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** Thou art the first that does forthink, *Dolly's Gaon* (1855) 25. **Lan.** It made me rayther for-think ever settin' eawt, Waugh *Yeth-Bobs* (1869) ii; Theaw'll happen then forthink for this, When aw get laid i' th' clay, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 21; **Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] A woman addressing her very hard landlord said to him, 'Well, mester, I ony hope as yo may live to förthink them words as yo'n said to me to-day'; **Chs.**[2 3]

Hence **Forthought**, *sb.* repentance, regret. **Chs.**[1 2 3]

[I forthynke, I repent me, *Je me repens*, Palsgr. (1530); To forthynke, *penitere*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). OE. *forþencan*, to despise.]

FORTHY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also Dor. Som. Cor. Also in forms **foathy** Cor.[2]; **foothy** Cor.[1]; **forethy** Cor.[2]; **furthy** Sc. (Jam.); **voathy, vorethy** Cor.[2]; **vorthy** Dor. Som. [fə·rþi, fə·þi.] **1.** Forward, early in production.

Sc. A 'furthy gardin' is one that is 'forward' in its crops (A.W.). **Lth.** A stackyard of straw hives stretched along the back of her furthy garden, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1885) 230.

2. Forward, pert, intrusive, officious.

Dor., Som. *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1084. **Cor.** Then a yungster comed out very forthy, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 55; **Cor.**[1] A fine forthy maid. He's bra' and foothy; **Cor.**[2] She's very foathy; **Cor.**[3]

Hence **Forthiness**, *sb.* boldness, forwardness.

Cor. The forthiness went out o'n for all the world like wind out 'n a pricked bladder, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

3. Frank, cheerful, affable.

Sc. She was aye of a free and furthy nature, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 206, ed. 1894. **Per.** Leal o' heart is she, an' fu' o' furthy glee, Ford *Harp* (1893) 318. **Fif.** In he cam' fu' blythe an' furthy, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 102. **s.Sc.** Margaret was yet a comely dame, what we in Scotland call, furthy. She was a lively, rattling, kindhearted, outspoken person, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 361. **Rnf.** McDonald James the publican, So affable and furthy, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 24. **Ayr.** Rankine had a furthy appearance in his ain house, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 39; And was withal . . . a furthy woman, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xx. **Lnk.** To gie your furthy heart a hecht, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 56. **Rxb.** He was sae furthy, blythe, an' gabby, Ruicknie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 110. **Dmf.** Less furthy dames, Th' example tak', Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 53. **Nhb.**[1] Industrious, well doing, free, kindly spoken. 'A forthy body.'

Hence (1) **Forthily**, *adv.* frankly, freely, without reserve; (2) **Furthiness**, *sb.* frankness, affability.

(1) **Sc.** The lads tauked philosophy then just as forthily as the Hiland lads tauk Greek now, Thom *Donaldsoniad* (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

FORTHY, *conj. Obs.* n.Cy.Cum.Wm. Also in form **forthen**. Therefore.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); Bailey (1721); **N.Cy.**[2] **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX.

[ME. *for-þi*, therefore (*P. Plowman*); OE. *forðȳ* (*John* vii. 22).]

FORTIFEE, *v.* Bnff.[1] [fo·rtifī.] To pet, indulge.

They fortifee that bairn o' theirs.

FORTIG, see **Firtig**.

FORTNIGHTH, *sb.* Dur. Wm. Yks. Also written **fortnurth** Wm. [fo·rt-, fo·rtniþ.] A fortnight.

e.Dur.[1] **Wm.** One bease hes been dry . . . a fortnurth or mair, Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 67. **w.Yks.** Đel bi bak in ə fotniþ (J.W.).

FORTRAVAIL, *v. Obs.* Sc. To exhaust with 'travail,' to fatigue greatly.

Fif. Wi' flings fortravail'd and forfairn, [They] Found to the wastin' o' their strength He would na stick and be a stern, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 129.

[As for-travalit scho was, Douglas *King Hart* (c. 1505), ed. 1874, I. 98.]

FORTUNE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Lin. Lei. Also in forms **fortin** Nhb.[1] Lei.; **fotun** n.Lin.[1] [fo·rtən, -in; fō·tən.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Fortune-maker**, one successful in business; (2) **-teller**, the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum.*

(1) **Ayr.** They couldna be ca'd fortune-makers in their wee clean kept dairy up by, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 45. (2) [Alluding to the children's custom of blowing off the down for purposes of divination (B. & H.).]

2. Inheritance, dowry; possessions, means of obtaining a livelihood.

Nhb.[1] Maw keel's a' afire—maw fortin's a' spoiled, Corvan *Keel Afire* (c. 1865). **Lei.** 'Let her leave it to them as have got no fortin.' A poor woman here advised me on my 21st birthday to 'take up my fortin!' (C.E.)

3. *v.* To chance, happen.

n.Lin.[1] If it fotuns I'm at next Ketton 't Andra' fair, I'll go seä Mary Jaane.

[**3.** It *fortuned* we had entred the place or he come, *Paston Letters* (1461) II. 55.]

FORTY, *num. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Not. Lin. War. Shr. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Forty-foals**, a blue and white potato of good increase; (2) **-foot**, *obs.*, a right which the tenants of certain manors had over the soil of an adjoining manor; (3) **-legs**, the common millepede, *Julus terrestris.*

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**[1] Most likely originally called 'forty-folds.' (2) **n.Lin.**[1] This right seems to have existed on the commons only, not in the open fields. It may have originated in the necessity of digging sods for making banks or division walls. (3) **Ir.** If the baste owned as many feet as a forty-legs, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 136. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1], **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1]

2. Phr. *forty sa' one like Obitch's* or *Roden* or *Rowson cowt*, see below.

Shr.[1] A common expression applied to persons of a certain age who affect youthful manners.

FOR-WAKIT, *pp. Obs.* Sc. Worn out with watching.

Sc. (Jam.) **Fif.** To yesk his saul awa' in glore Upo' the deathbed o' the floor, For-wakit and for-drunken, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 163.

FORWARDEN, *v.* Yks. [fō·dən, fo·rədən.] To accelerate, hasten.

w.Yks. If we tak' a tram it weant for'd'n us aboon five minutes (S.K.C.); If tāl wes tpots up, itl forədən əz ə bit (J.W.).

FORWARD(S, *adv.*, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [fo·rəd(s, fo·rət, w.Cy. vo·rəd.]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Farrard**, (2) **Firret**, (3) **Forads**, (4) **Forat**, (5) **Fordward**, (6) **Fordwarts**, (7) **Foret**, (8) **Foreward**, (9) **Forrad**, (10) **Forrard**, (11) **Forrards**, (12) **Forrart**, (13) **Forrat**, (14) **Forrered**, (15) **Forret**, (16) **Forrid**, (17) **Forrit(s**, (18) **Forrord**, (19) **Forrud**, (20) **Forrut**, (21) **Furrit**, (22) **Varrud**, (23) **Vaurrard**, (24) **Vorad**, (25) **Vorrad**, (26) **Vorred**, (27) **Vorrud**, (28) **Vorurd**, (29) **Vurhed**. [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Ess**[1] (2) **Sc.** (3) **w.Yks.** Ah naw shooze a varry forads chuck, Tom Treddlehoyle *Barnsla Ann.* (1852) 35. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** He sends ane back and anither forat, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 80. (5) **Lnk.** (6) **Fif.** Fordwarts they rush't and ran, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 58. (7) **Ayr.** The mistress was carrying foret the crack, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 128. **Edb.** Mov'd slawly foret, *Tint Quey* (1796) 22. (8) **Dev.** (9) **Cai.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Yks.** Fooalks nivver looks back noo, its allays forrad, forrad, forrad, Macquoid *D. Barugh* (1877) *Prol.* 4. **n.Yks.** Ah didn't like te be ower forrad wiv him, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 59. **w.Yks.**[1] Thou brings forrad a vara strang caas, ii. 327. **Lan.** Aw get no forrader, not a yard, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) ii. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). (10) **N.I.**[1] **w.Yks.** A little child looks forrard to th' time when he's to have a new toy, Hartley *Budget* (1867) 1. **Chs.**[1] **s.Not.** You've pulled your 'at too forrard, Prior *Renie* (1895) 49. **s.Hmp.** Anxious for to get forrard i' the world, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxi. (11) **w.Yks.** Ye're so keen o' making brass, and getting forrards, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) v. **I.Ma.** Backards and forrards the best of the night, Brown *Witch* (1889) 8; (S M.) **Sur.** One man told me to go . . . straight-forrards, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 219; **Sur.**[1] (12) **Shr.**, **Mtg.** (M.H.C.) (13) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**[1] He winna dee muckle t'forrat the wark. **Abd.** He hed come forrat o' the non-intrusion, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **nw.Abd.** Ryaak forrat noo yer firey guiles, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 39. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** I set forrat o' Midsummer day, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 309; *Gl.* (1851). **n.Yks.**[2], **n.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] (14) [Amer. There didn't seem no ways to stop their bringin' on me forrered, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 135.] (15) **Ked.** Davit, pechin', rose, An' stoitet forret, Grant *Lays* (1884) 21. **Ayr.** They brocht forret the nasty creature, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 23. **Lnk.** The gran' procession . . . cam' forret, Watt *Poems* (1827) 91. **Cum.**[a] I'll tell yé what dūd gā forret a'tween me, 8. **Wm.** A gat a bit forret, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2. **Lan.** (16) **Ir.** He steps forrid, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) 43. **I.Ma.** I fell right forrid. Brown *Yarns* (1881) 27, ed. 1889. (17) **Sc.** Put his best foot forrit, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xii. **n.Sc.** Pitched head forrit into the yelpin' waves, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 114. **Abd.** Forrit it flees, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 47. **Frf.** I canna keep sober if I hinna a drink to look forrit to, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. **Rnf.** I'll gang forrit, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 21. **Ayr.** Ambition . . . pointed forrit to better things, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 43. **Lnk.** Forrit flocked the motley thrang, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 22. **Lth.** Forrit . . . creeps a wee lamb, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 63. **Slk.** You can wile him forrits by fits and starts, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 284. **Dmf.** Frae that time forrit, Reid *Poems* (1894) 79. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** Aw'll gan forrit te the pam-tree, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 8; **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** Yer varra lile forriter noo than tha war, Wilson *Old Man*, 98. (18) **War.**[3] Forrord away and over the hill, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 11, 1897). (19) **Yks.** So aw'l e'en travel forrud thru life, Ingledew *Ballads* (1860) 316. **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Glo.**, **Oxf.**[1], **Dev.**[3], **nw.Dev.**[1] (20) **Lan.** Whol aw get forrut wi' me teyl, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 27. (21) **Ayr.** Bring them furret to the press, Smith *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 116; Slippin' cannily furrit, Service *Notandums* (1890) 19. (22) **Brks.**[1] (23) **Dev.** 'E taks off es ole 'at and goes vaurrard and meets um, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) viii. (24) **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (25) **e.Dev.** Th' straightvorrad leuv th ţhee, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. **nw.Dev.**[1] 'You bain't very vorrad way yur work, I zim.' 'I couldn git no vorrader, try ivver zo.' (26) **I.W.**[1] (27) **Glo.** Thaay was vorruder nur urn, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiii. **Brks.**[1] Us works hard, but dwoant zim to get no vorrudder wi' this yer job. (28) **Glo.** (S.S.B.) (29) **Dev.** Val Rite vurhed vrum the koppur bal, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 193.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *adv.* In phr. (1) *forward and ayond*, ahead; (2) — *and back*, (3) *back and forward*, backwards and forwards; (4) *to get forward in the knees*, to become weak and bent with age, &c.; (5) *to go forward*, to partake of the Sacrament; (6) *to step forward*, to step up, walk quickly.

(1) **Slk.** This world and the neist, and that's a lang, lang forrit and ayond, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 300, ed. 1866. (2) **nw.Dev.**[1] Always used instead of 'Backwards and forwards,' either in this form or as 'Forrud an' back' or 'Voar an' back.' (3) **Sc.** Johnnie . . . was aye gaun back an' firret, *Scotch Haggis*, 78. **e.Sc.** They began to talk frequently of their long hours, and of their 'sair walk back and forrit,' Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 141. **Fif.** He gangs back an' forrit ilka day, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 120. **Ayr.** I back and forrit gaed wi' glee, White *Jottings* (1879) 220. **Lth.** I've cam' back an' forrit this sax year an' mair, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 108. **Lan.** Then back and forret o' owr t'land, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. (4) **Nhb.**[1] Getten sair forrit i' the

knees. (5) Per. A' see it wudna be fit for the like o' me tae gae forrit, but a' had set ma hert on't, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 169. (6) s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.)

2. *adv.* and *adj.* Early, in good time; advanced in season. w.Yks. J.W.) n.Lan.[1] Forrat taties. Chs.[1] 'A forrard spring' is an early spring. 'Forrard taters' are early potatoes. Nhp. Late or forward spring, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 18. Shr.[1] John Griffi's 'as got a capital crop o' forrat 'tatoes. Hrf.[2] Your taters be too forrat. Oxf.[1] I'll come forrud. Forrud taters. Brks.[1] 'Varrud taayters' are potatoes arrived at maturity early in the season. Bdf. I must be forrard [I must rise early]. The doctor was very forrard to-day. I went to bed forrard, I felt so ill (J.W.B.). [Amer. I've got some forrard peaches, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 371.]

Hence (1) **Foratish**, *adv.* forward, advanced in season; (2) **Forrat-part**, *sb.* the beginning of a week, month, or year. (1) Shr.[2] The inins and garrats looken foratish. (2) Shr.[1]

3. Fast, in advance of the correct time.

Abd. The watch . . . kent little o' time, As she either was forward or backward an hour, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 44. N.I.[1] She's twenty-minutes forrard. n.Cy. (J.W.)

4. Eager, ready, zealous; energetic.

Abd. This hour ye mayna see his face, Tho' ye sud tramp it forward to the place, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 72. Frf. She had attendants very 'forward' to help her, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 40. Fif. The King . . . protested . . . that he should be forward for the Kirk and the liberty of the Gospell, Scot *Apology* (1642) 119, ed. 1846. Lnk. He will be as fordward and more cordiall for ane vnion with poperie, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 31, ed. 1828. w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

Hence **Forwardness**, *sb.* eagerness, energy, zeal.

Gall. This forwardness should be minded to him for good, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 30. w.Yks. He'd no for'ardness about him; he were a lack-watter dyke (C.C.R.).

5. Wilful, headstrong.

n.Cy. (J.W.) Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436. n.Dev. Mayhap zum foreward, fustling youth Chuse vor tha fob, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 134.

6. Present, on the spot, arrived.

Per. 'Is the baker for'a'd wi' the rolls yet?' 'No; he's no for'a'd yet' (G.W.). Ayr. Tho' maybe ye didna expect I wad be Forrit wi' ithers at this your suree, Laing *Poems* (1894) 11; Judging by the number o' veehicles at the inn, there'll be a hantle o' them foret, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891 I. 95. Bwk. They watch the Manse folk comin' along, An' wait till they're nearly forrit, Calder *Poems* (1897) 126.

7. Indoors, esp. in phr. *to come* or *walk forward*.

w.Yks. Cum forrad, lad, an sit tha dahn, Preston *Poems* (1864) 5; It is a Hallamshire peculiarity to invite a visitor into a house by the phr. 'come forward,' *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). n.Lin.[1] A visitor is requested to 'walk for'ard' when coming in-doors is meant. s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.)

8. Intoxicated, overcome with drink, *gen.* in phr. *to get forward*.

Dmf. He's gettin' forrat (Jam.). n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Lan. Oi couldna bur think he wur a bit forrud, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 88. ne.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] Glo. It's good tack—summat as a man can git nicely forurd on (S.S.B.); 'Twer querish tack, sommat like beer an reuhub weind an' bacca-juice a-mixed, but I knowed we could git forrud on't, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii. Sur. Copious draughts of weak cider, . . . a beverage on which he had found it impossible to get 'forrader,' as he expressed it, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vii. Sus. (J.W.B.)

Hence **Forradish**, *adj.* advanced towards intoxication, 'fresh.'

Nhp.[1] He's getting a little forradish. War.[3]

9. *v.* To bring forward; to promote.

n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Wor.[1] This 'ere drap o' raay'n 'ull forrat the haay. se.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Sich weather as this ul forat the quern. Hrf.[2] This rayn will forrat the hai a good bit.

FORWARDSOME, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. [For forms see **Forward(s.**] Of a forward disposition, pert, forward, pushing; impudent.

Sc. There's over much traiking in and out of my kitchen since a forretsome old woman and a glaiket young one took possession of it, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 115; He never could pit up wi' her forretsome ways, *ib. Indian Uncle* (1896) 306. Ayr. That was aye called my pin—naebody that kent it wad hae been sae forritsome and impudent as to have made use o' that piece o' wood for their hats, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxviii. Lnk. If auld Scott hears ye're sae forritsome, I wadna wonder if he doesna keep back some o' your wages, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii. Lth. If ye hae a chance o' speakin' to him without bein' ill bred or forritsome, ask him, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 74. Rxb. 'A forretsome lass,' one who does not wait on the formality of courtship, but advances half-way (Jam.). Gall. Not uncomely, though, like all these shore lassies, a little forritsome, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxvi; I'm not a bright man nor a forritsome man, but I'm no exactly a fool, *ib. Raiders* (1894) xxii. Nhb.[1]

FORWARE, *v.* Som. Written foreware (Hall.); and in form verware. To indemnify. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (Hall.)

FORWEARY'T, *pp.* *Obs.* Fif. Thoroughly weary.

Hawky now, weel sair'd wi' food, Within the byre forwearyt stood, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 112.

FORWEEND, *ppl. adj.* Dor. Som. Dev. Also written forewean'd Dor.; forweened Dev.; and in form vorewained n.Dev. [fəwī·nd, -wē·nd.] Spoilt in nursing, pampered, difficult to manage, wanton, wayward.

Dor. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Well known at Worle (W.F.R.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 157; Applied to children, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354; *w.Times* (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2. n.Dev. I niver zeed 'e zo vore-wained, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 6.

[(That) walwed in her willis, fforweyned in here youthe, *Rich. Redeles* (1399) I. 27; De unwise man & forwened child habbeð boðe on lage, *Hom. Trin. MS.* (c. 1250), ed. Morris, 41. Cp. G. *verwöhnen*, to spoil, to pamper.]

FORWODEN, *pp.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form forewarden n.Cy.; foreworden N.Cy.[2] [fərwo·dən.] In a state of dirt, desolation, and waste, *gen.* caused by vermin, 'over-run.' See **Fore**, **1.** (138).

n.Cy. Forewarden with lice, or dirt, Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); N Cy.[2] n.Yks. 'I'se fair forwodden wi' mice,' formerly used at Goathland by old people (F.K.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'They're lost an forwoden i' muck,' they are dirty and disorderly in the extreme. ne.Yks.[1] Oor apple cham'er is fair forwoden wi' rattens and meyce. [He is fore-worden with lice (K.).]

[The same word as OE. *forworden*, undone, perished, *pp.* of *forweorþan*, to perish (*Mark* iv. 38); cp. MHG. *verwerden* (pp. *verworden*), to perish (Lexer).]

FORYAWD, *ppl. adj.* *Obsol.* Lth. (Jam.) Worn out with fatigue.

FORYOUDENT, *adj.* Ags. (Jam.) Tired, out of breath.

FOSEY, FOSPEL, FOSS, see **Fozy, Fossple, Force**, *sb.*[1]

FOSSA, *sb.* Sc. [fo·sə.] Grass on stubble fields.

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Ags. (Jam.)

FOSSACK, *sb.* Stf. Nhp. War. Also written fossick War.; fossuck Nhp.[1] [fo·sək.] A troublesome, good-for-nothing person. Cf. **fussock**, *sb.*[1] 3.

s.Stf. He's a reg'lar idle ode fossack, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Nhp.[1]

Hence **Fossicking**, *adj.* troublesome. War. Holloway.

FOSS(E, *sb.* Nrf. Hrt. Som. Also in form voss. [fos.]

1. A trench, a bank with a ditch.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 33. Hrt. Cover the turneps and foss with earth, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii.

2. A side furrow. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cf. **foth.**

FOSSEN, *adj.* Som. In *comb.* **Fossen eels**, see below.

Eels having passed the first two or three years of their lives in rivers or streams make their way to the sea with the first flood tide in October. They are then called fossen eels, *Luskett's Sayings and Doings* (c. 1820) 18, ed. 1888.

FOSSET, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) Also in form fossetin. [fo·sət.] A mat of rushes laid on a horse to prevent its skin from being chafed by the currack.

FOSS-FOOT, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The impression of a horse's foot.

FOSSICK, *v.* Cor.[3] [fo·sik.] To obtain by asking, 'ferret out.'

I'll fossick the truth out of him with questions.

FOSSIT, see **Faucet.**

FOSSLE, *v.* Glo.[2] [fo·sl.] To entangle; to confuse business; to fuss.

FOSSPLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Also written fospel Cum.[1] [fo·spl.] The impression of a foot (esp. of a horse's hoof) upon soft ground; also in *comp.* **Fospel-whol** (-hole).

n.Cy. (I.L.) (1783). Cum. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1]

FOSSY, *adv.* Yks. [fo·si, fə·si.] A term used by boys in games: first, first in order. Cf. **first**, *sb.*

n.Yks. Ah'll gan fossy (I.W.).

FOST, FOSTAL, see **First, Forstal(l.**

FOSTER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. [fo·stər.] 1. *sb.* An adopted child.

Cai.[1] A child brought up by one not nearly related, or not responsible by law for its upbringing.

2. Progeny. Sc. *Sibb. Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

3. *Comp.* **Foster-feathers**, 'borrowed plumes.'

Lan. I thowt teawd bin jaunting it like hey-go-mad weh thoose Foster Feathers o' thine, *Reader*, 6.

4. *v.* To suckle.

Sh.I. Hit's only a ting o' a gimmer, and shü'll no foster twa lambs 'ithoot suntin' aff o' da haand, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898).

FOSTER, see **Feaster.**

FOSTER-CORN, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. A due paid on account of the forester.

Gowbarrow Park was formerly part of a forest. . . The chief testimony that remains is the payment of foster corn, or forester's oats, each tenement paying 40 quarts, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 435.

FOSTERER, *sb.* Irel. A foster-brother; a foster-child.

Ir. He has an eye on the farm this long time for a fosterer of his own, Croker *Leg.* (1828) II. 238. s.Ir. The foster-father or mother is properly the 'fosterer,' but in popular language I have heard the word applied to a foster-child; that is he was a fosterer of one or both of his foster-parents (P.W.J.).

FOSTERN, see **Fasten's.**

FOSY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Dev.[1] Also written **fozy.** A tit-bit, a choice delicacy.

I'll eat fire if you arn't had one fosy or other, and now you be a-quat you have no stomach make-wise, 13.

FOSY, FOT, see **Fozy, Fet**, *v.*

FOTCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in forms **fatch-** Abd.; **foutch** n.Sc. 1. *v.* To shift or change horses in a plough.

Fif., Lth. It is said that farmers begin to fotch when the day is so far lengthened that the plough is twice yoked in one day.

2. *Comp.* **Fotch-plough**, (1) a plough that is employed in two yokings a day. Lth.; (2) a plough used for killing weeds. Lth.; (3) a plough in which horses and oxen are yoked together. Abd.

3. To exchange.

n.Sc. I'll foutch with you.

4. *sb.* An exchange of one thing for another. n.Sc.

FOTCHED, FOTER, see **Fetch**, *v.*, **Falter**, *v.*[2]

FOTH, *sb.* Som. Also written **fauth**; and in forms **vawth** e.Som.; **voth.** [voəþ, vuəþ.] 1. A number of furrows ploughed up round a field with which lime or other manure is mixed to be spread over the land.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Take in a voth zix or eight vores wide.

2. The end of the furrow where the plough runs out, and the 'sull' is turned along the heading.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Wuy-s-n pluw dhu vee·ul tuudh·ur wai? dhee-s u-guut· noa·urt bud voa·uths-n vaur·eedz dhik faa·rsheen [Why dost not plough the field the other way? thou hast nothing but voths and voreheads that fashion].

3. A fragment. (Hall.)

[1. For **furrowth*, a der. of *furrow.*]

FOTHER, see **Fodder**, *sb.*[1 2], *v.*[1 2],

FOTHERAM, FOTHERUM, see **Fodderum.**

FOTHERLY, see **Furtherly.**

FOTHERSOME, FOTR, see **Furthersome, Falter**, *v.*[2]

FOTS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Lakel. Cum. [fots.] Stockings without feet; woollen substitutes for shoes.

Slk. (Jam.) Lakel.[1] Woollen substitutes for children's shoes; Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] Upper stockings devoid of feet made long enough to cover half the thigh. Much worn by elderly men when on horseback about and before 1800 (s.v. Beütt stockins).

FOTTIE, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) 1. One whose stockings, trousers, boots, &c., are too wide. Rxb. 2. A plump, short-legged person or animal. Slk. 3. A female wool-gatherer, one who went from place to place wool-gathering. *ib.*

FOTTIT-THIEF, *sb.* Dmf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A thief of the lowest description.

FOU, see **Foul, Fow, Full**, *adj.*, **How.**

FOUAT, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A cake baked with butter and currants.

[Cp. Fr. *fouace*, a thick cake hastily baked on a hot hearth by hot embers laid on it, and burning coals over them, a round bun (Cotgr.).]

FOUBRICE, *sb.* Rut. The wood of the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea.*

In common use. Much employed as 'binders' in hedging and in packing G.C.).

FOUCH(E, FOUCHEN, -T(EN, see **Fooch, Fight**, *v.*

FOUD, *sb.*[1] Sh. & Or.I. Also written **foude, fowd.** Formerly the President of the Supreme Court; a magistrate or bailiff of a district.

Sh.I. The foude of a district had only the power of deciding in small matters, his office being intended for the preservation of good neighbourhood. . . Cases of importance were, at stated periods, tried by the Grand Foude. . . The colonists of Shetland never acknowledged any legal civil authority but that with which the Grand Foude or Luwman was arrayed, who was the King of Norway's representative, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 39, ed. 1891; The principal proprietor as well as the Fowd, Scott *Pirate* (1821) viii. S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. The President or principal person in the Lawting was named the Great Foud or Lagman, and subordinate to him were several little fouds, or under sheriffs or bailiffs, Barry *Hist. Or.I.* (1805) 217 (Jam.).

Hence **Foudrie**, *sb.* (1) the office of Chief Governor of the Orkney and Shetland Isles; (2) the different subdivisions grouped and presided over by the 'Grand Foud.'

(1) S. & Ork.[1] (2) Sh.I. Shetland being by nature constituted a province distinct from the other divisions of territory belonging to the Earldom of Orkney, had a separate governor appointed by the King of Denmark, as judge of all civil affairs, the county at the same time acquiring the name of a Fowdrie. The Fowdrie of Shetland was divided into five, and subsequently into a still greater number, of districts, to each of which was allotted an inferior foude or magistrate, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 39, ed. 1891. S. & Ork.[1]

[Icel. *fógeti*, a bailiff; the Bailiff of Reykjavik is so called (Vigfusson); Dan. *foged*; cp. G. *Vogt*, MLat. *vocatus*; see Kluge's *Etym. Dict.*]

FOUD, *sb.*[2] Bnff.[1] 1. The thatch and 'divots' of a house after being removed from the roof. 2. Foggage, long coarse grass not eaten down in summer.

FOUD, see **Fold**, *sb.*[1]

FOUDAL, *adj.* Or.I. Procrastinating. (S.A.S.); S.&Ork.[1]

FOUDERSOME, see **Fuddersome.**

FOUET, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **fooit, fouat** Sc.; **fuet** Nhb.[1]; **fu·it** Rxb. [fū·ət.] The house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum. Gen.* in *pl.* See **Foose.**

Sc. A dainty crop of fouats in the Grass-market, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ii; *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxvi. 136. Bnff. Leaves, brnised, applied to burns, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 291. Lnk. Thick an' strang the fouet grew A' roun' the divot-happit riggin', Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 89. Rxb. *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. Nhb.[1]

FOUGE, FOUGHFEN, see **Fudge**, *v.*, **Fight**, *v.*

FOUGHTEN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Wm. Also in forms **focht** Sc.; **fowtan** Wm. [fou·tən, Sc. fo·χt(ən.] 1. Troubled, harassed; tired, wearied, exhausted. See **Fight**, *v.*

Sc. Whan Herod had hear't thae things, he was foughten, an' a' Jerusalem wi' him, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) ii. 3. Kcd. O, wis ever honest o'man Foughten sae wi' man, Grant *Lays* (1884) 34. Ayr. Are we sae foughten an' harass'd For gear to gang that gate at last? Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 173. Kcb. Though wrocht an' focht a' day Wi' mendin duds an' washin, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 143. Wm. The wayfaring stranger sea foughten an weary, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7; Ahs fowtan ta deeth wi them barns (B.K.).

2. With *out, up*: brought up, reared.

Wm. They've gittan o' ther barns fowtan up (B.K.); Es seean es ivver t'barns wes gittan fowtan oot a bit, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 30.

FOUGHTY, *adj.* Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Also in forms **fochty, foohty** Wm.; **footy** n.Yks.[1] Lin.; **fouty** w.Yks. nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **futy** n.Yks.[1] [fou·ti, fū·ti.]

Damp, musty, mouldy; having a bad smell; of meat, &c.: tainted.

Wm. (E.C.H.), **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Meat or broth which have lost their freshness, without being absolutely tainted; or a pudding made of old suet is fonty, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2] Often applied to grain which has undergone a process of fermentation, or in which the spores of a fungus, such as *Penicillium*, have been developed. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** Brookes *Tracts Gl.* **n.Lin.** It duz taaste foughty (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Applied to meat, bread, flour, &c. 'It smelt rather fouty for want of air.' **s.Lin.** Seldom heard now. 'The meät's gon' fouty' (T.H.R.).

[OE. **fúhtig*, der. fr. *fúht*, damp; cp. Da. *fugtig*, Sw. *fuktig*.]

FOUGOURD, see **Foo-gaud.**

FOUK, *v.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] To unearth by digging. (E.W.P.)

FOUL, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **foule** Stf.; **fowl** Sc. Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1]; and in forms **faa** Lan.; **faal** Yks. w.Yks.[3] e.Lan.[1]; **fahl** w.Yks.; **fai** s.Chs.[1]; **faoo** Lan.; **farl** w.Yks.[5]; **fawl** Yks.; **feau** e.Lan.[1]; **feaw** Lan.[1]; **feawl** Lan.; **figh** Chs.[1]; **foo-** Sc.; **fool** n.Lin.[1]; **fou** Sc. Chs.[3] Stf.[1] nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Lei.[1] s.Hmp.; **fow** Sc. Lan. Chs.[12a] s.Chs.[1] Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] Not.; **fower** Not.; **fu** Sc.; **ful-** Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks.[4] Lin.[1]; **full** Dev. (Hall.); **voul** I.W.[1]; **vowel** Dor.[1] [Sc. n.Cy. **fūl**, w.Yks. **fāl**, Lan. **fē(l**, Chs. **fai**; **fau(l**, **fou(l**, s.Cy. **feul**, w.Cy. **veul**.] **1.** *adj.* Of the weather: dark, cloudy, inclement; rainy.

Abd. She was not sae skeegh . . . but says, I'm wae, ye've got so foul a day, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 39, ed. 1812. **Peb.** Glowerin' round the litt to see Gif fair or fowl the morn wad be, Nicol *Poems* (1805) II. 84 (Jam.). **Lan.** Theau'rt like feaw weather—comes when theau'rt noane wanted, Brierley *Cotters*, iv. **Dev.** (Hall.)

2. Dirty.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] The roods are fou'. **War.**[3] **Oxf.** The foul clothes basket [the basket containing the dirty linen for the weekly wash] (A.L.M.).

Hence (1) **Foosum** or **Fulsome**, *adj.* dirty; (2) **Foosumness**, *sb.* dirtiness.

(1) **Cai.**[1] **Lin.**[1] The dicky birds crept over the fulsome fellow. (2) **Cai.**[1]

3. Of land: choked up, covered with weeds; of grass: weedy, rank.

sw.Lin.[1] I reckon that land's very foul. **Nrf.** I dug up the foul grass round the gooseberry bushes, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 288. **Hrf.** A greater distance must be left for the free circulation of the air, the want of which would be apt to render the crops foul, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 286. **Mid.** The arable land rendered foul and exhausted by a too constant repetition of corn crops, Middleton *View Agric.* (1798) 81.

Hence **Foulness**, *sb.* weediness, a large quantity of weeds.

Hrf. Some of the most intelligent men of this county admit and lament the foulness of their corn lands, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 278.

4. Of coal: inferior, impure.

Nhb.[1] As coal that is mixed with slaty materials, or is soft and sooty and not fit for use. **Nhb., Dur.** *Borings* (1881) II. 4.

Hence **Foul-coal**, *sb.* inferior coal, soft coal unfit for sale.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

5. Of a mine: explosive, in an inflammable state from the presence of large quantities of fire-damp.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence **Foulness**, *sb.* explosive mine gas. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

6. Of persons and things: ugly.

Yks. It isn't grand, man. It's right faal! Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890 xiii. **w.Yks.** If she ben't one o' th' handsomest, she's noan faäl and very good-natured, Brontë *Jane Eyre* (1847) xxxviii; He's as faal as the Dule, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[3] Eh! what bonnie lasses! Au wonder wheer all t'faal wives come thro'; **w.Yks.**[5] Maad a bonny farl lump a' one side o' me hēad, *Introd.* 19. **Lan.** Another crack like that theer, and thou'll be as faa [ugly] as thy own wife willn't know thee, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 30; Had thah bin th' fowest o' Lankisheer, aw'd a-thowt thi mammy'd ha' speered fur thi afore this, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876 ii; **Lan.**[1], **e Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] He's makin fow faces at me; **Chs.**[2]; **Chs.**[3] Fawn peckles once made a vow They ne'er would come on face that was fou. **s.Chs.** What a fow horse! (E.F.); **s.Chs.**[1] Oo d bey ŭ gûd-lóokin tit iv óo áad-)nŭ sich ŭ fuw yed [Hoo'd bey a good-lookin' tit if hoo hadna sich a fow yed]. **Der.** As fow as a toad (H.R.); **Der.**[1] Faaw'; *old* probably faay'; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** It looks very fow (J.H.B.); L.C.M.; (J.P.K.); **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Surs, shay's a fou' wench. **War.**[3] **w.Wor.**[1] 'How do you think Mrs. Jones looks in her new bonnet, Patty?' 'Ugh! 'Er's mighty foul sure-lie, 'er wants summat ta smarten 'er up a bit, 'er do.' **Shr.**[1] An old man . . . was met by a bevy of nice-looking girls: . . . he said as if to himself, 'Well, w'ich way bin all the foul ones gwun this evenin', I wonder.'

7. Angry, ill-tempered; abusive, unfriendly; esp. in phr. *to look foul*, to scowl, look 'black.'

w.Yks. I'st ha lewked fahl at cowd mutton twice together a month before, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 6; Then shoo lukt at me as faal as could be, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 44; Foul words break no bones, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). **Lan.** Aw think uz tha didn't meon to co mi feaw names aither o', Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 16. **Chs.** Thah'rt as fow as a vixen wi a sore yed, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 8; **Chs.**[1] Fow names. Fow i' her temper; **Chs.**[3] She used foul or fow names. **s.Chs.**[1] Dĭ)n-ŭ lóok sŭ faay; dhú t faay ŭnŭf baayt mai-kin dhisel- aan-i faay-ŭr [Dunna look sŏ faï; tha't faï enough haït makin thysel anny faïer]. **s.Not.** Behave yourself, and don't, for goodness, pull them there fower faces, Prior *Renie* (1895) 10. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** At fo'st off he was real foul aboot it, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 69; **n.Lin.**[1] He's a straange foul chap when onybody duz n't suit him. He was that foul aboot gravil leädin 'at I went my waays an' left him.

8. Disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive; unfortunate.

w.Yks. Another lot shaated 'Hoo!' an' made all sooarts o' faal dins, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1877) 25; They were ill enough for ony fahl manners, Brontë *Wuthering Heights* (1847) ix. **Lan.** Whoy, yo had e'en faoo luck on't, Byrom *Misc. Poems* (1773) I. 97, ed. 1814; Dick thowt it mud be another o' th' feawl things 'at he'd sprawled ower th' top on, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 16; An' hoo's fleyed as teyn set him some feaw job, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 155. **Chs.** Not pleasant to the taste (F.R.C.). **Stf.**[1] Calton, Caldon, Waterfall, and Grin, Are the four fou'est places I ever was in, 25. **s.Not.** What fow things beetles is! Ah've hed a fow visitor to-day (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] It were a very foul crash of thunder came at last. It's a foul job, this flitting job. **Mtg.** I've had a right foul weight to carry (M.A.R.).

Hence **Foulsome** or **Fooisome**, *adj.* nauseous, loathsome, disgusting, offensive.

Sh.I. Cocoa! a lock o' greasy fooisome trash, *Sh. News* (Oct. 23, 1897). **Abd.** Your rough-spun ware Sounds but right doust and fowsome to my ear, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 8, ed. 1812; You're kirk is aye the chimlee lug, Wi' fulsome jest an' laughter, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 64. **Kcd.** Frae his shouthers in a rape His fu'some mantle hang, Grant *Lays* (1884) 274. **Fif.** Have at the fousome Kirk, and batter Her lustfu' banes untill they clatter, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 29. **Rnf.** Bout K. . . . nor Q. . . . I wadna sing, 'Twad be but foulsome clatter, Clark *Orig. Poet.* (1836) 21. **Ayr.** Wi' mony a fulsome, sinfu' lie, Burns *Ded. to G. Hamilton*, l. 8. **Lnk.** Cease your hoasting, Else gie ower your fulsome din, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 59, ed. 1897. **Rxb.** Luxury by them sets never health adrift. Nor fall their victims to a fulsome rift, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 40 (Jam.). **n Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

9. Difficult, dangerous.

Lan. A great bruck, wi a feaw narrow, saplin' brig o'er it, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 21. **Not.** It's a very fow place, I wouldn't try to cross it (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** The house is such a fow un to get to. It's a fow path to find an' fow to foller. A fow gate to open (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] It's a foul place to cross in the dark.

10. Awkward, clumsy. Used of persons and things.

w.Yks. Till he's as fawl an' clumsy as a hippipotamus, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xvii. **s.Not.** Yer've put a fow shaft to this scythe (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] They mend boots so foul. I hate to see them so foul. **w.Cor.** A great foul fellow, is a large and awkward man, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301.

11. *Comp.* (1) **Foul-beard**, a blacksmith's mop for his trough; (2) **-fish**, fish in the spawning state; fish which have not for the current year made their way to the sea; (3) **-ground**, the bottom of the sea, where it is covered with rocks, stones, and sea-weed; (4) **-life**, a difficult, tedious job or task; (5) **-rush**, the dogwood or spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*; (6) **-water**, an ingredient in one of the rites performed on Hallowe'en.

(1) **Dmf.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** *ib.* (3) **N.I.**[1] (4) **Lan.** It's a feaw life

for t'mak a silk purse cawt ov a foo's ear, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796 52, ed. 1801. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] To have a fow life to do anything, is to have a great difficulty in doing it; **Chs.**[3] 'I've a fow life to walk at all,' said a rheumatic man. **Der.**[2] I've a fow life to make ends meet. **nw.Der.**[1] (5) **Bck.** (B. & H.) (6) **Ayr.** Take three dishes; put clean water in one, foul water in another, leave the third empty; blindfold a person, and lead him to the hearth where the dishes are ranged; he (or she) dips the left hand: if by chance in the clean water, the future husband or wife will come to the bar of matrimony, a maid: if in the foul, a widow: if in the empty dish, it foretells, with equal certainty, no marriage at all. It is repeated three times; and every time the arrangement of the dishes is altered, BURNS *Hallowe'en* 1785) 47, *note*. **Lnk.** The last Hallowe'en at my uncle's The foul-water thrice I did tak', NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870 76.

12. Phr. (1) *the foul ane*, (2) *the foul thief*, the devil.

(1) **Edb.** Our Deacon wadna ca' a chair The foul ane durst him na-say, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 169, ed. 1785. (2) **Sc.** People of God! said the foul thief, they are my people, *Sc. Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 117. **Sh.I.** What wye is cairds—made o' paper an' ink—luikid apon as belangin' ta da foul tief? *Sh. News* (Mar. 19, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** We should not take the foul thief's name in our mouth, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 133, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** Seek the foul thief onie place, BURNS *Hallowe'en* (1785) st. 14. **Lnk.** The auld 'foul thief' wad seek relief In his maist darksome den frae Betty, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 43, ed. 1897.

13. *adv.* In *comp.* (1) **Foul convenient**, inconvenient; (2) **-faced**, ugly, plain; (3) **-farren**, having a bad appearance; (4) **-fed**, improperly dieted, in bad condition; (5) **-fingered**, thievish; (6) **-looking**, see **-faced**; (7) **-spoken**, scurrilous; (8) **-tempered**, ill-tempered.

(1) **s.Not.** It's very fow-convenient livin' so fur frum a station (J.P.K.). (2) **s.Not.** A common form of insult among women and children. 'Ah won't ev noat to do wi' yer, yer fow-faced thing!' (J.P.K.) (3) **Sc.** 'You have not been longsome and foul farren both.' Spoken to them that have done a thing in great haste, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 393. (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.**[5] Is shoo nice ur farl looking? 20. **Lan.** By th' mon, it's noan sich a feaw-loo'in' cote for a chap like Ben, WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) 16. **s.Not.** That's not a fow-looking clock (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] It's as foul-lookin' a plaace as iver I seed. (7) **Stf.**[1], **Shr.**[2] (8) **s.Chs.**[1]

14. *sb.* Bad weather, a storm. *Gen.* in phr. *come foul, come fair, foul and fair, foul or fair*, whatever happens, in good- or ill-fortune.

Sh.I. My day is dune, what need I care? I'm haed him foul, I'm haed him fair, NICOLSON *Da Last Noost* (1896 st. 1. **Per.** This night, come fair, come foul, Your clamp shall clatter on the bowl, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 188. **Fif.** Come back again, be't foul or fair, Gainst gloamin', DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 144. **Ayr.** Thro' fair, thro' foul they urge the race, BURNS *To J. Smith* (1785) st. 18. **Lnk.** We maun get thro', come foul, come fair, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 22. **Lth.** Thro' foul and fair, mid-day or mirk, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 98.

15. Phr. (1) *foul a ane, bit, drap*, &c., devil a one, bit, drop, &c.; (2) *— befa'*, (3) *— fa'*, the devil take; (4) *— may care*, the devil may care; (5) *— skelp ye*, (6) *— take ye*, the devil take you.

(1) **Sc.** Foul a bit, not a whit. Foul a styme, not a gleam (JAM.). **Rnf.** O' a' the Nine the foul a ane Inspires like thee, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 24; Foul a plack I'll e'er be worth If it can help it, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 114. **Lnk.** Foul a bit Carnie's great don . . . Maun knuckle yet, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 10. **e.Lth.** They're aye fangin the well—giein votes here, an' votes there—but foul a drap o' watter e'er comes oot o't, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 80. (2) **Lth.** O foul befa' the sillie clown Wha may get her, an' disna daunt her, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 83. (3) **Sc.** How she was sarked, foul fa' them that speers, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 12. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** But foul fa' me, an' what is mair, May I ne'er thrive, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 168. **Abd.** Foul fa' the Tyke, but up he gat, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 106. **Per.** Foul fa' the carle, FORD *Harp* (1893) 164. **Rnf.** A piece o' toastit ham, foul fa't! Just right afore my e'en I saw't, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 59. **Lnk.** Foul fa' the wretch that wadna wish him weel, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 237. **Lth.** Foul fa' the Scot wha wad whomle thee doun, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856 24. **Edb.** Foul fa' their snouts! LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 169. **Peb.** Foul fa' your impudence and pride, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836 29. **Slk.** Foul fa' the tongue that said it! HOGG *Tales* (1838) 49, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Then foul fa the hands that wad loose sic bands, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 20. **Gall.** Fou' fa' me, if I was na fretin' Till sometimes I was haflens greetin', LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 39. (4) **Per.** Feuch, foul may care! she['ll] prig nae mair, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 34. (5) **Per.** Ye're surely no a water-kelpie? My certie, an ye be, foul skelp ye! *ib.* 142. (6) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1]

16. A disease in the feet of cattle; sometimes in *pl.*

n.Yks.[2] **w.Yks.** A gentleman farmer, having some cattle affected by the foul or fellon, . . and having heard that an old man . . . was famous for curing the disease, went to consult him, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) v; **w.Yks.**[1] An ulcerous sore in a cow's foot; **w.Yks.**[2] If it penetrates the bone it is called a bone foul; if not it is called a stinking foul. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] An inflammation between the claws of a cow's foot; **Chs.**[3] The following receipt is given as effective: 'Cut a sod on which the diseased foot has stood, the shape of the foot, and stick it on a bush.' **s.Chs.**[1] **Stf.** Producing imposthumes in their legs and feet (K.). **Der.**[1] **Wor.** BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) iii. **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] A sort of gathering in the cleft of the foot to which horned cattle are subject.

17. The placenta of a cow. **Dor.**[1], **Cor.**[3]

18. *v.* To soil, dirty; to contaminate in any way; also *fig.* to 'soil' legally, to find a true bill (of guilt).

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** A bill or indictment was fouled, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 243. **n.Yks.**[2] It's an ill cruke that fouls its awn nest. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] Keep thee hands off o' that pāant an' doan't goa foul it. **War.** 1723. Paid toward cleaning the church being fowled by workemen. 5*s.*, *Aston Ch. Acc.* in *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1872); **War.**[3] **s.Hmp.** 'Tis an ugly bird that fou's its own nest, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiv. **I.W.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fouled**, *ppl. adj.* condemned, found guilty; (2) **Fouling**, *vbl. sb.* a 'dirtying,' a week's wear before being washed.

(1) **Sc.** Being now a fouled man, he got the blame of everything. *Scotch Haggis*, 57. (2) **m.Yks.**[1] It'll fet a fouling. **s.Not.** If a mend this curtain up a bit, it'll do for another fouling (J.P.K.).

19. To defame, slander. **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1]

FOULD, FOULMART, see **Fold**, *sb.*[1], **Foumart.**

FOULTY, *adj.* **e.An.**[1] Paltry, trumpery, despicable.

FOULZIE, see **Fulyie**, *v.*

FOUMART, *sb.* **Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Nrf. Ken.** Also ? **Wil.** Also written **foumert** Cum.; and in forms **fewmot** Chs.[2 3]; **filmart** Chs.[1]; **filmert** nw.Dev.[1]; **filmut** Chs.[1]; **fiumart** Sc.; **fomard** w.Yks.[1] Der.[1] nw.Der.[1] Lin.[1]; **fomart** w.Yks.[1]; **fomud** w.Yks.; **fooamad** e.Yks.[1]; **fooamet** w.Yks.; **foomart** Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum. Wm. w.Yks.[4] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **foomerd** e.Lan.[1]; **foomert** Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.; **foomet** Wm.; **foomot** Chs.[2 3]; **foomurt** Lan.; **foomut** Chs.[1]; **foulmart** Sc. Cum. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] n.Lan. nw.Der.[1]; **foumard** w.Yks.[3] sw.Lin.[1]; **fourmart** Lin.[1]; **foutnart** n.Cy.; **fowmart** Sc. N.Cy.[2]; **fulimart** N.Cy.[1]; **fulmar** Nhp.[1]; **fulmart** N.Cy.[1]; **fumard** Not.; **fumart** Sc.; **fumat** n.Lin.; **fumert** Sc.; **fummad** w.Yks.; **fummard** w.Yks.[2] Lin.[1] n.Lin. sw.Lin.[1]; **fummart** w.Yks.[2]; **fummat** e.Yks. w.Yks.; **fummed** n.Lin.[1]; **fummit** e.Yks.; **fummut** m.Yks.[1]

1. The polecat, *Putorius foetidus*; also used *attrib.*

Sc. The Earl . . . cares nae mair for warld's gear, than a noble hound for the quest of a foulmart, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxii. **Bnff.** One of the most severe encounters that Edward ever had with a nocturnal roamer was with a Polecat or Fumart, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) vii, ed. 1879. **Abd.** Lest some mishanter shou'd come o'er her, Or the fowmart might devour her, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 64. **Per.** A foumart micht as weel speak o' persecution when he's hunted aff the hillside, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 327. **Fif.** [The walls] were ornamented by ghastly rows of half-decayed hawks, wild cats, fumarts, and weasels, GRANT *Six Hundred*, vii. **Lnk.** 'Twas the hame o' the foumart, the haunt o' the mole, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 38. **Lth.** Hares, foumarts, foxes, otters, badgers . . . a' were quarry To sportin' Wat, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 106. **Edb.** As much as fill the fumert-skin, And more perhaps I could afford, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 36. **Slk.** He's aye gettin a broostle at a hare, or a tod, or a foumart, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1865. **Gall.** They could have marked me down like a foumart as I ran, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 293. **Keb.** The stars yestreen shot westlin down the lift And fell like fumert's spuing on the bog, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 96. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** At trackin' a foumert or hare, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 47; He cudden't ha' been pleaster if we'd catch't a fox, or a foomart, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 35, ed. 1876; HUTCHINSON *Hist.*

Cum. (1704) l. 2. Wm. Brocks and foumarts, otters and weezels, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 7; Wild cats, foomarts, magpies, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) iii 8; Stinks worse than a foomet (B.K.). n.Yks. (R.H.H.), n.Yks.[123], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); It stinks like a fummat, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 22. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Saäm as thou nn I'd ca' fummats (F.P.T.); They curled up their nooas th' same as if they'd passed a fooamet, HARTLEY *Budget* (1867) 15; w.Yks.[1234] Lan. I stank too like o' foomurt, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1810) 17; He skeu'd wor nor a foomert, LAHEE *Owd Yom*, 27; Lan.[1] Some of the local gentry keep harriers; and now and then a foomart-hunt takes place, with the long-eared dogs, WAUGH *Sketches* (1855) 182. n.Lan. A large foulmart rushed past him, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Oct. 1866) 140. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs. O'thers an foomerts slyly creepin, *Stockport Mnthly. Mag.* (1840) No. 1 in *Chs. N. & Q.* No. 507, l. 174; Chs.[123], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not. To stink like a fumard (W.H.S.). Lin.[1] To discover the foor of the fomard get on the wind side of one. n.Lin. I finds him naailin' a fu'ma't on barn-end, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 116; (E.S.); n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Nhp.[1] Ken. PEGGE *Derbicisms* (ed. 1894). Wil. A foumart's hole be zweeter than thee, BANKS *Glory* (1831) 149 [This word is quite unknown to me, although I live in the exact neighbourhood from which the authoress drew her knowledge of the dialect. I am sure from inquiries made in this village that it has not been known here within living memory (W.C.P.); (G.E.D.)]

Hence (1) **Foumartish**, *adj.* like a foumart, having a strong smell; (2) **Foumarty**, *adj.* foetid; disreputable.

(1) Slk. I begin to believe that I do scent something—foumartish, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 216. (2) n.Yks.[2]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Foumart-cat**, a tabby cat; (2) **-dog**, a dog used in hunting the polecat; *fig.* a hybrid.

(1) Chs.[1] (2) Lan. I wur as hungry as a foomart-dog, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 291; Sometimes I think it'll turn out a foomart-dog, *ib. Winter Fire*, 25.

3. The weasel, *Putorius vulgaris.*

e.Yks. *Nature Notes*, No. 4 w.Yks. It be a fummad as troubles me, Miss, as got into me stoummack when I were a gal (W.M.E.F.); (J.T.) Chs.[2]

4. The stoat, *Putorius erminea.*

Nhb.[1] Foumart, at Hexham, means the stoat or marten, not the polecat, which is a much larger animal of the same species, extinct in Northumberland, *Note by Mr. J. P. Gibson.* w.Yks. *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl* (Jan. 3, 1891). Der.[1] In the Peak, fil'mart; fūm'ŭd. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99.

5. The marten, *Mustela martes*, and *M. foina.*

w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 252. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

6. *Fig.* A contemptuous term for an offensive person or thing; a sharp, quick-witted person; a simpleton.

Sc. 'He's a nasty foumart'; in a good sense, keen, quick, sharp as a foumart; in a bad sense, 'the greedy foumart' (G.W.). Lan. He wur noan sich a foomert as t'go to law, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 7, ed. 1867; Shafi; ye under-size't foo-mart, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) ix; Shoo! ger eawt foomert, STATON *Loomnary* (c. 1861) 92.

[1. *Putois*, a fulmarde, BIBLESWORTH (c. 1325) in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 166. OE. **fūl meard* (*fūl*, foul + *meard*, a marten.]

FOUND, *sb.* Sc. Also written **foond**; and in forms **foon**, **fund**. [fūn(d.] **1.** The foundation of a house or building.

Sc. A corp biggit in the found o' the house yonder, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) v. Cai.[1] Fif. [They] begoud . . . At the great steeple's found to batter, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 5. Ayr. A roosty pin . . . that had been howkit . . . from the foond of an auld hoose, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1837) 61. Lnk. The change-house rang Frae foond to gable-tap, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 83. Gall. (A.W.)

Hence (1) **Founding**, *sb.* the laying of the foundation-stone; (2) **Founding-pint**, *sb.* a feast given to the workmen at the laying of the foundation of a house; (3) **Found-stone**, *sb.* a foundation-stone, *fig.* origin, beginning.

(1) Sc. The 'foondin' . . . demanded that the greybeard should be filled and emptied within a brief space of time, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 124. (2) ne.Sc. Unless the workmen were regaled with whisky or ale, with bread and cheese, . . . happiness and health would not rest on the house. It is told of a manse that the minister refused to give the usual foonin pint and that out of revenge the masons built into the wall a piece of a gravestone. The consequence was the house proved very unhealthy and the ministers very shorthived. GREGOR *Flk Lore* (1881) 50 51. Lnk. Doon to the 'Curlers' weel-kent inn The 'foondin' pint' to wair, COGHILL *Poems* 1890 82. (3 Frf. The foundstane, another Eve did lay it E'er scarce created, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 79.

2. The area on which the foundation is laid.

Sc. I'm clearing out the found of my house (JAM.). Sh.I. Wisna dis da foond 'at ye hed hokid oot? *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897). Cai.[1] Rare.

3. *Fig.* Foundation, substance, truth.

Ags. That story never had ony found (JAM.). Frf. I fear this rattle-scull has laid a fund For her inspection if my love be sound, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 163. Edb. He'd shawn . . . For Glaud and Symon's houses each, The found o' a sheep-ree, *Carlop Green* (1793) 174, ed. 1817.

FOUND, *v.* *Obsol.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **foond** Cum.[1] [fūnd.] To set about to do a thing, to purpose, intend.

N.Cy.[2], Nhb. (K.) Cum.[1] Nearly *obs.* I foond to build a house. Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. Wm. (K.)

[Ay we founden to fle fleehliche lustus, *Alex. & Dind.* (c. 1375) 334. OE. *fundian*, to set out, to hasten.]

FOUNDAY, *sb.* *Obs.* Sus. In iron-founding: a period of six days; see below.

Every six days they [the iron workers] called a founday, in which space they make eight tun of iron, if you divide the whole summ of iron made by the foundays; for at first they make less in a founday; at last more, RAY (1691). [K.)]

FOUNDER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Wor. Also written **foonder** Nhb.[1] Wm.; and in forms **foondher** e.Yks.[1]; **fooner**, **founner** Sc.; **funder** Sc. (JAM.) [fūn d)ər.]

1. *v.* To break down, collapse, sink; of a horse: to stumble violently, to become lame.

Ayr. Thoo wad been laired and foonert langsyne in the deepest moss-hag o' Auchinmade, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 104. Nhb.[1] A horse is said to have foondered when it has become lame or useless.

Hence **Foundered**, *ppl. adj.* lamed, prostrate with exhaustion.

Sc. A horse nearly foundered, its legs thrust wide, its nostrils all foam and blood, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1896) 30. Kcd. Here . . . Tammie fairly foonert Lies wi' a broken niz an' neck, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 44. N.I.[1] The horse was foundered in one of his forelegs. Wm. That nag nambles an' gahs as if it was foonder'd (B.K.). s.Wor. Th' 'arse be foundered in 'is fit (H.K.). [That horse is troubled with corns, i. e. foundered, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 74.]

2. To cause to stumble, collapse, sink down; to fell; *fig.* to dismay, strike with fear or astonishment.

Sc. The fiend founder thee! SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x; I can see ye're just foundered, COBBAN *Andaman* (1815) xvii. Frf. He'd a load on his back micht hae foundered a horse, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 18. Ayr. Juist wi' that, Shusy foonert him wi' the beetle, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 119. Dmf. Their meagre looks yer sauls will foun'er, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 59. Nhb.[1]

3. To perish with cold, freeze; *fig.* to blow away.

n.Yks. There's a wind fit to founder you (T.S.). e.Yks.[1]

Hence **Foundered**, *ppl. adj.* perished or benumbed with cold.

Sc. Fundred, cold, chilly, susceptible to cold (JAM. s.v. Fundy). Lnk. Clean foundert wi' your piercin' win' Like lancet keen, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 84. Uls. (M.B.S.), Dwn (C.H.W.) n.Yks. T'sailors was ommust foundered (I.W.).

4. *sb.* A catarrh, cold; an illness.

N.I.[1] The boy has got a founder. Uls. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 426.

[1. His hors . . . foundred as he leep, CHAUCER *C.T.* A. 2687. OFr. *foudre*, 'tomber' (LA CURNE).]

FOUNDER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Shr. Also written **fownder** s.Chs.[1] **1.** *v.* To set about, attempt, seek. See **Found**, *v.*

s.Chs.[1] Ah mŭn goa' ŭn fuw'ndŭr sŭm stiks aayt tŭ mai'k ŭ fahy'ŭr [Ah mun go an' fownder some sticks aït to make a fire].

2. To provide, to shift, to make shift for a living; also with *out.*

w.Yks.[2] Lambs begin to founder for themselves as soon as they are born. s.Chs.[1] Yoa' mŭn fuw'ndŭr aayt fŭr yŭrsel' [Yo mun fownder aït for yursel']. nw.Der.[1] Spoken of cattle: to eat grass, &c. in the fields. Not.[1] 'A've gen 'im a good eddication an' 'e must founder for hissen now,' a father might say of his son; Not.[3] Shr.[2] Founder for a family.

Hence **Foundering**, *ppl. adj.* industrious, hard-working. **w.Yks.**[2] 'Eh! shoo's a foundering tooad that,' meaning that she is a woman who takes pains to provide for her family. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

3. *sb.* An attempt.

s.Chs.[1] Oo nev'ur mai'd nóo fuw'ndůr tů gy'et ůp [Hoo never made noo fownder to get up].

FOUNDER, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Der. 1. Mining term: the finder of a vein or 'rake.'

A difference may be taken clear Between a founder, and a taker meer, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 45.

2. *Comp.* **Founder-meer**, a measure of land containing lead-ore, in length 58 yds.; the first 32 yds. of ground worked.

ib. l. 269; The first 32 yards of ground worked, MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802).

FOUNDEROUS, *adj.* Lan. Wor. Sur. Also written **foundrous** Sur.[1] [Wor. Sur. feu'ndrəs.] Causing or likely to cause to 'founder'; miry, swampy, rotten.

Lan. [Roads to be] free from all hoggie, sinking, soft, deep and founderouse places, *Norris Papers* (c. 1680–1707) in *Chet. Soc. Pub.* (1846) No. ix. 175. **Wor.** (H.K.) **Sur.**[1] The brickmakers say the Common is too foundrous for carting this wet weather.

FOUNDET, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **foundit** Sc. (JAM.) Ir.; **foondit** Sc.; and in form **founded** Cai.[1] N.I.[1] [fū'ndit, -id.] 1. With negative: nothing at all, not the smallest possible quantity.

Sc. Ye'd neer need to want for a foondit, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) ix. **Cai.**[1] 'Er isna founded in 'e hoos. **Ags.** I hae nae foundit. There's nae foundit i' the house (JAM.). **Ayr.** From owre mony of them [patients] I never to this day have gotten a foondit, SERVICE *Dr. Dugald* (ed. 1887) 122. **N.I.**[1] There was not a foundet in the house. **Uls.** Why a woman's kep throttin' behine ye, Till she can't do a turn, nor a foundet, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 43. **Ant.** A haeny a foundit. A didney hear a foundit, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** Would that field grow anything?—Not a founded [i. e. not a confounded thing] (R.A.S.).

2. In phr. *foundit hale*, used for forcibly expressing want in any particular respect. **Bwk.** (JAM.)

FOUNDLE, *sb.* Der. Sus. Also in form **fundle** Der. [feu'ndl, Der. fu'ndl.] A find, treasure-trove.

Der. I'm i' luck this morning; I'v had a fundle (H.R.). **Sus.**[1] I picked up a foundle yesterday, as I was coming home off the hill.

FOUNDLE, *v.* w.Yks.[2] To work hard, to provide for one's family. Cf. **founder**, *v.*[2]

Hence **Foundling**, *ppl. adj.* industrious, hard-working.

A rare foundlin' chap.

FOUNER, see **Founder**, *v.*[1]

FOUNTAIN, *sb.* Glo. Dev. [feu'ntən.] The boiler adjoining the stove in a kitchen-range.

Glo. A boiler in a range beside the fire which has to be filled by the attendant (S.S.B.). **Dev.**[3], **nw.Dev.**[1]

FOUR, *num. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **fower** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks. n.Lin.[1] Glo.; **fowre** Sc.; **vour** e Wxf.[1]; **vower** w.Cy. In *comb.* (1) **Four-ale**, the cheapest kind of ale; (2) **-banwin**, four shearers on one rig; (3) **-barrow-moor**, a desolate place; (4) **-corners**, a game of skittles; (5) **-course**, ploughing term: see below; (6) **-crosses**, four cross-roads; (7) **-eyed**, (*a*) of dogs: having a distinct mark of a different colour over each eye; (*b*) spectacled, wearing spectacles; (8) **-eyes**, one who wears spectacles; (9) **-grain**, a garden or stable-fork, having four prongs or 'grains'; (10) **-grass**, see below; (11) **-half**, a mixture of cheap ale with some of better quality; (12) **-hours**, a light afternoon meal or refreshment taken about four o'clock; (13) **-hours-at-een**, four o'clock in the afternoon; (14) **-lane-end(s**, or **-lone-end(s**, four cross-roads; (15) **-legged cripple**, (*a*) an eft or newt; (*b*) a lizard; (16) **-lonnin-ends**, four cross-roads; (17) **-lozened**, having four diamond-shaped panes of glass in leaden frames; (18) **-luggit**, having four handles; (19) **-nooked** or **-neuk'd**, square, four-cornered; (20) **-o'clock(s**, (*a*) a light meal or refreshment taken by labourers in the afternoon; (*b*) the evening primrose, *Oenothera biennis*; (21) **-pence**, in phr. *fourpence i' th' shillin*, *fig.* foolish, simple, half-witted; (22) **-road-ends**, four cross-roads; (23) **— sisters**, the common milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*; (24) **-square**, (*a*) square, rectangular; full-face, facing; also used *fig.* upright, honest; (*b*) a square; (25) **-teeth**, of sheep: two years old; (26) **-thorough** or **-thoroughed**, having four furrows run up close together with the plough instead of being clean ploughed; (27) **-thoroughing**, running up four furrows close together with the plough instead of clean furrowing; (28) **-throws**, four cross-roads; (29) **-tooth**, a two-year-old sheep; (30) **-toothed**, of sheep: ? four years old; (31) **-want-way** or **-vent-way**, **-went-way**, **-wont-way**, (32) **-ways**, (33) **-wents**, (34) **-wing-leet**, four cross-roads.

(1) **Lon.** That sum [a penny]-represents the 'price of 'arf a pint of four ale,' a recognised 'standard of value,' *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1886) 589. **Ken.** (D.W.L.) (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Cor.** Wan would think thee wert reared on a four-barrow moor, PEARCE *Inconsequent Lives*, 53. (4) **Ken.** A game of skittles with four pins, one at each angle of a diamond (H.M.). **I.W.**[1] 64. (5) **Brks.** I'd sooner have had a chap that knows . . . something about four-course, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) viii. **Brks., Hmp.** A man drives furrow No. 1 across a field, then takes five strides and sends a boy with bits of straw to stick in at intervals down the field parallel to furrow No. 1. This is for furrow No. 4, which is his return journey. Then he returns for furrow No. 2 and 3, which completes his 'course,' now a complete 'four course.' The field when ploughed is a succession of these 'four-courses' (M.J.B.). (6) **Shr.**[1] (7, *a*) **e.An.**[1] For the most part tan upon black; very common in the smooth terrier, and the spaniel of King Charles's breed. (*b*) *ib.* (8) **Wil.** Ould Vower-eyes (G.E.D.). (9) **Glo.** Nice little fowergrine, yent er? (S.S.B.) (10) **Ken.** Toare, grass and rubbish on corn-land, after the corn is reaped; or the long four-grass in pasture fields, LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736) s.v. Toare. (11) **Ken.** (D.W.L.) (12) **Sc.** It was pit aff that he micht drink his four hours wi' you, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 180; A goo and a gitty, my bonny wee tyke, Ye'se noo hae your four-oories, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 75; A cauld pigeon-pie an' a taker o' tippenny to your fowcroors, FERRIER *Marriage* (1818) I. xxxv. **s.Sc.** When we were indulging ourselves after the four-hours was ower, WILSON *Tales Borders* (1836) II. 321. **Ayr.** Though the four-hours ha'e come roun', Ye're barely sober yet, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 58. **Edb.** The wife gave him his four-hours and told him he might go to his bed as soon as he liked, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Slk.** When a body has had an early denner, What a glorious meal's the fowre-oors! CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 95. **Gall.** The Archangel Gawbriel (nae less) is waitin' to tak' his fower-'oors wi' him, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliv. **Keb.** All is but a little earnest, a four hours', a small tasting, which we have, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 96. (13) **Sc.** At four-hours-at-e'en, Girzie was ta'en doun, an' an altered woman was she, *Scotch Haggis*, 79. (14) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Dragging a child across the earth at 'four lane ends,' HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60; WAUGH *Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) iv. **Not.**[2] **n.Lin.**[1] They fun some men's boäns at th' fower-laane-ends up o' Yalthrup Hill. **Shr.** A man was buried at a four-lane-end, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xi. (15, *a*) **Cor.**[2] *MS. add.* (*b*) **Cor.**[3] (16) **n.Cy.** When he came to the four lonin ends, the Brag joggled him so sore, that he could hardly keep his seat, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (17) **e.Sc.** It was dusk now and he had to hold his pirns close to the little four lozened window, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. (18) **Ked.** A big four-luggit timmer bicker, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) 205. (19) **Sc.** A substantial, four-nooked slated house of three storeys, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. **n.Yks.**[2] (20, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Nhp.**[1] The afternoon luncheon of agricultural and mechanical labourers. **War.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'What do you have between dinner and supper?' said the teacher. 'Foor-o'-clock' was the very decided answer; **Shr.**[2] When 'e getten in the harrast they han mwostly a four o'clock. **Oxf.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **I.W.** The mug she held in her hand . . . contained his 'four o'clock,' a modest potation of small beer, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 108. **w.Som.**[1] Vaaw'ur u klauks. Usual in haymaking or harvest. (*b*) **n.Dev.** From its time of opening (B. & H.). (21) **s.Chs.**[1] Taak' nóo eyd ů wot dhaat' mon sez, ey'z oa'ni ůbuw't foa'rpůns i'th shil'in [Tak noo heid o' what that chap says, hey's on'y abowt fourpence i' th' shillin']. Less frequently it is 'sixpence i' th' shillin'.' (22) **Wm.** We'll hev a walk as far as t'fower-rooad-ends (B.K.). **Yks.** (J.W.) (23) **Wtf.** In allusion to the four colours—white, pink, blue, and purple—of the flowers upon different plants (B. & H.). (24, *a*) **Sc.** A foursquare table, *Scoticisms* (1787) 36. **N.I.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'What box are you going to take with you, Price?' said a lady to her maid-servant. . . 'A four square un,' said Price. **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** He is a four-square man. He is four-square in all his dealings. The fellow is a regular

four-square fool (F.H.). w.Som.[1] Thick frame idn vower square, I'll back—try un else. Dev. Tes a plaace four-square to the winds, stained and time-bitten, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 192. (*b*) Yks. The word is still employed by builders, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883). (25) Wil. Sheep are called four-teeth wethers or ewes when two years old, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). Dor. Four-teeth ewes, those during their second year in flock (C.V.G.). (26) Hrt. Four thoroughed lands. Four thorough stitches or ridge, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. (27) Hrt. Four-thoroughing . . . is best done off wheat-stubble stitches in the winter, to sweeten for peas or other grain. *ib. Pract. Farmer, Gl.* (28) Sus.[1] (29) Dor. *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813). [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).] (30) Dor. They are called two-toothed, four-toothed, and six-toothed ewes, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 280. (31) ? n.Yks. ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 215. Hrt. (H.G.) Ess. There in the four-want-wäy, atween them carts, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 30; (W.W.S.) Ess., Ken. *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 434, 508. Ken. Occasionally four-vent-ways; frequently four-vent-ways (H.M.); They live in that black cottage at the four-went-ways (D.W.L.). (32) Per. Peasants flock in from the four-ways, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 72. (33) Ken. When you get to the four-wents turn to the right (D.W.L.); *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 508. Sus.[1] (34) Wxf.[1]

FOUR'AREEN, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **fowerereen, fowerern.** A four-oared skiff.

Set his knees inunder da side o' da fowerereen, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898); Wi' a mooth 'at could maistly had a fowerern, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 79; Da boat wis little gritter dan a fower-er-een, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 37. S. & Ork.[1]

FOUREY-LEET, *sb.* e.An. Also in forms **four-eleet, -elite** Ess.; **-releet** e.An.[1]; **-to-leat** Ess. Four cross-ways. See **Releet.**

e.An.[1] (s.v. Releet). Suf.[1] Ess. Constantly employed by the peasantry to denote the point at which four roads meet, and the word is pronounced Four-to-leat, that is to say, a traveller who arrives at such a place will find roads to lead to four different localities, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1863) I. 324; *E. Anglian* (Apr. 1863).

[*Fourey-leet* (*four eleet*) repr. the OE. phr. *fēowra* (*wega*) (*ge*)*lǣtu*, meetings of four ways; cp. *tweg*[*r*]*a wega gelǣte*, 'bivium,' *Cleop. Gl.* (c. 1050) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 424.]

FOURGEON, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **furgeon** w.Yks.[24]; **furgin** Lin.[1] 1. A wooden fork.

Lin.[1] There are not many furgins about now.

2. A prop. w.Yks.[24]

[1. Fr. *fourcheon*, a forket, the tooth of a fork (COTGR.). 2. The prop prob. has this name from its forked part.]

FOURINGS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Nrf. An afternoon meal taken by labourers in harvest. Cf. **fours.**

Nrf. GROSE (1790). e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

FOURMART, FOURNER, see **Foumart, Furner.**

FOURPENNY, *adj.* War.[3] Nail-trade term: nails of which 4 lb. go to the thousand.

In Hackwood's *Hist. of Wednesbury Industries* it is stated that in Staffordshire penny is a corruption of poundy; that 1000 nails were a tale (the standard number), and that 1000 four-penny nails weighed 4 lb., 1000 ten-penny nails 10 lb., and so on.

FOURS, *sb. pl.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. War. Hrt. e.An. Also in forms **foorzes** Suf.[1]; **fourses** e.An.[12] Nrf. Suf.; **fourzes** Nrf. Suf.; **fowers** Ess.[1]; **fowerses, fowses** e.Suf. [fou·ərz, fou·əz, fou·əzəz.] 1. A light meal taken by labourers during harvest in the afternoon, *gen.* about four o'clock. See **Four** (12, 13, 20).

n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 516. Hrt. An extra meal, called fours, is taken in the fields at 5 p. m., ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) *Gl.* (s.v. Beaver). e.An.[12] Generally made a double plural 'fourses.' Nrf. (G.E.D.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893–8). Suf. (C.T.); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849; How goo the time? I kind of think Our fourses should be here, *Garland* (1866) 408; Suf.[1] e.Suf. A labourer's snack at 4 p.m. (F.H.) Ess.[1]

2. The hands and feet. Frf. Like puss ye loup upo' yer fours, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 63.

3. Ale costing fourpence a quart.

Lan. While in the 'tap' the drudge of spade and cart Could drink his 'fours,' DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 48. War.[3]

FOURSOME, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **fowersome** Nhb.[1] [fō̜r-, fou·ərsəm.] 1. *adj.* Performed by four together.

Sc. A Scotch foursome reel, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxviii. Or.I. The spirit-stirring 'foursome reels' of the peasantry, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 107. n.Sc. To tell of the songs, the stories, the grimaces, the 'foursome reels,' GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 146. Abd. We'll have a foursome reel, for 'auld langsyne,' OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 28. Per. [We] danced, while loud the bagpipes rang, The Highland foursome reel, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 81. Ayr. There's threesome reels, there's foursome reels, BURNS *The Deil's awa' wi' the Exciseman*, st. 2. Lnk. Swing, swingin' like a foursome reel, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 74. Edb. Partners at foursome reels and Hieland jigs, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii.

2. *sb.* A set of four, company of four.

e.Sc. Ye've gotten a foursome that are faur frae bein' considered bonny, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xviii. Dmb. I may say a' the foursome o' us are bridegrooms, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. Nhb.[1] Cum. A' the foursome gat as merry as if they'd drunken sack or sherry, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 93.

[2. The fouresum baid, and huvit on the grene, DOUGLAS *King Hart* (c. 1505), ed. 1874, I. 92.]

FOURTH, *adj.* w.Yks. Also in form **fowert.** [fou·əþ, -ət.] 1. In *comp.* **Fourth-part**, a measure of malt: 3½ lb. or ¼ of a stone. (J.T.)

2. Phr. *fourth fra t'crown*, of high rank.

LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

FOUSE, *v.* and *sb.* Gmg. Pem. Dev. Cor. Also written **fouce** Dev.[8]; **fouss** Dev.[1]; **fousse** Cor.[1]; **fowse** Dev.; and in form **foust** Gmg. Pem. Dev. n.Dev. [faus(t, feus(t.] 1. *v.* To soil, dirty; to tumble, disarrange, rumple; of flowers: to fade.

Gmg. COLLINS *Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1850) IV. 222. Pem. JAGO *Gl.* (1882) 102. Dev. He 'th a-fousted his clothes terrible, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); *MS. Prov.*; Dev.[1] The passon zeth Is may read an, if Is don't fouss en, nor make dog's-ears o' an, I; Dev.[3] Zee how yü've afoueed yer frock wi zitting 'pon en, when 'e was wet. n.Dev. Why, Nell, thee handkecher's a-foust, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 40. Cor. O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; Cor.[1] You've foussed your cap. Don't fousse the clain clothes; Cor.[2] w.Cor. Female guests . . . with their dresses pinned up, that they mightn't be fonst, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 51.

Hence (1) **Fousted** or **Foust**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) dirty, soiled; tumbled, disarranged; (*b*) of flowers: faded, beginning to wither; (2) **Fousy**, *adj.*, see **Foused** (*a*).

(1, *a*) n.Dev. Thy head-clathing oll a-foust, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 155. Dev., Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436. w.Cor. (J.W.) (*b*) w.Cor. (J.W.) (2) n.Dev. GROSE (1790). Cor. (F.R.C.)

2. *sb.* Dirt. n.Dev. GROSE (1790).

FOUSE, *adj.* Yks. Cunning; also as *sb.* a fox. See **False**, *adj.* 1.

w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[3] Onny owd fouse can bide its own stink.

FOUSE, FOUSION, FOUSOME, see **Foose, Foison, Fulsome.**

FOUST, *sb.* Lin.[1] [fūst.] The tin or earthen bottle in which the harvest-men's tea or beer is conveyed.

[OFr. *fust*, a cask (LA CURNE).]

FOUST, see **Fouse**, *v.*, **Fust**, *sb.*[12], **Fusty.**

FOUSTER, *v.* Cor. To work hard.

Cor.[1] I can louster and fouster but I ean't tiddly (s.v. Tiddly). w.Cor. 'Louster' is more common (M.A.C.).

FOUSTER, see **Fooster.**

FOUSTHEN, *adj.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **fousteen.** Confused, trembling. See **Fouse**, *v.*

FOUT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **foute** w.Yks.[1]; **fowt** N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] [fout, fūt.] 1. *sb.* A spoilt child, pet, darling; a fondling.

Rxb. A mother's fout (JAM.). n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] It is really applied as a pet term to a romping, giddy, lively girl. Cum. And Etty is the hinny fowt Of aw the country roun', ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 74; Cum.[1] Wm. (K.), n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] Sha's nobbut a lahtle fowt. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] How ill Robert's barns turn out, wi' mackin sike foutes on 'em, ii. 340. ne.Lan.[1]

2. A foundling. Cum.[1]

3. *v. Obs.* To indulge, humour. Wm. (K.)

[1. The same word as MSc. *fute*, a child. Mony frely fute About the costis thar lukand, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) III. 578 (see Skeat's note).]

FOUT, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **fowt** Sc. n.Cy. Yks.; and in form **fute** Sc. [fout.] A fool, simpleton.

Sc. An expression of contempt, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Ah'se an

and fowt, neea doot (C.F.); He's sike a greeat fowt At he thinks aboot nowt Bud makkin all mischief at ivver he can, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 45. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

[ON. *fauti*, 'fatuus homo' (HALDORSEN).]

FOUT, *sb.*[3] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A sudden movement.

Frf. Fan they drew't [a theatre-curtain] up wi' a fout, You'd thought the house's end was out, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 120.

FOUT, *sb.*[4] Brks. The male polecat.

The word polecat usually denotes the female (M.J.B.).

FOUT, FOUTCH, FOUTED, see **Fold,** *sb.*[1], **Fotch, Fout-edged.**

FOUT-EDGED, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Also in form **fouted.** Frayed, notched; faulty.

As when the carpet-border is trampled and frayed in its texture; notched or zigzagged as the hem of a frill.

FOUTER, see **Footer,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

FOUTH, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **feuth** N.Cy.[1]; **footh** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[12a] w.Yks.; **fowth** Sc. [fūþ.] **1.** Abundance, plenty, fill. See **Fulth.**

Sc. Think that nacbody should be puir, An' that like them a' should procure A fouth o' gear, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 14; When the wind is in the south, rain will be fouth, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 353. Sh.I. Whin dy neebor man hes a fouth o' a' thing, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 17; (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Mry. There's sic a footh o' eatin' gear, that ilka body thrives, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 53. Bnff. To had our New-Year's-Day, Wi' Whawkie an' a fowth o' ale, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 44. Bch. The gentles wis drinkin' wine a fouth, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 18. Abd. There was a fouth that weel micht please A hungry heart, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 72. Kcd. 'Twis a cheery even temper, 'Twis a life of ease an' fouth, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 83. Frf. Blankets and sheets a fouth I hae o' baith, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 158. Per. It found a fouth o' spotted trout Whilk we had tackled weel, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 254. Slg. O' what pertains to sacred truth, He had collected ample fouth, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 43. Rnf. Fetch ye hame, in teemin' floats, The fowth o' ither nations, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 11. Ayr. He has a fouth o' auld nick-nackets, BURNS *Captain Grose* (1789) st. 6. Lnk. I . . . took a fouth O' sweetest kisses, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) I. i. Edb. A fouth o' clitter-clatter, Mista'en by them for literature, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 141. Rxb. Here's fouth . . . of nowt To suit demands, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 81. Dmf. Pang't wi' fowth o' fearsome lair, REID *Poems* (1894) 56. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] Let them have their feuth. Nhb. Come weal or woe, come fouth or scant, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 51; Efter she's getten her footh o' joy, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 26; Nhb.[1] Cum. Had fouth o' meal to bake and hens to kill, FERGUSSON *Wks.* (1807) 226; Cum.[2a]

Hence (1) **Fouthily,** *adv.* prosperously, plentifully; (2) **Fouthless,** *adj.* empty, useless; (3) **Fouthlie,** *adv.* copiously, plentifully; (4) **Fouthy,** *adj.* in good circumstances, well provided; hospitable, liberal; (5) **Fouthy-like,** *adj.* having an appearance of abundance.

(1) Lth. A weel-spent youth mak's garr'lous age Aft pass awa fu'fouthily, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 173. (2) Nhb.[1] He's nobbut a peer fouthless body. (3) Sc. Drink fouthlie, O my weel-lo'ed ane, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. (4) Lth. Forth we sally'd, ilk to be A neighbour's first-fit fouthie, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 17. Cum. T'foothiest laal wife, teuh, eh t'country side, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 158; Cum.[12]; Cum.[3] It's a foothy hoose is Betty Turnbull's. (5) Lth. (JAM.)

2. Size, bulk.

Lan. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107.

Hence **Fouthy,** *adj.* having an appearance of fullness in size, ample, bulky.

Lnk. A term applied to cattle that are gross in shape (JAM.). Cum.[1] nw.Yks. His wife was a foothy, bustling body, *Hist. William and Joseph* (1821) 16.

[I. Thow sall haue fouth of sentence and not scant, DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* (1501), ed. 1874, I. 54.]

FOUTRACK, *int.* n.Sc. (JAM.) An exclamation of surprise.

One who hears any unexpected news exclaims 'Foutrack!'

FOUTRE, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) Also written **footer.** Successful activity, exertion.

FOUTRY, see **Footy.**

FOUTSOME, *adj.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Forward, officious, meddling.

FOUTY, see **Foughty.**

FOU-WELTED, *adj.* e.Yks. [fū-weltəd.] Of a sheep: turned over on its back. Cf. **farweltered.**

Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Dec. 30, 1890).

FOUZEN, see **Foosen.**

FOW, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **fou** (JAM.). [fau.]

1. *v.* To kick, toss.

Bnff.[1] The loon tummlt our on's back, an' began to fow wee's legs.

2. To throw sheaves with a pitchfork. Abd., Rnf. (JAM.)

3. *sb.* A kicking, tossing.

Bnff.[1] The littlin wiz sae ill, that for mair nor a strucken oor it keepit a fow wee'ts han's an' feet.

4. A corn-fork, a pitchfork.

Mry. (JAM.) Nai. Fow, an iron fork of two appropriate prongs, in a long, slender, smooth elastic handle or pole for throwing up the sheaves in building the sheaves in a corn-stack, and for throwing down the stack, *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (*ib.*) Abd. He stack himsel' wi' the fow shaft (G.W.). Bch., Abd., Rxb., Dmf. (JAM.)

5. A mow or heap of corn in the sheaves, or of bottles of straw after being threshed. Ayr. (JAM.)

[4. And now befoir quhair they had ane bow, Ful fain he is on bak to get ane fow, *Priests Peblis* (c. 1490) in Pinkerton's *Coll.* (1792) I. 13 (JAM.).]

FOW, see **Fay,** *v.*[2], **Foul, Full,** *adj.*, *v.*

FOWCHEN, FOWD, see **Fight, Fold,** *sb.*[12], **Foud,** *sb.*[1]

FOWER, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fainting-fit. (HALL.)

FOWER, see **Foul, Four, Fur(r,** *sb.*

FOWEREREEN, FOWGHTEN, see **Four'areen, Fight.**

FOWING, *sb.* n Cy. Nhb. Fodder; the attention to and foddering of cattle, &c.

n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb. Still in use (R.O.H.).

FOWL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lan. Nrf. Ess. Also in forms **fool** Sh.I.; **fule** n.Cy. **1.** In *comp.* **Fowl-skill,** a fowl-roost, that part of a barn or stable where the hens perch.

Lan. Walked to the Fowlskills to my mare, got her and came to Radham Laund, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 33.

2. A cock-bird as distinguished from the hens.

Ess. 3 fowls and 14 chickens (C.D.).

3. Any large bird.

Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 32.

4. A bird of any kind; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sh.I. An' da peerie fools up apo' da trees. Dey're dat reeve at ye can ken 'at dey're starvin' wi' cauld, *Sh. News* (Jan 22, 1898). Ayr. But far-off fowls hae feathers fair, And ay until ye try them, BURNS *Here's to thy health*, st. 4. Wxf.[1] Fowlès. n.Cy. (K.)

FOW-LARGESS, *sb. Obs.* Hrt. A bounty, largess. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

FOWLIE, *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* **Fowlie-bree,** chicken-broth.

n.Sc. I gae him skink and fowlie bree, And ither cordials twa or three, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 264, ed. 1875.

FOWLK, FOWMART, see **Folk, Foumart.**

FOWN, FOWNDER, see **Fall,** *v.*[1], **Founder,** *v.*[2]

FOWS, FOWSE, FOWSOME, see **Foose, Fouse,** *v.*, **Fulsome.**

FOWST, *sb.* Hmp. [feust.] Asthma, an asthmatic cough.

Hmp.[1] [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

Hence **Fowsty,** *adj.* afflicted with a fit of asthma. Hmp.[1]

FOWSTER, *v.* Pem. To putrify.

s.Pem. A's in the graave fowsterin' by this time (W.M.M.).

FOWSTY, see **Fusty.**

FOWT, see **Fault, Fold,** *sb.*[12], **Fout,** *sb.*[12]

FOWT(EN, FOWTH, FOWTY, see **Fight, Fouth, Footy.**

FOX, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [foks.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Fox-bench,** a hard, sandy soil; (2) **-day,** a single fine day followed by rain; (3) **-fire,** touchwood, phosphorescent wood which shines in the dark; the 'ignis fatuus'; (4) **-mould,** a reddish-coloured clay; (5) **-'s sleep,** a feigned sleep; (6) **-whelp,** a particular kind of apple; (7) **-whoII,** a fox's earth; (8) **Foxes brewings,** a mist which rolls among the trees on the escarpment of the Downs in unsettled weather.

(1) Chs. Still more injurious in its effect on vegetation is the substance called foxbench, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 70; Chs.[1] It is almost of the nature of stone, of a dark brown colour, found

as a substratum in many parts of Cheshire, especially in peaty districts. Wherever it occurs the land is very sterile, and burns up quickly in dry weather. Many years ago it used to be utilised in the neighbourhood of Lindow Common for making a kind of mahogany-coloured paint; **Chs.**[3] A certain hard red and almost metallic earth, impervious to moisture. A sham shallow rock sand hardened, and when exposed to the air it soon falls to pieces. The name is probably taken from its tawny red colour. **s.Chs.**[1] (2) **I.Ma.** Observing upon the uncommon fineness and pleasantness of the day for the month of January, he [a farmer] replied, 'Yes,' but he feared it would be only another fox-day. . . A fox-day is a very common expression in the island, TOWNLEY *Jrn. I.Ma.* (1791) in *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 426. (3) **w.Yks.**[2] Heard by several people in the district. **n.Der.** ADDY *Sheffield Gl.* (1888 90). [**Amer.** We have an expression 'that is all fox-fire,' meaning, of no consequence, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 64.] (4) **Dor.** The soil of this district is a very rich loam, some of which is of a brown colour and is called fox-mould, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 258. **Dev.** *ib.* 565; The moor-soil thus drained would readily assimilate frequent and light dressings of its understratum, fox-mould, MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 337. (5) **Ess.** A few days ago I heard a working man say, 'I was in a fox's sleep,' when his meaning evidently was that he kept his eyes shut and pretended to be asleep, *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iv. 286. (6) **w.Cy.** Nice promise of apples. . . . Now, if I could have my wish, I should like a splendid crop of foxwhelps and gennet-moyles, FENN *Crown and Sceptre*, xix. **Hrf.** Nature has endued some apple trees, such as the redstreak, foxwhelp . . . with the power of maturing their fruits earlier in the season than others, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 289. (7) **Cum.** (J.H.) (8) **Sus.** When Foxes brewings go to Cocking, Foxes brewings come back dropping, *Flk-saw*, LOWER *Hist. Sus.* I. 119, in SAWYER *Nat. Hist.* 16.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Fox and hounds,** the toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris* [not known to our other correspondents]; (2) **— and leaves,** the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (3) **-'s brush,** (*a*) the stone-orpine, *Sedum reflexum*; (*b*) the red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; (4) **-'s claws,** the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*; (5) **-docken,** see **— and leaves**; (6) **-feet,** (*a*) the fir club-moss, *Lycopodium Selago*; (*b*) the small Alpine club-moss, *L. selaginoides*; (7) **-fingers,** see **— and leaves**; (8) **-foot,** the grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; (9) **-geranium,** the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (10) **-glove,** (*a*) the Canterbury bell, *Campanula latifolia*; (*b*) the gladiolus, *Gladiolus communis*; (11) **-grass,** the sword-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*; (12) **-poison,** the spurge-laurel, *Daphne Laureola*; (13) **-rose,** the white burnet-rose, *Rosa spinosissima*; (14) **-tail,** (*a*) the grass, *Alopecurus pratensis*; (*b*) the horse-tail, *Equisetum maximum*; (15) **-'s tail,** (16) **-tails,** see **-'s claws**; (17) **-tail-grass,** see **-tail** (*a*); (18) **-tailed asparagus,** see **-tail** (*b*); (19) **-tongue,** the hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*; (20) **Foxes' gloves,** see **— and leaves.**

(1) **Lin.** (I.W.) 2 **Don.** (B. & H.) (3,*a*) **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] From the bushy shape of its leaf-spikes. (*b*) **Ant.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 68, 161, 262. (4) **Nhb.**[1] It is also known as Stag-horn moss and Tod's tail. The spikes of it are called 'forks' and 'knives,' according as they are single, double, or triple, JOHNSTON *Botany E. Borders.* (5) **n.Yks.**[1 2] 6, *a*) **Cum.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.** The prickly club moss, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 43. (7) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 300. (8) **Nhb.**[1] (9) **e.An.** From the disagreeable scent of its leaves (B. & H.). (10, *a*) **w.Yks.** You may ca' them Canterbury Bells or what yer like, but we ca's 'em Foxgloves; they're the saäm leaf, an the saäm flower, on'y a bit different coolour (F.P.T.). (*b*) **Dev.**[4] (11) **w.Yks.**[2] A rough coarse grass which cuts the finger. It is rough and sticky. (12) **Lin.** (13) **War.**[3] Prob. from the colour of the late leaves. (14, *a*) **Stf.** The grasses are of the common sort, but the foxtail, the vernal grass, the poa's, the dogstail, and the meadow-bromus predominate, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 45. **Sus.** The vernal, foxtail, rough stalked meadow, quake grass, . . flourish most in moist soils, *ib.* V. (*b*) **Glo.**[1] (15) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** That plant which in our dale We call Stag's-horn or Fox's tail, WORDSWORTH *Idle Shepherd Boys* (1800). (16) **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 43. (17) **Nhb.**[1], **e.Yks.**, **e.An.** (18) **Glo.** The fertile spikes somewhat resemble asparagus (B. & H.). (19) **Frm.** (20) **Oxf.** 'These foxes' gloves ain't weeds, mother,' said Joe, boldly, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 56.

3. Phr. (1) *Fox and chickens*, a children's game; (2) *— and dowdy* (or *-a'-dowdy*), a boys' game similar to 'King Caesar'; (3) *— and geese*, (4) *— and hounds*, a children's game; (5) *the foxes or the fi' fingers han got it*, a saying used of anything which is supposed to have been stolen; (6) *to hunt the fox down the red lane*, to make drunk.

(1) **Ess.** A singing game beginning: (*The Den*) Who's going round my dunny wall to night? (*Fox*) Only little Jacky-Lingo, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. ii. 170. (2) **War.**[3] Across a lane, or other space with well-defined side boundaries, two lines are drawn about 10 or 15 yards apart. In the middle of the space one boy is placed. The others stand on one of the boundary lines so drawn. They have to run together across the space and endeavour to gain the other boundary line. The boy in the space, if he catches and holds one of the runners while repeating the words 'Fox a' dowdy—catch a candle,' retains his captive in the space, who then assists in capturing others as they run at intervals from boundary to boundary until all are caught. (3) **Dur.** A gathering of children would select a fox and a goose. . . The leader of the geese would step forward, and address the fox. . . The geese then would 'fly' to reach the goal before the fox; the first goose caught joined the fox, changing sides, until all the geese were captured, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 158. **Der.** A den is chalked out or marked out for the fox. A larger den, opposite to this, is marked out for the geese. A boy or girl represents the fox and a number of others the geese. Then the fox shouts, 'Geese, geese, gannio,' and the geese answer 'Fox, fox, fannio.' Then the fox says, 'How many geese have you to-day?' The geese reply, 'More than you can catch and carry away.' Then the geese run out of the den and the fox tries to catch them. He puts as many as he catches into his den, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 141. (4) **Nhp.** Noise of blind-man's-buff and fox-and-hounds, CLARE *Vill. Minst.* (1821) II. 37. (5) **Shr.**[1] (6) **Suf.** I am sorry, kind sir, that your glass is no fuller, . . . So merrily hunt the fox down the red lane, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 171.

4. An artificial sore made by boys upon the hands or fingers; also in *comp.* **Fox-bite.**

w.Yks. (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[2] A discoloration of the skin caused by violent rubbing. **Lan.** Applied by schoolboys to sores, self-inflicted, between the joints of their fingers, produced by the friction of their thumbs until the skin was rubbed off and raw places left. . . The boy who could exhibit most was counted worthiest, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 226; They were not produced by a boy upon his own hand, but by the friction of another boy's rubbing the skin off, and always on the first joint from the knuckles, *ib.* 277. **Oxf.** (H.K.) **Lon.** Daring youths, who winced not at pain, were constantly in the habit of making 'foxes' (artificial sores, MAYHEW *Prisons of London* (1862) 305.

5. Brewing term; see below.

Hrt. That poisonous damage, called. . . the fox, which gives the drink a sickish nasty taste, ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 377.

Henee **Foxing,** *vbl. sb.* the occurrence of fox.

Hrt. Laying [the wort] thin enough to be out of danger of foxing, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i.

6. *pl.* A variety of ironstone.

Sus. *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813).

7. *v.* To dissemble, 'sham,' pretend; to aet cunningly, coax, wheedle.

Sc. The Florentines and the other petty princes are foxing already for fear, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 176. **Ir.** To pretend to be asleep while listening all the while to what is going on around one (A.S.-P.). **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **Lan.** Hoo sed hoo thowt awd bin foxin bein' badly afoor, FERGUSON *Moudywarp*, 16; (F.R.C.); He said he had th' head ache, but he wur only foxing (C.J.B.). **Chs.**[1] He's ony foxin; **Chs.**[3] He's none asleep, not he, he's ony foxin'. **nw.Der.**[1] **Dev.**[3] What be yü foxing for then? I an't agot nort tü gie thee. **Cor.** THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[3] E'esony foxing. **w.Cor.** You are not sleeping, you are only foxing (M.A.C.).

Henee (1) **Foxing,** *ppl. adj.* scheming; (2) **Foxing-day,** *sb.* a deceptive day, a lull in a storm; (3) **Fox-sleep,** *v.* to pretend to be asleep.

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **Cor.** It's only a foxing day, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (3) **Chs.**[1] And there, luk yo, he heered every word as we'd said, for he were nowt bu' fox-sleepin.

8. To surpass in cleverness or calculation.

n.Yks.[2] They fairly fox'd the lawyer.

9. To stupefy fish.

Dur.[1] To catch fish by throwing into the water *Cocculus indicus.*

10. To cut short the ears of a dog, to dock.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

11. To carry one drain under another by means of a tunnel of wood or masonry. **n.Lin.**[1]

FOXED, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Yks. Nhp. War. [fokst.]

1. Drunk.

w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. Of timber: discoloured in consequence of incipient decay.

Nhp.[1] A term applied to an oak tree, when the centre becomes red and indicates decay. We restrict it to oak. **War.** (Hall.); **War.**[4] Doan't e go and put that foxed board in that box yer a making of.

3. Of cloth boots: having a binding of leather on the cloth all round next to the sole. N.I.[1]

[**1.** *Enyvré*, made drunk, foxed, Cotgr.; They will bib hard, they will be fine sunburnt, Sufficient fox'd or columber'd now and then, Barry *Ram Alley* (1611) iv (Farmer).]

FOXTER-LEAVES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

Slk. They [the fairies] 'll hae to . . . gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups an' foxter-leaves till the gloaming come again, Hogg *Tales* (ed. 1865) 77.

[Issobel confessit that scho send furth hir sone to gether fochsterrie leaucis, *Trial* (1623) in Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials Scotl.* II. 538 (N.E.D.).]

FOXY, *adj.* and *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Sus. Wil. Som. Cor. [fo·ksi.]

1. *adj.* Cunning, sly; of the weather, deceptive, uncertain.

n.Cy. (J.W.), **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Sus.** A fisherman . . . remarking upon the weather, pronouncing the appearance of the sky to be very foxy, *N. & Q.* (1876) 4th S. v. 382. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **w.Cor.** We shall pay for this—its foxy weather (M.A.C.).

2. Having sandy-coloured hair; also as *sb.* a red-haired person.

N.I.[1] **Chs.**[1] 'Well, he were a tidy-sized chap, and he were foxy.' This referred entirely to the colour of the man's hair, and not to any cunning propensities. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

3. Speckled, spotted with mould or mildew; having some defect in colour, uneven in shade.

Lin.[1] **s.Wor.** Said of damsons which are not 'kind,' being brownish instead of blue from blight or weather, &c. (H.K.) **Glo.** The coat has dried foxy [the colour has run in the washing] (S.S.B.). **Oxf.**[1] Coloured garments sometimes turn a sandy colour in drying; they are then said to dry foxy, *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] Dhik dhae·ur koa·ut aa·n u-wae·urd wuul—dhu zŭn-v u-tuur·n un prau·pur fauk·see [That coat has not worn well—the sun has turned it quite of a reddish colour]. Huurd-z u fauk·s [red as a fox]. 'They've a-spwoiled thick piece—he's so foxy's the very devil.' Said of some bad dyeing. **Cor.**[2] When china clay contains much oxide of iron, a reddish tint which spoils the pure white colour is produced in burning. This is termed 'foxy' clay.

4. Brewing term: fermenting without forming a head. See **Fox, 5.**

Lin.[1] **Nhp.**[1] If the yeast is added to the wort when it is of too high a temperature, instead of a frothy and flocculent appearance, a thick brown skum forms on the surface of the liquor, of the colour of a fox; whence the name may have originated. **War.**[3] **e.Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.)

5. Decayed, tainted, rank, rancid, having an offensive smell like a fox.

e.Yks.[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Turnips when they turn leathery are said to be foxy. 'The substance will be what is termed foxy,' Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) XI. 260. **Nhp.**[1] A term applied to an oak tree, when the centre becomes red and indicates decay. It is a common inquiry when purchasing oak timber, 'How is it in the middle; is it foxy?'

6. Wet, marshy, swampy.

w.Yks.[2] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] A common case with land that has unbroken or unpierced Fox Bench sublying it; as the wet cannot escape.

7. *sb.* A boys' game; see below.

Nhb. Similar to Hunt the Hare, having a rhyme beginning 'Foxey! Foxey! Foomilerie,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 270; The 'fox' stands with clasped hands and the other lads stand round with knotted handkerchiefs ready to 'baste' him as soon as he leaves his 'den.' They call: 'Foxey, foxey, come oot o' yor den; Six an' fower just myeks the ten: Five an' five is aal the syem, Yor the fyul an aa's nyen.' The 'fox,' basted as he runs, must touch one without unclasping his hands. One so caught and touched becomes 'fox' (R.O.H.).

FOXY-LEAVES, *sb. pl.* Irel. The foxglove. Cf. **foxter-leaves.**

Don. Get foxy leaves an' boil them, and bathe him three times in the water, *Comh. Mag., Flk-Lore*, XXXV. 178.

FOY, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. e.An. Ken. Also written **foi** Ken. [foi.] **1.** *sb.* A farewell entertainment given to or by one who is about to set out on a journey; a feast, festival held in honour of some special occasion, such as the end of the fishing season, of an apprenticeship, &c.

Sc. He summoned me to partake of the foy with which his landlord proposed to regale him ere his departure for Edinburgh, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) i. **Sh.I.** The 'foy' or feast at the conclusion of the fishing season, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 53; An ordinary foy wis nae mair dan a faest, a drinkin' o' drams, a tellin' o' yarns, an' crackin' rough jokes, bit dis wis nae common foy. It was da last foy o' da boat, an' da sam' o' da half o' her crew, J. H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 3. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** Gard the coppers flee ding dang At feasts and foys, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 39. **Frf.** Afore the foy was owre twa or three o' them had mair sap in their inside than was guid for them, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 55, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** At every kind of kintra foy The lassie were his chiefest joy, Laing *Poems* (1894) 82. **Lth.** The most feck of them is awl gone to a foy in the next house, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892 285. **Edb.** Careless tho' death shou'd mak the feast her foy, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 163, ed. 1785. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** When a young man completes his apprenticeship, the merry-making with which he celebrates it, is termed a foy, Story *Poet. Wks.* 46. **n.Yks.**[2] Feast-money, with which an apprentice treats his companions when he begins his employment. **e.An.** *Gent. Mag.* (1832) 148, ed. Gomme; **e.An.**[1] A supper given by the owners of a fishing vessel at Yarmouth to the crew, in the beginning of the season. It is otherwise called a Bending foy, from the bending of the sails or nets, as a ratification of the bargain. **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) 52; Grose (1790); **Ken.**[12]

2. Phr. (1) *to drink a foy to any one* or *to drink any one's foy*, (2) *to set any one's foy*, to drink any one's health at parting; *fig.* to bid farewell to.

(1) **Sc.** I hope we now may drink a foy To frogs wha did our trade destroy, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 105 (Jam.). **Frf.** Gie owre the Hebrew—drink her foy This very night, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 39. **Lnk.** Th'ave dru'ken what is term'd its foy, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816). (2) **e.An.** *Gent. Mag.* (1832) 148, ed. Gomme.

3. A fee, reward.

Nhb.[1] Specially used formerly as a fee to a fitter's clerk; also used for the money received for pilotage. The 'footage' monies received by pilots are called by them 'foys.' **Nhb., Dur.** Billy Wilson's too lazy to work for his foy, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 68, ed. 1834; Specially applied to a fee to a fitter's or coal salesman's clerk, Bailey & Culley *Agric.* (1805) 8. **n.Yks.**[2] A reward given to an intelligencer, one, for instance, who brings you the first news of your ship's arrival.

4. *v.* To be present at a farewell entertainment.

Sh.I. I feel certain 'at afore you foy agen, I'll faest wi' da King o' Kings in a better country, J. H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 4.

[**1.** To Westminster Hall in the morning with Captain Lambert, and there he did at the Dog give me and some other friends of his, his foy, he being to set sail to-day towards the Streights, Pepys *Diary* (Nov. 25, 1661). Du. *foy*, 'feast-meale or banquet, given by one at his parting from his frends' (Hexham); cp. Schuermans (s. v. *Fooien*).]

FOY, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Yks. e.An. Ken. [foi.]

1. *v.* To render assistance to a ship; to act as pilot, bring a ship out of or into port.

Nhb., Dur. As in certain winds it was not possible to sail out of the harbour (the Tyne), ships were 'foyed' out into the offing, Haswell *Maister* (1895) 39.

Hence (1) **Foy-boat**, *sb.* a boat employed in giving assistance to other boats or ships, such as bringing them into or out of harbour; (2) **-boatman**, *sb.* a boatman employed in mooring incoming vessels on their arrival into harbour; (3) **Foyer**, *sb.* one who acts as an agent for vessels, supplying them with provisions, helping them in distress, &c.; (4) **Foying**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the act of victualling ships, acting as an agent for a ship; (*b*) the process of conveying ships into or out of the harbour; (*c*) the practice of taking out pleasure-parties in a boat; (5) **Foyman**, *sb.* one employed in foying vessels out of the harbour.

(1) **Nhb.** The race was with foy boats, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 403 ; George took to the business of foying and soon was in the possession of a few foy-boats, HASWELL *Maister* (1895) 87; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** The ship is all laden, and ready for sea, The foy-boat is coming, away let us be, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 68, ed. 1834. **e.An.** A way boat, accompanying, piloting, and assisting vessels on the way or voyage, *Gent. Mag.* (1833) 149, ed. Gomme. (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Ken.** (W.F.S.) (4, *a*) **Ken.**[1] They who live by the seaside are generally fishermen, or those who go voyages to foreign parts, or such as depend upon what they call foying. (*b*) **Nhb., Dur.** Foying, though always an arduous occupation, was at times a lucrative one. . . In foying a ship the foymen rowed ahead in a small boat, and at a warp's length dropped a small kedge, which being hove upon by the ship's windlass, brought her up in a position nearly over it. The kedge was then weighed, carried ahead again, dropped and hauled upon, the process being repeated until sufficient sea-way had been attained by the vessel, HASWELL *Maister* (1895) 39. (*c*) **n.Yks.**[1] 'Mah man's gi'en oop t'fishing, noo, miss. He nobbut gans a-foying wi' 's cõble;' of a fisherman at Saltburn who spent his time during 'the season' in taking out pleasure-parties in his boat. (5) **Nhb., Dur.** The foymen of the Tyne constituted a very important class, HASWELL *Maister* (1895) 39. **n.Yks.**[2]

2. *sb.* The act of rendering assistance, in taking charge of a vessel in distress. **e.Yks.**[1]

3. A cargo ; a fare. **n.Yks.** (J.B.)

FOY, *v.*[3] **w.Yks.**[2] [foi.] To work energetically.

FOY, *adj.* **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) [Not known to our correspondents.] Foolish, silly.

FOYARD, *sb.* **Ayr.** (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A fugitive.

[Fr. *fuyard*, a run-away (COTGR.).]

FOYER, FOYST, see **Fire, Foist.**

FOZE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* **Sc.** 1. *v.* To wheeze; to labour with difficulty of breathing. **Bnff.**[1] Cf. **fozle,** *v.*

2. To emit saliva.

Fif. He freathes [froths] and fozes ower muckle at the mou for me, TENNANT *Card. Beaton* (1823) 16.

Hence **Fozy,** *adj.* wet, moist with saliva, dribbling.

The head's aye dry where the mou's fozy, *ib.*

3. *sb.* Difficulty of breathing. **Bnff.**[1]

FOZE, *v.*[2] **Per.** (JAM.) To lose flavour, become mouldy. Cf. **fozy,** *adj.*

FOZE, see **Force,** *sb.*[2], *v.*[2]

FOZLE, *sb.*[1] **Bnff.**[1] A weasel.

FOZLE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] **Sc.** Also written **fozzle.** [fo·zl.] 1. *v.* To wheeze, to be affected with difficulty of breathing. See **Foze,** *v.*[1]

Elg. Fozzlin' ben ran Meggie Baxter, Forkit Benjie into bed, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 151. **Bnff.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fozlan,** *vbl. sb.* (*a*) continued difficulty in breathing ; (*b*) great exertion combined with want of strength ; (2) **Fozlin,** *ppl. adj.* affected with difficulty of breathing, weak, powerless.

Bnff.[1] (1, *a*, *b*) He hauds a sair fozlan at that wark o' his. (2) The idea of weakness is conveyed by the word. 'He's nae worth's meht [food]; he's a peer fozlin' abblich.'

2. *sb.* A wheeze. *ib.* He's sair cawd wee a fozle on's braith.

FOZY, *adj.* **Sc.** Irel. **Nhb. Dur. Cum. e.An.** Also written **fosey N.I.**[1] **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.**; **fosie, fosy Sc.**; **fozey Sc. Ir.**; **fozzy Sc. Cum.**[1] [fo·zi.] 1. Light, spongy, soft ; of vegetables: overgrown, unsound, over-ripe. Cf. **foze,** *v.*[2]

Sc. A head nae better than a fozy frosted turnip, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv ; A fozy peat, a peat that is not solid ; . . . a fozy stick, a piece of wood that is soft and porous (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Rnf.** Grain was raw and light, So fozy it would scarcely dight, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 66. **e.Lth.** If ye had a heid on your shouthers an' no' a fozy peat, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 227. **N.I.**[1] Like an overgrown turnip, or decayed wood. **Ant.** Turnips which have grown large are often spongy in the centre, when they will be described as fozey, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Spongy, as a 'fozey turnip,' SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A 'fozy turnip' is not a frosted turnip, but one overgrown, deficient in sap, and of a dry, spongy nature inside. These when handled are very light and have a hollow sound. The youngsters on a farm sometimes use them for footballs. *Note by Mr. J. Avery.* **e.Dur.**[1] A 'fozy' turnip is a woolly one. **Cum.** T'bark was a kind eh fozzy, an nut at oa unlike cork, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 231 ; **Cum.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 3. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Foziness,** *sb.* sponginess. **Sc.** (JAM.)

2. Obese, fat, bloated.

Sc. Will ye go to the wood? quo' Fozie Mozie, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 37. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Gin I hed been a dizzen o' year younger, I wud a' tann't the muckle fozy hide o' ye the richt gate, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 174. **Per.** Ye ken it would mak' ye as fosie's a fule, An' birdies when fat canna whissle sae weel, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 116. **Ayr.** He lookit at the fosy monks stechin' wi' howtowdies and rumbledethumps, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 258. **Edb.** I aye like the little blackfaced, in preference to the white, fat, fozy Cheviot breed, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. **Slk.** *North.* . . The exercise is most salutary to persons of our age, who are apt to get fat and indolent. *Shepherd.* Fozy, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 287.

3. Stupid, obtuse, dull-witted, empty.

Sc. That beardless capons are na men We by their fozie springs might ken! PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1756) 59, ed. 1787. **n.Sc.** A fozy chield, an empty fellow (JAM.). **Per.** Tak the minister o' Pitscourie noo; he's fair fozzy wi' trokin' in his gairden, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 206. **Ayr.** Popular fantasy had quite as muckle to do in the matter as Mr. Plan's fozey rhetoric, GALT *Provost* (1822) xl; Mr. Barebrod was delivering to us his fosy utterances, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 46. **Lnk.** It's mair like a wheen turnip shaws when your fozy heid's in't, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Lth.** Whatever put it into your fozy skull to gang and get the calf's head singed? STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 87. **Cum.** Hod thi tung, thoo fozzy feùl, WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) 187.

Hence **Foziness,** *sb.* obtuseness of mind, stupidity.

Sc. The weak and young Whigs have become middle-aged and their foziness can no longer be concealed, *Blackw. Mag.* (1821) 753 (JAM.).

4. Hazy, foggy, obscured.

Lth. The heigh hoary houses, maist meetin' aboon, Keep out ilka blink o' the red fozzy moon, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 121.

[1. Cp. Du. *voos, voosch,* spungie, *een voose rape,* an unsavourie rape or that hath noe tast (HEXHAM) ; Norw. dial. *fos,* porous, spongy (AASEN).]

FOZY, see **Fosy.**

FRA, FRAAGH, see **Fro, Fratch.**

FRAAL, FRAAZ(E, see **Frail,** *sb.*[2], **Freeze.**

FRAB, *v.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. [frab.]

1. To struggle, fight ; to argue, contend.

Lakel.[2] Ah's sto'ed o' frabben ower nowt. **Lan.** 'They're better wheere they are, Mally,' said her spouse; 'better nor frabbin through this wo'ld,' BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 63 ; What . . . frabbin ther needs Through this wo'ld to get dacently poo'd, *ib. Irkdale* (1868) 18 ; I frabb'd un pawted like o' pig e stickink, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 10.

2. To worry, fret, fidget ; to irritate, excite.

Lan. I grieve for having frabbed him as I did, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) xxxiii. **Chs.**[1] You can frab a horse by pulling too hard at the reins. A horse 'frabs hissel' when he fidgets about ; **Chs.**[3] Growlin and frabbin from mornin to neet. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhéeŭr dhi won shuw·tin ŭn gau·pin ŭt dh,os·iz ; ŭn dhŭ póoŭr thing·z wŭn dhaat· fraab·d dhi did·)nŭ noa· wot dóo widh ŭmsel·z [Theer they won showtin' an' gawpin' at th'hosses ; an' the poor things won that frabbed they didna know what do with 'emsels]. **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence (1) **Frab,** *adj.*, (2) **Frabbit,** *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Frabbly,** (4) **Frabby,** *adj.* cross, ill-tempered, fractious, peevish.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Gen.* used of a baby teething. 'I never gat a wink aw neet, barkin o' dogs, baain o' ship, mooin' o' ky—and chilt wer so frab as never' (A.C.). (2) **Lan.** He kissed me for all I was very frabbit with him, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) iv. (3) **Chs.**[3] (4) **Chs.**[1] Whatever mays ye so frabby this morning, yo'n getten aht o' bed o' th' wrong soide.

FRAC, see **Freck,** *adj.*

FRACHT, *sb.* **Cai.**[1] [fraχt.] As much of a commodity as is brought at one time or turn. Cf. **fraught.**

FRACK, *sb.*[1] **Sh. & Or.I.** Also written **fraick.** [frak.] A weak, delicate person.

Sh.I. Still in common use. 'A poor fraick of a body' (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**[1], **Or.I.** (JAM.)

Hence **Frackset,** *adj.* delicate, weak, in poor health. **Sh.I.** (K.I.)

FRACK, *sb.*[2] Suf. A hole in a garment. (HALL.)

FRACK, *adj.* **n.Wil.** [fræk.] Fractious, peevish. (G.E.D.)

FRACK, *v.* Nhp. e.An. [frak, fræk.] To abound, swarm, throng; to fill to excess, crowd together. Cf. **frag**, *v.*[1]

Nhp.[1] The currant trees were as full as they could frack. e.An.[1] The church was fracking full. My apple-trees are as full as they can frack. Nrf. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. e.Suf. That field is fracked with thistles (F.H.).

Hence **Frackfull**, *adj.* quite full, full to overflowing.

Nhp.[1] The house was frack full. e.Suf. The tub is frackfull of suds. Fill the grate frackfull of coals F.H.).

FRACK, FRACKEN, see **Freck**, *adj.*, **Frecken**, *sb.*

FRACKING, *ppl. adj.* Glo. [fræ·kin.] Fussing about.

Glo.[1] *Glo. Jrn.* (June 19 and July 17, 1880).

FRACTION, *sb.* Nhb. Suf. [fra·k-, fræ·kʃən.] 1. *pl.* Fragments, pieces, esp. in phr. *to make fractions of.*

Suf. The fox come to mine [my premises] and made fractions of my turkies, wholly C.G.B.).

2. A fracas, disturbance, row.

Nhb. The article concerning making fractions and disturbance in the Company was read, *Keelman's Hospital Bks.* (Oct. 17, 1771); Nhb.[1]

[2. After distasteful looks and these hard fractions, Shaks. *Timon*, II. ii. 220; By which means . . . a fraction betwixt them must of necessity ensue, Cotton *Espernon* (1670) II. vi. 262 (N.E.D.).]

FRACULTIES, *sb. pl.* Wor. Faculties.

s.Wor. I think that poor girl never had her fraculties not justly bestowed on her, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 22.

FRADGE, *v.* Lakel. Yks. Written **fraj** Lakel.[2] [fradʒ.] To fray, unravel; to wear by contact or use.

Lakel.[2] Ah've frajd o' t'skin off mi heel. w.Yks. This tablecloth'll fradge aht if Ah don't hem it (S.K.C.); (J.B.)

FRADGE, *adj.* Cor. [frædʒ.] Dirty; evil-smelling.

Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

Hence **Fradgan** or **Fradgeon**, *sb.* an evil-smelling or dirty place; a receptacle for dirt and rubbish.

Sometimes applied to a dirty lane or the lower part of a town. She lives down at the fradgeon (M.A.C.); Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

FRADGE, FRAE, see **Fratch, Fro.**

FRAEKSIT, *adj.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Fractious, peevish.

Laek a fracksit bairn, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) III.

FRAG, *sb.*[1] Som. [fræg.] A kind of rye. (B. & H.)

FRAG, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Mid. Low, vulgar people. (Hall.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

FRAG, *v.*[1] Yks. [frag.] To cram, fill to overflowing; to stow or furnish closely. Cf. **frack**, *v.*

n.Yks.[1]; n Yks.[2] 'Ah's getten ma' kite weel fragged'; have enjoyed a full meal (ed. 1855). e.Yks. As the pockets, or as a cow's udder is sometimes filled, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

Hence (1) **Fragged**, *ppl. adj.* crammed, filled to overflowing; (2) **Fragging**, *sb.* furniture.

(1) n.Yks.[2] A full fragg'd house. (2) *ib.*

FRAG, *v.*[2] Suf. With *out*: to fray, unravel at the edge. (C.G.B.) Cf. **fradge**, *v.*

FRAGALENT, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. Advantageous, profitable. Ayr.

2. Undermining. Rnf.

FRAG-END, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [fra·g-end.] A remnant, fag-end; 'tag-rag and bobtail.'

Ther's t'frag-end ov a ham shank on t'shelf. A lot o' t'frag-end hed a row amang thersels.

FRAGHAN, *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **fraughan** Wxf.; **fraun, frochan, frockan** Ant.; **frughan** N.I.[1] The whortleberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus.*

Ir. Wee frauns, each wan stuck 'twixt two leaves on a grand little stem of its own, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 109, ed. 1893. N.I.[1], Ant. (M.B.S.) Dub. They grow in wet boggy ground . . . the poor women gather them in Autumn and cry them about the streets of Dublin by the name of Fraghan, Threlkeld *Syn. Stirp. Hib.* (1726 *Vaccinia nigra vulgaria* (B. & H.). s.Ir. (*ib.*) Wxf. Fraughans in the woods, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 208.

[Ir. *fraochan*, black whortle-berries, bilberries, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, cogn. w. *fraoch*, heather (O'Reilly).]

FRAHDLE, *v.* Cum. To talk foolishly. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[2]

FRAID, *sb.* Irel. Yks. [frēd, freəd.] In phr. *for fraid*, for fear, lest. See **Afraid.**

Ir. You're frettin' for fraid of a family, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) ii; For fraid there should be any grumbling, *ib. Traits Pats.* (ed. 1843) 82; She'd stopped up the pane wid her ould saucepan-lid for 'fraid she might see somethin', Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 232. w.Yks. Run nəm, lad, fə freəd tə səd get wet þrin (J.W.).

FRAIGH, see **Fratch.**

FRAIK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **fraick** Per.; **frake** e.Sc.; and in forms **freak** (Jam.) Edb.; **freck-** Abd. [frēk.] 1. *v.* To flatter, wheedle, cajole, coax, make much ado about a person in order to gain some object.

Cai.[1] e.Sc. You . . . dinna hesetate to walk wi' her arm in arm . . . to frake and palaver, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xvii. Fif. Some will fraik, an' say, 'My dear, O how I do adore you,' Douglas *Poems* (1806) 79. Edb. A thing that the laddie freaked and pined for night and day, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxi.

Hence (1) **Fraiking**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the act of flattering or coaxing; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* flattering, coaxing, wheedling; (2) **Frecky**, *adj.*, see **Fraiking** (*b*).

(1, *a*) Sc. Sometimes, fond discourse, resembling flattery, although sincere, and proceeding from that elevation of the animal spirits which is produced by conviviality (Jam.). Per. Nae man can thole that kind o' fraikin', Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 280. Fif. Ither's hands they're shakin', Wi' friendship, love, an' joy; Ye never heard sic fraikin', As does their tongues employ, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 135. (*b*) Per. Wha's fraickin' tongue but yours has played a' the mischief? Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 49, ed. 1887. (2) Abd. When a' ither bairnies are hushed to their hame, By aunty, or cousin, or frecky grand-dame, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 140.

2. *sb.* Flattery, cajolery, coaxing; a coax, a flattering, wheedling person.

Cai.[1] Abd. Why, then, sic fraiks o' title marks A forge on men, Milne *Sngs.* (1871) 58. Ags. He maks a great fraik [he pretends great regard] (Jam.). e.Sc. She's a rale frake when she's wanting onything, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. Frf. In its anxiety to mak' a fraik wi' folk, it had a way o' pittin' its forepaws on their chests to lick their faces, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 134, ed. 1889.

FRAIL, *sb.*[1] War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Mid. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Cor. Also written **fraail** I.W.[1]; **frale** Hrf.[2]; **frayel** Ess. Sus.[1]; and in form **vrail** I.W.[1] [frēl, freəl.] A soft flexible basket, made of rushes or grass, used by workmen for carrying their tools. Also in *comp.* **Frail-basket.** Cf. **flag-basket.**

War. (E.A.P.); War.[2]; War.[3] The frail is made of a coarser matting, and one side of it is continued so as to form a cover for the top, the handle of the other side passing through a hole in this cover, and so securing it when the frail is carried. It is bound at the edges and has two broad bands of binding passing under the bottom and up the sides towards the centre. Wor. (E.S.), se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. (H.K.); (F.W.M.W.) Shr.[1], Hrf.[2] Glo. The defendant brought him the peas in a frail, *Glo. Citizen* (Aug. 6, 1898) 4; Glo.[1] The parson at North Nibley used to give the following toast at the Court Leet dinners about 40 years ago: 'The plough and the frail, The fleece and the flail, Not forgetting the milking pail.' Mid. The men . . . were all gone home with their frails upon their backs, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) III. xix. e An.[1] Nrf. I'll lend ye a frail-basket to carry them there things away with (W.R.E.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77. Suf[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. Many years ago, raisins were sent to England in mat-baskets, and these too were called frail-baskets (W.W.S.); A new frail-basket, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 160; *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 184; Ess.[1] A shapeless flexible mat basket, without bottom or handle, save two eyelets in the mat. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1] Sus.[1] Commonly used for packing game. Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] Used by fishmongers and poulterers. Cor. (F.R.C.); The frail is made of canvas and is ornamented with three transverse bands of a darker colour woven in with the material (E.S.); Cor.[3] [Frayle (of figs) a basket in which figs are brought from Spain and other parts, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

[*Cabas*, a frail for raisins or figs, Cotgr.; Oe fraiel hadde good figus, Wyclif (1382) *Jer.* xxiv. 2. OFr. *frayel*, 'cabas à figues' (La Curne); cp. M Lat. *fraellum* (Ducange).]

FRAIL, *sb.*[2] Sc. Dur. Yks. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sus. I.W. Wil. Amer. Also in forms **fraal** m.Yks.[1]; **vraail** Brks.[1]; **vrail** I.W.[1] Wil.[1] [frēl, freəl.] A flail; the whip part of the old-fashioned flail.

Sc. The sheep, the pleugh, the frail, declare The employments whilk they courtit, Nicol *Poems* (1805) II. 5 (Jam.). Dur.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2] s.Chs.[1] More commonly called a Threshet. Not. (J.H.B.), Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1], Suf (C.T.), Ess. (W.W.S.),

Ken.[1] Sus. (F.A.A.); Dey pulled off dere jackets and begun to thresh wud two liddle frails as dey had brung wud em, LOWER *South Downs* (1854) 161; Sus.[1] Dame Durden kept five serving men To use the spade and frail. I.W.[1], Wil.[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 375]

FRAIL, *v.* e.An. Also in form **frawl** Suf.[1] [frēl.] To fret or wear out cloth; to unravel, untwist. Cf. frazle.

e.An.[1] Suf.[1] A term used by spinsters, in the same sense as 'ravvle' and 'frazzle'; it is otherwise pronounced 'frawl,' denoting that from unskilful hemming, the threads pull out lengthways.

Hence **Frail-ends**, *sb. pl.* the ravelled ends of cloth. e.Suf. (F.H.)

FRAIL, *adj.* Lin. Ken. [frēl.] **1.** Weak-minded, timid, frightened.

Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] She was born frail, poor lass.

2. Peevish, hasty. Ken.[1 2]

FRAIM(E, see **Fremd.**

FRAIN, *v.* Wor. [frēn.] To refuse, refrain, esp. in phr. *to frain fittle*, to refuse food.

s.Wor. I feel very comical and frained my fittle all day yesterday, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 27; (H.K.)

FRAINED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Also written **frain't** Cum.[1]; and in form **freaned.** [frēnd, friənd.] Marked with very small spots.

Tick'd, with a modification of the same ground colour which is not white. 'Blue-freaned Dawston collie' (J.Ar.); Cum.[1]

[My frayned gray troting gelding, *Will of R. Maddox* (1550) (N.E.D.).]

FRAIRY, *sb.* e.An. [frē·ri.] **1.** A fairy. Nrf. (A.G.F.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Frairy-loaf**, a kind of fossil echinus or sea-urchin; (2) **-rings**, green circles seen in pastures.

(1) Nrf. There is a saying: 'If you keep a frairy-loaf you will never want bread' (A.G.F.). e.Suf. *Obsol.* (F.H.) (2) e.An.[1] Also called Pharisee rings. e.Suf. *Obsol.* (F.H.)

FRAISE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **fraize** Rnf.; **frase** Nhb.[1] Cum.; and in form **frasy** Nhb.[1] [frēz.] **1.** *sb.* A disturbance, fuss; excitement, hubbub; much ado about nothing; a fight, fray.

Sc. We say, 'one makes a frais.' when they boast, wonder, or talk more of a matter than it is worthy or will bear, HERD *Coll. Sngs* (1776) *Gl.*; Its naething to mak a fraise aboot, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Per. She makes an unco fraise; And carps and grumbles two three days, NICOL *Poems* (1760) 38. Dmb. I wad do sae without a fraise, TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 73. Lnk. My wife an' weans made hantle fraise, WATT *Poems* (1827) 14; He may... Make meikle o' ye wi' an unco fraise, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 32, ed. 1783; Or ever lov'd to mak o'er great a fraise, *ib.* 122. Nhb. Still hoping the frasy might turn out a hoax, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 74; Nhb.[1] What are ye myekin the frase aboot; thor's neebody kill'd. Cum. Atween the twee there's see a frase, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 2.

Hence **Frazy**, *adj.* disturbing, talkative.

Nhb.[1] Hoot! he's no worth mindin'; a poor frazy body.

2. Flattery, cajolery; vain talk or discourse.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Mrs. Birse begood wi' a fraise aboot hoo aw hed been keepin', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii; Why then sick bustle, fraise, an' fyke? ROBB *Poems* (1852) 25; Rob Roy heard the fricksome fraise, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 23. Edb. An', whan o' fraise she was na mist, He set her down upo' the kist, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 10.

Hence (1) **Fraisie**, *adj.* addicted to flattery or empty, vain talk; (2) **Fraisilie**, *adv.* in a cajoling, flattering way; (3) **Fraisiness**, *sb.* wheedling, flattery. Cld. (JAM.)

3. *v.* To flatter, praise, cajole, esp. in order to gain some end.

Abd. I downa fraise nor flanter, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 173; Now baith o' them's aboon my reach, For a' that I can fraise or fleitch, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 44. Rnf. He . . . fraiz'd my fine shape, frae the tap to the tae, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 74. Ayr. Nier flyte nor fraise, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 55. Lnk. Ye flatter and fraise me, an' leuk unco fain, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 78, ed. 1897. Edb. A' body did them fraise, That saw them in their Sunday's claise, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 4.

Hence (1) **Fraiser**, *sb.* a flatterer, wheedler; (2) **Fraising**, (*a*) *sb.* flattery, cajolery; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* flattering, cajoling.

(1) Cld. (JAM.) (2, *a*) I nf. The fav'rites o' the Nine Are ay right guid at fraizin', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II 62. Ayr. There was a fulsome fraising about them when they were kirkit, as the comeliest couple in the parish, GALT *Lands* (1826) vii; Whisky poison Frae men o' sense has got sic fraisin, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 38. Lnk. Oh! it troubles ane to see Cauldrif' chields, wi' wilefu' fraizings, Get the smiles for which we sie, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 117. (*b*) Sc. Wi' fraisin gabs an' wi' twasome hearts they clash an' claiver, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) xii. 2; A fraising body (A.W.).

FRAISE, *sb.*[2] Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The pluck of a calf, a 'chawdon.'

[Fr. *fraise*, a calves chaldron (COTGR.); OFr. *fraise de veel*, 'mésentère du veau' (HATZFELD).]

FRAISE, see **Froise.**

FRAISLE, *v.* Sc. To flatter, pay court to. Cf. fraise, *v.* 3.

Per. Do you take yourself for another 'Leddy Jean' in the ballad, that all the lords and great men in the country are to come bowin' and fraislin' for a glint o' your e'e? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 182, ed. 1887.

FRAIT, *sb.* Sc. [frēt.] A trouble, 'fret.'

Lth. The wanther, That endless theme to ferm fowk o' deevilish frait and bather, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 67. e.Lth. To sit thus, feckless, sigh an' blaw, Like snools, mere fraits an' vain despair, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 92.

[The same word as earlier Sc. *freit* (to fret). Gif ȝe freit, find fall or be offendit, *Sklanderous Tungis* (c. 1540) in *Sat. Poems*, ed. Cranstoun, I. 254.]

FRAIT, see **Freight.**

FRAITH, *adj.* Gmg. Free-spoken, talkative.

COLLINS *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 222.

[Wel. *ffraeth*, fluent, of fluent utterance.]

FRAIZED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also written **frais't.** Greatly surprised, having a wild, staring look.

Rxb. One, overpowered by astonishment, is said to 'look like a fraiz'd weasel' (JAM.).

FRAKE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A disturbance, fight. Cf. **fraction, 2.**

'A bonny frake they gat up amang them.' Heard at Harbottle.

FRAKE, FRALE, see **Fraik, Freak**, *sb.*[2], **Frail**, *sb.*[1]

FRAM, *v.* Oxf. Bek. Bdf. [fræm.] To be fractious or peevish; to be in a temper or passion. Cf. framze.

It is occas. said of a child that 'it will fram at you' (J.W.B.).

FRAM, *adj.*[1] Yks. Lan. [fram.] Brittle, fragile, easily broken; tender. *Gen.* used of wood. Cf. frim, *adj.*, 3.

w.Yks. That stehl mun a bin varry fram (W.C.S.); This board's fram and not worth putting in (J.B.); (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1] Stee wer rosseled, fram, gor an masker'd, ii. 287; w.Yks[5], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

FRAM, *adj.*[2] Cmb. Fresh, clean. (W.M.B.)

FRAM, *adv.* Sh.I. [fram.] Seaward, out to sea.

Wi' idder boats doo took dy staand, . . . Else baetin fram or ta da laand, *Sh. News* (June 4, 1898); I doot afore a' is dūne, doo'll fin' at doo's frameneugh, *ib.* (Apr. 23, 1898); *Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

Hence (1) **Frambord**, *sb.* the fishing-boat lying furthest out to sea; (2) **Frammer**, *adj.* lying more to seaward; (3) *to lay fram*, *phr.* to lay fishing-lines to seaward.

(1) (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1] (2) Hüve der ancher, an' ride at da frammer bow, *Sh. News* (July 3, 1897); Whin we ran da frammer stead, dan I said ta Paetie . . . 'Boys, ye'll need ta mak' reddy da vaarlin,' *ib.* (Sept. 10, 1898). (3) We set aff, and we row'd oot upon him [it] till we sank a' da laigh land, and dan we began and laid fram, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891.

[ON. *fram*, applied to any motion outwards or towards the open; *fram á sjó*, towards the high sea (VIGFUSSON).]

FRAMATION, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. [freə·mē·ʃən.] **1.** Skill in action or management; readiness and aptitude in work; attempt, effort, contrivance, management. See **Frame**, *v.*

n.Yks.[1] 'Whcea, he's nae framation wiv 'im;' of a clergyman who certainly had not the knack of conciliating his parishioners. 'There wur nae framation 'bout t'job;' of a manifest lack of arrangement for duly entertaining the customary large gathering of friends and neighbours at a burial; n.Yks.[2] 'I gat it by framation,' with aiming at it by degrees. ne.Yks.[1] There's neea framation aboot him. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Little Elsie 'as more gumption 'an framation than 'er (F.P.T.); If Government al mak no sort o' framation, *Yksman.* (1881) 219; w.Yks.[1] You've no framation in you; w.Yks.[5] Nah come, frāamation thear!

2. A beginning, commencement, in phr. *to make a framation.*

w.Yks. T'missus made a framation, an' set t'table aht, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 27; (R.H.R.); w.Yks.[1] He's making a framation.

3. A commotion, disturbance.

Lakel.[2] See a framation Ah niver dud see.

FRAMBLE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **framal** Lan.; **frammelt** Nhb.[1] [fra·m(b)l.] **1.** A wooden band, which fastens cattle into their stalls. Cf. **frampot.** See **Baikie, 2.**

Nhb.[1] The bent portion of an *obs.* form of cattle band, made of wood, to embrace and slide on the stake. The upright portion is called a 'byeakie.' Lan. (K.)

2. A link of iron which fastens cattle into their stalls.

w.Yks.[2] Link of iron which connects a cow-seal or cow-sole to the boose-stake.

FRAMBOISE, *sb. Obs.* Dor. The raspberry, *Rubus Idaeus.*

My Lord of Salisbury (1638) told me that in Cranborne Chase there grew raspes commonly . . . the country people called them 'framboises,' which is the French word, *Ayscough MS.* in *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 532.

[Frambois, *Rubus Idaeus,* COLES (1679). Fr. *framboise,* a raspis, hindberry, framboiseberry (CotGR.).]

FRAME, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **fraam**(e w.Yks.[15] Cor. [frēm, freəm.]

1. *sb.* A skeleton.

Sh.I. Der farrow cow wis juist a frame, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898). Chs.[1] Speaking of magpies taking young chickens, a man said they would 'limb em alive,' and that they had 'left their frames on th' adlant yonder, nine on em.' s.Wor.[1] Er bain't no more nor a frame. Rdn. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 105. Oxf.[1] Er's nuthun but a frame o' buns, *MS. add.* Nrf. (A.G.F.) Wil.[1] Her's nothing in the world but a frame.

2. A spinning-frame; the framework of a machine.

w.Yks. Thers mewsic i' th' shuttle, i' th' loom, an' i' th' frame, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 22; He expects two waggon loads of frames and shears, BRONTË *Shirley* (1849) i; (J.M.)

Hence (1) **Frame-work,** *sb.* work that is produced by the aid of a machine, as distinct from that produced by hand; (2) **-work-knitter,** *sb.* a worker with a machine.

w.Yks. (1) (S.K.C.) (2) His father a frame-work knitter, told him one day to 'square his needles,' PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 11.

3. A stocking-loom.

Der., Not., Lei. The smith who makes the stocking loom or frame, as it is called, HOWITT *Clockmaker,* vii. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

Hence (1) **Frame-smith,** *sb.* the smith who makes the stocking-loom or 'frame'; (2) **-work-knitter,** *sb.* a worker in the old-fashioned foot-driven stocking-frame.

(1) Der., Not., Lei. HOWITT *Clockmaker,* vii. (2) s.Not. Still common in many villages about Nottingham. Popularly called a stockinger (J.P.K.).

4. Mining term: the head-gear carrying the pulleys of a pit. Nhb.[1]

5. *Comp.* (1) **Frame-dam,** a strong separation of wood and clay, to keep the water back in a mine; (2) **-door,** a pit door set in a frame of peculiar construction.

(1) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. A frame dam is formed of balks of fir-wood, placed endwise against the pressure, and tapered, but with the top and bottom surfaces parallel, and accurately dressed and numbered. When the balks of wood are all in their places the joints are firmly wedged until the whole is perfectly tight, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (2) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. It only opens in one direction, viz., against the pressure of the current of air, and should always be hung so as to fall should any one passing through it neglect to draw it close, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

6. A sloping wooden table, used in the dressing of tin ore; see below.

Cor.[3] Water containing finely divided tin ore passes over it and leaves behind the heavier part of its burden, which contains the chief portion of the tin. After a time a handle is lifted, whereby a gutter hitherto concealed is opened at the bottom of the frame, while a flood of fresh water washes the tin into the gutter, by which it is conveyed to the cover. When the tin has gone over the 'rag-frames' and settled in the covers it is dug out, mixed with water, and sent over the 'cleaner frames'—similar but more delicate machines.

7. Energy, capability; notion or sense of action.

w.Yks. He's no frame in him (C.C.R.); w.Yks.[5] He's noa frāame in him at awal.

8. *v.* To succeed; to get on, progress, 'fare.'

Lnk. The defender did express his dislike with their enterprise, as a business which could not frame, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 142, ed. 1828. w.Yks. Nahthen! hah'rt a framin' by nah, like? SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1894) 133. Cor. Ax er 'ow er was fraamen, THOMAS *Aunt Keziah,* i.

9. To shape one's course, betake oneself; to go, set out.

w.Yks. Frame up-stairs, and make little din, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) v; 'To frame for hēam,' to make for home, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) xix; A man 'frames' home at night, *w.Yks. Mag.* (1871) I. 30; I wor just framin to go back ageean, *Yksman.* (1881) 182. Lan. Art no beawn to frame whom? *Eawr Nan an' Me,* st. 1.

10. To attempt, purpose, intend; to contrive, manage, bring about.

Nhb.[1], Wm. (W.S.) Yks. 'Now she's half a lady.' 'How did she frame?' 'She learnt, for sure,' TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xiii. n.Yks. Ah sal think them stark mad if they frame for to gang efther t'warning o' this neet's wark, SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 135. w.Yks. One contrives, an' t'other frames, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (Apr. 1869); We know not how we could frame without it, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 331; w.Yks.[1] He's nobbud fraamin his life efter his awn plezir, ii. 325. n.Lin. While thaay can fraame to arn the'r mëat wi' tentin' craws, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 47. Lei.[1] A cain't freem to dew noothink as a'd ought.

11. To set about doing anything; to prepare, make ready, set to work, begin.

Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); Dur.[1] n.Yks.[2] She frames at eating a bit. ne.Yks.[1] Cum, fraame. w.Yks. Bud ah'l up an ah'l frame o sum wark, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 24; 'Is my watch cleaned?' 'Nay, nut yut; ah wor just framin' on't as ye com in' (Æ.B.); Used in the woollen trade of the setting out and bringing together of the wool or other materials, for making a 'blend' or 'lot' (W.T.); w.Yks.[2] Come, my lad, frame! w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] Tha'll frāame to du nowt, th'art boan idle. Frāame an' get t'dinner ready! Lan. Noather on 'em hes spit o'er th' tother's finger yet; but they're framin for it, BRIERLEY *Jingo and the Beer* (1878-9. nw.Der.[1] Not. To strike an attitude for fighting (J.H.B.).

12. *Reflex.*: to set about doing anything; to prepare.

w.Yks. Come fraame thy sen, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); T'woman wor longer i' framin' hersen ageean, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 1, 1896); All three framed thersen to drive her back, *Yksman.* (1877) 4; w.Yks.[4] He framed himself to it.

13. To show promise or ability; to adapt oneself, set about doing a thing in a workmanlike manner.

N Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He frames well. How does he frame? s.Dur. She frames well to her wark (J.E.D.). n.Yks.[1] 'Well, how's that colt o' yours likely to turn out?' 'Wheea! 't frames weel.' The apprentice to a trade 'frames well,' or 'ill,' as the case may be; n.Yks.[2] He frames badly at wark. ne.Yks.[1] T'lad nobbut com'd yisttherda, bud ah think he fraames middlin'. e.Yks.[1] 'Dis tha think he'll manish it?' 'Ah deeant knaw, mebby he will; he frames weel eneeaf.' w.Yks. Aw niver saw ony body frame war i' mi life, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1869) 45; w.Yks.[2,3]; w.Yks.[5] He frāames like a tāaler at it, 35. Lan. Aw dunnot think tha'll manage it, for tha frames like an owd tinker, WOOD *Hum. Sketches,* 14; For never since he was his owne governour did he frame so well as now, *Life A. Martindale* (1685) 215, ed. 1845. Chs.[1] He frames badly; Chs.[3] Thee frames loike my aunt Peg, and she framed loike a fou'. Not.[1]; Not.[2] How clumsy! he don't frame to do it. n.Lin.[1] 'Noo then, fraame,' is an injunction given to anyone who is doing his work awkwardly. 'Thoo fraames like a cat e' pattens,' said of one who frames ill. sw.Lin.[1] It seems to frame right. He don't seem to frame amiss. s Lin. (T.H.R.) Lei.[1] Used esp. of young animals, calves, colts, puppies, children, &c. War.[3]

14. To have the appearance of, to seem; used esp. of the weather.

n.Yks. Sin Ah gat word fra you yesterday at e'en, Ah framed as if Ah could settle to nowght, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 137; n.Yks.[2] It's framing for wet. w.Yks. Ah fancy it's [the weather] framing ta mend, BLACKAH *Sngs.* (1867) 21. Lan. We framed like gettin on very weel together, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 86.

15. Phr. (1) *to frame off,* to prepare to go off; (2) *— on,* to prepare, make ready, begin; (3) *— out,* see *— off.*

(1) w.Yks.[1] Let's frame off to bed. (2) w.Yks. Frame on and mak' my tea, *Yksman.* (1878) 183; Frame on, I say, just shool it in, *ib.* (1890) 104. (3) w.Yks. 'Frame aht,' said John, and

Sarah framed aht, leaving behind her a delighted and applauding audience, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1877) 13.

16. To attempt, try; to form, fashion the speech.

Nhp.[1] When any one expresses himself hesitatingly, or pronounces any word with difficulty, it is commonly said, 'You can't frame your mouth to it.' Som. If I wur axed I couldn't frame to spake it so, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.)

17. To speak or behave affectedly; to mince one's words, speak in a genteel or ceremonious manner.

Shr.[2], e.An.[1] Nrf. (W.W.S.); If a person apes a superior form of speech he frames, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nf.* (1893) 32; What fooks in our part call framin' or fribblin', A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 62; How that there mawther du frame. I've no patience with the hussy (W.R.E.).

Hence **Frame-person**, *sb.* a visitor whom it is thought necessary to receive ceremoniously. e.An.[1]

[8. It framed not according to expectation, Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 184. OE. *framian*, to avail. 9. The beauty of this sinful dame Made many princes thither frame, Shaks. *Per.* Prol. 32. 12. We were as merry as I could frame myself to be, Pepys *Diary* (Jan. 26, 1660). 16. He could not frame to pronounce it right, Bible *Judges* xii. 6.]

FRAMED, see **Fremd.**

FRAMLINGTON CLOVER, *phr.* Nhb. The all-heal, *Prunella vulgaris.*

Prevalent in stiff clayey soils above the coal, near Long Framlington, Nhb., *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 36; The term Framlington Clover is owing to its prevalence in the wretched soil thereabouts; a source of local reproach (J.H.).

FRAMMARD, FRAMMELT, see **Fromward, Framble.**

FRAMMIT, see **Fremd.**

FRAMP, *adj.* Som. Dev. Also in form **vramp-**. In *comp.* (1) **Framp-shaken**, (2) **-shapen**, distorted, awry.

(1) Dev. They maun be a-zitting up atop o' th' gurt vramp shaken skart i' th' yeavil yonder, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. IV. iii; Dev.[1] n.Dev. Why tha dest thengs vore-and-back . . . and vramp-shaken [ed. 1771 has 'shapen'] like a totle, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 120. (2) w.Cy. Grose (1790). Som., Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777).

[Cp. Dan. *vrampet*, warped; prob. cogn. w. **frampald.**]

FRAMPALD, *adj. Obs.* Irel. e.An. s.Cy. Sus. Dev. Also in forms **frampard** s.Cy. Sus.; **frampart** s.Cy.; **frampled** Wxf.[1] e.An.[1]; **frampold** s.Cy.; **vrampol-** Dev. Fretful, cross, peevish, fractious, froward.

Wxf.[1], e.An.[1] s.Cy. Ray (1691); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790). se.Eng. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 161. Sus. (K.)

Hence **Vrampolness**, *sb.* crossness, peevishness.

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 453.

[She leads a very frampold life with him, Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 94.]

FRAMPARD, FRAMPART, FRAMPATH, see **Frampald, Frampot.**

FRAMPES, *sb. pl.* Wxf.[1] Fits of ill-humour. Cf. frampald.

FRAMPISH, *adj.* Yks. Also in form **framptious.** [fra·mpiʃ.] Fractious, quarrelsome.

Yks. They are framptious enough, Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1880) bk. II. xi. n.Yks.[2]

FRAMPISH, *v.* Nhb.[1] To bend tightly.

FRAMPLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **frammle.** [fra·mpl.] **1.** *v.* To put in disorder. Ayr. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Frammled**, *pp.* confused, 'fankled'; (2) **Frampler**, *sb.* a disorderly person.

(1) Ayr. (Jam.) (2) Sc. A rude low-born frampler and wrangler, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxvii.

2. *sb.* A confused mass or 'fankle'; disordered yarn or clothes.

Ayr. (J.M.); *Gl. Surv.* 691 (Jam.).

FRAMPLE, *v.*[2] n.Yks.[2] [fra·mpl.] To paw on the ground, as a horse when kept standing in one place.

FRAMPOLE-FENCE, *sb. Obs.* Ess. A privilege formerly belonging to the inhabitants of the manor of Writtle: see below.

Such fences as a tennant in the mannor of Writtle, com. Ess., has against the Lord's demesnes, whereby he has the wood growing on the fence, and as many trees or poles as he can reach from the top of the ditch with the helve of his axe, toward the repair of his fences (K.). [The custom of franc-pole or free-pole in some manors, by which the tenants had a right to the wood of their fence and all that they could reach with their hatchets, Capel in Nares (s.v. Frampold).]

FRAMPOT, *sb.* Lan.[1] Chs.[123] Also in forms **frampath** Chs.[13]; **frampit, framput** Lan.[1] An iron ring which slides on the 'boose-stake' to fasten cows in their stalls.

FRAMSY, FRAMWARDS, see **Franzy, Fromward.**

FRAMZE, *sb.* Oxf. Bck. Bdf. A fit of crying or temper. (J.W.B.) See **Franz(e**, *v.*

FRAN, *v.* e.Lan.[1] [fran, frān.] To frown and complain, said of children.

FRANAGRE, *v.* Dev.[3] [frənē·gri.] To steal.

I'll franagre wan vor ee vrom Varmer Vellacott's keart.

FRANCH, see **French.**

FRAND, *v.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To be restless. (Hall.)

FRANDIE, see **Fraundy.**

FRANDISH, *adj.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. Wm. [fra·ndiʃ.] Passionate, frenzied, mad; obstinate.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Wm. Drunkenness commonly ends in a frandish riot, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 303.

FRANE, see **Frayn.**

FRAN-FRECKLE, *sb.* Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Also in forms **fran-freck-**; **frawn-** s.Not.; **frown-** Not.; **fren-fekle** Der.[1] [fra·n-frekl.] A freckle. See **Fern-freckles.**

Der.[1] Fraan'-fraek-'l, fraen'-faek-'lz. Lin. (W.W.S.) s.Lin. Ar Sue's faäce is thick ower wi' fran-freckles (T.H.R.).

Hence **Fran-frecked** or **-freckled**, *adj.* freckled.

w.Yks.[2], Not. (J.H.B.) s.Not. A red-'aired man wee a fran-frecked face (J.P.K.).

FRANGE, *sb.* Som. [frænz.] A fringe.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Nue franj-n tau·slz tu dhu aew·zeen, smaa·rt, shoa·ur nuuf·! [New fringe and tassels to the housing, smart, sure enough!]

[Fr. *frange*, fringe (Cotgr.).]

FRANGE, *v.*[1] Lan. [franz.] To be petulant and quarrelsome. See **Franz(e.**

s.Lan. Occas. used (S.W.); Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

FRANGE, *v.*[2] Cor.[12] [frænz.] To spread out like a fan.

FRANGY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Flt. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Cor. [fra·nzi, fræ·nzi.] **1.** Of horses: spirited, unmanageable, restive. See **Franzy.**

w.Yks.[3] Lin. (J.C.W.); Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 329. n.Lin. Yer more frangy than a blood-foal fost time it's a helter putten on it head, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) l. 104; n.Lin.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] The mar' seems frangy this mornin'. Hrf. 'She's a bit frangy'—said of a mare that jibs and will not work straight (C.J.R.); Hrf.[2] Some ponies is so frangy. Rdn.[1]

2. *Fig.* Of persons: quarrelsome, peevish, snappish; bad-tempered.

w.Yks.[3] Lan. Aw'm soorry for Nelly, I' th' want of a felly Hoo's like to be frangy, Ramsbottom *Cy. Wds.* (1867) No. xiii. 208. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). Flt. (T.K.J.) n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1], Shr.[1], Cor. (F.R.C.)

FRANION, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.[1] Luxuriantly, in profusion. The wheat grows deadly franion.

[Prob. a special use of Tudor E. *franion*, a wanton, one of luxurious life.]

FRANK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also e.An. [fraŋk, fræŋk.] **1.** The heron, *Ardea cinerea.* Also called **Frank Linfoot.**

Slg. [So called] from its harsh cry, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 145. e.An.[1] Nrf. Frank, however, as the fenmen call him, was not alone. . . . Just before harvest you may hear the heron all night calling hoarsely 'Frank, Frank,' Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 199; Frank Linfoot was looking arter eels in the deeks, *ib.*; I see old Frank this morning, *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169. Suf. Swainson *ib.* e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. The wild goose, *Anser cinereus.*

Nrf. Heard from an old gamekeeper, but not known to others of younger age (R.H.H.).

FRANK, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Shr. Also in form **frang** Shr.[1] [fræŋk, fræŋ.] **1.** *sb.* A broad iron fork, used by farm labourers for getting coal, loading potatoes, &c.

Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[1] Not common; Shr.[2]

2. *v.* To throw or scatter about, as of manure, hay, &c.

Shr.[1] 'E's frankin' it all about.

FRANK, *sb.*[3] Stf.[1] [fraŋk.] A person who comes late in a 'pot bank.'

FRANK, *adj.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Of a horse: willing, in phr. *frank to the road.*

'I'll trouble you for your spurs, my friend.' 'You will scarce need them, sir, .. he's very frank to the road,' SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xl.

FRANK, *adj.*[2] Shr. Strange, not akin.

'Frank [fraangk·] folks' are distinguished from kinsfolk, DARLINGTON *Flk-Sp.* (1887).

FRANKLY, *adj.* Stf.[1] [fra·ŋkli.] Comfortable.

FRANK-POSTS, *sb. pl.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] The piles of a bridge, hut, or other building. (HALL.)

FRANKUM, *sb.* Sur. [fræ·ŋkəm.] In phr. *St. Frankum's dance*, St. Vitus' dance.

He's had St. Frankum's dance, and all along o' the school, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 285.

FRANNEL, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [fra·nl.] Flannel.

FRANT, *sb.*, *v.*[1] and *adj.* Shr. Hrf. [frænt.] 1. *sb.* A fit of violent passion; a state of extreme irritability.

Shr.[1] 'What's the matter with baby?' 'E's on'y in a frant, Ma'am, 'cause the cat öönna be mauled.'

2. *v.* To kick and scream with passion.

Shr.[1] 'Ow the child frants.

3. *adj.* Fretful, fractious. Hrf.[2]

FRANT, *v.*[2] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To be careful. (HALL.)

FRANTICAL, *adv.* Dor. Eagerly, keenly, madly, frantically.

The clerk loved going to cover as frantical as the parson, HARDY *Wess. Flk.* in *Harper's Mag.* (Apr. 1891) 702.

FRANTICLE, *sb.* n.Yks.[3] [fra·ntikl.] A freckle. Cf. **fern-tickles.**

FRANTY, *adj.* Cor. [fræ·nti] Froward.

He's as fair as he's franty, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 83; (M.A.C.)

FRANZ(E, *v.* Lei. War. Wor. [franz, frænz.] To fly into a passion; to fret, complain. See **Franzy.** Cf. **frange**, *v.*[1]

Lei.[1], War.[3] Wor. She's a desper't one to franz (C.W.).

FRANZY, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Sus. Also in forms **framsy** War. Oxf. Bck. Bdf.; **frany** Hrf.[1] [fra·nzi, fræ·nzi, fræ·mzi.] 1. *sb.* A passion, temper, state of anger, 'frenzy.' See **Frangy, Franz(e.**

Nhp. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) War.[2] In a fine franzy. s.Wor. (H.K.) Oxf. Don't get up in a fransy (M.A.R.); What a franzy er's in (A.P.).

Hence **Franzied**, *adj.* bad-tempered. s.Wor. (H.K.)

2. *adj.* Of horses: wild, fresh, unmanageable, frisky, restive.

w.Yks.[2] As a young horse is when he has had no work. 'He's as franzy as owt; he jumps about like a cat on a hot backstone.' Oxf. Your horse is fransy (M.A.R.); Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

3. Passionate, hot-tempered, impetuous; irritable, peevish.

Lan. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107. Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 228; Chs.[1], Stf.[1] n.Stf. I daresay ye warna franzy, for ye look as if ye'd ne'er been angered i' your life, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 165. s.Stf. Her's cuttin' a tooth an' franzy accordin', PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). s.Not. 'E's very franzy, very 'ot-'eaded (J.P.K.). Lei.[1] 'A's very franzy,' said a woman of her husband, 'but not a bad temper.' Nhp.[1] Used to children only. War. (E.A.P.); War.[2][3][4] s.War.[1] The master's sich a terrible franzy man. Wor. He is so franzy at times (C.W.). se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[1], Oxf. (J.W.B.), Oxf.[1] Bck., Bdf. Applied *gen.* to the temper of children. A crying baby is emphatically called 'framzy' (J.W.B.). sw.Sus. Such a franzy child (G.A.W.).

Hence **Franzical**, *adj.* hasty, impetuous; passionate. Lei.[1]

FRAP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Hrt. Suf. Sus. [frap, fræp.] 1. *v.* To strike, rap; to beat.

Nhb.[1] Aa'll frap yor heed when aa get a had on ye. w.Yks. (J.W.) ne.Lan.[1] Hrt. If [the calf's tail] do not bleed to your desire frap about it with the handle of a knife, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. Suf.[1] Not very commonly heard and getting more and more into disuse. Sus. The Hastings fishermen still 'frap' their children, TENDALL *Guide to Hastings*, 38. e.Sus. HOLLOWAY.

2. To snap the finger and thumb. Cum.[1], w.Yks. (R.H.H.)

3. To make a sudden sharp noise like a slight explosion; to fizzle or frizzle.

Lakel.[2] He was blertin' an' frapen' aboot wi' an auld gun. Lan. T'first match when he struck it frap'd, sputtered, and flar'd up, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) No. 18.

Hence **Frapping**, *sb.* the noise made in cooking or frying food.

Lan. Sum goo in fur ... a frizzlin' and frappin' o' bacon, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 3.

4. *Fig.* To brag, boast, make a great fuss about. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

5. *sb.* A blow. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

6. The noise of a sudden crack or explosion.

Lakel.[2], Cum.[1] s.Wm. A short sharp sound like that of a pop-gun, or the bursting of an inflated paper bag (J.A.B.). ne.Lan.[1]

7. A primitive kind of firework.

w.Yks. It was in the days of puny squibs and fraps, *Sad Times* (1870) 118; w.Yks.[3] Made by a pinch of powder in paper folded in a triangular form, sometimes used to clean oven-flues.

8. *Fig.* A boasting, bragging; a bragger, boaster.

w.Yks.[1] T'French freedom they mak sike frap about, ii. 306.

[1. Frap hym to dethe, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 10515. Fr. *frapper*, to strike.]

FRAP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Som. Dev. Also in form **vrap** Glo. Dev. [frap, fræp.] 1. *v.* To quarrel, dispute.

Lan. An' what's Peggy an' he bin frappin' o'er? WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 26. s.Lan. (S.W.)

Hence **Frapping**, *sb.* quarrelling, disputing; a disturbance, worry, anxiety.

Lan. Wot o world o frappin un unyezziness would ha bin saved, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 88.

2. *sb.* A quarrel, dispute; a row, disturbance, tumult.

w.Yks.[1] Aw his fraps an brabblements o'l stand him i' naa steead, ii. 305. Lan. He had a frap wi' his owd woman, an' hoo left him, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 25; A regilur frap took place, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 96; Look what a ferment un frap Nanny Skater created aw throo th' nayburhood, *ib.* 94. Nrf. He went to see my old chap—to know what all the frap was about, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 48.

3. A fit of ill-temper or passion; a pet, ill-humour.

n.Yks. Loike a little lass in a frap, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). w.Yks. Well, well, me good woman, doan't be in a frap abaht it, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 15; w.Yks.[3][5] Lan. Dunno fly op in a frap, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 6; Dunnot tee fly up i' sich a frap, mon, WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) 10; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Frappish**, (2) **Frappy**, (3) **Frapsy**, *adj.* short-tempered, quarrelsome, angry; peevish, fractious, froward.

(1) n.Yks.[2], Oxf. (K.) Glo., Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 161. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (2) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1885) 8; w.Yks.[5] Nāay barn, doan't be frappy abart it. (3) n.Yks.[2]

FRAP, *v.*[3] Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To blight, destroy.

FRAPE, *sb.*[1] Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Rubbish.

He do bring in a lot of frape 'at 'e calls flowers (F.P.T.).

FRAPE, *v.*[1] Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **vrap** Dev.[1] [frēp, freəp.] 1. To bind, bandage; to draw back or lace tightly.

Dev.[1] Their mothers wared their hair vrapped back, 17; Dev.[3] Theāse bwoy 'th a brawked his arm, I've frāped en up. n.Dev. Bit now hur frap'th up tight, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 21; Cryle! how times be altered! Their mothers weared their hair fraped back-way, a forehead-cloth under their dowdes, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436. nw.Dev.[1] Maids now-a-days frape their zells up zo's they kin hardly braithe. Frape up the girts [girths]. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] Lor! how she es fraped in about the waist.

2. To tuck up.

w.Som.[1] Peasant women have a way of tucking the tail of their gowns through the open slit below where they are fastened at the waist—this is constantly seen when scrubbing or at any dirty work, and is called 'dhu gaew'n u-frae'upt aup' [the gown a fraped up].

3. To scrape, scratch. Dev.[2] 'Hot at frapin about thar?

Hence **Frape**, *adv.* with a scratch or scrape.

Dev.[2] It came down frape across his hand.

[1. Girding them with ropes, which our seamen call fraping, they have the name of frape-boats, DAMPIER *Voy.* (1703) III. 20 (N.E.D.).]

FRAPE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Ken. [frēp.] **1.** *v.* To worry, fret, fidget, fuss; to scold, chide, reprove.

GROSE (1790); HOLLOWAY; **Ken.**[1] Don't frape about it. **ne.Ken.** That woman is always fraping (H.M.).

2. *sb.* A woman of an anxious, worrying temperament.

Ken.[1] Oh! she's a regular frape.

FRAPE, *v.*[3] Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] To crack; to scold. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

FRAPE, *v.*[4] Cor. [frēp.] To blow.

Fraping through trumpets (M.A.C.).

FRAPS, *sb. pl.* e.An. [fræps.] Entanglements.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Strike straight and they'll come up dead as nits, an' you won't thev no fraps (of 'darting' fish), EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 13.

FRASE, *v.* n.Cy. Also e.An. [frēz.] To break.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** RAY (1691); BAILEY (1721); (K.); (P.R.)

[Norw. dial. *frasa*, to crackle (AASEN); so Sw. dial. (RIETZ).]

FRASH, see **Fresh.**

FRASLING, *sb.* Chs.[1 3] [fra·zlin.] The perch, *Perca fluviatilis.* [SATCHELL (1879).]

FRASY, see **Fraise**, *sb.*[1]

FRAT, *v.* Stf.[1] To prepare paste in the pot-works.

FRATCH, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in n. counties to Stf. Der. Lin. Also Shr. Bdf. Also in forms **fraagh, fraigh** n.Yks.; **fradge** w.Yks.[2] [fratʃ.] **1.** *v.* To quarrel, dispute, wrangle; to scold, find fault with. Cf. **fretchet.**

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** She was sorry she had 'fratched' him—he could see that. *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong*; Fetchin' in her name to fratch ower! CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 103; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.** Sumtimes they differ't, an' fratch't, an' at odd times fowt, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 75; My fadder fratches sair enough, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 2. **Wm.** He gat impident o ev a sudden, en wanted a fratch, ROBISON *Aald Tuales* (1882) 17. **n.Yks.** Fraaghin wi' Mary for bein' soa gaumless i' tecin her chignon on, FETHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 50; Deeame grumblin' and fraighin with Mary, *ib. T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 17; **n.Yks.**[1 2 3] **ne.Yks.**[1] Let him be; thoo's awlus fratchin! **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Them at will interfere between man an wife at's fratchin, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 11; **w.Yks.**[1] When shoc'd clum to t'top stavv, they begins a fratchin an rockin' th' stee, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**[3 4] **Lan.** Mi relations ll fratch o'er when aw'm i' mi grave, WOOD *Recitations* (1879) 14; They'n bin teed together . . . beaut oather fratchin or pooin at t'knot, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 56. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865). **Chs.** For they geet fratchin' an' quarellin', YATES *Owd Piter*, iv. **Stf.**[1] **Der.** Theer's naw use fratchin, like a hen, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. viii.

Hence (1) **Fratched**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) on unfriendly or quarrelsome terms; (*b*) of a horse: restive, having vicious tricks in harness; (2) **Fratcher**, *sb.* a scold, a quarrelsome person; a fault-finder; (3) **Fratchety**, *adj.* peevish, irritable, ill-tempered, cross; (4) **Fratching**, (*a*) *sb.* quarrelling, scolding, fault-finding; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* quarrelsome, wrangling; troublesome; (5) **Fratchous**, (6) **Fratchy**, see **Fratchety.**

(1, *a*) **Lin.**[1] The families have been fratched for a long time. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne Lan.**[1] (2) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** His wife's a famous fratcher, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 75. **w.Yks.** Shoo is a fratcher (Æ.B.). **Lan.** Grumblers an' fratchers an' mealy mouthed folk, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 101. (3) **Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (4, *a*) **Cum.** I's git a deuce of a fratchin', ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 41; 'Fratching' was a thing almost unknown among them, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) v. **w.Yks.** Thear wor a fratchin going on it naborhood, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1868) 41. **Lan.** After a bit o' fratchin wi' him, we were loike for t'give up, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1867) 9; This fratchin' hed been gain' on, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) No. 81. (*b*) **Cum.** He's just a fratchin' feightin fuil, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 7; Sic fratching wark—let's away hēame (J.Ar.). **Wm.** Servants be sick sacy fratchan things, CLARKE *T'Reysh Beearin* (1863). **Lan.** Theyd'n some o' th' warst, fratchingst company at e'er oh saigh, WAUGH *Sketches* (1855) 126. (5) **Cum.** He's sae fratchious when he's fresh (M.P.). **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Wi' canterin Ned . . . An fratcheous Gweordy Barns, 137. **w.Yks.** Az for a fratchous word, ah nivver heard owt like wun, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 54. (6) **e.Dur.**[1] Imported from Tyneside. **n.Yks.** T'woman's varry fratchy (I.W.;) **n.Yks.**[2] A fratchy body. **w.Yks.**[2] Usually applied to children. **ne.Lan.** Whenever awm a bit . . . fratchy wi' th' missus . . . aw goes to th' owd flute, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 56. **sw.Lin.**[1] We call them fratchy when folks are nasty-tempered, and one don't like to speak to them. **s.Lin.** The misses 's that fratchy to-day ther's nowt enybody can do as pleäses her (T.H.R.).

2. To worry about trifles; to fret, grumble.

Nhb.[1] What are ye fratching on at? **Lan.** Sometimes we fret and fratch o'er nowt, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 40; Hoo keeps fratchin' and threepin', FOTHERGILL *Healey* (1884) xxviii. **Chs.**[1]

3. To lie; to shuffle or cheat in joke; to boast unduly.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] To'rt Blackpool rooad id meeans lyin'.

4. To sport, frolic. w.Yks.[1]

5. To praise.

m.Lan.[1] To fratch o' onybody i' these parts meeans to praise 'em.

6. *sb.* A quarrel, dispute, wrangle.

Nhb. To this simple country fellow, who had had many a fratch . . . the idea was appalling, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 147; **Nhb.**[1] He's nivvor easy till he can raise a fratch wi' somebody. **s.Dur.** He's tryen' to pick a fratch (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** 'A fine morning, Sir.' 'Ey, who said it wasn't? D'ye want a fratch?' DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 102; Aye cracked his thoums for a bit of a fratch, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 69. **Wm.** Ma fratch wi t'track woman, ROBISON *Lord Robison* in *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 22, 1888). **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** They went on throo little to moor till they'd a regular fratch, HARTLEY *Dtt.* (c. 1873) 100; **w.Yks.**[1] What a girt sin it is to breed fratches, ii. 322; **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] My mother hed a fratch wi' him, 4. **Lan.** When eawr Dick yers there'll be a fratch, WOOD *Sugs.* 12. **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

7. A rude, quarrelsome person; a playful child. n.Cy. (K.), w.Yks.[1] **8.** A lie; a petty deception or theft. n.Yks.[3], n.Lin.[1]

9. *adj.* Quarrelsome, easily offended, touchy.

Lan.[1] **Chs.** *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) I. 224.

[1. I am intirely of your mind, that it is not the D. of Marl.'s businesse to fratch, *Madresfield Lett.* (1714), ed. 1875, 90 (N.E.D.).]

FRATE, see **Fret**, *v.*, **Freit.**

FRATED, *adj.* Nhb.[1] Frayed, fretted; having rough, ragged edges, as torn or worn cloth.

FRATERN, *v.* Hrf.[2] Also written **fraturn.** To resemble in face or features.

One brother fraterns another very much.

[Lit. to resemble as brothers; cp. OFr. *fraterne*, Lat. *frāternus*, fraternal.]

FRATH, *adv.* Bwk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Distant in manner, reserved.

FRATISHED, FRATISHMENT, see **Frettished, Frettishment.**

FRAUDLING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Sc. The act of defrauding or committing fraud.

Edb. Auld Cloot at last may spairge you tightly . . . For fraudling o' your fellow creature, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 127.

FRAUGHAN, see **Fraghan.**

FRAUGHT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **fraucht** (JAM.) e.Fif.; and in form **freight** Lnk. [frāχt.] **1.** *sb.* A freight, load, esp. two bucketfuls of water.

Bnff.[1] Two cart loads of anything. 'The man's awa t'the hill [moss] for a fraught o' pehts' [peets]. 'A sent the new servan t'the wahl for a fraught o' wattir.' It was the old custom to do so as the first work of a new servant. **Abd.** Many a 'fraught' have I carried with two buckets and a hoop, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 193. **Frf.** To carry a fraught of water to the manse without spilling, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii. **e.Fif.** Bawsie, however, made but sma' progress under her double fraucht, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii.

Hence **Fraughtless**, *adj.*, *fig.*? insipid, without weight or importance.

Sc. They're maughtless, they're fraughtless, Compared to our blue bonnets, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 139 (JAM.).

2. Passage-money, fare, boat-hire.

Sc. An your head were as white as Willie Milne's beard, I'll hae my fraught, that I will, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 16; Tarry breeks pays no fraught . . . People of a trade assist one another mutually, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 318. **Lnk.** John Dick having paid

his freight to thirty shillings, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 11, ed. 1828.

3. *v.* To freight, load. Also used *fig.*

e.Fif. The honest man insisted on bein' at the expense o' frauchtin' the bowl afresh, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiii. Ayr. Fraughted with hopes of favour and shelter, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 199, ed. 1845. Kcb. My heart was fraughted with challenges, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 158.

[1. Ffylde all his fyne shippes & his fraght made, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 9388. 2. Gyf þou has macht to pay þame þi schip fraucht, *Leg. Saints* (c. 1400), ed. Metcalfe, 310. Cp. MDu. *vracht*, 'vectura' (*Teuthonista*). 3. We ... Fraughtit our ship, and syne our anker weyde, Montgomerie *Navigatioun* (1579) 90, in *Poems*, ed. Cranstoun, 207.]

FRAUN, see **Fraghan.**

FRAUNDY, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **frandie** (Jam.). A small rick.

Fif. What's a frandy? What the Fife farmers call their hay-cocks (G.W.); A small rick of sheaves, such as a man standing on the ground can build (Jam.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

FRAUNGE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lin. Also written **fraundge** n.Yks.[2]; and in forms **frooange** e.Yks.[1]; **frounge** e.Yks. [frōndʒ.] 1. *sb.* A frolic, freak, 'spree'; an irregular excursion; a stroll, ramble.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A rare fraundge,' a capital 'turn-out.' ne.Yks.[1] He's had a fraunge. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1]

2. *Obsol.* A village feast. n.Lin.[1]

3. *v.* To indulge in a frolic or 'spree'; to stroll, ramble, rove.

n.Yks.[1 4] ne.Yks.[1] He taks off, fraunging aboot. e.Yks. (W.W.S.), e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

Hence **Fraundging**, *prp.* prowling. n.Yks.[2]

4. To fling, 'wince.' w.Yks.[1]

FRAV, see **Fro.**

FRAWFUL, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. Bold, impertinent. Ayr. 2. Sulky, scornful. Rnf.

FRAWL, FRAWN, see **Frail**, *v.*, **Freeze.**

FRAWSY, *sb.* Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also written **frauzy** Dev.; and in forms **frosy** Hmp.; **frozzy** Dev. Cor.; **vrozzy** Dev.[1] [frō·zi, fro·zi.] A treat, feast; a dainty, nice thing; a relish.

Hmp. I shall have a frosy to my tea (T.L.O.D.). Dev. 'Now awl tha vokes be ago tũ races, us'll 'ave a frawsy awl tũ ourzels. Whot chell us 'ave?' 'Aw, let's 'ave a fowl an' a figgy pudden,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); We are going to have a frawzy to-night, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); They had a regular frauzy, *ib.* (1891); Dev.[1] I'll eat vire if you haven't a' vit some vrozzy or other, 23; Dev.[3] Come to my ouze to tay tomnorer; us'll 'a' a frawzie—'eggs and bakken' or a 'tattie-cāke.' Dev., Cor. They have frozzies [they have feasts], *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436.

Hence **Frawziner**, *sb.* a person fond of making tasty dishes. Dev.[3]

FRAWTH, *sb.* and *v.* Suf. [frɒ̄ð.] 1. *sb.* A quarrel, wrangle, disturbance. (C.G.B.); e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *v.* To quarrel, make a disturbance.

Suf. (C.G.B.) e.Suf. Don't you come a frawthing here (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Frawthy**, (2) **Frawthy-mouthed**, *adj.* quarrelsome.

e.Suf. (1) She has a frawthy tongue. (2) All the family are frawthy-mouthed (F.H.).

FRAWZING, *sb.* and *adj.* Lan. Also in form **freawzin** w.Lan. [frō·zin, frē·zin.] 1. *sb.* A gossiping person. Lan.[1], s.Lan. (W.H.T.)

2. *adj.* Gossiping. w.Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 267.

FRAY, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Hmp. [frē, freə.] 1. *sb.* Terror, fright, panic.

Sc. Great were the frays of this people, and their tears to God plentiful, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 69 (Jam.). Fif. At once up flutter in a sudden fray, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 72, ed. 1871; The Roman people in a fray Ran to the forum flockin', *ib. Papistry* (1827) 50.

2. A disturbance, upset.

Nhb. While thus they mourn'd, byeth wives an' bairns, ... Whee there should come but Archy's sel' to see about the fray, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 7; Nhb.[1] A house cleaning or a washing day leads to the exclamation, 'What a fray thor's on thi day.'

3. *v.* To frighten, daunt; to quarrel demonstratively.

Sc. Never did I think to be frayed with a bogle, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1896) 94. w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 21, 1883); (C.C.R.); w.Yks.[1], Hmp.[1]

[1. Whenne iacob was moost in fray God him coumfortide, *Cursor M.* (c. 1340) 4775. See **Afraid.** 2. Where window is open, cat maketh a fray, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 168.]

FRAY, *v.*[2] Som. Dev. Hunting term: of a stag: to rub the horns against trees, so as to rub the velvet off the new head.

w.Som.[1] Fraa·y. n.Dev. They are then fraying, rubbing the velvet off their horns against the trees. He observes where the signs of fraying first appear, indicating that a full-grown stag is in the neighbourhood, as the best stags usually fray earliest, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) vi.

Hence **Fraying-post**, *sb.* anything against which a stag 'frays' its horns.

A yew is completely barked on one side... You will see scores in the wood as if made with a great nail; ... it is a fraying-post where the stags rubbed the velvet from their horns last summer, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 103-4.

[Fray ... Harts or stags are said to fray their heads, when they rub them, to make the pilles of their new horns come off, Bullokar (1616); When the hartes that are in covert do perceive that their heades do begin to dry (which is about the xxii of Iuly), then they discover themselves, going to the trees to fray their heades and rub of the velvet, Turberville *Venerie* (1576) (w.Som.[1]). Fr. *frayer*, to burnish (as a deer his head) by rubbing (Cotgr.).]

FRAY, *v.*[3] Chs. Also written **frey** s.Chs.[1] To stock a pond with young fish.

Chs.[1 3] s.Chs.[1] Ahy dhuwt dhŭ)d bin jed, ŭn dhŭ)t éeŭr yet; iv dhŭ dŭs)nŭ dée, ahy)l frey'th kŭt wi)dhi [I thowt tha'd bin jed, an' tha't here yet; if tha dustna dee, I'll frey th' cut wi'thee].

[Cp. Fr. *fray*, the spawn of fish (Cotgr.); OFr. *froi*, see Hatzfeld (s.v. *Frai*).]

FRAY, FRAYEL, see **Fro, Frail**, *sb.*[1]

FRAYN, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written **frain, frane** Fif. (Jam.); and in form **frein** n.Yks.[2] [frēn.] 1. To ask, inquire, interrogate; to inquire after.

Sc. Wha fast at him did frayne, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 192. n.Yks.[2] 'Wheea did thoo frein tae?' of whom did you ask the question? 'She nivver frein'd for t'spot.' Lan. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); (K.); Hunter *Hallamshire Gl.* (1829) 111.

2. To insist, urge warmly. Fif. (Jam.)

[1. Ich ... frainede ful ofte of folke that ich mette Yf eny wiht wist wher Dowel was at ynne, *P. Plowman* (c.) XI. 3. OE. *fregnan*, to inquire; ON. *fregna*.]

FRAYTHE, see **Freathe.**

FRAZE, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Also in form **frize.** Half a quarter of a sheet of paper.

Called in the south a vessel of paper, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Forby *Gl.* (ed. 1830).

FRAZE, see **Freeze.**

FRAZLE, *v.* e.An. Amer. Also written **frazzle.** [frē·zl, fræ·zl.] To unravel or fray cloth; to entangle a skein of thread, &c., in unravelling it.

e.An.[1] Suf.[1] In hemming, cloth is said to 'frazle' when the threads for want of selvage pull out length ways. e.Suf. (F.H.) [Amer. This cloth frazzles out, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 64.]

Hence (1) **Frazled**, *ppl. adj.* in confusion, entangled; (2) **Frazlings**, *sb. pl.* threads of cloth, torn or unravelled.

(1) e.An.[1] (2) e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

FRAZY, *adj.* Lin. [frē·zi.] Mean, niggardly, miserly, ungenerous.

(Hall.); Lin.[1] The frazy man wants more than 'the cat and her skin.'

FRE(A, see **Fro.**

FREA, *v. Obs.* Wil.[1] Also in form **fry.** To make a brushwood drain.

FREAK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Stf. Also written **freek** Stf.[1]; **freik** Sc.; **freke, freyk** Nhb.[1] [frīk.] 1. *Obs.* A strong man, a fighting man.

Sc. And quhair is ane freik on ground Darris cry Bo! to me? Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 343. Nhb.[1] [Ther was no freke that ther wolde flye, Child *Ballads* (1889) pt. vi. 298.]

2. A fellow; a fool; an impertinent fellow.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Stf.[1] He is a freek.

[1. OE. *frēca*, a warrior (*Beowulf*). **2.** Now fynde I wele, quod þe freke, þat false er þi wordes, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2186.]

FREAK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **frake** Ayr. In phr. (1) *a fit of the freaks*, a sudden whim, a fit of foolish fancy; (2) *to take the freak*, to have a sudden fancy, to take it into one's head to do something.

(1) Sc. Dominie Dhu, in a fit o' the freaks, Spak o' stars an' conjunctions to Rory M'Allan, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 199. (2) Ayr. Twa three now the frake hae ta'en In rhyme to clatter, Smith *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 124.

FREAK, FREANED, see **Fraik, Frained.**

FREASTY, *adj.* Lei.[1] [frī·sti.] Unclean, unwashed, dirty. See **Frowsty.**

Ah'm so freasty ah'll go wesh me.

FREAT, *sb.*[1] Lin. Nrf. A recipe.

Lin. Miller & Skeritchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. Nrf. (W.W.S.)

FREAT, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[1] [friət.] Damage, decay.

There's nayther hole nor freeat in't.

[OFr. *frete* (*fraite*), a breach; see La Curne (s.v. *Fraicte*).]

FREAT, see **Fret**, *sb.*[4]

FREATH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **freethe, freith** (Jam.). [frīþ, frīð.] **1.** *v.* To foam, froth.

Ayr. O rare! to see thee fizz and freath, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 10.

2. To work up into a froth, make suds for washing; to lather.

Lnk. We're not yet begun To freath the graith, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 39, ed. 1783.

3. Of clothes: to wash slightly after being 'rough-dried,' in order that they may be properly got up.

Cld. Applied to clothes which have lain some time after being washed and dried, without having been smoothed with the iron or otherwise properly dressed; a 'graith' is made in which the clothes receive a slight washing that they may be put into a fit state for being washed (Jam.).

4. *sb.* Froth, lather, soap-suds. Sc. (Jam.)

5. A slight, hasty washing given to clothes which have been soiled in the bleaching or drying. (*ib.*)

[OE. *frēoþan* (in *ā-frēoþan*), to froth (Sweet).]

FREATHE, *v.* Cor. Also in form **fraythe** Cor.[3] [frīð.] With *out*: to disentangle a fabric, unpick; of stuff, &c.: to fray out, unravel.

Cor.[1] This stuff freathes out very quickly; Cor.[3] Common. w.Cor. Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

FREATH(E, FREAWZIN, see **Frith, Frawzing.**

FREAZOCK, *v.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To coax, wheedle, cajole.

FREBBY, FRECHT, see **Fro, Fright.**

FRECK, *sb.*[1] Nhp.[2] [frek.] A painful sore at the end of one of the fingers.

FRECK, *sb.*[2] I.Ma. [frek.] A fright. See **Frecken**, *v.*

A groan that made me heart jump in me mouse wis the freck it give me, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 47.

FRECK, *v. Obs.*? Nhp. To mark with spots, dapple.

In whose margin flags are freckt, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 208; The eve put on her sweetest shroud, Freck'd with white and purple cloud, *ib.* II. 3.

FRECK, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **frac** Nhb.[1]; **frack** Sc. n.Yks.[1] [frek, frak.] **1.** Ready, eager; bold, forward, audacious.

Sc. Unlikely men to stay one of the frackest youths in Scotland, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xxxiv. Fif. Hae ye your man by acht o'clock A' frack and furnish't for the shock, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 119. Rnf. The freckest, whiles, hae own'd her dought, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 147. Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[1]

2. Stout, firm, hale.

n.Sc. A freck carl, a freck auld man . . . one, who although advanced in life retains a considerable degree of vigour and activity (Jam.). Rnf. Nae surfeit rises frae our meal, We're ay fu' freck an' stark an' hale, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 68. Ayr. He's a freck aul' body at his age, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 210. Dmf. A freck chield, often including the idea of recovery from a state of debility (Jam.).

[1. He was sa frak and fyerie edgit, Montgomerie *Cherrie* (1597) 947; All the grekes . . . were frekir to þe fight þen at the first tyme, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 9862. OE. *frec* (*frac*), greedy, bold.]

FRECK, see **Fraik.**

FRECKEN, *sb.* Lin. e.An. Also in form **fracken**-Lin.[1] n.Lin. [fre·k-, fra·kən.] A freckle. e.An.[1]

Hence **Freckened**, *adj.* freckled.

Lin.[1] n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1]

[Wrinkles, pimples, red streaks, freckons, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, III. 245; A fewe fraknes in his face y-spreynd, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 2169. Norw. dial. *frekna*, a freckle (Aasen).]

FRECKEN, *v.* Irel. I.Ma. Chs. Lin. Also written **freken** w.Ir.; and in form **friken** w.Ir. s.Chs.[1] [fre·k-, fri·kən.] To frighten.

w.Ir. To be sure the owld man was frekened, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 148; No ways frikened at all by the dark look the bishop gave him, *ib.* 98. I.Ma. Don't be freckened; you've a right to be bould in a good cause, Caine *Manxman* (1895) pt. v. iii; I was too freckened to speak (S.M.); Noways apt to be freckened night or day, Brown *Witch* (1889) 2. s.Chs.[1] Dhū mon wūz frik·nt [The mon was frickent], 102. Lin. Ay, they do frecken folk, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) viii.

Hence **Frikening**, *sb.* a ghost, spectre. See **Frittenin.**

s.Chs. There's a frikening down that lane (E F.).

FRECKLE, *adj. Obs.* Slk. Active, hot-spirited. See **Freck**, *adj.* **1.**

My freckle brethren ne'er will staye till they're avengit, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 69.

FRECKLED, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Nhp. [fre·kld.] Dappled, spotted. Cf. **freck**, *v.*

Nhb.[1] He set his twa sons on coal-black steeds, Himsel upon a freckled grey, *Ballad of Jamie Telfer.* Cum.[1] A freckled sky. Yks. (J.W.) Der.[1] (s.v. Fleck'd). Nhp. Again freckled cowslips are gilding the plain, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 140.

FREE, *adj.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **vree** I.W.[1] [frī.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Free-bauks**, the free gallery of a church or chapel; cf. **balk**, *sb.*[1] **II. 12**; (2) **-bench**, *obs.*, a widow's share of her husband's copyhold or customary lands; (3) **-board** or **-bord** (**Frebord**), (*a*) a strip of land, varying in width, lying beyond the boundaries of an estate but over which the owner of the estate possesses certain rights; (*b*) the pasture edges of an arable field; (*c*) right of way; (4) **-bore**, free, free-born; (5) **-coal**, coal well jointed and working freely; (6) **-corn**, corn which is so ripe that it can be easily shaken; (7) **-coup**, a place outside Scottish towns where rubbish may be emptied; also used *fig.*; (8) **-fish**, fish as distinguished from shell-fish; (9) **-gracious**, free gratis, for nothing; (10) **-holder**, a landowner in contradistinction to a tenant, one who farms his own land; (11) **-holly**, the smooth-leaved holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*; (12) **-land**, freehold land as distinguished from copyhold; (13) **-level**, discharging at the surface without engine power; (14) **-martin** or **-marten**, a female twin-calf, when the other is a bull; a heifer naturally incapable of having a calf; (15) **-settler**, a parish constable; (16) **-stone**, a soft sandstone; (17) **-toom**, see **-coup**; (18) **-trade**, smuggling; (19) **-trader**, a smuggler; a smuggling vessel; (20) **-ward**, freedom; (21) **-willers**, Arminians, believers in free-will.

(1) n.Yks.[2] They sit up i' t'free bauks (s.v. Bauks). (2) w.Cy. Variable according to the customs in particular places. In some manors it is one third, sometimes half, sometimes the whole, during her widowhood, of all the copyhold or customary land which her husband died possessed of, Burn *Law Dict.* (1792) I. 394; The custom of the Manors of East and West Enborn, Chadleworth in the county of Berks, Tor in Devonshire, and other places of the West, that if a customary tenant die, the widow shall have her Free-Bench in all his copyhold land, *Dum sola & casta fuerit*; but if she commit incontinency, she forfeits her estate; yet if she will come into the court, riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and say the words following, the steward is bound by the custom to re-admit her to her Free-Bench: 'Here I am, Riding upon a black ram, Like a whore as I am; And for my Crincum Crancum, Have lost my Bincum Bancum; And for my tail's game, Have done this worldly shame; Therefore,

I pray you, Mr. Steward, let me have my land again,' Bailey (1721). (3, *a* **n.Lin.**[1] In all cases where any of the lands . . . intended to be . . . inclosed shall adjoin on any freeboard, screed, or parcel of land left on the outside of the fences, *Epworth Enclosure Act* (1795) 25. **Lei.** In some, if not in all of the manors in this vicinity in which this right exists the quantity of ground claimed as frebord is thirty feet in width from the set of the hedge, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 595; It is here understood to represent a deer's leap, and is said to have been given with the original grant of the manor in order to secure to the lord a right to take the deer he happened to shoot when in the act of leaping from his domain into his neighbour's manor, *ib.* 621; **Lei.**[1] In a case mentioned in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, the free-board was two and a half feet wide, while round a large estate at Glenfield it is about twenty feet. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Sus.** A space left on the outside of the boundary to enable the proprietor to repair his fences without trespassing on his neighbour's land, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 42. (*b*) **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) (*c*) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (4) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (5) **Nhb.**[1] Miller *Geol. Otterburn and Elsdon* (1887). (6) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (7) **Gall.** Rothes and Lauderdale were as 'free coups' for the wealth of the fined and persecuted gentry, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii; *Gen.* there is one large quarry or depression which will take the whole sweepings of a town for years (S.R.C.). (8) **Cor.**[2] (9) **Glo.**[1] (10) **n.Yks.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Who 'ad'n'ee at the free-ouders' meetin' 'isterd'y? (11) **Shr.**[1] The smooth upper foliage of the common holly. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. **Dev.** (12) **n.Lin.**[1] (13) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (14) **Sc.** A quey calf of twins of bull and quey calves is a free martin, and never produces young, but exhibits no marks of a hybrid, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Ant.** (S.A.B.), **Nhb.** (M.H.D.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Popularly supposed (and with some reason) to be incapable of breeding; **Chs.**[3], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Called also a Martin-calf. **Nhp.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849; **Snf.**[1] **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; **Dor.**[1] (15) **n.Yks.** In the boyish game of trades guessed from initials, as F. S. (free settler) (I.W.). (16) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** Freestones of various kinds abound in almost every part of the county, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 18; **Nhb.**[1] Miller *Geol. Otterburn and Elsdon* (1887). **Wm. & Cum.**[1] But stands (sc. the Exchange) o' tod ov lang freestan legs, 128. **n.Yks.** Gritstone, as called by the masons here, is generally this same vitrifiable stone composed of coarser particles, and freestone the same kind of stone composed of finer particles, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 9. (17) **Gall.** (S.R.C.) (18) **Sc.** If you will do nothing for the free trade, I must patronise it myself, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xiii; We soon may fall in with a custom-house shark. But here's to the Free Trade for ever! Vedder *Poems* (1842) 99. **e.Sus.** The wholesale system of free trade—otherwise smuggling . . . at that time honeycombed every seafaring community, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1898) 250. (19) **Sc.** Taking us to be free-traders fled on our approach, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xiii; These free-traders, whom the law calls smugglers, having no religion, make it all up in superstition, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) v. **Cor.**[2] (20) **Keb.** The Word of God is not in bonds; my spirit also is in free-ward, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 68. (21) **Gall.** On Arian dogs lay fearfou knocks, Send a' freewillers to the pit, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 49.

2. Frank, open, outspoken; affable, genial, familiar; generous, liberal; also used *advb.*

Sc. He's tall and comely, frank and free, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 283; If we hadn't hained and saved till we could spend with a free hand, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) iii. **Bch.** Ajax himsel' sud be mair free Than to deny the gear to me, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 26. **Abd.** Wha never fail'd their doubts to clear, He was sae free and gabbie, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 142; Nae huxter in need, wi' his purse he was free, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 139. **Kcd.** Piper Tam was blythe and free And told them many a ranting spree, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 95. **Frf.** Leal auld friends were seated snug, Down by the couthy chimla lug, Sae free an' happy, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 94. **Dmb.** Jamie wha was blythe and free, Taylor *Poems* (ed. 1827) 16. **Rnf.** Wi' the couthy and canty he's blythe and he's free, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 113. **Ayr.** A free, outspoken lad, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xiv. **Lnk.** To ilka ither chiel' she's kind and free, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 147; That speaks sae kin'ly an' sae free, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 12. **Dmf.** Firm on his fit, and free in his air, Reid *Poems* (1894) 77. **Ant.** (W.H.P.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] 'How do you like your new landlord?' 'Well! I think we shall like him very well; he seems a very free gentleman.' **Lin.** He's a strange free gentleman, he's a wo'd for everybody (J.T.F.). **n.Lin.** Your missis is a strange, nist, free young woman, Peacock *John Markenfield* (1872) III. 265; **n.Lin.**[1] You maay knaw a real lady or gentleman, thaay're alus so free. **sw.Lin.**[1] She seems very pleasant and very free. **Shr.**[1] A more freeer, 'onourabler, comfortabler young fellow than Edward Breeze wuz never in company. **Bdf.** A free lady (J.W.B.). **Dev.** (*ib.*)

Hence **Free-spoken**, *adj.* frank, unreserved, genial and pleasant in speech.

w.Yks. (J.W.), **Chs.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He's a very free-spoken gentleman. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] Her's a meety free-spoken lady.

3. Ready, willing to do anything.

Frf. His maister's free to gie his aith He didna dee a fair strae death, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 120. **Per.** Was na he bonny about the Shulamite? Tho' I'm free to say I kenna verra weel wha she was, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 63, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** I could na come awa' mysel', As Tammas here is free to tell, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 9. **Lth.** My heart hath been free To dry up the tear-draps frae sorrow's dull ee, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 3. **Edb.** I've had nae fine night . . . But ane right sair, I'm free to swear t'ye, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 167. **Gall.** I'm free to say't, whaever kent ye, They had but little wit that sent ye, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 95. **Nhp.** To mark his gentle and his generous mind; How free he is to push about his beer, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 40. **I.W.**[1] That are's a vree hoss to work.

4. Under no promise, at liberty.

Cum.[1] I's free to sell my horse to anybody. **n.Yks.** Free to sell anything (I.W.).

5. *sb. pl.* Members of the Free Church of Scotland.

Sh.I. It'll no be den, 'Auld Kirkers, come ye dis wy'; nor, 'Frees, geng ye up yonder,' Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 259. **n.Sc.** The invariable method of showing vengeful resentment against the parson or elders high in office was to shake the dust off one's feet and 'gae down to the Frees.' . . The same practice obtained among the 'Frees' themselves, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 49.

6. A soft sandstone, free-stone. **Gall.** (A.W.)

7. *v.* To clear pastures of cattle, so as to give the grass an opportunity to grow.

Cum. (I.W.); **Cum.**[1] Fred [freed; cleared out]. **n.Yks.** Sometimes sounded as Frəd. 'Yon paster o' yours is gitin varra bahr' [bare]. 'Aye, it iz, A mun hev it freed' (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1]

8. In lead-mining: to register a new mine or vein by paying the customary fee to the bar-master (q.v.).

Der. First the finder his two meers must free With oar there found, for the Barghmaster's fee, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 51. [If any miner shall work any mine or vein without having duly freed the same, *Act* 14 & 15 *Vic.* (1851) c. 94, i. § 12.]

Hence (1) **Freeing**, *sb.* (*a*) the fee paid to the bar-master; (*b*) the entering of a mine or vein in the bar-master's book; (2) **Freeing-dish**, *sb.*, see **Freeing** (*a*).

(1, *a*) **Der.** Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 262. (*b*) Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.* (2) Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851).

FREE, *sb.*[2] **Irel.** A parasitic worm in the hand or finger. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

FREE, *adj.*[2] **Sc.** Also written **frie** **n.Sc.** [frī.] Friable, easily crumbled; of cakes: 'short.'

n.Sc. The long frost made the grounde very frie and the whole husbandmen . . . affirmed they never saw the ground easier to labour, *Lamont's Diary*, 224 (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **nw.Abd.** Scrumpit bannocks free, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 41. [Soil is light or free when it is easy to work, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 92.]

FREEAM, *v.* **n.Yks.**[2] [friəm.] To scream.

[Hee (Laocoon) freams, and skrawling to the skye brays terribil hoyseth, Stanyhurst *Aen.* (1583) II. 234 (Dav.). The same word as obs. E. *freem*, a term apply'd by hunters to a boar that makes a noise in rutting-time, Phillips (1706).]

FREEDOM, *sb.* and *int.* **Sc. Cum. Suf.** [frī·dəm.]

1. *sb.* The right or liberty of pasturage on a common.

Ayr. Each share or freedom consists of from 14 to 16 acres, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 37.

2. Permission.

Edb. I your freedom beg to send you a bit sang, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 196.

3. A term in a game of tops; see below.

Suf.[1] At tops, a top being pegged out of the ring, its owner gives one spin as a chance to his adversaries—'Come, give us your freedom'—or a return from your deliverance from the thraldom of the ring.

4. *int.* A cry for truce in a game. **Cum.**[1]

FREELAGE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **freeledge** n.Cy. e.Yks.; **freelege** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] w.Yks.; **freelidge** Cum.[1]; **frelidge** Nhb.[1] [frī·lidʒ.]

I. *sb.* Privilege, immunity; franchise, the freedom or privilege of a burgess in a corporation.

n.Cy. (P.R.); Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He took up his freelege from his father. He served his freelege as a joiner. *Obs.* **Cum.**[1] The freehold privileges belonging to the burgage tenures. **e.Yks.** The freledge of the gardens, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 173. **w.Yks.** Ray (1691); Bailey (1721).

2. An heritable property as distinguished from a farm. Rxb. (Jam.)

3. *adj.* Heritable.

Rxb. Altho' he [Adam] had a freelage grant [of Eden], A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 63.

[**1.** God hes to hym grantit sik frelage, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 217. The same word as *frelac*, in *Ancr. Riwle* (c. 1225) 286.]

FREELI-FRAILIES, *sb. pl.* e.An.[1] Anything useless or unsubstantial, finery, trumpery; also used *fig.*

Light, unsubstantial delicacies for the table; frothy compliments; empty prate.

FREELY, *adv.* Sc. [frī·li.] Quite, thoroughly, completely; very.

Sc. By the siller ye sent me, I dootna bit ye've been freely lucky, *St. Kathleen* (1820) III. 103 (Jam.). **Abd.** Ye wadna luik freely sae bonny as ye div noo whan ye luik jist yersel', Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xlvi; They wud seen see gin oor seat war freely teem, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv. **nw.Abd.** The kyaaks is freely dry, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 40. **Per.** A girdle scone an' cheese —Ye're freely welcome to them, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 32.

FREEM, **FREESK**, see **Frim**, **Freisk.**

FREET, see **Freit**, **Fret**, *v.*, *sb.*[2 3], **Fright.**

FREETH, **FREETHE**, see **Frith**, **Freath**, *v.*

FREETIN', *ppl.adj.* e.Dur.[1] [frī·tin.] Fretful. (s.v.Fret.)

FREETNIN, see **Frittenin.**

FREEZE, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [frīz, friəz, w.Cy. vrīz, e.An. **fraiz.**] **I.** Gram. forms.

1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Freize**, (2) **Frihz**, (3) **Frize**, (4) **Frooze**, (5) **Froze**, (6) **Vreez.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (2) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35. (3) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.**[1] Ta frize [it freezes]. **Ess.** Lore! how that ded frize, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 177. (4) **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436. (5) **w.Wor.** So atoimes they frozes, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 291. (6) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Fraaz**, (2) **Fraaze**, (3) **Fraze**, (4) **Frez**, (5) **Friz**, (6) **Frore**, (7) **Fruize**, (8) **Fruz**, (9) **Vreezed**, (10) **Vriz**, (11) **Vrore.**

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35. (2) **Wm.** 'Twas lownd and fraaze hard, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) I. 329. **Yks.** He sah a seet 'at fraaze his blood, Twisleton *Owd Johnny* (1867) 97. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] Fre·h'z, *Introd.* 35. **w.Yks.** Freəz, Wright *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 131; **w.Yks.**[3] **ne.Lan.**[1] Freyaz, pronunc. of 'fraze.' (4) **Nhp.**[1] It frez sharp last night. (5) **Lei.**[1] It friz toight lasst noight. **War.**[2], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Then it turned round and friz, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 59. (6) **Suf.** Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 261. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.] (7) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (8) **Lan.** Meh blud fruz i' meh veins, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* iii. **Lei.**[1] (9) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47; **w.Som.**[1] Vree·zd aun·kaum·un dai maur·neen luyk [(It) froze uncommonly to-day morning]. (10) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). (11) **Wil.** (K.M.G.)

3. *pp.* (1) **Frawn**, (2) **Freezen**, (3) **Frez**, (4) **Friz**, (5) **Frizzent**, (6) **Froan**, (7) **Froar**, (8) **Froaz**, (9) **Froozed**, (10) **Fror**, (11) **Frore**, (12) **Froren**, (13) **Frorn**, (14) **Frown**, (15) **Froze**, (16) **Frozed**, (17) **Frozzan**, (18) **Frozzen**, (19) **Fruozen**, (20) **Fruz**, (21) **Fruzzen**, (22) **Vraur**, (23) **Vreezed**, (24) **Vriz**, (25) **Vroar**, (26) **Vror**, (27) **Vrore.**

(1) **Cmb.** (W.W.S.) **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Suf.** (E.G.P.); The parson is half frawn with waiting for you, Strickland *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 269. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **m.Yks.**[1] Frih''zu'n, *Introd.* 35. **Wil.** The ground be all freezen up this morning (W.C.P.). (3) **War.**[4] It be sharp weather, I be amost frez. **Oxf.**[1] Uuy bee frez u koald, un staa·rd tŭ deth [I be frez a cold, and starr'd (starved) t'death]. (4) **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2] **Bdf.** This water's friz J.W.B.). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** It's friz hard enuf tu bear a dicky, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 11. (5) **Chs.**[1] (6) **e.An.**[1] (7) **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] (8) **Wil.** Slow *Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.* (9) **Cor.** Than he cried out, 'Dear marcy! I'm froozed,' Forfar *Exhibition* (1859) st. 13. (10) **Glo.**[2] **Bdf.** It's fror (J.W.B.). (11) **Glo.**[12] **Hrt.** Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.**[12], **Sus.**[1] **s.Dev.** Now rouse up the fire there, 'e must be frore a'most, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xxvi. (12) **Wil.**[1] (13) **Hrt.** Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320. **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 261. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) Ess. H.H.M.); I shall git frorn to death (W.W.S.). (14) **e.An.**[1] (15) **Nhb.** It could not more have froze his blood, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 8. **n.Lin.** If it hadn't been for you I should ha' been froze to dead, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 38. **Hrt.** (H.G.) (16) **n.Dev.** They was just frozed with fear, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 7. (17) **Wm.** [Thael] brae yan anudthre's heeads while thaer like frozzan plowins, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 31. (18) **Wm.** I'se nobbut like frozzen watter, en if thoo tuches ma, I'll melt, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 14. **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** When Dicky hed gaped whal he wor ommost frozzen, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 37. **Lan.** Getten frozzen fast, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (19) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. **m.Yks.**[1] Fruoz·n'n, *Introd.* 35. (20) **Lei.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1] (21) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (22) **Som.** An in dree minits a war a vraur as stiff as a poker, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 179. (23) **w.Som.**[1] Dhu dhingz pun dhu lai·n wuz u·vree zd zu stŭf··s u strad [The things on the line were frozen as stiff as a strad]. (24) **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); A'd be vriz to death if a was to be left where I vound un, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 3. (25) **I.W.**[1] The pond's vroar aal auver; **I.W.**[2] **Wil.** How tis aäl vroar up this marnin [How it's all frozen up this morning] (G.E.D.). (26) **Wil.**[1] (27) **Wil.** (K.M.G.)

II. Dial. use. With *out*: to dry up the moisture of the ground by frost.

Cum.[1] In a long continued frost the surface of the ground becomes dry and the road dusty, and the moisture is then said to be frozen out.

FREEZERS, *sb. pl.* **Cor.**[3] [frī·zəz.] In phr. *to play freezers*, to steal marbles.

FREEZY, *adj.* Yks. [frī·zi.] Frosty.

w.Yks. T'air iz inclined ta be freezy, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 27.

FREFF, *adj.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** Shy. **2.** Intimate, 'chief.'

FREGGLE, **FREH**, see **Friggle**, **Fro.**

FREGLAM, *sb. Obs.* Wil.[1] Odds and ends of cold vegetables, fried with a little bacon.

FREIGHT, *sb.* e.An. Also written **frait.** **1.** A number, quantity of things or persons.

Nrf. There was a rare freight of them, howsomever (W.W.S.).

2. *Obsol.* A bundle of straw or hay. **e.An.** Wright; Nrf. (W.W.S.); Nrf., e.Suf. (F.H.)

FREIK, **FREIN**, see **Freak**, *sb.*[1], **Frayne**, **Frine.**

FREINDSTEAD, see **Friendstead.**

FREISK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **freesk** Sc. (Jam.); **friesk** Bnff.[1] [frīsk.] **1.** *v.* To rub roughly, with energy; to scratch, curry. Bnff.[1], Ags. (Jam.)

2. To work or walk briskly or hurriedly.

Bnff.[1] The wife cam freiskin' up the road.

3. With *up*: to beat soundly. *ib.* A freiskit 'im up for deein't.

4. *sb.* A hasty rub; *fig.* any piece of work done hastily. Ags. (Jam.)

FREIT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **frate** Ir.; **freat** Sc. Ir.; **freet** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Ir. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1]; **fret** Cai.[1]; **frett** Sc.; **früt** Sh.I.; **frütt** S. & Ork.[1] [frīt, frēt.] **1.** A superstitious notion, fancy, saying; an omen, prediction; a charm, superstitious observance or rite.

Sc. It's an auld frett that a biggin aye stands best where a man has tint his life, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) v; He that looks to freets, freets follow him, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Dat's as troo as death, bit da why I canna tell dee. Hit wis laekly juist a auld früt, *Sh. News* (July 10, 1897); If those two . . . do not . . . mischief there is no faith in freits, Scott *Pirate* (1822) xvii. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Nelly Malcolm has mair freits aboot her, M'Kenzie *Cruisie Sketches* (1874) v. **Frf.** Nor did he believe in the auld freit that cats had nine lives, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 20, ed. 1889. **Per.** A' the freits that were begun To shore us ill Shall, in the crackin' o' a gun, Flee owre the hill, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 66. **w.Sc.** Ye'll may be ken the auld freat, 'The nearer the Kirk, the farther frae grace,' Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 129, ed. 1877 **Ayr.** The minister dislikes what he calls

my Highland freats, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxi. **Lnk.** Gae awa wi' your freets an' your nonsense, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 78. **e.Lth.** Oreeginal sin, an' the covenant o' works, an' circumceesion, an' a heap mair o' their Free Kirk freets, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 40. **Slk.** The things but a freat a' thegither, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 154, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** A freit, like a chirt o' the norlan' blast, Lies cauld, lies cauld at the heart o' me, REID *Poems* (1894) 159. **Gall.** 'Did ye never hear o' the Brownie?' 'Aye,' said I, 'but I believe nothing in freets,' CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlv. **Kcb.** The freits in which they believed were endless, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 24. **Ir.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** If you don't look to freits, freits won't follow you (M.B.-S.); *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 245. **Ant.** He believes greatly in freets, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); A charm or cure for some ailment (C.H.W.). **s.Don.** A superstitious act, performed at Hallowe'en, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1]

Hence **Freity**, *adj.* superstitious, having great faith in omens and charms.

Sc. A man whose mind was deeply imbued with the superstitions and freitty observances of his native land, *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 154 (JAM.); I . . . saw a blade fast sticking to my hose, An', being freety, stack it up my nose, MACAULAY *Poems*, 122 (*ib.*). **Cai.**[1] **N.I.**[1] We're no that freety about here. **Ant.** He's a very freety body, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. Phr. *to stand on freits*, to be particular about small superstitions; to stick at trifles.

Sc. Folks maunna on freits aye be standin' That's wooed and married and a', CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 361. **Cai.**[1]

3. A fancy, whim, trick.

Gall. The bachelor manners of the house . . . did not admit of such a freit as bedmaking, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v; Ashie being by nature gay and frisky, ever full of kittenish freits, *ib. Standard Bearer* (1898) 7.

4. A spectre.

N.Cy.[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Lan.**[1]

[1. I . . . folud wiche-crafte and frete, and charmyng, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 28310.]

FREIT, see **Fret**, *v.*

FREITH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Liberal ways.

Himsel ay in freith he sal stan', WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xxxii. 8.

[Cp. MSc. *freith*, to liberate. The Protectour denyes onyway to freith the Erle afor the weiris be endet, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 319. ON. *friða*, to restore to peace and personal security; OE. *fridian* (*freodian*), to protect.]

FRELIDGE, FREM, see **Freelage, Fremd, Frim.**

FREMB, FREMBLE, see **Fremd, Frimble.**

FREMD, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Also written **fremm'd** Sc. Wm.; and in forms **fraim(e, framed, framet, frammit** Sc.; **frem** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] Nhp.[1]; **fremb** Chs.[3]; **freme** Sc.; **fremit** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **fremmed** Sc. Lakel.[1] Dur. Cum. n.Yks.[1]; **fremmet** Sc.; **fremmit** Sc. n.Yks.[2]; **fremt** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Cum. s.Chs.[1]; **fremyt** Sc.; **frim** Lin.[1] [frem(d, frēm(d.] 1. *adj.* Strange, foreign, unfamiliar; unrelated, not of kin; esp. in *comp.* **Fremd-folk**, strangers as distinguished from kinsfolk.

Sc. Without any fremd servants, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi; The Whigs, that are no muckle better . . . if they meet a fraim body their lane in the muirs, *ib. Old Mortality* (1816) x. **Sh.I.** Mak' no adereeshen o' dysel afore da fremm'd lasses, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898); Pits it i' da fremd-man's hert, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 43. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Fremd folk (S.A.S.). **ne.Sc.** Caul Carnousie stans on a hill, And mony a fremit ane gangs theretil, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 105. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Bnff.** Tho' I'm fremit blude to thee, I wish you weel, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 170. **Bch.** I thought they were a' fremt to me an' sae they might eat ither, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. **Per.** To live singly purposely to spare For framet blood, sure is the warst o' care, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 179. **w.Sc.** Amang kent friends and no frem faces, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 278. **s.Sc.** It will be to warm the fremmet blude o' the spoiler o' the auld family, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 323. **Rnf.** There maun nae fremt body carry my wee queen tae the desk, GILMOUR *Pen Flk.* (1873) 37. **Ayr.** He cares na for yer fremmit loons, A mongrel gang, frae unco toons, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 188. **Lnk.** O' fremit blood, RAMSAY *Poems* 1721) 24. **e.Lth.** The way he rappit aff a' thae lang-nebbit names o' faur-away places an' frem folk wadna ha' shamed the dominie himsel, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 77. **Edb.** Till the mind can make itsel up to stay among fremit folk, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Peb.** She is away among the fremt folk to-night (A.C.). **Slk.** When I leave my mother's house for a fremit place, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 280, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Nought but fremit fouk ava To do your wark baith out and in, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 61. **Kcb.** With thee corruption is a fremmit name, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 9. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] Frem'd-folk. **Nhb.**[1] Aa've hed mair kindness shown us fre fremd folk nor fre me aan kin. **Lakel.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] He was mair like a frem'd body na a friend. A fremd body wad dae that. **Cum.** A fremd pasture, in which the beasts are uneasy (J.Ar.); Now nin nar us but fremmed feaces, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 110; **Cum.**[1] **e.Cum.** Fremt-folk are carefully distinguished from relatives at funerals (M.P.). **Wm.** A'd neea thowts a gaain ower-seea. es it mappin mud leead ma inta sum fremm'd cuntry, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 14; Fremd fooak er net like yan's own (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] The one was a near neighbour, the other only a frem body. A fremd spot; **n.Yks.**[3] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Naabody's door . . . oppens gladder ner wer awn to fremd foak, ii. 299. **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 277; **Lan.**[1] A person living with a family to whom he is not related is termed 'a fremd body.' **Chs.**[1] Frem-folk; **Chs.**[23] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy thingk· bet'ŭr on im til aan'ibdi ŭz iz ŭ fremt puu'tsn [I think better on him till annyh'dy as is a fremt person]. **Lin.** SKINNER (1671); Frimfolks (W.W.S.); (P.R.); **Lin.**[1] Puffing-billy brings many frim-folks to see our Great Tom. **Nhp.**[1] 'Who is that going down the village?' 'I don't know, he's quite a frem person.'

2. Cold, reserved, distant; estranged, unfriendly, at enmity; poor, mean; also used *advb.*

Sc. Better my friend think me fremit than fashous, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Better a fremit friend than a friend fremit, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 24, ed. 1881. **Sh.I.** Da kindly light in his auld grey een at da mention o' da sacred name tauld 'at he wisna fremd ta his Maker, J. H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 6. **Elg.** Wasna Jean there—tocher'd lass, And neither proud nor fraime, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 224. **s.Sc.** Framed manners, FORBY *Gl.* (1830). **Ayr.** Monie a friend that kiss'd his caup Is now a frammit wight, BURNS *Five Carlines* (1789) st. 20. **Kcb.** He looked fremmed and unco-like upon me, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 69. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **e.Cum.** Unfriendly or inhospitable conduct among neighbours is 'frem't,' or 'frem'd' (M.P.). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Better kinde frembd than frembd kyen, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 92. **Chs.**[3]

Hence (1) **Fremsome**, *adj.* unsocial, unfamiliar; (2) **Fremtly**, *adv.* unkindly, coldly, strangely.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Cum.** What, if the hand of fate unkeynde Has us'd us fremtly, need we peyne? STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 49.

3. Strange, uncommon, abnormal; of the weather: unseasonable, cold.

N.Cy.[1] It's rather frem'd to be ploughing with snow on the ground. A frem'd day. **Nhb.**[1] A fremd day. Aa feel fremd deein't. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**[1] A fremd day [a stormy day]. **s.Dur.** It's a fremd day (J.E.D.). **Cum.** (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[1] Dry, cold, and ungenial. **e.Cum.** Varra fremt wedder for May (M.P.).

4. Distant, far off.

Abd. That day she was as frenmit till it a' As the wild Scot that wins in Gallowa', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 59, ed. 1812.

5. *sb.* A stranger; one who is not a blood-relation; esp. in phr. *the fremd*, strangers, people not related to one.

Sc. For my mother died and left me among the freme, MILLER *Scenes and Leg.* (1853) xviii; Ye'll no' tak' kindly workin' to the frem at your years, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) ii. **Sh.I.** Nae winder 'at doo's ill-laekit bi a' 'at iver kent dee, sib an' fremmed alaek, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897). **S. & Ork.**[1], **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Bch.** Gloves likewise, to hap the hand Of fremt an' sib, FORBES *Shop Bill* (1785) 13. **Abd.** The hardship of going to the frem't, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii. **nw.Abd.** Fan they come first to sair the frem, They hae nae please ava. *Goodwife* (1867) st. 7. **Kcd.** A man esteem't by frem'd an' sib, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 25. **Frf.** Young to the frammit had to gang, JAMIE *Emigrant's Family* (1853) 105. **e.Fif.** Hoo he wad widdle through the warld amang the fremyt, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii. **Lnk.** To lea' them to the fremit's han' Richt wae my he'rt wad feel, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 36. **e.Lth.** To rive auld hames, 'mang frem to mell, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 13. **Edb.** Ye need care for neither friend nor fremit, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 25. **Rxb.** The frem'd maun close my dyin' een When death shall close my day, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 249. **s.Dur.** Folks is badly off when they hev to be behauden to t'fremd (J.E.D.). **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** When an individual has been adopted into a family, they say 'he is a fremd,' GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 20, 21; **Lan.**[1]

Hence **Frem-sted**, *adj.* dependent upon strangers, deserted or left by one's friends. Rxb. (Jam.)

6. Phr. *to go to the frem*, to go to service. Ayr. (J.F.)

[**1.** *Affiliation*, adoption, or the conferring on fremme children all advantages belonging to natural ones, Cotgr.; A faucon peregryn than semed she Of fremde land, Chaucer *C. T.* F. 429. OE. *fremde*, foreign. **5.** Ho so for-saketh Hus fader other hus frendes, fremde othere sibbe, *P. Plowman* (C.) xiii. 155.]

FREN, *adj.* Cai.[1] [fren.] **1.** Strange, foreign; not of kin; also used *subst.* in phr. *the fren*, strangers as distinguished from kinsfolk; see **Fremd.** **2.** Acting like a stranger, cold, unfriendly.

[**1.** So now his frend is chaunged for a frenne, Spenser *Sh. Kal.* (1579) April, 28; From all sothnesse they ben frend, *Plowman's Tale* (c. 1395) 626, ed. Skeat, 167.]

FREN, see **Fro.**

FRENCH, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **franch** Cor.; **vrench** Dev.[3] [frenʃ, w.Cy. also vrænʃ.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **French blind-man's-buff**, a children's game; (2) — **cream**, whisky; (3) — **flies**, a boys' game; see below; (4) — **Jackie**, the game of 'gap'; (5) — **leap-frog**, an elaborated form of the game of leap-frog; (6) — **tag**, see — **Jackie**; (7) — **tobacco**, a weed smoked by boys; (8) — **wheat-cakes**, cakes of meal, made from buck-wheat.

(1) Lan. The children kneel in a circle, one standing blindfold in the middle. The kneeling children shout 'Come, point to me with your pointer,' Gomme *Games* (1894) 145. (2) Wxf. Might he have the pleasure of helping her to a little more of that delicious French cream, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 133. (3) N.I.[1] Ant. One boy stoops with his hands on his knees, and a cap is placed on his back. A succession of other boys take a striding jump over him and endeavour not to displace the cap. Whoever does so, has to stand in the stooping position till some one else knocks the cap off his back. It is a variation of a game called 'Jump the Bullock' in which no cap was used (W.J.K.). (4) Bnff. One is chosen to stand alone; the other players join hands and form a circle. The one outside the circle goes round it and touches on the back one of the circle. He then runs off round the circle and the one touched runs off in the opposite direction round the circle. The aim of each player is to reach the vacant place in the circle first. The one left out has to repeat the same action, Gomme *ib.* 144. (5) s.Not. (J.P.K.) (6) Glo. Gomme *ib.* (7) Nrf. We made fires, and got French 'bacca and smoked it, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 23. (8) Shr.[1] *Obs.* French Wheat-Cakes were—certainly, as made in Ellesmere—excellent tea-cakes, after the manner of crumpets, but less spongy; they were brown and very thin, and considerable skill was required in toasting them aright. The art of making French Wheat-Cakes ceased in Ellesmere with the death of an 'expert,' one Betty Morgan—somewhere about 1846.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **French ash**, (2) — **broom**, the common laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*; (3) — **furze**, the larger furze or gorse, *Ulex europaeus*; (4) — **grass**, (*a*) the common saintfoin, *Onobrychis sativa*; (*b*) the young shoots of the French asparagus or Pyrenean Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*; (5) — **hales**, the Swedish beam-tree or service-tree, *Pyrus scandica*; (6) — **heath**, the Connemara heath, *Erica hibernica*; (7) — **mallow**, a large species of mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; (8) — **may**, the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*; (9) — **moss**, the biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; (10) — **nettle**, the red dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum*; (11) — **nut**, (*a*) the fruit of the walnut-tree, *Juglans regia*; (*b*) the fruit of the Spanish chestnut, *Castanea vesca*; (12) — **pink**, (*a*) the sea-pink or lady's-pincushion, *Armeria maritima*; (*b*) the Indian pink, *Dianthus chinensis*; (13) — **pops**, the plant *Gladiolus communis*; (14) — **puppy**, the eastern poppy, *Papaver orientale*; (15) — **saugh**, the Persian willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*; (16) — **wall-flo'er**, the purple-coloured wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*; (17) — **wheat**, the buck-wheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*; (18) — **willow**, (*a*) see — **saugh**; (*b*) the plant *Salix triandra.*

(1) Der. (2) Shr.[1] (3) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893). Cor. (J.W.); Cor.[3] (4, *a*) Hmp., Wit.[1] [Lisle *Husbandry* (1757) 508.] (*b*) Som. 'Grass' is an abbreviation of 'Sparrow Grass,' the shoots being sold as asparagus (B. & H.). (5) Dev.[4] (6) w.Ir. (7) Cor. (J.W.) (8) Ken.[1] (9) Bck. (10) Shr.[1] (11, *a*) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Porlock-s dhu plac-us vur vrarsh nuts. Dev. I think 'tis time to pick the French-nits, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); All shrivelled up in 's 'ead like a Vrench-nut in 's shell, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 208, ed. 1896; Dev.[3] He 'th abin an' badded purty near a bushel ov vrench-nits 's marning; Dev.[4] w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Cor. As opposed to the hazel-nut (J.W.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436; Cor.[1] (*b*) Dev.[4] (12, *a*) *ib.* (*b*) w.Som.[1] (13) *ib.* The flowers are in shape much like Pops = Foxglove. They are very com. in cottage flower-knots. (14) sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 111. (15) Lnk. From the similitude of the leaves of this species to those of the willow, it has received the name Willow-herb, or French Willow or Saugh, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 175. (16) sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 111. (17) Stf. *Reports Agric. Surv.* (1793-1813) 83. Shr.[1] Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. Cor.[3] (18, *a*) Lnk. Patrick *Plants* (1831) 175. Cum., n.Lin.[1], War. (*b*) e.Cy., Sus.

3. *Comb.* in names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) **French butter-flee**, a coloured butterfly; the 'red admiral,' *Vanessa atalanta*; (2) — **cockle**, the cockle, *Cardium echinatum*; (3) — **fulfer**, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (4) — **galley-bird**, the lesser spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus minor*; (5) — **lenart** or **linnet**, (*a*) the lesser redpole, *Linota rufescens*; (*b*) the twite, *Linota flavirostris*; (*c*) the brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*; (6) — **magpie**, (*a*) the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*; (*b*) the red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*; (*c*) the great spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus major*; (7) — **mavish**, the redwing, *Turdus iliacus*; (8) — **mussel**, the shell-fish, *Pinna ingens*; (9) — **pie**, see — **magpie** (*c*); (10) — **sole**, the lemon sole, *Solea aurantiaca*; (11) — **sparrow**, (*a*) the tree-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (*b*) the snow bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*; (12) — **woodpecker**, see — **magpie** (*c*); (13) — **yellowammer**, the cirl bunting, *Emberiza cirlus.*

(1) w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] I have never heard it but once at Runcorn. A man had captured a Queen Ann a few days previously. On my asking what he meant by a Queen Ann, he said, 'One of those dark-coloured butterflees wi' red on their wings; some call 'em French Butterflees.' (2) s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. (3) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. (4) Sus. French = rare, uncommon. Galley bird = merry or laughing bird, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 99. (5, *a*) Nhb.[1] [Swainson *ib.* 65; Johns *Birds* (1862).] (*b*) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. (*c*) Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (6, *a*) Nhp.[1] Oxf. Aplin *Birds* (1889) 214. [Swainson *ib.* 32.] (*b*) Sus. Swainson *ib.* 47. [Johns *Birds* (1862).] (*c*) Lei.[1] (7) Nrf. Lastly, the smallest of the family (of speckled thrushes) is the little Redwing, or 'French Mavish,' as the men here call him, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 7; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. (8) s.Dev. That fan-like shell, the *Pinna ingens*, is found in Salcombe Bay, where it has been known to fishermen as the French mussel, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874) 169. (9) Lei. Swainson *ib.* 98. [In some counties it is called the French-pie, and in others the wood-pie, Yarrell *Birds* (ed. 1845) II. 149.] (10) Sus. Yarrell *Fishes*, II. 351. [Satchell (1879).] (11, *a*) Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 104. (*b*) Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (12) Sus. Smith *Birds* (1887) 253. (13) Dev. Swainson *ib.* 71. [Yarrell *Birds* (ed. 1845) I. 497.]

4. Phr. *to make a French bed*, to make an 'apple-pie' bed, to fold back the bottom sheet of a bed, half way down. e.An.[2]

5. Used as a term of contempt; very bad, in great trouble. [Not known to our correspondents.]

e.An. (Hall.); e.An.[1] It seems to mean, quite generally and indefinitely, as bad as bad can be. Any extreme provocation, severe disappointment, or keen distress, is enough to make one French!

6. New, foreign, not English; strange, unusual, rare; of uncommon quality or beauty.

w.Yks.[2] Applied to any new invention. A new pattern in forks or spoons, though imported from America, would be called French. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

7. Of butterflies or snails: white, of a pale colour.

n.Lin.[1] A schoolboy's term. During the great war with France boys used to wage relentless war upon all white butterflies and light-coloured snails.

8. *v.* In phr. *to french a bed*, to make an 'apple-pie bed.' e.An.[2]

FRENCHED, *ppl. adj.?* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Frenzied?

Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 23.

FRENCHMAN, *sb.* Irel. e.An. **1.** A foreigner of any country who cannot speak English.

Ir. And to this day you are pointed out the Frenchman's grave—for a foreigner here is always a Frenchman, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) i. e.An.[1]

2. A particular kind of partridge.

Nrf. The 'Frenchman' is a born fighter, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 247.

FRENCHY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Not. Sus. **1.** A foreigner of any country who cannot speak English. See **Frenchman.**

Sus.[1] An old fisherman, giving an account of a Swedish vessel which was wrecked on the coast, finished by saying that he thought the French Frenchys, take 'em all in all, were better than the Swedish Frenchys, for he could make out what they were driving at, but he was all at sea with the others.

2. The lesser redpole, *Linota rufescens.* Nhb. (R.O.H.)

3. The 'red admiral' butterfly, *Vanessa atalanta.* s.Not. (J.P.K.) See **French, 3.** (1).

4. A boy's marble.

Lth. The bools played with were called 'taas,' and consisted of 'marbles, stanies, frenchies, &c.,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33; The Frenchie was of greenish yellow colour, but with strata of lighter colour through it (A.W.).

FREN-FEKLES, see **Fern-freckles.**

FRENN, *v. Obs.* Sc. To be in a rage, in a 'frenzy.'

Sc. The heathen frennet, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) xlvi. 6. Ags. (Jam.)

FRENNE-ZIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A trifling thing. S. & Ork.[1]

FRENNISHIN, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **frenishen.** **1.** Rage, violent passion, 'frenzy.'

Sc. He castet apon thame the frennishin of his angir, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) lxxviii. 49. Ags. (Jam.)

2. Phr. *in a frenishen*, dazed, half asleep, not having one's thoughts collected.

Rxb. When a person awakes suddenly out of a sleep and is not altogether collected, or aware of what is passing, he is said to be in a frenishen. This applies more particularly to children (Jam.).

FRENZY, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Also Lei. **1.** *v. Obs.* With *up*: to madden, inflame.

Fif. Wives fir'd and frenzy'd up the men; The men inflam'd the wives agen, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 109.

2. *adj.* Frolicsome. Lei. (Hall.)

FREQUENT, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Also Ess. **1.** *adj.* Of crops, &c.: plentiful.

Ess. Plums are frequent t'year (H.H.M.).

2. *v.* With *with*: to associate with, consort with.

Sc. He disna frequent wi' other folk, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxx.

3. To acquaint, give information. Ags. (Jam.)

[**1.** Cp. Lat. *frequens*, numerous: Ibi frequens hic piscis, Pliny *H. N.* ix. 59.]

FRESE, *v.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also in form **fresle.** To unbend, slack; to untwine, untwist; of a sail: to furl.

To frese a bow; to frese a sail; to fresle out a cord.

[Make glad chere, sayd Lytell Johan, And frese our bowes of ewe, *Robyn Hood* (c. 1500) Fytte iv. 42, ed. Ritson (1832) I. 39. 'Frese' seems to be corrupt. The interp. in Jam. *Suppl.* 'to unbend, slack' would be entirely inappropriate here since three men are to make a desperate attaek on 250, *Gl.* to Child's *Ballads* (s.v. *Frese*).]

FRESH, *adj.*, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **frash** w.Som.[1]; **freysh** Wm. Cum.[1]; **frush** m.Yks.[1] [freʃ, w.Cy. also fræʃ, frāʃ.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Fresh-bash'd**, of a bird: newly-fledged, just out of the nest; (2) **— cheese**, curds and whey; (3) **— liquor**, unsalted pig's lard; (4) **— meat**, butcher's meat as distinguished from bacon; (5) **-nointed** or **-noited**, of a cow: newly-calved, in milk; (6) **— water**, spring-water as distinguished from rain-water; (7) **-water muscle**, the pearl mussel, *Mytellus Margaritifera*; (8) **-water widgeon**, (*a*) the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*; (*b*) the golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*; (9) **-wood** or **-wold**, the threshold.

(1) m.Wor. (J.C.) (2) Ken. (G.B.); Ken.[1] (3) War.[2]; War.[3] Liquid lard, in the condition in which it is 'rendered' from the 'leaf' of the pig—before it is salted and becomes solidified. w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Continually used. Glo. Fat off a pig's intestines (A.B.); Lewis *Gl.* (1839); Glo.[1], Oxf.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] (4) Oxf.[1] I likes a bit a fresh mate instid a bacon on Sundays, *MS. add.* (5) w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Nointed). (6) e.Yks.[1] (7) n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Arbuthnot *Fishes*, 32 (*ib.*). (8, *a*) n.Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 160. (*b*) Dwn. *ib.* 161. (9) Nhb.[1] Foot-beam of the front door of a dwelling-house, *Hodgson MS.* Wm. The entrance from the front door was called the freshwood, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 201. n.Yks. He rave t'freshwood up (I.W.); n.Yks.[1] Of wood or flat stone; the flat stone that covers the ground in the door-stead of a cowhouse, stable, or other like building; n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Noo, mahnd an deeant threead uppa freshwood, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 62; Never again set thy foot over my freshwood, Simmons *Lay-folks Bk.* 399; e.Yks.[1] A piece of wood across the bottom of a doorway, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

2. Of land: unpastured, free from stock.

Rxb. Keep your pasture fresh, that is to say, without any stock upon it, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XIX. 406.

3. Unripe. Som. (Hall.)

4. Unsalted, without salt.

Sh.I. Der da scaur o' fresh butter, bit what is hit? *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898). Kcd. The bride declared the broth 'owre fresh,' An' so . . . Raxed oot her finger an' her thoom To help hersel' to saut, Grant *Lays* (1884) 97. [Amer. A fresh cook, one who uses little salt, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 19.]

5. Sober, not intoxicated.

Sc. Ye needna speak to him when he's fow; wait till he be fresh (Jam.). Sh.I. There is our great Udaller is weel eneugh when he is fresh, but he makes ower mony voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang sae, Scott *Pirate* (1822) xxiv. Cai.[1], I.W.[1]

6. In good health and spirits; brisk, vigorous, hale; blooming, bright-looking.

Sc. (A.W.) Dur.[1] He's very fresh. Cum. T'aud man's lookin' terrible fresh, however (J.Ar.). n.Yks. T'awd man's varry fresh (I.W.); n.Yks.[1] He's a desper't fresh man ov'is age. T'au'd meear's 's fresh as ivver: she's good for a vast o' wark yet. ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Not showing age, well preserved. 'He's very fresh for his age' is said of a hearty old man. Oxf. Gay in dress (Hall.). Nrf. Why, yaw look as fresh as paint this morning. She's a nice fresh-looking gal, that she is (W.R.E.).

7. Excited with drink, partly intoxicated, 'half seas over'; also in phr. *fresh i' drink, fresh o' drink.*

Sc. (A.W.) n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Dur.[1] Cum. Fresh i' drink (J.Ar.); Went tiv a weddin' yesterday . . . got rayder fresh, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1889) 57; We sartenly dud git middlin fresh, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 2nd S. 4, ed. 1876; Cum.[1] Wm. Thae wer becath on em sa varra freysh et thae cuddent find cooas dewer, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 24; Say that I ha' niver been fresh o' drink i' my life, Jackson *Moor and Mead*, 60. n.Yks. He was rather fresh, and sauey (I.W.). ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] He waant reglar dhrunk, bud just fresh. w.Yks. If he does get a trifle fresh, aw mun luk ovver it, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 47; Oud Billy's freäsh agaäin I'm thinkin' (W.F.); w.Yks.[123] Lan. Aw'm 'fresh' to-neet, theau sees, an' connot threep, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 29. Chs.[1] Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. s.Stf. He wa' to say drunk—on'y fresh a bit, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not. I tell you, he warn't drunk, he war fresh (L.C.M.); Not.[1] s.Not. Deceased was very fresh, *Daily Guardian* (Aug. 21, 1895) 6. Lin.[1] He was fresh and fell over the long-settle. n.Lin. Jack To'ner as was saaved fra bein' mo'der'd wi' gettin' fresh, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 88; n.Lin.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Lei.[1], War.[234], s.War.[1], se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 19; s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] ''Ow did the maister come wham las' night!' 'Oh, on'y jest fresh'; Shr.[2] Hrf.[1]; Hrf.[2] Only a bit fresh. Glo. (A.B.); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.[1] Oxf. (G.O.); Oxf.[1] I wuz unly a bit fresh, *MS. add.* Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 132. e.An.[1] Nrf. I don't say but what I might not ha' been a leetle fresh—I worn't drunk (W.R.E.). Ess. If fresh, or in his tantarums, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 173. Sus.[1] Som. Truth demands it should be recorded—Constable Moggridge got a little fresh, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii. w.Som.[1] Well, he wadn drunk, your Honour—on'y a little fresh like. Dev. The parsons failed because one of the number was 'a bit fresh' when he came, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) x.

8. Of animals: in good condition, thriving, becoming fat.

n.Yks. Your cows is varry fresh (I.W.); n.Yks.[1] Thae beeas's aboot fresh; they dune weel sen they wur shifted intiv Langlands Garths. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Mr. M. sold a lot of very fresh bullocks. He reckoned the pigs weren't fresh enough for porkets. Nhp.[1] The cow is pretty fresh, it's fit to kill;

Nhp.[2] Shr.[1] 'Wun them bullocks fat?' 'Well, nod very, considerin' they wun perty fresh w'en they wun put'n up.' Hrf.[1] Improving in condition. Not so advanced as 'meaty.' Oxf.[1] My pigs be fresh, but um bent fat it, *MS. add.* Glo.[1] Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 132. e.An.[1] w.Som.[1] Three, two, and one-year-old heifers, two prime fat heifers, one fresh barrener in milk, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Oct. 1, 1885).

9. Of the weather: cold, open, not frosty; wet, rainy, thawing. Also in *comp.* Fresh-weather.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 34; *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437. Cai.[1] Stg. Our winters have been open and fresh, as it is termed, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 319 *note* (Jam.). n.Cy. 'How'st weather to-day?' 'Why, fresh,' i. e. it rains, Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Applied to weather in which floods are frequent, i. e. when frost has been lately or may be soon expected. Nhb. Here's wishing fresh weather, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 5. Dur. It's fresh weather this morning (A.B.); Dur.[1] A fine fresh day. Cum.[1], Yks. (J.W.) w.Som.[1] Ter'ble frash s'mornin, I zim, I can't catch yeat nohow.

10. Of a river: flooded, full.

Wm. T'beck's fresh efter yon shooer an' ther owt ta be a bit o' good fishin' (B.K.). Chs.[1]

11. *sb.* The fresh air; a cold brisk air.

w.Yks.[1] Sus.[1] It feels very close to you coming in out of the fresh.

12. New-mown grass.

e.Yks. It is a folly to give [sheepe] haunt of the fresh, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 84.

13. Home-brewed table-beer.

e.An.[1] Drawn from the tap. Hmp.[1] Sus.[1]; Sus.[2] Requiring to be drunk new or fresh.

Hence (1) Fresh-beer, (2) -drink, *sb.* table-beer, mild ale.

(1) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (2) Shr.[1] I never put above a strike an' 'afe o' maut to them two barrels an' it mak's nice peärt fresh-drink; Shr.[2], w.Som.[1]

14. A flood, the overflowing of a river or stream; a swollen stream; the additional volume of water in a stream due to rain, snow, &c. Also used in *pl.*

Sc. A smaller flood in a river (Jam.). n.Cy. This heavy rain will bring down the freshes, Grose (1700); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] What a fresh thor's comin' doon. Cum.[1] The flood of a river as it flows to the sea. Wm. Ther's a fresh on an' t'becks e' grand trim—let's gang a fishin' (B.K.). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A run of fresh,' the rapidity of the stream from the additional rainfall. e.Yks. We're heving a fresh doon t'river's bankfull (W.H.); Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 62; e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] A run of fresh. w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1] A gentle swelling of the river; w.Yks.[2] ne.Lan.[1] In distinction from the tidal flood. Lin. The first 'fresh' that came down the river, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vii. n.Lin.[1] The fresh water of the Trent after rain or snow as distinguished from the tidal water. 'The frequent and heavy pressure of both ebbs and freshes,' Chapman *Remarks Relative to the Witham and Welland* (1800) 35. Shr.[2] There's a fresh in the river [an accession of water from the upper country]. e.An.[1] Sus. Holloway.

15. A salt-making term: the rain that falls upon the top of the brine in a brine-cistern, which floats on the top.

Chs.[1] After heavy rain the men talk of 'running the fresh off.'

16. A thaw; wet, open weather.

n.Sc., Abd. (Jam.) n.Cy. A 'fresh' is a complete and thorough thaw, which clears away the whole ice and snow. A partial thaw is locally declared not to be a 'fresh' (J.T.); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The butter, the cheese, and the bannocks Dissolved like snow in a fresh, Ritson *Garl.* (1810) 57; Nhb.[1] It's a fresh this mornin'. e.Dur.[1] There's a heavy [*or* thick] fresh on.

17. A small stream or river near the sea. Ken. (K.)

18. *v.* With *up*: to freshen up, renew, decorate.

Sus.[1] I freshed up my bonnet with those ribbons you gave me.

19. To take refreshment. I.W.[1]

20. To thaw.

Lnk. Hunders, when it fresh'd, were gat Stark dead upon the trees, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 51.

FRESH, *sb.*[2] Yks. [freʃ.] A term in salmon-fishing: an obstruction. n.Yks. (T.H.)

FRESHEN, *v.* w.Yks.[1] nw.Der.[1] [freˑʃən.] Of a cow: to enlarge in the udder, &c., previous to calving.

FRESHER, *sb.* e.An. [freˑʃə(r).] A young frog. See Frosh, *sb.*

e.An.[1 2] Suf. What a lot of little freshers there are about (M.E.R.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Sut.[1] e.Suf. Not necessarily a small one (F.H.).

FRESHET, *sb.* e.Suf. (F.H.) A flow of water, esp. that to feed a mill.

FRESK, see Frosk.

FRET, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms freeat Yks.; freet Cum.[1]; freit, friet Sc. [fret, friat, frīt.] I. Gram. forms. 1. *Preterite*: (1) Fra'te. m.Yks.[1]; (2) Fretted. sw.Lin.[1]

2. *pp.* (1) Fretted, (2) Fretten, (3) Frettened, (4) Freitten, (5) Fritten.

(1) Wm. (B.K.), War.[3], Glo.[1] (2) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2], Chs.[1 2 3], Suf.[1], w.Som.[1] (3) e.An.[1] (4) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) (5) Nhb.[1]

II. Dial. meanings. 1. *v.* To eat, devour; to graze as animals.

Sc. Moor *Suf. Wds.* (1823). w.Cy. (Hall.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.)

2. To eat into, wear away, tear; to rust, act as a corrosive; to grind. Also used *fig.*

Lth. Even man himsel', should feel restored, And something of the general heat In his thaw'd breast begin to friet, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 149; (G.W.) Cum.[1] Glo. You may know it [sandstone] will fret a bit, else they could not sharpen their tools (S.S.B.); Glo.[1] My apern is fretted all into holes. The bricks has fretted all the skin off my hands. w.Som.[1] Kaa'pikul stoa'un, ee frats wuul [Capital stone, it frets well].

Hence **Fretted** or **Fretten**, *ppl. adj.* honeycombed, worn or eaten away into holes; marked, pitted, seamed; spotted, freckled; *gen.* in phr. *pock-fretten*, pock-marked.

Sc. Pock-freitten (Jam. *Suppl.*). N.Cy.[1] Pock fretten. Nhb.[1] Wm. T'banks o' fretted through an' through wi rabbits (B.K.). n.Yks.[2], Chs.[1 2 3], e.An.[1], Suf.[1], w.Som.[1]

3. To thaw.

Nhp. The small birds think their wants are o'er To see the snow-hills fret again, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 24; Nhp.[1] I think the frost is going, it begins to fret. It frets a bit.

4. To ferment.

s.Wor. As of cider (H.K.). Hrf.[1] w.Som.[1] Neef dhaat dhae'ur mai't du buy'd-n frat muuch lau'ng-gur t-l bee u-spwuuy'ul [If that meat (pig's wash) remains fermenting much longer it will be spoiled]. Cor.[1]

5. To distress, irritate.

Yks. Ah's a rough chap when ah's frecated, an' ah's yamost oot 'at yed aat t'news ah's getten, Macquoid *Doris Baugh* (1877) xv. War.[3] Don't swing your whip, you are fretting the horse [making him nervous]. How you've fretted this horse [of a horse brought home hot from over-driving].

6. To cry, weep.

n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] She seemed a woman as couldn't fret—not tears. She did not fret while we fretted, i. e. she did not cry till we did.

Hence **Fretful**, *adj.* overwhelmed with grief. e.An.[1]

7. *sb.* Care, worry, esp. in phr. *to have the fret*, to be excited, fume, fret.

w.Yks. Being hungry is a matter that leaves no fret on a lad's mind, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 6. Hmp. To have the fret (H.E.).

8. Quarrel, revolt, contention.

Ayr. Though thir honest men be concerned in a fret against the King's Government, they're no just iniquitous malefactors, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxiii.

9. The colic in animals.

Glo.[1], Hmp. (H.E.) [Peas and vetches if given before Candlemas 'often give the horses the fret,' Lisle *Husbandry* (1757) 413.]

Hence *to have the fret on, phr.* of animals: to look out of sorts, out of condition.

s.Chs.[1] A fowl losing her feathers would be said to have a fret on her.

10. A gaseous fermentation of cider or beer. Glo.[1]

FRET, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] ne.Yks.[1] Also in form freet Nhb.[1] [fret, frīt.] A sea-fog, shower of misty rain coming from the sea. Also called Sea-fret.

FRET, *sb.*[3] and *adj.* Sc. Nrf. Also in form freet. [fret, frīt.] 1. *sb.* The product of milk; butter, cheese, &c. Cai.[1]

2. *Comp.* Fret-taker, an old woman supposed to have the power of deteriorating the milk of her neighbour and of increasing that of her own accordingly.

Cai.[1] Between 1840 and 1850 I often have heard old people

speak of the processes of the 'Fret-takers,' and of how they might be detected.

3. *adj.* Used of milk from which the cream has been taken. Nrf. (R.H.H.)

FRET, *sb.*[4] w.Yks.[1] s.Chs.[1] Also in form **freat** w.Yks.[1] [fret, friət.] An iron hoop about the navel of a cart-wheel.

[Fr. *ferte*, a verril, the iron band, or hoop that keeps a wooden tool from rising (Cotgr.); OFr. *ferte*, see Hatzfeld (s.v. *Ferte*).]

FRET, *sb.*[5] Yks. Not. [fret.] In phr. *well's a fret* or *the fret.*

w.Yks. Ai ən wels tfret, im ət dīz i luv wiənt bi eŋd fə det (J.W.). Not. When after a short pause in conversation anyone utters the interjection, 'Well!' it is a common practice to say: 'Well's a fret, He that dies for love will not be hang'd for debt,' *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 197.

[Frets, the points at which a string is to be stopped, in such an instrument as the lute or guitar (Nares); I did but tell her she mistook her frets, And bow'd her hand to teach her fingering, Shaks. *T. Shrew*, II. i. 150.]

FRETCH, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A flaw.

FRETCHET, *adj.* Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. w.Cy. Som. Also in form **fretched** Hrf. [fre·tʃit, ·ət.]

1. Fretful, peevish, irritable; of a horse: hot, fidgety. See **Fratch**, *v.*

s.Chs.[1] Yoa·)m des·pürt frech·ŭt; dhŭr)z nuwt reyt fŭ yŭ [Yo'm despert fretchet; there's nowt reight for yŏ]. War.[2] w.Wor.[1] This child's that fretchet this 'ot weather, till I dunno w'at to do with 'un. Shr.[1] I wish as the weather ŏŏd clier up to lug that corn, fur it's makin' the maister despert fretchit. Hrf. *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Hrf.[1 2], Rdn.[1]

Hence **Fretchety**, *adj.* (1) fidgety, uneasy, excitable; (2) old, brittle [not known to our correspondents].

(1) Hrf. Very common (J.B.). w.Som.[1] Tidn a bad sort of a mare, on'y her's always so fretchety [fraach·utee]. Fretchety old fellow, he've a-got more items than a dancing-bear. (2) w.Cy. (Hall.)

2. Of things: unnatural, unkind.

s.Chs.[1] Esp. of a woman's hair, which breaks off short, looks frowsy, and will not lie flat.

FRETCHY, *adj.* Hrf. [fre·tʃi.] Fretful, peevish, fidgety. (C.J.R.); Hrf.[2]

FRETTING-FROCK, *sb.* War.[2] In phr. *to get one's fretting-frock on*, to be troubled, fretful, peevish.

She's got her fretting-frock on.

FRETTISHED, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **fretished** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[5]; and in form **fratished** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [fre·tiʃt.] Perished, benumbed, starved with cold; half-frozen. Cf. **frittish.**

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Common. The poor thing's fairly fretished. w Yks. Come to the fire, doy, tha seems nearly frettished (M.N.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 13, 1889); w.Yks.[5] What 'n a rawah cowd ēast wind ther is; am ommast fretished.

[I could get neither bread, drink, nor fire . . . till I was fretisshed, *State Papers Henry VIII* (1535) IX. 147 (N.E.D.). AFr. **freitiss-* prp. stem of **freitir*; a der. of *freit* (mod. *froid*), cold.]

FRETTISHIN, *sb.* and *adj.* Nhb. Yks. [fre·tiʃin.]

1. *sb.* A cold, catarrh.

Nhb.[1] Aa've getten a tarrible frettishin; aa've neezed [sneezed] a' night.

2. *adj.* Cold, numbing, perishing.

w.Yks. It's fair frettishin bein' aht i'a cowd wind like this, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 27, 1893).

FRETTISHMENT, *sb.* Nhb. Also written **fretishment** Nhb.[1]; and in form **fratishment** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [fre·tiʃ·ment.] 1. Starvation, perishing from cold. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

2. A cold, catarrh.

Nhb.[1] He gat a real fretishment.

FRETTY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Sus. Amer. Also in form **freeaty** n.Yks. [fre·ti, friə·li.] Fretful, peevish, fidgety.

Abd. The tail of the speaning process when the geet got fretty, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 227. n.Yks. She was varry freeaty (I.W.). w.Sus. Poor thing, it is very fretty, but I think it will be all right again after it is christened, *Flk-Lore Record* (1878) I. 44. [Amer. *Dial Notes* (1896) I. 19, 216.]

FREUCH, FREUGH, FREV, see **Frough, Fro.**

FREY, FREYK, FREYSH, see **Fray**, *v.*[3], **Freak**, *sb.*[1], **Fresh**, *adj.*

FREZ, *sb.* Nhp. Furze or gorse, *Ulex europaeus.* (B.&H.)

FRIAR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Glo. Suf. Som. Dev. Also written **fryer** Glo. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Friar's chicken(s)**, chicken-broth with eggs dropped into it; (2) **-'s crown-thistle**, the woolly-headed thistle, *Carduus eriophorus*; (3) **-skate**, the sharp-nosed ray, *Raia oxyrhinchus*; (4) **Friars-caps**, the monkshood or common aconite, *Aconitum Napellus*; (5) **-fly**, the crane-fly or daddy-longlegs; (6) **-loaves**, fossil echini.

(1) Sc. I expected him sae faithfully that I gae a look to making the Friar's chicken mysell, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii; My lady-in-waiting . . . shall make some friar's chicken or something very light, *ib. Old Mortality* (1816) xxiv; Sinclair *Obs.* (1782) 150 (Jam.). (2) Glo. Ellacombe *Garden* (ed. 1896) xxi. (3) se.Sc. This is now and then got, when the nets are shot near the mouth of the Frith (of Forth), Neill *Fishes* (1810) 28 (Jam.). (4) Dev.[4] (5) Som. (Hall.); (H.G.) (6) Suf. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. The angler fish, *Lophius piscatorius.* Ant. (W.H.P.)

FRIBBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. War. e.An. [fri·bl.] 1. *v.* To trifle, idle, 'loaf'; to fuss about; *gen.* with *about.*

War.[3] He fribbles his time away. Nrf. It's fribbling about for now't, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60. e.Suf. He goes fribbling about the whole day (F.H.).

Hence **Fribbling**, *ppl. adj.* trifling; small, unsubstantial.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy waan't ŭ big· en·viloa·p; wey aan· non bŭ sŭm lit·l frib·lin thingz [I want a big envelope; wey han none bu' some little fribblin' things]. War.[3] Some fribbling business.

2. To curl, frizzle; to deck out.

Ayr. The minister had a block head whereon he was wont to dress and fribble his wig, Galt *Steam-boat* (1822) 297 (Jam.). War.[3] Fribbled out like bandbox chaps, *Blackw. Mag.* (Feb. 1840) 308.

3. To speak fine English, mince one's words.

Nrf. 'Grammar is the art of speaking and writing correctly,' 'Ow, miss, kinder what fooks in our part call framin' or fribblin', I s'pose,' A. B. K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 62.

4. *sb.* A trifler, idler, good-for-nothing fellow.

Per. The guard, beside whom the guards of the main line . . . were as nothing—fribbles and weaklings, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 32. Gall. The fribble down upon his knee: Nae langer parley did he claim, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 50, ed. 1897.

5. A fuss about nothing.

Yks. All this fribble about rooks and hooks, and holding of candles, and curling of hair, Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1879) viii.

6. A frill, furbelow, ornament. War.[3]

[1. Though cheats yet more intelligible Than those that with the stars do fribble, Butler *Hudibras* (1664) II. iii. 36.]

FRICK, *v.* Ken. Dev. [frik.] To move briskly; to fidget. *trans.* and *intr.* Cf. frig, *v.*

Ken. They are not going to frick him about (D.W.L.).

Hence **Fricking**, *ppl. adj.* fidgety.

nw.Dev.[1] The frickin' little toad [spoken of a pony].

[OE. *frician*, to move briskly, to dance (*Matt.* xi. 17).]

FRICKET, *v.* and *sb.* Dev. Cor. [fri·kət.] 1. *v.* To throw out sparks.

Dev. How that lamp frickets, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 18; A blacksmith said, when a piece of red-hot iron was being hammered, that he did not want to be fricketted [struck by the sparks], *ib.* (1885) 95. Cor.[3]

2. *sb. pl.* Blushes, sudden flushes of the face. Cor.[1 2]

3. A fidget. See **Frick.**

nw.Dev. Her's always in a fricket (R.P.C.).

FRICKLE, *v.* Wil. [fri·kl.] 1. To fidget, worry. Wil.[1] See **Frick.**

2. To potter about, do little odd jobs. Cf. **friggle.**

(W.C.P.); Wil.[1] I bain't up to a day's work now; I can't do nothing but frickle about in my garne.

Hence **Frickling**, *ppl. adj.* tiresome, fiddling.

A little frickling job (W.C.P.); Wil.[1]

FRICKSOME, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Vain, vaunting.

Abd. Rob Roy heard the fricksome fraise, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 8.

FRID, see **Frith.**

FRIDAY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Suf. Cor. Also in form **Friddey** Sh.I. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Friday's bawbee**, a weekly halfpenny given to children for pocket-money; (2) **-'s breakfast**, a fasting breakfast, scanty breakfast; (3) **-'s evening**, the customary evening on which courting is done; see below; (4) **-in-lide**, a miner's holiday held on the first Friday in March; (5) — **or -'s penny**, a weekly penny given to children for pocket-money; (6) **-street**, (*a*) a wood-boundary; (*b*) a small collection of houses standing apart from a village; *fig.* in phr. *to get anything into Friday-street*, to get behindhand with anything.

(1) **Abd.** Pint pigs for haudin' your Friday's bawbee, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 249. (2) **Nhb.** The greedy Scot Hath a Friday's breakfast got, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 200. (3) **Sc.** Friday evening is the favourite courting night, because there is only one day's suffering from sleepiness (lost time in bed can be made up on Sunday) and because Saturday night would be unsuitable (the chap o' twal putting an end to the delectable occupation). This custom of courting on Friday night is probably older than the rigorous authority of the fourth commandment (G.W.). **Slk.** They run on a Friday's evening to woo her, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 359, ed. 1866. (4) **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) VII. 201; **Cor.**[1] Marked by a serio-comic custom of sending a young man on the highest bound, or hillock of the work, and allowing him to sleep there as long as he can; the length of this siesta being the measure of the afternoon nap for the tinners throughout the ensuing twelvemonths. (5) **Abd.** Duly aye when Friday cam', and brought the Friday Penny, How we wad aff to buy our bools or taps, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 191; My Friday's pennies, ilka ane, Were in a pint-pig safely stored, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 61. (6, *a*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) I've got my work into Friday-street this week (*ib.*).

2. Phr. *a week with two Fridays*, the Greek kalends, never.

Sh.I. I kent ower weel 'at dey wid be twa Friddey's i' da ook afore wir wimmen wis dune aboot hit, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897).

FRIDDICK, *sb.* n.Yks.[1] [fri·dik.] A cake made by pouring a spoonful of oatmeal batter into a pan and frying it on both sides in lard or dripping.

FRIDDLE, *v.* Yks. Nhp. [fri·dl.] To trifle, waste time, potter, sometimes with *on*. Cf. **fribble**.

n.Yks. He was friddlin on at his wark (I.W.). **Nhp.**[12]

FRIDGE, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. [fridʒ.] **1.** *v.* To rub, chafe, irritate; to wear away by rubbing, fray; sometimes with *out*.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** That stuff fridges my neck. It's sad stuff for fridgen out (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[1], **n.Yks.**[13] **ne.Yks.**[1] Mah feet's sair, an' t'beeats fridges 'em. **e.Yks.** Mah neck is sare, 'cos collar's fridged it all day lang. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 02; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.B.), **w.Yks.**[12], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] These stockins er to ruff for wutt wether; the fridg'n me feet. Tha'll soon fridge the trowsers 'nees int' 'oles. **Not.** (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** This collar's getting worn out; it does fridge me (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** Ther's noht fridges warse then ă collar when it's gotten rough-edg'd (M.P.); SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The plaster has fridged his leg a bit. **Lei.**[1] The velvet got a little fridged by travelling. **Nhp.**[12] **War.**[2] This braid is beginning to fridge out; **War.**[3]

Hence (1) **Fridg'd**, *ppl. adj.* chafed, rubbed; (2) **Fridgy**, *adj.*, *fig.* uneasy, irritated.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **n.Yks.** T'cows varry fridgy (I.W.).

2. *sb.* A rub, fraying out. **m.Yks.**[1]

[1. You might have rumpled and crumpled, and doubled and creased and fretted and fridged the outside of them all to pieces, STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1761) III. iv.]

FRIDGEL, *v.* Lei.[1] [fri·dʒl.] To rub, chafe; to trifle, potter about, fiddle.

FRIDLEYS, *sb. pl. Obs.* **w.Yks.**[24] The name of certain small rents which were formerly paid to the Lord of the Manor of Sheffield by the inhabitants of the Frith of Hawksworth for liberty of common.

FRIED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lon. Dor. In *comb.* (1) **Fried candlesticks**, the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (2) — **carpet**, fried fish and potatoes; (3) — **chickens**, chicken-broth with eggs dropped into it. Cf. **friar's chicken(s**, s.v. **Friar**, 1. (1).

(1) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) 2. **Lon.** An improved Cockneyism for 'fish and 'taters': the delicacy so designated, with 'no stinting o' winegar, gentlemen'—an important consideration with many—is handed out at three-halfpence a plate, *Tit-bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 277, col. 2. (3) **Sc.** Fried chickens, properly Friar's chickens. A dish invented by that luxurious body of men, SINCLAIR *Obs.* (1782) 150 (JAM.).

FRIEND, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Chs. Wor. Also in forms **freen** Sc. N.I.[1]; **freend** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **frien** Sc.; **frin(d** Nhb.[1] [fren(d, frīn(d.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to be no friends with* or *to a person*, to be hostile to, at enmity with, not to be friends with.

Sc. I'm no friends with you (JAM.); 'I am no friends wi' [or to] you' is common (A.W.). **Lnk.** Our Lord was not exemed to be slandered as no friends to Caesar, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 124, ed. 1828.

2. A relation by blood or marriage.

Sc. 'Friends agree best at a distance.' By friends here is meant relations, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 103; 'Make friends of framet folk.' Spoken to dissuade people from marrying their near kinswomen, *ib.* 247. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Ou na, man ... he's nae freen'; a neebour lad 't we've kent sin' he was a bairn, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 82. **Frf.** A handsome, dashy-lookin' lass cam' frae Glasgow to bide wi' some far-awa friend in the district, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 60, ed. 1889. **Per.** We saw them like a far-aff frien', HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 14. **Dmb.** I got the feck o' fifty pound left me by a far-awa' freen', CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. **Rnf.** Wed a man three times my age. ... Na, na, guidman, awa ye gang, We never can be frien's, BARR *Poems* (1861) 57. **Ayr.** There was the usual byke of expectant cousins and freens bizzin' aboot him, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 9. **Lnk.** Before John and me were married, it was ane o' the stipulations that he was to bring nane o' his freen's to bide wi' us, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 21. **Lth.** A' the freends 'll be askit, maist like, an' I'm sib to the Stuart, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 293. **Edb.** Ye need care For neither friend nor fremit, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 24. **Gall.** He was not a drop's blood to me, though him and my wife were far-out friends, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 232. **N.I.**[1] They're far out friends of mine, but I niver seen them. **Cav.** We are near friends, but we don't speak (M.S.M.). **Nhb.**[1] Aa's gan ti see ma freends. **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 21.

3. A white spot on the thumb-nail. **s.Chs.**[1]

4. *Comp.* **Friend-back**, a hang-nail. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) See **Backfriend**.

5. *v.* To befriend.

Fif. I now believe ... that yon dampnit Papish chiel Is friendit by man's fae the de'il, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 166.

[**2.** To thame quhais kinn or freinds war loste in the weiris he gaue large rewardes, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 146; Þærafiterr comm þatt hire frend Hemm tokenn raþ bitwenenn, To gifenn hire summ god mann, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 2367. Norw. dial. *frende*, a kinsman, relative (AASEN); so Dan. *fraende*, ON. *frændi*.]

FRIENDSOME, *adj.* **n.Yks.**[2] Friendly.

[As gud nyehtbur And as freyndsome compositur, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) I. 88.]

FRIENDSTEAD, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also written **freind-**. Befriended, supplied with friends.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Keb.** I pray God that I may not be so ill friendstead, as that Christ my Lord should have me to be my own tutor, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 279.

FRIEZY, *adj.* Nhb. Also Cor. Also written **freezy** Cor. [frī·zi.] Made of frieze, pilot-cloth; *gen.* in *comp.* **Friezy-coat**.

Nhb.[1] A friezy coat is made of a kind of rough home-spun yarn, and has a woolly or hairy appearance. **Cor.** Covering him over with Tom's freezy coat, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) 29.

FRIG, *sb.*[1] Dev. Cor. Also in form **vrig** Dev.[3] [frig.] A dowdy, an old-fashioned woman, an uncomfortable person to have in one's house, an ill-tempered woman.

Dev.[3] Howivver canee abide zich a ol' vrig? I eudden live wi' she. **Cor.**[3]

[OCor. *freg*, a woman, a married woman; Wel. *gwraig*, a woman, wife (WILLIAMS).]

FRIG, *sb.*[2] War. Also written **frigge** War.[4] [frig.] The rump or tail of beef or mutton.

(K.); **War.**[4] Th' ould cow will have some good frigges in her when her's fat, that's sartain.

FRIG, *v.* Yks. Lan. Ken. [frig.] To wriggle, struggle, kick with the feet; also used *trans.* Cf. **frick**.

w.Yks. That black kitten was a strong one, it kicked an' frigged about so (F.P.T.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 27, 1893). ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] Ken. They are not going to frig me about (D.W.L.). ne.Ken. I can do nothing while you keep frigging about (H.M.).

[*Fretiller*, to move, wag, stir often, to wriggle, frig, tickle, itch, lust to be at it, Cotgr.]

FRIGABOB, *v.* and *sb.* Lei. War. Also in form **frigumbob** War.[2] [fri·gəbob.] I. *v.* To dance or jerk up and down.

Lei.[1] A Nailstone farmer speaking of stocking-machines [said], 'Ah 'eet to 'ear them damned crinkum-crankums a frigabobbin'.'

2. *sb.* Anything which dances or jerks up and down or from side to side.

Lei.[1] A maid-servant watching the interior mechanism of a piano while it was being played on, said, 'Lor, look at frigabobs!' War.[2]

FRIGARY, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [fri·gəri.] A whim, caprice, fit of ill-temper. Cf. fleegarie.

Mind what you're aboot, lads; maysther's ïv yan o' his frigaries te-day.

FRIG-FROG-FRA, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] [Not known to our correspondents.] A children's game.

FRIGGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Wil. Also in forms **freggle** Wil.[1]; **vrigle** Brks.[1] [fri·gl.] I. *v.* To fidget, worry; to do anything in a niggling, slow, or awkward way; to be tediously nice over trifles.

e.Yks.[1] Lei.[1] The cheese wouldn' ha' bin so good if the missus 'ad bin at hum. Shay friggles so loong at it. Nhp.[1] Why do you friggle so long over your work? War.[2] Don't waste any more time friggling at that knot; War.[3] Glo. I've no time to iron them things; my mother's always friggling at 'em (S.S.B.); Glo.[1] Brks.[1] I wants to zee 'e do zummut as 'ooll bring in zummut and not be vriglin' about lookin' ater vlowers. Ken. (G.B.) Wil. (W.C.P.); Wil.[1] (s.v. Frickle.)

Hence **Friggling**, *ppl. adj.* tiresome, 'fiddling,' minute; small, insignificant, trifling.

e.Yks. A watchmakker's a varry friggling thrade, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* May 27, 1893. n.Stf. Those little friggling things take a deal o' time, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 365. Lei.[1] Yis, it een't no frigglin' cold. Nhp.[1] A very small pin, for instance, would be called a little friggling thing. War.[2][3] Oxf.[1] Pût that frigglin' crochet away, an' darn thy stock'ns. Brks.[1] Wil. This here's a terrible friggling job (E.H.G.); (W.C.P.); Wil.[1] He freggled (fidgetted) hisself auver thuck paason as come a bit ago, Jefferies *Greene Ferne Farm* (1880) vii.

2. To wriggle.

Glo. See how the lambs friggle their tails (A.B.).

3. *sb.* A tedious, worrying little piece of work.

Wil.[1] I be so caddled wi' aal these yer friggles, I caan't hardly vind time vor a bit o' vittles.

4. *Comp.* **Friggle-fraggles**, trifles, gewgaws, useless ornaments of dress.

Ayr. There's routh of friggle-fraggles on that kimmer's cockernonie (Jam.).

[2. Though the head of this Hydra was cut off, yet it had still a frigling taile, Yates *Ibis* (1626) I. 6 (N.E.D.). EFris. *friggeln*, to wriggle, Koolman (s.v. *wriggeln*).]

FRIGHT, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **frecht** Sc.; **freet** w.Yks. Lan. ne.Lan.[1]; **fricht** Sc. Nhb.; **frout** Wil.[1] [**frait**, **frīt**, Sc. **friχt**.] I. Gram. forms. 1. *Preterite*: (1) **Frit**, (2) **Frouted**, (3) **Vrighted**. [For examples see II below.]

(1) Not. (L.C.M.), Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Rut.[1], Lei.[1], War.[2] (2) Wil.[1] (3) Som.

2. *pp.* (1) **Freichtet**, (2) **Frichted**, (3) **Frichtet** or **Frichtit**, (4) **Frighted**, (5) **Frightit**, (6) **Frit**, (7) **Frouden**, (8) **Frought**, (9) **Froughten**, (10) **Frout**, (11) **Frouten**, (12) **Vrit**. [For further examples see II below.]

1 Lnk. Mony a ane was freichtet sair, Watson *Poems* (1853) 11. (2) Sc. You're surely no frichted for Jenny—you that were so ready to laugh at others, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 283, ed. 1894. Per. Katie Downie Was frichted wi' a gruesome brownie, Spence *Poems* (1898) 130. Rnf. Oh, dinna be frichted, bonny leddy, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 40. (3) Per. Belike ye war that frichtet ye hae forgotten't, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 65, ed. 1887. Rnf. E'en the parson's horse was frichtit, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 42. Ayr. If the thief's a wee ane, he turns frichtet, and oot he goes, Service *Notandums* (1890) 34. Lnk. The lanely maukin frichtit flees, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 11. (4) Sc. Whinging fools That's frighted for repenting stools, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1756) 50, ed. 1787; The hero of a hundred fight Was frighted at the Highlandmen, Fergusson *Vill. Poet.* (1897) 30. Edb. Frighted for a lang law suit, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 31. (5) Rnf. Be na frightit, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 43. Ayr. But will she no thump me? . . . I'm frightit, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxv. (6) Not. He war always frit in the dark (L.C.M.); Harrod *Hist. Mansfield* (1801) 53. s.Not. A were a bit frit at the noise (J.P.K.). Lin. (J.C.W.); Lin.[1] n.Lin. He was to be frit wi' nowt, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 121. s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Lei.[1] Nhp. Frit at the bow'd ear tott'ring o'er her head, Clare *Poems* (1821) II. 196; Nhp.[1] I was frit to death; Nhp.[2] He was soon frit, warnt he? War.[2][4], s.War.[1] Hrf.[2] Is her frit? Oxf. Frit to death (G.P.). Bdf. Being 'sore afraid' was explained in the Sunday-school to signify being 'uncommon frit' (J.W.B.). Hrt. (J.W.), Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf. He fare wholly frit (C.T.). Sus.[1] I was quite frit to see him so near the water. Hmp. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120; Hmp.[1], e.Dev. (7) Sus.[1] I was noways frouden, not at all! I'm a man as aint easily frouden at meeting anyone in the churchyard after dark. (8) Sus.[1], Hmp.[1] (9) Sus. Mas' Meppom would a been froughten if dey had been bigger, Lower *S. Downs* (1854) 161. Sus., Hmp. (F.E.), Ken., Sus., Hmp. (F.A.A.) (10) Hmp. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120. (11) Hmp. (J.Ar.) (12) Brks.[1]

II. Dial. meanings. 1. *v.* To frighten, scare, terrify; to frighten away; keep off; also with *away*, *off*.

Sc. Ye needna be frichting the bits o' lassies, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 180. Elg. E'en till you fricht him out the door, Tester *Poems* (1865) 194. Per. Little prospect e'er had I O' ocht but frichtin' saumon, Ford *Harp* (1893) 149. Fif. Men and wives, In Auster, and the towns about it, Were frichted for their vera lives, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 48. w.Sc. Pless me, Deugal, there is ta coach rin awa frae ta horse. Run, and frecht him back, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 135. Rnf. For length and dirt, your beard, alas! Would fright the dogs, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 192. Ayr. Hold thy tongue and no fright folk wi' sic blethers, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxii. Lnk. [They] hae as much as frichts aff eare, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 29. Lth. Dinna fricht your laddie wi' the 'black boo'-man, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 146. Edb. A house that's theekit weel To fright the caul, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 46. Dmf. Then dinna be cruel, and fright them away, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 165. Gall. How is he to fricht them when he comes to catechize them if he makes so free wi' them the noo? Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 14. Lan. You'll freet him from his beer, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884-)84. Stf. Frit o' the old fox, eh? Saunders *Diamonds* (1888) 46. Not. He was soon frit, warnt he? (L.C.M.) n.Lin.[1] Did the rats kill the pigeons?—No, but thaay frit 'em oot. s.Lin. 'E was frit, 'e was; somebody had been at him for money (F.H.W.); I wor om-most frit to deäd (T.H.R.). Rut.[1] She frit Sally, getting out o' bed at fower o'clock. Lei.[1] 'Ow ye frit me! Nhp.[1][2] War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897). Hrf.[2] Oxf.[1] Frit to death. Brks.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.), Hrt. (J.W.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf. (C.T.), Sus.[1], Hmp.[1] Som. It craash'd auv'r head wi' a zound as fair vright'd me, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 164. e.Dev. I . . . called out to the man I was so mortal frit of, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) viii.

Hence (1) **Freeting**, *sb.* a spectre, apparition, object of fright; cf. **frittenin**; (2) **Frichted** or **Frighted**, *ppl. adj.* frightened, terrified.

(1) ne.Lan.[1] (2) Frf. [He] gart the barefit bairns tak' flight Like frightit craws, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 87. Ayr. They fled like frighted doos, man, Burns *Battle of Sherra-Muir*, st. 3. Lnk. I crap oot o' sicht like a wee frichted bird, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 45. Nhb. The frichtit chiel's now got a glisk O' his ill hap, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 9.

2. To take fright, be frightened.

Wil.[1] My horse frouted and run away.

3. *sb.* In phr. *to put in fright*, to make afraid, cause to fear.

Fif. O, be na put in fricht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 20.

4. *pl.* Alarms, fears.

w.Yks. A cause o' freets i' t'neet, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 8.

5. A clever person, one who excels in anything.

Ir. Any one that excels in anything is a fright, a good gardener is 'a fright at gardening,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 106.

[II. 1. O, 'twas a din to fright a monster's ear! Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 314. OE. (Nhb.) *fryhta*, to frighten (Sweet, s.v. *fyrhtan*). 2. Þhoȝ ðe asse spac, fri3tede he no3t, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 3978.]

FRIGHT, see **Frith**.

FRIGHTEN, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [fraitən, frītən, fritən, Sc. fri·χtən.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Freeten**, (2) **Frichten**, (3) **Fritten**, (4) **Froughten**, (5) **Frouten**, (6) **Frowten**.

(1) **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **e.Lan.**[1], **Shr.**[2] (2) **Abd.** It mithna be difficult to frichten Peterkin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii. **Frf.** Gies him a look that has been kent to frichten a bairn that wisna acquaint wi' him into fits, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 6, ed. 1889 (3) **Shr.**[12] (4) **Wil.**[1] Lor, Miss, how you did froughten I! JEFFERIES *Greene Ferne Farm* (1880 vii. (5) **Wil.**[1] (6) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Freeten(e)d**, (2) **Freetent**, (3) **Freetint**, (4) **Frighten**.

(1) **Yks.** He freeten'd the parson, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1836 269. **Lan.** He did, for sartin, and hauf freetened mee, BYROM *Poems* (1773) I. 97, ed 1814. (2) **Cum.** It väira när freeten't Dan oot ov his wits, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 141. (3) **Cum.** I freetint them, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1869) 312. (4) **w.Som.**[1] Fruy tn.

3. *pp.* (1) **Freeghten'd**, (2) **Freeten(e)d**, (3) **Freetent**, (4) **Freetned**, (5) **Freetunt**, (6) **Fretent** or **Fretint**, (7) **Froughtened**, (8) **U-fruytn**.

(1) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (2) **Nhb.**[1] Tho freeten'd sair, says he, 'Whe's there?' ROBSON *Hamlick*, pt. i. **Cum.** Till sae freeten'd, we hardly durst creep off te bed, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 37. **Wm.** She freeten'd was for sure, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 13. **n.Yks.** They say 'at t'railways hez freeten'd all on 'em away, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 43; **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** I war a bit freeten'd, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1880) 150; **w.Yks.**[2] Upstairs they all run freeten'd to deeath ommast **Lan.** Yo' needn't be freetened, Richard, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1896) 368. **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (3) **Cum.**[3] I's nut a likely fellow to be freeten't for what I'd done, 8. **Wm.** Pertendan et he war freetent, ROBISON *Auld Taales* (1882) 6. **Lan.** Aw con see her freeten't face, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) viii. (4) **Wm.** They were saare freetned, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 223. (5) **Lan.** Nance's breast went up and deawn loik o freetunt bird's, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 39. (6) **Cum.** I was sae fretint, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 311; Fretent HALL.). (7) **Hmp.** (H.E.) (8) **w.Som.**[1]

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** In *pass.* to be apprehensive, afraid of a possible contingency.

n.Yks. Hi went intət Argentain republik frītənd ə bīin punishəd, ən nər ofisər fetsht him bak frītənd hī sudənt git wat hī dizārvd (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1] Ah's freeten'd it's gannan t'thoonner. 'Have you enough?' 'Ah's freet'n'd there'll be a want.' **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah's freeten'd 'at we're boun ti a'e some rain. **w.Yks.** A wə frītənd it əd kost ə lot ə bras (J.W.).

2. *Fig.* To warm slightly, take the chill off, *gen.* in phr. *to frighten the cold off.* w.Yks. (J.W.) Cf. **flay**, *v.*[1] **II. 5.**

3. To astonish, agreeably surprise.

s.Pem. There's grown, John Adolph is, I did'n know'n, a quite frightened me (W.M.M.). **Glo** (J.S.F.S.), **Som.** (F.A.A.) **w.Som.**[1] Aay wuz u-fruy·tn tu zee aew dhu wai·t-s u-groa·d [I was astonished to see how the wheat is grown]. Mac·ustur-l bee u-fruy·tn tu zee dhai yaar·deen-z – dhai bee n plūm·d aup zoa [Master will be surprised to see those yearlings, they are plimmed up so]. **Dev.** Her was quite frightened to see him, he was so much better, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); I have often heard people say, 'I'm frightened to see you here,' *ib.* 1889. **nw.Dev.**[1] **w.Cor.** I shouldn't be frightened if it came to rain to-day. Common (M.A.C.); I shouldn' be frightened if he was to come over this af'noon, LOWRY *Wreckers and Methodists* (1893 167. **Cor.**[3]

4. To conquer, get through a piece of work, &c. **Hrf.**[2]

FRIGHTFUL, *adj.* Sc. Lan. Hrf. e.An. Som. Also in forms **fritful** Hrf.[1]; **vrightvul** Som. **1.** Timid, fearful, easily frightened.

Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); Hrf.[12] **e.An.**[1] 'Lauk! Miss, how frightful you are!' says a homely wench, when Miss screams at the sight of a toad or a spider. **Som.** Moast days it had rhain'd in torrents, an' I was vrightvul as the floods might be out, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 37. **w.Som.**[1] Poo·ur lee·dl dhing! pūt·ee unr-z-u fruy·tfəl [poor little thing! pity she is so timid].

2. Tending to cause fright.

Lan. Rochdale, which gathered a mob together, and by degrees they increased till they were got a little frightful, BYROM *Remm.* (1745) in Cheth. Soc. V. xliv.

3. Of bad or annoying things, 'awful,' 'terrible.'

Lnk. This plant [*Chaerophyllum sylvestre*] indicates a frightful soil, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 143.

FRIGHT-LIKE, *adj.* **n.Yks.**[2] Like a 'fright'; used of a person oddly dressed, or very ugly.

FRIGHTSOME, *adj.* Sc. Also written **frichtsom(e**. [fri·χtsəm.] Frightful, fearful, causing fear.

Frf. There has been frichtsome rain among the hills, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxv. **Fif** He saw himsel amid the blaze, . . . He waken't at the frichtsome gaze, TENNANT *Papistry* 1827) 35. **w.Sc.** The leddies and their partners gaed round and round at a frichtsom rate, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 281. **Slg.** The frichtsome tryst She hiddlins held yestreen, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 57. **Ayr.** We love the pious gossip style An' frichtsome art o' saving, LAING *Poems* (1894) 71. **Lnk** Tak' ye whaur the frichtsome manic Keeps bad bairnies without breid, M'LACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 63 **Slk.** Kept aloof from the frightsome pools, HOGG *Tales* (1838 271, ed. 1806. **Dmf.** A fear that is frightsome an' eerie Possesses my heart, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 95.

Hence **Frichtsomely**, *adv.* fearfully, in a terrifying manner.

Fif. That squadron came in sicht Wi' banneirols and pensels bricht, Frichtsomely fleein' [flying] owr the heicht, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 66.

FRIGMAJIG, *sb.* War.[2] A toy, trifle; anything which moves or works about. Cf. **frigabob**.

FRIGUMBOB, FRIKEN, see **Frigabob**, **Frecken**, *v.*

FRILL, *sb.* Chs. War. Shr. Som. Dev. [fril.] **I.** In *comb.* (1) **Frill-de-dills**, frills, embroidery; the trimmings, ornaments of a dress; (2) **-Jack**, the ruff pigeon.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Her's too fond o' her [frul·dee dul·z] by half – purty toadery that there vor to go 'bout in. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 85; Thews frill-de-dills be oncommon itemy tu iron. Tez nort but proudness tū put za much o't pin cloäse, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (2) **War.**[3]

2. The puckered edge of the fat which is stripped from the entrails of a pig.

Chs.[1] It has a red, fleshy edge, and resembles a frill. **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1]

[I. Flem. *frul*, the frill of a collar (SCHUERMANS), WFlem. *frul(le* (DE BO).]

FRIM, *adj.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **freem** w.Yks.[4] Cmb.; **frem** Chs.[3] Not. Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[12] War.[34] s.War.[1] Glo.[12] Bck. Bdf. Hnt.; **fremm** Dur.; **froom** Glo.[12] Hmp. w.Cy. Wil.[1]; **frum** n.Cy. Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Nhp.[2] War.[2] w.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[12] Hrf.[12] Glo.[12] Oxf.[1] Brks. Hmp.[1] w.Cy. Wil.[1]; **vrum** Brks.[1] Wil. [frim, frem, frīm, frum, frem.] **1.** *adj.* Vigorous, healthy, thriving, in good condition; handsome, well-grown, luxuriant in growth; early, forward. Also used *fig.* and *advb.*

n.Cy. COLES (1677); BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790; **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] A frim tree or beast. **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Fremm grass (K.). **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4], **Der.**[2] **Not.** He's frem for an old man. The crop looks very frem R.C.B.. **Rut.**[1] **Lei.**[1] The rooks are very frem this year. **Nhp.**[1] The cow yen't very frem. Them beasts that beant frem yen't profitable. That's a nice frem young tree. A person, who is liberal in a bargain, is called a frem customer; **Nhp.**[2] A frum fellow. **War.**[3] The potatoes are very frem this year; **War.**[4] How frem them cabbages be after the rain! **s.War.**[1] Your plants do look frem. **Wor.** The buds are getting frum, GROSE (1790 *MS. add.* (M.); A frum spring (K.. **w.Wor.**[1] I've some beautiful frum 'taters; would yu 'cept av a few far yer dinner, sir? **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* 1875. 20; **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** A frum calf, RAY (1691); **Shr.**[1] Them bin a capital sort o' tatoes, the frum kidneys. That crop i' the Breäry craft's a rar' frum un, it'll ild a mizzer an' afe to the thrave; **Shr.**[2] Frum peas. Frum to'ert the Ryelands. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** 'Frum' potatoes, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876; **Hrf.**[1] Numerous, thick; **Hrf.**[2] We have picked the frummest. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 165; A from shoot of a tree (H.T.E.); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.** If a person is growing fat, he is said to be getting frum, GROSE (1790 *MS. add.* (M.) **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 132. **Hrt.** A frim growing time, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750 IV. i; The grass grows frim, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879 1881) III. 320. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cmb.** The grass is freem (W.M.B.), **Hmp.**[1] **w.Cy.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1850 2nd S. i. 411; The mawing graass looks vrum, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850 33; **Wil.**[1]

Hence (1) **Froomy**, *adj.* in good condition, well-grown; (2) **Frumly**, *adj.* of a child: hopeful; promising.

(1) **Hmp.** H.C.M.B.) (2) **Wor.** A frumly child K.).

2. Of animals: in heat, 'brimming.' War.[2], Glo.[1]

3. Soft, tender, juicy, succulent; crisp, brittle, easily broken; of cakes, &c.: short. Also used *fig.* and *advb.* Cf. fram, *adj.*[1]

n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 355; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] This lettuce is very frim. Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 274; [Of some pears] If yoal nobbut put em under the bowstert abaat a faurtnit they'll be as frum as muck [soil], *Manch. Guardian* (1876) *Local N. & Q.* No. 1,107; Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[2] (s.v. Frem'd); Chs.[3] Applied to the young spring grass. s.Chs.[1] Dhú tuu'rmits bin ver'i frim [The turmits bin very frim]. Midl. How beautiful are the beds of rushes and reeds with their 'frem' green! *Cornh. Mag.* (Aug. 1892) 150. Der.[1] As when meat eats tender and fine. Is used of the branch of a tree also, when liable to break by bending; Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Applied to meat when tender from being well-fed. Not. The grass was too frem for it (L.C.M.). s.Not. In the spring, when the gress is young an' frem, there's danger in lettin cauves feed theirsens too full (J.P.K.). Lei.[1] As frem as a radish. Nhp.[1] [Of rhubarb or French beans] They are very frem, see how they snap a-two: Nhp.[2], Oxf.[1] Brks. (W.H.Y.); *Gl.* (1852-); Brks.[1] n.Bck. The celery was very frem (A.C.). Bdf. The taters are so frem still, you maun dig them yet. A child growing tall and slender is said 'to grow frem' (J.W.B.); Meat is said to eat frem, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 132. Sur. A young shoot of a tree is frim, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 83. Hmp.[1] Apples from the tree are said to be frum. w.Cy. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1]

4. Of soil, land: rich, fertile; soft.

Nhp.[2] Notwithstanding the coldness of the clayey soil, it is ordinarily the fremmest, as our farmers express it; that is, the richest feeding land we have, Morton *Nat. Hist. Nhp.* (1712) 51. Oxf. (J.C.) Sur. The ground is frim, i.e. not over-hard or over-wet, but in a good healthy state for working, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 83.

5. Of grass: sour. n.Lin.[1]

6. Of a hive of bees: about to swarm. Brks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

7. Of a brook, river: full, flooded, overflowing.

Lei.[1] The water is quite frem [said of a brook flooded after rain]. War. Holloway. Glo. The springs be frum, Gibbs *Cotswold Village* (1895) 163. Brks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); The water looks quite frum (W.W.S.).

Hence **Frummish**, *adj.* rather full, somewhat flooded. s.Wor. (H.K.)

8. *sb.* Sap, juice, succulence.

Bdf. The time for getting yerbs is the spring, when all the nice frem's in them (J.W.B.).

[1. Those nations that by long peace were most frimme and lustie, Holland *Livy* (1609) vi. vii. 221. OE. **frym*, vigorous, cogn. w. *freme*; cp. MHG. *vrum*, 'tüchtig' (Lexer). 3. If May and June prove wet months, it causes a frimm and frothy grass, Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 224.]

FRIM, see **Fremd.**

FRIMAGE, *v.* Not.[1] [fri'midʒ.] To rummage.

FRIMBLE, *v.* Yks. Lan. Also in forms **frimmal**, **fremble** w.Yks. [fri'm(b)l.] To fumble, finger; with *out*: to hand over, 'fork out.'

w.Yks. I wor frembling wi t'warp for ower fower hour (W.C.S.); Mary, . . . what arta frimmalin wi, thas some toffee al be bun? Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 57. Lan. He frimbles at th' yate, Fothergill *Healey* (1884) xl; Billy wur at last forced to frimble eawt twelve shillin, welly to his ruination, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 28.

FRIM-FRAM, *sb.* Sc. A trifle, whim, fancy, invention.

Critics with their frim-frams and whitty whatties may imagine a hundred reasons, *Sc. Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 134; (Jam. *Suppl.*)

FRIMICATE, *v.* e.An. Also written **frimmicate** e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf.[1]; and in form **frummicate** Suf.[1] [fri'mikēt.] To give oneself airs, be affected. See **Frimick.**

e.An.[1] A home-bred East Anglian rustic might think strange and outlandish persons, whether Frenchmen or Shiremen, particularly given to frimicate. Suf.[1] e.Suf. How that mawther du frimicate since she went to London (F.H.).

Hence **Frimicating**, (1) *ppl. adj.* affected; particular as to dress; (2) *sb.* one who is particular as to dress.

(1) e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 92.

FRIMICK, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. Also written **frimmick** Suf. Ess.; and in forms **frimmock** e.An.[1][2] Nrf.; **frummick** Nrf. [fri'mik, -ək.] I. *v.* To give oneself airs, be affected, 'show off'; sometimes with *about.*

e.An.[1][2], Suf. (M.E.R.) e.Suf. To go frimicking about (F.H.).

Hence **Frimicking**, *ppl. adj.* affected. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *sb.* An affected girl or woman, one who assumes airs; sometimes in *pl.*

e.An.[2] Nrf. You little frimmock! (M.C.H.B.) Suf. I never see such a frimmick in all my born days (M.E.R.). e.Suf. (F.H.), Ess. (H.H.M.)

Hence **Frimicky**, (1) *sb.* one who is particular as to dress; (2) *adj.* affected.

(1) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 92. (2) Nrf. Still in use. A frimmocky sort of a gal (M.C.H.B.). e.Suf. (F.H.)

FRIMITTS, *sb. pl.* Dev. [fri'mits.] A fit of trembling, palpitation, *gen.* in phr. *to give one* or *be in the frimitts.*

His heart was in the frimitts, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) xvi; Dev.[3] Thic 'ill's zo steep, I've a-loosed awl m' breath, an' giv'th me the frimitts awl round my heart.

FRIMPLE-FRAMPLE, *adv.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) In a confused, tangled manner, promiscuously.

FRIMPSE, *sb.* Sh.I. A toss or disdainful motion of the head.

'Da kye is payed me better is lasses yet,' Tammy said, an' wi' dat Bawby turn'd hir wi' a frimpse, *Sh. News* (July 3, 1897); In common use (K.I.).

FRIMSY, *adj.* War. Ken. Also written **frimsey** War.[4] [fri'mzi.] Flimsy, thin; soft, slight.

War.[4] Wha'at be the use of buying that frimsey stuff? it'll be torn to pieces in no time. Ken.[1]

FRINCY-FRANCY, *sb.* N.I.[1] Also in form **frimsy-framsy** Ant. A game played between the dances at farm-house balls.

A chair was placed in the middle of the barn or room; the master of the ceremonies led to the chair a young woman, who sat down and named the young man who she was willing should kiss her. This he did, and then took the seat which the lady vacated. He then called out the name of some favourite girl who was led up to him; there was another kiss. The girl, then took the seat, and so on. The same game is called Frimsey-framsey in parts of Antrim.

FRINDER, *v.* Dev. In phr. *to be frindered up to ockshuns*, to be excited. See **Auction.**

An old lady, speaking of another friend who had excited herself in a little wrangle, said 'She was frindered up to ockshuns,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

FRINE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written **fryne** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **frein** Edb. [frain.] To whine, whimper; to fret, murmur, complain; to show impatience or discontent.

Kcd. It's eeseless noo to fryne; Sae tak' a dram an' dae yer wark, Grant *Lays* (1884) 11. Lnk., Lth. (Jam.) Edb. At a sour look, or correction, Maun nouther frein nor mint objection, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 58. w.Yks.[1] Lan. 'E wur frinin' an' whinin', Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 357.

Hence **Fryning**, *ppl. adj.* peevish, fretful, complaining. Lnk., Lth. A frynin' body (Jam.).

[Sw. dial. *fryna*, to make a wry face (Rietz); so Norw. dial. (Aasen).]

FRINGED-WATER-LILY, *sb.* War.[3] Hmp. (J.R.W.) Hmp.[1] The fringed buckbean, *Menyanthes nymphoides*; also used in *pl.*

FRINGEL, *sb.* Suf. Also written **frinjel** Suf.[1] [fri'ndʒl.] That part of the flail which falls on the corn.

Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Suf.[1]

FRINGES, *sb. pl.* Irel. [fri'ndʒiz.] In phr. *riding the Fringes*, a procession of all the different corporations of the city of Dublin.

Dub. Similar to that which takes place annually on Lord Mayor's Day in London, but much more splendid, all the members being dressed in the uniform of their respective companies, and mounted on horses, accompanied with bands of music, flags, ensigns, &c, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Maybe the Lord Mayor and the Corporation riding the 'Fringes' with the big sword of state, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 112.

[A corr. (due to popular etymology) of the phr. *to ride the franchises*, to beat the bounds. The francheses of this Cytie shalbe ryd according to auncient custom, *Records Oxford* (1572), ed. Turner, 341.]

FRINGLE, *sb.* Cor. [fri·ŋgl.] **1.** An enclosed fire-place or grate; a brick hearth.

An enclosed fire-place or grate capable of generating an intense heat and quickly, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[1] The grate of a kitchen; Cor.[2]; Cor.[3] A fire grate built in an open chimney. w.Cor. A brick hearth on which a tripod stands, in a space closed by a wooden door by the side of the kitchen range in nearly all w.Cornish cottages (G.F.R.).

2. *Comp.* **Fringle-hole**, the place under a grate in which the ashes lie. Cor.[1]

3. An iron crook, moving on hinges fastened to the back of an open chimney, on which kettles, &c., are hung.

THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

FRINNISHY, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Over-nice. (HALL.)

FRINNY, *v.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] To neigh. (HALL.)

[Cp. Norw. dial. *vrene*, to neigh (AASEN, s.v. *vrina*); Sw. dial. *vrina* (RIETZ); cogn. w. EFris. *wrenskon*, *wrinskon*, *frenskon* (KOOLMAN).]

FRIP, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] [frip.] Anything worthless or trifling.

[Cp. Fr. *fripon*, a rag or tattered clout (COTGR.).]

FRIP-FRAPS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Crackers, which leap about when exploding.

w.Yks. Dem fripfraps diu mak ə din ən reit ən ɣəl (J.W.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 27, 1893).

FRISK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Cor. [frisk.] **1.** *sb.* A dance, caper, jig.

Elg. Mony are the light-heel'd things That wish the frisk sae bra', COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 238. [If any frisk, a milling match, should call me out of town, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 219.]

2. *v.* With *about*: to dance.

Cor. But when they beginn'd for to friskey-about, FORFAR *Jan's Crtship.* (1859) xv.

3. With *up*: to freshen up, whisk up.

Cor. Will'ee be so good as to frisk up the beverage, Prudy, my dear? 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) vii.

FRISK, *sb.*[2] w.Som.[1] A gentle rain, fine mist.

I don't think 'tis gwain to rain much, this here's on'y a bit of a frisk [frŭsk]—twidn wet a holland shirt in a month.

FRISKSOME, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Sportive, merry.

Edb. In folly's frisksome hour, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 145.

FRISKY, *adj.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Pettish.

FRIST, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Also in form **first** Per. (JAM.) [frist.] **1.** *v.* To grant respite, to give a debtor credit or time for payment, to sell a thing on trust; to defer, postpone.

Sc. The thing that's fristed is no forgi'en, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 30; What is fristed is not forgiven, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xi. Per. Will ye frist me? [will you give me credit for some time?] In some parts, at least, of this county it is pronounced 'first' (JAM.). Ayr. (J.M.) Lnk. But what's aft fristed's no forgeen, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 120. Keb. I would give him my bond, under my faith and hand, to frist heaven an hundred years longer, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 176. n.Cy. (K.); BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2]

Hence **Fristing**, *sb.* a delay, suspension.

Keb. I would subscribe a suspension and a fristing of my heaven for many hundred years, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) pt. i. No. 2 (JAM.).

2. *sb.* Delay, respite; credit, trust.

Sc. All ills are good a frist. The longer a mischief is coming the better, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 32. Lan. DAVIES *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 271; Lan.[1]

[**1.** Fristed goods ar not forgivin, MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (c. 1600), ed. Cranstoun, 134; To friste, *induciare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). **2.** First of ten dayes were i-graunted, TREVISA *Higden* (1387) VII. 49. OE. *fyrst*, a space of time; EFris. *frist*, 'Zeit, Aufschub' (KOOLMAN); G. *frist*.]

FRIT, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of pancake. (HALL.) Cf. **fritter**, *sb.*[1]

FRITCH, *adj.* War. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Written **friche** Oxf. Brks. [fritʃ.] Brisk, nimble, quick, eager, ready; forward; conceited; intimate. Cf. **flitch**, *adj.*

War.[3] She is too fritch by half. Wor. Don't you be too fritch to help 'em (H.K.). ne.Wor. 'E used to be despert fritch about that job, but I reckon he's got tired on it (J.W.P.). se.Wor.[1] You a no call to be so fritch, if yŭ have got a new frock on! Oxf., Brks. (K.) Hmp. GROSE (1790); You are very fritch with your advice, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 182; Hmp.[1]

[OFr. *friche*, 'gai, vif, éveillé, joli, comme frisque' (LA CURNE).]

FRITCHETY, *adj.* Glo.[1] [fri·tʃəti.] Fretful, peevish, fidgety.

FRITH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **freath(e** Glo. w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] Cor.[1 2 3]; **freeth** s.Pem.; **frid** Cum.; **fright** Ken.[1]; **vraith** Dev.[3] Cor.; **vreath(e** Glo. w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1]; **vreeth** n.Dev.; **vreth** Dev.; **vrith** Glo.[1] I.W.[2] w.Cy. Wil. Dor.[1] Dev. [friþ, vriþ, w.Cy. also vræð.] **1.** *sb.* A wood, plantation, coppice; a clearing in a forest or wood.

Sc. Syne, lanchie by the lover's lamp, Thro frith and fell can fare, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 197. Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] Der. 'Tis merry in the shady frith, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 97. Ken.[1] A thin, scrubby wood, with little or no timber, and consisting mainly of inferior growths such as are found on poor soils, intermixed with heath, &c.; Ken.[2] Sur.[1] The local name of several woods, generally where the brush-wood is of a rough, unprofitable kind. Sometimes corrupted into Thrift. w.Som.[1] An enclosure surrounded by a wreathed or wattled hedge. A wood is frequently so fenced in.

Hence (1) **Fright-woods**, *sb. pl.* a name given to certain woods, which were formerly thin and scrubby, with little or no timber; (2) **Frith-hay**, *sb.* a wood-boundary.

(1) Ken.[1] Though some of the old woods bearing this name may now by modern treatment have been made much thicker and more valuable, they are also still called, as of old, fright-woods, as the Fright Woods, near Bedgebury. (2) e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. Unused pasture-land.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

3. Brushwood, underwood, suitable for 'wreathing' or wattling; young whitethorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, or blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, used for making hedges.

N.Cy.[2] Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 163; Glo.[1]; Glo.[2] Young white-thorn, used for sets in hedges. Wor. (H.K.) Sus. (S.P.H.); Sus.[1]; Sus.[2] Brushwood growing by the side of hedges. Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 183; Hmp.[1] I.W.[2] We must go down in copse vor a looad o' vrith. w.Cy. GROSE (1790). Wil. Thorns or bush underwood, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813) in *Arch. Rev.* (1888) I. 35; Vox usitatissima. Sic appellantur teneri Rami Coryli quibus inflexis sepes colligant et stabiliunt, SKINNER (1671); Wil.[1] 'Quick,' or young whitethorn for planting hedges. Dor. Mr. B. will give us some friths to make a dead fence (C.W.); Dor.[1] Out a-halen frith ar lops, 64. w.Som.[1] Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354; Whitethorn, blackthorn, &c., suitable for hedges, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 163; *Reports Provinc.* (1895); Dev.[3] s.Dev. Brambles, &c., out of hedges (F.W.C.). w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Cor. Cuttings of furze, &c., used for the fire, or for making up a gap in a hedge (J.W.).

Hence (1) **Frith-hedge**, *sb.* a young quickset hedge, a whitethorn hedge. Glo.[1], n.Wil. (E.H.G.); (2) **Vraith-nickies**, *sb. pl.* small faggots of brushwood or quickset, used formerly to heat the large old-fashioned ovens in farm-houses. Dev.[3]

4. A wattle; the pliant twigs or branches used in making wattled fences or hedges.

s.Cy. GROSE (1790). Sus.[2] Wil. RAY (1691). Cor.[1]

Hence (1) **Frith-hurdle**, *sb.* a hurdle made of wattled sticks; (2) **-work**, *sb.* wattling.

(1) w.Som.[1] Dev.[3] Hurdles wattled with blackberry canes—very thickly intertwined and used to pen sheep in square folds. (2) Dev. The frithe work or wattling was made upon willow or sallow stakes, VANCOUVER *Agric.* (1807) 134, ed. 1813.

5. A hedge, esp. a wattled hedge or fence; a gap in a hedge, filled up with wattling; a wreathing, intertwining.

s.Pem. Poles are fixed in the ground, and hazel branches are wattled through (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Ken.[1] w.Som.[1] Nif you don't put up a good vreath o' thurns, mid so wull let it alone. Dev. Pd. for freath and freathing about the parish close, *MS. Woodbury Chw. Acc.* (1604); Dev.[1] Dame and I did'n go the leach-way, but auver the vreath and down along

the lane, 8. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. (J.W.); Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] A gap in a wattled hedge; Cor.[3] A gap is not a freath as long as it is left open, but becomes so as soon as it is mended by wattling. w.Cor. Thorns, and other small branches of bushes, twisted together, to stop a gap in a hedge, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301.

6. *v.* To free land from tillage, and set it apart for pasturage.

Lakel.[1] Land is said to be frithed when it is freed from tillage and devoted to pasturage, as grass land or wood land.

7. To cut underwood.

Hmp. A labourer who had been 'frithing,' that is to say, cutting underwood, in one of the forest copses, Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* (1873) 1; Hmp.[1]

Hence **Frithing**, *sb.* brushwood, underwood.

Hmp. A great wood . . . where the frithings have not been cut for ten years, Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* (1873) xlv.

8. To make a brushwood drain. Wil.[1]

9. To wreathe, intertwine, twist in and out; to wattle, plant a hedge; to surround with a hedge.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Glo. To hedge with such materials [i.e. whitethorn, blackthorn], *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 163. w.Som.[1] Take and cut a thurn or two and vreathe it up vitty, eens they can't get droo. Dev. Black told me he must go vraithing to-morrow, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); Dev.[1] Her hath had the grave freath'd all round, and set in rosen and sweet harbs, 41. n.Dev. Codgloves an' copper clouts Vor when 'e vreeth tha hadge, Rock *Jim an' Nell* 1867) st. 66. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. Now thecky gripe [gap], es I may say, I got un vraithed the t'other day, Daniel *Poems*; Cor.[1,2]

Hence (1) **Freathed**, *ppl. adj.* wattled; (2) **Frithing**, *sb.* (*a*) wattling or rough intertwining; a fence made of wattled thorns; (*b*) an enclosure, wood fenced in by a wattled hedge.

(1) Cor.[1] (2, *a*) Gmg. Collins *Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 222. w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[3] A hoarding to protect shrubs, &c., from the wind. (*b*) w.Som.[1]

[1. In feild and tun, in frith and fell, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 7697. OE. *fyrhð*, a wood (*Charter of Ælfred* [Kent, 898], see Earle *Charters* (1888) 158). 3. *Frith*, underwood, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681). 5. To enclose the vij acres wt. a quyk fryth before the Fest of the Purification, *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury* (c. 1600) (Ken.[1]).]

FRITHAT, *adv.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **frithit**. Notwithstanding, nevertheless. Fif., Rxb., Dmf.

[Repr. the phr. *for a' that.*]

FRITHLES, *sb. pl.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A flexible branch or twig used for wattling.

To lash it, with stout oak frithles to a pair of stout ash-saplings, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) II. iv, ed. 1882.

FRITLAG, *sb.* I.Ma. [fri·tləg.] A worthless fellow.

I wouldn' have gone wis [with] yandhar fritlag no matter how much I wanted to go (S.M.).

FRITS, *sb. pl.* Brks. The common fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris.* (B. & H.)

FRITTEN, see **Frighten.**

FRITTENIN, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Shr. Also in forms **freetnin** Lan.[1]; **fritnin** s.Chs.[1] [fri·t(ə nin, fri·tnin.] A ghost, spectre, apparition; also used collectively: ghostly appearances, terrors, 'frightenings.'

Lan. Ghosts! Eigh, we've hed plenty on 'em i' Forness; . . . we ol'as co'd 'em dobbies or freetnins, Morris *Lebby Beck Dobby* (1867) 3; Lan.[1], Chs[1] s.Chs.[1] Ah wùd)nù tai· dhaat· aays, dhùr)z frit·nin dhéur [Ah wudna tay that haise, there's fritnin' theer]. Shr. There has always been frittenin' in the Drumby hole, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xi; Shr.[1] I darna göö past Coomur lane ends—folks sen as theer's frittenin to be seed theer after dark.

FRITTER, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [fri·tə(r.] 1. A small pancake containing currants. w.Yks. (J.T.) See **Frutter.**

2. In *comp.* (1) **Fritters-Thursday**, the Thursday in Shrove week; (2) **-Wednesday**, Ash Wednesday.

(1) w.Yks.[5] 'Fritters Thursday' is a day duly observed by many, *Introd.* (2) n.Cy., Lan. Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 217.

FRITTER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Not. [fri·tə(r.] A small piece, fragment; *gen.* in phr. *to knock, tear,* &c. *to fritters.*

Slk. My soul is as it were torn to fritters, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 327, ed. 1866. Not. He was knocked to fritters (J.H.B.).

Hence (1) **Fritterments**, *sb. pl.* filings, particles, fragments; (2) **Fritter't**, *adj.* scattered, fragmentary.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Fif. Some brak in sma' The carvit wark and pillars bra, Sendin' the glory of the wa' In fritter't frush about, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 190.

FRITTER, *v.* Nrf. To fret, pine.

She's allus a fritterin an' pinin' (E.M.).

FRITTISH, *adj.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] Cold. *Gl.* (1851). See **Frettished.**

FRITTISIES, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[3] Fritters. See **Frutter.**

FRIV, see **Fro.**

FRIVOLOUS, *adj.* Sc. Also Cor. Also in forms **freevalous** S. & Ork.[1]; **freevolous** Sc.; **frivolis** Sh.I. [fri·vləs, fri·vləs.] 1. Trifling, small, simple.

Ayr. Maybe he'll mention some freevolous bit thing that'll dae me some guid, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 123.

2. Weak, sickly, delicate.

Sh.I. Doo is actin' dee a lock, Willie. Doo is shürely as frivolis as a bairn, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897); S. & Ork.[1]

3. Thin, liable to break.

Cor.[1] This wool is very frivolous.

FRIZ, *sb.* Sc. Lan. [friz.] 1. A curl.

Edb. She gied it [the wig] a rough frizz, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 19.

2. *Comp.* **Friz-bobs**, fringes, hair which is much dressed out.

Lan. Un wot wes't come to i'th course o' toime i'th way o' dress un faymale frizbobs is mooar than th' witch uv Endor . . . would be able to tell, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 53.

FRIZE, FRIZE, see **Fraze, Freeze.**

FRIZGIG, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [fri·zgig.] A conceited, flirting woman. See **Fiz-gig.**

Wot ŭ lit'l friz·gig dhŭ aat· [What a little frizgig tha at].

FRIZZ, *v.* Dev. [friz.] To hiss, sputter when burning; to scorch, dry up.

Aw! I zmell th zommat güde. Winder whot 'tez a frizzing in tha pan? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); You should just hear 'n [a stove] frizz in wut wuther, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 95; Dev.[1] The bread and butter . . . lied smeeching and frizzing in the vire, 4. nw.Dev.[1]

FRIZZENS, *sb. pl.* N.I.[1] The iron mountings on single and double trees by which they are attached to a plough or harrow.

FRIZZENT, *ppl. adj.* Chs.[1] [fri·zənt.] Starved with cold; very susceptible to cold.

FRIZZLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Hnt. Dev. [fri·zl.] 1. *v.* To fry, toast, broil.

Cum. And than they wad frizzel't in t'sotteran pan, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 238. n.Yks.[1] 'Cou'd ye eat owght, Willie?' 'Ay, Ah thinks Ah cou'd dee wiv a bit o' frizzled mutton.' e.Yks.[1] To fry in thin slices, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. A slice o' cake frizzled i' drippin' (J.T.). Lan. *Gen.* means to fry bacon, though it is sometimes applied to other meat and even cheese (S.W.). s.Lan. (F.E.T.), Not.[1] Rut.[1] The doctor says as how he's to hev some frizzled mootton. Lei.[1] War.[2]; War.[3] To cook before the fire in a Dutch oven, or on a fork. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

Hence **Frizzling**, *ppl. adj.* making a hissing, sputtering sound as in frying.

Nhp.[1] Such uncomfortable days Make musical the wood-sap's frizzling sounds, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) II. 133. Dev. Not a bite will I eat, nor a cut will I make into that bubbling, frizzling, savoury goose, unless Taverner Langford be here, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) vii.

2. To scorch, dry up in cooking. *Gen.* with *up.*

e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) Lan. O hontle o whot corks feel into't on brunt on frizzlt it so, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 34. Nhp.[1] You've frizzled it up. War.[2] Don't frizzle that chop up to nothing. Hnt. (T.P.F.), nw.Dev.[1]

3. *sb.* A hissing, sputtering sound, as in frying, &c.

Gall. Flounders . . . with their tails jerking Flip, flap, in the frizzle of the pan, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) iii. Dev. The ear heard the frizzle of the fat and the drop, drop into the pan beneath, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) vii.

4. A dish of anything fried, a fry; fried bacon in slices.

s.Lan. If fried bacon is required for more than one person, 'a frizzle for two or three,' as the case might be, would be asked for (S.W.); Let's have a frizzle o' bacon (F.E.T.). Nhp.[1] Let's have a frizzle for dinner. War.[2]

5. *Fig.* A tussle, fight, 'row.'

s.Not. It wor the wust frizzle ah iver hed wee 'im (J.P.K.).

FRIZZLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Also written **frizzel** Sc. [fri·zl.] **1.** The hammer of a gun or pistol.

Sh.I The piece was now drawn back, priming examined, flint touched up, frizzel scraped, and all made ready, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 268. **Stk.** Putting down the frizzel and making it spring up again with a loud snap, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 288, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] In flint and steel guns the piece of iron acted on by the flint to produce the explosion.

2. *Comp.* **Frizzel-spring**, the spring of a gun.

Sh.I. He pulled the trigger just to see the action of the frizzel-spring, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 268.

3. A piece of steel used for striking fire from a flint.

Rxb. (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] Often carried yet by old men to get a light with when in the fields. A piece of 'matchy,' or brown paper steeped in a solution of saltpetre, then dried, is used to take 'had' from the spark obtained by striking the frizzle against the sharp edge of the flint. The frayed edge of the 'matchy' projects well to the face of the flint in the operation.

FRIZZLE, *v.*[2] Sc. Yks. Nhp. Suf. Also written **frizle** Suf. [fri·zl.] **1.** To curl; sometimes with *up*.

Edb. Johnie's hun'ers, tho' he's auld, Will frizzle up his frosty pow, MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 198. **Suf.** The straw [of the potatoes] being frizled (curled), as they call it here, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) V. 251.

Hence (1) **Frizzled**, *ppl. adj.* curled, crisped; (2) **Frizzly**, *adj.* curly.

(1) **Edb.** Sae finely dress'd, and frizzled hair, To meet their joe, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 44. **Nhp.**[1] Frizzled parsley. (2) **Lnk.** A most valiant chiel Whose beard was grey and frizzly, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 144.

2. To pucker. n.Yks. (I.W.)

FRIZZLE, *v.*[3] Wor. [fri·zl.] To freeze.

The weather be cold enough to frizzle a yain [heron] (H.K.).

FRIZZLE, *v.*[4] Sc. To flatter, praise, cajole; to make a great fuss or 'to-do' about. Cf. **fraise**, *v.* **3.**

Per. What's the sense o' a' that frizzlin' wi' him? (G.W.)

FRO, *prep.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and n. counties to Der. Lin. Also Dev. [frə, fre.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Fer**, (2) **Fo**, (3) **Fra**, (4) **Fraa**, (5) **Frae**, (6) **Frav**, (7) **Fray**, (8) **Fre**, (9) **Frea**, (10) **Freh**, (11) **Fren**, (12) **Frev**, (13) **Friv**, (14) **Fro**, (15) **Frough**, (16) **Fruv**, (17) **Vro**. See **Fae**.

(1) **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **Lan.** Rocking herself to and fo, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xiii. (3) **Sc.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Cum the ways wi' me fra Leb'nin, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 8; **Nhb.**[1] 'Where hes he come fra?' This is the usual form. **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum** Fra I be yable to cum and see thee, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 311. **Wm.** Printed fra his MS., HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) Title-page. **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] Usual before consonants. **e.Yks.**[1] Only used in this form terminally. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He's nowt at all to live on but what he gets fra' th' rector, BRONTË *Agnes Grey* (1847) xi; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** He run away twice fra Lowdham factory, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 292. **n.Lan.** T'keepers a t'woes tuke away me veil fra me, PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 7; **n.Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** I've gotten a curate cummin' fra Lunnun, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 76; **n.Lin.**[1] Wheäre's ta cum fra? (4) **m.Yks.**[1] (5) **Sc.** Frae Leith to the Lawnmarket, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) iv. **Frf.** That ane frae Aberdeen, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii. **Per.** It canna be coals 'at he's wantin' frae the station, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 11. **Rnf.** The man may copy frae the brute, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 35, ed. 1817. **Lnk.** Na, na, far frae that! FRASER *Whaups* (1895) i. **Gall.** Ye can juist tell them frae the colour o' the goon, CROCKETT *Sheklt Min.* (1893) 101. **Nhb.** Howay wi' me frae Lebenon, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 8; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** A well o' leeivin' watters, an' streems frae Lebanon, RAYSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 15. **Yks.** He'd look long for another vote frae me, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. iv. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) **Lan.** Lettin' drink and company keep him frae heam, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 108. **Der.** I sent a comb frae the last honey, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) i. (6) **n.Yks.**[1] Ah suddn't ha getten 't frav 'im. **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (7) **Sc.** JAM. **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** A flock o' gwoats, 'at comes fray Mount Gilead, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 1; **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Afoar E git back fray Girston. ii. 290. **Lan.** Through th'ole thing fray t'forst, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). (8) **Nhb.**[1] 'Fre' is the usage when the word following begins with a consonant. **e.Yks.**[1] Before consonants. (9) **m.Yks.**[1] (10) **Cum.**[1] **Yks.** An better treatment thoo's desarved fre h me, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 95. **m.Yks**[1] (11) **Nhb.**[1] He's teynn'd fren him. He gat the teynn fren an aad fiddler. (12) **Nhb.** The keepers o' the wa's tuik away maw vail frev us, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859 v. 7; **Nhb.**[1] Before a vowel. 'Did ye get it fre Tom, or frev Anty?' **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Let's off frev him, for fear, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 382; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** Watchin' him frev a nighber's entry, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 38; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Used before vowels only. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'answers olt at ah gets frev em, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 49; **w.Yks.**[1] Before a vowel. (13) **m.Yks.**[1] (14) **w.Yks.** As aw went an' coom fro mi wark (D.L.); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** A nurse choilt Maggy Blackburn browt wi' her fro' Waverham, BANKS *Forbidden* (ed. 1885) x. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**[1] **Der.**[1] He's very well, frŏ by what he wor. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** Tha joompt in thysen, an' tha hoickt my feet wi' a flop fro' the claäy, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet arts* (1885). (15) **w.Yks.** Yah muh goa back whear yah coom frough, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xxiii. (16) **m.Yks.**[1] (17) **Dev.**[1] Where hast a be thicca way? where com'st vro? I.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** Var. *comb.* and contractions: (1) **Fra(e-by** or **Frebby**, compared with, in comparison with; (2) **Fraether** or **Frae-ither**, (3) **Frae-tull**, asunder, in pieces; (4) **Fray't**, from the; (5) **Fre-gither** or **-together**, apart; (6) **Fre-mang**, from among; (7) **Fre-ther**, from thence or that place; (8) **Fre-vard**, in the direction, from, as opposed to 'towards.'

(1) **n.Yks.** This is different frebby that (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] This is good frebby that. **ne.Yks.** Ah's an an'd woman fra-by yan (M.C.F.M.); **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**[1] (2) **Cai.**[1] The use of the form 'frae' in this compound is quite exceptional. The form is 'fae' (q.v.). (3) **Wm.** Mi shoe top's come frae-tull (B.K.). (4) **w.Yks.**[1] (5) **Nhb.**[1] They've been lang fre-gither. **n.Yks.** Tack 'em frĕ tegidder (I.W.). (6) **Nhb.**[1] (7) **e.Yks.**[1] A Bollicton [Burlington] chap, is he? Ah thowt he com fre-ther. (8) **m.Yks.**[1]

2. Used elliptically for 'from the time that.'

Sc. Common (A.W.). **Sh.I.** Da lightest pairt o' voar an' hairst is no been mine frae I wis fit ta crall, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Edb.** Frae Truth perceiv'd them all reliev'd, And he so fairly [completely] circumven'd, Indeed he angry was, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 394, ed. 1815. **Cum.** Fra I be yable to cum and see thee, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 311. **n.Yks.** He stopt fremma gahin [from the time that I went] to coming back (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

FROAD, *sb.* and *v.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **froed**, **frood** Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* Froth, foam. Cf. **fro(e.**

Sh.I. Hit wharves da waar an sturs da saand, An' lays da froed up owre da laand, JUNDA *Klingiahool* (1898) 22; Shū set da kit wi' sic flürrie apo' da flüer 'at da frood cam' oot aboot da lugs, *Sh. News* (Jan. 16, 1898). **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *v.* To foam, froth.

Sh.I. Shū froadid fil hit fell frae his mooth agen, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898).

Hence **Froading**, *ppl. adj.* foaming, frothing.

Carrying da tinnie about twappirt of froadin' mylk, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898).

[**1.** ON. *froða*, foam, see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 121, 132.]

FROAN, FROAR, FROART, see **Freeze, Frowart.**

FROAT, FROAZ, see **Frote, Freeze.**

FROBLY MOBLY, *phr. Obs.* s.Cy. Sus. Also written **frobbly-**. Indifferently well. Cf. **crawly mawly.**

s.Cy. GROSE (1790); BAILEY (1721); RAY (1691). **Sus.** (K.)

FROCH, FROCHAN, see **Frough, Fraghan.**

FROCK, *sb.* Sc. Also Not. Sus. Cor. Also written **froke** Sh.I. [frok.] **1.** A smock-frock; a miner's or a mason's blouse.

s.Not. The mester'd got his Sunday frock on (J.P.K.). **Sus.** The upper garment worn by the labourers and peasantry of the old school, now almost extinct except in the more remote parts of the Weald, &c. (F.E.) **Cor.** (M.A.C.)

2. A knitted woollen shirt worn by sailors and fishermen outside their other garments; a jersey.

Sc. Besides stockings, they make frocks, mitts, and all sorts of hosiery, THOM *Hist. Abd.* (1811) II. 250 (JAM.); Often called a Guernsey frock JAM.). **Sh.I.** Wi' a hap o' Sibbie's an' my muckle blue lit froke inunder her head an' shooders, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897). **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** Having borrowed a frock and a trot cozey for the journey from one of the grooms of the hall, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iv.

FROCK, see **Frough, Throck.**

FROCKUP, *sb.* Bck. Also written **froccup**. The fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*.

The 'Frockup [? Frog-cup] Fields,' about four miles from Aylesbury, where the fritillary grows in profusion, and is known as the 'frockup,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 469; Prob. Frog Cup, from its spotted flowers (B. & H.).

FROD, *sb.*[1] Wor. Shr. In form **frodge** s.Wor.[1] [frod, frodʒ.] The ground-ice which rises to the surface of the Severn; drift-ice.

s.Wor.[1] 'Like packs o' wool,' when a hard frost breaks up. Shr. (W.W.S.), Shr.[1]

FROD, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[2] [frod.] A child's name for a frog.

[Cp. ME. *frude*, a frog. Naddren and snaken eneten and fruden, *Hom. Trin. MS.* (c. 1250), ed. Morris, 228. Norw. dial. *fraud*, a frog; ON. *fraudr* (Fritzner).]

FRODG, *sb.* Oxf.[1] [frodʒ.] Anything filled very full in a careless, confused manner.

'Er stuffed the things in the portmantle [poortman·tl] all of a frodg. 'Er 'a pŭt a wedth t' [too] many in your frock, 'tis a reg'lar frodg behind.

Hence **Frodgy**, *adj.* untidily full.

FRODGE, see **Frod**, *sb.*[1]

FRO(E, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **froïe** Rxb. (Jam.); **frou** s.Sc. Froth. Cf. **froad**.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) e.Sc. I'm thinkin' it's a' gone to fro'—like penny beer, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 311. s.Sc. It's maist a' frou, Cunningham *Sketches* (1894) xii. s.Sc., Rxb. (Jam.)

[Norw. dial. *froe*, *fro*, froth (Aasen, s.v. *Froda*). ON. *froða*, foam.]

FROE, FROED, FROFF, see **Frow, Froad, Frough.**

FROG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [frog.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Frog-blade**, a knife having projections at the back to hold a corkscrew, &c.; (2) **-cheese**, (*a*) *Boleti* or fungi growing on decayed wood; (*b*) the marsh mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; (3) **-croggle**, frog-spawn; (4) **-dance**, a dance or caper performed on the hands and knees; (5) **-dubbing**, throwing a frog into a pool of water and stoning it as it tries to escape; (6) **-eater**, a Frenchman; (7) **-eyed**, having prominent eyes; (8) **-fry**, toad-spawn; (9) **-hopper**, a name given to the whole genus *Cicada* or *Tettigonia*; (10) **-ill**, a disease in sheep; (11) **-lope** or **-loping**, the game of 'leap-frog'; (12) **-'s march**, the carrying of a refractory prisoner, face downwards, by the arms and legs; (13) **-'s meat**, toadstools or fungi in general; (14) **-'s mouth**, the monkey-flower, *Mimulus*; (15) **-pipes**, the field horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*; (16) **-rud**, see **-croggle**; (17) **-seats**, see **-'s meat**; (18) **-spit**, the white froth deposited on plants, &c., by the insect *Cicada spumaria*; see **Cuckoo-spit**, s.v. **Cuckoo**; (19) **-stools**, see **-'s meat.**

(1) w.Yks.[2] So called from a supposed resemblance to a frog. (2, *a*) Nhp.[1] (*b*) Oxf. (B. & H.) (3) w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Croggle). (4) n.Yks. (I.W.) (5) Wil.[1] (6) Nrf. And lick the English just as they did them frog-eaters, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 34. (7) Rut. Frog-eyed sheep are thus called on account of their eyes being large and wide and appearing to stand out of their heads, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 219. (8) n.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) (9) Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45. (10) Dev. *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 75. (11) w.Yks. T'steamer gav a jump az if it wor playin at frog-lope, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1892) 55; w.Yks.[25], n.Lin.[1] (12) War.[3] Before the general use of 'stretchers' for conveyance of drunken or refractory prisoners to the Police Station it was customary to carry them by four constables holding them, face downwards, by the arms and legs—a practice long since discontinued, but common enough in Birmingham 40 years ago. Wor. They had to give him the frog's-march, as he was kicking and biting at them all the way, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 16, 1897). Dev. It was a regular frog's march, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 95. Slang. S. Mahoney, who had died as he was being conveyed by the 'frog's march' to the police-station, *Banner* (Apr. 5, 1889; They had been compelled to resort to the practice known as the 'frog's march' in removing refractory prisoners, *Standard* July 31, 1888) 2, col. 1. (13) Glo. Fungi, called by the uninitiated toadstools, frogsmeat, or any other appropriate epithet, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xviii. s.Wil. (G.E.D.) (14) sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. (15) w.Yks. (B. & H.) (16) Lan. Thi shoon too,—they're o' cover't wi' frog-rud, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 5, ed. 1879; Rolling slap into the wet ditch at the bottom, among cuckoo-spit, and frog-rud, and all sorts of green pool-slush, *ib. Sketches* (1853) 189; Lan.[1] (17) Nhp.[1] All *Boleti*, and agarics, except the esculent mushroom. (18) Sc., Eng. The . . . frog-spit, . . . or wood-scar of England and Scotland, . . . is a froth discharged by the young froghoppers (*Pytelus spumarius*), *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 81. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889 22. w.Yks.[1] Not in common use. Nhp.[1], e.An.[1], Suf.[1] (19) Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Frog-stóo. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Aye, theer'll be no mushrooms this 'ear, now the frog-stools bin comin'. Hrt. (H.G.), Dor. (B. & H.) [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 371.]

2. Phr. (1) *frog-in-the-hole pudding*, a pudding made of flour with beef inside; (2) *like a frog in a fit*, said of a tipsy man; (3) *to have a memory like a frog-tail*, to have a very bad or no memory.

(1) e.Lan.[1] (2) Glo.[1] (3) n.Lin.[1] Thoo's a mem'ry like a frog-taail.

3. The 'thrush,' a disease of the mouth to which young children are liable.

Nhb. (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] Frog o' the mooth. m.Yks.[1] Chs. It is still by no means uncommon for a young frog to be held for a few moments with its head inside the mouth of a sufferer from aptha or thrush. The frog is supposed to become the recipient of the ailment, which has, indeed, in some districts received the folk-name of 'the frog' from the association, Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) ii; Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] n.Lin. The sore mouth with which babies are often troubled is called the frog. It is a common practice with mothers to hold a real live frog by one of its hind legs, and allow it to sprawl about within the mouth of a child so afflicted, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 393; n.Lin.[1] Why, m'm, my bairns was niver bother'd long wi' th' frog, for I alus wipt the'r mooths oot wi' the'r piss-cloths, an' thaay scarcelins iver aail'd ony moore.

4. *v.* To crawl about on hands and knees, as young children do.

War.[3] The baby cannot stand yet, but can frog all over the room. w.Wor.[1]

5. *Fig.* To progress, get along, 'fare.'

War.[2] 'How are you froggin?' is the usual form of greeting at Sutton Coldfield, and in the neighbourhood.

FROG, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *v.* To snow or sleet at intervals.

Freq. used to denote the distant appearance of flying showers, esp. of snow, in the Grampian mountains, to those residing in the plain. 'It's froggin in the hills' (Jam.).

2. *sb.* A flying shower of snow or sleet.

FROG, *sb.*[3] Sc. Written **frogue** Nai. A young horse, more than a year, but less than two years, old; a 'colt,' male or female, about three years old.

Nai. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) Bnff. (W.C.), Bch. (Jam.), Abd. (G.W.)

FROGGY, *adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] [fro·gi.] Stout.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884).

FROICHFU', *adj.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In a state of perspiration.

FROISE, *sb.* and *v.* War. Shr. Glo. e.An. Dev. Also written **froize** Glo. e.An. Dev.; **froyse** e.An.[1]; and in forms **fraise** Shr.[1] Glo. Dev.; **frase, fraze** (K.); **froizery** Glo. Dev. [froiz, frēz.] **1.** *sb.* A large, thick kind of pancake.

War. *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 46. Shr. The Mothering Sunday supper consisted of fraises, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxiii; Shr.[1] *Obs.* A kind of pancake eaten with sweet sauce: it was thicker than the ordinary pancake, and made with a 'stiffer' batter. Glo., Dev. A thick sort of pancake made very rich, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 163; A froise with bacon, good enough for those who like it, *ib.* e.An. A large kind of pancake, of the full size of the frying pan, and of considerable thickness; so thick as sometimes to contain small pieces of bacon mixed and fried with the batter, when it is called a bacon-froise (Hall.); e.An.[1] Nrf. They gave me a froise (W.H.). Suf.[1] Ess. Large common pancakes made the size of the pan (H.H.M.). ['A bacon fraze,' a pancake with small slices of bacon (K.).]

2. A thin t—d. e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Froizy**, *adj.* said of the half-liquid dung of a cow out of condition. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. *v.* To make into a pancake; to fry. Also used *fig.*

e.An.[1] Nrf. If it won't puddin' it must froise [if it won't do for one purpose it must do for another], Spilling *Giles* (1872) v; If it won't pudding it will froize, Glyde *Nrf. Garl.* (1872) ii.

4. To spread thin. Suf. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

[1. Fraise, a pancake with bacon in it, JOHNSON (1755); Froyse (the recipe for this dish given), *Cookery Bk.*, Harl. MS. 4016 (c. 1450), ed. Austin, 86 (see also *Gl.*). OFr. **froise* (AFr. **freise*), a pancake; MLat. *frixa* (see Index to Wright's *Voc.* (1884).]

FROKE, see **Frock.**

FROLIC, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **frolicking.** Any kind of entertainment or outing; not necessarily with the idea of amusement.

e.An.[1] Water frolic, a gala, regatta, or water picnic. **Nrf.** (R.H.H.) **Suf.** A dull tenant's dinner given by Mr. Brown was called 'Mr. Brown's frolic' (C.G.B.).

FROM, *prep.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Oxf. Suf. Dev. **1.** In phr. (1) *from by*, apart or distinct from; in comparison to, compared with; (2) — *one day's end to another*, all day, continually; (3) — *oneself*, beside oneself, out of one's mind; (4) — *that I went*, from the time that I went.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Oxf.**[1] I sets yer a ghvin from one day's ind to another, while thee lopputs about a doin' nothin', *MS. add.* (3) **e.Suf.** He's quite from himself (F.H.). (4) **N.I.**[1]

2. After.

Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

3. In reckoning the time by the clock: before (a certain hour).

Sc. Five minutes from twelve—five minutes to twelve, or before twelve, *Scoticisms* (1787) 42.

[1. (3) How dydo, knowyng the departyng of eneas, ranne thrugh the cytee of cartage, as a woman disperate, and from herselfe, CAXTON *Eneydos* (1490) XVII.]

FROMETY, see **Frummety**, *sb.*[1]

FROMWARD, *adv.*, *prep.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms **frammard** Hmp.; **framwards** w.Cy.; **from-ard** se.Wor.[1]; **from-mard** Glo.[12] Oxf. Hmp.[1]; **frommart** Oxf.; **frommet** Shr.[12]; **from-mud** se.Wor.[1]; **vrammard(s, vrammerd** Wil.[1] [fro·m-, fræ·məd.] **1.** *adv.* and *prep.* From the direction of, as opposed to 'towards.' Also used as a call or direction to a horse in ploughing.

Shr.[1] *Obsol.* 'W'eer wun yo' w'en yo' sid'n me?' 'W'y I wuz gweïn frommet the stack-yurd töërt the cow-'us'; **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.**[2] The wind do come fromward the East. **Glo.** The opposite of 'tard,' when the plough comes 'out' at the end of a 'land' and the horses are turned to the right hand, i. e. from the left-hand side, which is the side the driver of a team always walks (S.S.B.); **Glo.**[12] **Brks., Hmp.** In *gen.* use (W.H.E.). **Hmp.** Standing by the side of a field where they are at plough, the horses are said to come 'framard' or 'toward' just as they are going from or coming towards one (H.C.M.B.). **w.Cy.** Land is ploughed 'framwards' when the horses are turning to the right, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.**[1]

Hence **Frommarding**, *sb.* the ploughing done by turning to 'fromward.' Glo. (S.S.B.)

2. *adj.* Leaning from or distant from; on the right hand or off-side.

Shr.[1] A harvest-field term. Suppose the waggon loaded and ready to be bound, the man on the top calls 'rops,'—the ropes are thrown up to him. 'W'eer ôôn'ee 'ave it?' he asks of the men on the ground; the reply is, 'Put it down the frommet way.' He throws it from his left hand instead of right. 'Theer, now yo'n chucked it down the töërt way.' **Wil.**[1] Sometimes used by ploughmen and others in speaking of anything distant or leaning away from them, as a load of hay or corn with a list to the off.

3. *sb.* An iron instrument with a blade set at right angles on a short handle, used for splitting laths or rails. Cf. **frower.**

se.Wor.[1], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (K.), **Wil.**[1], **Hmp.**[1]

[1. Þe wind wende forð riht framward þan stronde in to þissen londe, LAȝAMON (c. 1205) 9408.]

FRONDEL, see **Frundel(l.**

FRONE, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A sling.

[Fr. *fronde*, a sling (COTGR.).]

FRONT, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Cum. Yks. Lan. Also Glo. Brks. Som. Also written **frunt** Cum.[3] n.Lan.[1] Som.; and in forms **furnt** w.Som.[1]; **vrunt** Som. [frunt, frɛnt.] **1.** *sb.* An affront, insult, esp. in phr. *to take the fronts*, to be insulted or offended.

Cum.[3] Many a fellow wad tak t'frunts if his wife spak till him i' that way, 17. **w.Yks.** (J.R.)

2. *v.* To affront, offend.

n.Lan.[1], **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.), **Brks.**[1] **Som.** (F.A.A.); Thic mà game that frunted zum o' tha gennel-vawk, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 140; If you want to get money from them it's best to go early—afore they've had time to go out and get themselves frunted wi' any one (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1]

FRONT, *v.*[2] Sc. Also Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. [frunt, frɛnt.] To swell, increase in size, distend.

Ags. Meat is said to front when it swells in boiling (JAM.). **Chs.**[1] Also to cause to swell, as when indigestible food causes a full feeling at the stomach, it is said that 'it fronts'; **Chs.**[3] Pig should be killed the full o' the moon, or the bacon winna front when boiled. **s.Chs.**[1] Of tender meat which swells in cooking; of meal which swells under boiling water; of the full feeling supervening after a hearty meal, &c. Uwd T—— K—— et sich· ŭ mes ŭ kraam·pits, bût dhai· frün·tid im [Owd T—— C—— et sich a mess o' crampets, but they fronted him]. **Stf.** Spoke of meat in dressing, RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 28. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I knowed well enough it wuz owd mutton w'en I sid it i' the pot—it didna front a bit.

FRONTER, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also in form **frunter.** A ewe in her fourth year. See **Thrunter.**

FRONTSTEAD, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also in form **fronstead** Yks. (HALL.) [fru·ntstiəd.] A front site in the line of a street; the frontage of a house, garden, &c.; a farm-yard.

Yks. (HALL.), **n.Yks.**[12] **n.Lin.**[1] All and every the messuages, cottages, tofts, frontsteads, garths, . . . in the said parish of Haxey, *Epworth and Haxey Enclosure Act* (1795) 36.

FRONTY, *adj.* Sc. Lin. Also written **frunty** Sc.; **frounty** Lin. (HALL.) **1.** Passionate; high-spirited, free in manner.

Fif. Davy's a decent thrifty chield, A winsome lad an' frunty, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 95; (JAM.) **Lin.** (HALL.)

2. Healthy-looking, having the appearance of health. Knr. (JAM.)

FROOANGE, FROOCH, see **Fraunge, Frough.**

FROOD, *adj.* Yks. Also in form **frewd.** [frūd, friud.] Shrewd, sagacious, wary, cautious.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 27, 1893); **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[OE. *frōd*, wise, prudent (*Beowulf*); cp. EFris. *frōd* (KOOLMAN).]

FROOD, FROOM, see **Froad, Frim.**

FROONCE, *v.* Yks. [frūns.] To go about in an active, bustling manner, to 'flounce.'

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 27, 1893); Still common. This new sarvant froonces aboot hoose and maks more dust than she cleans (R.S.); **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

FROOTERY, *sb.* Or.I. Superstitious observances. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

FROPADOCK, *sb.* Dev. The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* Cf. **flop-a-dock**, s. v. **Flop**, *v.* **7.**

Behind her, seen through the door was a bank of bushes and pink foxgloves; fropadocks is the local name, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) 224.

FRORY, *adj.* e.Suf. Frosty. (F.H.) See **Freeze.**

FROSCHY, *adj.* e.An. [frɒ·ʃi.] Over-ripe.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Over-ripe roots are said to be froschy, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 38.

FROSH, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. Also Ess. A frog; a young frog. See **Frosk.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (I.L.) (1783); **N.Cy.**[2] **Ess.** MOOR *Wds.* (1823) (s.v. Fresher).

[Frosche, *rana*, *Prompt.*; They gaue to hym (Nero) a yonge frosshe to drynke, *Golden Legend* (Life of St. Peter), quoted in Way's note to *Prompt.* (l. c.).]

FROSH, *v.* Suf. Also in form **frush.** [frɒʃ, frɛʃ.] To dash, fling against.

e.Suf. The rascal froshed the kitten down on the floor. He froshed the bottle against the wall (F.H.).

FROSK, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in form **fresk** (GROSE). [frɒsk.] A frog. Cf. **frosh**, *sb.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.) **Dur.** T'shopkeepers stared and cok'd their een like frosks in a peat-pot, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 5; BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846); **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Thou cudn't tell me be a frosk at hed been hung up bi 't heels in the sunshine an dry'd to deeth, RITSON *Borrowdale Lett.* (1866) 7; **Cum.**[1] Nearly

obs. Wm. Girt deevils shap'd like frosks and teads, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1850) 30. n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 538; w.Yks.[1 2 4], Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] This term was only employed at Urswick, in Low Furness, with regard to those frogs which were of a very light yellow colour.

[Polheuedes, and froskes, & podes spile, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 2977. ON. *froskr*, a frog; OE. *frox* (*forsc*).]

FROSLIN(G, *sb.* Suf. Anything, such as a plant or animal, injured or nipped by the frost. (HALL.); Suf.[1]

FROSSES, *sb. pl.* Stf. Not. Rut. War. Wor. [fro·siz.] Frosts.

Stf. (H.K.) Not. We've hed three frosses this week (J.H.B.). Rut.[1] War., Wor. White frosses most in general brings rain (H.K.).

FROST, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [frost.] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *a duck's frost*, a drizzling rain; see also **Duck**, *sb.*[1] 1 (9); (2) *by the holy frost*, an exclamation or interjection; (3) *to be born in a frost*, to be dull of apprehension; (4) *to find a frost, fig.* to find oneself in difficulties, to experience the bad results of an action; (5) *to sit a frost*, to die an old maid; (6) *the frost has taken the air*, see below.

(1) e.Yks.[1] 'Is it a frost te-neet?' 'Hey a Duck Frost,' that is, it rains, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) N.I.[1] s.Ir. By the holy frost, then, 'tis but could comfort, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 217. (3) w.Yks.[1] Don't thee think to put Yorkshire o' me, I warn't born in a frost. (4) Sh.I. Dey 'at wir in a scad ta get sheep an' lambs wi' muckle tails is finin' da frost o' hit noo, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897). Cai.[1] To fin' 'e frost. Bnff.[1] He wiz our hait fahr he wiz, an' he widna' been on gane awa: but he'll fin' frost or lang gae by in 's new place. It's chaip on 'im; lat 'im tack it. (5) N.I.[1] (6) *ib.* Said when a wet day follows a clear frosty morning.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Frost-beck**, a strong hand-bill used for cutting up turnips when they are frozen; (2) **-dogs**, very small particles of frozen snow, which can just be seen falling on a sunny winter's day; (3) **-hag** or **-harr**, a frost mist or fog; hoar-frost; (4) **-ketchen**, frost-bitten; (5) **-mould**, mould brought into good agricultural condition by frost; (6) **-oils**, a liniment used for frost-bites; (7) **-rind**, hoar-frost or rime; (8) **-stife**, see **-hag**; (9) **-wind**, a cold, freezing wind; (10) **-wise**, somewhat frosty.

(1) Sus.[1] (2) n.Yks. (I.W.) (3) n.Yks.[1 2] e.Yks. A frost-hag came on; you know it always comes with an off-land wind (F.P.T.). (4) Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[1] (5) n.Lin. (M.P.) (6) n.Lin.[1] (7) Nhb.[1] (8) n.Yks.[2] (9) Sc. The snell frost-win' made nebs an' een To rin right sair, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 323. (10) e.Sc. We'll be wearin frost-wise afore the week's out, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iv.

3. Ice.

Sc. The frost is slippery, *Scoticisms* (1787) 37. Sh.I. Afore iver we kent whaur we wir, da frost brook an' doon we gûde, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899); Da frost wis very tick, an' wid a hadd'n wiz a' up if we'd no been staandin' a lump, *ib.*

4. Dew, the rime of hoar-frost.

Nhb. (J.H.); Nhb.[1] The dew condensed on the glass of windows is also called frost. Yks. (J.W.)

Hence **Frosty**, *adj.* dewy, covered with dew.

Nhb.[1] A fine September night which covers the grass with dew is called a frosty night.

5. *v.* To injure by frost; to become frostbitten or frozen. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Sc. The potatoes are a' frostit (JAM.). Cai.[1] Lnk. His legs ... were fair useless wi' bein' frosted, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 185. Chs.[1] I do doubt them taties 'll be frosted. s.Chs.[1] s.Not. I've got my toe frosted (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] All them blessed wo'zels hes gotten frosted. Hrf.[1] The turnips be all frosted. Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Used with reference to turnips, &c. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Som. (F.A.A.) w.Som.[1] I count they eggs baint no good, they'll sure to be a-vrosted. Dev. (HALL.)

Hence **Frosted** or **Frostit**, *ppl. adj.* spoiled with the frost, frostbitten; having chilblains.

Sc. (JAM.) Frf. Her head as beld as a frostit neep, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 167, ed. 1889. Cum. My mudder hes got frostit heels, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 9. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1]

6. *Fig.* Of the hair: to turn white, whiten.

Ayr. Care's with'ring breath has frosted yer pow, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 263. Gall. Dark hair quickly frosting, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 160.

Hence (1) **Frosting**, *vbl. sb.* of the hair: turning grey or white; (2) **Frostit**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Frosty**, *adj.* grey-haired, hoary, sprinkled with white; (4) **Frosty-bearded**, *adj.* having a grey or white beard.

(1) Gall. He had come to the first frosting of the hair with a name clear and untainted, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 277. (2) Sc. Mr. Todd had a frostit pow, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 141. (3) Sh.I. Naethin but frosty pows, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 11. Edb. Johnie's hun'ers, tho' he's auld, Will frizzle up his frosty pow, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 198. Nhb. Though frosty are our pows, *Fishers' Garl.* (1824) 32. (4) Lnk. Frosty-bearded warlock body, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 58, ed. 1897.

7. To turn up the heels of a horse's shoes, or to put nails in them, to keep the animal from slipping in frosty weather. In *gen.* use.

Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 92. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Taak· im daayn tŭ)th smidh·i ŭn aav· im fros·tid [Tak him daïn to th' smithy an' have him frosted]. n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849; Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Frost-nails**, *sb. pl.* nails with pointed heads put into horses' shoes to prevent slipping.

Chs.[1] Still in use. nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], Shr.[2], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

FROSTIFY, *v.* Nhp. Suf. To become touched or injured by frost.

e.Suf. These potatoes are frostified (F.H.).

Hence **Frostified**, *ppl. adj.* frosty. Nhp.[1]

FROSY, see **Frawsy**.

FROTE, *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Cum. Shr. Hrt. Also written **froat·** N.Cy.[1] Cum. To rub.

Hrt. We frote and rub the bark, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i.

Hence (1) **Froating**, *sb.* anxious, unremitting industry; (2) **Froting**, *vbl. sb.* a thorough cleaning; a 'rubbing up' and 'scrubbing down.'

(1) N.Cy.[1] Cum. *Gl.* (1851). (2) Shr.[1] *Obs.* We mun pŭt the spinnin'-w'ĕel by now till after Maȳ-Daȳ; nex' wik theer'll be the buckin' an' the pewter clānin', an' then a reg'lar frotin' from the top to the bottom.

[Therwith his pous and pawmes of his hondes They gan to frote, CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* III. 1115. OFr. *froter* (mod. *frotter*), to rub.]

FROTH, see **Frough**.

FROTHE, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] 1. *v.* To wash slightly; to rinse. Cf. **freath**, 3.

Frothe the claes through het wattir.

2. *sb.* A slight washing.

FROTHER, *v.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To feed. (HALL.)

FROTH-STICK, *sb.* Sc. Written **froath-** (JAM.); and in form **frothing-** Cai.[1] A stick or whisk made of horse-hair, for whipping cream or milk or making a syllabub.

Sc. A froth-stick, can, a creel, a knock, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 351. n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1]

FROTHY, *adj.*[1] Bnff.[1] Good at early rising; early at work, energetic. See **Forthy**, *adj.*

He's unco frothy i' the mornin'. Commonly used when disrespect is intended.

FROTHY, *adj.*[2] Shr. Nrf. [fro·þi.] Of wheat, &c.: light in the ear.

Shr.[1] Said of wheat that has suffered from blight. Nrf. We can't do nothing with this here barley, sir, 'tis so frothy, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169.

FRÖTY, *adj.* Sh.I. Superstitious. Cf. **frootery**.

'Da fire is faaen upo mi wirds,' she said, 'an' weel I wat braand never fell on truer tale, aald fröty sayin to [though] it be.' The falling of the fire when words are said attests their truth according to an old belief, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 21.

FROUDEN, see **Fright**.

FROUGH, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Nhp. Brks. Mid. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms **freuch** Sc. (JAM.); **freugh** Bch.; **froch**, **frock** Sh.I.; **froff** Cum.[1]; **frooch** Sc. (JAM.); **froth** Nhb.[1] Wm.; **frow** n.Cy. Brks. Hmp.[1]; **fruch** N.Cy.[1]; **fruff** Nhp.[1]; **vrow** Brks.[1] Wil. [frou, Sc. frɛ̃χ.] Of wood: brittle, easily broken, apt to break off short. Of soil: light, spongy.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (K.I.) n.Sc. Applied to wood, also to flax in spinning when the fibres are hard and brittle (JAM.).

Beh. The swingle-trees flew in flinders as gin they had been as freugh as kail castacks, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 15. Ags. Applied to corn that has recovered from the effects of rain in the time of harvest (JAM.). n.Cy. Frough wood, GROSE (1790); Frough earth (K.); BAILEY (1721); N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Applied to wood, it means light and brittle, as the crack willow. Cum.[1] Froff as a carrot. Wm. (J.H.) w.Yks. *Gen.* applied to wood, as brittle is to mineral substances, WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1] Cross-grained wood, that does not work freely, is said to be fruff or fruffty. Brks. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1852); (W.W.S.); Brks.[1] w.Mid. Said of wood when it is brittle through having been cut from an unsound tree. 'That's a frow bit of ash; it will be no good for a rake handle' (W.P.M.). Hmp.[1] Wil. Applied freq. to full-grown timber, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 411; Wil.[1] n.Wil. Withy wood is 'terrible vrow' (E.H.G.).

Hence (1) **Froughy**, (2) **Frowd**, (3) **Frowy**, (4) **Frufty**, *adj.* brittle, easily broken; spongy, porous.

(1) Sh.I. A hep of frocky wid [wood] (K.I.). e.Yks. Froughy, unseasoned oake, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 32. (2) w.Mid. (W.P.M.) (3) Hrt. Such an ash . . . grows frowy, short and spungy, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. (4) Nhp.[1]

[Oft fair foullis ar fundin faynt, and als french, *R. Coilyear* (c. 1480) 523, in *Sc. Allit. Poems* (1897) 99; Þeo luue þat ne may her abyde . . . hit is fals and mereuh and frouh, *A Love-Song* (c. 1275) 44, in *OE. Misc.* ed. Morris, 94. The forms point back to an OE. **frōh.*]

FROUGH, see **Fro.**

FROUGHT(EN, see **Fright, Frighten.**

FROUNGE, *sb.* Yks. A new-fangled notion. e.Yks. (R.S.), w.Yks. (R.H.R.)

FROUNGE, FROUNTY, see **Fronty, Fraunge.**

FROUSE, *sb.* Glo. [Not known to our correspondents.] Peas and beans mixed.

Reports Agric. (1793–1813).

FROUSTED, *adj.* Lin. Untidy, dishevelled, loose, disordered.

m. & s.Lin. Git upstairs, gel, and do y'r hair up. Howiver can y'h beär to go abeaut wi' y'r hair i' that frousted staät? (T.H.R.)

FROW, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **froe** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2] [frou.] A big, fat woman; a slovenly, untidy, coarse woman; a woman of low character.

Sc. His wife, . . Who was a buxom frow, both blyth and fair, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1756) 23, ed. 1787; (JAM.) Cai.[1] Ant. A big fat frow. A lazy big frow, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1] Nhb. O hold your tongue, ye silly frow, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 28. Cum. To think o' see a frow, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 3; (H.W.); Cum.[12] Yks. She's a gurt frow, a regular Betty Fruggum (T.K.). n.Yks.[23] w.Yks. SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1874) *Gl.*; w.Yks.[1] Her awn mother . . . fan naa faut wi' her, a mucky frow, ii. 297; w.Yks.[23S], ne.Lan.[1]

[Saxon princes began to ioine in matrimonie with the British ladies, as the British barons did with the Saxon frowes, HARRISON *England* (1587) II. ix, ed. 1877, 189; A frowe, *vxor, matrona*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). Du. *vrouw*, a woman, wife.]

FROW, *v.* Nhp.[1] To pine, dwindle away. See **Frowy.**

Used by a villager, who, when relating the superstitious custom of announcing to bees the death of their master or mistress by tapping at the hive, said, if this were neglected the bees were sure to frow and die. Also applied to sickly cattle.

FROW, see **Frough.**

FROWARD, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A foreland, point, headland. (W.L.-P.)

FROWART, *adv.* and *adj.* Chs. Der. Also in form **froart** nw.Der.[1]; **frort** Chs.[123] nw.Der.[1] 1. *adv.* Forward; away from. Chs.[123], nw.Der.[1]

2. *adj.* Forward.

Chs.[3] Ther's ne'er a frowarter wench in aw the parish ner yare Bet!

FROWDIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. [frou·di.] 1. A big, lusty woman; a slovenly or slatternly woman. Cf. **frow**, *sb.*

n.Sc. (JAM.), Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[1]

2. A woman's head-dress or cap.

Abd. An' wives wi' short kirtles an' wallies were seen, Wi' frowdies an' ribbons wad dazzled yer e'en, EDWARDS *Mod. Sc. Poets*, XIII. 293. Ags. A cap for the head, with a seam in the back part of it, worn by old women. Also called a sow-back (JAM.).

FROWER, *sb. Obs.* s.Cy. An edge-tool, used in cleaving laths. Cf. fromward, *sb.* 3.

GROSE (1790); BAILEY (1721); RAY (1691).

[A frower of iron for cleauing of lath, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 36.]

FROWSTY, *adj.* Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Also written **frousty** Chs.[3] Nhp.[12] War.[2] Shr.[1] Oxf.[1] [frou·sti.] 1. Musty, fusty, ill-smelling; unclean, not fresh, having an unpleasant, close smell. See **Frowsy.**

Chs.[13], Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[12], War.[23] Wor. The snuff was frowsty, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 19, 1896). s.Wor. (H.K.), Glo.[1], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

2. Dull, heavy-looking; peevish, crusty.

Nhp.[1] Also used as an epithet of contempt, as 'Never mind that frousty fellow.' War. (J.R.W.) Shr.[1] W'y yo' looken as sleepy an' frousty this mornin' as if yo' 'adna bin i' bed las' night.

FROWSY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Also written **frousy** Lin. War.[4]; **frouzy** w.Yks.[2] Chs. n.Lin.[1] e.An.[1] Sus.[2]; **frowzy** Ir. Cum. n.Yks.[2] Hnt.; and in form **froozy** e.Yks.[1] [frou·zi.] 1. Musty, fusty, ill-smelling, close, fetid. See **Frowsty.**

Ir. (A.S.-P.), Chs.[13] m. & s.Lin. The bedroom wor that mucky and frousy, I couldn't abeär to stop in it (T.H.R.). Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.Suf. Used of cold vegetables, meat, or milk (F.H.). Ken. It signifies anything disordered and offensive to the eye or smell, as 'a frowzy look,' 'a frowzy smell' (K.).

Hence **Frowsy**, *sb.* an unpleasant smell. Brks. *Gl.* (1852).

2. Rough, untidy, dishevelled; dirty, shabby; coarse, bloated. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (A.W.) Ir. Your hair looks very frowzy (A.S.-P.). N.Cy.[1] Cum. Frowzy beard and visage wan, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 247; Cum.[2] e.Yks.[1] Applied to a fat, slovenly, and dirty woman. w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[2], Chs. (F.R.C.), Not. (J.H.B.), n.Lin.[1] War.[4] Applied to low, bad characters. 'Didn't I see yer a walking with Bob Gulliver? He's one of the drunkenest, frousiest men in the town.' Shr.[2], e.An.[1], Sus.[2]

Hence **Frowsy**, *sb.* a coarse, overgrown woman. Cum.[1]

3. Sour or harsh-looking; of a forbidding countenance, scowling; ill-tempered, cross, peevish.

n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

FROWY, *adj.* e.An. Amer. Stale, not sweet, on the point of becoming sour; fusty, mouldy.

e.An.[1] Most commonly applied to milk, or compositions of it. Cmb. As applied to bread, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iii. Nrf. *ib.* iv; Spoken of food when going bad or mouldy, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. e.Suf. Used of milk or meat (F.H.). [Amer. Froughy butter, rancid butter; in common use in many parts of New England, BARTLETT.]

[They soone myght . . . like not of the frowie fede, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* (1579) July, 111. Cp. obs. E. *frowish*: He that is ranck or frowish in savour, *hircosus*, WITHALS (ed. 1608) 286 (NARES).]

FROWZE, *v.* s.Cy. (HALL.) I.W.[1] Written frouse (HALL.). To rumple.

FROZE, *sb.* Cor.[3] Rough water, esp. the 'race' of a tide off a headland; also *fig.* a disturbance, row.

[OCor. *fros*, the tide, a later form of *frot*, a strait, a channel, Wel. *ffrwd*, Ir. *sruth* (WILLIAMS).]

FROZENING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. The act of being frozen; a freezing.

Abd. I trust that I shall never be given over to my own perverse nature to come in the way of sic a frozening again, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 40, ed. 1889.

FROZZINGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [fro·zinz.] Also in form **fruzzins** w.Yks.[a] Weaving term: waste or 'flyings' found under the loom; superfluous hairs, &c., that come off yarn in winding or from cloth in finishing or in being 'perched.'

w.Yks. (D.S.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8; w.Yks.[3]

FROZZY, see **Frawsy.**

FRUBBISH, *v.* e.Suf. Also in form **frummish.** [frʉ·biʃ.] With *about*: to be very particular or over-nice. (F.H.)

[To frubbish, *fricando polire*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). A form of lit. E. *furbish.*]

FRUCH, see **Frough.**

FRUDGE, *v.* Cum.[1] [frudʒ.] To press. (s.v. Pruss.)

FRUE, *adj.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] True, faithful. (Hall.)

FRUESOME, *adj.* Se.Yks. Coarse-looking, 'frowsy,' sour-looking, scowling.

Slk. I never was amang traitors that I was certain of till this day —Let them take that! bloody fruesome beasts, Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 103 (Jam.). Rxb. (Jam.), n.Yks.[2]

FRUFF, see **Frough.**

FRUGGAN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **fruggam** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1]; **fruggem** Dur.[1]; **fruggin** n.Yks. Lin. n.Lin.[1] [fru·gən, ·ɔm.] 1. *Obs.* A curved iron rake or fork with which the ashes in an oven are stirred.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] n.Yks. Late me our fruggin, Ise stopp'th yat, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 211; n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). Lin. Fourgon, an oven-fork, (tearmed in Lin. a fruggin) wherewith fuel is both put into an oven, and stirred when it is on fire in it, Cotgr.; Blount (1681). n.Lin.[1]

2. A mop, made of rags, used in cleaning out an oven. Dur.[1], n.Yks.[2]

3. *Fig.* A dirty, slovenly woman; a hag.

Cum.[1] Yks. (T.K.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. 'A fruggan,' applied to stirring women, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[14], n.Lin.[1]

[1. OFr. *fourgon*, 'longue perche ferrée pour remuer la braise d'un four' (La Curne).]

FRUGHAN, see **Fraghan.**

FRUIT, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Apples, the fruit of the county.

w.Wor.[1] Apples and pears only. Hrf. Used in the limited sense of apples, to the exclusion of all other vegetable products entitled to the name, Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.[12]

Hence **Fruit-lug**, *sb.* a long pole for shaking apple and pear-trees. Hrf.[2]

FRUM, see **Frim.**

FRUMAS, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] Also in form **flumas.** [fru·-, flu·məs.] A tangle, confused mass or web; an entanglement.

Often used when a hank of worsted is being wound off the hands. A mother will say to her daughter who is holding the hank or skein, 'Now, then, you've got it all of a frumas.'

FRUMMETY, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **frumaty** s.Not.; **frumetty** n.Cy. Not.[3]; **frumety** Dur.[1] ne.Yks.[1] Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Glo. Suf. Dor. Cor.; **frumity** N.Cy.[1] s.Dur. n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[145] Lin. Dev.; **frummaty** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lin.; and in forms **fermety** s.Lin.; **firmitry** Chs.; **firmity** Yks. Suf.; **fromarty** w.Yks.; **fromenty** War.; **fromety** Dor.; **fromity** w.Yks.[4]; **frumenty** N.Cy.[1] e.Lan.[1] Glo.; **frumerty** e.Yks. n.Lin.[1]; **frummerty** Nrf.; **furmenty** w.Yks.[1] Wil.; **furmetree** s.Chs.[1]; **furmetry** Chs.[1]; **furmetty** Chs.[3]; **furmety** ne.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Lin. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Glo. Som.; **furmity** n.Yks.[2] Dor.; **thrumaty** s.Not.; **thrummety** Nhp.[1] [fru·m-, frɐ·məti, ·iti.] 1. A dish made of 'hulled' wheat, boiled in milk, and seasoned with sugar, spice, &c.; see below.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. There was posset an honey an bacon collops an frummety, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13. Dur.[1] Made of either wheat or barley. It is used by all classes on Christmas Eve. s.Dur. Usually eaten on Christmas eve with plum loaf and cheese (J.E.D.). Cum. Some wheat mun be cree't for a frummety dish, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 240; Cum.[1] Barley or wheat boiled and mixed with milk. Yks. How's t'frummaty comin' on? *Cy. Wds.* (1866) No. ix. 131. n.Yks. Firmity being wheat porridge eaten with sugar and spices, Linskill *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) xxiii; n.Yks.[2] Part of the Christmas eve supper, wheat porridge sweetened and spiced. ne.Yks.[1] Eaten on Christmas, and sometimes on New Year's, Eve. 'Wa mun a'e wer bit o' frumety, howivver.' e.Yks. The inmates of the cottage partake of 'frumerty' (boiled wheat) sweetened with treacle and spices. Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 18; e.Yks.[1] A preparation of wheat which is 'cree'd' in the oven, boiled in milk and spiced, and eaten on Christmas eve; also on New Year's eve. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Oat-cake an' porridge, frumaty, chern'd milk, an' small beer, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts* (1845) 21; Fromarty is a preparation of sodden wheat, and is eaten at tea on Christmas eve, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 42; w.Yks.[124]; w.Yks.[5] Wheat creed, and made into porridge, which, when sweetened and spiced, forms the principal feature of the Christmas-eve's supper. It is customary for the corn-millers to give to their customers, the retail flour-dealers, a portion of wheat on St. Thomas's day. Lan. Frumenty—wheat stewed, and then boiled in milk with raisins, currants, and spices, till it forms a . . . porridge-like mess, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 232; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan. (F.R.C.) Chs. A warm breakfast o' furmetty, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15; Our common people call it 'firmitry.' It is an agreeable composition of boiled wheat, milk, spice, and sugar, Gower *Hist. Chs.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 435; Chs.[1] Sometimes eaten at Christmas, but more usually on the Wakes Sunday, which varies in every parish; Chs.[3] The reason given by the churchwarden of Middlewych for not letting the school children come to church on the Wakes Sunday was, 'That their little bellies will be so full of furmetty, that they will only be going in and out all churchtime.' s.Chs.[1] Midl. At the wakes or annual feasts in the villages of the midl. counties, this was eaten at breakfast. I remember when a child getting it on Sunday morning with currants and raisins, on Monday the raisins were omitted, and the rest of the week we got only the wheat and milk, sweetened with sugar, *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iv. 295. Der.[1]; Der.[2] *Gen.* used in gleaning time. nw.Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[13] s.Not. A kind of porridge made of wheat, either whole or coarse, pounded in a mortar; sometimes currants and raisins were added. It was not long ago the standing dish in these country parts at feast-time, but is now almost *obs.* On the rustic tongue it is *gen.* 'thrumaty' (J.P.K.). Lin. On the Wolds, the farmers always provide 'frummaty' for breakfast at the 'clippins' (sheep-shearings). The 'frummaty' was made thus: a quantity of the finest wheat was steeped in water for about 12 hours: it was then put into a clean sack and a strong man took hold of each end of it and twisted it up a little, leaving the wheat a rather loose heap in the middle; they then swung the sack round and up in the air, and brought it down with a hard bang on the kitchen floor . . . until the outer husk or bran was loosened. It was then taken out of the sack, spread even on a cloth on the kitchen table and rubbed with another cloth, and put into a large vessel of water, to separate the bran; it was then ready for 'creeing,' that is for slowly boiling, until each corn of wheat was soft and swollen to twice its natural size. It was then ready for being made into 'frummaty,' which was done by again boiling with milk, raisins, currants, nutmeg, and spice. . . It was usual to give it, in almost unlimited quantities, to the families of all the labourers on the farm, to all the poor old women in the village, &c., *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iv. 295. n.Lin.[1] Given to the servants at harvest suppers. m. & s.Lin. Thutty year agoä we ewsed t' ha'e lots a frummety at clippin' time (T.H.R.). s.Lin. A pudding made of new corn boiled with milk, sugar, currants, and spices. 'We can have fermety now the harvest's in' (F.H.W.). Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Baked wheat, or sometimes pearl-barley, boiled in milk thickened with flour, with sugar and dried currants. Eggs are sometimes added, and a proportion of small raisins. Nhp.[1] More commonly Thrummety. 'At breakfast time, when clippers yearly met, Fill'd full of furmety, where dainty swum The streaking sugar, and the spotting plum,' Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827). War. Mothers . . . who made their butter and their fromenty well, Geo. Eliot *Floss* (1860) II. 153; War.[2] It is a delicacy composed of baked creed wheat, sugar, dried currants, &c., boiled in milk, and sometimes thickened with flour and eggs. It used to be customary in Warw. on St. Thomas' Day, Dec. 21st, for the poor people to go a-corning, i.e. to visit the farmhouses, to beg corn to make this compound, frummety being a traditional delicacy for that day. Glo. (W.B.S.); 'Furmety' or 'frumenty' was commonly sold during autumn in Bristol market some 35 years ago. It was made of new wheat boiled, strained, sweetened and flavoured with spice —sometimes currants were added, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 218. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An. Very commonly eaten about harvest, *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iv. 46; e.An.[12] Cmb.[1] Mrs. B— has brought me some wheat for frummety, and some bullies for a pudding. Nrf. New wheat boiled in milk, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 6. Suf. A favourite dish at Christmas (M.E.R.); (E.G.P.); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed 1849; Suf.[1] A saying recommending forecast runs thus—'When ta rain frummety mind ye heent a dish ta seek.' e.Suf. (F.H.) Wil. On the summit of Bidcombe Hill, Wilts, is an excavation, several feet in depth and circumference, known as 'Furmenty Hole,' where, according to local tradition, the youths and maidens of the adjoining villages were wont to meet on a certain day in each year, for the special purpose of eating furmenty. The annual observance referred to must have ceased many years previous to 1792, being then, as now, only known by tradition, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 273. Dor. They entered the furmity booth forthwith. . . The dull scrape of her large spoon was audible throughout the tent as she

thus kept from burning the mixture of corn in the grain, milk, raisins, currants, and what not that composed the antiquated slop in which she dealt, HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 5; 'Fromety 'or 'frumety' is, or till lately was, eaten on the village feast-day at Chidcock (or Chidiock), *N. & Q. ib.* 76. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Dev.** New wheat boiled in milk, flavoured with spice and currants and eaten with huge chunks of brown bread, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 124. **Cor.** (F.R.C.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Frummety feast**, a feast, given at sheep-shearing time, at which 'frummety' is provided; (2) **-kettle**, the kettle in which 'frummety' is made; (3) **-night**, Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve.

(1) **Lin.** Mr. Bell, farmer, of Anbourn, having completed his sheep-shearing, Mrs. Bell suggested a wish to give a 'frumerty' feast to all the children of Anbourn and Haddington, *Lin. Chron.* (June 9, 1888). (2) **n.Cy.** She simpers like a frumetty kettle at Christmas, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 93. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** The Yule clog is lighted on Christmas eve, which is called 'Fromarty neet,' LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 42.

[1. Furmenty with purpaysse, *Cookery Bk.*, Harl. MS. 279 (c. 1430), ed. Austin, 17. Fr. *frumentée*, furmenty or wheat steeped in water, then pilled or skinned, then dried in the sun, then ground a very little, as oatemeal, and reserved for pottage, panadoes, &c. (COTGR.).]

FRUMMETY, *sb.*[2] Yks. Lin. Nrf. Also written **frumaty** w.Yks.; **frumety** w.Yks.[2]; **frummaty** n.Yks. e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **flumety** w.Yks.[2]; **frumerty-** n.Lin.[1]; **frummerty-** Nrf. A fright, state of fear or trepidation; a fidget, state of excitement. Also and *gen.* in *comb.* **Frummety-sweat.**

n.Yks. He was in sike a frummaty sweeat about it (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] He's in a reglar frummaty-sweat aboot what maisther'll say when he knaws. **w.Yks.** This warnin put John into a soat an a frumaty, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1838) 16: **w.Yks.**[2] He's in a frumety sweat. **n.Lin.**[1] She was in a real frumerty-sweat; her maaster broht hoäm six gentlemen to dinner an' ther' was noht at all for 'em but th' fag-end of a cohd leg o' mutton. **Nrf.** I faar all of a frummerty sweat, A. B. K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 77.

FRUMMICATE, FRUMMICK, see **Frimicate, Frimick.**

FRUMMISH, see **Frubbish.**

FRUMMLE, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [fru·ml.] To work awkwardly or without aptitude. Hence (1) **Frumlement**, *sb.* a confused mass; a conglomeration; (2) **Frumlin**, *adj.* unhandy, awkward.

(2) He's nobbot a frumlin hand.

FRUMP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [frump, frɐmp.] **1.** *sb.* An ill-tempered, cross person, *gen.* an old woman.

Sc. (A.W.), **Wxf.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] An epithet of contempt for a sour, perverse, disagreeable female. **Oxf.**[1] She's an ugly old frump, *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** If she has not taken up with that confounded old military frump, HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) I. xiii; (W.R.E.) **Suf.**[1], **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY; **Hmp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Frumpish**, (2) **Frumpty**, (3) **Frumpy**, (4) **Frumpyish**, *adj.* ill-humoured, cross-grained, peevish; bad-tempered.

(1) **Abd.** The sullen frumpish fool That loves to be oppression's tool, SKINNER *Tullochgorum* (1809) st. 6. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (2) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (3) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.**[5] A frumpy sort o' boddy. **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Colloq.** Don't fancy me a frumpy old married woman, DICKENS *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. I. xi. (4) **w.Yks.**[5]

2. A badly-dressed woman; an old woman who affects youthful airs and dress. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (A.W.), **Chs.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **War.**[3] **Wor.** What a frump she looks! **Shr.**[1] **Nrf.** She's a rare old frump, she is (W.R.E.). **Sus.**[2] **Slang.** Jane . . . Shall go to those worthy old frumps, The two Misses Tickler of Clapham Rise, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) *Babes in Wood.*

3. *v.* With *up*: to dress oneself up or make oneself smart.

War.[3] **Shr.**[1] The owd girld wuz frumped up like a yeow dressed lomb fashion. **e.Suf.** How she frumps herself up! (F.H.)

FRUMP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Suf. Ken. Som. [frump, frɐmp.] **1.** *v.* To flout, jeer; to scold, rebuke, speak sharply or rudely to; to sulk, take offence at.

Wxf.[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Nan frumps and frowns, and flisks and kicks, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875 51. **w.Yks.** Doant ye be frumpt an knock't abaght, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1838) 9; Hur mother frumpt hur abaght goin we a lad at shoo diddant admire, *ib.* (1852) 23; **w.Yks.**[1] T'finest gentleman i' th' ward sall nivver frump ner mack a fool o' me, ii. 293; **w.Yks.**[5] Well, yuh needn't frump soa then. **Lan.** Theaw munno frump um, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 20; DAVIES *Races* (1856); (J.D.) **ne.Lan.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **Ken.** (K.)

2. To gossip, spread scandal. *Gen.* in *prp.*

w.Yks. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354. **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

3. To invent, fabricate, 'trump up.'

Nhp.[1] They frumped up a fine story, and there was not a word of truth in it. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Uur fruumpt aup üv·uree beet u dhik dhae·ur stoa·ur.

4. To accuse; to reproach or tax with.

w.Yks. Wun duzzant like ta frump hur wi it, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1865) 53; 'Frump her wi it' is, reproach her by naming it, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

5. *sb.* A mock or jeer; a taunt, biting sarcasm; an insult.

w.Yks. No sarvant sal lay onny frumps sich az callin hur mucky slut, blockhead, brainless creatures an so on, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 39; **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1]

Hence **Frumpish**, *adj.* scornful, contemptuous. **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2]

6. An untruth, a story; a fabrication, concoction, deceit. **Der.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

7. Ill-humour, temper, *gen.* in *pl.* and in phr. *to take the frump(s.*

w.Yks. If ah heddant attended to her just that minnit, shood a tain t'frump, an' near a cum'd agean, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1851) 44; If thear izant sumady abroad at's tacking t'frump theaze suar ta be sumady at home, *ib.* 44. **Lan.** Whot's hoo taen th' frumps at? (J.D.) **Suf.**[1] A cross old woman . . . if insolent withal, would be said to be 'frumpy,' or 'frumpish,' or 'in her frumps.'

[1. *Sornet*, to jest, boord, frump, gull, COTGR.; Hee fawneth upon them his master favoureth, and frumpeth those his mistresse frownes on, *Man in the Moone* (1609) (NARES). 5. Lynus to give to me a frightfull frump Said that my writings savour'd of the pump, HARINGTON *Epigrams* (1633) (*ib.*).]

FRUMP, *sb.*[3] Sc. An unseemly fold or gathering in any part of one's clothes. See **Frumple**, *v.*

Per. Your dress fits, a' but that frump (G.W.). **Dmf.** (JAM.)

FRUMP, *sb.*[4] Som. Dev. [frɐmp.] The upshot; the principal point or matter at issue.

w.Som.[1] Not often used. **Dev.** MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. **n.Dev.** Tha frump o't, Varmer, as may zay, Hur layv'th us all, 'e zee, to-day, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 55.

FRUMP, *v.*[3] War. Wor. [frɐmp.] To swell, distend.

War. (J.R.W.) **w.Wor.**[1] Bacon killed in the wane of the moon is said never to frump in boiling.

FRUMPLE, *v.* Sc. Yks. War. e.An. In form **frummle** e.Yks.[1] [fru·mpl, frɐ·mpl.] To wrinkle, crease; to crumple, crush up; to ruffle, disorder.

Lnk. (JAM.), **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Frumpled**, *ppl. adj.* wrinkled, creased, crushed.

War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1]; **War.**[2] A frumpled pinafore; **War.**[3]

[*Plionner*, to wrinkle, crumple, frumple, COTGR.; He frompeled his forhede, and knytted his browes, CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* (c. 1489) 48.]

FRUNDEL(L, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also written **frundele** N.Cy.[2]; and in form **frondel** n.Lin.[1] Two pecks.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); BAILEY (1721); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2] **Yks.** You s' ge m'a frundel o' yar grains, *Yks. Dial.* (1673) l. 6. **e.Yks.** Some [putte] two peckes of peas to a frundell of massledine, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 104. **n.Lin.**[1]

FRUNSH, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** To fret, whine. **Rxb.** **2.** To frown, distort the face as when one is displeased; to gloom. **Cld.**

FRUS, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Fruit. (HALL.)

FRUSCH, *v.* Sh.I. To spit as a cat; to make a spluttering noise with the lips. S. & Ork.[1]

FRUSH, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lin. [fruʃ.] **1.** *v.* To rub; to rub bright; to polish; to cleanse by rubbing, brushing, &c. **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **2.** To rumple. **m.Yks.**[1]

3. To rush out, as from a hiding-place; to gush or spurt out.

e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 62; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

4. *sb. Obs.* A collection of fragments or bits.

Fif. Sendin' the glory of the wa' In fritter't frush about, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 190.

5. A rumple, crease. m.Yks.[1]

[1. He . . . ffowle frusshet his face with his felle nailes, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 13940. 3. Þan the ffreike shuld frusshe out, *ib.* 11893. 4. Al the frushe and leauings of Greeke, STANYHURST *Aeneis* (1583) i. (DAV.) OFr. *fruissier* (mod. *froisser*), to break into small pieces (HATZFELD).]

FRUSH, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] [fruʃ.] The thrush or tender part of a horse's foot.

[The frush, which of some is called the frogge of the foot, is the tenderest part of the hoofe towards the heele, MARKHAM *Masterpiece* (1610) 384.]

FRUSH, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written **frusch** Sc. (JAM.) [fruʃ, freʃ.] 1. Brittle, easily broken; crumbling, dry, friable. Cf. **frough.**

Sc. O wae betide the frush saugh wand! SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II 138; Brittle like bread baken with butter, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Cai.**[1] **Slg.** Your floors are frush as ony rotten bed Or puddock's stool, TAYLOR *Poems* (1862) 38. **Ayr.** The wood o't was gizzened and frush, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 284. **Sik.** It withered in my fingers like a frush saugh-wand, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 69. **Rxb.** Applied to soil (JAM.). **Kcb.** Banes noo are as frush as the branches o' an auld dazed plain tree, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 31. **N.I.**[1] Applied to wood, &c.: said of flax when the 'shoughs' separate easily from the fibre. 'As frush as a bennel. As frush as a pipe stapple,' *Introd.* 9. **Ant.** Frush wood, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**[1] 'It's varry frush' (said by a mason hammering a quarl which broke easily). Anything full of sap and easily broken is said to be frush. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.**[1] [If the timber of the hawthorn be allowed to lie in the tree it becomes quite frush and worthless, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 584.]

Hence **Frushness**, *sb.* brittleness. Sc. (JAM.)

2. *Fig.* Frail, fragile; tender-hearted.

Sc. As applied to the human frame, esp. in childhood (JAM.). **Ayr.** Bell Fatherlans is ower frush o' heart to thole wi' the dinging and fyke o' our house, GALT *Entail* (1823) xlv.

3. Frank, forward.

Abd. Ye're unco frush At praising what's nae worth a rush, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 101.

FRUSH, see **Fresh**, *adj.*, **Frosh**, *v.*

FRUSHIE-BAA, *sb.* Sh.I. A fungus-ball, filled with dust, *Agaricus campestris.* Also called **Fiesti-baa** (q.v.).

FRUST, *v. Obs.* Cum. Wm. Yks. To trust; to trust for a time. See **Frist**, *v.*

Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

FRUSTICAL, *adj.* Bdf. Festive. (HALL.)

FRUSTLING, *ppl. adj.* Lan. Of a bird or fowl: shaking out and exhibiting its feathers and plumage. Also used *fig.* of persons.

O fine throddy frustling wheel drest felle, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 4; Applied to a bird or fowl shaking itself out and exhibiting its plumage, as a fighting cock does when just about to enter battle. It may be applied to a man who is fond of display in his dress, *Manch. City News* (Feb. 18, 1899).

FRUTINON, *adv.* e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] Now and then. (HALL.)

FRUTTER, *sb.* Yks. Also written **frutta** w.Yks.[1]; and in *pl.* forms **fruitas** n.Yks.[3]; **frutas** ne.Yks.[1]; **fruttace** w.Yks.[1]; **fruttice** w.Yks.; **fruttish** ne.Yks.[1], which are *gen.* regarded as singulars, and to which new plurals have been formed; see below. A fritter; a kind of pancake.

n.Yks.[3] **ne.Yks.**[1] Dish made of an egg, flour, sugar, and currants, beaten together and fried, and eaten on Ash Wednesday. **w.Yks.** Do you 'ave sugar an' creäm to the fruttaces? (F.P.T.); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1,5]

Hence (1) **Frutters' Thursday**, (2) — **Wednesday**, *phr.* the Thursday or Wednesday in Shrove-week, when fritters are eaten.

(1) **w.Yks.**[5] So called from the custom of baking 'frutterses,' or fritters, for dinner on that day. (2) **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Fruttis Wedensdeh is Ash Wednesday, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1]

[Appulle fruture is good hoot, but þe cold ye not towche, RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* (c. 1460) 502, in *Meals & Manners*, ed. Furnivall, 33.]

FRUV, see **Fro.**

FRUZ(Z, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lin. War. Also Dor. [fruz, frɐz.] 1. *v.* To rub the hair the wrong way on; to entangle. Used *fig.*

n.Lin.[1] It was his practise . . . to feed them [his cattle] from his neighbour's hay-stacks, and so cunning had long practise made him . . . that he could . . . smooth the place down, and fruzz it up from beneath so deftly, that no one could tell that any hay had been taken, *Yks. Mag.* (May 1873) 378.

Hence **Fruzzy**, *adj.* (1) of hair, &c.: rough, untidy, unkempt; frizzy; also used *fig.*; (2) of wood, fruit, &c.: spongy.

(1) **w.Yks.** Ther toppins luk fruzzier, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1876) 17; **w.Yks.**[2], **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **n.Lin.**[1] **War.**[2] A fruzzy head of hair. This is fruzzy cloth. **Dor.** I thought t'wez gwain to znow, coz the clouds up in th' Noath did look so fruzzy (C.W.B.). (2) **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *Fig.* Of money: to have sufficient to throw about or be extravagant with.

w.Yks. We've nooan ta much ta fruz on at ahr hahse, Ah'll tell thi (B.K.).

3. *sb.* A blunt, jagged, or rough end, such as that caused by the repeated strokes of a hammer on a chisel, &c.

n.Yks. To put a fruzz on't (I.W.).

FRY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. War. Shr. [frai.] 1. In phr. *to shoot one's fry*, (1) to make a last ineffectual effort; to do one's utmost. ne.Lan.[1]; (2) to lose the good opinion of others. w.Yks.[1]

2. A young brood, used esp. of a number of children.

Slg. Their pride, a curly-headed fry Around their ain fireside, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 174. **Nhb.**[1] The gabblin fry A' skelp aboot at pleasure, *Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig* (1826); **Shr.**[2] [A frie of fish. A great frie of young children (K.); Muttering curses all the way against the old cleark and the young fry that surrounded him, SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1748) iii; If one place be left them to breed in, the young fry will find access to the granaries, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 381.]

3. A swarm of people; a clique, set, crew. *Gen.* used contemptuously.

Sc. Ye thoughtless fry! Deluded mortals! T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 376. **Rnf.** Will ding the wits o' ony spark, Or sicklike fry, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 16. **Edb.** One of this fry, as subtle, dark, and smooth As honied serpent in Elysian grove, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 187. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] A swarm of kinsfolk. 'I'm right glad them folks bin gweïn out of our parish, we sha'n be rid o' the ool fry.'

FRY, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. War. Shr. Suf. Som. [frai.] 1. *sb.* Var. internal parts of animals, usually eaten fried; see below.

e.Yks.[1] The viscera of a pig, or other animal, *gen.* cooked in a frying pan. **w.Yks.**[1] The pluck of a calf. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] The liver and lights of a pig dressed by frying. 'The men bin mighty fond o' fry.' **e.Suf.** The pluck of a pig (F.H.). **w.Som.**[1] The products of lambs' castration are called lambs' fries, and are eaten with much gusto.

2. Phr. *in a fry, fig.* in a state of worry, agitation, or perplexity.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** I'm jist keepit in a fry wi' ae coorse pack aifter anither, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Cld.** That laddie keeps us ever in a fry (JAM.). **Ayr.** My heart's in a lowe, an' I'm a' in a fry, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 117.

3. A disturbance, tumult; a stir, bustle.

Sc. Used both in *n.* and *s.* (JAM.) **Abd.** They'd better whisht, reed I sud raise a fry, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 16, ed. 1812. **Rnf.** On you we keep an anxious eye, And see you never out the fry, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 73.

4. *v.* In phr. *fry your feet*, an exclamation expressing incredulity or disbelief.

e.Suf. Oh, you fry your feet! [Stuff! Nonsense!] (F.H.)

5. *Fig.* To be in a passion or hot temper; to be pestered or bothered.

Abd. Gin ye bat kent, now, fu' I'm fry'd Wi' Sandy Shaw, that menseless glyde, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 118. **Rnf.** I'm fryin' at the wight, An' weel coud bann her sair, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 150.

6. Of cold: to freeze, harden, congeal.

War.[2] The cold'll sún fry the roads up.

FRY, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Glo. Wil. Also in form **vry** Glo.[1] [frai.] 1. *sb.* A brushwood drain. Wil. (HALL.); Wil.[1]

2. *v.* To make a brushwood drain. See **Frith**, *v.* 9.

Wil.[1] 1790. For 234 Lugg Hollow frying in Englands 2 . 18 . 6, *Rec. Chippenham*, 248.

Hence **Frying**, *vbl. sb.* the making of covered drains filled up with brushwood; the draining or irrigating of fields.

Glo. (H.T.E.); Glo.[1] Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813).

FRY, FRYER, see **Frea, Friar.**

FRYING, *ppl. adj.* Hmp. Dev. In *comp.* (1) **Frying-knife**, a large knife with a cranked tang, used for chopping potatoes in a frying-pan, during the operation of frying. nw.Dev.[1]; see **Chopper**, *sb.*[1]; (2) **-pans**, the cups of acorns. Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1]

FRYSTE, *adj.* Nhp.[1] New, smart.

FRYTHE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To fry. Also *fig.* to feel great indignation.

Rnf. I've lain a' frythin' on the grass To hear your nonsense gath'ring, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 60 (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Frythan**, *ppl. adj.* burning, lit. frying; (2) **Frything-pan**, *sb.* a frying-pan.

(1) Arg. Fire water-fire a spoucher full—There frythan storms to stay! Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 7. (2) Dmf. He's in a' Satan's frything pans, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 165; Cock broo in a frything pan, *ib.* 88.

FUB, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Not. Nhp. Lei. Hnt. Suf. [fub, fʉb.] 1. *v.* A term in playing marbles: to thrust the hand forward in shooting the marble.

Not.[1] s.Not. I won't play at marbles with you, you fub (J.P.K.). Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] An irregular and unfair mode of ejecting the taw, by advancing the whole hand instead of the thumb only. 'Come, come, don't you fub so.' Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf.[1] Don't fub.

Hence **Fubbing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of thrusting forward the hand in shooting the marble.

Lei.[1] *Gen.* speaking, in the 'knuckle-up' game, fubbing is permissible, but not in the 'knuckle-down' game. Suf.[1] No fubben.

2. With *off*: to put off deceitfully. Cf. **fob**, *v.*[4]

Suf.[1] Ah yah, baw, I eent to be fubbed off so—nutha.

3. *sb.* A thrust with the hand forward in shooting the marble. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

FUB, *sb.*[2] Lan.[1] [fub.] Long withered grass on old pastures or meadows.

FUB, *sb.*[3] *Obs.*? n.Cy. A small, fat child. (Hall.)

[Fub, as *a fat fub*, i.e. a little plump child, Kersey (1715).]

FUBSY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. [fu·bsi.] Fat, plump.

n.Yks.[2] Lan. Comelier far than fat fubsy Sukey here, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. I. ix. [Oppress not the cubs of the stranger; . . . for though they are little and fubsy, it may be the bear is their mother, Kipling *Jungle Book* (1896) 32.]

FUCKWIND, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A species of hawk. (Hall.)

[*Fuck* cogn. w. ON. *fjūka* (pp. *fokinn*), to be driven on, tossed by the wind, to fly off (Vigfusson); for further information on this word see Koolman (s.v. *Fokke*).]

FUD, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Also in form **fude** Sc. [fud, fʉd.] 1. The backside or buttocks.

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Bch. Frae the weir he did back hap An' turn'd to us his fud, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 6. Ayr. They toom'd their pocks, an' pawn'd their duds, They scarcely left to co'er their fuds, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) I. 300. Lnk. To your hunkers—lick his fud—Sawney, now, the king's come, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 151, ed. 1897.

Hence **Fudie-skirt**, *sb.* a short coat or vest. Sh.I. (W.A.G.)

2. Cunnus.

Cai.[1] Rnf. Ye could hae seen in curious cases, Their bits o' fuds, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 24.

3. The tail or 'scut' of a hare or rabbit.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Ayr. Ye maukins, cock your fud fu' braw, Withouten dread, Burns *Tam Samson's Elegy* (1787) st. 7. Lnk. As for tail—I dae declare—Jist a fud an' naething mair, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 84. Lth. The rabbits even . . . funk up their white fuddies quicker, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 149. Kcb. Whiskin their fuds wi' muckle stur But fear or dread, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 116. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb.[1], Lan. (J.D.)

Hence **Fuddie**, *sb.* a hare. Bnff., Abd. (Jam.)

4. The hair of a hare or rabbit.

Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] I've gitten nayder fud ner feddher to-day [i.e. no game at all, either furred or feathered].

5. A queue on the hair tied behind. Lth. (Jam.)

[1. Norw. dial. *fud*, the backside, 'podex' (Aasen); ON. *fuð* (Fritzner).]

FUD, *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. [fud.] The refuse or dirt cleaned out of the materials during the processes of scribbling, carding, or weaving.

w.Yks. The chafings that fell under the loom in handloom weaving (G.H.).; (J.M.); w.Yks.[3], e.Lan.[1] [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

FUD, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Sc. [fʉd.] 1. *v.* To whisk, scud; to walk with quick, short steps; to frisk.

Bnff.[1] Spoken of persons of small stature, and often with the notion of pride, or bad temper. Abd. He fuds very fast. Saw na ye the bawd, man, fuddin throw the funs [Did you not see the hare whisking through the furze?] (Jam.) s.Sc. The lambs were fudin about their mother, *ib.* Lnk. I see some sheep Fuddin' their tails, and running up the steep, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 116.

2. *sb.* A quick, nimble walk. Bnff.[1]

3. A person of small stature who walks with a quick, short step. *ib.*

FUD, *v.*[2] w.Yks.[1] To kick with the feet.

FUDDER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [fʉ·dər.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Fudder-flash**, a flash of lightning.

Fif. Thunder-vollies . . . And fudder-flashes mixt wi' hail, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 219.

2. A gust of wind; the shock, impulse, or resistance occasioned by a blustering wind. Also used *fig.*

Abd. An' aye a bit fudder was comin' up fae the Manse, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; (Jam.)

3. A stroke or blow. Bch. (Jam.)

4. A flurry, impetuous motion, hurry.

Abd. 'Fat's a' yer fudder?' is a common question (G.W.); Syne a' the drochlin hempy thrang Gat o'er him wi' a fudder, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 6; The tod ran by wi' a fudder (Jam.).

5. *v.* To move precipitately; to patter with the feet.

Abd. Sae aff it fudder't owre the height, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 9 (Jam.); (G.C.)

[1. Ne that thing that men calle foudre, That smoot somtyme a tour to poudre, Chaucer *Hous F.* (c. 1384) 535. Fr. *foudre*, lightning.]

FUDDER, see **Fodder**, *sb.*[2], **Further, Whether.**

FUDDERMENT, *sb.* Cum.[1 2] Excess of clothing; warm wrappings or lining.

FUDDERSOME, *adj.* Lakel. Cum. Also in forms **foudersome** Cum.; **fultersome** Lakel.[2]; **futtersom'** Cum.[1] [fu·dər-, fu·tərsəm.] Oppressive, cumbersome, difficult to shake off; troublesome, annoying.

Lakel.[2] A gurt cooat's varra fultersome when yan's ta clim ower dikes and wo's. Cum. 'Thoo'll mebbe find meh fuddersome': said by a wrestler (M.P.); Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1]

FUDDIE-HEN, *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) A hen without a tail. Cf. **fud**, *sb.*[1]

FUDDIK, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. A bucket.

A drap itill a fuddik, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 48.

FUDDIK, *sb.*[2] Bnff.[1] A very short person, who walks with a quick, nimble step. See **Fud**, *sb.*[3] 3.

FUDDING, *sb. Obs.* Lan. A little, fat person.

Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107.

FUDDLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **fuddel** Dev.; **fudle** Sc.; and in form **vuddle** w.Cy. [fu·dl, fʉ·dl.] 1. *sb.* A drinking-bout; a state of intoxication; also used *fig.*

Fif. Even ancient men, whose hairs were thin and hoar, Staid not from the fuddle's fun aloof, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 209, ed. 1815. Lnk. They cou'dna get a fuddle muckle cheaper, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 7. Yks. Gaddin aboot t'tea fuddles, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 15. w.Yks. We'n had menny a fuddle, but this shall be't fuddle a all fuddles, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 140. Lan. I'll have a cheap fuddle for once, Brierley *Cotters*, xi. Midl. The old fairs, with their fights, frolics, and fuddles, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 17. Lon. In order to take large morning draughts, and secure the first fuddle of the day, *Low Life* (1764) 24. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

2. Phr. *to be* or *go on the fuddle*, to get drunk, to have a bout of drinking.

Abd. An' Lady Moon is on the fuddle drinkin', Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 25. Rnf. When our auld man's on the fuddle, He caresna for naething but drink, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 137. Lnk. He had pawned his very sark, An' six weeks had been on the fuddle,

Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 89. **Lan.** Owd Ned had bin upo' th' fuddle a day or two, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 256. **Lon.** At Woolwich we were all on the fuddle at the Dust Hole, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 415. **w.Som.**[1] Hant a-zeed'n to-day, I reckon he's 'pon the fuddle agee-an.

3. *v.* To drink heavily, get drunk.

Sc. Before us twa-three chiels, gey busy fuddlin', Allan *Lilts* (1874) 159. **Abd.** E'en let her fuddle, I will soon be hame, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 25. **Fif.** Who does not fuddle now with might and main, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 65, ed. 1815. **Lnk.** Some fuddl'd there until They perish'd all, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 70. **Lth.** He staid wi' them a' for a week time about, Feastin', an' fuddlin', an a' man, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 83. **Edb.** Some o' rum an' milk partake, An' some are fuddlin' gin, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 48. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Come fuddle, friend, aw warrent ye're dry! Graham *Moorland Dial.* (1826) 10. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Overseers could not now fuddle at the township's expense, Brierley *Tales* (1854) II. 5. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

Hence (1) **Fuddled**, *ppl. adj.* confused, stupefied with drink; drunk; also used *fig.*; (2) **Fuddler**, *sb.* a drunkard, tippler; (3) **Fuddley**, *adj.* intoxicated; (4) **Fuddling**, *ppl. adj.* drinking, tippling; (5) **Fuddling-shop**, *sb.* a drinking-shop, public-house.

(1) **Sc.** Some of our friends . . . were, to say the least, *ebrioli*, by which the ancients designed those who were fuddled, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xii. **Kcd.** By this time noo They a' were fuddled sair, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 74. **Frf.** The clock had gowkoo'd oot an 'oor That tauld her plainly Tam was fuddled, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 100. **Edb.** They ae puir fuddl'd chiel did hook, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 12. **n.Cy.** (W.G.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Yks.** Missus, I've a mind to get fuddled to-neet, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) 264, ed. 1874. **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** I think Robin mun ha' bin fuddle't or summat that neet, Waugh *Th' Barrel Organ* (1886) 15. **Midl.** He would slouch into the village and get fuddled, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 108. **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Lon.** Telling that they came home fuddled, *Low Life* (1764) 33. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **Cor.** Darn ee! fuddled was I? Tregellas *Tales*, 34. (2) **Fif.** His fiddlers, fuddlers, fools, bards, blackguards, blockheads, boobies, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 61, ed. 1815. **Rnf.** Like fuddlers, in an ale-house, blythe they sat, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 56. **Lnk.** 'David's a good worker.' . . . 'He's a good fuddler too,' Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 24. (3) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (4) **Rnf.** Another merry fuddling core, Who sit between them and the door, Drunker and dafter, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 43. **Edb.** The fuddlin' Bardies now-a-days Rin mankin mad in Baechus' praise, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 144, ed. 1785. (5) **Lan.** Past onny kwantitty o' fuddlin' shops, Chapman *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 7.

4. To confuse, stupefy with drink, to make drunk.

Slg. Things . . . That the weak penetration fuddles O' me an' you, Muir *Poems* (1818) 11. **w.Yks.**[5] To 'fuddle' a man, is to ply him with liquor; a practice resorted to by unprincipled salesmen with cloth-buyers.

Hence **Fuddling**, *vbl. sb.* the act of stupefying with drink.

Ir. A big fat lout, fit for nothin' but fuddlin' himself with whiskey, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 22.

5. To spend in drinking; sometimes with *away*.

Abd. [He] Aften left his hame to fuddle Days, an' weeks, an' months awa, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 48. **Lnk.** Fuddle at e'en what they win thro' the day, Watson *Poems* (1853) 48. **Cum.** He gaes to t'Brewery Tap an' fuddles aw he maks (J.D.).

6. To intoxicate fish.

N.Cy.[1] **w.Yks.** Fishes made drunk with grain steept in spirit are fuddl'd, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Fuddling**, *vbl. sb.* the act of intoxicating fish.

Nhb.[1] A practice in fish poaching. 'The more destructive practice of what they call fuddling the fish, by liming the water, or throwing into the pools a preparation of *Coculus Indicus*,' Oliver *Rambles in Nhb.* (1835) 83.

FUDDUM, *sb.* **Ags.** (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Drift continued for a few moments and returning after a short interval.

FUDDY, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* **Sc.** A name given to the wind personified.

Bch. I advis'd the King to sell his daughter to the moon; Syne Fuddy raise and filt your sails, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 20.

FUDDY, *sb.*[2] **Abd.** (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The bottom of a corn-kiln.

FUDGE, *sb.*[1] **Sc. Yks. Lan.** Also **Cor.** [fudʒ, fɛdʒ.] A short, stout person. **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1] Cf. **fadge**, *sb.*[2], **fodge**, *sb.*

Hence (1) **Fudgy**, (*a*) *adj.* short and fat; (*b*) *sb.* a short, stout person; (2) **-faced**, *adj.* fat-faced, full-cheeked.

(1, *a*) **Lth.** (Jam.) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1] (2) **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

FUDGE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] **Sc. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Hnt. Nrf. Suf. Dev. Amer.** Also in forms **foodge**, **fouge** Sc. (Jam.) [fudʒ, fɛdʒ.]

1. *v.* To contrive, manage; to adjust; also with *up*. Cf. **fadge**, *v.*[3]

Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. **n.Dev.** And fudgeed up zum purty wreaths To waalk ta ehurch way us, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 64; We shall fudgee well a fine without et, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436.

2. To talk nonsense; to deceive by 'cramming' or 'stuffing' a person. Cf. **fodge**, *v.*

Chs.[13], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] You're only fudging me. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

3. To fritter away time, pretending to work.

Lan. Th' plumber licks 'em a' at fudgin time, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 20.

4. To clog, choke up. **Glo.**[1]

5. To thrust the hand forward in shooting a marble so as to gain an unfair advantage. Cf. **fub**, *v.*

Rxb. (Jam.) **w.Yks.**[2] Come, no fudging! **Stf.** Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894). **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] None of that fudging. **Wor.**, **Glo.** Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894). [**Amer.** Now don't fudge over it, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 24, 65, 220.]

Hence **Fudger**, *sb.* one who thrusts the hand forward in shooting a marble. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

6. To poke: with *about*: to poke about, search, to meddle; with *out*: to clean out.

Nrf. He keep on a fudging about (M.C.H.B.). **Nrf.**, **Suf.** (E.G.P.) **Suf.**[1] I fudged him with my stick to wake him. **e.Suf.** Fudge the fire, please. Fudge out the corners of the room. Don't you come a fudging of me. Don't come fudging about here (F.H.).

7. To walk slowly and with great effort. **w.Yks.**[1] Cf. **fadge**, *v.*[2]

8. *sb.* In phr. *not to be worth a fudge*, to be useless.

I.Ma. They're not worth a fudge with their fists, Caine *Manxman* (1895) pt. I. xi.

9. A foolish person, a senile old man. **Nrf., Suf.** (E.G.P.)

10. The act of thrusting forward the hand in shooting a marble. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

FUDGEL, *sb.* and *adj.* **Sc. Cum.** 1. *sb.* An awkward, stupid child.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303; She was . . . a 'slape-fisted fudgel,' if she let a brush fall, *ib. Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxv; *Gl.* (1851).

2. *adj.* Plump. See **Fodgel**, *adj.*

Sc. And I'm a fine fudgel lass, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 82 (Jam.).

FUDGEL, *v.* **Brks.** To 'bamboozle,' deceive, cheat. (M.E.B.) Cf. **fudge**, *v.* 2.

FUDGEON, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* **Yks.** Also written **fudgen.** [fu·dʒən.] 1. *sb.* A squat, fussy person. **m.Yks.**[1]

2. *adj.* Short and stout, squat.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A little fudgeon fellow. **e.Yks.** Spoken chiefly of young people, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

3. *v.* To fuss, labour, do anything with great effort.

m.Yks.[1] I overtook him going fudgeoning down the lane.

FUDGIE, **FUDGY**, see **Fugie.**

FUDGY, *adj.* **Hmp.**[1] [fɐ·dʒi.] Irritable, fretful, uneasy. They young cows are apt to be fudgy in milking.

FU(E, see **Few**, *v.*[2]

FUEL, *sb.* **Hrf.** Garden produce. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1]

FUET, see **Fouet.**

FUF(F, *v.*, *sb.* and *int.* **Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan.** [fuf, fɛf.] 1. *v.* To puff, blow, said of a breeze, fire, &c.; esp. in phr. *to fuff and blaw, — and pegh*, to breathe heavily, to be out of breath; also with *out*, *up*.

Sc. If he disna learn the Captain to fuff his pipe some other gate than in God's house, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlvi; She fuft up the lowe, Donald *Poems* (1867) 264. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Tam fuf't the pipe wi' awfu' lunt, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 123. **s.Sc.** Wi' her cutty fuffin' i' her mouth, in the auld airmchair, Watson *Border Bards* (1859) 100. **Ayr.** She fuff't her pipe wi' sie a lunt, Burns

Halloween (1785) st. 13. **Lnk.** Fuffin' and peghing he wad gang, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 292. **Lth.** Gas is an awfu' dangerous thing wi' a maist abominable smell . . . where it fuffs out, if it's no lichtit in a moment, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 58. **e.Lth.** First he stood on the tae leg an' syne on the tither, fuffin an' blawin, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 26. **Slk.** I think ye're fuffing now an greeting, HOGG *A Queer Book* (1832) 356; Get away. Whar are ye comin' pechin' an' fuffin' to me? *ib. Tales* (1838–84, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] T'wind was fuffen aboot first oot o' yah art an' than oot ov anudder. **Wm.** O't reek fuffed oot 'at fire spot (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Faff), **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Faff), **w.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Fuffars**, *sb. pl.* a pair of bellows. Ags. (JAM.)

2. *Fig.* With *away*: to go off in a huff, go away 'fuming.' **Ayr.** I would na be surprised an' he fuffed awa' wi' a' his goud and gear to Miss Jenny Templeton, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii.

3. With *off, out, up*: to blaze up suddenly; to puff out with an explosive sound; also used *fig.* **e.Lth.** The verra mention o' Tod-Lowrie's name was enench to gar her fuff up like a pioy, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 153. **Gall.** The pot boiled and fuffed out little puffs of steam, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxvii. **Nhb.**[1] The poother fuffed off iv a jiffy. **Wm.** Ah threw a bit o' pooder on't fire an' it fuffed oot at chimley top (B.K.).

4. Of a cat: to spit, make a hissing sound. **Sc.** (JAM.) **Edb.** It [a cat] fuffed over his shoulder like wildfire, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Nhb.**[1] The cat wis fair mad like; it fuffed if ye leuked at it.

5. *sb.* A puff of wind; a whiff of tobacco, or of other odour. **Sc.** Disappeared like a fuff o' tobacco, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) ix; The first fuff of a fat haggish is the worst. If you wrestle with a fat man, and sustain his first onset, he will soon be out of breath, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 304. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Stir the fire an' gie't a fuff, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 1. **ne.Lan.**[1]

6. An explosive sound; a splutter; the hissing or 'spitting' sound made by a cat. **Abd.** Something hin' her wi' a skyte gat up an' gied a fuff, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 67 (JAM.). **s.Sc.** The squib had given its last fuff, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 129. **Ayr.** Wi' a spring like a tiger, an' a fuff, spit, and fizz, he [a cat] lauded just at the stair head, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 280. **Gall.** Dinna gang aff like the fuff o' a match, CROCKETT *Clg Kelly* (1896) xxiv. **e.Yks.**[1] The noise caused by the sudden escape of air from a barrel of fermented liquor.

7. *Fig.* A sudden burst of anger, passion. **Sc.** The causelessness of all this fuff stirred my own bile, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xx. **Fif.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** What signifies their fufs when done? FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 72. **Dmf.** What a miserable fuff thou gettest into, poor old exasperated politician, CARLYLE *Lett.* (Jan. 28, 1834). **ne.Lan.**[1]

8. *int.* An exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction or contempt. **Abd.** Fuff, Robie man! cheer up your dowie soul, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 4 (JAM.).

[1. The hait fyr Dois fuf and blaw in blesis byrnand schyr, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 180.]

FUFFED-UP, *adj.* w.Yks. (J.W.) ne.Lan.[1] Swollen.

FUFFEN, see **Fight**.

FUFFIT, *sb.* Sc. The British long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*. **e.Lth.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 31.

FUFFLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **fuffel** Sc.; and in form **fooffle** w.Yks.[3] [fu·fl, fe·fl.] **1.** *v.* To ruffle, throw into disorder; to dishevel. **Sc.** It is particularly applied to dress when creased or disordered from being roughly handled (JAM.). **Fif.** He saw the Vicar owr the Kenly In fuffel'd garb, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 66. **Ayr.** Thou must be content, instead of favour, to be fuffled, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 177, ed. 1845.

2. *sb.* Violent exertion, fuss. **Slk.** When muckle Pate wi' desp'rate fuffle, had at Poltowa wan the scuffle, HOGG *Sc. Past.* (1801) 4 (JAM.).

3. An excess of clothing, finery, &c.; also used *fig.* **w.Yks.**[3] A woman with too many flounces is said to have too much fuffle—so is a plant of wheat with too many blades.

Hence **Fufflement**, *sb.* an abundance of clothing. *ib.*

FUFFLE-DADDIE, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A foster-father.

FUFFY, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Amer. Also in form **fuffly** w.Yks.[1] [fu·fi, fe·fi.] **1.** Light, soft, spongy; woolly. **Cai.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] Light, soft, and fraught with dust, like a fuzzball. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[15], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] [**Amer.** BARTLETT.]

2. Short-tempered, huffy. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) See **Fuf(f, 7.**

Hence **Fuffily**, *adv.* huffily, scornfully. *ib.*

FUG, *sb.* s.Lan. (F.R.C.) **1.** Sweat perceptibly odorous, esp. with reference to the feet, 'toe-jam.'

2. One who remains much indoors.

[**2.** Cp. Norw. dial. *fugga*, to occupy oneself in the house (AASEN).]

FUG, see **Fog**, *sb.*[1], *adj.*

FUGARE, *sb.* Pem. A showy, brightly-coloured dress, with flying ribbons. **s.Pem.** There's a fugare she's got on (W.M.M.).

FUGE, *sb. Obs.* m.Yks.[1] A disreputable old woman. Cf. **feague**, *sb.*[1]

FUGGA, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fire. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

FUGGAN, *sb.* Cor. Also written **fugan, fuggun** Cor.; and in forms **fogan** Cor.[2]; **fogon** Cor.; **foogan** Cor.[2] [fu·gən.] A kind of cake made of barley-meal and the fat of pork; a pasty.

An old Cornish dish called 'Fugan,' which is a pasty of very thick crust filled with potato, SHARLAND *Vill. Ways* (1885) 118; HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 98; Scaal cream and fogans, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 53; **Cor.**[1] A cake made of flour and raisins, often eaten by miners for dinner (s.v. Hobban); **Cor.**[2] A pork pasty; **Cor.**[3] A large bun; a 'plum' [raisin] bun; rather heavy baked piece of dough, often baked with a slice of pork pressed into the top before baking.

FUGGIE, see **Foggie**.

FUGGY, *adj.* Lan. Suf. Slang. Stuffy, close. **s.Lan.** (F.R.C.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Slang.** Shrewsbury School, FARMER.

FUGIE, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **fugè** Sc.; **fugee** Sc. Nhb.[1]; and in forms **fidjie, foodjie, fudgie, fudgy** Sc.; **fuggie** Bnff.[1] [fū·dʒi.] **1.** *sb.* A fugitive from law. Cai.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Fugie-warrant**, a warrant granted against a debtor, on a sworn information that he intends to flee. **Sc.** Is't here they sell the fugie warrants? SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) vii. **Bnff.** Which at once drew forth a Fugie-Warrant, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 167. **Edb.** A lawyer . . . studying his hornings, duplies, and fugie warrants, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv.

3. A cock that will not fight, a runaway; *fig.* as a term of abuse: a coward. Also in *comp.* **Fugie-cock**. **Sc.** The schoolmasters . . . claimed the run-away cocks as their perquisites. These were called fugees, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 61. **Cai.**[1] Antiq. **Bch.** How foul's the bibble he spits out Fan he ca's me a fugee, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 29. **Abd.** They ran like a fugie cock And left their glens in the morning, MILNE *Sngs. and Poems* (1871) 4; Ye be the fudgie [will not respond to the fudgie-blow] (G.W.). **Cld.** A term of defiance used by schoolboys and accompanied with a blow on the shoulder when they are urging each other to fight; also if one refuses to fight the other strikes him and shouts 'fuge,' to declare his superiority (JAM.). **Edb.** To make the confounded fugies draw in their horns, and steck up their scraighing gabs for ever, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* Such cowardly cocks as tried to run and avoid fighting, BROCKIE *Legends*, III, 133.

4. A blow given as a challenge to fight; also in *comp.* **Fugie-blow**. Cf. **coucher's blow**, s.v. **Coucher**. **Elg.** In common use just before the days of School Boards. In those days, as now, it was not always necessary to follow up a challenge with a blow, but the boy who would not fight another of his own size after receiving a 'fidjie' was unanimously voted a coward and generally sent to Coventry. When a 'fidjie' was not sufficient provocation to produce a fight a second blow was often given, and this couplet repeated—'That's your fidgie, that's your blow; Ye're be't an' I'm no.' Equivalent to giving a 'fidjie' was to reply to the invitation 'Spit ower that.' This invitation was usually given by one of the bigger boys of the school when holding his arm between two likely combatants. In the event of either being in a bad temper, spitting over the arm usually meant spitting in the opponent's face, and real fighting generally followed, *Glasgow Herald* (June 30, 1898). **Abd.** Schoolboy's rhyme: 'There's yer fudgie, there's the blow; Ye'll be it an' I'm no.' If not responded to the fudgie-blow becomes the 'cowardice-blow' (G.W.). **Ayr.** With James it was aye a word and a lick, so by way of fugè, he gied Willie Pung a cloor on the haffet, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 110. **Lnk.** 'Foodjie' was in common use

among boys in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The more confident of the two combatants usually administered the 'foodjie' (a very slight push with the open hand). If his opponent failed to respond to it, then he repeated the following rhyme—'There's the foodjie, there's the blow; Fight me, or else no.' The blow was simply another slight push on the breast, but with the closed fist, *Glasgow Herald* (June 30, 1898).

5. *adj.* Fugitive, retreating.

Rxb. When fugie seas wi' Tweed were rowin' by, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 31.

6. *v.* To run away from, play truant from.

Bnff.[1] The twa loons fuggiet the squeel, and geed awa t' the widds. Ayr. Mony a happy thochtless hour . . . found us fugieing the schule to herry nests, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 43.

Hence (1) **Fuggie-bell**, (2) **Fuggie-the-squeel**, *sb.* a truant. Bnff.[1]

FUGLE, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [fiu·gl.] A term to which an indefinite meaning is allotted, and which is applied under circumstances where manners or actions are in any way objectionable.

'I'll have my eye on that fugle.' A tramp catches sight of the constable, and it is remarked that the former has 'catched a glent o' t'fugle.'

FUGLE, *v.*[1] Sc. To signal; to give an example of.

s.Sc. Here I fugled the proper motion to Jock, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 90.

FUGLE, *v.*[2] Pem. To square up, to threaten with the fists. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

FUGLE, *v.*[3] w.Yks.[3] Also written **fugel**. [fiu·gl.] To cheat, deceive, trick.

One might fugel another of his property.

FUGLE, *v.*[4] Chs. To whistle.

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Go long wi' ye, thou idle chap, allis fugling and runting. s.Chs.[1] Eyür ey kümz fyóo·glin üp.

FUGLINS, *sb.pl.* s.Chs. The leavings of haycocks. (T.D.)

FUGO, FUHRE, see **Fogo, Fure**, *v.*

FUILTEACHS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also written **fultachs**. A period partly in January and partly in February, according to 'Old Style' reckoning, now wholly in February.

Sc. 'The fultachs that year were fine, so we had a cold, wet harvest.' Fine fultachs meant bad summer; stormy fultachs denoted a good summer (G.W.). Per. It is commonly said that they wish the fuilteachs to come in with an adder's head and go out with a peacock's tail (Jam.).

[Gael. *faoilteach*, the last fortnight of winter, and first fortnight of spring, proverbial for variableness (M. & D.); cp. Ir. *faoilleach*, holidays, half of January and February, bad weather (O'Reilly); see Macbain (s.v.).

FUKE, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Chs. Shr. A lock of hair; *gen.* in *pl.* the hair, locks of hair. See **Fluke**, *sb.*[5]

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Chs. (K.); Ray (1691); Chs.[123] Shr.[1] I wish yo'd'n put that fuke u' yar out o' yore eyes; Shr.[2] A lock of hair that hangs down between the ears of a horse.

[Fukes, *capilli*, Coles (1679); Fuike (v.r. Fuyke), *lanugo*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

FUL(-, FULCH, FULE, see **Foul, Fulk, Fowl.**

FULFER, FULFIT, see **Fieldfare.**

FULFIL, *v.* Sc. Der. To fill to the full, fill up; to satisfy.

Sc. Fu'filled sal I be when I wauk wi yer ain likeness, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) xvii. 15. Abd. Dinno brake her heart, an' kill 'er—nor yet fulfil 'er ln a' her whims, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 15, ed. 1873. Edb. We're sure we do our day fulfill, And meikle mair, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 32, ed. 1801. Der. We ordered flour at the miller's. . . I doubt it'll tak' a score to fulfil un all, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xx.

FULIMART, see **Foumart.**

FULK, *v.* and *sb.* Nhp. Cth. Glo. Som. Dev. Also written **fulck** Glo. Dev.; and in forms **fulch** w.Cy. Glo. Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **fulsh** Dev.[1] nw.Dev.; **vulch** w.Cy. Glo. w.Som.[1] Dev. nw.Dev.[1]; **vulck** Glo. Dev. [fulk, fɛlk, w.Cy. vɛltʃ, Dev. also fɛlʃ.] **1.** *v.* To push, nudge, shove; esp. at games of marbles, to jerk the hand and arm unlawfully, instead of shooting from the thumb-joint with the hand perfectly steady; to push the hand slily forward to be nearer the mark. Cf. **fullock**, *v.*

Nhp.[1], Cth. (W.W.S.) Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 165. w.Som.[1] Something less than an actual blow is implied. 'Keep quiet there.' 'Well, what did 'er vulch I vor then?' Dev. To gore as a bull (Hall.); Dev.[1] Zee how he will fulsh and thump en, 15. n.Dev. They've been gude children . . . Not fulshin' wan anither, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 128; Chell vulch tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 67. nw.Dev.[1]

2. *sb.* A blow with the fist.

w.Cy. Grose (1790). Glo., Dev. To give one a vulch, to push one under the ribbs, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 165. n.Dev. And vorewey a geed ma a vulch in tha leer, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 354. nw.Dev. (R.P.C.), nw.Dev.[1]

FULL, *sb.*[1] Ken. [ful.] A sea-wall.

The sea-wall formed naturally of shingle on the edge of Romney Marsh (H.M.).

FULL, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **foo** Sc. Ant. Cum.[1]; **fou** Sc. Bnff.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. Chs.[3]; **foul** Sc. (Jam.); **fow** Sc. Chs.[123]; **fu'** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Lan.; **vull** w.Cy. [ful, Sc. and n.Cy. fū.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Full-do** or **-due**, a long stay; a final acquittance, for good and all; (2) **-flopper**, or **-flapper**, a young bird sufficiently fledged to leave the nest; (3) **—flow**, in phr. *to be in full flow*, of a cow: to give the fullest quantity of milk; (4) **-flower**, see **-flopper**; (5) **—froth**, in phr. *to be in full froth*, see **—flow**; (6) **-mouthed** or **-moot**, (*a*) having all the teeth in a sound state; (*b*) speaking in a peculiar manner; (7) **-mouth ewe**, a four-year-old ewe; (8) **-neck**, goitre; (9) **-pitch**, in ploughing: the full depth of the soil; (10) **—profit**, in phr. *to be in full profit*, see **—flow**: (11) **-snipe**, the common snipe, *Gallinago coelestis*; (12) **-stated**, of a leasehold estate: having three lives subsisting on it; that is, when it is held for a term, which will not determine till the death of the survivor of three persons still living; (13) **-timer**, a boy or girl who works all day at a factory.

(1) e.An.[1] I shall soon have done with Mr. A., or I shall go away from B., for a full due. Nrf. I am come for a full-do (W.W.S.). (2) e.An.[1] Nrf. I have put 'em up in July: full-flappers [of owls], Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 171; They are pretty well full-floppers by this time (W.R.E.). (3) e.Suf. (F.H.) (4) e.Suf. Com. corruption of 'full-flier' (F.H.). (5) Suf. A cow is said to be in full froth when she gives the greatest quantity of milk (Hall.). (6, *a*) Bnff.[1] Fou-moot. Wil. (G.E.D.) (*b*) n.Yks. He speeaks full-mouthed (I.W.). (7) Dor. Sheep only scale two teeth each year for four years (C.V.G.). (8) Der. (T.H.) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (9) Nrf. Grose (1790). e.Nrf. Taking it up a full-pitch, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (10) e.Suf. My cow is now in full profit (F.H.). (11) Wil. The provincial names of these three species accurately describe their relative size; the Jack or Half Snipe weighing about 2 ozs., the Common, Whole, or Full Snipe 4 ozs., and the Great or Double Snipe 8 ozs., Smith *Birds* (1887) 431. (12) Ess. *Gl.* (1851). w.Som.[1] Vëol'-stae·utud. Dev.[1] n.Dev. Ya know es kep Challacomb-Moor in hond; tes vull-stated, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 405; Grose (1790). nw.Dev.[1] (13) w.Yks. (F.J.N.)

2. Phr. (1) *full of cold*, having a great deal of cold; (2) *— of emptiness*, quite empty; (3) *— of unbelief*, of a cow: unwilling to stay in her pasture; (4) *— wi' t'short'st*, a little too short; (5) *to fill full*, (6) *to fill full of work*, to keep busy, give plenty of work to do.

(1) sw.Lin.[1] The childer are all full of cold. (2) w.Yks.[1] (3) Chs.[1] (4) w.Yks.[1] (5) sw.Lin.[1] I've been out two nights, and that fills me full to-day. (6) Having the childer fills me full of work, *ib.*

3. Well-fed, having eaten or drunk sufficiently; sated, filled to repletion. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Are ye fou or fasting? Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlvi; He's unco fou in his ain house that canna pike a bane in his neighbour's, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737) 33 (Jam.). Fif. Of a' sorrows, it's confest, A sorrow that is fu' 's aye best, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 100. Dmf. Bonny wee bairns, a' weel happ'd and fu', Shennan *Tales* (1831) 155. Ant. A'm foo, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

4. Phr. (1) *full as a tick*, having eaten one's fill; (2) *— of itself*, of a horse: over-fed, frisky; (3) *— or fasting*, under any circumstances.

(1) w.Som.[1] Said of any animal, whether man or beast. nw.Dev.[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 210.] (2) Lei.[1] A frisky horse, over-fed and under-worked, is said to be 'full of itself.' War.[3] (3) Sc. You are never pleased, fow or fasting, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 376. n.Yks.[2] Content nowthir wi' full nor fasting. w.Yks. Neither full nor fasting, *Shevvild Chap's Ann.* (1852) 3.

5. Drunk, intoxicated.

Sc. 'A fow heart is ay kind.' Spoken when one in his cups shews impertinent fondness, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 44. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Last nicht they were sae fou, That the whole o' them are sleepin', HAY *Lintie* (1851) 31. **Elg.** The cup that cheers, but maksna fou, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 81. **Abd.** Ye dinna mean to say 't Dawvid was actually fou? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Kcd.** They an' Davit teem't the stoup Till a' the three were fou, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 19. **Fif.** For Rob's fou ilka Sabbath now, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxv. **Per.** What needed thou, To swear and curse thou was not fow? SMITH *Poems* (1714–45, ed. 1853. **w.Sc.** On the express understanding I was never to get fou on the same night with your honour, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 109. **Fif.** Dear keep's; ye're surely daft or fou, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 36. **Slg.** That nicht the laird cam' owre gey fu', TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 178. **Rnf.** The slut is lying fou in bed, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 154. **Ayr.** While we sit bousing at the nappy, An' getting fou and unco happy, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 5. **Lnk.** The hale lot in a body, Had got themsel's mirac'lous fu', THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 175. **Lth.** Hamewards ye are staggering Right fou, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 20. **Edb.** They all got as fou as the Baltic, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Bwk.** Till we've drunk a hogshead out, When we'll be fou nae doubt, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 14. **Peb.** Twice in a year they're maybe fou, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 95. **Slk.** If you speak that way noo that you're sober—what a fury when you get fou! CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 66. **Dmf.** I saw some men war gayly fu', SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 33. **Ant.** He's foo, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** And when fou wi' cronies dear, Ye'd sally out ti Filly Fair, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 13; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Ye are baith . . . fou, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 116; Sometimes they Wad sup away Till they war gaily fu', RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 82, ed. 1876; **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fouish**, *adj.* slightly drunk; (2) **Fouscanhaud**, *sb.* a term applied to the Celtic keepers of low tippling-houses; lit. 'full as can hold,' dead drunk.

(1) **Edb.** Having got fouish and fri-ky, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. (2) **w.Per.** FORD *Harp* (1893) 153.

6. Phr. (1) *as) full as a piper*, drunk; (2) *full drunk*, (3) *full ti bung*, very drunk, completely intoxicated; (4) *greetin' fou*, maudlin, so drunk as to be ready to cry; (5) *piper pitch full*, see *full ti bung*; (6) *roarin' full*, roaring drunk; (7) *tumblin' full*, reeling drunk.

(1) **Frf.** Ben he brought ilk friend and neeper, And filled them fou as ony piper, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 130. **Ayr.** They thought it no disgrace to fill themselves as fou as pipers, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxix. (2) **Chs.**[123] (3) **e.Yks.**[1] (4) **Ayr.** Peter Yirrit, the elder, was greetin' fou, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 31. (5) **Lnk.** Drink aff your good glasses—ay—ane, twa, nor three, But oich! take care, no [to] be piper pitch fou, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 123, ed. 1897. (6) **Frf.** Hame the husband comes just roarin' fu', MORISON *Poems* (1790) 151. **Lnk.** I'd gang hame roarin' fu', MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 47. (7) **Abd.** [He] ance or twice was tum'lin' fou', STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 163.

7. Rich, well-to-do, in good circumstances; bountiful, generous.

Dmf. My Ladie comes, my Ladie gaes Wi' a fou and kindly han', CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 13. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.*

Hence (1) **Fowie**, *adj.* possessing a comfortable independence, *gen.* used disrespectfully: (2) **Full-farmer**, *sb.* a large, well-to-do farmer; (3) **-handed**, *adj.* in good circumstances; losing nothing in a bargain; (4) *to break with the full hand*, *phr.* to become bankrupt fraudulently; see **Break**, *v.*; (5) **-house**, *sb.* open house, a well-supplied, hospitable house.

(1) **Rxb.** He's a fowie body [an old hunks] (JAM.). (2) **N.I.**[1] (3) **Cai.**[1], **Buff.**[1] **Ayr.** But aye fu'-han't is fechtin best, BURNS *Cy. Lassie*, st. 4; They had a privilege to see that they were full-handed for what benefit they might do the public, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxvii. (4) **Elg.** Gin ye ever brak, Sam, come doon like a true man, Dee as your faither did—brak wi' the fou han', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 109. (5) **Sc.** A kind people and generally keep what is understood by a fu' house, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 202.

8. Puffed up, conceited.

Ayr. When . . . my grandfaither . . . became the laird thereof, Peter was awfu' full, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 10.

9. Of a fish: charged with roe.

Nrf. Assuring you they have never found 'full' white bream, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 364.

10. *adv.* Very, much; quite, fully, entirely; too; esp. in *comb.* **Full better**, **Full soon**, **Full sore**, &c.

Sc. I ken that fu' weel, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xx. **Ayr.** Fu' stately strade he on the plain! BURNS *My Harry*, st. 1. **Edb.** Matters were settled full tosh between us, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Nhb.** We are fidgin a' fu' fain, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 59; **Nhb.**[1] Full-soon, full-late, full-early, &c. 'Aa think thor tormits full-better nor last 'eer.' **Wm.** It's full far ta walk. Ther's full mickle fer yah rake (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] Full sair. Full soon; **n.Yks.**[2] They are ripe this year full soon. They fret for him full sair. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah like that, but ah like this full better, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 3, 1893); Full oft, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**[1] Full soon. Full sorry. **Lan.** But Tim kent what was what fu brawly, WAUGH *Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) vii; **Lan.**[1] Full-mickle. **ne.Lan.**[1] Full ripe, of corn, apples, &c. **nw.Der.**[1] Full-better. Full-little. **Not.** It was full bedtime, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 193. **s.Not.** It's full soon to set taters. The cooät's full long for me (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] It's full soon yet. It's full early for barley. **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] This will do full as well; **Shr.**[2] This'ns full as good as his'ns. Full as nigh. **ne.Glo.** Thee be a-gooin' to meet Clem Perks. Thee an' um be getting full nunity, it seems to I, *Household Wds.* (1885) 142 **Dor.**[1] Wi beäns an' tiaties vull a zack, 161. **Som.** He bid there full a hour, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 114. **Dev.** I be vull determined to know the rights o' it, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 19.

11. Used as intensive in phr. *full bang*, — *bat*, &c., with the utmost violence, impetuosity, or speed; suddenly; see below.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** This untimely remark . . . Will set maister and sarvant full drive by the lugs, *Advice to the Advised* (1803) 7; **Nhb.**[1] Full-bend. He wis gannin full pelt. **Cum.** Then way full drive to Mammy scowr't, RELPH *Poems* (1747) 60; *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** He efter t'hoonds full split. Off he went full cock (B.K.). **n.Yks.** He went full dhahv at it. He threw it full bang at t'wall. He strake full slap at me (I.W.). **e.Yks.** Ah fell full smack o' mi feeace, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 62; **e.Yks.**[1] He started off full-pelt. Full-slap, full-sthritch. **w.Yks.** Ah fell we'y me'y noddle full swat, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 34; **w.Yks.**[1] Full butt. Full pash; **w.Yks.**[4] He ran full drive at it. **Lan.** Full ding he ran, MORRIS *Lebby Beck Dobby* (1867) 7; Reight merrily we drove, full bat, AXON *Flk-Sngs.* (1870) 36. **n.Lan.**[1] Full-but. **ne.Lan.**[1] Full bang, full butt, full split. **e.Lan.**[1] Full pelt. **I.Ma.** The organ and the singin' was goin' at it full belt, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 30. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] He ran agen him full bat. **nw.Der.**[1] Full drive. **Not.** He ran full-but at him (W.H.S.). **s.Not.** When he begins a thing he does it full rattle (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] The horse ran away and came full-drive down the New Road. **n.Lin.**[1] Full-bang, full-smack, full-split. **Lei.**[1] Full-bunt, full-drive. **Nbp.**[2] He war gwain along at full-skit. To drop full-swop. **War.**[3] **Glo.** I met him coming full pelt (A.B.). **Bdf.** Fullborlsh, fullsmack, fullwop. The little meaning these words possess seems to refer to the suddenness of a fall, &c., BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 133. **Suf.**[1] A clapp't spars to 'a's hoss and awah 'a went full ding (s.v. Ding). **Ken.** To meet one full butt [to meet face to face]. Full-pitt (G.B.). **Sus.** Full-but, HOLLOWAY. **I.W.**[1] Vull-spout. **Dor.** The second time I met en was full-buff in town street, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) pt. II. ii. **Som.** John had run home full-pelt across the fields, RAYMOND *Love and Quit Life* (1894) 39. **w.Som.**[1] The horse urned right away full-butt, so hard's he could lay his heels to ground. I meet'n comin along towards me full-butt, same's off was gwain t'at me down. A full-butt blow. **Dev.**[1] I mit her full butt wan day, wi' a greep o' white lilies, 52; **Dev.**[3] Vull-drive. **Cor.**[1] I met him full butt; **Cor.**[2] Full-drive. [**Amer.** Full split, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 236.]

12. *Comb.* (1) **Full-begotten**, lawfully begotten; (2) **-fligg'd**, fully-fledged; (3) **-grow**, adult, full-grown.

(1) **Kcb.** Your Father counteth you not a bastard—full-begotten bairns are nurtured, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 70. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 98. (3) **w.Som.**[1] Vëol-groa'. **Dev.** Well, thick's vull grow, once, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 96.

13. *Comb.* with *adv.*: (1) **Full out**, (2) — **up**, quite, altogether.

(1) **Wm.** Thoo's gone full-oot farder wi' that wo' ner ah like (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Why mud not I succeed as weel And get a man full out genteel As aud John Darby's daughter Nelly? BROWNE *Poems* (c. 1798) 152, ed. 1800. **ne.Lan.**[1] Full-out as mich [to the full as much]. (2) **n Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] The idiom is always to place this adverb at the end of the clause, and not immediately before the word qualified. I count there's a hundred stitch an acre, one way tother, vull-up [quite a hundred per acre on the average]. Dhur wuz thuur'tee oa'm, aay bee saa f, vëol-aup' [There were thirty of them, I am sure, quite].

14. *sb.* Fill, sufficiency; a tipple, drink.

Ayr. I aince was as throuther, an' fond o' a fou as the best o' the tipplers, Laing *Poems* (1894) 18. Shr.[1] *Gen.* applied to drink. 'E's 'ad 'is full.

15. Contents, fillings.

Sc. (A.W.) Abd. The fu' o' a sneeshin pen, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. Wgt. The foo i' jug an' far mair for a ha'penny, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 94.

16. Phr. (1) *the full of a door*, burly, stout; (2) — *of the tide*, high tide.

(1) w.Ir. The full of a door he is, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 415; She was the full of a door, *ib.* 541. (2) n.Yks. Gan at full o' t'tide, at neeght, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxvi.

17. A firlot, a bushel of grain.

Sc. I brought half a fou o' good red goud Out o'er the sea with me, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 159. s.Sc. The boll of corn, which . . . is 5 fulls or firlots for oats or barley, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 23 (Jam.). Cld. A fou of potatoes, &c. This is always supposed to be heaped unless the term sleek be used (Jam.). Ayr. For my last fou A heapit stimpart, I'll reserve ane Laid by for you, Burns *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 17. Lnk. Gin ye saw us dichten't through, We'll count mair out o't wi' the fou, Watson *Poems* (1853) 15.

18. A term used in the herring-market: a herring before it spawns.

Sh.I. Shetland large fulls and fulls, 20 to 21 m.; do. mediums and medium fulls, 18 to 20 m., *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898).

19. *v.* To make full, to fill.

Abd. They wud thraten to full a destrick wi' peer fowk, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. Lnk. Ance mair the toddy caup o' wood, Up to the silver rim be fou'd, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1883) 24. Cum. They full't yan t'time 'at he was emptyin' t'tudder, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 79; Cum.[1] Full that cup. Wm. My heead is full'd wi' dew, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 2. e.Yks. Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 10. Cor. My head es fulled, *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 2.

Hence **Fulling**, *ppl. adj.* filling.

Cor.[2] And good fulling trade et was.

20. Of the moon: to become full.

e.Suf. Used by the old (F.H.). Ken. The snow will last till the moon fulls (W.F.S.).

FULL, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Yks. To tread down.

e.Yks. They did not runne over it, and full it soe much, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 78.

[Nowe kyng Pharo fuls thare childir ful faste, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 75. Fr. *fouler*, to tread, trample on (Cotgr.).]

FULL, *v.*[3] m.Yks.[1] [ful.] To run dry, as soft earth when touched after long exposure to the sun.

FULL, FULL-, see **Foul, Fullen, Fool-plough.**

FULLA, *sb.* Suf. Som. Also in form **fuller** w.Som.[1] [fʉ·lə(r.] A fellow.

Suf.[1] She's a twin—I've the fulla tew ar a toom. w.Som.[1] Fuul'ur.

FULLDIN, *sb.* Sh.I. A continuance, a length of time. S. & Ork.[1]

FULLEN, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **full** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum.*

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Country people plant the house-leek, or sen-green, locally termed full or fullen, on the thatched roofs of their cottages, in order to preserve them from thunder and lightning, which, it is said, will never strike this evergreen herb, *Leg. and Superstitions*, 117.

FULLER, *sb.* Yks. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also written **fullar** s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1 2] Hrf.[2] A blacksmith's term: a tool employed to make the groove into which the nails are driven in a horse-shoe; the furrow round the under-surface of a horse-shoe.

s.Yks. (J.W.), s.Wor.[1], Shr.[1] [The fuller leaves two sides of the head of the nail exposed to any hard substance, Lowson *Mod. Farrier* (1844) 121.]

Hence **Fullering**, *sb.* the groove in a horse-shoe in which the nails are inserted.

s.Wor.[1] *Obsol.* Shr.[1 2] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf.[2] [The ground surface of the shoe should be perfectly flat, with a fullering or groove running round the outer edge, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 338.]

FULLER, *v.* Yks. **1.** To goffer linen.

Yks Hlis linen clothes are dry, and even quite lately fullered—ironed you might call it, Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1879) xi. n.Yks., w.Yks. Distinctly more general in w.Yks. (R.B.)

2. To 'gather,' pleat in needlework. Cf. **fully**, *v.*

e.Yks. A wider neck of a dress is sewn to a narrower collar by making an equal allowance all round. This is called fullering it on (R.S.).

FULL-EYED, *adj.* Nrf. In *comb.* **Full-eyed plover**, the grey plover, *Squatarola helvetica.*

From its large eyes, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51.

FULLING, *sb.* se.Wor.[1] The groove in a horse-shoe in which the nails are inserted. See **Fuller**, *sb.*

FULLING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. Lan. Shr. [fu·lin.] **1.** The action of thickening cloth and making it compact and firm in a mill.

w.Yks. Baines *Yks. Past* (1858) 630.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fulling-mill**, (2) **-shop**, the place where cloth is thickened; (3) **-stocks**, a machine for cleaning and thickening cloth.

(1) Shr. The cloth is sent to the fulling-mill to be thickened, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 211. (2) Lan. Fullin shops an' dye-works, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) i. (3) w.Yks. A machine to clean the grease out of wool and also to make the cloth thicker (S.C.H.).

FULLINS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Yks. [fu·linz.] Refuse material, small stones with which the inside of a wall is filled; 'fillings.' Cum. (J.A.), Cum.[1], Yks. (J.W.)

FULLMARE, *sb. Obs.* Wil.[1] A colt.

FULLOCK, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written **fullack** Wm. w.Yks. Lin.[1]; **fullek, fullick** Cum.; **fulluck** Chs. Lin.; and in form **full** w.Yks.[3] [fu·lək.] **1.** *v.* To jerk; esp. at games of marbles, to jerk with the hand unfairly. See **Fulk**, *v.*

Nhb. Aw used te fullock, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 396. Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. (H.W.); Ah fullick wid me finnger asteed o' my thumb (J.D.). Wm. Noo Ah'll net lake if thoo will fullock (B.K.). s.Wm. That isn't fair, thou's fullockin' (J.A.B.). n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] That was well fullock'd. ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 3, 1897); 'Aw wean't laake. Tha fullocks.' To fullock is merely an emphasised knuck, the taw being expelled from between the thumb and the forefinger by the propulsion of the thumb, as in ordinary knucking; but added force is given to the taw by jerking the hand forward in the act of propulsion, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1896); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[3] When a boy wishes another to fire, he says, 'Full thee': or if to fire through the ring, then, 'Full thee through.' Fullock is applied to firing a marble rather slowly; w.Yks.[5], Lan. (C.J.B.), e.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Chs. Don't fulluck (E.F.); Chs.[1] Nye then! no fullocking. s.Chs.[1] Yoa·mŭn aav· dhaat· oa·r ŭgy'en·! ŭn dù)nŭ ful·ŭk dhis tahym [Yo mun have that o'er again! an' dunna fullock this time]. nw.Der.[1] Not. Don't fullock (J.H.B.); Not.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Why, I saw you fullock. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] Shr.[1] 'Oh, that inna far; 'e's fullockin'.' When shooting marbles at 'ring-taw' . . . to fullock is then considered dishonourable, but it is allowed in 'long-taw' when aiming at a single marble; Shr.[2]

2. *Fig.* To cheat, impose upon, over-reach.

w.Yks.[5] Thah's noan bown to fullock it through me [Too wide awake to allow himself to be cheated].

3. To buffet, knock, hit.

Not.[1] Lei.[1] Ah'll fullock ye ovver! War.[2] Fullock 'im i' th' jaw.

Hence **Fullicking**, *sb.* a beating, thrashing.

w.Yks. I gave him such a fullacking as he won't forget of a piece (M.N.).

4. *sb.* A violent jerk; a sudden, heavy fall; a blow; force, impetus; freq. in phr. *with a fullock*, with a rush, violently.

Yks. It com down wi' such a fullock (W.C.S.). n.Yks.[2] 'It came with a great fullock' [of a projected missile]. ne.Yks.[1] It kom wi sikan a fullock. e.Yks. Poor thing was se scared that she ran wiv a fullock, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 40; e.Yks.[1] Oss went at yat [gate] wiv a reglar fullock, an' it brast [burst] rect off crewks. w.Yks. The cork came out o' t'bottle with a fullock (S.P.U.); He'd rayther pay seven bob a year nor get sitch a fullock i' t'belly as their Jack gav him, *Pudsey Olm.* (1889) 26; w.Yks.[2] He fetched him a fullock on his head; w.Yks.[5] Lan. Un sammin th' sash deawn wi' sitch a fullock as to shake aw th' reawm, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 21. s.Chs.[1] Ey kùm daayn ŭpŭ·dh ahys widh ŭ praat·i fŭl·ŭk [Hey come daĭn upo' th' ice with a pratty fullock]. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not. It came with a fullock (J.H.B.); Not.[3] s.Not. 'E runned such a fullock (or 'with such a fullock') again me, 'e ommust knocked me backards (J.P.K.). Lin. He always rides home with a fulluk (E.F.); Lin.[1] n.Lin. It went off with a fullock, Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] Th' big wind blew doon one

o' oor chimla' pots wi' a fine fullock. Th' tonups hesn't started to graw yit, but when thaay do begin, my eye, thaay will go wi' a fullock. sw.Lin.[1] What a fullock that goes! Lei.[1] The water coom out wi' a fullock.

Hence (1) **Fullaken**, *adj.* big, well-grown; (2) **Fullocker**, *sb.* any person or thing which is very large; any violent or sudden action; a blow, buffet.

(1) Lakel.[2] He's a rare gurt fullaken chap. (2) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lin.[1] The painter's lad fell from the stee and fell a fullacker on the moulds. n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. I caäme on one o' the lam'-hogs kest in a grip. It wor sich a fullocker (T.H.R.). War. He cum down a fullocker (J.R.W.); War.[2]

5. In marbles: a jerking forward of the hand, an unfair stroke; *gen.* in *pl.*

Cum. 'Bar fullicks,' which is to prevent reaching beyond a certain mark with the hand in shooting a marble (M.P.). e.Yks. Boys at marbles, to prevent their opponents using undue force, cry out 'Neeah fullocks,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 62. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1]

6. A fuss, hurry.

w.Yks. Ther's nowt done reight when a body's in a fullock, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1868) 43.

7. A mistake. Yks. (E.M.); (J.W.)

FULLOCK, *sb.*[2] Glo.[1] Worthless hay or straw.

FULLY, *v.* and *adj.* Cum. Yks. Also written **fulley** Cum.[1] [fu·li.] 1. *v.* To 'gather' or pleat.

e.Yks. A wider neck of a dress is sewn to a narrower collar by . . . 'fullying it on' (R.S.); e.Yks.[1] Thoo's fullyin that goon body a deeal ower mich.

2. *adj.* Large, ample; also used *advb.*

Cum.[1] 'That's a fulley meädd gown, Tibby.' 'Ey barn, it's t'fashion to leükk broad now, thou.'

FULMAR, *sb.* Sc. A species of petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis.*

Heb. The Fulmar in bigness equals the Malls of the second rate; —it picks food out of the backs of living whales;—it comes in November, the sure messenger of evil tidings, being always accompanied with boisterous W. winds, great snow, rain or hail, Martin *Voy. St. Kilda* (1698) 30 (Jam.). [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 213.]

FULSH, FULSIE, see **Fulk, Fulyie.**

FULSOME, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also Ess. Cor. Also in forms **fousom, fusome** Sc. [fu·l-, fū·səm.] 1. Affording abundant supply, copious.

Sc. And the fu'some hand of plenty will store your domicile, Johnston *Factory Girl's Poems* (1869) 80.

2. Plump, healthy-looking, fresh.

w.Yks. Occas. used in the peculiar sense of being ripe. 'A fulsome wee bairn' (C.C.R.).

3. Of a garment: somewhat too large, ample. n.Sc. (Jam.)

4. Of food: satiating, 'filling,' tending to cloy or surfeit; rich, sweet, luscious.

Edb. Glakit fools, our rife o' cash, Pamper their weyms wi' fousom trash, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 124, ed. 1785. Ess. That lily o' yourn du smell fulsome, that it du. That must make your room smell fulsome mornins, that it must (W.W.S.). Cor.[1]

Hence **Fulsomeness**, *sb.* lusciousness. Cld. (Jam.)

FULTACHS, FULTERSOME, see **Fuilteachs, Fudder-some.**

FULTH, *sb.* Yks. Lei. Nhp. War. [fulþ.] 1. Fill, sufficiency; repletion, satiety. Cf. **fouth.**

n.Yks. Tack thi fulth on't (W.H.); n.Yks.[1] Tak' an' eat yer fulth on't; n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] He's had his fulth on't. e.Yks. If [a lamb] have its fulth of milk, it will forbeare the longer, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 5; We'd plenty ti it [eat] an we all it [ate] tl wer fulth, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 62; e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1]

2. Of flowers, &c.: full growth, perfection. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3]

[1. Fulth of vitaill, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2171.]

FULTHY, *adj.* Abd. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Mean, niggardly. (G.W.)

FULYE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **fulzie.** [fū·lji.] 1. A leaf.

Fif. Sae thick they owr the fulzies stalk, The gard'ner . . . Scarce kens agen his fav'rite stalk, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 113.

2. Leaf-gold. Sc. (Jam.)

[1. Euery faill Ourfret with fulȝeis of figuris full diuers, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 83. Fr. *feuille*, a leaf.]

FULYIE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **foulzie, fuilzie, fulsie, fulzie** Sc. [fū·lji.] 1. *v.* To defeat, get the better of.

Abd. Tam Tull . . . Saw him sae mony fuilzie, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 49.

2. To defile. Cai.[1]

3. *sb.* Filth, the sweepings of the streets; manure, dung; also used *fig.*

Sc. The master's foot is the best foulzie [signifying that care and concern of a man will make his business prosper], Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 309. Cai.[1] Per. Formerly com., now seldom heard. 1763 (copy of a lease): With liberty of carrying of fulzie from the marle bog at Breandam. . . To leave the summer fulzie at their removal on the ground as they received the same at their entry [the withered grass eaten during winter by sheep] (G.W.). e.Fif. Defendit in front by a fortification o' muck an' moated by a jawhole o' fulzie. Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. Lnk. Like flees on stinkin' midden-tap They sook'd the fulzie free o' sap, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 65. Edb. To scrub the streets, and fulsie rakes, For's to walk clean, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 164; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence (1) **Fulzie-can**, *sb.* a pail for holding refuse dung, &c.; (2) **-man**, *sb.* a scavenger.

(1) Slg. Ilk bauld supple carlin her black fulzie-can Had ready to pour on the bluidy young man, Monteath *Dumblane* (1835) 113, ed. 1887. (2) Sik. A ginshower aneuch to sicken a fulzie-man, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1855) I. 197.

[1. Twa thousand sone, was fulȝied vnder feit, Off Sotheroun blud, *Wallace* (1488) viii. 1015. OFr. *fuler* (*fouler*), 'marcher dessus' (La Curne).]

FUM, *sb.*[1] Irel. 1. A wet peat. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). 2. *Comp.* **Fum-turf**, light spongy turf. N.I.[1] s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

FUM, *sb.*[2] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] [fʉm.] A term of abuse: used of a slovenly woman.

Ayr. Ane of them, who was a great muckle haurl of a dirty fum, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 170.

FUM, *v.* Yks. [fum.] With *up*: to deceive, flatter, cajole.

e.Yks.[1] He fummed him up wi tellin him he was a clever chap. He fummed him up wiv idee o' gettin weel paid, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

FUMADE, FUMADOE, see **Fair-maid.**

FUMARD, FUMART, see **Foumart.**

FUMBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nrf. Suf. Also in forms **fumle** n.Lin.[1]; **fummel** Cum.[1]; **funmle** Bnff.[1] [fu·m(b)l, fɐ·m(b)l.] 1. *v.* To poke, disturb; to handle awkwardly; with *out*: to pull out slowly and reluctantly.

Sc. To mak you pay for fumbling our water, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 28, ed. 1868. Bnff.[1] Aifter a lot o' sheffie-shaffies, he fummlt ane oot o's purse an' ga' me. Lan. Thou'rt a good while i' fumblin thy brass out, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 268, ed. 1884; Before Mit Johnson could fumble out payment for the beer, *ib. Cotters*, iv.

Hence (1) **Fumbling**, *ppl. adj.* awkward at work, doing a thing unhandily; weak; (2) **Fummellan-feast**, *sb.*, see below.

(1) Bnff.[1], w.Yks. (J.B.), Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] I'm nobbut fum'lin' noo, I'm gettin' an ohd man you see. (2) Cum.[1] When a married couple are dilatory in producing issue, a few sly neighbours assemble, unbidden, at the house of the barren pair, and invite themselves to make merry, and to wish better success.

2. *Comp.* **Fumble-fisted**, *adj.* clumsy, awkward. Nrf. (P.H.E.) Suf. (Hall.); (F.H.)

3. *sb.* Weak performance of work; an undue silly handling; a searching for something in a dark place; a blundering attempt.

Bnff.[1] He keepit a fummle wee's fingers i' the croon o's hat a' the time. Ayr. (J.M.), Cum.[1]

[1. They be vnto carnall coiture fumbling, slow, and not greatly therto addicted, Newton *Lemnie's Complex* (1576) 81 (N.E.D.).]

FUME, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Shr. Hrf. Wil. [fiʉm.]

1. *sb.* Lead smoke.

Nhb.[1] A sort of bad foul air, or fume, exhaling out of some minerals, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 23.

2. Scent, odour, fragrance.

Edb. Such a dinner and the fume of it went round about their hearts like myrrh and frankincense, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii.

3. *v.* To inflame, become inflamed.

Shr.[1] It was on'y a bit on a briar-scrat, an' it tŏŏk to fume an' swelled all up 'is arm; Shr.[2] My hand fumes very bad. Hrf.[2]

4. To give out fragrance.

n.Wil. Th' smill o' my spikenard do fume out, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 12.

FUMEY, *adj.* Shr.[1] Hasty, passionate.

The maister's as fumey as the mouth o' the oven this mornin'.

FUMISH, *adj.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Angry, fractious. (Hall.)

[Anger hath certaine priviledges, . . . to be fumish and overthwart for small causes, *Rich Cabinet* (1616) (Nares).]

FUMMAZ, *v.* Lan. Chs. Also written **fummas** Chs.[1]; **fummuz** Chs.[3]; and in form **fummash** Lan. To fumble, work clumsily; to dawdle, trifle.

Lan. Roger kept tellin hur as he seed hur fummashin abeawt that hoo'd be too late, Staton *Loomінary* c. 1861) 43 Chs.[1] What art fummasin with at th' lock? Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Ey fum·ŭzd in iz pok·it fŭr ŭ ai·pni.

Hence **Fummazing**, (1) *ppl. adj.* clumsy, awkward; (2) *adv.* clumsily.

(1) s.Chs.[1] Ahy noa·d óo'd mai·k ŭ boj on it, óo went aat· it i sich ŭ fum·ŭzin wee·. (2) Chs.[1]

[For the suff. *-az* see s.Chs.[1] Introd. 8.]

FUMMED, FUMMEL, see **Foumart, Funnel, Whummle.**

FUMMERT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Benumbed, torpid. e.Lth., Slk. (Jam.)

FUMMILS, see **Whummils.**

FUMP, *sb.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. [femp.] 1. A thump, slap.

Dev.[1] Geed en a good fump in the back, 39.

2. The gist, the material circumstances of a business.

w.Cy. Grose (1790). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev.[1] n.Dev. The whole fump of the matter, the whole of the jest, or the whole story with all its circumstances, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 165; He told ma the whole fump o' th' besneze, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 34.

FUMPER, *v.* Se. 1. To sob, whimper; to attempt to speak.

Abd. Ilk now and then She'd start, and fumper, then lie o'er again. Ross *Helenore* (1768) 23, ed. 1812; For she was afttimes starting through her sleep, And fumpering, as gin she made to weep, *ib.* 28.

2. To hint, mention. Cai.[1]

FUMP(S, *sb.* Dev. 1. An ill-tempered, ill-conditioned person.

w.*Times* (May 28, 1886) 2, col. 4; Dev.[3] Her's a rigler ol' fump.

Hence **Fumpish**, *adj.* ill-tempered, ill-conditioned, sulky.

Dev.[3] Her's so fumpish as a duck avore day.

2. Phr. *in the fumps*, out of temper, sullen, sulky. *ib.*

FUN, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Lan. Chs. Som. Amer. [fun, fen.]

1. *sb.* A practical joke, hoax.

Sh.I. I tinks A'll hae a fun wi da men since dey winna come in, *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897).

2. *v.* To cheat, hoax; to 'do.'

Lan. John, you have funn'd me as sure as a gun, Halliwell *Pal. Anthol.* (1850) 160. Chs.[3] w.Som.[1] Lousy rogue! he've a-fun me out o' vower poun zix shillins.

3. To make fun of, make a laughing-stock of.

Chs.[1] Ne'er heed him; he's ony funning you; Chs.[3]

4. To joke, jest, indulge in fun.

Sh.I. Efter he wis sitten an' fun'd a while, dan he says, 'Lasses, wir ony o' you at da kirk?' *Sh. News* (Jan. 28, 1899). Abd. I wud 'a fun't wi' 'im a bit, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii. Lan. Un Betty un Flyin Tayleur wur funnin thir ardest, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 21. Som. We was funnen' with the Frinchy stranger, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 80. [Amer. I'm only funning, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 19, 78, 216.]

[2. I funn'd him, I was too hard for him, I outwitted or rook'd him, B. E. *New Dict. of the Canting Crew* (1690) (Farmer).]

FUN, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Also in form fon. [fūn.] Fire. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *funi*, a flame; cp. Goth. *fōn* (gen. *funins*), fire.]

FUN, *sb.*[3] Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] [fen.] A small kind of rush.

w.Cor. Bottrell. *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

FUNABEIS, *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. However.

Abd. Funabeis, [however, ed. 1812] on she gaes, as she was bown, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 59 (Jam.).

FUNCH, *v.* Hmp. I.W. Dor. [fenʃ.] To push or thrust; to strike with the fist.

Hmp.[1] He funched me, an' I funched un agin. I.W.[1] What do'st funch me vor? I.W.[2] Don't keep a funchen me zo. Dor. 'What d'ye funch I for? Peter, sir, a-funchin'!' *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 521.

FUNDAMENT, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Foundation.

Abd. Registers (Jam.). Ayr. I wonder ye didna think of bigging another kirk from the fundament, Galt *Provost* (1822) xvii.

[Lo! this man began to edefye, but, for his foundement is bad, to the ende may he it not bringe, *Test. Love* (1387) ed. Skeat, 24.]

FUNDAMENTAL, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in form **foundemental.** 1. *sb.* The part of the breeches on which one sits.

Keb. The fundamental o' his breeks Need to be mended nichtly, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 141.

2. *pl.* Fundamental doctrines.

Sc. Dr. Norman Macleod was desired by an auld wife to 'gang owre the fundamentals,' Dickson *Auld Min.* (1892) 130. Ayr. The male heads of families are supposed from their responsible positions to have a good grip of the fundamentals, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 142.

3. *adj.* Adhering to the 'fundamentals' in religion, orthodox.

Slk. Gie me a wee time, an' I turn quite foundemental then, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866.

FUNDANCE, *sb.* Oxf.[1] A find, discovery.

Dhis yuur gyaa·rd un sail wuz u fun·duns, uuy pikt n uup oa·vuuruuy·t Kuom [Combe] bruk.

FUNDAWDLE, *v.* Lei. (C.E.) To caress. Hence **Fundawdlings**, *sb. pl.* endearments, caresses, attentions.

FUNDER, FUNDLESS, see **Founder**, *v.*[1], **Findless.**

FUNERAL, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wor. Amer. [fiu·n(ə)rl.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Funeral biscuits**, sponge finger-biscuits; (2) — **brief**, a club formed to meet the expense of a funeral; (3) — **cakes**, see — **biscuits**; (4) — **cups**, drinking-vessels used at funerals; (5) — **house**, a house where a corpse lies and whence a funeral will take place; (6) — **land**, a road used for taking a corpse to the churchyard; (7) — **taking**, a funeral.

(1) w.Yks. No funeral is considered proper without the regulation funeral biscuits (H.L.). (2) Yks. Wickinson *Mutual Thrift*, 75. (3) Chs.[1] Formerly, I believe, they were intended to represent a coffin. They are presented with a funeral card to each person who has attended a funeral, when he leaves the house. They are folded up in white paper, and sealed up with black wax. The custom is fast becoming *obs.* The undertakers generally provided them. s.Chs.[1] Fyóo·nŭrŭl ky'ai·ks *or* ky'ee·ks. (4) Chs.[1] I have never met with these. The following account was sent to me by a Macclesfield correspondent: 'I one day found some tall upright cups something like coffee cups, only larger. The old man who owned them [said], "They are funeral cups; they never usen 'em nye, bu' when I were a bye, they uset for drink warm beer ait on em at a berryin, and smoke long pipes; bu' things alter so".' (5) Wm. On arriving at the funeral house, a large table was set out, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 325. (6) s.Wor. I fund it baad travellin' as I come, I shall be to goo baack by the funeral-land as a calls 'im (H.K.). (7) w.Yks. (J.T.)

2. A funeral sermon.

Lan. While he was yet alive had ordered 'em to get me to preach a funeral for him at Newton, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 87. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 331.]

FUNG, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. [fʌŋ.] 1. *v.* To strike, beat, kick; to pitch, throw with violence.

Bnff.[1] Abd. They begood fungin' an' throwin' aul' sheen, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. Lnk. When the frosty winds blaw keen, Shinties to fung the fleeting bool, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 36.

Hence **Fungin**, *ppl. adj.* thrusting, kicking. Sc. (Jam.)

2. To anger, annoy, offend.

Bnff.[1] Ye widna haud yir ill-tung, an' y've fungt 'im.

3. To do anything briskly, *gen.* with the idea of violence and bad humour; to work or walk hurriedly; also with *at*, *away*.

Bnff.[1] Lnk. The tailors, too, maun fung awa' Or else they'll har'ly mak it, Watson *Poems* (1853) 40.

4. To emit a sharp, whizzing sound.

Per. Thick past my lugs the rackets fung'd, Hard stanes, auld turf, Spence *Poems* (1898) 158. Rnf. (Jam.)

5. With *aboot, at*: to become angry, lose one's temper.
Bnff.[1] The bit bodick fungt at it.

6. *sb.* A blow, thrust; a kick.
Sc. (Jam.) Abd. [He] Gae Wally sic an awfu' fung That maistly dang him dead, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 136. w.Sc., Cld. (Jam.) Rnf. His lang lay, wi fearfu' fungs, Shook a' the roofing tim'er, A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 200 (Jam.); Tho' ye'd threaten him wi' a fung, He'd lauch, an' shoot ye out his tongue, Young *Pictures* (1865) 136. Ayr. He taks him a fung i' the ribs and a stot on the nose, Service *Notandums* (1890) 73.

7. A fit of ill-temper; dudgeon, pet, esp. in phr. *to take the fung*.
Bnff.[1] He's in an unco fung aboot that it ye said till 'im. He took the fung fin that wiz spoken o', an' weers waas as faist's he wiz aible.

Hence **Fungie**, *adj.* apt to take offence. *ib.*

8. *adv.* Violently, with a sudden whizzing sound.
Bnff.[1] The cork geed fung oot o' the bottle to the reef o' the hoose. She ran fung oot at the door.

FUNGERLAGH, *sb.* Wxf.[1] An old cow.

FUNGIE, see **Funkie**.

FUNGLAY, *adj.* Sh.I. Large, great. S. & Ork.[1]

FUNGLIE-FOO, *adj.* Sh.I. Also written **funglie-fu**. Obliging, generous. S. & Ork.[1]

FUNGUS-COAL, *sb.* Shr.[1] The name of a coal-seam.
The coal which bears this name is chiefly confined to the north of the field, and is good for nearly every purpose.

FUNK, *sb.*[1] e.An. Hmp. Also in form **vaunk** Hmp.

1. A spark.
s.Hmp. There ain't scarce a vaunk o' fire left, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x.

2. Touchwood; also in *comp.* **Funk-wood**. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

[1. Funke or lytylle fyyr. *igniculus*, *Prompt.* Cp. G. *funke*, a spark; cp. MHG. *vanke* (Lexer). 2. Funk, a fungy excrescence of some trees dressed to strike fire on, Bailey (1721). Cp. OHG. *funcho*, 'fomes' (Graff, III. 527).]

FUNK, *v.*[1], *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. ? Oxf. [fuŋk, fɐŋk.] 1. *v.* Of a horse: to shy, kick up the heels; with *off*: to throw the rider; also used *fig.* Cf. **fung**, 1.
Sc. The horse funkit him aff into the dub, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1821) 393 (Jam.). Bnff.[1] He funkit at that, finiver he hard o't. Ayr. The white an' the blue They funkit an' flew, But Paterson's mare she came foremost, *Ballads* (1847) II. 120. Lth. The bull rins wild amang the nowte, An' funkin' daft wi' merry rowt Looks wistfu' at the byre, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 17. Edb. The taylor had an awkward beast, It funket first an' syne did reest, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 163. Haco's rearin, and Harold's funkin—sic deevils! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 177. Nhb.[1]

Hence **Funker**, *sb.* an animal given to kicking, a kicker.
Rxb. Dinna buy that beast, she's a funker (Jam.).

2. With *up*: to raise, lift up smartly.
Lth. The rabbits even . . . funk up their white fuddies quicker, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 149.

3. A joking expression for 'to die.' Bnff.[1]

4. *sb.* A kick; a smart blow.
Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. Striking the sleeping cat fair on the face with a funk, at which it leaped right up, with its skull broken, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 257. Lth. Wi' volte, an' caper, an' funk, They danced, they snappit, an' heuched awa, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 147. Slk. Gin you hae cramp, streek out your richt hind leg, like a horse giein a funk, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 5.

5. A rage, passion; opposition; in *pl.* humours, pets.
Abd. He is amused to see the funks an' feuds o' party men, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 109. Rnf. Ane got up wi' sic a funk, That B . . . ster blam'd wi' getting drunk, Fraser *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 173. Lnk. He'll mak nae funk to see me drunk, Penman *Echoes* (1878) 93. Lth. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] The gaffer's in a fine funk.

Hence **Funky**, *adj.* irritable, easily offended.
e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

6. *adj.* Cross, ill-tempered. Oxf. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

FUNK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. e.An. Dev. [fuŋk, fɐŋk.] 1. *v.* To faint, become afraid.
Lnk. You're funkit (Jam.). Slk. They funkit and they ran, joe, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 373.

2. To shirk, give up a job or engagement, fail; to fight shy of; sometimes with *at*.
Sc. (A.W.) s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). n.Yks. (I.W.) w.Yks. Aw'm feared yo might think aw wor funkin', Hartley *Budget* (1867) 10; w.Yks.[5] Lan. He funked at it when it wur abeawt awve don. 'I thowt Tum Brown wur goin to do that job.' 'So he wur, bur he funk'd at it an I have to do it mysel' (S.W.). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

3. To become bankrupt.
Lan. Aw knew he'd funk (S.W.).

4. To cheat in marbles, to play without keeping the hand on the ground. Cf. **fulk**, 1.
Sc. Nane o' yer funkin, but knuckle deid down (G.W.). e.An.[1], Dev.[3]

5. *sb.* A dilemma, difficulty.
s.Dur. 'She's in a bonnie funk,' or 'She's in a terrible funk' (J.E.D.). Nrf. (W.W.S.)

FUNK, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] n.Cy. Nhb. e.An. [fuŋk, fɐŋk.]
1. *v.* To cause an offensive smell, esp. in phr. *funking the cobbler*, see below.
N.Cy.[1] 'Funking the cobbler,' filling an old person's room with fumes of brimstone and assafœtida. Nhb.[1] Done by blowing pungent smoke through a keyhole—that is, 'Funkin the Cobbler.' [Grose *Cl. Dict.* (1823).]

Hence **Funker**, *sb.* a hollow cabbage-stalk or a horn filled with lighted tow out of which volumes of smoke are blown. Nhb.[1]

2. To scatter, blow soot, &c., about.
Nrf. I'm blowed if he hain't funked the sut all over the place, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 87. e.Suf. Don't funk the soot all over the shop (F.H.).

3. Of soot, &c.: to blow about become scattered; also with *up*; *fig.* with *about*: to bustle about, fidget.
e.An.[1] The soot funked up in my face. e.Suf. He funked about for an hour, but did not do any real work (F.H.).

4. *sb.* Dust; *fig.* a 'row,' 'shine,' in phr. *to kick up a funk*.
e.Suf. He kicked up a dreadful funk (F.H.).

FUNKAS, *sb.* Yks. Also written **funkus** n.Yks. [fu·ŋkəs.] A donkey. n.Yks. (R.H.H.), e.Yks.[1]

FUNKIE, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **fungie**. One who is afraid to fight.
Rxb. He got the fugie blow and became a funkie.

FUNKIN, *sb.* *Obs.* Pem. An unkind person, a seamp.
s.Pem. Yeä be a down-right funkin, yeä be, an no sáyin' less about it (W.M.M.).

FUNKY, *adj.* Nrf. Of crops, &c.: beaten down by rain.
Bor, that wor a bad piece; there was a lot of funky places and all, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 133.

FUNNEL, *sb.* Lin. Lei. War. Also in form **fummel** Lei.[1] War.; **fummle** Lei.[1] [fu·nl, fu·ml.] 1. A mule, the produce of a stallion and a she-ass.
Lin. A mare mule produced by an ass covered by a horse (Hall.). Lei.[1] A hybrid between the horse and the ass, the word 'mule' being reserved for the offspring of the ass and the mare. [The Little Mule, or Hinny, . . . the produce of a stallion and a she-ass. . . In some counties it is called a Fummel, Booth *Analyt. Dict.* (1835) 323.]

2. A mule, the produce of an ass and a mare. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], War. (J.R.W.)

FUNNIE, *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. Also written **funie** Sc.; and in forms **foondh-** e.Yks.[1]; **foundy** Sc. (Jam.) To become stiff with cold, be benumbed. Cf. **founder**, *v.*[1] 3.
Sc. An eating horse never funnied, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 52.

Hence **Funnied**, **Funnit**, or **Foondhad**, *ppl. adj.* stiff with cold, benumbed.
Sc. A cat is said to be a funnit creature, perhaps because fond of lying near the fire (Jam.); Foundy'd with cold, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (*ib.*). Bch. The limmer was sae dozen'd an' funied wi' cauld, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 14. Edb. We . . . face the cauldest wins that blaw; Syne fundit, whan our yokin's dune, T' a ha'f theekit Spence sit down, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 58. e.Yks.[1] Let's cum ti feyr; Ah's ommost foondhad.

FUNNY, *adj.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. [fu·ni, fɐ·ni.] 1. Strange, curious, unusual; eccentric; not necessarily with the sense of amusing; also used *advb.*
Cai.[1], n.Cy. (J.W.), e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] If a man met his death in any extraordinary manner, we should say, 'What a funny thing.' Stf.[1] s.Not. 'He's such a funny man,' or 'He talks so funny' (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] Ther' ewsed to be such a funny noise heärd theäre, foäks was scar'd to live e' th' hoose. To keäp fun'rals waaitin' time

efter time is a straange funny waay for a parson to go on. War.[2]; War.[3] He has got very funny ways; War.[4] Home be so funny without feyther. Ken. That's a funny thing, too (D.W.L.).

2. 'Fishy,' underhand. Lan. (F.R.C.), Suf. (C.G.B.)

3. Shy, disagreeable, capricious, ill-tempered.

n.Cy. (J.W.) Chs.[1] Oo's getten a funny temper. s.Not. She's so funny with me; sometimes she speaks and sometimes she doesn't (J.P.K.). War.[2][3] Shr.[1] 'Er's a nice sort of girld enough but 'er's got a funny temper. Ken. He looked rather funny when he heard that (D.W.L.).

4. Ill, unwell.

Ken. She was looking very funny (D.W.L.). [The prosecutor, after drinking from the glass, . . felt 'funny,' *The People* (June 30, 1889) 10, col. 2.]

5. Well-pleasing; regular.

Cor. It looks funny, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436; Cor.[1]

6. Tipsy. Shr.[2] 7. Merry, producing fun.

Ayr. My funny toil is now a' tint, Burns *Poet's Welcome*, st. 4; Wi' mornings blythe and e'enings funny, *ib. To Terraughty*, st. 4.

FUNNY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Not. Cmb. 1. An outrigger boat with canvas covering for one person only.

Cmb. In common use (W.W.S.); 'We allus gives 'em a little gamber, Sir,' said a Cambridge boat-builder to me in 1844, when I complained that a 'funny' he was making was not on a straight keel, F. J. Furnivall, see footnote to *Booke of Precedence* (ed. 1869) 43; I was in a 'funny,' as the small boats at Cambridge are called, Atkinson in *Zoologist* (1843) I. 293.

2. A game of marbles; see below.

Sc. In my time the game of 'funny' was played in the same way as that of 'earnest,' except that in the former marbles lost during the game were restored at the close. 'We were playing funny.' The boys each placed a marble on a line and from a 'stance,' about six feet from the line, aimed at the marbles; if hit, it had to be given back when funny was the game (G.W.). Lth. 'The bools' was entirely a boys' game, from the Ring, Winnie, or Funny, . . . to 'Stappie,' 'the Shore,' and other varieties, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33.

3. A trial ball at cricket, a ball bowled for 'fun,' for the practice of the batsman.

n.Cy. (J.W.) s.Not. 'No, I'm not out; it was a funny,' or 'it was funny' (J.P.K.).

FUNSAR, *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An unshapely bundle of clothes.

FUNSCHOCH, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) Also in form **funsehiek**. [Not known to our correspondents.] Energy and activity in operation; a sudden grasp.

FUNSELESS, *adj.* Cai.[1] Without strength or sap, dried, withered. Cf. **foisonless**, s. v. **Foison**, 3.

FUON(D, see **Find**.

FUP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. 1. *sb.* A whip.

Bch. The servant lad That ca's the beast wi' fup or gad, May come to me, Forbes *Shop Bill* (1785) 12. Abd. Ta'en a fup to them wud 'a sair't them richt, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii.

2. A cut from a whip, a blow; a whipping.

Bch. (Jam.) Abd. Maggie's floor dree'd mony a fup Frae their hard soles, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 214.

3. Phr. *in a fup*, in a moment. Cai.[1] 4. *v.* To whip.

Abd. An Aberdonian may come on the scene and ask, 'Fa' fuppit the loonie?' Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 11; He fuppit the fowk up to the Kirk, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii.

[A pron. of *whip*.]

FUPPERTIEGEIG, *sb.* Bnff. (Jam.) A base trick.

FUR, *sb.* Not. Lin. Nrf. Also written **fir** Not.[2] sw.Lin.[1]; **furr** Nrf. [fə(r).] 1. The common gorse or furze, *Ulex europaeus*. n.Lin. (B. & H.) See **Furzen**.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fur-bill**, a bill-hook used for trimming hedges; (2) **-busk**, a gorse-bush; (3) **-chuck**, the whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*; (4) **-stack**, a stack of gorse. See **Furze**.

(1) Not. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Not.[2] A short double-edged axe with a hooked point to one end. Lin. (J.C.W.), n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. With a slight curve at the end for cutting young branches off trees and chopping up firewood (T.H.R.). sw.Lin.[1] Tak' and grind this 'ere fir-bill. I chopped a piece with a fir-bill. (2) n.Lin.[1] (3) Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 11. (4) n.Lin.[1]

[1. Fyyre, sharpe brusche (*v. r.* firre, whynne), *saliunca*, *Prompt.* (cp. Fyrrys or gorstys tre, *ruscus*, *ib.*). A form of OE. *fyrs*, furze. The Prompt. forms show that the orig. *s* was taken to be a sign of the *pl.*]

FUR, *v.*[1] Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **fer** Som. (Hall.); **furr** Som. Cor.[2]; and in form **vurr** Som. [fə(r).] 1. To throw, to cast a stone.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] He fur'd a stone up agin the door. Heard in w.Som. occasionally, but the word belongs to e.Som., where it is very common.

2. To pull the ears.

s.Dev., Cor. (Miss D.) Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] I'll furr your ears, you rascal.

FUR, *v.*[2] Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [fə(r).] To clear cattle out of meadows in order to let the grass grow. w.Yks. He furr'd t'lile copy o' Saturday (W.C.S.).

FUR, *v.*[3] Yks. To make shift with.

w.Yks. Ah've nobbut a shillin' ta fur t'week on wi' (B.K.); Formerly used about Halifax, but is fast dying out (C.C.).

FURBIDGE, *v.* Nhp. War. [fə·bidʒ.] To 'furbish,' renovate, to make smart and new-looking; *gen.* with *up*.

Nhp.[1] I must furbidge myself up, before I go into the town. War.[2]; War.[3] You must go to the tailor and see if he can furbidge your coat up a bit.

FURBLES, *sb. pl.* Chs.[13] [fə·blz.] Fibres, hairy roots.

FURCOM, *sb.* Wil. Som. Also written **fircom** s.Wil.; and in form **vurcum** Som. [fə·kəm.] The whole, the bottom of a matter; in *pl.* the whole circumstances.

s.Wil. I'll tell 'ee all the fircoms on't (G.E.D.). Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

FURDLE, *v.* w.Som.[1] [fə·dl.] To fold up, furl.

Look sharp and furdle up the wim-sheet, now he's nice and dry.

[The colours furdled up, the drum is mute, J. Taylor *Peace* (1630) (Nares).]

FURE, *v. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Also written **fuhre** Sc. To go; *gen.* in the phr. *where fured you?*

Sc. Lat me fuhre i' yer truth, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) xxv. 5; He fuhres on his gate fu blythe, *ib.* xxxvii. 23. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum. (K.); Where fured you? Ray (1691).

[Where fured you? Coles (1679).]

FURE, *adj.* Sc. In phr. *on fute fure*, sound in the feet. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (Jam.). Cf. **fere**, *adj.*

FURENDEL, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Two gallons, or the fourth part of a bushel of corn.

n.Cy. Holloway; Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). [*Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 157.]

FURER, *sb. Obs.* Dev. An inspector; an officer belonging to the sword-bearer of Exeter.

The sword bearer of Exeter, who is sealer, searcher, and furer, whose duty it is to examine and seal weights and measures, and to burn or melt those, wh[ich] are not according to the Statute, and fine offenders, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 167.

[The presentment by the xij men, and the furrers of the court, *Ord. Lichfield Gild* (1486) 12 (N.E.D.); Affurers of good name, *Ord. Worc. Gild* (1467) in *English Gilds*, ed. Toulmin Smith, 395. *Affurer* is a der. of OFr. *afeurer*, to fix the market value; cp. MLat. *afforare*, 'pretium rei imponere' (Ducange).]

FURGEON, FURGIN, see **Fourgeon**.

FURICH, see **FOORICH**.

FURIOUS, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **feerious** Abd. [fĭ·riəs.] Extraordinary, remarkable, excessive; also used *advb.* excessively, uncommonly.

Abd. He's feerious fon't o' the bairnie, an' a bodie wudna won'er at it, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 67. nw.Abd. She'll read as clare's the dominie, An's feerious at the spell, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 13.

FURKIN, *adj.* Sh. & Or.I. 1. Willing, inclined, disposed; esp. of fish: disposed to take a bait.

S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. But yet his horse was no a bit Furkin to stayin' dere, *Orcadian J. Gilpin*, st. 38, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 807.

2. Melting. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *furkunn*, also *forkunn*, desirous, craving (Aasen); cp. ON. *forkuðr* (gen. *-kunnar*), desire, longing.]

FURKIN(G-ROBIN, *sb.* Yks. The common earwig. See **Firkin robin**.

e.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* Dec. 31, 1898); *Sun. Chron.* (Feb. 19, 1899).

FURL, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. [fərl.] 1. *v.* To 'whirl,' wheel; to encircle.

Elg. Three times roun' about he furled, Tester *Poems* (1865) 148.

Hence (1) **Furlie**, *sb.* a turner; (2) **Furligig**, *sb.* a whirligig; *fig.* a light-headed girl; (3) **Furl-pool**, *sb.* a whirlpool.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2) Sc. A furly gig o' a lass (G.W.). Cai.[1] (3) Cai.[1]

2. *sb.* A short spell of stormy weather. *ib.*

3. Phr. *a furl o' fairies' ween*, a whirlwind.

ne.Sc. The whirlwind that raises the dust on roads, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 65. **Bnff.**[1] So called from the belief that it is the work of the fairies.

4. A sharp attack of disease. *ib.*

FURL, *v.*[2] Hmp. I.W. [fɜl.] To throw, hurl.

Hmp.[1] He furled a great stick at his head. **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] I'll zend thee furlen if thee comes anearst me.

FURLAD, FURLEN, see **Firlot, Furlong**, *sb.*[1]

FURLEY-UP, *sb.* Glo.[1] A 'row,' rumpus.

FURLIEFA, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *sb.* A trifling excuse; a gewgaw, a showy, useless ornament. **2.** *v.* To make many trifling excuses before doing anything.

FURLOAN, *sb.* Wxf.[1] Fore-land, the farthest land.

FURLONG, *sb.*[1] Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Sus. Wil. Dor. Also in form **furlen** Dor.[1] [fə·loŋ.] **1.** A piece or strip of ploughed land, a furrow in length.

w.Yks. The length of the drive of the plough before being turned on the headland, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 14, 1883) 8. **Dor.**[1]

2. The headland of a common field, the boundary upon which the separate lots abut in an open field. n.Lin.[1]

3. A division of an unenclosed field.

w.Yks. A group of selions or strips of land in a common field (S.J.C.); **w.Yks.**[2] Item a piece of land enclosed lying in furlongs between the lands of James Darwin. **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] On the furlong next Hinckley Balke six lands. **Nhp.**[1] An indefinite number of lands, or leys, running parallel to each other—if arable, 'lands'; if pasture, 'leys': when applied to new inclosures, it is only the continuation of the old open field term. Sometimes it signifies an indefinite portion of a field, as 'up a that uvver furlong,' i.e. up on that high part of the field. **e.An.**[1] A division of an unenclosed corn field, of which the several subdivisions are numbered in the map, and registered in the field book. **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] A division of tenantry land at Brighton, &c., containing several pauls.

4. The strip of newly-ploughed land lying between two main furrows. Wil.[1]

5. The line of direction of ploughed lands.

s.Not. When a close of land so lies that one part has to be ploughed a different way from another or others, it is said to be in two, three, or more furlongs, as the case may be (J.P.K.). **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** Norfolk farmers endeavour 'to lay their furlongs north and south, that the sun may have an equal influence on either side the narrow ridges,' MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

FURLONG, *sb.*[2] w.Yks. [fə·loŋ.] A furlough. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1]

FURLYBIRS, *sb.* Abd. In cards: the knave of trumps.

At a game of cards the remark was made, 'Furlybirs is latchin' [lagging]. Furlybirs is a well-known name for this card on Donside (G.W.).

FURMENTY, FURMETREE, see **Frummety.**

FURMETY, *adj.* Sur. Dev. Also written **furmitty** Dev.[3] Heated, sour, fermented; *fig.* nervous, excited, flustered.

Sur.[1] Pointing to a tub of flour placed in the chimney-corner, the farmer said, 'We puts it here in summer so that it should not get furmety.' **Dev.**[3] Persons are said to be furmitty.

FURMIT, *v.* Dev. To be restless, excited; of a horse: to plunge, toss.

He riglar furmiteth about like that, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) xv; **Dev.**[3]

FURNACE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also written **furnis** n.Lin.[1] Hmp. Som. [fə·r-, fə·nis.] **1.** A large fire used for ventilating purposes in a mine.

Nhb., Dur. A large fire placed near the bottom of the upcast shaft, which by rarefying the air contained in the upcast occasions a constant current of air to travel to and up the upcast shaft. This current is, by proper arrangements, employed to ventilate the workings, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence (1) **Furnace-drift**, *sb.* a passage leading into an 'upcast' pit provided with a furnace for ventilating purposes; (2) **-man**, *sb.* the man who attends to the ventilating furnace.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Where two such passages exist, one only of which has the furnace burning, they are distinguished as the 'furnace-drift' and 'dumb-drift.' (2) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. A large boiler, 'copper'; also in *comp.* **Furnace-pan.**

w.Yks. (J.T.) **Chs.** As soon as the green whey in the furnace pan becomes so hot, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 55. **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3] **s.Wor.**[1] A large boiler, set in brickwork, for brewing, making soup, &c. **se.Wor.**[1] A large boiler fixed in brickwork. **Shr.**[1] The large boiler used in brewing. **Glo.** A large vessel for boiling water built over a fireplace (S.S.B.); (A.B.) **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Som.** Used for brewing, and other purposes; fixed with bricks and mortar, and surrounded with flues, for the circulation of heat, and exit of smoke, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] I want to ax o' ee to plase to put me up a new warshin-furnace—thick I've a-got's proper a-weared out. **Dev.** They [crabs] will try all they can du to rise the cover of the furnace, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1807) 514; **Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** The large back-kitchen or washhouse boiler (G.E.D.).

3. A fire under a copper. n.Lin.[1]

FURNAGE, *sb. Obs.* Sus.[1] A sum formerly paid by tenants to the lord of the manor for right to bake in his oven.

[Furnage, a fee paid to the lord of the manour by his tenants, for baking their bread in his common oven, PHILLIPS (1706). OFr. *fournage*, 'droit qui se paie au four banal ou au seigneur même pour avoir la permission de faire cuire dans sa maison ou ailleurs' (LA CURNE).]

FURNAIG, see **Fainaigue.**

FURNER, *sb.* Lin. Ken. Also in form **fourner** Ken. [fə·nə(r).] **1.** A baker.

Ken. (W.F.S.); GROSE (1790); LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[12] [In our 'Furners' we see the representatives of such a name as 'William le Furner,' he who looked after the oven, BARDSLEY *English Surnames* (1875) 364.]

2. A kind of mop used for sweeping ovens. Lin.[1]

[**1.** Fr. *fournier*, a baker, or one that keeps or governs a common oven (COTGR.). **2.** *Bisciere*, a furner or a maulkin, FLORIO (1598).]

FURNISH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Suf. [fə·r-, fə·niʃ.] **1.** *sb.* Furniture.

w.Yks. An a mon wud gee aw't goods an' t' furnish o' as heouse fur luv, LITTLEDALE *Cran. Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 7.

Hence **Furnishings**, *sb. pl.* articles of furniture, belongings, household goods.

Sc. John Bethune had told his son to obtain suitable furnishings for his manse, SWAN *Gates of Eden*, viii. **Nhb.** When a bride's 'furnishings' are carried to her new home, ribbons are tied on the cart, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i.

2. *v.* With *out*: to supply, provide.

Sc. The more gifted and accomplished part of the guests might contribute to furnish out entertainment for the rest, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xx.

3. With *out*: to fill out, gain in size and strength.

Suf. He fare to furnish out in the legs good tidily, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

[**2.** There's not so much left to furnish out a moderate table, SHAKS. *Timon*, III. iv. 116.]

FURNITADE, *sb. Obs.* Ess. Also in form **furnitude** Ess.[1] Furniture. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

FURNITURE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. To furnish.

Lth. The room . . . was furnitured and ornamented also much in the general fashion, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 277. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

FURNT, see **Front**, *sb.*

FURO, *sb.* Lin. A great stir, noisy commotion.

s.Lin. Ther' was a downright furo t'other night when the young mester come o' aäge (T.H.R.).

FUR(R, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. Glo. Ken. Wil. Dev. Also written **fure** Cai.[1] Nhb.[1]; and in forms **feure** Cai.[1]; **fower** Lin.[1]; **vur** Glo. Wil. Dev. [fər, fə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A furrow. Cf. **foor**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. I wad tak to the stilts again and turn sic furs on the bonny rigs o' Milnwood, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. **Sh.I.** Ivery stripe an' fur I jimpid ower I tocht wis her tüm grave, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 254. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Oure thy furrs shall summer's strength, And harvest's robe be seen, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 218. **Abd.** A gweed deep fur, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Frf.** James thrashin' ilka foot and fur, To mak' the game start up before him, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 82. **Per.** Who drew him into a deep fur, Or rather into a deep ditch, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 43, ed. 1853. **Slg.** A fur to co'er the seed It aft did draw, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 9. **Ayr.** The hares were hirplin down the furrs, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 1. **Lnk.** Steady action to proceed Thro' hintin'

furs, Watson *Poems* (1853) 29. **Lth.** Followin' or leadin', hand or fur, Just what ye wish'd—he'd ne'er demur, Lumsden *Sheephead* (1892 98. **Edb.** To leave the plough in fur alane, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 30. **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **Slk.** Now his family has not a furr in the twa counties, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 295, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Wha wi' him a fur could streekit, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 113, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] Rig and fur. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Thoo sang, while up an doon t'furs ploddin, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 2nd S. 69, ed. 1876; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Ridges of land better than furres, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 32; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[134] **Lin.**[1] A hare ligs in that fower. **n.Lin.**[1] Th' furs was all full o' watter on pag-rag daay, an' sōa th' taaties rotted. **Glo.** 'This 'ere spiteful little twoad,' a drowin' I vrom 'un yed fust into th' vur-r-r. Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. **Ken.** (G.B.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fur-ahin**, the hindmost right-hand horse of a plough-team; (2) **-head**, the headlands of a field; (3) **-horse**, the right-hand horse of a plough-team, the horse which walks in the furrow; (4) **-land**, the piece of ploughed land nearest to a pathway, having its furrows parallel to the pathway; (5) **-scam**, the second horse from the right hand of a plough-team; (6) **-side**, *obs.*, the iron plate of a plough for turning over the furrow; (7) **-sin**, the cord to which the hook of a plough is attached.

(1) **Ayr.** My furr-ahin 's a wordy beast, Burns *Inventory* (1786) l. 20. (2) **Dev.** (Hall.); **Dev.**[3] (3) **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **S. & Ork.**[1], **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] (4) **Wil.** (K.M.G.) (5) **Or.I.** Of the four horses formerly used abreast in the old Orkney plough, the first or right-hand one was called the fur-horse, the second the fur-scam, the third the volar scam, and the fourth the out-end horse (S.A.S.); **S. & Ork.**[1] (6) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (7 **S. & Ork.**[1]

3. A furrowing, ploughing.

Sc. It is advised to plow it with all convenient haste that so it may get three furs betwixt and the latter end of April or beginning of May, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 21 (Jam.).

4. A small trench ploughed at periodical intervals in the land for the purpose of drainage; also in *comp.* **Fur-drain.**

Lnk. Sheughs an' deep fur-drains were jawin' To spate the burns, Watson *Poems* (1853) 26. **Not.**[2]

5. *v.* To furrow.

Sh.I. Da bit o' neep grund haes ta be furr'd if hit's ta be sawn da day, *Sh. News* (June 11, 1898). **Per.** The lauchin wee things! for their bread He'd furr the face o' Ben Macdhu! Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 102.

Hence **Furr'd**, *ppl. adj.* furrowed, *fig.* ribbed.

N.Cy.[1] Rig-and-furr'd stockings.

[1. A lityll fur, To mark the fundment of his new citie, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874. III. 91. OE. *furh*, a furrow.]

FUR(R, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Nhp. Wor. Hnt. I.W. Wil. [fər, fə(r).] With *up*: to choke up with any substance, to clog; to become incrusted; *fig.* to entangle.

Sh.I. Dis widden pipes furrs up in nae time, an' dey weet da dottle tū. *Sh. News* Feb. 5, 1898); William hokid oot o' his pipe, shū wis dat wye furr'd up, 'at he could scarce get reek, sook is he laeked, *ib.* (Sept. 17, 1898). **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** My neen are varra sair. They are seay gunny and furr'd up some time, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 263. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**[1] The tap is so furred, the beer won't run. **ne.Wor.** E. g. of the month and throat choked with phlegm (J.W.P.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **I.W.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

Hence **Furrin(g**, *sb.* the deposit of carbonate of lime or other impurities in water.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

FURR, see **Far**, *adv.*, **Fur**, *sb.*, *v.*[1]

FURRA, *sb.* Nrf. [fə'rə.] The common gorse or furze, *Ulex europaeus*. See **Fur**, *sb.*

Old furra bushes near a dike, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 339.

FURRABLE, *adj.* Pem. Of a girl: forward, pert.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

FURRAGE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **furage** (Jam.). The wadding of a fowling-piece.

Sc. George Fleman fir'd a pistol in at the north side of the coach . . . and saw his daughter dight of the furage, Kirkton *Hist.* 416 (Jam.). **Cai.**[1]

FURRAUN, *sb.* Irel. Also written **furrawn**. In phr. *to put the furraun on some one*, to put on a frank, cordial manner towards some one.

Said the ould fellow, putting the furrawn on him, Carleton *Traits Pras.* ed. 1843) 24; He used to stare her out of countenance an' . . . struv to put the furraun on her, *ib. Fardorougha* (1848) xvi.

[Ir. *furán*, a welcome, salutation (O'Reilly).]

FURREE, *int.* I.Ma. Easy, gently.

'Furree! furree!' you know their way, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 129.

FURREND, see **Fore-end.**

FURRICK, *v.* Ken. [fə'rik.] To forage. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

FURRICKER, *sb.* Ken. A crop planted in the 'headland' of a field. Cf. **fore-acre.**

In the Isle of Thanet . . . what is generally called the 'headland,' that is, the edge of the field which is usually ploughed crosswise to the rest of the land—is here generally planted with a different crop. This is called by the above name, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 104.

FURRIDGE, see **Forage.**

FURROCHIE, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Feeble, infirm.

Rnf., Ayr. *Gen.* applied to those who are afflicted with rheumatism or oppressed with age.

FURROCK, *sb.* Ken. [fə'rək.] A drain under a gate. (W.F.S.)

FURROW, *sb.* Irel. Glo. Also in form **vurrow** Glo. In phr. (1) *Furrow and land*, the hollows and heights on the surface of a millstone. N.I.[1]; (2) *to gold a furrow*, to keep to a furrow. Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

FURRY, *sb.*[1] Cor. [fə'ri.] 1. An ancient festival still maintained at Helstone; the tune peculiar to this festival. See **Faddy.**

Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 384–5; **Cor.**[1] A feast held at Helstone on the 8th May, when all ranks (each keeping to its own class, and starting at different hours) dance through the town, to a peculiar tune called 'The Flora or Furry'; sometimes going in through the front door of a house and out at the back. There is always a ball in the evening.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Furry-dance**, the dance performed during the festival of Furry-day; (2) **-day**, the 8th of May, when the festival of Furry takes place; also used *attrib.*; (3) **-song**, the song sung on Furry-day.

(1) The figure of the Furry-dance . . . is extremely simple. The first half of the tune the couples dance along hand-in-hand; at the second the first gentleman turns the second lady and the second gentleman the first. The change is made all down the set, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 232; There is a legend that a fiery dragon passed over the town without doing any harm and the Furry dance is in commemoration of this. . . The dancers . . . walked two and two, the gentleman leading the lady with his right hand. . . They trip along a few steps, then the gentleman in the first couple takes the lady in the second with both hands and turns her round, her partner taking the lady in the first couple in the same way; then they take their own partners again, and so on. . . All the gentlemen's houses were left open and the procession danced through and round the garden. . . At four o'clock the trades-people had their fête, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. 507-8. (2) Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 194; It is an ancient custom for all ranks to fadé or dance through the streets to a peculiar tune called 'the Furry-day Song,' J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 5; Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 187; **Cor.**[1 2] (3) **Cor.**[2]

[1. Cp. OCor. *fer*, a fair, a mart (Williams); Lat. *feriae*; see Macbain (s. v. *faidhir*).]

FURRY, *sb.*[2] Yks. [fə'ri.] A term used by children at play: first in order, before any one else.

w.Yks. Its mai fəri ən ðai seki (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[3]

FURRY-CLOTH, *sb. Obsol.* Cor.[2] Also in form **vurry-cloth.** An oval piece of red cloth placed over the fontanel of a new-born babe before putting on the cap.

FURSICK, *v.* **e.An.**[1] Also in form **fussick.** To potter over one's work.

FURTHER, *adv.*, *adj.*, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. Oxf. e.An. Amer. Also in forms **forder** Sc. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1]; **fordther** Ir.; **forther** Cum.[1] Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **fuddar, fudder** Nrf.; **furder** Sc. Nhp.[1] Oxf.[1] Amer. 1. *adv.* In phr. (1) *to be further*, to be at a greater distance, used as an expletive expressive of repugnance; (2) *— see some one further first*, an expletive; (3) *— wish some one further*, to wish some one were out of the way, at a greater distance.

(1) **e.An.**[1] If I do so I will be further. (2) **Nhp.**[1] I'll see you furder first, that I will. **Oxf.**[1] 'Gi I that thar.' 'I'll see thee furder

fust,' *MS. add.* Nrf. No, bor, I õn't; I'll see you fuddar fust (W.R.E.). (3) e.An.[1] I wish that fellow further [I would I were well rid of him]. [Amer. She gin her cheer a jirk Eez though she wished him furder, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 10.]

2. *Comp.* **Further-backest**, earliest.

Ir. That put me in mind of one of the further-backest things I remember, Barlow *Idylls* 1892) 175.

3. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Further-feet**, the fore-feet of an animal; (2) **-fetch**, cupboard-love.

(1) Chs.[1] His forther feet want shoeing badly. He's lame of his forther feet. nw.Der.[1] (2) Yks. I can't think why she sends them to the school, unless it's for a furtherfetch (F.P.T.).

4. *v.* To assist, promote, help forward; to provoke, drive forward.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* C.) Cai.[1] Per. I belsh out oaths, and curse and ban, When to it I'm furdert, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 40. Dmf. Here Discord strave new broils to forder, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1789) 72. N.I.[1], Uls. (M.B.-S.), N Cy.[1], Cum.[1]

5. Phr. *Forder 'im hither*, a showy ornament or article of dress worn by a girl to attract young men. Fif. (Jam.)

6. To speed, succeed.

Ayr. Weel, my babie, may thou furder, Burns *Hee Balou*, st. 3. Dmf. Weel forder ye! (Jam.) Kcb. Let's a' start fair, cries Robin Rae, That ilk alike may forder, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 118 (Jam.); Wha fastest rides does aft last forder, *ib.* 182.

7. *sb.* Luck, success, prosperity.

Ayr. Guid speed an' furder to you, Johnny, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Sept. 13, 1785) st. 1. N.I.[1] Uls. Good fordher to you (M.B.-S.); A wush ye guid fordther, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). Ant. As guid fordther tae you, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

FURTHERANCE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. An extra price paid to hewers.

Nhb.[1] An allowance in respect of inferior coal, a bad roof, a fault, &c. Nhb., Dur. An addition to the flat price paid to a hewer when called upon to put, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

FURTHERLY, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in forms **fodderly** n.Yks.; **fortherly** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] ne.Yks.[1] n.Yks.[3]; **fotherly** n.Yks.[2] Forward, early.

N.Cy.[1] A fortherly harvest. Fortherly potatoes. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] A fortherly hay time. s.Dur. Them's fortherly chickens (J.E.D.). n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[123] ne.Yks.[1] Them's mair fo'therly na t'uthers. It's a fo'therly taatie. m.Yks.[1]

FURTHERSOME, *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Also in forms **fordersome** Sc. N.I.[1]; **fordersum** Cai.[1] n.Cy.; **fordthersome** Ant.; **forthersome, fothersome, furdersome** Sc.

1. Active, expeditious; pushing.

Sc. They are eith hindered that are not very furdersome, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). n.Sc. Forthersome wi' wark (Jam.). Cai.[1]

2. Rash, hasty, venturesome; forward.

Abd. Gin ye, o'er forthersome, turn tapsie-turvy, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 52; The ither too was a right setting lass, Tho' fothersome, *ib.* 103, ed. 1812. Per. He's young and fordersome. Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 118. e.Fif. A curn o' the mair fordersome billies, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i.

3. Forwarding work, freq. applied to the weather: favourable (for work).

Bnff. It's fine fordersum hairst weather; it'll seen win [dry] the stooks (W.G.). N.I.[1] Ant. Fordthersome weather, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

FURZE, *sb.* Lin. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **furse** Glo. Hmp. s.Dev.: and in forms **fuz** Glo.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf. I.W.[1] Som. s.Dev. Cor.[1]; **fuzz** Nhp.[1] Dev.[3] Cor.[2]; **vuz** I.W.[12] Wil. Dor. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.; **vuzz** Wil. Dev. [fēz, fɐz, vɐz.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Furze-a-boar**, a hedgehog; (2) **-bill**, a bill-hook used for trimming hedges; (3) **-brake** or **-break**, land where furze is growing or where furze is broken up; (4) **-cropper**, a name given to a particular kind of sheep; also to rough moorland ponies; (5) **-fagots**, a bundle of furze bound together; (6) **-goss**, birch-gall; (7) **-huck**, a heap or stack of furze; (8) **-kids**, see **-fagots**; (9) **-man-pig**, see **-a-boar**; (10) **-owl**, a cock-chafer; a strong-smelling insect; (11) **-pig**, see **-a-boar**; (12) **-poll**, a head of untidy hair.

(1) n.Dev. Vuz-a-hoar, *n.Dev. Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 259; Vuz-a-hoar is, no doubt, a misprint for Vuz-a-boar. I never heard Vuz-a-boar, but Hedge-a-boar is the usual name at Hartland (R.P.C.). (2) Lin.[1] (3) I.W.[1] Dev. There were clearings in the furze-brake, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 37. Cor. I'd rather far be rolling i' a furze-break, I would, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xi. (4) w.Som.[1] A name given very commonly to the Porlock Hill horn-sheep. (5) Nhp.[1] Used for heating ovens. (6) Hmp. (W.M.E.F.); Gall found on branches of the birch-tree and which looks like a large ball of little twigs (W.F.). (7) Dev. The furze-hucks of the summer-time were all out of shape in the twist of it, Blackmore *Lorna Doone* (1869 xiii. (8) Nhp.[1] (9) Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] (10 Som. (Hall.) I.W.[1] A bug of the *Cimicidae* family; I.W.[2] (11 Glo. *Cornh. Mag.* (1865 XII. 40. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1], Dev.[3] n.Dev. *n.Dev. Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 259. s.Dev. (F.W.C.) Cor. Zo up 'er comes out o' the vuz brake, preckles awl awver, like a vuz pig! Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 7. (12) Dev. Such a vuzz-poll o' gold 'air, and heyes so blue 's the sea, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 40, ed. 1896; Idden Gatty Stabb a vuzzee-poll? 'Er 'ead is alwes a-stivvered up, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Furze-chat**, (*a*) the whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*; (*b*) the stonechat, *P. rubicola*; (2) **-chatterer**, see **-chat** (*a*); (3) **-chick**, the mountain finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*; (4) **-chipper**, (*a*) see **-chick**; (*b*) see **-chat** (*a*); (5) **-chitter**, (6) **-chuck**, (7) **-chucker**, (*a*) see **-chat** (*a*); (*b*) see **-chat** (*b*); (8) **-hacker**, (*a*) see **-chat** (*a*); (*b*) see **-chat** (*b*); (*c*) the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (9) **-hawker**, see **-hacker** (*c*); (10) **-jack**, see **-chat** (*a*); (11) **-kite**, (*a*) the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*; (*b*) the hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*; (12) **-lark**, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (13) **-linnet**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (14) **-napper**, (*a*) see **-chat** (*a*); (*b*) see **-chat** (*b*); (15) **-robin**, see **-chat** (*b*); (16) **-tacker**, see **-chat** (*a*).

(1) Wor. So called from frequenting furze bushes, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 11. w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). Wil. Thurn *Birds* (1870) 56. nw.Dev.[1] (*b* Suf. (H.P.E.) s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] Fuzz-chet. (2) Dev. The furze-chatterer . . . like most great talkers, repeats the same note over and over again, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1830) I. 320. (3) Dev. A small finch frequenting moors covered with furze and heath, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (4 *a, b* I.W.[12] (5 *a*) Cor. Swainson *ib.* 12. (*b*) Cor. Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314; Swainson *ib.* 12. (6, *a*) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 52. [Johns *Birds* (1862).] (*b*) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 52. (7, *a*) Hmp. He be a Furze-chucker's nest, he be (W.F.); (W.M.E.F.) (*b*) Suf. (H.P.E.), Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) (8, *a*) e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. Hmp. (J.R.W.); Swainson *ib.* 11; IImp.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). s.Wil. (G.E.D.) Dor. A bird which feeds upon the seeds of gorse (C.W.). (*b*) e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. Hmp. Swainson *ib.* 12. Dor. (C.W.) (*c*) e.An.[1] (9) Wil.[1] (10) Hmp.[1] (11, *a*) w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] (*b*) Dev. I have not noticed the hen-harrier, or the ring-tail (its female) in the winter months. The country people call it the furze-kite, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 346. Cor.[12] (12) Nhp.[1] I wept to see the hawk severe Murder the furze-lark whistling nigh, Clare *MS. Poems.* (13) Oxf. From its frequenting moors abounding in furze, Swainson *ib.* 65. (14, *a*) w.Som.[1] This bird is very common on our moorlands, and is known only as above [Vuzz-naap'ur]. n.Dev. (E.H.G.), nw.Dev.[1] (*b*) n.Dev. (E.H.G.) (15) Wil.[1] n.Wil. Smith *Birds* (1887) 150. (16) Wil.[1]

FURZEN, *sb. pl.* Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Brks. Hrt. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **fuzzen** Nhp.[12] Wor. se.Wor.[1] Brks. Hrt. Som.; **vurzen** Dor.; **vuzzen** Wil. Dor.[1] Som. [fə'zən, fɐ'zən, vɐ'zən.] The furze or gorse, *Ulex europaeus*; also used *attrib.*

Nhp.[12] War.[4] I met Nance and ould Thomas in furzen close lane. Wor. (H.K.), w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Glo.[1], Brks. (W.W.S.), Hrt. (J.W.) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dor. (C.W.); *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 157; Dor.[1] Will our cousin, Took up a hafe a luoad o' vuzzen, 190. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

FURZY, *adj.* Sc. Also Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also written **fursey** w.Cor.; and in forms **fuzzy** Hmp. Dev. Cor.[12]; **vuzzy** Dev. 1. Abounding in, covered with, gorse.

s.Sc. When we view ilk furzy dale, Where hang the dews o' morn, Watson *Border Bards* 1850 221. Hmp. Holloway. Dev. When Ex'ter was a vuzzy down Kirton was a market town, Bowring *Lang.* 1866 I. pt. v. 37; Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Furzy-more**, a root of furze; (2) **-park**, a field liable to be overrun with furze; a gorse-common;

also used *attrib.*; (3) **-pig.** a hedgehog; (4) **-turves**, the lower part and root of furze, used for fuel.

(1) **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; (M.A.C.) (2) **Dev.** He'd a got a hare sitting in fuzzy-park bottom, and ef Maister Rissell wid on'y bring up his cry, he'd turn un out, *Memoir Rev. J. Russell* (1883) i. **n.Dev.** He'll meet tha in the vuzzy-park coander by cockleert, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 114. (3) **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**[12] (4) **w.Cor.** Betty placed enough (as she thought) of fursey-turves round the brandes (trivet) to keep peas to boil, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 167.

FUSCHACH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **fusschach** Bnff.[1]; and in form **fussock** Sc. A rough bundle or truss carelessly made up; a fluffy mass. Cf. **fusschle.**

Bnff.[1] A fuschach o' cloots. A fuschach o' strae. **Abd.** A fuschach o' strae's a comfortable thing in a chiel's sheen (G.W.); A fussock o' cotton-'oo' rowed roon a bit o' stick, Macdonald *Castle Warlock* (1882) xxiv.

FUSHEN, see **Fetch**, *v.*, **Foison.**

FUSHLOCH, *sb.* Sc. **1.** The waste of straw about a barn. Lnk. (Jam.)

2. A rough bundle, an untidy mass. Cf. **fuschach.**

Abd. Yer hair's a' in a fushloch aboot yer lugs (G.W.).

FUSHT, *int.* Sc. Hush! Whisht!

'Fusht, fusht,' said Francie, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

FUSK, *v.* e.An. With *up*: to bustle; of birds: to rise up suddenly in a hasty, startled manner.

e.An.[1] The partridges fusked up right under my feet. **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.)

FUSKY, *adj.* Chs. Slatternly.

s.Chs. Hoo's a fusky owd thing (T.D.).

FUSLIN, *ppl. adj.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Trifling.

FUSOM(E, FUSUM, see **Fewsome.**

FUSS, *v.* Yks. Nhp. [fus.] **1.** With *up*: to make a great display of friendship for, to flatter.

Nhp. Now but a day or two's gone, Since he fuss'd me so up in the grove, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) l. 157; **Nhp.**[1]

2. With *up*: of water, &c.: to rise, bubble up.

n.Yks. As water boiling over. 'T'pan's fussin' up' (I.W.).

FUSSCHACH, *v.* Bnff.[1] With *at*: to do work in a hasty, awkward manner. Hence **Fusschachin'**, *ppl. adj.* weak and fussy over work.

FUSSCHLE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **fusschal.** A small quantity of straw, hay, grass, or rags, twisted up in a careless way. Bnff.[1], Abd. (G.W.) Cf. **fushloch, 2.**

FUSSICK, see **Fursick, Fussock**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

FUSSIKER, *sb.* Wm. [fu·sikər.] A lie.

That teeal soonded a bit like a fussiker (B.K.).

FUSSLE, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] [fe·sl.] **1.** *sb.* A sharp blow.

2. *v.* To beat sharply; often with *up.*

Fussle up the ill-getit slype.

FUSSMENT, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] [fu·sment.] A bustling, uneasy person.

FUSSOCK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Nrf. Also written **fussick** w.Yks. Lan.; **fussik-** n.Yks. Lan.; **fussuck** Lan.; and in forms **fuzzack** n.Yks. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **fuzzick** s.Chs.[1]; **fuzzik-** m.Yks.[1]; **fuzzock** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **vussock** Glo.[1] [fu·s-, fe·s-, fu·zək, -ik.] **1.** *sb.* A donkey, an ass.

n.Yks. (T.K.); (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e Yks.** (W.W.S.); It was only Fahmer Stork white fuzzack at was laid i' middle o' rooad, assike fond things offense diz, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; (J.T.) **Lan.** (W.B.T.)

Hence **Fussiker**, *sb.* a donkey.

n.Yks. 'I doant see any pony,' says he, 'but I see a fussiker!' Fletherston *Smuggins Fam.* 24. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (W.B.T.) **Lan.** (*ib.*); We'n been feyghtin' wi' our own chaps, or ahm no better nor a fussiker! *Cornh. Mag.* XLIII. 466.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fussock-hay**, coarse provender for an ass, thistles, &c. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **-headed**, stupid; rough-haired, unkempt. *ib.*

3. *Fig.* A contemptuous term for a stupid person; a coarse, fat woman.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 56. **w.Yks.** (W.B.T.), **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Th' broddlin fussuck lookt feaw as Tunor, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 29; Hoo's a nattle, ill-contrive't, camplin' fuzzock, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1879) 128; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A great fat fussock. **War.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Er's a reg'lar owd fussock. **Glo.**[1] A gurt vussock of a piece.

Hence (1) **Fussocking**, *adj.* large and fat. n.Cy. (Hall.); (2) **Fussocky**, *adj.* fat and dirty, noisome; apt to break wind. s.Chs.[1], Shr.[2] **4.** Dirt, filthiness, laziness. Nrf. (W.W.S.) **5.** *v.* To be dirty or lazy. *ib.*

FUSSOCK, *v.*[2] Nhp. Glo. Nrf. Suf. Wil. Dev. Also written **fussick** Glo.[1] Nrf. e.Suf. Wil.[1] [fe·sək.] With *about*: to make a fuss, bustle about quickly; to fidget, irritate.

Nhp.[1] She can't bear a fur-tippet fussocking about her neck. **e.Suf.** To be fussicking about (F.H.). **Dev.** Yŭ be vur everlasting fussocking about wan theng or tuther, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Fussicking**, *vbl. sb.* making a good deal of what one can do; (2) **Fussicky**, *adj.* fussy, fidgety.

(1) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 14. (2) **Glo.**[1] A fussicky old body. **Wil.**[1] **Dev.** 'Er be a rampaging, drabitted, fussocky body, 'er be, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1899) 334.

FUSSOCK, *sb.*[2] Chs.[13] [fu·sək.] A potato pudding.

FUSSOCK, *sb.*[3] e.Yks. [fu·sək.] A turnip. (W.W.S.)

FUSSOCK, see **Fuschach.**

FUSSY, *adj.* Yks. Lin. Lei. [fu·si.] **1.** Conceited, self-important.

e.Yks.[1] Did yä ivver I y'r life see onnybody sĭ fussy as awd Giles aboot his new painted waggon? **w.Yks.**[2], **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **Lin.**[1]

2. Pleased. Lin. (W.W.S.)

3. Of places: busy, thronged.

Lei.[1] The shops 'll be quite full and fussy.

4. *Comp.* **Fussy-bags**, an officious person, a mischief-maker. e.Yks.[1]

FUST, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Not. Nrf. Hmp. Also in forms **foosht** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **foost** Sc. N.I.[1]; **foust** Nhb.[1] Hmp.[1] [fust, fūst, Sc. also fūjt.] **1.** *sb.* Mould, must. Not.[1] Cf. **foist**, *sb.*

2. A strong smell. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 58.

3. *Fig.* Anything useless or needless, lying by or stored up.

Sc. What a lot o' stech an' foosht there is in that house (G.W.).

4. *v.* To become musty or mouldy; to smell musty. Cf. **foist**, *v.*

Sc. The damp gars 't foosht (G.W.). **Bnff.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Hmp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fusted**, *ppl. adj.* mouldy, decayed; also used *fig.*; (2) **Fusting**, *ppl. adj.* fusty, foul-smelling.

(1) **Sc.** A fustit smell (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Lyin' tooshtin aboot till it's fooshtit, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi; His fustit boots hae lost their sole, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 151. **Frf.** It had roostit 'Mid rotten cheese, and bacon foostit, Sands *Poems* (1833) 72. **Rnf.** I'll gar your dull, foostit brains Jaup on Heaven's causie stanes, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 57. **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Lnk.** Auld Satan swore, with foostin breath, He'd haud the nicht as sure as death, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 11.

5. To break wind behind in a suppressed manner.

Sc. What are ye sittin' fooshtin' there for? (G.W.) **Bnff.**[1]

Hence **Foosht**, *sb.* a dirty fellow, one who breaks wind.

Sc. A nasty foosht (G.W.).

6. To hoard, store up; *gen.* with *up.*

Sc. He has fooshtit up a hantle of siller for himself (G.W.).

[1. Fr. *fust*, fustinesse; *fusté*, fusty, tasting of the cask, smelling of the vessel wherein it hath been kept; cp. *fuste*, a cask, any vessel, or piece for wine, as a pipe, hogshead, &c. (Cotgr.).]

FUST, *sb.*[2] *Obsol.* Glo. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **foust** Glo. Thirst, *gen.* in phr. *a-fust*, athirst, thirsty.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 167.

Hence **Fusty**, *adj.* thirsty.

Glo. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851). **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** I am fusty, Britton *Beauties* (1825).

FUSTIAN, *sb.* Chs. Hrt. [fu·ʃən, fe·ʃən.] **1.** In *comp.* **Fustian-cutter**, one who finishes off fustian by cutting it to a kind of velvety pile.

Chs.[1] A common trade about Congleton, and also at Lymm.

2. A kind of marl.

Hrt. There are four several sorts [of marl] viz—the Fustian, the Cowshit, the Blacksteel, and the Shale, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

Hence **Fustiany**, *adj.* of sand: having too much earth in it.

Chs.[1] Applied to sand with a good deal of earth (the colour of fustian) in it, that prevents its being used for mortar; **Chs.**[3]

FUSTILUGS, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lin. Som. Dev. Also written **fustiluggs** Dev.; **fusty-lugs** Wm. w.Yks. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Som. n.Dev. [fu·stilugz, fu·stilɐgz.] A term of abuse; a big coarse person, a dirty slattern; a dirty child.

Wm. Thoo gits a reg'lar lal fusty-lugs (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo's a fustilugs. **m.Yks.**[1] An ill-natured looking person. **w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356. **Lin**[1] If that fusty-lugs were thrown in the beck it would cleanse her. **n.Lin.**[1] **Som.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 169. **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Nell isn't a gurt fustilugs, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 62; Ya gurt fustilugs, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 118.

[*Coche*, a fustilugs, a woman grown fat by ease, and laziness, Cotgr.]

FUSTLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Not. Nhp. War. e.An. Dev. Also written **fusle** Cum.; **fussle** Sc. w.Yks.[3] s.Not. e.An.[1] e.Suf.; and in forms **vussle** n.Dev.; **vustle** w.Cy. [fu·sl, fɐ·sl.] 1. *v.* To bustle, hurry about, to make a fuss; sometimes with *up*.

Slk. We wrestle an' fustle, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 278. **w.Yks.**[2] **e.An.**[1] The partridges fussled up right under my feet. **n.Dev.** Wen he'd stude thare a vu minnets, a stranger comed vusslin vore drue the kroud, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Aug. 20, 1885) 6, col. 4. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Fustled-up**, *ppl. adj.* wrapped up; (2) **Fustling**, *ppl. adj.* bustling.

(1) **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Dev.** I niver zeed anybody a-fustled up like yūbe. Yū'vea-got 'angkerchers enough on vur dree! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Overdressed so as to look like a bundle, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777). (2) **Sc.** Ye're a fusslin' bit lassock, ye're aye steerin' (G.W.). **Cum.** Wi' fuslin' care, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 16. **n.Dev.** Mayhap zum foreward, fustling youth Chuse vor tha fob, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 134.

2. *sb.* A fuss, bustle.

s.Not. Bein' called on so sudden puts yer in a bit of a fussle, don't it? (J.P.K.) **Nhp.**[1] What a fustle they're making. **War.** (Hall.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Dev.** Why do you make such a fustle about it? *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 169.

FUSTY, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **fooshtie** Sc.; **foosty** Sc. Yks.; **fousty** Sc. Yks. War.[2] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil. w.Som.[1]; **fowsty** Hmp.[1] Dev.; **vousty** Brks.[1]; **vusty** Glo.[1] [fu·sti, fū·sti, fau·sti.] 1. *adj.* Mouldy, musty, having a close, unwholesome smell; also used *fig.* Cf. **fust**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. That's a rael fooshty trick. He's a fulthy fooshty bodie (G.W.); (Jam.) **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Foosty meal-bags, Tester *Poems* (1865) 147. **Fif.** Stickin' theirsels i' yon foosty pews, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 20. **Edb.** Wind up this somewhat fusty and fushionless chapter, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Yks.** It looks damp and smells foosty, Fetherston *Farmer*, 116; Grose (1790). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Banks *W'kfld. Wds.* (1865); Oppen t'winda, it smells fusty (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[5], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Lin.** When I took the bung out o' the barrel and smelt of it it was that fusty and sour (T.H.R.). **War.**[2], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 160; **Glo.**[1] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 58. **Hmp.**[1] **Dev.** Düee awpen tha winders, an' let out this fowsty ole zmell, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Fustiness**, *sb.* mouldiness, a foul smell.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 58.

2. Of corn or hay: damp, mouldy, having a musty smell.

Frf. 'Corn in Egypt' which couldna weel help bein' foustie stuff if it had lain there frae the days o' the patriarchs, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1866) 7, ed. 1889. **Glo.** Applied to hay not well dry'd at first, or that hath taken wet, which smokes and stinks, when opened and taken abroad, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 160; The karn never got fousty, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 63. **Wil.** This here hay's terrible fousty (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**[1] *Gen.* applied to hay when badly made; in such is often found a whitish dust, with a musty smell. Fuw·stee aa·y-z saa·f tu braik u au·suz wee·n.

3. *sb.* Mildew upon food. Brks.[1]

FUSY, *adj.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] Good. **w.Cor.** Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

FUTE, see **Fout**, *sb.*[1]

FUTHELL, *v.* Glo.[1] With *up*: to choke or clog.

FUTHER, *sb.* Glo.[1] First knell.

FUTHER, see **Fodder**, *sb.*[2], **Footer**, *v.*[2], **Futter**, **Whether**.

FUTHERER, *sb.* Sc. In *comb.* **Peat-futherer**, one who disposes of peats. See **Fodder**, *sb.*[2]

Mry. 'Tis the land o' peat-futherers and smugglers, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 14. **Elg.** He ruggit an' tuggit the cairt an' the beast, For a spunkie peat futherer was he, *Abd. W'kly. Press* (June 25, 1898).

FUTHIL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **füttle** Or.I. 1. *v.* To work or walk clumsily or hastily, to bustle. Or.I. (J.G.), Bnff.[1] 2. *sb.* Hasty, clumsy work or walking. *ib.* 3. A fussy, awkward person; one who is short and stout. *ib.*

FUTHIR, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The whizzing sound caused by quick motion.

FUTHIR, see **Footer**, *v.*[2]

FUTITH, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **futtith**; and in forms **footith**, **futoth**. [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. A bustle, fuss; a riot.

Rxb. There was a great futoth at the fair. **Dmf.** In a sad futith.

2. An awkward predicament, a dilemma.

Rxb. He was in an unco futith.

FUTTER, *v.* Lan. Glo. Also in form **futher** Glo.[1] With *o'er*, *up*: to choke up, clog, cover up.

Lan. I'd be futteret o'er with em [feathers], Brierley *Weaver*, 31. **Glo.**[1] Thus the scythe gets futhered up with sticky dirt when the grass is too soft to cut crisply.

FUTTER, see **Footer**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

FUTTERET, *sb.* Sc. Also written **futterit** Sc.; and in forms **futrat** Bnff.[1]; **futterad** Cai.[1] A weasel, 'whittret'; also used *fig.*

Cai.[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** She had aft heard the Auld Chiel. . . Squeak like a futterit, as past her he ran, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 33; I couldna gar a leddy fa in love wi' a puir futteret o' a crater, Macdonald *Alec Forbes* (ed. 1876) 331.

FUTTERILL, *sb.* Stf. An inclined or horizontal shaft in a coal-mine, as distinguished from a perpendicular one. Cf. **foot-rills**, s.v. **Foot**, **1** (46).

Stf.[1] [Footrill, Futteril and Footrail, the entrance to a mine by means of a level driven into a hill-side, or a diproad, up which coal is brought, Gresley *Gl. Coal Mining* (1883).]

FUTTERSOM, see **Fuddersome**.

FUTTICE, *sb.* Sus.[1] [fe·tis.] A weasel, a 'fitchew.'

FUTTLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [fe·tl.] 1. *sb.* A knife, a 'whittle.'

Cai.[1] **Bch.** The Trojan lads right soon wou'd dight You like a futtle haft, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 11.

2. *v.* In phr. *futtle the pin*, (1) an idler, lit. a 'whittle the pin'; (2) to be idle.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] A wid hae naething t'dee wee 'im: he's jist a real futtle-the-pin an' naething else. (2) *ib.*

FÜTTLE, FUTY, see **Futhil, Foughty**.

FUZ, *sb.* Lan.[1] [fuz.] A fat, idle woman. See **Fussock**, *sb.*[1] 3.

FUZ, *v.* Nrf. [fɐz.] To snatch or take away marbles from a player. (W.W.S.)

FUZ-BOB, *sb.* Chs.[1] [fu·z-bob.] The puff-ball fungus, *Lycoperdon Bovista*. See **Fuz(z-ball**.

FUZE, *sb.* Ayr. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Strength. (J.M.)

FUZEN, FUZHON, FUZION, see **Foison**.

FUZZ, *v.*[1] Lei. War. Suf. [fɐz.] 1. To friz or curl the hair in a rough, untidy manner. Lei.[1], War.[2]

2. Of cloth, thread, &c.: to become fluffy, rough; to unravel. Suf.[1]

FUZZ, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Not. Suf. [fuz, fɐz.] 1. *v.* To go off with a popping sound, to fizz; sometimes with *out*.

s.Not. If a wor to hit yer soft 'cad wi' this stick, it ud fuzz out (J.P.K.). **Suf.**[1] Ta fuzz'd i' the pan.

Hence **Fuzzy**, *adj.* fizzing, hissing.

Bch. Funging fiery peats an' stanes, wi' fuzzy gleed, Tarras *Poems* (1809) 142 (Jam.).

2. *sb.* A popping, fizzing sound.

s.Not. The gingy beer did make a fuzz (J.P.K.). **Suf.**[1]

FUZZ, *v.*[3] Pem. [fuz.] To fare, succeed, get on.

Of an implement: How do she fuzz? (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** How do you fuzz? Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; (W.M.M.)

FUZ(Z, FUZZACK, see **Furze**, **Fussock**, *sb.*[1]

FUZ(Z-BALL, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **fooz-ball** Not.[1] Lei.[1]; **fus-ba** N.Cy.[1]; **fus-ball** Dev.; **fuss-ba** Nhb.[1]; **fuz-baw** Cum. w.Yks.[1] Lan. Chs.[1]; **fuz-bo** Cum.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **fuzz-baw** w.Yks.[1]; **fuzz-bo** Wm. The puff-ball fungus, *Lycoperdon Bovista*, and other species of Lycoperdons.

n.Cy. Grose (1790; **N.Cy**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** As big as

fuz baws, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 60; Cum.[1] Wm. It's net a mushroom, it's a fuzz-bo' (B.K.). n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1] It blew her up like a fuz-baw, at shoe parfitly rifted ageean, ii. 290; w.Yks.[34]; w.Yks.[5] Brāayed t'poor fellah's hēad till it wur as soft as a fuzbawal. Lan. As sawft as a fuz-baw, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 217. n Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[1], Lin. (W.W.S.), Lin.[1], Rut.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] When ripe and compressed they emit a brown powder, which according to popular belief, causes blindness. War.[123], Shr.[12], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1], Wil.[1] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 169.

[*Vesse de loup*, the dusty or smoaky Toad-stool called a Fuss-ball, Puck-fuss, Wolves-fyste, Cotgr.; He hath made my head as soft as a fusball with buffets, Bernard *Terence, Adelphi* (1598) II. ii.]

FUZZEN, FUZZICK, see **Foison, Fussock**, *sb.*[1]

FUZZIKY, *adj.* Chs. [fu·ziki.] Soft, spongy.

Chs.[1] Applied to wet, spongy land; Chs.[3] Like a soft, spongy turnip, before actual decay.

FUZZLET, *sb.* Sc. A sharp blow. Cf. **fussle**.

Abd. Jamie Bruce keppit Shanks an' ga' him a fuzzlet on the shins, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 773.

FUZZOCK, *sb.* Yks. [fu·zək.] A sharp blow.

w.Yks. He fot him a regilar fuzzock ut soide o' th' yed (D.L.).

FUZZY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. e.An. [fu·zi, fɐ·zi.] 1. *adj.* Soft, spongy; not firm of substance; fat, puffy. Cf. **fozy**.

N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], Cum.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Soft and downy, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (J.T.); w.Yks.[1], ne Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Having a soft thick covering. nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1] Glo. A great fuzzy fellow, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 169.

Hence **Fuzzy-ball**, *sb.* the puff-ball fungus, *Lycoperdon Bovista*. See **Fuz(z-ball**.

n.Cy. (I.L.) (1783). Shr. (B. & H.)

2. Of fruit or vegetables: beginning to decay, soft; of an orange: devoid of juice; also used *fig.*

Wm. T'apples are garn fuzzy, seea is t'turnips, they've bin smitten wi t'frost, like oor taties (B.K.); He's as fuzzy as a turnip (*ib.*). w.Yks. (J.T.); (S.K.C.)

3. Fluffy, feathery. Cf. **fuzz**, *v.*[1]

Gall. The branches of the trees grew fuzzy with rime, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xl. Ir. There was scarcely breeze enough stirring to whisk the fuzzy white wigs off the seeded dandelions, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 267.

4. Fibrous, rough, shaggy, full of loose ends; of the hair: tangled, unkempt, rough. Cf. **fuzz**, *v.*[1]

Yks. A head of fuzzy hair, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 56. Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Applied to cloth that wears knappy. War.[23], e.An.[1] Suf.[1] The fine ends of silk or cotton... when they appear make the article wear fuzzy. e.Suf. (F.H.)

5. Confused.

Lan My 'ead's been thot fuzzy—but 'tis gettin' a bit clearer now, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 265.

6. *sb.* The fine ends of silk or cotton frayed in using or wearing. Suf.[1]

FWYEE, *int.* Nhb.[1] A peculiar noise made in speaking to a horse; also in *comp.* **Fwyee-ahha**.

FY, *v.* w.Som.[1] [fai.] To challenge, defy.

Aa·l faa·y un tu prēo·v ut [I challenge him to prove it]. Aa·l fuy· ur·tu zai oa·urt bee mee [I defy her to say any harm against me].

FY, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **fye** Nhb.[1]

1. An exclamation used to attract attention, to summon, or to hasten.

Sc. Fy! gar a' our cooks mak ready; And fy! gar a' our pipers play, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 270; Fy, let us a' to the bridal, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II 24 (Jam.). Lnk. Fy, gang on man, and let us hear the sermon out, Duncan *Weaver*, 155 (*ib.*). Nhb.[1] Fye! is also used in urging a horse. In all cases the word is a cry of alarm, or a call to exertion or to be on the alert.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fy-laig**, (2) **-lake**, a call used when driving a flock of geese; (3) **-loan**, a call to cows to be milked; (4) **-nout**, the cry of a herdsman to his dog to go after straying cattle; (5) **-yaud**, a shepherd's cry to his dog to go after the sheep; cf. **far-yaud, fere-yaud**.

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) *ib.* A command to geese to make for the lake instead of trespassing in the corn, *ib.* (s.v. Calls). (3) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.[1] (4) Nhb.[1] (5) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

FYACHLL, *v.* Se. With *about*: to loaf about.

Is that to say I'm to find him fyachlin aboot ilka day, Walford *D. Netherby*, v.

FYAK, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A plaid made of wool. See **Faik**, *sb.*[1]

It is most commonly used for the piece of plaiding cowherds have in wet weather when tending the cattle.

FYAMS, *sb. pl.* N.I.[1] The sea-weed 'tangles,' *Laminaria*. Hence **Fyammy**, *adj.* of a sea bottom: covered with the sea-weed 'tangles.'

FYANTICH, *adj.* Bnff.[1] In fair health.

Employed of people in delicate or bad health, when they are getting a little stronger. 'She hizna been weel the last day or twa; bit she's fell fyantich the day.'

FYARDENG, *sb.* Sh.I. A whale. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cf. **feyadin**.

FYARM, *v.* Sh.I. To coax, flatter, to use superfluous expressions of kindness. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **fiaarm**.

[Norw. dial. *fjarma*, to behave in a friendly manner (Aasen).]

FYARTER, *sb.* Cai.[1] An expression of contempt or disrespect.

It may mean untidy, frivolous, flighty, awkward—or indeed any bad quality, not dishonest or immoral.

FYCHELL, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **foichel**. An affectionate name for a young foal. Cf. **foichal**.

s.Sc. Is your foichel speaned yet? (G.W.) Cld. (Jam.)

FYE, see **Fay**, *int.*, *v.*[2], **Fey, Fy**, *int.*

FYE-HASTE, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A great hurry.

FYEIGHT, see **Feat**, *adj.*[2]

FYERK, *v.* and *sb.* s.Chs.[1] 1. *v.* To shoot or flick off with the finger and thumb.

Dhŭr)z sùm·ŭt skrau·lin ŭp yŭr kóoŭt, mes·tŭr, mŭn ah fyuurk im of? [There's summat scrawlin' up yur cocat, mester, mun ah fyerk him off?]

2. To scratch out of the ground.

Naay, chaap·s, wi mŭn góoŭ ŭn fyuurk yon·dŭr skwich· aayt [Naï, chaps, we mun gooa an' fyerk yonder squitch aït].

3. To loiter, lounge.

Ey)z au·viz pey·pin ŭn skŭl·kin ŭn fyuu·rkin ŭbuw·t, ahy daayt ey)z fŭr nóo end [Hey's auvays peipin' an' skulkin' an' fyerkin' abowt, I daït he's fur noo end].

4. *sb.* The action of jerking something off or away with the thumb and forefinger.

FYES, FYESTY, see **Face, Foist**.

FY GAE BY, *phr.* Sc. (Jam.) A ludicrous name for the diarrhœa.

FYKE, *sb.* Sc. The fish Medusa's head, *Medusa cruciata*.

Bch. Arbuthnot *Peterhead*, 28 (Jam.).

FYOFF, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. Also written **feoff** Chs.[1]; and in form **fyoch**. 1. *sb.* A flea. See **Flough**.

Chs.[1] s.Chs. At Farndon on the Dee this word is pronounced 'Fyoch' (E.F.); s.Chs.[1]

2. *v.* To free from fleas.

s.Chs.[1] Óo)z fyof·in dhŭ bedz [Hoo's fyoffin' the beds].

3. *Fig.* To peer, spy out; sometimes with *out*.

s.Chs.[1] Yŭ kŭd· nŭ bi nóo·wéeŭr ŭpŭ th bongk bŭ wot sùm ŭn ŭm wŭn fyof·in ŭbuw·t [Yŏ couldna be noowheer upo' th' bonk bu' what some on 'em won fyoffin' abowt'].

FYOLE, *sb.* Sh.I. A slight covering of snow. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

FYSH, *v.* and *sb.* Wm. 1. *v.* To trouble, inconvenience; to weary, exhaust. Cf. **fash**, *v.*[2]

It wes like use me fyshin' mysell aboot em, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2; A wes gaely weel fysht, sooa a hied mi ways ta bed, *ib.* (1865) 12.

2. *sb.* Trouble, inconvenience.

If it wos him, he dud gimma a site a fysh, *ib.* (1885) pt. iii. 8.

FYSIGUNKUS, *sb.* Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A man devoid of curiosity.

FYTE, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] 1. *v.* To cut, *gen.* used of cutting wood with a knife. See **White**. 2. *sb.* A cut.

[1. Haste thou naught els to do but to whyte the table (*de coupeller la table*), Palsgr. (s.v. *Thwyte*, 757). OE. *þwītan*, to cut, shave off.]

G

GA, see **Gall**, *sb.*[1], **Gaw**, *sb.*[1], **Give**, **Go**.

GAA, see **Gach**, **Gad**, *sb.*[6], **Gall**, *sb.*[1], **Gaw**, *sb.*[1], **Go**.

GAA-BOBBY, *sb.* Lan. [gā·-bobi.] A stupid person; a booby. Cf. **gaby**, *sb.*[1]

Tha empty-yedded Tummy, tha'rt too gawmless to tak' th' ducks to th' wayter; but what con they expect fro' a Whitefield gaa-bobby? Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 69.

GAABRIL, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A big, uncomely person of an ill-natured disposition.

GAAD, GAADGER, GAADY, see **Gad**, *sb.*[1], **Gauger**, **Gaudy**, *sb.*[1], *adj.*

GAAK, GAAKY, see **Gawk**, *v.*[2], **Gawky**.

GAA-KNOT, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. A tight knot not easily loosened; a square or reef-knot of sailors. S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Or.I. (Jam.)

GAAL, GAAM, see **Gowl**, *sb.*[1], **Guil(e**, **Gaum**, *v.*[3]

GAAN, see **Gan**, *v.*[2], **Go**.

GAAP, GAAPSE, see **Gape**, *v.*[1], **Gaup**, **Gapes**.

GAARHIRD, GAAT, see **Gurheid**, **Galt**, **Get**.

GAB, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [gab, gæb.] 1. *sb.* Talk, speech, esp. loud, senseless, idle talk or chatter; impertinence or impudent talk. See **Gob**, *sb.*[2] 4.

Sc. I'm unco yuckie tae hear a blaud o' your gab, Ramsay *Remin.* (1872) 86. **Sh.I.** Hing him i' da barn, an' less o' dy gab, *Sh. News* (Oct. 6, 1897). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** The youths . . . held converse with the delinquents, if able for gab, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 64. **Abd.** A grave leading Elder, weel gifted wi' gab, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 17. **Frf.** Gab, that an honest heart would sconner, Aff loof he'd gie, Morison *Poems* (1790) 95. **Per.** Let poets rant in English gab, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 125. **Rnf.** The modest Rab Wha was sae meek and mum o' gab, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 105. **Lnk.** Trying hard tae please me wi' their gab, M'Lachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 79. **Lth.** Learn'd gab ambiguous, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 68. **Edb.** Ance I pried Will's double strang, I could hae nae forbearance Frae gab yon night, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 78. **N.I.**[1] Gie us none of your gab. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** Common for slander or common report. 'There were a fearful gab about it' (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] There's ower mich gab aboot him. **w.Yks.** Nah oppen this dooar, an' noon o' thi gab, Bickerdike *Alm.* (1875) 21; **w.Yks.**[1 2]; **w.Yks.**[5] Plenty o' gab wi' her. **Lan.** Hoo's a rare un fur gab, Burnett *Lowrie* (1877) ii. **m.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** I don't want to hear any more of your gab (S.M.). **s.Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.** Gab doesn't fill the belly, *Lin. Chron.* (Dec. 28, 1889). **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.B.), **War.**[2a], **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**[2] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1], **Ess.**[1] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Come now, none o' your gab, else I'll zoon taich thee better manners! **Cor.**[3] 'E'es some gab [is a great talker].

Hence (1) **Gab-gash**. Cld. (Jam.); (2) **-nash**, *sb.* petulant chattering. Rxb. (*ib.*)

2. The mouth; *fig.* the tongue.

Sc. Ye take mair in your gab than your cheeks can haud, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **ne.Sc.** First days of May were supposed to come accompanied by cold and wet, and hence they were called the 'gab o' May,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 150. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Whan we had erackit lang eneugh, And slaver i' our gabs grew teugh, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 64. **Mry.** How many gabs ye fed o' chiels that wudna work! Hay *Lintie* (1851) 54. **Frf.** Haud your gabs, baith o' you, Barrie *Minister* (1891) x. **Fif.** Crail town was up wi' gashin' gabs. Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 12. **Slg.** Clos'd, ah! close her chattring gab, Muir *Poems* (1818) 29. **Rnf.** Wi' girning, her mou's like the gab o' the fleuk, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 172, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** (J.M.); Her greedy gab Just like an aumous dish, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 23. **Lnk.** Doctors an' lawyers, fam'd for slidd'ry gabs, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 8. **Edb.** Lat gusty gabs chew the wheat bread, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 83. **Bwk.** Merrilie gaed the spitefu' gabs, O' th' witches o' Edencraw, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 57. **Slk.** Foul fa' my gab gin I say ony sic word, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 232, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Op'd their gabs in social chat, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 157. **Dmf.** He had a weel-set right hard gab—The greedy craw! Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 42. **Gall.** China ware wi' giltet gabs, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 58, ed. 1897. **Wgt.** Ye had begun to put a souple gab afore a grey pow. Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 184. **N.I.**[1] 'All gab and guts like a young crow,' a comparison. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Lei.**[1], **Shr.**[2]

Hence **Gabbed** or **Gabbit**, *adj.* having a mouth or tongue; *fig.* talkative, gossipy; *gen.* in *comb.* with an *adj.*

Sc. The lang-gabbit Tailor's as mute as a maukin, Vender *Poems* (1842) 78. **Ayr.** That auld shavling-gabbit hielander, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Lnk.** Sic a thrawn gabbit chuck, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 23, ed. 1783. **Edb.** Sleekit gabbit Edmund Burke, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 165. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

3. Phr. (1) *to dight the gab*, (2) *to steek the gab*, to be silent, hold the tongue; (3) *to thraw the gab*, to express discontent or dissatisfaction.

(1) **Bch.** Dight your gab, lad; bark nae mair At Diomede an' me, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 34. (2) **Abd.** Sic as me our gabs wad steek, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 65. **Per.** Even he Maun steek his gab when clinkin' ben At e'enin' comes the Dominie! Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 97. **Rnf.** Ye may steek your girning gab, Barr *Poems* (1861) 10. **Ayr.** Now Robinson harangue nae mair, But steek your gab for ever, Burns *Ordination* (1786) st. 9. **Lnk.** Cauld death steeks his gab, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 33, ed. 1897. **Edb.** 'Twere better she had steek'd her gab Wi' steel [needle] an' thread, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 87. (3) **Lnk.** I'se ne'er thraw my gab at my lot, man, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 24. **Slk.** Gin ye but saw how they cock up their noses . . . an' thraw their bits o' gabs, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 59, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Thraw nae your gab at your bitter bread, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 43.

4. The palate, taste; appetite. Also used *fig.*

Per. From gustless gabs that cannot taste of love, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 16. **Fif.** Sweeter fruit That will your gab much better suit, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 37; Try the cheese, Saunders, that'll test yer gab, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 105. **Lnk.** Bannocks and a shave of cheese . . . Might please the daintiest gabbs, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 73 (Jam.). **Lth.** A horn o' nappy, An' something guid their gabs to prie, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 34. **Edb.** Our gentles gabbs are grown sae nice, At thee they toot, an' never spear my price, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 182, ed. 1785. **Rxb.** Gust our gabs wi' dainty dauds o' lamb, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 159.

Hence (1) **Gabbets**, *sb.* the palate, taste, appetite; (2) **Gabiator**, *sb.* a gormandizer, one who takes great pleasure in eating and drinking.

(1) **Sc.** Red herrings for wairshtasted gabbets, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 212. (2) **Slk.** I'll play second knife and fork till nae man—settin aside unnatural monsters o' gabiators, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 135.

5. Phr. *to gust the gab*, to give a taste or relish to; also used *fig.*

Sc. I aye like to gust my gab twice wi' the guid an' godly lines—ance in the readin' an' ance in the singin', Dickson *Auld Precentor* (ed. 1894) 33. **Per.** We held a lang confab, Where we might gae to gust our gab, Spence *Poems* (1898) 167. **Ayr.** There's no there what would gust the gab o' a wean, Service *Notandums* (1890) 27.

Edb. Gusts his gab wi' oyster sauce, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 124, ed. 1785.

6. *v.* To speak, talk; to chatter, talk incessantly.

Cai.[1] Abd. Sae what I gab in sooth or joke Ye e'en maun bear, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 96; There was that bodie Dawvid Hadden gabbin awa', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvii. Frf. Good troth, ye gab like ony printed book, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 127. Fif. They'd read lang Latin books thegither, And gash'd and gabb'd wi' ane anither, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 79. Rnf. I just stept yont the craft to see ye, To gab, an' hae some crackin' wi' ye, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 117. Ayr. Could I like Montgomerics fight, Or gab like Boswell, BURNS *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 10. Lnk. While we to ane anither gabet. WATT *Poems* (1827) 91. Lth. Their curs'd tongue sae keen, man, To gab, ilk day, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 172. Edb. Their converse vague unmeanin' chat, Nae frae the heart, but gabb'd by rat [rote], LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 61. Bwk. An' Robin gabs wi' Smyrna Rab While dancin' in the barn, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 94. Gall. To learn to cheat, and gab, and lie, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 95, ed. 1897. Ir. He'd gabbed on galore, any blathers come into his head, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 179, ed. 1893. N.Cy.[1] Cum. I hear of a woman . . . Gangin' struttin' an' gabbin' aboot, BURN *Poems* (1885) 359; Cum.[1], n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He's takkin his time abaat fotchin that sup o' ale—aw shouldn't wonder if he's gabbin wi her, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1895) 35; (E.G.) Lan. There's no need to gab no more, BURNETT *Louvie* (1877) xxvi. I.Ma. Gabbin' away in Manx, whuch Jenny couldn' undherstan, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 122. War.[2] Shr.[2] He's a sort o' mon ye sin as is always a-gabbing about other folk's business. Mid. I were that sleepy that I didn't care to hearken, nor he to gab much, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III. v. w.Som.[1] The tongue o' her's enough to drave anybody distracted; let her 'lone her'll gabby vrom mornin to night. Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Gab**, (2) **Gabber**, *sb.* a talkative, loquacious person; (3) **Gabbing**, (*a*) *sb.* talk, chatter, gabble; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* talkative, loquacious, chattering.

(1) Ayr. In this age of innovation and change it's no impossible that some o' the gabs o' the House will agitate the question, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxii. (2) Sc. Drouthie fu' aft the gabber spits, Wi' scaddit heart, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 136 (JAM.); The direction will be apparently in the hands of a few fluent gabbers, MILLER *Schools* (ed. 1879) xv. Cld. One who is loquacious and rather impudent in conversation (JAM.). (3, *a*) Sc. Nae daffing, nae gabbing, but sighing and sabbing, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 335, ed. 1848. Abd. The gudeman comes ben the house, Whilk o' their gabbin' mak's a truce, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 58. Ir. Listen to the fine gabbin' she was havin' out of her that day, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 100. (*b*) Bnff.[1] Abd. A menseless, gabbin', pridefu' scum, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 120. Per. He's a gash, gabbin' birkie, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 143. Lnk. A gabbin' chiel, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 42. Lth. Men-folk ban his gabbin' chat, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 136. Edb. Cheer'd by our gabbing dames and getts, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 54. Dmf. The dorty gabbing carle, Pride, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 26.

7. To speak boldly or impertinently; to assail or answer with impertinent language; to jeer at; also with *again*.

Bnff.[1] 'Up' is often added, with the notion of asking in a somewhat bare-faced, impertinent manner; as, 'Gab 'im up, an' ye'll get fat ye wint fae 'im.' Cld. (JAM.) Lnk. RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, ed. 1808. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Glo.[1]

8. With *about*: to go from place to place gossiping, to 'gad' about. n.Lin.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

GAB, *sb.*[2] Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The hook on which pots are hung, at the end of the chain called the **crook** (q.v., *sb.*[1] 3).

GABBARD, *adj.* Brks. [gæ·bəd.] Of buildings: large and old, out of repair. Cf. **gabbern.**

A great gabbard house, GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1]

GABBART, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **gabbard** (JAM.); **gabert.** A sailing vessel for inland navigation; a lighter.

Sc. I swung and bobbit yonder as safe as a gabbart that's moored by a three-ply cable at the Broomielaw, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxi; The large barks on Loch-Lomond for carrying wood are called gaberts, CALLANDER *Notes on Anc. Sc. Poems* (1782). Arg. The freight . . . is *gen.* between 2/- and 2 6 the single cart, but those who take a great cargo [of coals] and employ gaberts, get them a little cheaper, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 256 (JAM.). [Little gabbards, with coals and groceries, &c. come up here [Stratford] from Bristol, CAMPBELL *Visit to England* (1775) in Napier's *Johnson* (ed. 1884) *Append.*]

[For thither (to Rouen) cometh yearly three hundred lighters, called *Gabers*, with wines, of ten or twelve hundred tuns a gaber, HITCHCOCK *Politic Plat* (1580) in Arber's *Garner* (1879) II. 162. Fr. *gabarre* (mod. *gabare*), a lighter, the boat whereby ships are loaden and unloaden (COTGR.).]

GABBART, see **Gabbock.**

GABBER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Shr. [ga·bə(r.]

1. *v.* To gabble or talk rapidly and incessantly, to jabber.

Sc. (JAM.), n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Chs.[1] Gy'aab·ŭr. Shr.[2] It is said that a monkey gabbers when he chatters; an individual gabbers, when he talks fast and incoherently.

Hence **Gabbering**, *ppl. adj.* loquacious, talkative.

n.Yks.[2] A gabbering lot.

2. *sb.* Jabber; rapid, gabbling talk.

n.Yks.[2] s.Chs.[1] Ahy éeurd tóo Welsh wim·in ŭgy'ai·t ŭ dhŭr gy'aab·ŭr [I heerd two Welsh women agate o' their gabber].

Hence **Gabberment**, *sb.* rapid or inarticulate speech or reading.

n.Yks.[2] A heap o' gabberment. e.Yks.[1] It was sike a gabberment Ah didn't catch a wod o' what he said, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[1. Du. *gabberen*, to jabber (SEWEL).]

GABBER, see **Gaber**, *sb.*[2]

GABBERN, *adj.* Oxf. Brks. Wil. Also written **gabern** n.Wil.; **gabborn** Wil.[1]; and in form **gabbing** Brks. [gæ·bən.] Of rooms, houses, &c.: comfortless, bare; large, ill-proportioned or ill-contrived. Cf. **gabbard.**

Oxf.[1] This is a gabbern old place, it makes I feel unked, *MS. add.* Brks. It is a good room, but not a great gabbing room, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Brks.[1] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] This term always denotes largeness without convenience or comfort. A gabborn room or house signifies a place large, cold, and comfortless. n.Wil. Well, this 'ere is a girt gabbern place (E.H.G.); JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) iv.

Hence **Gabberny**, *adj.* comfortless, cheerless.

Brks. A girt gabberny room (A.C.). Wil.[1] On the Brks. border.

GABBIE, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A grandfather.

GABBLE, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **yabble** Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Fif. [ga·bl, gæ·bl, Sc. also ja·bl.] 1. *v.* To speak quickly and indistinctly; to chatter, talk noisily.

Abd. Samie yabbled out the particulars, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. Fif. The Market-Street did, like a Babel, Wi' bladderand bodies yaup and yabble, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 108. Slk. Spirits . . . made perfect wad never leave their abodes o' felicity to gabble amang fiends, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 44, ed. 1866. Ir. Turn an immense garden hose on them for a while so that they would be obliged to leave off gabbling and giggling, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 98. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cum.[1] w.Yks. When I heeard um gablin to Tommy's wife, *Yksman.* (1881) 184; It's gabble, gabble, gabble all t'day wi' her; shoo's allus gabblin' (Æ.B.). Brks.[1] A nurse would say to a child, 'Dwoant 'e gabble yer praayers zo, else um wunt do 'e no good.' Dev.[1] [She is poor, and maintained partly by the parish, and partly by fortune-telling and by gabbling of Cornish, *Universal Mag.* (1781) 24.]

Hence **Gabbling**, (1) *sb.* confused, loud talking; (2) *ppl. adj.* talking in a hurried, indistinct way. Also used *fig.*

(1) w.Yks. Thare wor sum bonny gabbling e t'place, *Pudsey Olm.* (1877) 21. (2) Sc. I maun speak to this gabbling skyte, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii. Lnk. Gabblin' ducks an' keecklin' hens, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 89. Wm. Sea fare-ye-weel, auld gabblen hag, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 53, ed. 1896.

2. To scold, speak in an ill-natured way; to wrangle, be querulous. Sc., Lth. (JAM.)

3. *sb.* Confused, loud talking; idle talk, chatter.

Fif. Sic skellochin' and shout, Frae conquerin' and conquer'd rout! Was never sic a yabble! TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 204. Gall. There was a brave gabble of tongues enough when I came in, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 21. Ir. This gossips' gabble seemed merely a trivial shadow, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 211. Wxf.[1] w.Yks. But, if thah'l houd the gabble a bit, O'll tell the whot sooart on a lot they are e that country, *Shevvild Ann.* (1853) 2. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) [Words, if you keep 'em, pays their keep, But gabble's the short cut to ruin, CHEALES *Prov. Flk-Lore*, 10.]

GABBLE-RATCH(ER, -RATCHET, GABBLICK, see **Gabriel-ratchet, Gavelock**, *sb.*[1]

GABBOCK, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **gabbart** Rxb. (Jam.); **gabbit** n.Sc. (*ib.*); **gabbot** Fif.; **gappock** (Jam.). A mouthful, morsel; a fragment, bit of anything.

Sc. With fowth of good gabbocks of skate, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 86, ed. 1871; Fouth of gappocks of skate, Ritson *Sngs.* (1794) I. 211 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** There's no a hale gabbit o't, it is all to rags (Jam.). **Fif.** He dennert'd gustily with th' abbot, Acquentin' him 'tween ilka gabbot How near he 'scap't frae hein' stabbit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 67. **Rxb.** The mouthful of food, carried by a bird to its young, *Gl. Antiq. Rxb.* (Jam.)

GABBUCK, *sb.* N.I.[1] Also written **gobbock**. [ga·bək.] The piked dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias*.

[Ir. *gobóg*, a dog-fish (O'Reilly).]

GABBY, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **gaebie**, **gebbie** Sc. [ga·bi.] The mouth, palate; the crop of a fowl.

Sc. Wi' aits an' bells, my gabbie fu', Donald *Poems* (1867) 79. **Fif.** Fisher-Willie and the Lairds . . . wash't their gebbies . . . In sparklin' jaws o' claret, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 84; The young gorbets were fed on crowdie till their 'gaebies,' if not their nebs, called 'Hold! Enough!' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **e.Fif.** The haill contents o' Cupid's quiver stickin' i' their gebbies, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Lnk.** A braw kebbuck o' cheese, Wi' ither sweet stuffries oor gabbies to please, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 127; He got his gabbie fu' O' nauseous brimstane, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 29. **Edb.** Crammin' their gabbies wi' her nicest bits, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785.

GABBY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in form **gebby** n.Yks. [ga·bi, ge·bi.] Chattering, loquacious, talkative; also used as a *sb.* a pert, chattering person.

Sc. A' this mischief comes frae gabby speakers, *Crack Aboot Kirk* (1843) I. 2. **n.Sc.** It was a bit fine gabby thing, toddlin a' gate its lane, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) III. 189 (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** A plain, gabby carl was he, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Bnff.** She be gabby birdock, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 128; **Bnff.**[1] **Bch.** He was a fine, gabby, auld farren carly, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 114. **Abd.** He was sae free an' gabbie, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 142. **Per.** He's a gabby body, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 176. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Thy bit tongue's gabbie prattle, Young *Pictures* (1865) 55. **Ayr.** Bailie Pirlet, who was naturally a gabby prick-me-dainty body, enlarged at great length, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxi. **Lnk.** She'll mak' oor lugs ring, for . . . she's terrible gabby, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Lth.** The gabbie auld Dominie is enow on the eve o' his weddin' in his crack, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 250. **Edb.** A wee bit gabby callan than, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 14. **Slk.** That doctor was the gabbiest body I ever met wi', Hogg *Tales* (1838) 8, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** He was sae furthy, blythe, an' gabby, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 110. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **n.Yks.** A gebby woman (I.W.).

Hence **Gabbie-labbie**, *sb.* confused talking.

Sc. *Gall. Encycl.* (Jam.)

GABEL-RENT, *sb. Obs.* Chs. An ancient customary tenure of land at Chester.

Chs.[1] In the *Domesday Book of Cheshire and Lancashire*, as edited by Mr. W. Beamont, we have the very earliest existing reference to this curious and accustomed tenure at Chester: 'Whoso did not pay his gabel (i. e., not only the annual reserved rent, but also the peculiar service due to the king, or other superior authority, at the time appointed, Christmas), forfeited "x shillings." But if he was unwilling or unable to pay or perform it, the praefect or sheriff took his land into the king's hand.' . . . It is only within our own day that, for a mere mess of pottage, the city has bartered away for ever this ancient and picturesque custom, involving the original title to the soil of rare old Chester, *Cheshire Sheaf*, I. 355.

[Gable, gablum in ancient records is an old word that signifies a rent, duty, custome, or service yielded or done to the King or any other Lord, *Termes de la Ley* (1671). Fr. *gabelle*, any kind of impost (Cotgr.); MLat. *gabella*, 'impôt' (Ducange).]

GABER, *sb.*[1] Slg. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A lean horse, one so frail as to be scarcely fit for service, an 'aver.'

GABER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **gabber**. A fragment, broken piece; *gen.* in phr. *to be a gaber*, to be dashed to pieces, to be broken, come to grief; applied to any imperfect article; also used in *pl.*

Sc. If a man lets fall a pane of glass, 'O! it's a gabber,' 'Ye've made a gabber o' that cup.' If a horse or cow dies, 'O! it's a gabber noo.' A boy says he has three marbles in his pocket and a gabber [a broken one] (G.W.). **Per.** (Jam.)

GABERDINE, *sb.* Nhp. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Also written **gabardine** Sus. [gæ·bədin.] A loose garment or smock frock, worn by labourers, &c.

Nhp. (F.R.C.) **Ess.** I seigh him hide it under his gaberdine, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 182. **Suf.**, **Ken.** Grose (1790). **Ken.** A short jacket worn in differing forms by farm-men and fishermen (D.W.L.); A child's sleeved pinafore (J.Ar.); **Ken.**[1] Sometimes called a cow-gown, formerly worn by labouring men in many counties, now fast disappearing. **Sus.** The short frock or gabardine, made of strong unbleached linen, was strong no longer, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) III. 297; **Sus.**[1] Still worn by farm labourers. **e.Sus.** A loose frock, worn by carters and farmers' servants, differing from a round frock, it being open in front, with buttons to close it if required, Holloway.

[My best way is to creep under his gaberdine, Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 40. Fr. *galverdine*, 'cape contre la pluie' (Rabelais); OFr. *gavardine* (La Curne). Prop. 'a pilgrim dress,' der. of MHG. *wallevart*, pilgrimage (Lexer). Another name for the pilgrim cloak was *slaveyn* (*P. Plowman*).]

GABERICK, see **Gaverick**.

GABERLUNZIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **gaberloonie** Rnf.; **gaberlunyie** (Jam.). [gabərlū·nji, ·lū·nji, ·lū·ni.]

1. A licensed beggar or mendicant; a 'Blue-gown'; a travelling beggar or tramp. Also used *attrib.* and in *comb.* **Gaberlunzie-man.**

Sc. A species of emblazoning more befitting canters, gaberlunzies, and such like mendicants, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xiv; I have known as many as four ragged gaberlunzies in the barn at one time, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 257, ed. 1894. **n.Sc.** Regardless even of the presence of our gaberlunzie visitors, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 147. **Frf.** An auld gaberlunzie . . . Was the life o' oor clachan, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 17. **Per.** Dangling around them like a gaberlunzie's mealbags, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 33. **Rnf.** Was it the gaberloonie? But they mak sae mony sangs on that poor king, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 29. **Ayr.** Ye may rant and ring for your dochter, whiskit awa' wi' the gaberlunzie, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xli. **Lnk.** An old Highland gaberlunzie who had been quartered in the barn over night, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 193. **Lth.** By some of the peasantry this term is still used, but confined to a Bluegown, or beggar who wears the Queen's badge (Jam.). **Edb.** Hills . . . with tops as bare as a gaberlunzie's coat, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Slk.** The gaberlunzie was astounded, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 303, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Jock, the gaberlunzie man, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 4. **Gall.** We shelter nae lazy gaberlunzie speldrons in the house of Cassillis, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 217.

2. The trade or calling of 'gaberlunzie.'

Sc. Ye'r yet oer young. . . To follow me frae town to town And carry the gaberlunyie on, Child *Ballads* (1894) V. 115.

GABEROSIE, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A kiss.

GABER-RATCHET, see **Gabriel-ratchet**.

GABERTS, *sb. pl.* Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** A kind of gallows, of wood or stone, erected for supporting the wheel to which the rope of a draw-well is fixed. **2.** Three poles of wood, erected and forming an angle at the top, for weighing hay.

GABES, *sb.* e.Suf. A foolish person, one who acts foolishly, a busybody; also in *comp.* **Gabes-chany.** (F.H.)

GABLE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Der. Nhp. [gē·bl, geə·bl, giə·bl.] In *comp.* (1) **Gable-end**, the end wall of a house or other building; (2) **-poles**, slender poles, placed outside the roofs of thatched buildings, to secure the thatch; (3) **-room**, a room at the end or gable side of a house.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Der.**[1] Gyai·b'l aen·d. **nw.Der.**[1] [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)] (2) **Nhp.**[1] Called in some counties, 'Lugs.' (3) **Gall.** I found my brother in the little gable-room where he studied, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 202.

GABLECK, **GABLICK**, **GABLOCK**, see **Gavelock**, *sb.*[1]

GABLOS, *sb. pl.* Or.I. A term applied to beetles and similar insects.

(S.A.S.); It always meant one special kind of beetle with us—common among the peat-stacks and *gen.* out of doors, about half an inch or more in length (J.G.).

GABRIEL-RATCHET, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **gabble-ratch** w.Yks.[35]; **-ratcher** w.Yks.; **-ratchet** n.Cy. n.Yks. w.Yks.[5]; **-retchet, gaber-ratchet** w.Yks.; **gabriel rache** Lan.; **gobbleratch** w.Yks.[3] 1. A yelping sound heard at night, resembling the sound made by a pack of hounds, but probably caused by flocks of wild geese; see below. Cf. **Gabriel('s hounds.**

n.Cy. Birds which make a noise in the air in the spring evenings, GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.** 'Gabble-ratchet' . . . A name for a yelping sound at night, like the cry of hounds, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 70; **n.Yks.**[1] A name for a yelping sound heard at night, more or less resembling the cry of hounds or yelping of dogs, probably due to flocks of wild geese which chance to be flying by night, and taken as an omen or warning of approaching death to the hearer or some one connected with him. Another notion in Clevel. couples with the name the figure of a mysterious bird, with large glowing eyes, hooked beak, and an awful shriek, which appears to, accompanies, or is heard by the death-doomed. Yet another tradition yet current in Clevel. is that the Gabriel-ratchet originates in the ill deed of a gentleman who once lived in the district, and who was so inordinately fond of the pleasures of the chase, and so jealous about the hounds who had ministered to them, that, on his deathbed, he gave orders they should all be killed and buried with him, that no one else should benefit by them as he himself would be no longer able. **w.Yks.** Beings who come around the house of a dying person, to chatter and laugh. My landlady says (1897) she has heard them twice, each time the night before a death (L.M.S.); About Leeds it [a rushing sound in the air] is there called 'Gabble retchet,' and is held to be the souls of unbaptized children doomed to flit restlessly around their parents' abode, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879 iv; The gabbleratch, that imaginary being of our ancestors' creation, takes a prominent place in the rural life of thirty years ago. Scores are living amongst us now who at one time had a belief in this unlucky bird, whose shrieking cry in the dead of night, has been a frequent warning of some death to be expected. . . Any or all of these noises . . . have been each in their time the fatal gabbleratch or gabbleratchet, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 79; Theare wor sooin a noise it hoyle, as if it hed been full ov gabble-ratches, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865 8; The poor gabble or gaber-rachet is a child with the presumed tie [of sin] undissolved, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 351; HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[3] Called by some 'night-whistlers,' birds which fly overhead in the night, and are considered to be forewarners of death. There is an opinion that these birds are at least of two distinct kinds. The 'night-whistlers' are birds high in the air, passing by, but of doubtful race; they have, however, a perfect whistle. The 'gabbleratches,' on the other hand, are said to frequent damp places, and their cry is a sort of gabble like that of the magpie. A mother . . . said to her children, wishing to keep them within-doors, 'Yo'll be hearin' gabbleratches some o' these neets, and then yo'll stop i' th' haas.' About Leeds 'gabbleratches' are believed to be the restless souls of children, who have died unbaptized; **w.Yks.**[5] They congregate and pass, singing, over the house or neighbourhood, in the night-time, where a death may be looked for; the noise made by them is more like the noise made by a litter of young whelps in the absence of the dame, when they don't happen to be asleep. **Lan.** These spectre hounds are locally termed 'Gabriel Ratchets,' and are supposed to foretell death or misfortune to all who hear their sound, *Gent. Mag.* (Apr. 1880) 493; Gabriel Raches are supposed to be something like litters of puppies yelping in the air, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 107.

2. The nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus.*

w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 145; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885 98.

3. A noisy child; a confirmed talker or chatterbox.

Yks. She is an old gabbleratchet, nobody can get a word in edgeways while she is about (M.N.). **w.Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 201; **w.Yks.**[5]

[1. Gabrielle rache, *canalion, Cath. Angl.* (1483). (Ratche, hounde, *odorinseus, Prompt.*)]

GABRIEL('S HOUNDS, *phr.* Dur. Lakel. Yks. Stf. Der. The name given to a peculiar sound, probably occasioned by flocks of wild geese or fowl, but popularly assigned to a spectral pack; see below. See **Gabriel-ratchet.**

Dur. The Gabriel hounds, as they call them in Durham and some parts of Yorkshire, are described as monstrous human headed dogs, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) iv. **Lakel.** He the seven birds hath seen, . . Seen the Seven Whistlers: . . and oftentimes will start—For overhead are sweeping Gabriel's Hounds Doomed, with their impious lord, the flying hart To chase for ever, on aërial grounds, WORDSWORTH *Misc. Sonnets*, pt. II. xxix. **n.Yks.** They heard the wild shrill unearthly yelping of the Gabriel Hounds, LINSKILL *Tales*, 82; **n.Yks.**[2] The flocks of yelping wild geese high in the air, migrating southward in the twilight evenings of autumn, their cry being more audible than the assemblage is visible. As the foreboders of evil, people close their ears and cover their eyes until the phalanx has passed over. They stand connected with the Northman's Legend of the Spectral Hunt. **w.Yks.**[2] 'Gabriel's whelps' is sometimes used. **Stf.** At Wednesbury, the colliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of Gabriel's Hounds, though the more sober and judicious take them only to be wild geese making this noise in their flight (K.). **Der.** There's the boggat . . . and Gabriel's hounds was heard t'other night i' th' air . . . as comes when folk is nigh to death, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868 xvii; 'Gabriel' is condemned to follow his hounds at night, high in the upper air, till doomsday, for having hunted on Sunday, *ib. note.* **nw.Der.**[1]

GABSTICK, *sb.* Sc. Also Lin. [ga·bstik.] A large wooden spoon. See **Gob-stick**, s.v. **Gob**, *sb.*[2] 3.

Lth., Rxb. (JAM.) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 707; **Lin.**[1] Don't yah feed the bairn with that there gab-stick.

GABY, *sb.*[1], *adj.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **gaayby** Brks.[1]; **gaibie** Rxb. (JAM.); **gauby** n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] Stf. nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Lei.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.; **gawby** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] I.Ma. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Stf. Der.[2] n.Lin.[1] War.[2] s.Wor.[1] Glo.[1]; **gobby** Chs.[1]; **gooby** s.Pem.; **gorby** w.Yks. n.Lan. Chs.[13] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Not. [gē·bi, gō·ti, gǫə·bi.] 1. *sb.* A stupid, foolish person; a blockhead, simpleton, fool, lout.

Rxb. (JAM.) **Ir.** Entrusting so critical a task to a quare blundering gaby like Larry, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 61; The gaby Tom made of himself over the child . . . was past belief, *ib. Lisconnel* (1895) 310. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] 'Ye greet gaby'—a description of an open-mouthed softy. **Cum.** Dis ta hear that, thou greet gaby? FARRALL *Detty Wilson* (1886) 16. **n.Yks.**[1] One awkwardly silly rather than simply a fool; **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** I thowt I'd act t'gawby like, ta see what I cud get ta knaw, *T. Toddles' Alm.* (1870) 24; He looks like a country gorby (H.L.); **w.Yks.**[2 35] **Lan.** Sitch raekless dozenin' gawbies, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 3; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** Thou get gorby (R.H.H.); **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Hould your whist, you gawbie, CAINE *Manxman* (1895) pt. VI. x. **Chs.** What a gorby aw must a bin not to think o' that afore, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 12; **Chs.**[1] A woman said to her husband, 'Tha great gawby; sithee how th' art muckin th' flure as aw've cleeant.' **s.Chs.**[1] **Stf.** You wouldn't ha' thought I 'nd be sich a gawby as to wait till now, MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 116. **s.Stf.** Sich a gauby he was, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 14. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2a], **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[1] **Brks.** Like a great gaby as I was, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) ii; **Brks.**[1] Usually applied to one in the habit of keeping the mouth open. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851). **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** Thee bist a girt gaby (E.H.G.). **Som.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 126. **Cor.**[2] **Colloq.** Little Dorrit . . . asked who it was? to which Fanny made the short answer, that gaby, DICKENS *Dorrit* (1857) bk. II. vi.

Hence (1) **Gauby-fair** or **-far**, *sb.* a statute fair, at which servants were formerly hired; see below; (2) **-market**, *sb.* the market-day following after Christmas Day; see below.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2] **Shr.** Shrewsbury appears to have two 'Gauby-fars,' viz. the Saturday in Christmas week, attended by pleasure-seekers coming by train from the neighbourhoods of Wem and Wellington, and the first Saturday in May, when it is 'crowded' with those from the more immediate neighbourhood, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 464; **Shr.**[1] The first Saturday in the year and the first Saturday after May-Day are respectively distinguished as Gauby-far. On these days country servants—'chaps' and 'wenches,'—'gaubies,' as they are called for the nonce—come into the town to spend their wages and see the sights. (2) **Shr.** In the north-eastern district the ordinary market-day in Christmas week is the one attended by the 'gawbies,' as these idle gazers are called, and it is even nicknamed from them the 'Gauby Market.' . . . Once upon a time, no doubt, the Gawby-market was used as a

hiring fair; indeed at Market Drayton, almost within memory, the servants who attended it, appeared with ensigns of their callings, the carters carrying whips, the housemaids brooms, etc... But hiring at fairs is now entirely disused in the north-east, BURNE *ib.*; **Shr.**[1]

2. Folly, idiocy.

s.Chs.[1] A person who is behaving in a foolish manner is said to be 'tuu'rnin iz gau'bi aayt' [turnin' his gawby ait]; and I have heard such a person requested to 'cheen [chain] his gawby up.'

3. *adj.* Foolish, idiotic; ill-mannered, uncouth.

e.Yks.[1] She's varry gawby. **w.Yks.** That gawby yung fella Sam Scornfull. TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fairnsla Ann.* (1874) 3. **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Küm, let's aa non ŭ yŭr gau'bi triks [Come, let's ha' none o' yur gawby tricks].

4. *v.* To chaff; to annoy by saying unpleasant things. **Nhb.**[1]

GABY, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Nhb. Written **gabie** (HALL.). [gē'bi, gia'bi.] A sieve with large holes. Also in *comp.* **Gaby-riddle.**

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Nhb.**[1] The largestriddle [sieve] used in separating the rougher parts of chaff from corn.

GACCUM, see **Gawkum.**

GACH, *sb.* and *int.* Pem. Glo. Lon. Also in forms **gaa** Brks.[1]; **gadge** Pem. [gætʃ.] 1. *sb.* Children's dirt or filth. Glo. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

2. *int.* An exclamation used to children to deter them from touching anything dirty or nasty; an exclamation of disgust.

Pem. An exclamation of disgust, equivalent to the nursery Caca! (H.W.) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 173. **Brks.**[1] **Lon.** 'Gach!' said Tommy, interrupting him contemptuously, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 86. [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

GACK, *sb.*[1] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] [gak.] A gap. Also called **Slap** (q.v.).

Fif. A gack in a hedge (JAM.).

GACK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Irel. 1. *v.* To talk idly, to chatter; to lie. (R.A.S.) 2. To mock, jeer. N.I.[1] 3. *sb.* An idle talker, one who talks behind a person's back. Ant. (S.A.B.)

4. Idle talk, chatter. **Ir.** Rarely heard in the north (R.A.S.).

GACY, see **Gawsie.**

GAD, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **gaad, gade** Sc. (JAM.); **gaud** Sc. Cai.[1]; **gawd** Sc.; **ged-** n.Cy. [gad, gæd, gād.] 1. *sb.* An iron rod or bar.

Sc. Deil be in me but I'll put this het gad down her throat, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxx; When a man received sentence of death, he was put upon the gad, as it was called, that is secured to the bar of iron, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) lvii, *note*; Bid ice shogles hammer red gads on the studdy, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 237. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** I never hear my ain bellows snoring at a gaud o' iron in the fire, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Slk.** Ye'll draw an Englishman by the gab easier than drive him wi' an airn gaud, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 54 (JAM.). **Gall.** Sandy, after levelling a file with his gaud of iron, was overpowered, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) lii. **Nhb.**[1] A gad o' iron is a nail rod, *Note by Mr. J. Avery.* **Stf.**[1] A narrow bar of iron about 2½ inches long.

Hence **Gadnail,** *sb.* a long and stout nail used chiefly in fastening posts and rails. **Shr.**[2]

2. Mining term: a wedge or kind of chisel used for splitting hard rocks.

Cdg. One holds a little picque or punch of iron, having a long handle of wood, which they call a gad; another with a great iron hammer or sledge, drives it into the vein, RAY *Acct. of Silver* (1691). **Cor.** And picks and gads and showls, and dags, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 16; Es lang, Jan Trewen, as I got peck an' gad, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 230; They get out the mine with a pick-ax, but when it is hard, they use a gad (a tool like a smith's punch), which they drive in with one end of their pick-ax made like a hammer, RAY *Acct. of Tin* (1691); **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A short, wedge-like mining tool, used with a hammer in splitting rock.

3. A goad or pointed rod or stick for driving cattle, &c.; a long whip, used for driving horses and cattle.

Sc. Your men use pleugh and gad, boys, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868 247; JAM.) **Bch.** The servant lad That ca's the beast wi' fup or gad, FORBES *Shop Bill* (1785) 12. **Ayr.** Fu' blithe he whistled at the gaud, BURNS *Young Jockey,* st. 1. **Nhb.**[1] He cliks up the oxen gad and sair belabours me, *Robin Spraggon.* **Cum.** A switch, riding wand (J.Ar.). **Wm.** & **Cum.**[1] Gallin the gimmer wi' a gad, 184. **n.Yks.** 1st yoakes and bowes and gad and yoaksticks there? MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 100; **n.Yks.**[1] A tapering rod, fitted with a leather thong, to serve as a whip in driving a team, oxen especially; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** A supple, tapering rod, six or seven feet long, with a leathern thong, about three feet long, fastened to the weaker end, is called a gad; with which the team of oxen and horses united are, or rather were, universally driven, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.* **War.** (J.R.W.) [**Amer.** A small whip used to drive cows to pasture, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 331.]

Hence (1) **Gad-boy,** *sb.* the boy who accompanied the ploughman to goad and direct the team of oxen or horses; (2) **Gadding-pole,** *sb.* a goad or pointed rod or stick for driving cattle or horses; (3) **Gadman** or **Gadsman,** *sb.* the man or boy in charge of a team of oxen or horses in ploughing, a ploughman; (4) **-wand,** *sb.*, see (2); (5) **-whip,** *sb.* a long whip used by farm labourers for horses; see below for *obs.* customs; (6) *to come afore the gawd, phr.* to come to the front, show oneself.

(1) **Peb.** The greatly more arduous employment of 'gad-boy' in the service of a neighbouring farmer, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) xiii. (2) **Lnk.** Prick't his horse alang wi' gadding pole, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 11. (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) **ne.Sc.** The oxen were driven by the gaadman. He carried a long pole sharpened at one end or tipped with iron, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 180 **Elg.** The gadsman, cheery, up the howe, He whistles shill and loud, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 47. **Ayr.** I've three mischievous boys, . . A gaudsman ane, a thrasher t'other, BURNS *Inventory* (1786) l. 36. **Slk.** The gadman whistles sparely, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 420. **Edb.** While gaudsmen whistle, or while birdies sing, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 112, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** The pig drivers and gadsmen, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 199; **Nhb.**[1] (4) **Sc.** RUDDIMAN *Introd.* (1773) (JAM.). **n.Cy.** (K.) **Cum.**[1] Not much used (s.v. Yadwands). (5) **n.Yks.**[2] **Lin.** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 131; **Lin.**[1] The ceremony of using the 'gad-whip' took place every Palm Sunday. . . It was made of three stems of young ash bound together with a thin thong of white leather, at the top of which the lash was fastened, together with a purse, in which were a few pieces of silver coin. The origin of this ancient custom was that a resident of Hundon, on a Palm Sunday thrashed one of his boys so severely that he died, hence in a fit of compunction, he left a parcel of land at Broughton, near Brigg, to the parents of the lad and his successors on condition that this singular custom should be attended to. **n.Lin.**[1] Used by farm labourers for horses, and, while the custom continued, by church dog-whippers. The essential difference between a modern cart-whip and a gad-whip is that the stock of the gad-whip is stiff, not elastic, and the thong much heavier. An estate in the parish of Broughton was held by the service of cracking a gad-whip every year, on Palm Sunday, three times, in Caistor Church-porch, while the minister was reading the first lesson. At the beginning of the second lesson the bearer of the gad-whip approached the minister, and kneeling opposite him, with the whip in his hand, having an old-fashioned purse at the end of it, he waved it three times, and then continued in a steadfast position while the lesson was ended, when the ceremony was concluded. (6) **Abd.** Come out afore the gawd And let fouk see gin ye be what ye're ca'd, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 141, ed. 1812.

4. A long, tapering rod or stick; *fig.* a tall, slender, or lanky person.

Wxf. When the mistress was inviting a tall hungry gad of a fellow to join Darby, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 306. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** We'll splice oor 'gads' nigh Barra Mill, Beneath yon auld birk tree, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 268; **Nhb.**[1] **Yks.** Woe to the lad Without a rowen-tree gad! HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. **n.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] A roan-tree gad is a rod of wicken-tree, supposed good against witches. **w.Yks.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Gadwand,** *sb.* a long stick. **Lan.**[1]

5. A fishing-rod. See **Goad,** 3.

Per. The murderin' tools O' guns an' gauds an' snares, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 31. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** I fish'd for minnins wi' a preen, . . An' just a saugh wan' for a gaud, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 150. **Edb.** His Reverence . . . Fishes wi' gaud and net, *Carlop Green* (1793) 117, ed. 1817. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Seek out thy tackle, thy creel and thy gad, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 33; We'll prepare our limber gads, Lang lines, and braw brass wheels, *Fisher's Garl.* (1821) 10; **Nhb.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

6. A stout, straight stick; a hedge-stake; a faggot-stick. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Not applied to a common rough faggot stick. The idea of goad is no longer conveyed; if used as a weapon, it is only to strike. 'I zeed'n beat th 'oss 'bout th 'aid way a gurt gad so thick's a pick stale.' **Dev.** Speaking of underwood to be cut down, 'There'll be a good lot o' spar-gads come out o' it,' *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 14.

Hence (1) **Gad-crook,** (2) **-hook,** *sb.* a long pole with an iron hook or claw.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Most millers keep one to drag out logs or branches brought down by floods. (2) **Som.** (Hall.)

7. A measuring rod; also in *comp.* **Gad-stick.** See **Goad, 4.**

n.Cy. (Hall.) **Lin.** Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 131; **Lin.**[1] A measure made of wood about 10 feet long. **Nhp.**[1]

8. A measure, equalling half an acre, by which wood is sold standing. sw.Lin.[1]

Hence **Gadwood,** *sb.* underwood as distinguished from timber-trees.

Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.* **sw.Lin.**[1] Often used in advts. of wood sales: as 'The Gadwood on 25 acres.'

9. A measure of grass land; see below. See **Goad, 5.**

n.Lin.[1] A measure of grass-land, equal to a swathe, that is, six and a-half feet. 'All the lands in the Ings are laid out in gads or swaths,' *Surv. of Kirton-in-Lindsey* (1787).

10. As much corn as a large rake gathers at one dragging. e.Yks.[1]

11. *pl.* Rushes growing in marshy ground. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

12. *v.* To affix, fasten.

Shr.[2] 'Gad it to,' chiefly with reference to iron-work. [(Hall.]

[**1.** Slegges and hameres, wiþ þe whiche smythes smyteþ and temprep grete gaddes of iren, Trevisa *Higden* (1387) VI. 199. ON. *gaddr,* a spike of metal (Fritzner). **3.** Al Engelond was of him adrad, So his þe beste fro þe gad, *Havelok* (c. 1300) 279. **7.** Gad to mete wythe londe, *decempeda pertica, Prompt.*]

GAD, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. **1.** *v.* To go, start off; to loiter, wander about idly, esp. to go from place to place gossiping. *Gen.* with *about, off, out,* &c.

Wm. Noo Ise net gaan ta hev ya gaan gadden off tat fairs an sec like, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 17. **n.Yks.** Thou'rt allus sayin' ah'm calin an' gaddin aboot, Fetherston *Smuggins Fam.* 41. **w.Yks.** Thah's pain i' t'side nah, hez ta? . . An' sarve tha reyt an' all, say I, If thah goes gaddin' aht, *Yksman.* (Apr. 21, 1887) 235; Ha yo can fashion to spend yor time gaddin abaat, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 126. **Lan.** Give over gaddin' about in furrin' parts, Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 128. **n.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Nah then, thee gad off; **Chs.**[2,3], **Not.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] You're never easy, if you're not always gadding about. **Wil.** We shan't have time to gad about, Penruddocke *Content* (1860) 30; Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dev.** And then a mun gad to thick place, and up to that place, *Obliging Husband* (1717) 13; She was very sleepy and desired to 'gad whame,' as she audibly expressed it, Madox-Brown *Dæale Bluth* (1876) bk. 1. vi.

Hence (1) **Gad,** *sb.* a gossip or newsmonger; (2) **Gad-about,** *sb.* (*a*) an idle, rambling, and gossiping person; one who is never at home; in *gen.* colloq. use; (*b*) a low, two-wheeled carriage; used *attrib.*; (*c*) *obs.,* a contrivance for teaching children to walk; see below; (3) **Gadders,** *sb. pl.* newsmongers; (4) **Gadding,** *ppl. adj.* gossiping; constantly running about and gossiping; (5) **Gaddings,** *sb. pl.* gossiping visits; (6) **Gadling,** *sb.* an idler, a loiterer; an idle, aimless person; (7) **Gadly,** *adj.* inclined to go about gossiping.

(1) **n Yks.**[2] (2, *a*) ? **Gall.** Women . . . are become gadabouts, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) iii. **n.Yks.** You are no gadabout, Simpson *Jeame o' Biggersdale* (1893) 205. **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[3] Oor Moll's a regular gad-about. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] She's a real gad aboot; I'm scar'd sum'uts as is noht 'll be happenin' to her. **Nhp.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Som.** If there was one thing in life more than another that good woman never could abide, 'twas a 'gad-about,' Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 33. **w.Som.**[1] Usually applied to a woman who is over fond of visiting. 'Her's a proper gad-about, better fit her'd bide home and look arter her 'ouze.' **Dev.**[1]; **Dev.**[3] Tim Salter is a riglar gadabout, he's yer tu-day, and ago to morror. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Light gadabout cait in first-class condition, *adv., Wellington Wkly. News* (Dec. 2, 1886). (*c*) **Glo.**[1] *Obs.* It consisted of a large hoop on castors at the bottom, connected by a framework with a small hoop on top. This latter encircled the child's body under the arms, keeping it from falling, and allowing it plenty of space to move or gad about the room. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **n.Lan.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6 **Yks.** Like that gadlin Grimshaw was preichin' abaht t'other Sunday, Farquhar *Frankheart,* 225. **n.Yks.**[1], **Glo.**[1,2] (7) **m.Yks.**[1] Hold thy noise with thee. Thou's as gadly as any of the rest.

2. Of cattle: to run madly about, as if stung by the gadfly. **w.Yks.**[1], **Cha.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1]

Hence **Gaddin-cote,** *sb.* an open cote or shed into which cattle may run to avoid the sting of flies. e.Lan.[1]

3. *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be all at gad,* to spend all one's time in rambling or wandering about; (2) *on* or *upon the gad,* (*a*) constantly running or wandering about; (*b*) on the point of starting or setting out; (3) *to get* or *take the gad,* said of cattle when running about wildly in hot weather; (4) *to get a fit of the gad,* to have a fit of aimless wandering.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2, *a*) **Yks.** Thou might have a bit o' news to tell one after being on the gad all the afternoon, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) II. 204. **Suf.**[1] All upon the gad, roving, frolicking—inconsiderately gadding about as if stung by a gadfly. **Cor.** Flitting to and fro on the gad all the time, Pearce *Inconsequent Lives,* 31. (*b*) **Chs.**[1,2,3] (3) **w.Yks.**[2] **Der.**[1] It is said of a beast, 'It)s tai'n t gyaad' [It's ta'en t'gad] (s.v. Gad-bree). **Nhp.**[1] Cattle are said to have 'got the gad,' when they run madly and wildly about, in consequence of being stung by the gad-fly. **Oxf.** (P.H.K.) (4) **w.Yks.**[2] 'He's got a fit o' the gad,' or 'He's got t'gad fly on him.'

4. The gadfly, *Oestrus bovis.* Slk. Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) *Gl.*

GAD, *sb.*[3] Irel. [gad.] A hoop or coil of twisted or plaited osier.

Dwn. *Prov.* 'Twist the gad while it's green' (C.H.W.); 'Rise upon suggawn and fall upon gad,' a country dancing-master's instruction to his pupil, the right and left foot being distinguished by a suggawn, a gad being twisted round it (A.S.-P.). **a.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *gad,* a withe, twisted twig or ozier (O'Reilly).]

GAD, *sb.*[4] Dmf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *a gad of ice,* a large mass of ice.

GAD, *sb.*[5] ? *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A troop or band.

[And Leah said, A troop cometh: and she called his name Gad, Bible *Gen.* xxx. 11.]

GAD, *sb.*[6] Sh.I. Also in form **gaa.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A small rainbow in the horizon portending bad weather. S. & Ork.[1]

GAD, *sb.*[7] Nhb. In phr. *Gad smash!* a disguised oath.

Gad smash! but I'se hev settisfaction o' thon, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 9; **Nhb.**[1] Gad-smash-me-sark!

GADAMAN, *adj. Obs.* Hrf. Roguish, mischievous. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.[1]

GAD-BREE, *sb.* Der.[1] [ga·d-brī.] The gadfly, *Oestrus bovis.* See **Breeze,** *sb.*[1]

GADDERMAN, *sb.* Irel. An old-fashioned or precocious young person; a mannikin. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

GADDERY, *sb.* Sh.I. [ga·dəri.] A collection.

Uncle Lowrie's hael gaddery o smuggled stuff hoiddit i' da muckle holl, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 93.

GADDIE, see **Gaudy,** *adj.*

GADDLE, *v.* Cor. [gæ·dl.] To drink greedily and hastily.

Cor.[1]; **Cor.**[2] She gaddled it up in no time. **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301.

GADDYWENT, *v.* e.An. Also in form **gaddiwant** e.Suf. [gæ·di-went.] To gossip, 'gallivant.'

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 94. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

GAD(E, GADE, GADFER, see **Give, Go, Gatfer.**

GADGE, *sb.* Yks. Also Cor. [gadʒ, gædʒ.] **1.** An oddity. n.Yks.[2] **2.** A trick. Cor.[3]

GADGE, *v.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. To dictate impertinently; to talk idly with a stupid gravity.

Lnk. It sets ye well indeed to gadge! Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 105; *ib. Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.,* ed. 1808.

GADGE, *v.*[2] Yks. [gadʒ.] Sewing term: to baste; to run or tack together lightly with long stitches.

w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks.[3] Gadge me these trousers up.

GADGE, see **Gach**, **Gauge**.

GAD-GIN, *sb.* Lin.[1] A large quantity or number.

What a gad-gin of sheep were shown at April Fair.

GADIE, see **Gaudy**, *adj.*

GADJÉ, *sb.* Bwk. Nhb. A person, individual, used rather contemptuously. (A.L.M.)

[Rommany (Gipsy) *gorgio* (*garger*), a white man, an Englishman, not a gipsy, Leland *Sngs.* (1875) *Gl.*]

GAD-JE-VRAW, *sb.* Cor.[1] Also in forms **gadgevraw**, **gadjerwraw** (B. & H.). The white ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.*

GAE, *sb.* Sc. [gē.] The jay, *Garrulus glandarius.*

The Hobie and the Hedder-bluter Aloud the Gae to be their tutor, Watson *Coll.* (1706) II. 28 (Jam.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 75.

GAEBIE, GAEL, see **Gabby**, *sb.*, **Gowl**, *sb.*[1]

GAEN, GAFEL, see **Gin**, *conj.*, **Go**, **Gavel**, *sb.*[2]

GAFEL-BOW, GAF(F, see **Gavel-bow**, **Give**.

GAFF, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Shr. Pem. Som. Dev. [gaf, gæf.] **1.** *sb.* A hook; an implement used to hook out furze from the furze-rick.

Dev.[3] Zo crooked 's a gaff. n.Dev. A gaff, dree pricks vrom Varmer Reed, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 74.

2. A stick having a sharp iron hook at the end, used by fishermen to land fish.

Sc. Night, or blaze-fishing, during close-time, with gaffs, spears, leisters, &c. . . . is practised with impunity, *Ess. Highl. Soc.* II. 409 (Jam.); John Roy he was fishin' at the ferry-house and thinkin' it was a skatach he got, and cryin' on me for the gaff he wass, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 153. Per. For fishin' gear I didna spare—Creels, boots, and gaff, Ford *Harp* (1893) 148. Ant. An iron hook made like a fish-hook and fixed on a staff, for catching salmon by torchlight, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Nhb. (R.O.H.), w.Som.[1]

3. A hoe. Shr.[2] Cf. **caff**, *sb.*[3]

4. A crowbar; any iron bar. w.Yks.[2]

5. *pl.* The artificial spurs of a cock. Chs. (K.)

6. *v.* To land a fish by means of a 'gaff.'

Per. Their fish that are gane Are no like the fish that they've gaff'd, Ford *Harp* (1893) 334. Ayr. An attempt was made to gaff it, but unfortunately the young man failed to strike the fish, White *Jottings* (1879) 125. Gall. (A.W.) w.Som.[1] You draw un in, and I'll gaff-m purty quick.

7. To catch at, used esp. of money. s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

[**2.** Fr. *gaffe*, an iron hook wherewith sea-men pull great fishes into their ships (Cotgr.).]

GAFF, *sb.*[2] Sc. Oxf. Lon. Slang. [gaf, gæf.] A penny theatre or music-hall; a show at a village fair. Also in *comb.* **Penny gaff.**

Sc. New come frae some laigh music-hall Or penny gaff, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 43. Gall. Them ould women dae mair ill wi' their tracks than twa penny gaffs an' a side-show! Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 170. Oxf. (G.O.) Lon. A buck is a cove wot does a ride to pass the copper when the gaff busts, Wintle *Cabby Chron.* in *Windsor Mag.* (Aug. 1896) 151. Slang. I used to go to the gaff in Shoreditch, Horsley *Jottings* (1887) i.

GAFF, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lin. [gaf.] A master, the head of a house; a foreman or overseer. See **Gaffer**.

n.Yks.[12], w.Yks.[5], Lin. (Hall.), n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Gaffman**, *sb.* the bailiff or superintendent of a farm.

Lin. The servant who is charged with the general superintendance of a farm, and called the 'ground keeper' in other parts of Lin. and elsewhere, is known as the gaffman, *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. viii. 38.

GAFF, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Cum. Wm. War. Shr. Also in forms **gaave**, **gauf(f**, **gaulf**, **gawf** Sc. [gaf, gāf, gæf.]

1. *v.* To laugh loudly. Cf. **guff**, *v.*

Sh.I. A'body gaffed till dey wir laek ta splect, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 68; 'Ha, ha, ha!' Sibbie gaff'd, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). Elg. 'Dead!' gauff'd Meg—'fient a fear,' Tester *Poems* (1865) 152. Fif. He never blindit in his daffin', Fliskin' like fire about, and gaffin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 65. Lnk. Who gart the lieges gawff and girn ay, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 327 (Jam.). e.Lth. What are ye gawfin an' hletherin there aboot? Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 65. Sik. He fand him a gaffin fu' gaily that day, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 67.

Hence **Gawfin**, *ppl. adj.* laughing loudly.

Sc. The gawfin' gashin' Jamie Cation, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 26.

2. To talk loudly and merrily; to jest, banter; to jeer, scoff at.

Cum. Betty steùd an' gaff't at t'dooer, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 165; What are ye standin' an' gaffin' at me for? (E.W.P.) War.[3] Shr.[1] Never yo' 'eed 'im, 'e's on'y gaffin a bit.

Hence (1) **Gaffer**, *sb.* a loquacious person; (2) **Gauffin**, *ppl. adj.* light-headed, foolish, thoughtless, giddy.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2) Sik. 'Tis queer to mak sik fike About an useless gauffin tike, Hogg *Sc. Pastorals* (1810) 20 (*ib.*).

3. *sb.* A loud laugh; a burst of laughter.

Sh.I. He gae a muckle gaff, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 55; Awa up da Voe we heard da gaffs o'da smack's men, *ib. Sketches* (2nd ed.) 92. Abd. Ned ga'e a gauf, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 89; I got a hearty gaff, Robb *Poems* (1852) 30. Fif. Great gaults o' lauchter aye resound In ilka corner, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 18. Ayr. (J.M.)

4. Loud, rude talk; impertinence. Cld. (Jam.)

Hence **Gafment**, *sb.* senseless, foolish talk.

Wm. En' than he went on weh his gafment en' fun, Blezard *Sngs.* (1868) 33.

[**3.** Tehe, quod scho, and gaif ane gawf, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 248.]

GAFF, *sb.*[5] and *v.*[3] n.Cy. **1.** *sb.* One of the players in the game of 'pitch and toss.' See below.

Gaff is a term used in the game of 'Pitch and Toss.' The player who wins at the pitch is thereby entitled to act as 'gaff.' He thereupon proceeds to pick up the pennies and laying them three at a time in a row upon the fingers of his right hand he tosses them up so that they spin in the air. The 'heads' that fall after each toss become his perquisite. The tails are taken charge of by the player who laid second from the 'mot,' and when all have been tossed he in turn tosses the tails over again, heads again becoming the property of the tosser and tails passing to the third man and so on. When the coins have all been thus apportioned the 'gaff' chooses a 'past' from which to pitch at the 'mot' again (R.O.H.).

2. *v.* To play a game by tossing up three pennies. (Hall.)

GAFFA(W, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [gəfā·.] **1.** *v.* To laugh noisily or boisterously; to guffaw.

Fif. They gaffaw and smirkle in their play, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 19. Rnf. But how the weaver did gaffa, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 204. Ayr. Some of the ne'er-do-weel young clerks of the town were seen gaffawing and haverelling with Jeanie, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxviii. Lnk. To . . . spend wi' ye An evening, and gaffaw, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 73 (Jam.).

Hence **Gaffaer** or **Gaffawer**, *sb.* a loud laugher.

Rnf. The simple turning of a straw Would make them both gaffaers, Like fools this day, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 26.

2. *sb.* A loud laugh, a guffaw.

Fif. He nicker't sic a lang gaffaw, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 22. Rnf. The celebrated fiddler, Whose laugh is nearly a gaffa, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 26. Ayr. She gied a loud gaffa', *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 95. Lnk. Bear aff the palm wi' a hearty gaffa, Watson *Poems* (1853) 51. Peb. Bean wi' her scout-mouth, gi'es gaffaws, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 62, ed. 1817.

GAFFER, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ga·fə(r, gæ·fə(r).] **1.** *sb.* An elderly man; a grandfather; also prefixed to a proper name as a term of respect.

Per. When auld gaffer Grey got in To place and power, Spence *Poems* (1898) 193. Ayr. He seemed to attach himself more and more to the different gaffers and goodies of the village, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ix. Lth. A gentle tap upon the door Announced old Gaffer Gray, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 25. Lan. (F.R.C.) s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). Not. (L.C.M.), n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] War. (J.R.W.); War.[3] That white-haired gaffer comes up the river most Sundays; War.[4] s.War.[1] Our old gaffer's dog killed a fox hisself. Shr.[1] *Obsol.* A title given to an aged father or grandfather. Glo.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 24. Suf. (E.G.P.) e.Suf. *Obsol.* (F.H.), Sus.[12], Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Dor. Hire a travelling chap to touch up the picters into her own gaffers and gammers, Hardy *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. vi. 487. Dev.[1] Cor. The elders of the community, including Gaffer Polwheal, Cahill *Certainty* (1890) 106. [Mr. Joseph Andrews . . . was esteemed to be the only son of Gaffar and Gammer Andrews, Fielding *J. Andrews* (1742) bk. 1. ii.]

2. A familiar term of address.

Yks. A common word of familiar address, like 'old fellow,' or 'governor,' ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 514; Hey, gaffer! there's a fine view from here, BARING-GOULD *Oddities* (1875) II. 103. **w.Yks.** Still used in Hallamshire much as 'compère' is used in French, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); (J.W.) **s.Stf.** Dids't tak note o' the finger-nail, gaffer? MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 79; Nice day, gaffer, aint it? PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.** Well, gaffer, and when shall you come and smoke a pipe wi' us? (L.C.M.) **War.**[3] 'Good morning, gaffer,' to an aged man, though a stranger to the person speaking, would be a respectful salutation. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* A synonym for 'Mr.' or 'Sir.' **Hrf.** Well, gaffer, how be you? W.W.S.)

3. The husband, head of the house.

n.Yks. (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Gaffer Green was a less important person than his wife, *Bradford Citizen Wkly.* (1895) *Xmas No.* 10; Thah sees who'st gaffer e yond haase, dussant ta? *Pudsey Olm.* (1883) *Feb. Notes*; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** The lengthening face of Tom, her gaffer, appeared to endorse her prognostics, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 63; Who's gaffer i' this house? FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 176. **Chs.**[1] My gaffer. **Lei.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Bdf.** In familiar use within the memory of very aged people [1863]. The respectable old yeoman is remembered to have addressed his wife as 'Gammer'; and she called him 'Gaffer' in return (J.W.B.).

4. A master; an employer of labour.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** I wad like ta see oor gaffer; I hevn't gitten my brass yet, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 8. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah say, mester, ar you t'gaffer a this hoyle? TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 33; He'd rayther be a gaffer in a small way nor anybody's lackey, HARTLEY *Budget* (1869 86; **w.Yks.**[2] Workmen call their master 'the gaffer'; **w.Yks.**[35] **Lan.** It's o one whether his gaffers are theere or not, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xxiv; **Lan.**[1] Neaw then, sh.ft sharp —here's th' gaffer comin'. **ne.Lan.** Th' young gaffer laffed at me, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 313. **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] A master, in the widest sense of the word; even a schoolmaster being called a 'skóogy'aaf·ŭr.' Th) gy'aaf ŭr set ŭz ŭ dhis·job, ŭn wi daa·rn ŭ lée·ŭv it [Th' gaffer set us o' this job, an' we darna leeave it]. **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Don't order me about: yo aint the gaffer (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] He's hoeing turnips for the gaffer. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[2], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[2] **w.Wor.**[1] W'ahr's the gaffer? I wants to axe 'im if 'e conna find a job fur our Bill. **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** The master is always spoken of as the 'gaffer,' WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xx; **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.** I see th' b'woy ut th' gaffer's opples (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Hrf.**[2] *Gen.* spoken of as 'our gaffer.' **Glo.** 'Hullo, Dan'l,' says the gaffer, a-meeting of un, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xv; (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Bdf.** Labourers are still in the habit of calling their master 'the gaffer' if he be an old man (J.W.B.). **e.Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.) **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] Gaffer has given me a holiday. **I.W.** (J.D.R.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** What maggot has gaffer got in his head? HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) II. vi. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1]

5. A foreman, an overseer, head man; a person in authority.

Ayr. You're the new appointed 'gaffer' come to take the section here, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 12. **Lnk.** Thus spak' the gaffer carle, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 83. **N.I.**[1] The head man over a gang of navvies. **N.Cy.**[1] Used of the overseers of the fish-house work in the north. **Nhb.** The *Chronicle* gaffer to haud the deposits, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1890) 342; **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1] Common among navvies. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Amos used to be th' gaffer ovver th' mechanics at th' place aw used to work at, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 49; **w.Yks.**[35] **Lan.** Aw were made gaffer o'er th' cardreawm, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 84; Un o rooke o gaffers wer keawr't oppo sum shets behind him, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) v. **Chs.**[1] The foreman of a band of labourers, who acts for them in contracting with an employer for a job; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.** The sarvant-mon as was gaffer o'er the reapers, DARLINGTON *Bk. Ruth* (1887) ii. 5; **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** Do' let the gaffer see yer, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1] That's th' gaffer o' th' farm. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1] **Lin.** The head servant or overlooker on a farm, BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **n.Lin.**[1] When ohd Beaconsfield was gafter we hedn't had times like thease here. **Lei.**[1] A turnpike man said he was going to see his gaffer, meaning the man who farmed the toll, and put him in the post of gatekeeper. **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[2], **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Poems* (1876). **Glo.** (A.B.) **e.Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.) **I.W.** (J.D.R.) **Dor.** I thought it might be some gaffer sent by Government, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 28. **w.Som.**[1] [**Amer.** A 'boss' in a machine shop, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.]

6. *v.* To act as head man or overseer; to 'boss.' Also used *fig.*

w.Yks. He had taken cold at his job, gaffering navvies, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 20. **Lan.** Sin these Georges started gafferin [began to reign, came to the throne], CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) ii.

GAFFIN', *adj.* Nhb.[1] [ga·fin.] Of the weather: lowering, cloudy.

Will ye gan wi's, Jim?—No, the weather's ower gaffin.

GAFFLE, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dung-fork. (HALL.)

GAFFLE, *v.*[1] Nhp. Glo. w.Cy. [gæ·fl.] 1. To gad or constantly go about. Glo. (H.T.E.), w.Cy. (HALL.)

2. Used of ducks; see below.

Nhp.[1] Ducks are said to gaffle, when feeding together in the mud.

GAFFLE, *v.*[2] w.Cy. Dor. [gæ·fl.] 1. To dress or pad the less hardy parts of the body for some particular operation, esp. for cudgel-playing. Dor.[1] 2. To tease; to incommode, encumber. w.Cy. (HALL.)

GAFFLED, *adj.* Nhp.[1] [gæ·fld.] Silly, foolish.

GAFFLOCK, see **Gavelock**, *sb.*[1]

GAFF-NET, *sb.* Sc. [ga·f-net.] A large fishing-net; see below.

The largest sort of net, which stretches nearly across a river, and is dragged by two men, one on each bank, with long poles, to which the ends of the nets are fixed. The lower part is sunk by means of lead; the upper is buoyed up by cork. This kind of net is common in the Tweed (JAM.).

GAF-ISAAC, *sb.* Cum. A conceited, self-opinionated man.

I heard a man say to another (1897), 'He's a greet Gaf-Isaac,' meaning a man with a very good conceit of his own wisdom (J.W.O.).

GAFLE, see **Gavel**, *v.*[3]

GAFT, *sb.* Glo. Nrf. Wil. [gæft.] A sort of fish-hook used to catch eels; see below. Cf. **gaff**, *sb.*[1] 2.

Glo. A sort of fish-hook, fastened to a strong line of whip-cord. Commonly made of an old goad, sharpened at both ends, somewhat resembling the gaffles, or artificial spurs, grafted on the legs of fighting cocks, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Nrf.** We hoisted our mast, bent on our bowsprit and gaft and sails, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 57. **Wil.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 173; (HALL.)

GAFTY, *adj.* and *adv.* Chs. Stf. Shr. [ga·fti, gæ·fti.] 1. *adj.* Sly, tricky, cunning, not to be trusted; mischievous, vicious.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[2] A gafty person is a suspected person; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] A jibbing horse is said to be 'gafty.' A boy who is full of tricks and mischievous is called a 'gy'aaf·ti yaayth' [gafty yaïth]. Them gafty schoo'-lads won chuckin' stones, *ib.* (s.v. Dowk). **Shr.**[1] 'E's sich a gafty chap, yo' never knowen whad's the nex' thing 'e'll be after.

2. *adv.* Idly. Stf.[1]

GAG, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Yks. Nhp. e.An. Hmp. Amer. [gag, gæg.] 1. *v.* To tighten, so as to prevent motion.

Nhp.[1] A gown sleeve, made so as not to allow of the necessary action of the arm, is said to gag.

2. To apply a very powerful bit such as is used in breaking in young horses or controlling restive ones. n.Yks.[1] Hence **Gag-bit**, *sb.* a very powerful bit used for breaking in young horses, &c. n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1]

3. To strain or wrench a limb or joint.

n.Yks. Thoo's gagged thy ancle, lad, and Ah's feared thy leg's getten a rax an' a, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) xxv; **n.Yks.**[1] Ah trod iv a lowse steean an' gagg'd ma feeat sair.

4. To choke; to be choked or stopped up.

w.Yks.[2] A pump is said to be 'gagged up' when it is choked. **Hmp.**[1] Like a dog or cat in eating greedily. [**Amer.** Just as he was draining the goblet, he gagged, dropped the glass to the floor—while he ejected something from his mouth, ADELER *Elbow Room* (1876) xii.]

Hence **Gagger**, *sb.*, *fig.* a 'settler,' a conclusive argument or reply.

w.Yks. Shoo . . . knose, at he loikt rather to much ale; an sooa shoo sent him a gagger back agean it same stoile; but o'l read it ya, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 179.

5. To nauseate or reject with loathing; to retch, vomit.
e.An.[1] Suf. I coudn't fare to take that seizzling medsun that made me gag hully, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). e.Suf. The smell of this meat makes me gag. I gag at the very thought of it (F.H.).

Hence **Gagger**, *sb., fig.* a Nonconformist. e.An.[1]

6. *sb.* Mining term: an obstruction in a bucket or 'clack' preventing the fall or lid from working.
Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

GAG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Lin. Amer. Also in forms **geeg**, **geg** Sc. (Jam.) [gag.] 1. *sb.* A joke; a deception, hoax.
Lnk. Whether the gag comes in the shape of a compliment to the gaggee, or some wonderful story . . . the prineiple of the joke is the same in its essence, Lockhart *Peter's Lett.* (1819) III. 242 (Jam.). N.I.[1] Lin. 'That's all gag,' that is all nonsense or humbug, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; Lin.[1] [Amer. He tried to give me a gag, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

2. *v.* To ridicule, 'quiz'; to hoax, deceive.
Lnk. A cant term used in Glasgow (Jam.). Dmf. (*ib.*) N.I.[1] They began with gaggin' other.

Hence (1) **Gaggee**, *sb.* one who is hoaxed or deceived; (2) **Gagger**, *sb.* one who practises a hoax or deception; (3) **Gaggery**, (4) **Gagging**, *sb.* a deception, hoax; the act of deceiving or hoaxing.
(1) Lnk. Lockhart *Peter's Lett.* (1819) III. 242 (Jam.). (2) The solemn triumph of the gagger, *ib.* 142. (3) Ayr. I have lauched mysel' sair at their geggery and fun, Service *Notandums* (1890) 71. Lnk. A cant term commonly used in Glasgow in regard to mercantile transactions which are understood to be not quite correct in a moral point of view (Jam.); Lockhart *Peter's Lett.* (1819) III. 107 (*ib.*). (4) Lnk. Gagging—signifies . . . nothing more than the thrusting of absurdities, wholesale and retail, down the throat of some too credulous gaper, Lockhart *Peter's Lett.* (1819) III. 241 (*ib.*).

GAG, *sb.*[3] Bnff.[1] [gag.] A filthy mass of any substance, liquid or semi-liquid. Cf. **cack**, *sb.*[2], **gagger**, 1.

GAG, *v.*[3] Chs.[1] With *out*: to project, stick out.

GAG, *int.* Glo. [gæg.] A call to geese.
Northall *Wd-bk.* (1896) (s. v. Call-words).

GAG, GAGE, see **Gaig**, **Gauge**.

GAGE, *v.*[1] w.Yks.[5] [geədʒ.] To wager.
Al gāage my watch agean thine on't onny dāay!
[Against the which a moiety competent Was gaged by our king, Shaks. *Hamlet*, I. i. 91. Fr. *gager*, to gage, to bet or lay a wager (Cotgr.).]

GAGE, *v.*[2] Bdf. [gēdʒ.] To harness a horse.
Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 183; (Hall.)

GAGEMENT, *sb.* I.W. Written **gaaigement** I.W.[1] An engagement, a fight. (Hall.), I.W.[1]

GAGE-RING, *sb.* Wil. [gē·dʒ-riŋ.] An engagement ring.
Wil.[1] n.Wil. 'You bea coming on nicely, Cissy,' said he. 'Have ee got are a gage-ring yet?' Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) ix.

GAG(E)Y, *adj.* Ken. Sus. Of the weather: uncertain, risky, showery.
Ken.[1] Will it be fine? It looks to me rather gagey [gai·ji]. Sus.[1 2] e.Sus. Holloway.

GAGGER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form **gegger** (Jam.). [ga·gər.] 1. *sb.* A large, ugly mass of any substance, liquid or semi-liquid. Sc. (G.W.), Bnff.[1]

2. The under-lip, esp. in phr. *to hang the geggers*, to let the under-lip fall; *fig.* to be crestfallen.
Per. Apparently a cant term (Jam.).

Hence *gagger lip*, *phr.* a large, protruding lip.
Frf. The gagger lip o' Card'nal Beaton, Beattie *Annha* (c. 1820) 37, ed. 1882.

3. A large, rugged cloud. Bnff.[1] 4. A deep, ragged cut or wound; a large, festering sore. *ib.*

5. *v.* To cut or wound deeply with the idea of a ragged edge; to cause to project, swell up.
Sc. A blow on the mouth would gagger the lip (G.W.). Bnff.[1]

GAGGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Wm. Lin. e.An. Amer. [ga·gl.] 1. *sb.* A flock of geese. Cf. **gale**, *sb.*[7]
e.An.[1] Nrf. Stevenson *Birds*, III, in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 87. [A number of geese together, when at rest, is a gaggle (E.H.G.).] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 389.]

2. The cackling noise made by geese; a confused babel of sound or conversation.
Lin.[1] [The gaggle and noise of the puritanical geese and dogs, Scot *Apolog.* (1642) xx.]

3. *v.* To laugh immoderately; to cackle.
e.Lth. The lads and lassies gaggled and giggled, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 138. Wm. (K.)

Hence **Gaggling**, *ppl. adj.* laughing affectedly, giggling.
Lth. The gadflies, real snobs, gaggling dandies, Cockney gawks, at first thought to gammon and poke fun out of the rustic, awkward, and uncouth Mucklebackit, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 212.

[1. A gagle of geys, *polabrum*, Coles (1679). 3. To gaggle (as a goose), *glocito*, *ib.* Cp. Norw. dial. *gagl*, a wild goose, *Anser segetum* (Aasen); ON. *gagl*, a young goose (Fritzner).]

GAGGLED, *pp.* Cor. [gæ·gld.] 'Daggled.'
Cor.[1]; Cor.[3] Gaggled in muck and mud.

GAGGLES, see **Geggles**, *sb. pl.*

GAGING, *sb.* Sur. [gē·dʒin.] An engagement.
I dunno approve o' long gagings for my part, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i.

GAIBLOCH, *sb.* Sc. A mouthful, morsel; a fragment, bit of anything. Cf. **gabboek**, *sb.*
Per. 'Tak some jelly to your bread, goodman.' 'Na, na, I'll tak a bit gaibloch o't by itsel'' (G.W.).

GAID, GAIE, see **Go**, **Gay**, *adj.*

GAIG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also Pem. Also in forms **gag** Bnff.[1] s.Pem.; **geg** (Jam.). [gēg, gag.] 1. *sb.* A cut or crack in the hands; a deep cut or wound.
Sc. A rend or crack in flesh brought on with dry weather, *Gall. Encycl.* (Jam.) Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], Lnk. (Jam.) s.Pem. I canna grab'n fella, my hand is sore with these owld gags (W.M.M.).

2. A rent or crack in wood, a chink resulting from dryness. Lnk. (Jam.) 3. *v.* Of the hands: to crack or chap. Cai.[1], Lnk. (Jam.) 4. To crack, break into chinks in consequence of heat. Cld., Lnk. (Jam.)

[1. ON. *geigr*, a serious hurt, a scathe (Vigfusson). 4. Vnder the paysand and the hevy charge Gan grane or geig ful fast the jonit barge, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 36.]

GAIG, GAIGHT, see **Geg**, *v.*[1], **Give**.

GAIL, see **Geal**, *v.*[2], **Gowl**, *sb.*[1], **Gnil(e.**

GAILICK, GAILKER, see **Gelleck**, *sb.*[2], **Galker**.

GAIL(L, see **Gavel**, *sb.*[1]

GAILY, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Nrf. Suf. Also written **galy** w.Yks.; **gayley** Wm. & Cum.[1] w.Yks.; **gayly** Sc. n.Cy. Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[1 2] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] Stf.; **geil-** Bnff.[1]; **geyly** Sc. Cai.[1] n.Yks.; **gyly** N.I.[1] Ant. [gē·li, geə·li.] 1. In a fresh manner, joyously, heartily; slightly intoxicated. Also used as *adj.*
Lan.[1] Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. Nrf. When a horse is fresh, he is said to be gaily, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 24. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. In good health and spirits; very well; satisfactorily, prosperously. Also used as *adj.*
Gall. 'How's yer mistress, eh?' 'Ou, she's gaily—she's as weel as can be expectit,' Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 66. N.I.[1] 'How are you?' 'Gyly.' Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] Aw's gaily, thank you. Cum. How fens te, Tommy? What, Jwosep! I'se gaily, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 99; Is aw gayly wi' ye now at heam? Graham *Gwordy* (1778) 5; Cum.[1] Wm. Wat yer middling gaily, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 181. n.Yks.[1] We're all gayly, thank you: how's yersel'? n.Yks.[2] 'We're all gayly,' all well. 'Getting on pratty gayly,' prospering in a fair degree. ne.Yks.[1] Ah's gayly. w.Yks. 'Gud mornin to ye George, er ye middlin?' 'Hi, thanks ta Mat ah's gayley,' *Nidderdill Olm.* (July 1870); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] Lan. 'Heaw's yore feyther, Tom?' 'Oh, he's gayly' (J.D.).

3. Tolerably, fairly, moderately; very, very well, very much, used as an augmentative; also used *subst.* a fair quantity, moderate amount.
Sc. I think I hae a guess on't gaylie, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 335. Abd. And gayly on to evening now was drawn, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 142. Lnk. Her cleedin' was gayly to gaet, Watson *Poems* (1853) 91. Edb. I trow their skins are gayly yarkit, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 159, ed. 1785. Dmf. I saw some men war gayly fu', Shennan *Tales* (1831) 33. Nhb.[1] Yor lukin gaily weel thi day, Tommy. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). s.Dur. 'How is-ta?' 'A's gaily weel' (J.E.D.). Cum. It was t'first ah'd leuked intul, an' ah's gaily suer it'll be t'last, Rigby *Midsummer*

(1891) iii; Used to express the different state of health; as 'gaily tired,' moderately fatigued; 'gaily rich' or 'gaily poor,' &c. (M.P.); **Cum.**[3] Ya het foorneun when we war oa' gaily thrang at heäm, 1. **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Some gay gud hawns. An' gayley ill to slokk'n, 201. **Wm.** Th' lad is gayly weel up, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 15, ed. 1821; When he'd gitten es he cud say it gaily weel, *Billy Tyson*, 5. **n.Yks.** Gayly laid tua [heavily worked] (T.S.); Aims Ah dee, geyly, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) xxii; He hez gaily o' breead [he has a fair amount of bread]. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1] He'd been gayly used to flightin, ii. 294; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Howsta du lad?' 'Haw, gäaly, gäaly.' **Lan.**[1] T'rooad now wos o' down bank, sooa I manisht gayly weel, BARBER *Forness Flk.* (1870). **n.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Gailies**, (2) **Gailins**, *adv.* tolerably, moderately or fairly well.

(1) **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** He did gaylies confeirin, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13. **Abd.** Inglis an' the knicht set themsel's doun, yet geylies oot o' sicht, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 55. **Frf.** Geylies, brawlies,—nae vera weel, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 171. **Rnf.** Thrivin geylies on oor Lays, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 131. **Ayr.** 'Are ye aboot your or'nar?' 'Geylies! doctor, geylies!' SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 39; I canna say but they do gaylies, BURNS *Address of Beelzebub*, l. 34. **Lnk.** He was behadden gaily's to his neighbour, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 11. **Bwk.** We're geylies, ye ken, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 237. **Slk.** 'How hae ye been . . . Barny?' 'Gaylies,' HOGG *Tales* (1838) 72, ed. 1866. (2) **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] 'Foo's a' your concerns the day?' 'Thank ye, the're a' geilans an' brawlans.' **Abd.** He was a bit thrawn, too, and gaylins gyke-neckit, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 255.

GAIN, *adj.*, *adv.*[1] and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and n. and midl. counties. Also e.An. Hmp. Som. Also written **gane** Sc. (JAM.) Hrt.; **gayn** Sc. (JAM.) Glo.[2] Hrf.[2]; and in forms **gaan** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) w.Yks.[5]; **gahin** s.Wor.; **geän** n.Lin.[1]; **geen** Chs.[13] Stf.

1. *adj.* Of a road or direction: straight, direct, near; of things: near at hand, available, convenient; also used *advb.*

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Out thro' the hills the gainest way he took, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 48, ed. 1812. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.** He tell'd her which was t'gaanest rooad, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 59; **n.Yks.**[1] We'll gan the gainest way. It's gay and gain for t'market; **n.Yks.**[2] 'That's a gain way o' doing things,' a ready method of proceeding. 'Gainest way,' the 'short cut'; **n.Yks.**[3] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah knaw it'll be t'gainest cut. **e.Yks.** A gain way of doing anything is an expeditious way of doing it, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 62; **e.Yks.**[1] It's varry gain for deein owt o' that sooart. **m.Yks.**[1] Take over that close: thou'll find it as gain again. **w.Yks.** He started straightway to ask her gainer questions, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 149; It wor agreed ta houd ther meetin i' wun at cloises at wor gain by, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1874) 36; She might well make it quick, she'd everything gain to, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884); **w.Yks.**[1] It's unpossable thou could a tell'd him a gainer gait; **w.Yks.**[234]; **w.Yks.**[5] It's a good dēal gāaner for muh to goa t'other wāay. **Lan.** What a Lancashire man calls the 'gainest' way, the easiest or readiest way, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 30; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 274; **Lan.**[1] Come back, mon; this is th' gainest road. **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Your gainest way is by th' turnpike road (C.J.B.); **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Dunna go that gate, t'other's gainer. **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1] **Der.** Across the fields is the gainest way (H.R.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (L.C.M.); **Not.**[2] Don't back the cart too gain. **s.Not.** There is the gainest way of doing a thing as well as the gainest road to a place. Can't yer pull up a bit gainer to the rick? Yer didn't put the hammer very gain for me (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Goo the gainest way across the beck, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 24. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's a geän waay 'cross cloäses for them that's on foot. **sw.Lin.**[1] That's as gain as I can tell you. It's not them always does best as lives gainest of home. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Such a field lies very gain for my house. **War.**[2] This well is very gain for our house. **w.Wor.**[1] Tak' the 'arse an' leave 'im at the smithy as thee goes by; that 'ull be the gainest waay. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** A man shows us the 'gainest' way to our destination, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxiv; (E.D.); **Shr.**[1] 'Can you tell me the best way to the Hills from here?' 'Well, sir, the gāinest waȳ ŏŏd be the Squire's bridle-roād, it'll tak' yo' up to Wilderley as straight as the crow flies.' **Hrf.**[2] A gayner wāy. **Hrt.** The ganest way you can go to Standon is through Barwick (H.G.). **e.An.**[1] The land lies very gain for me. **Nrf.** (W.R.E.) **Suf.** Such a field lies gain for me, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] That filld lie kiender gain. **e.Suf.** The place ain't gain to get at (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Gainish**, *adj.* somewhat 'gain'; (2) **Gainway**, *sb.* a short or direct route to a house or place; (3) **Gainy**, *adj.* near, short.

(1) **w.Yks.** If tə guəz bi tloizəs, ðal find it ə geənis ruəd (J.W.). (2) **n.Yks.**[1] Gan t'gainway t'rufft'fields, honey. (3) **Shr.** RAY (1691).

2. Suitable, convenient for the purpose, handy, fit; advantageous, profitable.

Chs.[1] A light spade would be called 'a gainer tool' than a heavy one. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy ,v got'n ŭ ver'i gy'ai'n thim'bl [I've gotten a very gain thimble]. Bin yŭr shóo'n prit'i gy'ai'n tŭ yŭr feyt? [Bin yur shoon pretty gain to yur feit?] **s.Stf.** This aint a very gain place to work in, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1] **Rut.**[1] 'That's not very gain stuff,' said a carpenter, rejecting building materials. **Nhp.**[1] That's a gain tool of yours. **s.Wor.** The bees settled at last in a very gain place (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Tak' the side-basket, it'll be gainer fur the gig than the market-basket, 'cause o' the 'andle. **Hnt.** (T.P F.), **Glo.**[12], **e.An.**[2] **Nrf., Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** This fare a lot gainer plan than t'other (C.G.B.); A fork fare a deal gainer than a scuppet for this job (M.E.R.). **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Som.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

3. Cheap, at a low price, inexpensive. Of persons: stingy, 'near,' close. Also used *advb.*

n.Cy. (J.W.) **Der.**[1] A gain price. **Rut.**[1] I will do the job as gain as I can. **Hrt.** A gain sort of man, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1881) III. 320. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** I bought that horse pretty gain, GROSE (1790). **e.Suf.** I have bought a pig very gain (F.H.).

4. Handy, expert, skilful, deft, dexterous; workmanlike. Also used *advb.*

w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2] He is a gain workman; **w.Yks.**[4] **Stf.** (Miss E.); **Stf.**[1] **s.Stf.** Yo' con guess how gain her'd look, standin' wi' nuthin' to du hauf her time, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1889) 64. **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] He's a gain man at that job; **Not.**[3] Gain with horses. **s.Not.** Ah can show yer a gainer road o' doin' that (J.P.K.). **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **n.Lin.**[1] She's very gaain wi' milkness. **Rut.**[1] George is a gain boy. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[2] He's a gain workman. You did that job gain enough; **War.**[4] Gie Tom the axe, he be a gain un at tree felling. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.** That wench ain't at all gain at her work, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xx. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Bdf.** *Obs.* (J.W.B.) **e.An.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Gainsome**, (2) **Gainy**, *adj.* expert, handy.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Shr.** RAY (1691).

5. Smart, active; nimble; graceful.

w.Yks.[3] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] A reet geen little tit. **s.Chs.**[1] Iv ahy aam' gon staayt, ahy)m prit'i gy'ai'n [If I am gone staït, I'm pretty gain]. **War.** Few who look gain and graceful [of girls cycling], *Midl. Co. Herald* (May 28, 1896). **s.Wor.** I niver sin no gahinier 'arse nar this un; a works copita' (H.K.).

Hence **Gainful**, *adj.* active. **Yks.** (HALL.)

6. Tractable, docile, easy to manage; good-tempered, willing, obliging.

Lei.[1] **Nhp.**[1] He'll make a nice servant, he's a gain little lad. The horse went very gain, though he never was in harness before. Of every day occurrence. **Shr.**[1] The 'eifer's as gaïn as if 'er'd been milked seven 'ear. **Glo.**[1] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 134. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** He's a werry gain little hoss (W.R.E.).

Hence **Gainful**, *adj.* tractable. **Yks.** (HALL.)

7. *adv.* Nearly, almost; pretty, tolerably; very, quite. Cf. **gayand**, s.v. **Gay**, *adj.* 14.

Sc. Gain weel, gain near, gain cheap (JAM. *Suppl.*). **N.Cy.**[1] 'Gain quiet,' pretty quiet. 'Gain brave,' tolerably brave. 'Gain near,' conveniently near. **Nhb.**[1] She's gain fresh this mornin'. Yor gain near'd yenoo. Aa've hed a gain thrang time on't thi day. **n.Lin.**[1] How wide was it?—Very gaain three feet. **sw.Lin.**[1] He's very gain blind. **e.An.**[1] 'Gain quiet,' pretty quiet.

Hence **Gainish**, *adv.* near to, nearly, almost.

Lin. At eight o'clock, or gäinish that, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 83.

8. *sb.* Nearness; convenience; advantage, saving in distance or time. *Gen.* in *pl.* form.

n.Yks. Fer gains Ah cut across o' t'moor, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 36; **n.Yks.**[1] He's getten nae gret gains wiv takkin' t'law. There'll be maist gains that 'n a way iv ony way; **n.Yks.**[2] I gans thruff t'fence for a bit o' gain. **ne.Yks.**[1] It's neea girt gaans ti gan that rooad. **w.Yks.** *Dict. Batley Dial.* (1860) 9.

[1. To the south ȝett, the gaynest way, he drew, *Wallace* (1488) IV. 771. 5. Quhair gangis thow, Gedling, thir gaitis sa gane? *Rauf Coilȝear* (c. 1480) 610, in *Sc. Allit. Poems*

(1897) 102. 6. Geynest under gore, herkne to my roune, Wright *Lyric Poems* (c. 1300) vi. 29. ON. *gegn*, ready, serviceable, kindly (Vigfusson).]

GAIN, *sb.*[2] s.Wor.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A shallow watercourse.

GAIN, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **gane**. **1.** To suffice, be sufficient; to be suitable.

Sc. For I hae brought as much white monie As gane my men and me, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 301, ed. 1848; A graith that ganes to coble shoon, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871; Buy me a pair of shoon then. . . Ae pair may gain ye haff a year, Ritson *Sngs.* (1794) I. 174; (Jam.)

2. To fit, correspond to one's size or shape.

Sc. That coat does nae gane him (Jam.).

[1. Ayeins his might ther gayneth none obstacles, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 1787. ON. *gegna*, to be fit or suitable.]

GAIN, *prep.*, *conj.* and *adv.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Lin. Also Cor. Aphetic form of **Again** (q.v.).

GAIN, see **Garn**, *sb.*[1 2]

GAINAGE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** The implements of husbandry. Rxb. (Jam.) [Bailey (1721).] **2.** Land held by base tenure, by sockmen or *villani*. (Jam.)

GAIN-BLOCK, *sb.* Wor. A large block of wood with a cleft in it, used in working timber with an axe, &c.

s.Wor. The wood is inserted in the cleft and wedged in to keep it tight. 'A must be to pūt im i' the gain-block, caint do nothin' ov 'im else' (H.K.).

GAINCOPE, *v.* *Obs.* e. and s.Cy. Sus. To intercept a person by taking a short cut across a field.

e. & s.Cy. Ray (1691). s.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721). Sus. (K.) [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

[Geynecowpyn or chasyn or stoppyn in gate, *sisto*, *Prompt.*]

GAINER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **gainor** Nhb.[1] [gē·nər.] A gander. Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435. Nhb.[1]

[One terrible beist als mekil as ane grew-hound, futit lik ane ganer, Bellenden *Bocce* (1536) I. xxxi. OE. *ganra*, 'anser' (Ælfric).]

GAINEY, *sb.* Shr.[12] [gē·ni.] The name given to a coal-seam or measure. Also in *comb.* **Gainey coal**.

GAINFUL, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Profitable, lucrative.

Per. An idle life's unsafe and sinful, But diligence is often gainful, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 141. n.Yks.[2] [The greatest burdens are not the gainfullest, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 4.]

GAIN-HAND, *adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Not. Lin. Also in form **gain-of-hand** sw.Lin.[1] [gē·n-, geə·n-and.] Near to, close at hand, adjacent; easily reached, convenient. See **Gain**, *adj.*

n.Yks.[1] 'It ligs fair gain hand'; of farm lands with respect to the farmstead; n.Yks.[2] 'A gain-hand garth,' an adjoining enclosure. 'They never look gain-hand me,' never come near me. ne.Yks.[1] It's a varry gain-hand spot. We're gain-hand for t'scheeal. e.Yks. He lives gain-hand us (Miss A.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II; e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Not.[2] Doant cūm too gain'and me. n.Lin.[1] 'You're as gain-hand Cath'lics as iver you can goä wi'oot gettin' yer goons pull'd off,' said to a high-church clergyman by a Protestant parishioner. sw.Lin.[1] I laid it gain-hand somewhere. She lives quiēt gain of hand.

Hence (1) **Gainer-hand**, (2) **Gainest-hand**, comp. and superl. degree.

(1) e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] (2) e.Yks.[1]

GAINING, *adj.* N.I.[1] Winsome, lovable.

GAINLESS, *adj.* Yks. [gē·n-, geə·nləs.] Profitless, useless; lumbersome.

n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. I'm a gainless thing, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1893) i; Let there be any gainless piece of it uncovered, *ib. Web of Weaver* (1896) 210.

GAINLY, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Suf. Written **ganelie** Sc. (Jam.) [gē·nli, geə·nli, giə·nli.] **1.** *adv.* Conveniently or handily placed or situated; easy of access. Also used as *adj.*

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A gainly soort ov a spot (ed. 1855). m.Yks.[1] **2.** Handily, readily, dexterously, cleverly, successfully; easily. Also used as *adj.*

w.Yks.[1] He com gainly toot. Not.[1] Lin.[1] That ball was gainly caught. sw.Lin.[1] He's a gainly young chap. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] He's done that job very gainly. War.[2] You did that job gainly enough; War.[3], w.Wor.[1] e.Suf. My cooking did not turn out gainly (F.H.).

3. *adj.* Proper, becoming, suitable; comely, good-looking.

Lth. (Jam.) Yks. An should nivver be . . . Ū gainly mate for thee, *Cy. Wds.* (1866) 124. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Hence **Gainly-looking**, *adj.* comely, good-looking; neatly dressed.

e.Yks.[1] Said principally of females, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

GAINSHIRE, *sb.* Yks. Der. Also written **gainshere** Der.[2]; and in form **grainshire** w.Yks.[2] The barb of a fishing-hook; a notch, point or barb on a piece of iron, steel, &c.

w.Yks.[2] Der. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Gainshired**, *pp.* having notches.

w.Yks.[2] When the tang of a knife is notched in various places, like a barbed arrow, it is said to be gainshired.

GAINSTAND, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. To withstand, resist, oppose.

Bch. Ajax, wha alane gainstood Gods, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 38. Per. Crucify whatever would gainstand Thy prosperous voyage to Emmanuel's Land, Smith *Poems* (1714) 116, ed. 1853. Slg. To the end onely that they may gainstand the truth, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) iii. Edb. O, too imperfect nature, that gainstands, That frets and champs the bit of laws commands, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 371, ed. 1815. Nhb.[1]

[The Kyng of Kyngis he sall ganestand, Lyndesay *Monarche* (1552) 5222.]

GAINTER, see **Gander**.

GAIR, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Also written **gare** Sc. Yks. Lin. n.Lin.[1]; and in forms **gehr** ne.Sc.; **geir** ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. [gē(r.] **1.** *sb.* A triangular piece of land in the corner of a field, which cannot be ploughed with the rest. See **Gore**, *sb.*[1]

Yks. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); The triangular portion of the field remaining to be ploughed, after all the furrows have been taken its entire length, and which must then be finished by turning shorter each 'bout.' . . The word is yet occas. heard in the rural districts; 'a narrow gare' being a more common expression. It has reference to shape, rather than situation, *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xi. 378. n.Yks. That is to say, two lands and one gaire, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 169. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. There is . . . 14 through landes and two gares, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 43; It's good to nowt, nowt but reins and geirs, Coles *Place Names* (1879) 31; e.Yks.[1] When a field is not rectangular, the piece left after ploughing the rectangle is termed a gair. Lin. A term used in ploughing to denote a triangular section, which has to be ploughed in a different direction from the rest, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 329. n.Lin. Still in constant use upon the farms of n.Lin. to indicate a triangular patch of soil, which has to be ploughed in a direction different to the rest, *ib.* 135. n.Lin.[1], e Lin. (G.G.W.)

Hence **Gairing** or **Gareing**, *sb.* a triangular piece of land which cannot be ploughed with the rest of a field.

ne.Yks.[1] Lin. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 329; (J.C.W.) n.Lin.[1] e.Lin. Of a farm which has been much cut up by railways it was said 'It's all gareing' (G.G.W.).

2. A strip or spot of verdure or grass on a hillside or upland.

Sc. The general production of this soil is heath intermixed with 'gairs,' that is strips of very fine grass, *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 524 (Jam.). Edb. A wee bit yardy mete out square, Wi' a wheen pat-stuffs plantit there, An' daffodillies round its gair, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 183 Slk. She saw the lambs racing on the gare, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 122, ed 1866. Rxb. Crossing over gair and gill They bleat by upland rock and scaur, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 231. Nhb.[1] *Gen.* the outcrop of a limestone. 'To the north is the vast and almost pathless solitude of the forest of Lowes, . . . in places, enlivened with grassy, limestone gairs,' *Arch. Aeliana*, I. 271. 'A gair is a bright, green, grassy spot, surrounded by bent or heather. Above Linnshiels, in Coquet Dale, there is a fairy-looking spot of this kind known as Barty's Gair,' *Note by Mr. John Wilson.*

3. A triangular strip of cloth, &c., inserted at the bottom of a garment, a 'gore,' gusset; a strip of cloth.

Sc. She's putten her hand down by her gare And out she's ta'en a knife, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 311, ed. 1848; Ye'll tak aff my Hollin sark And riv't frae gair to gair, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 61; She pluck'd a bodkin from her gare,

Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 67. **n.Sc.** Then she ta'en him sweet Willie, Riven him frae gair to gair, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 249, ed. 1875. **Ayr.** My lady's gown there's gairs upon 't, And gowden flowers sae rare upon 't, Burns *My Lady's Gown.*

4. Anything resembling a strip or streak ; a crease.

Fif. A longitudinal stain, a stain resembling a stripe or streak (Jam.). **Lth.** A crease in a cloth ; perhaps from the resemblance of folds or creases to pieces inserted (*ib.*). **Rxb.** A blue gair in a clouded sky, a red gair in a clear sky (*ib.*).

Hence (1) **Gairie**, *sb.* (*a*) a striped or streaked cow ; (*b*) the black and yellow streaked wild bee, *Apis terrestris* ; also in *comb.* **Gairy bee** ; (2) **Gairy**, *adj.* having strips or streaks of different colours ; variegated. Also used *fig.*

(1, *a*) **Sc.** First she drank Crummie, and syne she drank Gairie, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 53. **Fif.** May o' luck a dainty share Come ilka day to Gairy, That you a wee drap milk may spare, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 67. (*b*) **Sc.** The todler tyke has a very good byke, And sae has the gairy bee, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 203. **Per.** Sweet simmer, to the pastur' come, . . And with thee bring the gairie's hum, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 18. (2) **Sc.** 'A gairy cow,' a cow that is streaked on the back or sides (Jam.). **Elg.** Now o'er the hill, and on the lough, The simmer shines sae gairy, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 251.

5. *v.* To become streaked ; to dirty ; to crease, become creased.

ne Sc. Fin the nout begins t'fleck and gehr, Gregor *Flk Lore* (1881) 132. **Bnff.**[1] **Bnff., Cld, Lth.** (Jam.)

Hence **Gaired**, *ppl. adj.* streaked, variegated, striped.

Fif. The rigs are said to be gair'd when the snow is melted on the top of a ridge, and lying in the furrow (Jam.). **Dmf.** Tak aff thae bars an' bobs o' gowd, Wi' thy gared doublet fine, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 238.

[**2.** Norw. dial. *geire*, a slip, strip, a strip of grass (Aasen). **3.** In purpour rob hemmit with gold ilk gair, Douglas *Pal. Hon.* (1501), ed. 1874, l. 10. Cp. EFris. *gāre*, 'Keilformiges Stück in einem Kleide' (Koolman).]

GAIR, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **gare**. [gēr.] **1.** *adj.* Greedy, covetous, rapacious, intent on gain.

Lnk. Wha gatherin' gear gang hyt and gare, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 358. **Edb.** Whare the gamester sits wi' features gair, To spulzie her o' her pang'd pouches there, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 198. **Bwk.** Ye're the gairest folk in a' the raw, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 91.

Hence **Gairly**, *adv.* greedily, rapaciously ; also used as *adj.*

Bwk. 'What is gairly gathered is roundly spent,' says the proverb, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 87. **Slk.** The greedy gleds and gairly fowls, Hogg *Queer Bk.* (1832) 31.

2. Thrifty, careful ; parsimonious, niggardly.

Rnf. The wretch on warl's dirt sae gair, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 23. **Ayr.** He's a wee gair, I alloo, but the liberal man's the beggar's brother, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxv. **Lnk.** We never wantit, wife, For ye were aye sae gair, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 98. **Dmf.** (Jam.)

3. *adv.* In *comp.* (1) **Gair-gathered**, ill-got ; (2) **-gaun**, rapacious, greedy.

(1) **Sc.** Gair-gathered siller Will no haud thegither, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 393. (2) **Rxb.** (Jam.)

4. *sb.* Covetousness, greed.

Edb. Your face is so weel braz'd wi' gare, An' heart sae harden'd, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 111.

[**I.** Norw. dial. *gjer*, greedy, covetous (Aasen) ; ON. *gerr*, greedy (Vigfusson).]

GAIR-CAIRLIN, see **Gyre-carlin(g.**

GAIRFISH, *sb.* Sc. The porpoise.

Frf. If a method could be invented, by which the porpoises or gairfish, as they are called, . . might be destroyed, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 493 (Jam.) ; The name given in the vicinity of Dundee (Jam.).

GAIRIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Lan. Also in form **gawries** Lan. Vagaries, whims, freaks.

Slk. He fand as gin sleep, wi' her gairies, war near, . . But he eidentlý wysit her away, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 287. **Lan.** Snying weh glums and gawries, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 23, ed. 1811.

GAIRN, GAIRSIE, see **Garn**, *sb.*[12], **Girn, Gawsie.**

GAIRY, *sb.* Sc. Also I.Ma. Written **gaery** I.Ma. [gē·ri.] A steep hill or precipice ; a moorland, upland ; a piece of waste land. Also in *comp.* **Gairy-face.**

Dmf. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 143. **Gall.** I stood up and came running down the side of the gairy till she saw me, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xl ; The officers that wad keep a man frae brewin' his decent wormfu', or at least gar him tak' the bother o' doin' it in the peat-stack or on some gairy-face instead o' openly on his kitchen floor, *ib. Standard Bearer* (1898) 120 ; A common term for a rough hillside or stony place (S.M.). **I.Ma.** Is the gaery drained, d'ye hear? Brown *Yarns* (1881) 24, ed. 1889 ; I went with her as far as the gaery, *ib. Doctor* (1887) 197 ; Also used of boggy or sour lands, and is usually low land, though sometimes used of highlands. 'He has just a bit of a garey and a cottage which gives him work in the winter' (S.M.).

[Manx *garee*, a sour piece of land ; cp. Gael. *geur*, sharp, sour (M. & D.).]

GAISHEN, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Cum. Also written **gaishon** Sc. (Jam.) ; **gation** Cum. ; **gayshen** Lakel.[2] Cum.[12] ; and in form **geshon** Sc. (Jam.) [gē·ʃən.] **1.** A skeleton, an emaciated person.

Slg. (Jam.) **Slk.** An' John will be a gaishen soon, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 275. **Dmf.** It is said to denote a skeleton covered with a skin ; alive, however, but in a state of insanity (Jam.). **Cum.**[12]

2. A silly-looking person ; also used as an *adj.*

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** Heaven has ordered man . . . Not to murmur neath his han Leyke feeless gations, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 141 ; I's turn'd a gayshen awt' neybors say, I sit like a sumph, nae mair mysel, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 5 ; *Gl.* (1851) ; **Cum.**[12]

3. Anything considered as an obstacle in one's way.

Fif. As the furniture of a house, &c., when in a disorderly state (Jam.).

[**1, 2.** ON. *gāsni* (*gāxni*), silliness, in mod. Icel. a lean, spectral person (Vigfusson).]

GAIST, see **Ghost.**

GAIT, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written **gate** Lan. ; and in forms **geat** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] ; **geate** n.Yks. ; **geeat** n.Yks.[2] [gēt, giət.] Pace, motion ; rate or manner of walking. Cf. **gate**, *sb.*[2]

Fif. His right leg peeping out, Enfranchis'd, traitorously to help his gait, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 78, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** A pawnbroker . . . thocht they werena gaun at a douce eneuch gait, Service *Notandums* (1890) 116. **n.Cy.** 'Spang your geat,' mend your pace (K.). **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Lett's spang our geates, for it is varra snithe, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 39 ; **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** He did na mak' otogethir a straight gate, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 88.

Hence **Gaited**, *ppl. adj.* paced, walking.

Fif. Slugging on their slow-gaited asses stout, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 35, ed. 1871. **n.Yks.**[2] 'Awkward geeated,' as a clumsy walker. **Lan.** 'Thou'rt noane so badly gaited as I am' [said by a deformed boy], Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 139. [Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 143.]

GAIT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **gate** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks. ; and in forms **geeat-** n.Yks.[2] ; **gyte** Bnff.[1] ; **gytt-** ne.Sc. ; **yait-** Nhb.[1] ne.Yks.[1] [gēt, giət, jēt.] **1.** *sb.* A small sheaf of corn, &c., set up singly in the field to dry. *Gen.* in *pl.*

N.I.[1] They are tied higher up than usual, so as to allow the base to spread. **Nhb.** A country dotted with rows of shock and 'gait,' Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 375. **Dur.** Set up in gaits, Marshall *Review* (1818) I. 127. **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303. **n.Yks.** Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 122. **ne.Yks.**[1] Small sheaves, of oats *gen.* and clover sometimes, set up singly, and tied at the 'throat' instead of at the middle. 'We're gahing ti binnd t'gaits.' **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Lan.** It is loosely tied with bands and set up in gaits in the manner of oats and barley, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 305.

2. *v.* To set up sheaves of corn, &c, singly and on end.

n.Sc. (Jam.), **Bnff.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Barley and oats are gated, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 36 ; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] The sheaf is opened towards the bottom, both for drying it and making it stand. **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303 ; Spring corn [is] gated ; that is, bound near the top, and set up in single sheaves, by spreading their bottoms in the form of a cone, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXII. 501. **n.Yks.** It is a prevailing practice to 'gaite' them, that is, the sheaves are tied near the top, and set up single, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 122 ; (I.W.) ; *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 38 ; **n.Yks.**[1] To set up clover in small sheaves, or bundles tied at their extremity, to dry into hay. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Gaiten, Gaiting, Gaten, Gating,** or **Yaiting,** (1) *vbl. sb.* the act of setting up corn, &c., in single sheaves, to dry; (2) *sb.* a single sheaf of corn, &c., set up on end in a harvest-field to dry.

(1) ne.Sc. During a wet harvest the sheaves after having the band drawn up to the ears were set up on end singly to dry. This process was called gyttin, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 181. Cai. This gating has another advantage. The corn so set up can be preserved during rain, for a long time without vegetating, *Agric. Surv.* 105 (JAM.). [Gaiting is only practised in wet weather, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 343.] (2) Rxb. (JAM.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Nhb.[1] The word means to stand singly, and is sometimes applied thus: 'Yor stannin' there just like a gaten,' that is alone. It is more customary to set up oats thus in harvest than any other grain; but barley is often thus treated. A gaten is distinguished from a sheaf by the band being bound round it close below the ear, and not in the middle, as in a sheaf, by which means the straw is more easily spread out. Before being stacked the band is always removed to the middle part; in other words, the gaten becomes a sheaf. Oats and barley alone are thus treated, wheat and rye never. Cum.[1] s.Wm. Each gaiting is stood on its butt end to dry (J.A.B.). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Single corn-sheaves as distinct from those that are bound together; sheaves set apart for cattle-food. ne.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] [One mode of setting up the corn to dry quickly is in gaitins, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 343.]

GAIT, *sb.*[3] ?Cum. Nhp. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Cmb. Also written **gate** Oxf. Bek. Bdf. Cmb. [gēt.] Two buckets of water, carried with a yoke over the shoulders. Cf. gate, *sb.*[2] **10.**

?Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303. Nhp. Or gait of water from the pump to fetch, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 162; Nhp.[1 2] As much as a man can walk with. Oxf., Bck. 'I bring two gates of water,—no, I bring four pails; for I cannot carry a yoke now,' said a poor woman, speaking of the filling of a font (J.W.B.). Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 134. Cmb. Please let me have a gait of water (W.M.B.).

GAIT, *sb.*[4] w.Yks. [geət.] Wool term: a dozen of wool; the weight of a dozen of wool. (E.W.)

GAIT, *v.*[2] Cai.[1] [gēt.] To seize suddenly or violently; to clutch at; with *on*: to seize on.

GAIT, see **Gate,** *sb.*[2], **Get(t.**

GAITED, *ppl. adj.* Nhb.[1] [gē·tid, -əd.] Marked with dirt.

Applied to badly washed clothes, which are said to be gaited or 'scared.'

[Cp. Fr. *gâter,* to soil, defile, stain.]

GAIT-, GAITER-, GAITH, see **Gatter,** *sb.*[1], **Garth,** *sb.*[1]

GAITLE, *v.* Glo.[1 2] [gē·tl.] To wander idly. Hence **Gaitling,** *sb.* an idler, loiterer.

GAITY, *adj.* w.Yks. Weaving term: when one or more dents in the 'reed' or 'slay' are wider than the rest. (S.A.B.)

GAIVEL, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** To stare wildly. *Gen.* in *prp.* Rxb. **2.** To toss the head up and down, as a horse that needs a martingale. Lth.

GAIVLE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] The hind parts, posterior. Also in *comp.* **Gaivle-end.**

GAIZEN, GAIZIN, see **Gizzen,** *adj.*

GAKE, *v.* Dev. With *up*: of a bird: to ruffle (the feathers).

He [a canary] 's rather frightened now, so he gaketh up his feathers, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 19.

GAKE, GAKEY, see **Gawk,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Gawky.**

GAKIE, *sb.* Sc. The shell, *Venus mercenaria.*

Fif. SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 135 (JAM.).

GAL, *sb.* Lan. [gal.] A pony or small horse brought from Galloway. See **Galloway.**

Leading by the bridle a slender young horse—locally called a Gal, or pony from Galloway on the Scotch border, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) **1.** 98; Ponies locally known as 'gals,' *ib.* II. 27. m.Lan.[1] As soon as aw con scrape a bit o' brass together aw mecan to buy a gal an' gooa reawnd sellin' coyles.

GAL, GALAINY, see **Cal,** *sb.*[1], **Galeeny.**

GALANDA, *sb.* Dev.[3] A verandah, porch.

They chillern be making sichy confusion out on the galanda I can't yer mezel spayke.

GALASH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Som. Also in form **galoche** w.Yks.[1] w.Som.[1] [gəla·ʃ, gəlo·ʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A clog or wooden shoe. w.Yks.[1]

2. *v.* To mend boots or shoes by means of a band round the upper leather; to cover a boot with leather, all round above the sole.

Sc. (JAM.), N.Cy.[1], Yks. (HALL.) w.Som.[1] Old women's cloth boots are very frequently galoshed.

[**1.** Galloshes, *Crepidae ligneae,* COLES (1679). Fr. *galoche,* a woodden shooe or patten, made all of a piece, without any latchet, or tye of leather, and worn by the poor clown in winter (COTGR.).]

GALATIANS, *sb. pl.* Sc. A boys' game; see below.

Lnk. A play among boys, who go about in the evenings, at the end of the year, dressed in paper caps, and sashes, with wooden swords, singing and reciting at the doors of houses [in Glasgow] (JAM.).

GALAVINS, see **Galva.**

GALCHING, *vbl. sb.* w.Yks.[3] Also written **gaulching.** [go·ltʃin.] In phr. (1) *galching and retching,* the forcing up of food from the stomach with wind; (2) *snapping and galching,* the quarrelsome colloquy of two irritated persons.

GALDER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also e.An. Also written **gaalder** Sh.I. [gā·ldə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A noisy, vulgar laugh; loud, noisy talk; a loud noise. Cf. **golder.**

Sh.I. 'Hears doo mi, lass?' I says wi' a galder, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897); Da skreichs o' da lasses, an' da gaffs o' William, no ta spaek o' da gaalders o' auld Berry, . . brought Girzzie i' da door, *ib.* (Oct. 22, 1898). S. & Ork.[1], e.An. (HALL.), e.An.[1]

2. *v.* To laugh in a loud, noisy manner; to talk or sing boisterously or noisily.

Sh.I. (JAM.), Or.I. (S.A.S.), e.An. (HALL.), e.An.[1]

Hence **Galdering,** *ppl. adj.* noisy, loud-talking, laughing loudly.

Sh.I. Evil shockamint sit i' dy galderin' jaws at niver lies [cease], *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897). S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *galder,* a loud crying (AASEN); ON. *galdr,* a song, charm, incantation; so OE. *gealdor.*]

GALDERIC, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A large room; a gallery. S. & Ork.[1]

GALDIMENT, *sb. Obs.* Som. Dev. A great fright; terror. Cf. **galliment,** s. v. **Gally,** *v.*

Som. (HALL.) Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. n.Dev. Yer galdiment must zoon be go, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 48; GROSE (1790).

GALDRAGON, *sb. Obs.* Sh.I. A sorceress, witch.

Come forth . . . thou old galdragon, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xxi.

[A corr. of Norw. dial. *galdr,* witchcraft + *kvinna,* a woman (AASEN); so Scott explains the word. The form is doubtless due to assoc. w. 'dragon.']

GALDROCH, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A greedy, long-necked, ill-shaped person. *Gall. Encycl.* (JAM.)

GAL(E, see **Guil(e.**

GALE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Ken. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **gall** Sc. (JAM.) Gall.; **gaul** Sc. (JAM.) Cum. Dev.; **gawan** Cum.; **gawel** Cum.; **goil** Cor.[3]; **goule** Ken.[1]; **goyle** Cor. [gēl, geəl.] The wild or bog-myrtle, *Myrica Gale.* Also in *comb.* **Gall bushes.** Cf. **gold,** *sb.*[2]

Sc. A shrub which grows plentifully in wild moorland marshes. The scent of it is exceedingly strong, *Gall. Encycl.* (JAM.) Gall. Brushing through the 'gall' bushes, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 293. Cum. *Gl.* (1851); HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 43; Cum.[1 2], Yks. (B. & H.), Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Often called 'sweet-gale.' It is reputed to have the power of driving away moths and fleas. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1], Dev., Cor. (B. & H.), Cor.[3]

Hence **Gale-beer,** *sb.* a kind of beer brewed from the bog-myrtle or 'gale.'

n.Yks. She brewed gale-beer, SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 111; A kind of beer, called gale beer, is brewed from the plant at Ampleforth, Yorks (B. & H.).

[This Gaule groweth plentifully in sundry places of England, as in the Ile of Ely, & in the Fennie countries thereabouts, wherof there is such store in that countrey, that they make fagots of it and sheaues, which they call Gaule sheaues, to burn and heat their ouens. It groweth also by Colebrooke, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 1414;

Gawl, fowayle, *Mirtus, Prompt.* OE. *gagel*, Du. *gagel*, a bastard myrtle tree (HEXHAM).]

GALE, *sb.*[2] Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. [gēl, geəl.]

1. A bull that has been castrated after reaching maturity. Cf. geld, *adj.*

Hmp. GROSE (1790); **Hmp.**[1] **Som.W.** & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 173. **nw.Dev.**[1] **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437. **Cor.** I fouched the rnd gale and whit yeffer away, **J.** TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 27; **Cor.**[12]

2. A boar castrated after reaching maturity. nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[3] Cf. **galt.** 3. A childless man. Cor.[12]

GALE, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] Irel. Also Hrf. Glo. Amer. [gēl.]

1. *sb.* A periodical payment of rent; a half-year's or quarter's rent.

Ir. To borrow the full amount of the gale, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) 33; Yon were evicted for five gales of rent, TROLLOPE *Land-leaguers* (1885) 304. **Ant.** (W.H.P.) **Myo.** The tenants [at Ballinrobe] refused to pay this year's half gale. . . They owed but six months' rent with the hanging gale, *Times* (Nov. 13, 1880). **s.Ir.** Give me a receipt in full for the running gale, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 314. [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 408.]

Hence **Gale-day**, *sb.* rent-day, the day on which the payment of rent is due.

Ir. I proomised to sind her the rint home be every gale day, BLACKBURNE *Stories*, 24. **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

2. In the Forest of Dean: a licence or grant of land, with the right to dig for coal, iron, &c.; a mine so granted or licensed.

Glo. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 368; **Glo.**[1] Before the regulation in 1841, a free-miner often tried to work his own gale, but could only do so to a very small extent, as he soon found money and machinery and labour were required, which his means could not meet. No free-miner can now work his own gale. Hence the introduction of companies, who purchased the gales, and sunk for coal. Gales meant any appointment made by the Crown to a miner or company who asked for them. The gale was large or small, according to the application. It might include acres of coal seams, or only a part of an acre. It could take in the upper seams only, or the middle only, or the lower, or all three. The gale may be for iron or stone, as well as for coal. So long as the galeage is paid up annually to the Crown, there is no interference on the part of the Crown; but many gales both of iron and stone now fall in to the Crown, through the failure to pay the ground-rent or galeage.

Hence **Galeage**, *sb.* the ground-rent paid for the privilege of a 'gale.' Glo.[1]

3. A boundary or mark of division between 'gales.'

Glo.[1] This is perhaps the commonest term used in the Forest in connection with mines, and constant lawsuits arise from the habit of trespassing beyond the bounds, or of letting water overflow into other workings.

4. *v.* To acquire the right to work a mine; to lease out a 'gale.' See **Gavel**, *v.*[3]

Hrf.[1] **Glo.**[1] Formerly the stone quarries were galed, but they are now leased.

GALE, *sb.*[4] Stf. [gēl.] The swinging crane over a kitchen grate.

s.Stf. Hang the pot on the gale o'er the fire, PINNOCK *Bik. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

GALE, *sb.*[5] Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] [gēl.] Any kind or form of protuberance. (HALL.), Lin.[1]

GALE, *sb.*[6] Wm. [Not known to our correspondents.] [gēl.] A place in the hollow of a hill.

Kirby Stephen and Appleby Monthly Messenger (Apr. 1891).

GALE, *sb.*[7] *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) In phr. *a gale of geese*, a flock of geese. Cf. gaggle.

GALE, *v.*[2] Nrf. Of birds: to circle about as before a gale. Cf. **gall**, *v.*[2]

'Cadders galing,' rooks circling round before a storm (C.W.B.N.); (P.H.E.)

GALE, see **Gavel**, *sb.*[1], **Geal**, *v.*[2], **Guile.**

GALEENY, *sb.* Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Suf. Sur. Sus. Wil. Som. Cor. Also written **galeny** War.[3] s.Wor.; **galleny** Sus. Wil.; **gallini** Brks.[1]; and in forms **galainy** s.Chs.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*; **galina** Glo. Cor.; ? **galinic** Cor.; **gallanie** War. Som.; **gelany** Suf. [gəlī·ni, gəlē·ni.] The guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris.* Cf. **gleany.**

s.Chs.[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3], **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.), **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** Can yon spare me some galina's eggs to-day? (A.B.) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **Suf.** (M.E.R.), **Snr.** (L.J.Y.), **Sus.** (S.P.H.), **Wil.** (G.F.B.) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Cor.** The galinics be got all among the Incifer; that is, the galinas are in the field of Incern, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437.

[Sp. *gallina morisca*, a hen of Guynie (MINSHEU).]

GALE-HEADED, *adj.* Dev. Stupid, heavy.

Dev. Gale-headed fellow, a heavy-headed stupid man, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437. **n.Dev.** Gale-headed Jones, ta Cleve, Was playing maxims upon Will, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 112.

GALIC, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Incomprehensible talk, nonsense, 'double Dutch.'

A bad or 'bletherin' speaker is often told that no sense can be made of his talk, as it is all galic.

GALIOT, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] The oak-apple or gall formed on oak-trees.

GALIVANDER, see **Gallivant.**

GALKER, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **galcar** Yks. w.Yks.[3]; **galcor** w.Yks.; and in forms **gailker** w.Yks.[4]; **galliker** w.Yks. [gaˑlkə(r), gēˑlkə(r).] 1. A tub or vessel for containing wort, or in which new ale is put to ferment. See **Guil(e.**

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Yks.** The Ale-fat, or vessel in which they work their ale (K.). **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 538; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** It's as grand wom-brewed as e'er touched a galker, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 73; He wawtut him o'er intoth galker, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 25; Wawtud him o'er into the galker full o' new drink, wortchin', WAUGH *Sketches* (1855) 126; **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865).

2. Malt liquor in a state of fermentation; the froth or scum formed on the surface of malt liquor during fermentation.

w.Yks. 'A good galker' is a good or rapid fermentation. 'Ah set t'liqnor on to work yest'da' neet an' we'd a gooid galker this mornin'' (S.K.C.); One ot bairns . . . hed fallen backards into a bowl o' galcar, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1881) 9; (B.K.); *Hlfx. Courier* (May 8, 1897); **w.Yks.**[3] A believer in witchery . . . when the beer would not ferment . . . attributed the cause to the ill offices of some witch. . . He would heat a chain red hot, throw it into the galcar (the wort), and burn out the witch, for the beer thus heated would naturally begin to ferment; **w.Yks.**[4], **e.Lan.**[1]

GALL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Also Ken. Sus. Also in form **ga'** Sc.; **gaa** S. & Ork.[1]; **gaw** Sc. [gal, gǭl, Sc. gā.]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Gall-brussen**, having the gall burst; (2) **-bruster**, a 'settler,' stopper; (3) **-bursen**, short-winded; (4) **-lamb**, a lamb that dies after a short illness from overflow of blood.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] 'My month's as bitter as if I was gall-brussen,' from biliousness. (2) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (3) **S. & Ork.**[1] (4) **Ken.** (W.F.S.)

2. Phr. *gut and gaw*, everything without any exception, 'root and branch,' 'bag and baggage.' Sc. (JAM.)

3. A disease of the gall, prevalent among cattle and sheep. Also in *comb.* **Gaa sickness.**

Sh.I. Mam tonght Rigga hed da Inngasūt, bit ae thing I can tell dee daa, an' dat is, 'at Sholma is hard an' fast i' da ga', *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897); Da fleckid koo hed da gaa da last year, *ib.* (Jan. 28, 1899); Shū hed da spawwec, an' wis ill wi' da gaa sickness an' warbecks in her back, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 244. **Sus.** He generally gives his sheep hay in hoar frosty mornings; he finds it preserves them from the gall, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 505.

Hence **Gaa-grass**, *sb.* a plant which grows in burns, used as a remedy for a disease of the gall.

Sh.I. A' 'at can be dūne dan . . . is ta get ta coo ga' girse, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897); Da fleckid koo hed da gaa da last year. . . If I wisna twa vaiges at da burn o' Dall for gaa-girse dan he [it] wis a pity, *ib.* (Jan. 28, 1899). **S. & Ork.**[1] It is boiled and the liquor given to cattle as a cure for the gall-sickness.

4. *Fig.* Bitterness, spite, malice; a grudge.

Abd. I'm fain to see you look sae, but a ga', ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 126, ed. 1812. **s.Sc.** There ne'er was malice, guile, nor ga' In the gude auld folk o' little Billy, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 8. **Dmb.** His mither us'd to say he had nae ga', TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 93. **Ayr.** I mann juist . . . warsle awa wi' the ga' and the spite of this curmurrin' of a calamity, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 8. **Bwk.** Hive fought hive wi' ga', HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58.

GALL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **ga'** Sc.; **gale-** Dev. Cor.[1]; **gaul** w.Yks.[1]

Hrf.[1] Glo.[2] Suf. Ess.[1] Hmp. I.W.[12] Cor.[2]; gaw Sc. Chs.[13]; gawl- Wil.[1] Dor.[1]; goe Cum.[1]; goil(e w.Dor. Dev.; goll w.Yks.[1] [gōl, Sc. gā.] 1. *sb.* A sore place or abrasion on the skin.

Sc. In ilk ane's back ye fin' a gaw, But luik at hame, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 340; Used *fig.* in relation to a habit, as 'That's an auld gaw in your back,' that is an old trick or bad habit of yours (Jam.). Rnf. Tear wi' ever-deep'ning gaws My bleeding back, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 29. Shr.[1] The child's never 'ad a gall on it sence it wuz born till now; they tellen me as it's from 'is eye-tith. Glo.[2], Brks.[1], Sur.[1] nw.Dev.[1] A blister or bladder on the hand, not necessarily a raw or sore place.

2. *Obs.* Phr. *to have a gaw in the back of another*, to have the power of giving another pain or making him suffer indignity.

Sc. The Lord Chamberlain is obligated, at a royal coronation, to have a gaw in the Earl's back, and takes this method to shew his power and supremacy, *Steamboat* (1822) 235 (Jam.).

3. A fault, imperfection; a defect in a tree.

Sur.[1] Ruid-gall is a small boss or imperfection in the bark of a tree, to which oak is especially subject. Sus. Still in use (Hall.); Sus.[2] Som. Holloway. [(K.)]

4. A crease or wrinkle in cloth.

Bnff. My coat, by luck, was fine an' braw, Withoutten either hole or gaw, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 55. Cld. (Jam.) Rnf. A waistcoat flush o' thread-bare gaws, Young *Pictures* (1865) 147.

5. A layer or stratum of a different kind of soil from the rest, crossing a field.

Dmb. The field of nine acres entirely moss, and in some parts above three feet deep, excepting a few narrow sand gaws, *Agric. Surv.* 330 (Jam.).

6. A barren or unfertile spot in a field, through which springs of water constantly ooze up; wet, spongy land. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Ags. (Jam.), Cum.[1], w.Yks.[1], Nhp.[2], War. (J.R.W.) Shr.[1] Usually employed in the *pl.* form. 'Theer couldna be spected much off that fild o' land, theer's sich a power o' wet galls in it.' Hrf.[12] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 185; Glo.[1] e.An.[1] A vein of sand in a stiff soil, through which water is drained off, and oozes at soft places on the surface; otherwise sand-galls. Nrf., Suf. Grose (1790). Suf. Sand-galls, spots of sand in a field where water oozes, or, as we say, 'spews up,' Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849. w.Dor. Ground where springs rise; such a place in Uplyme is called 'Wolley goile,' Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. A current of water in a swampy place, and generally where it is obstructed with boggs, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 186. nw.Dev. (R.P.C.)

Hence (1) **Galled**, (2) **Gally** or **Gals-eye**, (3) **Galty**, *adj.* of land: spongy, wet, full of springs.

(1) Lei.[1] (2) w.Yks.[1] Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Lei.[1], Hrf.[1], Glo.[2], Dor.[1] Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437; Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. Dev., Cor. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437; Cor.[1] Gale-ey grounds. Ground where springs rise in different places; Cor.[2] (3) Suf. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813).

7. Waste land; a strip by the side of the road; *pl.* void spaces in coppices; spots of land in a field where the crop of corn or grass has failed.

Chs.[1a] Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Suf., Ess. Grose (1790). Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1], I.W.[1], Som. (W.F.R.)

Hence **Gally**, *adj.* of crops: thin and poor, having defective spots; of a coppice: scanty, having gaps.

Ken. Where the plantation [of lucerne] is not gally, that is, not interspersed with vacancies, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) III. 433. Hmp. Holloway. I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] That's a gaully piece o' wuts you got there, varmer. Wil.[1] Used esp. of root-crops that grow unequally. In common use.

8. *v.* To rub; to make sore by rubbing or friction. Also used *fig.*

Sc. 'Ye're like the gentle Gordons, ye canna bide hanging for the gawing o' your craig.' Usually addressed to those who make much ado about nothing (Jam.); A horse shall gang on Carrolside brae, Till the girth gaw his side, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 215. Per. Sic sad thoughts as these they ga' me wi' pain, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 25. s.Sc. The grey mear gat her houghs gaw'd yestreen, Snaith *Fiercecheart* (1897) 51. Lnk. She . . . Seems gawt, gars flyte, an' jybe, an' snarl, Watt *Poems* (1827) 54. Slk. An' rain-draps gaw my cosy biggin, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 384. Dmf. He'll ride nae mair on strae sonks For gawing his German hurdies, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 146. Shr.[1] 'Young cowts bin apt to gall i' the shuther' is a saying metaphorically applied to young folk who are impatient of the restraints of work. Brks.[1] I mus' get a new zaddle, that there un allus galla muh.

Hence **Galled**, *ppl. adj.* having the hair rubbed off like a dog with the mange. Not.[1], Lei.[1]

9. To vex, irritate, hurt in feeling; to chafe, fret, become pettish.

Lnk. Madge, my titty, tells sic flaws Whene'r our Meg her cankart humour gaws, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 117 (Jam.); He gaw'd fou sair Flung in his fiddle o'er the yett, *ib.* I. 237; If they're no gaud they needna fling, When something wrang's deteckit, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 34. Wm. & Cum.[1] Gallin the gimmer wi' a gad, 184. w.Yks.[5] Nowt no war gawallin to one's sen an' that. It's fair gawalling am sūre; bin five times an' nowt tul't. Gawall'd past biding wi' 't. Shr.[2] Suf.[1] 'A far'd a good deal gall'd by what I said. w.Som.[1] Dhai wuz tuur'ubl u-gan'ld ubaew'd ut [They were very much hurt about it]. Dev. Yū zay sich dreffal unkind thengs tū me, that yū gāl me more'n I can tellee, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); He was tur'ble gall'd about it, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 97, ed. 1871; Dev.[1] I, and may be that gall en too, and put en out a zorts, 3. s Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.)

[1. Ther is noon of us alle, If any wight wol clawe us on the galle, That we nil kike, Chaucer *C. T.* D. 940.]

GALL, *sb.*[2] Sc. A beautiful growth upon roses, briars, &c., resembling crimson moss; *gen.* in *comp.* **Gall-flower.**

Sc. (G.W.); These galls were formerly much used in medicine under the name of Bedeguar, Coleman *Our Woodlands*, 179. Lnk. We left the gall-flower on the brier, The campion in the dell, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 94.

GALL, *v.*[2] Yks. With *about*: to blow strongly in sudden gusts. Cf. **gale**, *v.*[2]

ne.Yks. An Ingleby man mentioned that they had been trying to burn the heather on the moor, but could not get on with the work because the wind 'galled about' so (J.C.F.).

[Cp. obs. E. *gall* (possibly a pron. of *gale*) in the comb. *gall winde*, Boyd *Last Battell* (1619) 544 (N.E.D. s. v. *Gale*, *sb.*[3] 3).]

GALL, see **Gale**, *sb.*[1], **Gally**, *v.*, **Gowl**, *sb.*[1]

GALLACHER, *sb.* Sc. An earwig. Slg. (G.W.), Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **golach.**

GALLACK, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **gallae** n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1]; **gallak** w.Yks.; and in forms **gallic** ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.w.Yks.[1]; **gallock** n.Yks. w.Yks.[4]; **gaulic** n.Cy. n.Yks.[1]; **gaulick** N.Cy.[2] [ga·lək, ·ik.] The left hand; *gen.* in *comb.* **Gallack-hand.** Cf. **garrack.**

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); (K.); N.Cy.[2] w.Yks. Galək, Wright *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 105; Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

Hence (1) **Gallack-handed**, (2) **Gallocky**, *adj.* left-handed; awkward, clumsy.

(1) n.Yks. Gallock-handed fūəks alles frame sə badly i my eye (W.H.); n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796); He's a rare dab hand at his wahk, if he is gallic-handed, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 90; e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1] (2) w.Yks. (J.T.)

[Etym. unknown. Not conn. w. Fr. *gauche*, as this word does not come fr. a *galk-* stem, but is a der. of *gauchir*; see Hatzfeld (s. v.). OFr. **galc*, sometimes cited, appears to be merely an inference of Diez from the dialect form *gallack*.]

GALLAD, *int.* Not. An expression of encouragement, 'go it, lad.'

Gallad! try again, you'll do it next time (L.C.M.).

GALLAFER, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **galafer**, **gallafir.** A prattling sound; a loud noise; a burst of laughter.

Der horrid boys fur gallafir, bit fine sheelds [fellows] wi a', *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898); (W.A.G.); S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *gjálfr* (gen. *-rs*), the din of the sea; *orða-gjálfr*, empty sounding words (Vigfusson).]

GALLAND, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A young fellow.

[Quhair mony a lady bene fair of face, And mony ane fresche lusty galland wass, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 285. Fr. *galant*, 'qui a bonne grace' (Hatzfeld).]

GALLAN-NAIL, *sb.* Cai.[1] One of the bolts which attach a cart to the axle. Cf. **garron**, *sb.*[2]

GALLANT, *v.* Sc. Also Som. Dev. Also written **galant** Sc. [gəla·nt.] **1.** To play the gallant or cavalier; to flirt, pay attention to a woman, esp. by escorting her in public.

Sc. I saw William gallantin' a young leddy (Jam.); The doctor smirking, gallanting, and performing all the bustling parade of settled and arranged courtship, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxiv. Cai.[1] Abd. If husbands choose to go gallanting after these light gentry, we do apprehend that any wife would be justified in taking to herself a more domestic spouse, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 90, ed. 1889. Kcd. Riders cam frae south and north, With horses braw gallanting, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 110. Rnf. I will not rant, gallant, or drink, Nor with bad company run, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 339. Ayr. Ye'd raither hae some toon's bred sumph To gang wi' you gallantin'! Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 212. Dmf. I ne'er wi' ither bairns gallanted, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 43.

2. To go about idly; to 'gallivant,' gad about. Also used *fig.*

Sc. In kirk-yard drear they may gallant, An' mak his turf their fav'rite haunt, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 143 (Jam.); The witches are in the practice of gallanting over field and flood after sun-set, *Steam-boat* (1822) 141 (*ib.*). Fif. Women who gad about idly, and with the appearance of lightness, in the company of men, are said to gallant with them (*ib.*). Rnf. What thochtless queans wi' chiels gallantin', Young *Pictures* (1865) 167. Ayr. The servant lasses, at late hours, without the protection of lanterns were enabled to gallant in a way that never could have before happened, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxviii; But havers, Wyllie, I'm galantin' Clean aff the subject, Laing *Poems* (1894) 62. Som. Gallanting, wandering about in gaiety and enjoyment: applied chiefly to associations of the sexes, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Gallant**, (*a*) *sb.* a woman who goes about in the company of men; (*b*) *adj.* improperly familiar; (2) **Gallanter**, *sb.* a man or woman who goes about much in the company of the other sex; (3) **Gallanting**, *ppl. adj.* gay, roving, roaming; (4) **Gallantish**, *adj.* given to going about much with men.

(1, *a*) Cld. (Jam.) (*b*) Ayr. Is it the case that you had been gallant to her before marriage? Galt *Lairds* (1826) xviii. (2) Sc. Tam the gallanter, Loud Venus' vaunter, Drummond *Muckomachy* 1846) 28. Cld. (Jam.) (3) Abd. Hoo noo, my gay gallantin' frien', Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 37. (4) Edb. Guid Madam, what think ye O' poor gallantish Grizzy Mode? Learmont *Poems* (1791) 66.

GALLANTEE, *v.* Yks. Lan. Also Som. Written **galantee** e.Lan.[1] [ga·lənti·.] To guarantee, warrant, used commonly in asseveration *I'll gallantee.*

w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Aw'll gallantee to buy thee, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 472; Aw'll gallantee to sattle every mon, *ib. David's Loom* (1894) ix. e.Lan.[1] w.Som.[1] I'll gallantee [gyaal·ntai·] you'll vind a 'oodcock in thick copse. I'd gallantee thick 'oss, agin other 'oss in the parish. Dr. P. . . . you know, sir, zes how he could take-n off, and he'd galantee vor to cure-n, but I be afeard.

GALLAN-WHALE, *sb.* Sc. A species of whale which frequents the Lewis or Long Island.

w.Sc. There is one sort of whale remarkable for its greatness, which the fishermen distinguish from all others by the name of the Gallan-whale; because they never see it but at the promontory of that name, Martin *West. I.* (1716) 5 (Jam.).

GALLAYNIEL, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A big, gluttonous, ruthless man.

Slk. Wae be to them for a pack o' greedy gallayniels, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 34, ed. 1866. Rxb. (Jam.)

GALLEHOOING, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A stupefying, senseless noise. Cf. **gally**, *v.*

Ayr. Thae haumshoch bodies o' critics get up wi' sic lang-nebbit gallehooings, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351 (Jam.).

GALLER, *v.* Wil. See below.

When peas are boiling too fast, a little cold water is poured into the pot, to 'galler 'em' (G.E.D.).

GALLET, *sb.* Mry. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A term of endearment, 'darling.'

GALLET, *v.* Sur. [gæ·lit.] Building term: to insert small pieces of stones in the joints of stone or rough masonry. See **Garret**, *v.*

sw.Sur. The joints are 'galleted' or stuck over with small black ironstone pebbles, Nevill *Cottages* (1889) 22.

Hence **Galleting**, *sb.* the insertion of small pieces of stones in the joints of stone or rough masonry.

The wide joints of the rough stone are stuck over with small black ironstone pebbles, called 'galleting,' *ib.* 71.

GALLEY, *sb.*[1] Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A leech. See **Gill**, *sb.*[5]

[Gael. *geal*, a leech (Macbain).]

GALLEY, *sb.*[2] Not. [ga·li.] A boy's catapult.

Not.[1] Invariably used for every kind of catapult. s.Not. He's killed many a hare with a galley (J.P.K.).

GALLEY-BIRD, *sb.* Ken. Sur. Sus. [gæ·li-bə̄d.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.*

Ken. *Science Gossip* (1882) 65; (G.E.D.) Sur.[1] Sus. (W.H.Y.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 99; Sus.[12] e.Sus. Holloway.

GALLIAGH, *sb.* Irel. A string or rod on which fish are suspended. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

GALLIARD, *adj.* and *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Also written **gallyard**; **galyeard** (Jam.). **1.** *adj.* Gay, gallant; brisk, lively, active, cheerful.

Sc. A wheen galliard gallants, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; Our yeomen . . . once having entered on the common pay, their sixpence a day, they were galliard, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 176 (Jam.); His breast wi' galliard-glory throbbin', Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 40. Fif. His velvet breeks . . . He drew up on his galliard thies, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 42; The faemen wham he fae'd . . . Grew galyard now, *ib.* 176.

2. *sb.* A gay, lively youth or young man; a dissipated man.

Sc. This galliard must be disposed of, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xviii; For the galliard and the gay galliard's men, They ne'er saw a horse but they made it their ain, *ib. Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 152, ed. 1848; Still used to express an active, gay, dissipated character, *ib.* I. 231.

3. A quick and lively dance.

Sc. A good show in a galliard, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxi. Fif. Wagg'd each monarchial leg in galliard strange and droll, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 91, ed. 1871.

[1. Gaillard he was as goldfinch in the shawe, Chaucer *C.T.* A. 4367. Fr. *gaillard*, lusty, lively, cheerful, blithe, jocund (Cotgr.). 3. There's nought in France That can be with a nimble galliard won, Shaks. *Hen. V*, 1. ii. 252. Fr. *gallop gaillard*, the gallop, galliard (Cotgr.).]

GALLIARD, *sb.*[2] Yks. [ga·liəd.] A species of sandstone.

w.Yks. This 'better bed' coal is seated upon a peculiarly hard sandstone termed 'galliard,' Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 56.

GALLI-BALK, see **Gally-bauk**.

GALLIER, *sb.* and *v.* Glo. I.W. Cor. Also written **galyar** Cor. [gæ·l(i)jə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A thrashing, beating.

I.W.[1] 'I'll ghee'n a gallier,' I'll send him away with a sound thrashing.

2. In phr. *to stand a gallier*, to fight. Glo. Grose (1790); Glo.[1]

3. A mad prank; *pl.* a confused noise among a number of people; a romping bout.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; 'This is the galliers,' this is confusion indeed, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437.

Hence **Galyars**, *adj.* restive; in a temper. Thomas *ib.*

4. *v.* To fight; to drive away with blows. Glo. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1], I.W.[1]

[4. Fr. (Argot) *gauler*, 'battre à coups de bâtons' (Delesalle); Dans le langage trivial *gallé* signifie 'battu, rossé,' voyez le *Dict. comique* de Leroux (Duméril); *Galler, gualler, gauler*, 'battre, rouer' (Rabelais).]

GALLIGANT, *v.* Som. Dev. [gæligæ·nt.] To play the hoyden; to flirt; to 'gallivant.'

Som. Wandering about in gaiety and enjoyment; applied chiefly to associations of the sexes, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev. In common use, *w.Times* (May 28, 1886) 2, col. 4; Dev.[1]

GALLIGANTING, *ppl. adj.* Som. Dev. Also written **galaganting** Dev.[1] Large and awkward; awkwardly big, slovenly in gait.

w.Som.[1] Applied to persons and horses. 'Gurt, slack, galligantin [gyaal·igan·teen] sort of a fuller; I should'n think is much work in he.' Dev.[1] A rideth thicka lamming galaganting hoss, 29. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

GALLIGANTUS, *sb.* Glo. Cor. Also in forms **galligant** Cor.[3]; **galliganter** Cor.[12] [gæligæ·ntəs.] A tall, ungainly person or animal.

Glo. A great Galligantus—spoken of a great gigantic ungainly creature, male or female, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 174; *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1], Cor.[123]

GALLIGASKINS, *sb. pl.* Lin. Ken. Som. Also written **gally-** n.Lin.[1] **1.** Leggings, gaiters.

n.Lin.[1] w.Som.[1] Gyaal-igaas-keenz. Rough leather overalls, worn by thatchers, hedgers, and labourers. They are usually home-made from dried raw skin, and are fastened to the front only of the leg and thigh. Often called strads.

2. Trousers. Ken.[1]

[2. In lit. E. a more or less ludicrous term for loose breeches. *Gregueſques*, slops, gregs, Gallogascoins, Venitians, great Gascon, or Spanish, hose, Cotgr.]

GALLIKER, see **Galker**.

GALLIMAWFRY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Shr. Also written **gallimawfrey** w.Yks.[3] Lan.; and in forms **gallimawfit** w.Yks.[2]; **gallimawverty** w.Yks.[3] [galimɔ̄·fri.] **1.** A dish composed of several kinds of minced meats, potatoes, &c. w.Yks.[23], Shr.[2]

2. A hodge-podge; a confused mixture or medley of persons or things; confused talk.

e.Yks.[1] *Gen.* used in an unfavourable sense. 'Ah'll pack all gallimaufry on em off.' w.Yks.[3] What a gallimawafrey thah's mäade on't! Lan. A person whose dress is ill-assorted, Davies *Races* (1856); I tell thee, George, 'ware thy gibes and gallimaufreys, Roby *Trad.* (1872) II. 51.

Hence **Gallimawverty**, *adv.* applied to one who conducts himself in a frolicsome or frivolous way. w.Yks.[3]

[1. *Hachis*, a sliced gallimaufrey, or minced meat, Cotgr. Fr. *galimafrée*, 'Mets qui présente un mélange peu appétissant' (Hatzfeld); OFr. *calimafree* (La Curne, 359). 2. He wooes . . . both young and old. . . He loves the gallimaufry, Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 119.]

GALLIO-LIKE, *adv.* w.Yks.[3] Used with reference to a rash action or heedless procedure.

w.Yks.[3] 'Bown, Gallio-like, to destruction an' ruin.' The compound is thoroughly established, as men who never open their bibles use it.

GALLION, *sb.* Twd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A lean horse.

[Cp. Fr. dial. *galier*, a jade, a dull horse (Cotgr.).]

GALLIT, *sb.* and *adj.* War.[2] [ga·lit.] **1.** *sb.* A left-handed person. **2.** *adj.* Left-handed. Cf. **gallack**.

GALLITHUMPIANS, *sb. pl.* Lan. Also Dor. Dev. Also written **gally-** Dor. Dev. **1.** A society of social reformers. Also used *attrib.*

Lan. There existed in Merriton a society of social reformers calling themselves Gallithumpians, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 98; Two gradely red wot jacobins o' th' gallithumpian breed, *ib. Day Out* (1859) 48. Dor., Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. *Obs.* Disturbers of order at Parliamentary elections.

Dor., Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 174.

GALLITRAP, *sb.* Glo. Som. Dev. Also written **gally-** Glo. Dev.; and in form **gallow-** Som. [gæ·litræp.] **1.** A mystic green circle on grass land into which any guilty person having trod is supposed doomed to be delivered over to justice. See **Gally**, *v.*

Som. She held out her finger, and traced upon the parched grass the greener round of a pixy-ring. 'We be in a gallow-trap,' she laughed. 'If either of us have a-done wrong 'tis sure to come out,' Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii. w.Som.[1] Gyaal-itraap, oftener called Pixy-ring. An old superstition is that if a person guilty of crime steps into one of these circles, he is sure to be delivered up to justice. Dev. Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 38; In several parishes in Devonshire is a patch of land hedged in, which is called Galli-trap, and considered uncannie, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii; Dev.[1] Mysterious circles, into which whosoever entered, having committed any public offence, became infatuated to his own discovery, *Gl.*

2. Any mysterious circle or figure.

Dev. When 'e told yer fortin didder make any gallytraps 'pon tha tabul! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] I watch'd en to zee iv a made any zercles or gally-traps, 2.

3. An unbecoming ornament or head-dress, &c.

Glo. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] Dev. Gally trappes, any frightful ornaments, particularly the monstrous head-dresses of the years 1775-6 7. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 174.

4. A badly-made tool, implement, &c.; a contrivance.

Dev. All that gallitrap (of chairs, &c.) to keep the chill from the fire, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 95. nw.Dev.[1] Often used when speaking disparagingly of another person's goods. 'Take yur oal' gallitraps out o' the way, wull 'ee?'

GALLIVANT, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **galavant** Sc. Yks.; **galevant** n.Lan.[1]; **galivant** Som.; **gallyvant** Wil. Dev.; and in forms **galivander** Oxf.[1]; **garavant, gullyvant** Ir. [galiva·nt, gælivæ·nt.] **1.** To gad about, jaunt, go about idly or on pleasure.

Sc. I've never encouraged them to go gallivanting as some young lasses do that would be better at home. Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 24. Cai.[1] Fif. Dae ye think I'm to sit at the chimla cheek, while you're galavantin' aboot a strange town? M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 63. e.Lth. The way they carry on, gallivantin' aboot, fleein' here an' fleein' there, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 150. Ir. He goes garavanting about after his work instead of comin' home to his supper (A.S.-P.). Ant. (S.A.B.) n.Yks. Not that he approved of women galavanting about, Simpson *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 141. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. (S.K.C.); All my fowk wor galavantin off somewhear, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 40. Lan. He's gone gallivantin' down the road, Brierley *Cotters*, xxiv; Lan.[1] He's gallivantin' up and down wi' play-actors instead o' mindin' his wark. n.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] Der. She peacockin' an' gallivantin' away enough to make a cat laugh, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. iii. Not.[13], n.Lin.[1] ne.Wor. What do you want to gallivant about so for? She always was one to go gallivanting about the village (J.W.P.). Oxf.[1] Whur be you agwain galivanderin' to? *MS. add.* Sus.[2] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dor. (C.W.) Dev. 'Er's vur everlasting gallyvanting about; better fit 'er'd bide 'ome an' mind 'er work, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor. (F.R.C.); Cor.[3] She's allays galivanting about.

Hence **Gallivantings**, *sb. pl.* jaunts, pleasure-trips, holiday-makings.

Ir. Nancy was afeard he was gone aff an some av his gallivantin's, Blackburne *Stories*, 16.

2. To flirt, philander, 'keep company'; to act the gallant to.

Sc. A man may be forgiven for losing his wits when he has two bonnie young lasses to gallivant, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 234. n.Yks. (T.S.), w.Yks. (R.H.H.), w.Yks.[2], Lan. (J.D.) I.Ma. He is gallivantin after that gel of Brews (S.M.). Midl. A gentleman gallivantin' wi' her, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 74. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 707. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hmp., Sus. Wandering about in gaiety and enjoyment, applied chiefly to the association of the sexes, Holloway. Wil.[1] To be gadding about on a spree with a companion of the opposite sex: to run after the girls, or 'chaps,' as the case may be. Som. Henry John must go off gallivanting and company keeping, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 133. w.Som.[1] Keeping over much among the women; acting the squire of dames. No moral slur is implied. ''Twid be better vor thee, nif thee'ds 'arky to thy poor old father, an' stick to thy trade—neet urn gallivantin [gyaal·i-vaan·teen] all over the country, wherever there's a lot o' maiden volks.' Cor.[2]

Hence (1) **Galavanting**, *vbl. sb.* love-making, 'philandering,' 'company keeping'; (2) **Gallivanter**, *sb.* an incurable flirt; a gasconading fellow.

(1) Per. Wha's yon wi' Jean, coming danderin' alang at this time o' day? I maun gie that lassie a bit o' my mind about a' this galavantin', Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 240, ed. 1887. (2) s.Sc. (G.W.), Cor.[2]

GALLIVASTER, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A gasconading fellow, with the idea of tallness. Cf. **goulkgali(s)ter**.

GALLOGLACH, see **Gallowglass**.

GALLON, *sb.*[1] Cmb. Ken. Hmp. Wil. [gæ·lən.] **1.** Used as a dry measure for corn, flour, bread, potatoes, fruit, &c. See **Gallond**; cf. **gaun**, *sb.*[1]

Ken. (W.W.S.); Ken.[1] I'd far rather pay a shilling for a gallon of bread than have it so very cheap. ne.Ken. Potatoes, turnips, and all kinds of fruit except cherries are (or were in the forties) sold by quarts or gallons. 'Fetch me a quart of gazels and a gallon of potatoes' (H.M.). Hmp. A native of Portsmouth always calls the quartern loaf a gallon of bread, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 517. Wil. *ib.* 427.

2. A measure containing two gallons. Cmb. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 103.

GALLON, *sb.*[2] Irel. The butter-burr, *Petasites vulgaris*. N.I.[1], Uls., Ant., Dwn. (B. & H.)

[Ir. *gallán-mor*, butter-burr (O'Reilly).]

GALLOND, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Wor. Nrf. Written **gallund** se.Wor.[1]; and in form **gallont** Nrf. [ga·l-, gæ·lənd.] A gallon. See **Gallon.**

w.Yks.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.Lin.[1], se.Wor.[1] Nrf. I'll shove you for a gallont, . . or I'll row agin' you for a gallont, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 232. e.Nrf. Com. (P.H.E.)

[Be sure of vergis (a gallond at least), TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 53.]

GALLOP, *v.*[1] Irel. Also War. [ga·ləp.] **1.** *v.* To run about (the streets). Cf. **gollop**, *v.*[2]

War.[4] I doant know what's come to the wenches now. I told Betsy I'd tie mine to the table-legs afore they should gallop the streets like hern.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Gallop-day**, a hiring-fair day, the Monday nearest the old May-day; (2) — **fair**, the name of a hiring-fair.

(1) Ldd. (R.A.S.) (2) Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ldd. At Limavady there were formerly held horse-races on the Monday nearest old May Day (Hiring-fair Day), and as the races or trotting matches were much talked about among the country people the hiring-fair held on this day was named the gallop fair (R.A.S.).

[1. Fr. *galoper*, to gallop; *galop*, an (horses) gallop (COTGR.).]

GALLOP, *v.*[2] Yks. Oxf. e.An. [ga·l-, gæ·ləp.] **1.** To boil quickly.

w.Yks.[2] The pot gallops. Oxf.[1] I knows our Bess galloped this yer mate, 'tis as 'ard as brazel, *MS. add.* e.Suf. Those potatoes are boiling galloping (F.H.).

2. To boil small quantities of malt and hops together in a kettle, to make a kind of small beer. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Galloped-beer**, *sb.* small beer for present consumption made by 'galloping.' *ib.*

GALLOUS, GALLOW, see **Gallows, Gally**, *v.*

GALLOWAY, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and n. and midl. counties to Lin. War. Shr. Also s.Cy. Also written **galliwa', galliway** w.Yks.; **gallowa** Dur.; **gallower** w.Yks.[5] [ga·l-, gæ·liwə.] One of a small but strong breed of horses formerly peculiar to Galloway; a pony, small saddle-horse.

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); He had often promised the child a ride upon his galloway, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) ix. Elg. A country lad, mounted on a spirited pretty galloway, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 16. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb. The deil tak' my faither, he'll kill the galloway, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 62; Shaggy galloways, as hill ponies are called in those parts. CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 3. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Dur. 'N' leaiks efther t'gallowa 'n' seck like, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 12; Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.) e.Dur.[1] The only term in use. Pit-ponies are always spoken of as 'galloways.' Cum. They hed . . . some galloways te ride on, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. III, ed. 1886; Cum.[3] Dr. —— com ridin up through t'rain on his black galloway, 18. Wm. A shaggy white 'galloway,' *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 535; Four kaws, a coaf, a galloway, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 46, ed. 1821; Wm.[1] s.Wm. I buckled galloway into the cart, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) I. 74. n.Yks. He cud rahde t'galloway, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 64; The farmers generally keep a few Scotch galloways which they put to stallions of the country, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 486; n.Yks.[1] Any horse under the size of an ordinary draught horse, and esp. if *gen.* used with the saddle, is called a Galloway; n.Yks.[2] Ponies from ten to twelve or fourteen hands high. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. Help me ta saddle t'galliway, *Bradford Citizen Wkly.* (1895) 10; 'Well, isn't it a reet 'orse?' 'Yes, it's a fine yoong galliwa'!' (F.P.T.); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[5] Did tuh knawah Jim hed bowt a gallower? 50. n.Lin.[1], War.[2], Shr.[1] s.Cy. HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Galloway-putter**, *sb.* a pony-putter.

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

GALLOWAY-DIKE, *sb.* Sc. A wall built firmly at the bottom but no thicker at the top than the length of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other.

The cheapest, the most valuable, the most speedily raised, the most lasting and the most general fence is the Galloway-dike, *Statist. Acc.* I. 451 (JAM.); Inclosures, and the divisions of farms and fields, are formed commonly by the Galloway stone-dyke; which is sometimes a double wall without mortar, *ib.* XVII. 587.

GALLOWAY-WHIN, *sb.* Sc. The moor or moss whin, *Genista anglica.*

sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112.

GALLOWGLASS, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **galla-glass, galloglach** Sc. An armed foot-soldier; an armour-bearer.

Sc. Every chieftain had a bold armour-bearer, whose business was always to attend the person of his master night and day, . . and this man was called Galloglach, MARTIN *West. I.* (1716) 104 (JAM.); Macbeth and all his Kernes and Galla-glasses, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. Ir. *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 145. Uls. A foot soldier in Ireland who wore mail, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) II. 41.

[It (the quilted Jacke) is worne of a footeman under a shirte of mayle, the which footeman they call a Galloglass, SPENSER *State Ireland* (1596), ed. Morris, 640. Ir. *gallóglach*, a heavy-armed soldier (O'REILLY); the word is comp. of Ir. *gall*, a foreigner, an Englishman + *óglach*, a youth, also a t. t. for a person aged from thirty-four to fifty-four in military service; see Spenser (*l. c.*).]

GALLOW-GRASS, *sb.* Suf. Som. The hemp, *Cannabis sativa.*

Suf. (B. & H.) w.Som.[1] Gyaal-igraas. Also called Neckweed.

[Gallow-grass, Cannabis, q. d. gramen Furcarium, quia sc. ad Funes texendos, quibus fures suspenduntur, utilis est, SKINNER (1671); There is an herbe whiche light fellowes merily will call Gallowgrasse, Neckeweede, or the Tristrams knot, or Saynt Andres lace, or a bastarde brothers badge, with a difference on the left side, BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1562), in *Meals & Manners*, ed. Furnivall (1868) 124.]

GALLOWS, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **gallace** w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] Chs. nw.Der.[1] n.Dev.; **gallace't** Lin.; **gallas** Ir. Cum.[1] Wm. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Chs.[3]; **gallase** ne.Lan.[1]; **gallis** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **gallish** Cor.[1]; **gallous** s.Chs.[1] s.Stf. Not.[2] n.Lin.[1] War. Hrf. Rdn.[1] Glo.; **gallus** Sc. w.Yks. m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Stf. Not. Lin. War.[2 3 4] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Sur. Sus. I.W.[12] Wil. Cor.[2 3] [ga·ləs, gæ·ləs.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *as cross as the gallows*, very cross indeed; (2) *to die* or *be buried under the gallows*, said of any one who kills himself with hard work.

(1) Cor. Our Martin's come hum, . . so cross as the gallish, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 43; Cor.[1] (2) w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] Thaay bury them as kills ther' sens wi' hard wark aneän th' galla's. Sus.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gallows-face**, a rascal, one having the look of a villain; (2) **-faced**, having a villainous or 'hang-dog' look; (3) **-field**, a field with a transverse upper portion; (4) **-fool**, an arrant fool, one that deserves hanging; (5) **-foot**, the space immediately in front of the gallows; (6) **-gate**, a light gate, consisting only of a hinged style, top-rail, and one strut; (7) **-looking**, see (2); (8) **-rogue**, see (11); (9) **-row**, a great fuss or outcry; (10) **-tag**, (11) **-tang**, a jail-bird, rascal; a good-for-nothing; (12) **-timber**, a crown-tree with a prop placed under each end; (13) **-tree**, the gallows.

(1) Lnk. I crave your pardon, gallows-face! RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1724) IV. 1. (2) Sc. (JAM.); Had up your heads, ye gallows-faced villains, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 34. (3) w.Yks. (C.A.F.) (4) Som. Why, you must be a gallis-fool, Zam Grinter, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 116. (5) Sc. Had just cruppen to the gallows-foot to see the hanging, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) iv. (6) Wil.[1] (7) w.Yks. There were that gallows-looking thief of a Tom Lee, DIXON *Craven Dales* (1881) 334. Slang. A little 'gallows-looking chap'—dear me, what could he mean? BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Misadventures at Margate.* (8) Som. 'A gallis-rogue!' ejaculated Abraham, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 34. (9) Cor.[2] Perhaps from the hanging scenes at Newgate prison. (10) Chs.[1] He's a gallus tag; he'll do nobody no good. (11) Chs. It were nobbut that algerining gallows-tang, Joe Clarke, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 14; Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Also a clumsy fellow. (12) Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (13) Frf. In dark feudal days frowned the dread gallows tree, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 104. Gall. They took James Renwick's body from the gallows-tree, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 265.

3. *Fig.* A rascal, one who deserves hanging. Also used ironically.

w.Yks.[5] Any notoriously bad character is 'a gallas,' whom 'nowt al sarve bud henging.' The word is very freq. applied to unruly offspring by parents. War.[2] He's a regular young gallus. Oxf.[1] You young gallus, you! *MS. add.*

4. The devil, deuce, used as an exclamation or mild oath. **nw.Dev.**[1] He play'd the very gallis wi' my work. Thuze yer chicken 'ull play the gallis wi' the gearden. **Cor.**[3] Gallus! *or* Oh! gallus!

5. A name given to var. implements or contrivances resembling a gallows in shape; see below.

Sc. Three beams erected in a triangular form for weighing hay (Jam.). **Lth.** An elevated station for a view (*ib.*). **w.Yks.** Any high rail or balk of wood. Used principally of the heavy curved beam, which balanced and gave impetus to the 'going part' of a hand loom; also the high rail which held together different parts of a spinning jenny, called a jenny gallas (W.T.). **Suf.** Iron support for the 'plough lines' [cord reins] on a plough (C.G.B.). **Hmp.**[1] A frame formed by fixing four poles, two and two, in the ground, crossed X wise, and laying another pole across, against which planks or boards are set when sawn out, to dry. [**Aus.** Close to the side of the house was a stockyard, comprising the 'gallows' of the colonists, a rough, rude contrivance, consisting of two uprights and a crosspiece, for elevating slaughtered cattle, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxv.]

Hence **Galussing**, *sb.* the wooden framework over a dyeing machine upon which the warps run when going into the machine. w.Yks. (J.G.)

6. Braces or suspenders. *Gen.* used in *pl.* form **gallowses**. Also used *attrib.* in *comp.* **Gallows-button.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.** 'Gallowses,' Harns, Beet-Hose, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 73. **Frf.** He gave a curious hitch to his breeches. . . 'I wear gallowses no more,' he explained, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 305. **e.Fif.** The captain . . . stumpin' back an' for on the deck wi' his thoombs stuck in his gallowses, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvii; Saunders Broganawl cam' to get a gallows button sewed on, *ib.* xxii. **Lnk.** Her man, puir chiel, can scarce get gallowses, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 87. **Edb.** A wheen ready-made waistcoats, gallowses, leather caps, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Gall.** The tattered trowsers with the gallus . . . across the shirt, Crockett *Clog Kelly* (1896) xiv. **Ir.** The ball appeared to have hit the buckle of his suspenders (*vulgariter*, gallows), Barrington *Sketches* (1830) II. ii. **N.I.**[1], **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **s.Ir.** (*ib.*), **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.** Sum fella hed wappt a par eh oald gallases three or fower times aboot them, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 218; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Av brocken wun a mi gallases wi bending, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 51; **w.Yks.**[1] He'll tuck up aw our Volunteers be ther gallowses, ii. 299; **w.Yks.**[2] Thah ma breik all the gallos buttons off; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Hoo wouldno' stitch my gallus-buttons fast to my shirt, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 16; His breeches were nobbut slung bi one gallace, Waugh *Sneck Bant*, ii; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** We never used to wear gallaces when I was a boy (P.M.G.); **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nrf., Suf.** (C.G.B.) **Suf.** Braces. This article of dress was regarded with . . . contempt by the old men of 1816. They were then called gallowses, Rust *Good Old Times* (1888) No. 7. **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] I wants thee to zow on one o' my gallus buttons vor me. **Wil.**[1] **n.Dev.** A pair o' kittibats an' gallaces, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 72. [**Amer.** Slip one's gallows, to break off a suspender button, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 381.]

Hence **Gallused**, *pp.* fastened up with straps or string. **w.Yks.** It wor gallused up wi straps, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 19, 1896).

7. The bands that lift the 'healds' in a loom. **Chs.**[1]

8. *adj.* Depraved, wicked, rascally.

w.Sc. I've been to an attorney to see if I can't make the gallows old Scotchman cash up, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 214. **Cum.** We'll see them cheat an' lythe them tee owr monny a gallows bargain, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 141. **e.Yks.**[1] He's a sthrange gallas lewk wiv him, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **Nhp.**[1] A gallows fellow. **War.**[3] 'He's a gallus un,' would be said to a girl, as a warning against a rustic Lovelace. **Glo.**[2] A gallows cheat, 16.

9. Mischievous, wild, impish, tiresome; impudent, saucy. **Lakel.**[2] A gurt lowse gallas fellow. **Wm.** Sez yah lile gallas hoond, Stop, maister, . . Ther's yan o' t'wheels gaaen roond, *Spec. Dial.* (1880 pt. ii. 50. **w.Yks.**[2] He's a gallows young dog. **Lan.** Aw'm abaat tired o' thy gallus ways, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 38; **Lan.**[1] Tha mun look after yore Jem. He's a gallows young dog. **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] 'A gallas young fellow,' means one always in scrapes, or up to a lark. **s.Chs.**[1] Used exclusively of boys. Sùm ŭ dhem gy'aal·ŭs laad·z of Raan·mŭr ŭn bin bree kin yŭr ej·iz daayn, mes·tŭr [Some o' them gallous lads off Rammur (Ravensmoor) han bin breekin' yur hedges daŭn, mester]. **Stf.** A gallus chap (W.H.). **s.Stf.** He's a gallous little beggar, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Ye allus was a gallus little thing (L.C.M.); **Not.**[12] **s.Not.** She's a gallous lass; she'll come to no good (J.P.K.). **Lin.** She's a gallus little beggar, yon kitling (R.E.C.). **n.Lin.** Th' randiest, gallusest hand 'at iver trod oot shoe-leather, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 34; **n.Lin.**[1] I tell'd oor school missis that I dooted she'd niver mak' noht on oor Mary Louisa, she's such an a gallous lass. **Lei.**[1] **War.** He's a gallous rogue (J.B.); **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] 'Her's a gallus 'un,' would imply an impudent girl who would listen to liberal talk, or who would say bold things in the farm-yard; **War.**[4] There goes the most gallus young rip in the whole parish. **w.Wor.**[1] I be reg'lar 'shamed o' our Olfred, 'e's such a gallus little chap, thahr an't anybody as 'e 'oan't sahce. **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** I likes your youngest lad, he is such a gallus young customer, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 27; **s.Wor.**[1] Applied to boys only. ''Taint as the lad's wicked, nor yet spiteful, but e's desp'rut gallus.' **Shr.**[1] Applied to boys chiefly. ''E's a gallus bird, that is—'e's bin' i the orchut agen after them apples.' **Hrf.** He's a gallows boy (W.W.S.); **Hrf.**[2] Applied to mischievous boys; also to any high-mettled horse or any cocky mischievous animals. **Rdn.**[1] **Glo.** Ur be a damned gallus villian, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 19; (A.B.); **Glo.**[1]

Hence **Gallowsness, Gallousness**, or **Gallusness**, *sb.* mischief, wantonness, love of mischief.

n.Stf. I never knew your equals for gallowsness, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 108. **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.** Somebody 'ave 'id two as was left theer last night for gallousness, or stole' 'em, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 177. **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] 'Now then, none of your gallusness,' addressed to a wicked horse.

10. Spirited, sprightly; plucky; smart in appearance.

Cav. Yon is surely a gallas girl (M.S.M.). **Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). **Lin.** (J.C.W.); [The little boy] is a gallace't little chap, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. **Wil.**[1] He's a gallus chap.

11. *adv.* Very, exceedingly, used as an intensive. Also used as *adj.*

Lan. A man might be 'gallows crafty,' but he might also be 'gallows strong' (J.D.). **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A's a gallus o'd snek-i'-the-gress. A wur to' gallus quick for 'im. **War.**[3] He was too gallus quick for me. **Brks.**[1] A gallus bad chap. A gallus lot on 'um. **Glo.**[2] Gallows drunk. **Hrt.** A gallows heap, *Hrt. Mercury* (May 19, 1888). **Lon.** I yarns my money gallows hard, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 225. **s.Sur.** (T.T.C.) **Sus.** What a gallus-great house they are building up on the hill (F.E.S.). **Wil.** This . . . was declared to be 'gallus dear,' Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1881) 75; **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] You be so gallis [gyaal·ees] vast, dis think can do it in no time? **nw.Dev.**[1]

[*Gallows* prop. a *pl.* form, but freq. regarded as a *sing.*, whence *gallowses* as in **6.**]

GALLOW(S-BALK, see **Gally-bauk.**

GALLS, *sb. pl.*[1] Ken. [gōlz.] Jelly-fish. (G.B.), Ken.[1] [Du. dial. *gal*, a form of *kwal*, '*Medusa*' (De Vries).]

GALLS, *sb. pl.*[2] Hmp. [gōlz.] In phr. *by galls*, an interjection or mild oath. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] Cf. gaw, *sb.*[4]

GALLUNA, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. Also written **galcuna, galewna.** A derelict; a half-disabled vessel.

Nrf. She sighted the drifting boat, and slashed on to windward to meet the 'galluna,' Emerson *Yarns* (1891) 90. **Suf.** This word I have heard esp. about Southwold (P.H.E.).

GALL-WOOD, *sb.* Sc. The wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium.*

Ayr. (J.F.) **Slk.** Through gallwood and bramble he floundered amain, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 290.

GALLWORT, *sb.* Sus. The yellow toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris.* (B. & H.)

GALLY, *sb.* Hrf. Rdn. [gæ·li.] In *comp.* **Gally-team**, a team kept for hire. **Hrf.**[1]

Hence **Gallier**, *sb.* a person who keeps teams for hire; a wagoner.

Hrf. (Hall.), **Hrf.**[1] **Rdn.** 1720. July 17th. Baptized Anne ye daughter of Joseph Goodeer, of Old Radnor, a Wagoner or a Gallier, *Old Radnor Reg.* in *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 225; The word 'gallier' for a waggoner is still used by some of the old people in old Radnor parish, *N. & Q. ib.*

GALLY, *v.* n.Cy. Also Glo. Oxf. Brks. Suf. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Aus. Also in forms

gall Dev.[1]; galler Wil.[1] Dev.; gallow Glo.[12] Wil.[1] Som. [ga·li, gæ·li, gæ·lə.] 1. To frighten, alarm, scare, terrify.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 174; Ye and William Stretch be so easy agallowed, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 117; Glo.[12] Hmp. J.R.W.); (H.E.); Hmp.[1] s.Hmp. She clums so, as she gallies me to come nigh the wound, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xix. I.W. You and t'others, between ye, pretty nigh gallied me to death, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 113. Wil. (K.); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Wil.[1] 'He gallered I amwost into vits.' Still in use about Marlborough and in *s.w.* Dor. We've all been gallied at the dairy at what might ha' been a most terrible affliction, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 287, ed. 1895; (A.C.); (W.C.) Som. The dunder do gally the beans, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 347; The wold dnck-gnn ud gally 'em, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 213; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dhai wuz pnur de wuul u-gyaal·eed haun dhai zeed mee· [They were finely frightened when they saw me]. Dev. 'Did I gally you?' 'Not likely; I live too near the 'ood to be frightened by owls,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889); Wul varmer Plant . . . Wis gally'd zo, ta urn away Ha cud'n, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 58, ed. 1865; They've gallied tha old feller tü death purty near, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] Why, Is did'n think thee wart sa zoon a-galled, I. n.Dev. Why ott dith luke sa gallied vor? ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 20. nw.Dev.[1], Cor. (J.W.) [Aus. They seemed awfully gallied about being stuck up and robbed, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) II. iii.]

Hence (1) **Gallard**, (2) **Gallered, Galleyed, Gallied**, or **Gallowed**. (3) **Gallified**, *ppl. adj.* frightened, scared, alarmed; (4) **Galliment**, *sb.* (*a*) a fright, scare, alarm; (*b*) a scarecrow, an alarming object; (5) **Gally-trot**, *sb.* an apparition, ghostly object; see below.

(1) Glo.[12] (2) Glo.[1], Hmp. (J.R.W.) Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); SLOW *Gl.* (1892). w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* 1834). n.Dev. GROSE (1790). s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). (3) Glo.[1] 4, *a*) w.Som.[1] Aay oa·n ae·u dhik gyaal·munt noa moo·ur [I will not have that fright again]: said of a horse running away. We mid all a-bin a-burn'd in our beds; 'twas jis galliment s my old 'ummun 'ont vorget vor one while, once! Dev. Whot's awl this gallyment about? There's nort tü frighten 'e, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* 1892). n.Dev. GROSE (1790). (*b*) w.Som.[1] They there ingins be galliment enough to zet up anybody's 'oss. Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 174; Dev.[1] (5) n.Cy. Fiends, gallytrots, imps, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78. Suf.[1] The name of an apparition, that has sorely frightened many people in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge. It sometimes assumes the shape of a dog and gives chase to those whose alarm impels them to run. Its appearance is sometimes as big as a bullock—*gen.* white—and not very definable as to outline.

2. To drive or scare away. Also used *fig.*

Glo.[1] Hmp.[1] Galley them pigs out o' the peasen. I.W.[1] Gally the pigs away; I.W.[2] Tell the maad to gally the cows out o' rickus. Dor. I've gallied they vowls out of the churchyard (C.V.G.); Dor.[1] You bēn't gwâin to gally I. Som. I wanted a bit of a bush to gally the fowls wi' (W.F.R.). Dev. Wät vor I gallers they güsen-chicks. *Sat. Review* (1889) LXVIII. 412.

3. To confuse with noise. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Oxf.[1] My head's gallied. Brks. The children mak such a noise they quite gally my head (W.W.S.). Som. Tha naise Tha gennelmen did gally, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 97. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 389.]

Hence **Gallies**, *sb.* a confused noise among a number of people; a romping bout.

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437.

[1. The wrathful skies Gallow the very wanderers of the dark, SHAKS. *K. Lear*, III. ii. 44. Cp. OE. *ā-gælwan*, to alarm, astonish.]

GALLY, *adj.* Sur.[1] [gæ·li] Sickly, delicate; yellow.

Speaking of the wheat plant, which was looking very yellow after some late frosts, the farm-man said, 'It looks so gally.'

GALLY-BAGGER, *sb.* Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **gallibagger** Som. Dev.[1]; **galley-bagger** Wil.[1]; **gally-baggur** Som.; **-baiger** Wil.; **-beggar** Hmp. I.W.[12] w.Som.[1] [gæ·li-bægə(r).] 1. A scarecrow; an object of terror. See **Gally**, *v.*

Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 103; (H.E.) I.W. Nighst th' old gallybeggar by the corn-pook, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) I. 42; I.W.[12] Wil. His shabby jim crow hat, fit only for a gally-baiger, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) ii; SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1], Dor.[1] Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Gyaa·li-bag ur. Any object which may inspire a superstitious dread, as a ghost, or any frightening object dimly seen, as the donkey in the 'Fakenham Ghost.' Dev. The three qualifications of an Exmoor pony are: ''E'll cār drink,' 'Can smil a pixy,' 'Widden cockee tü a gally-bagger,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[13] n.Dev. GROSE (1790).

2. A person fond of going about, a 'gad-about.'

Dev. Mrs. Broom is a rigler ol' gally-bagger, 'er urn'th from 'ouze to 'ouze wi' awl tha news ov tha parish, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

GALLY-BAUK, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Also written **galley-balk** sw.Lin.[1]; **-bauk** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[5] sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1]; **galli-balk** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **gally-balk** Cum.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **-bawk** n.Cy.; **gally boke** Cum.[1]; and in forms **gallow-balk** Lei.[1] e.An.[1]; **gallow-baulk** Lin.; **gallows-balk** Lei.[1] [ga·li-, gæ·libɔ̄k.] 1. The cross-beam in a chimney from which the pot-hooks or 'reckons' hang.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[12] Cum.[1] (s.v. Rannel trec). n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. A huge roaring fire is 'up ti galli-balk,' the balk or beam on which the 'reckons' are hung, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4; e.Yks.[1], Lin. (J.C.W.), n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] So called from its resemblance to a gallows. 'Why it swings on the galley-bauk.' Lei.[1] The top and bottom of the upright bar fit into sockets so as to form a hinge, thus allowing the pot to be brought forward off the fire without taking it from the hook. Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] So called because it resembles the upper part of the gallows.

2. A strong beam, forming part of a weaver's handloom. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), w.Yks.[5]

[1. *Gallow(s + balk.*]

GALLY-CROW, *sb.* Wil. Dor. Also written **galley-** Wil.[1]; **galli-** Dor. A scarecrow. See **Gally**, *v.*

Wil. 'Tis a galley crow that is. Now make a pitcher of a man, Abel dear, EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) xi; Poor owld Molly cou'dn't thenk what galley-craw 'twas as coomed whoam to her, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 49; Maester, wull 'e let m' chainge hats wi' thuck galley-crow yander? *ib. Tales* 1853) 103; BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Dor. My gallicrow of an uncle, HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) ix; Dor.[1]

GALLY-FUGGLE, *v.* Yks. [ga·li-fugl.] To deceive, take in, 'bamboozle.'

w.Yks. T'landlord saw hah he'd been gally-fuggled an ivvery body gurning and laughin' at him bein' so silly, *Dewsbre Obs.* (Aug. 28, 1866) 7.

GALLY-GANDER, *sb.* Sc. A fight with knives. (H.K.) Cf. **gully**, *sb.*[1]

GALLYIE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **galyie** and in form **gellie** (JAM.). 1. *v.* To roar, to brawl, scold. Ags. (JAM.)

2. *sb.* A roar or cry expressive of displeasure.

Ags. (JAM.) Fif. Th' assailzie did begin Wi' gallyies o' loud-blairin' din, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 189.

GALLY-STANG, *adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Wild, unsteady.

GALLYTROUGH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **gerletroch**. The char, *Salmo alpinus.*

Fif. Elsewhere called the 'red-belly,' 'red-wame' (JAM.); The stalls of our market exhibit two other species of *Salmo*, brought from Lochleven; the *S. Levenensis Alpinus* . . . and the *S. Alpinus*, Red Char, or Gerletroch, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 16 (*ib.*). Knr. The gallytrough, or char, abounds in the loch [Lochleven], *Statist. Acc.* VI. 167 (*ib.*).

GALLYWOW, *sb.* Cor.[3] A man destitute of the power of begetting children. Cf. **gale**, *sb.*[2] 3.

GALOCHE, see **Galash.**

GALOOT, *sb.* Irel. Also Cor. Slang. Amer. Also written **galloot** Uls. [gəlū·t.] 1. A soldier.

Cor. They darned galoots ha'n't a-tracked 'ee, have 'em? PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 143. Slang. An awkward soldier. . . A soubriquet for the young or 'green' marine, SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* (1867); GROSE *Cl. Dict.* (1823).

2. A man (*gen.* in contempt), a worthless fellow; a fool; a big, awkward creature.

Uls. Common (M.B.-S.). Slang. My dear boy, I may be a galoot about literature, but you'll always be an outsider in business, STEVENSON *Wrecker* (1892) 137 (FARMER). [Amer. You would have doted on that man. He could lam any galoot of his inches in America, MARK TWAIN *Innocents at Home* (1869) 22 (*ib.*); A noisy, swaggering, or worthless fellow, WEBSTER.]

GALOPE, *v.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) To belch, eruct. Cf. gollop, *v.*[1]

[Repr. a Fr. dial. form **galoper*, the equivalent of W. Flem. *waloppen*, 'een klokkend gelind geven; als de zieke drinkt, hoort men het water waloppen in zijnen buik' (De Bo).]

GALOPIN, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An inferior servant in a great house.

'What galopin is that thou hast brought hither?' . . 'He is the page.' . . 'Ay, the new male minion,' Scott *Abbot* (1820) xxi; He gave the little galopin his donative, *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) xxx.

[Fr. *gallopins*, under cooks, or scullions in monasteries (Cotgr.). OFr. *galopin*, 'petit valet' (La Curne).]

GALORE, *adv.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **gallore** n.Yks. w.Yks.; and in forms **galloor** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.; **galoor(e** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **galwore** Wm. & Cum.[1]; **galyore** N.I.[1]; **geleer** Dor.; **gelore** Abd.; **gillore** Sc. w.Yks.[1] Der. Shr.[2]; **gillour** Slk.; **gilore** Sc.; **golore** Edb. n.Yks. Chs.[1] Shr.[1] s.Cy. Ken.[2] [gəlō·r, gəloə·(r.] 1. *adv.* In abundance, in large quantities or profusion.

Sc. Whare never lacked rowth o' good potage, And butter and cheese gilore, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 292. **Ech.** The gutters was comin in at the coach door galore, Fornes *Jrn.* (1742) 14. **Abd.** Tho' I should dine on frogs galore, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 139; This day she fuish the best of cheer gilore, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 52 (Jam.); Gelore, *ib.* 55, ed. 1812. **Kcd.** Peer Watch . . . gambols made galore, Grant *Lays* (1884) 22. **Slg.** Jamie beside me, wi' trinkets galore, Towers *Poems* (1885) 194. **Rnf.** We hae baith yill and whisky galore, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 21. **Lnk.** Ready to pay back His fulsome compliments galore, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 107, ed. 1897. **Lth.** The Linn, galore, did ramp an' roar, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 37. **Rxb.** Good turfs he had ever galore, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 197 (Jam.). **Ir.** To be there wid the Blessed Mother, an' Saints an' Marthyrs galore, Tennyson *To-morrow* (1885); Ay, there's news here galore, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 35, ed. 1893. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **w.Ir.** And at the drams he swill'd galore of, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 519. **Nhb.** (W.G.) **Cum.** The sarvant lasses, yan or two, An tiny barnes galoor, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 235; **Cum.**[1] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Wi' snaps an' gingerbread galwore, 148. **n.Yks.** We sall heve luck golore, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 669; **n.Yks.**[2] They will now get 'Gold galoore, And silver good stoore.' **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Der.** They tippled strong liquor gillore, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 90. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Always concluding the phrase or sentence in which it is used—'We'n apples golore'; **Shr.**[2] 'Have you any besoms?' 'Yes, I've besoms gillore.' **Glo.**[2] **Ken.** [He] took cash galore, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 51, ed. 1824; **Ken.**[2], **Sus.**[1] **e.Sus.** Holloway. **I.W.** The fry . . . was swimming galore, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) l. 34. **Dor.** (W.C.)

2. *sb.* Abundance, plenty, profusion, esp. in phr. *in galore*. Also used in *pl.*

Sc. Did oo no hear galores aboot her afore? Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 93. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** I wat we hae Saunts in galore, sirs, Tester *Poems* (1865) 168. **Kcd.** Soon she left her native land, Wi' spices in galore, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 66. **Peb.** Round every where I found galore To cheat and lie, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 89. **Rnf.** O' milk they'd galores, an' tae spare, sirs, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 110. **Ayr.** (J.M.) **Edb.** A birkie . . . Diseas'd wi' luxury and golore, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 146. **Slk.** But want ane my gillour to share, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 287. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** Poor Andrew ta'en wi' Nelly's charms Coft her gillore of raisins, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 76. **Ir.** The best of aiting and dhrinking is provided; . . and indeed there was galore of both there, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 57. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** There is an appearance of galore, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 23. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Dandy-candy's still sell'd in galore, man, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 360. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **ne.Yks.**[1] Galores o' stuff. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781; Willan *List Wds.* 1811). **s.Chs.**[1] Óo'z got'n mùn'i bi gülоa rz [Hoo's gotten money by galores]. **s.Cy.** Grose (1790 *MS. add.* (P.) **Ken.**[1 2], **I.W.**[1] **w.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1868 4th S. i. 400.

GALRAVITCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **galravich** Sc.; **galrevitch** Ayr.; and in forms **galraverge** Yks.; **galravidge** Lth.; **galravish** Rnf.; **garavitch** Ayr.; **garravadge** Edb.; **goravich, guleravage** Sc. (Jam.); **gulravage** Ayr. 1. *v.* To make an uproar, to gad about, romp; to live riotously, feast. Cf. gilravage.

Sc. It seems *gen.* if not always to include the idea of a wasteful use of food and of intemperate use of strong drink (Jam.). **Ayr.** Thae cutty queans but the hoose galrevitchin' an' guffawin' frae mornin' tae nicht, Service *Notandums* (1890) 1. **Lth.** She galravidges hither and yont for them, Strathesk *More Bits* ed. 1885) 135. **Edb.** Swill scuds, garravadge, and sing, Till daffan' breeds a fray, *Carlop Green* (1793) 133, ed. 1817. **Yks.** She thinks as because she's gone galraverging I maun ha' missed her, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) I. vi.

Hence **Galravitching**, (1) *sb.* riotous living, feasting; a noisy merrymaking; (2) *ppl. adj.* noisy, riotous, drunken.

(1) **Rnf.** What wild galravishin' an' drinkin, At nicht, Young *Pictures* (1865) 167. **Ayr.** Poor Mrs Pringle would have been far better . . . keeping her lasses at their wark than with all this galravitching [garavitching in 1st ed.], Galt *Legatees* (1820) vi, ed. 1895; Just as the witches lang syne had their sinful possets and galravitching, *ib. Ann. Parish* (1821) ii. (2) **Ayr.** We sorely felt the consequences of the outstropolous and galravitching Englishers, *ib. Provost* (1822) xxix.

2. *sb.* Noise, riot, uproar; a drinking bout.

Sc. The story of the galravich, as drinking bouts used to be termed in Scotland, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 222; Ye're haudin' up your vile dinnous goravich i' the wuds here, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 357 (Jam.). **Ayr.** In gulravage rinnin scour To pass the time, Burns *To Rev. J. M'Math* (1785) st. 1; Watty's [wedding] was a walloping galravitch o' idiocety and so cam't o't', Galt *Entail* (1823) c. [Pulling and hauling things about in a rude disorderly way, Grose (1790 *MS. add.* (C.)]

GALRUSH, *sb.* Irel. The red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis.*

Dub. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 214.

GALSOCH, *adj.* Bnff.[1] Fond of good eating. See **Gulsach.**

GALT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Chs. Shr. Also in forms **gaat** S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1]; **gat** Nhb.[1]; **gaut** Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Or.I. Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] e.Yks. w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1 3] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[2]; **gawt** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] [golt, gǭt, gāt.] 1. A boar pig, hog; esp. a castrated male pig.

Sh.I. Shü held da gaut be da tedder, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**[1], **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **n.Cy.** Galts and gilts (K.); Grose (1790). **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** Than thou may sarra gawts and gilts with draffe, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 83; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Nothinge for the gautes, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 141. **Shr.**[1] Sometimes used for a boar. **w.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Gautsame**, *sb.* hog's lard. Sc. *Gall. Encycl.* (Jam.)

2. A sow; esp. a spayed female pig. Also in *comp.* **Gaut-pig.** Cf. **gilt**, *sb.*[1]

s.Sc. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] Young sows before they have had their first litter of pigs. **Nhb.**[1] **Chs.**[1] More correctly, a sow that has never had pigs; **Chs.**[3], **s.Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1 2]

[1. A galte, *verres*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Libbers have . . . nothinge for the gautes, for they will geld them as fast as they can take them up, Best *Farm Bks.* (1641) 142. Norw. dial. *galt*, a boar pig (Aasen); ON. *göltr* (gen. *galtar*), a boar (Vigfusson). Sw. and Dan. *galt*, a castrated pig. 2. Galt, *porcetra*, Huloet (1552). Cp. OHG. *galza*, 'sucula' (Graff).]

GALT, see **Gault**, *sb.*[1]

GALTHERBLASH, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [ga·lðəblaʃ.] Silly talk.

GALTI, *sb.* Sh.I. A pig. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **galt.**

[ON. *galti*, a castrated pig (Fritzner).]

GALVA, *v.* Suf. Dev. Also written **galver** Suf.[1] Also in form **galav-** Dev. [gæ·lvə.] To throb, palpitate. Cf. **gilver.**

Suf.[1] A push [boil] is said to galva or galver. **Dev.** Jenny went into a fresh burst of tears and asserted her heart to be 'galvaing like a blowmanger,' Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) I. iv.

Hence **Galavins**, *sb. pl.* palpitations.

Dev. She nearly went into a 'vit o' galavins' at the expression of Mr. Serpleton's face, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) I. v.

GALVANISED, *ppl. adj.* Lan. In *comb.* **Galvanised rings**, rings used as a charm against fits, &c.

What are called galvanised rings, made of two hoops, one of zinc, and the other of copper, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* 1867) 75.

GALY, *adj.* Ken. Also written **galey** Ken.[1] [gē·li.] Boisterous, stormy.

Ken.[1] The wind is galey [blows in gales, by fits and intervals]; Ken.[2]

GALYANT, *adj.* Dor. Cor. Also written **galliant** Dor. [gæ·ljənt.] Gallant; gay.

Dor. Poor young galliant officer! HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) vi. **Cor.** Now Joe drank on, and waxed quite 'galyent,' TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 81; **Cor.**[1]

GALYAR, GALYARD, GALYEARD, see **Gallier**, *sb.*[1], **Galliard**, *adj.*

GAM, *sb.*[1], *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **gamb**. [gam.]

1. *sb.* A tooth.

Ags. Still common. It seems esp. to denote a large tooth. Thus they say 'greit gams,' . . sometimes 'gams o' teeth' (JAM.). **Lth.** Wi' a black bushy beard, and a liquory gam, O! wha wad be kittled by Bauld Braxy Tam, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 99. **Slk.** To feed my lordly gambs, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 36.

2. The lips, the mouth. Or.I. (S.A.S.)

3. *adj.* Of teeth: overlapping and twisted, irregular.

Nai. Anything set awry, as one tooth over before another, *Gl.* (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] She's a bonnie lassie; but hir gam teeth spile hir some.

Hence **Gam-teetht**, *adj.* having overlapping and twisted teeth. *ib.*

4. *v.* To cause teeth to grow crooked and overlapping each other; of teeth: to become crooked and overlapping.

Gehn ye dinna keep yer tung oot o' the holes o' the aul' teeth, ye'll gam the new anes, *ib.*

Hence **Gammt**, *ppl. adj.* having irregular, overlapping teeth; twisted, overlapping.

ne.Sc. Children were warned not to lick with the tongue the sockets of the first teeth when they fell from the gums. If they did so the new teeth would grow in twisted, gammt, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 48. **Bnff.**[1] His teeth are a' gammt. He's a' gammt i' the teeth.

[I. His gredy gammis bedyis with the red blude, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1531), ed. 1874, III. 336.]

GAM, *sb.*[2] Irel. Slang. A leg.

Wxf. There was his left-leg maa below his ankles, and the other cocked out, as it always was, at his gam, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 105. **Slang.** Gambs, thin, ill-shaped legs, GROSE *Cl. Dict.* (1823); His faithful pals the done-up Dares bore Back to his home, with tottering gams, *Tom Crib's Memories* (1819) 61; If a man has bow legs, he has queer gams, gams being cant for legs, PARKER *Life's Painter* (1781) 143.

[Fr. (Picard dial.) *gambe*, a leg (COTGR.). OFr. (Norm.) *gambe* (MOISY); cp. Fr. *jambe*.]

GAM, *sb.*[3] Hrf. Cor. Also written **gamm** Hrf.[2]; and in forms **gambers** Cor.[12]; **gaum** Hrf.[2] [gæm.] In phr. *by Gam*, a disguised oath.

Hrf.[2] **Cor.** Deancing, says I, by Gam I hires snm preancers, *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287; **Cor.**[1] Yes, by gambers! **Cor.**[2]

GAM, see **Game**, *sb.*, *adj.*[2], **Gaum**, *v.*[3], **Give**.

GAMALEERIE, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **gamareerie** Fif. (JAM.); **gammereerie** Frf. 1. Foolish; also nsed *subst.* a foolish, clumsy person.

Frf. Ae big gawkit gammereerie The stroup dang frae the maskin' pat, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 23.

2. Applied to man and beast: conjoining the ideas of big-boned, lean, long-necked, awkward; having somewhat of a grisly appearance. Per., Fif. (JAM.)

GAMALERIE, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Playfulness, fun, frolic.

Nhb. They flapp'd their tails aboot like owt, Quite full o' gamalerie, MIDFORD *Sngs.* (1818) 58; **Nhb.**[1]

GAMAR, GAMAREERIE, see **Gammer**, *sb.*[1], **Gamaleerie**.

GAMASHES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **gamashaes** n.Yks.; **gammashes** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **gamaces** Wm.; **gamashers** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1] e.Yks.; **gamashins, gamashons** Sc.; **gammashers** n.Yks.[2]; **gammawshens** Sc. [gə·məʃəz, gəmə·ʃəz.] A kind of leggings or gaiters, worn to protect the legs from mud and wet.

Ked. Upon his legs he had gamashes, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 17. **Ayr.** Old men . . . dressed with their broad blue bonnets and gamashons, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 38; His dark blue worsted gamashins, reaching above the knees in winter, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) i; (J.M.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** *Cum. and Wm. Trans.* XIII. pt. ii. 267. **n.Yks.** Pray thee, yeaud up'th greese and feteh'th gamashaes, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 374; **n.Yks.**[1] Worn over the stockings; properly short ones covering only the instep and part of the leg; but often applied to longer leggings that are worn over the modern trowser instead of the more ancient hose; **n.Yks.**[23], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Worn by ploughmen, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] Leggings worn by daytal-women in the fields, during inclement weather. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] A kind of stockings worn instead of boots. **ne.Lan.**[1]

[Fr. (Norm. dial.) *gamaches*, 'grandes guêtres en toile, montant jusqu'au dessus du genou, maintenues sans boutons autour de la jambe, au moyen de cordons' (MOISY); Fr. (Langnedoc) *gamachos* (*galamachos, garamachos*), 'guêtres de pêcheurs' (BOUCOIRAN).]

GAMAWDLED, *adj.* Lin.[1] Slightly intoxicated.

GAMB, see **Gam**, *sb.*[1]

GAMBADE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To prance, strut, march jauntily.

Fif. They espy'd gambadin' there That lion-lookin' clerk, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 193.

[Fr. *gambader*, to make many gambols (COTGR.).]

GAMBADOES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Also Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **gambaders** w.Som.[1] A kind of leathern gaiters or shield used by horsemen to protect their legs from mud.

Sc. His thin legs tenanted a pair of gambadoes, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxix. **w.Som.**[1] They are attached to the stirrup-leathers and prevent the usual splashing. They were very common within the writer's recollection. **Dev.** They are made of stiff leather, and a wooden foot-board, closed over the foot towards the horse, and on each side; open on the side distant from the horse. They are buckled on, and descend from the saddle on each side of the horse, protecting the foot and leg from dirt. They have been much out of use since turnpike roads were made, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437. **Cor.** Fouched his legs into hes gambadoes, *T. Towser* (1873) III.

[Gambado, a thing made of leather to set the foot in, hanging in the place of a stirrop in riding, BULLOKAR (1680).]

GAMBALEERY, *adj. Obs.* Cum. A peculiar kind of leather from which the better kind of shoes were manufactured.

I'd wear neyce wheyte cottinet stockins, And new gambaleery clean shoes, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 132.

GAMBER, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in forms **gambern, gamborne** Cor.[3]; **gammer** n.Dev. [gæ·m(b)ə(r).]

1. A bent stick or 'spreader' nsed by butchers for suspending slaughtered animals by their hind legs. Cf. **gambrel**, *sb.*[1]

n.Dev. Giles chucked at Jan Peart's head a gammer, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 119. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[3]

2. The hock of an animal. Of persons: the leg, thigh, small of the leg.

nw.Dev.[1] **Cor.** If he wudden keep them pigs back I would break their old gamberns, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7; **Cor.**[3]

[1. Fr. (patois de Bayeux) *gambier*, 'un morceau de bois auquel les bouchers suspendent la viande' (DUMÉRIL); Fr. (Haut. Normand) *gambier*, 'traverse de bois où le boucher suspend par les pattes les bêtes qu'il a tuées, et le chasseur son gibier' (DELBOULLE).]

GAMBER, GAMBERS, see **Gambo, Gam**, *sb.*[3]

GAMBLE, *v.* Yks. Not. Also in form **gammle** n.Yks.[2] [ga·m(bl.] 1. To toss or spin a coin in gambling.

n.Yks.[2] I'll gammle you for 't.

2. *Comb.* **Gammle-me-nabs**, the card game of 'Beggar my neighbonr.' *ib.*

3. To deceive, play a trick upon, 'gammon.'

s.Not. The maid uster gamble them about the watter; she drawed it frum the butt i'stead o' fetchin it frum the spring (J.P.K.).

GAMBLE, see **Gambrel**, *sb.*[1], **Gample**.

GAMBO, *sb.* Hrf. Rdn. Bnk. s.Wal. Also written **gambow** Bnk.; and in forms **gamber** Hrf.[2] [gæ·mbō.] A simple kind of cart or trolly.

Hrf.[2] A cart with sides only, no front or back. **Rdn.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 105. **Bnk.** A kind of trolly, with upright pegs instead of sides, used for carrying planks, &c. (G.E.D.) **s.Wal.** A cart minus the box portion of it, that is to say only the platform without any sides, except that four upright poles are sometimes fixed in the shafts and their continuations (J.R.).

GAMBOL, *v.* and *sb.* Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. Also written **gambole** Lei.[1] War.[23] [gæ·mbōl.] 1. *v.* To turn a somersault. Lei.[1], War.[23]

2. To climb.

w.Wor.[1] 'E gamboled over the yat as nimble as ninepence. Hrf.[2]

3. *sb.* A somersault. Lei.[1], War.[2a]

GAMBREL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **gambrell** Lan.; **gambril** n.Cy. s.Chs.[1] Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] War. s.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Glo.[1] Bdf. Hmp.[1] Som. Dev.[1] Cor.[1]; **gambrul** I.W.[1]; and in forms **gambel** Suf.[1]; **gamble** Chs.[1a] Nhp.[1] Hrf.[2] Ken.[1] Sur.[1] Som. w.Som.[1] Dev.[3]; **gamel** Wil.[1] Som.; **gammel** N.I.[1] Dor.[1] Som.; **gammerel**(l w.Som.[1] Dev.[1]; **gamrel** Ken.; **gaumerel** Yks.; **gaumeril** n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1]; **gomeril** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [ga·m(b)rl, gæ·m(b)rl.] 1. *sb.* A crooked piece of wood used by butchers to expand and hang carcasses upon. Also in *comp.* **Gambrel-hogh, Gambrel-stick.** Cf. **cambrel**, *sb.*[1] See **Gamber**, *sb.*

s.Sc. The stick on which a pig is hung when scraped and cleaned (Jam. *Suppl.*). n.Cy. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Cambril). Yks. (K.) (s.v. Hough). n.Yks.[1] (s.v. Cambrel; n.Yks.[2] A bowed stick notched at the ends (s.v. Caumeril). m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Caumeril). Lan. Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 7. ne.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] The stick is thrust through the hocks. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); (J.R.W.); War.[12]; War.[3] It is now generally made of galvanized iron. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[12] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf.[12], Glo. (J.S.F.S.), Glo.[1] Bdf. This instrument is proverbial for crookedness, Batchellor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 134. Suf.[1] Used . . . to suspend sheep, hogs, and calves—but not beasts, which are always hung up by a straight piece of wood called a tree. Ken. (K.) (s.v. Cam-rail); Ken.[1], Sur.[1], Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1], Dor.[1] Som. 2 pig nets; 1 dozen gammels, *w.Gazette* (1895); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] The slaughtered animal has the gaam'l passed through the tendons of the gaam'l [hock]. Dev.[1a], Cor.[2] [Soon crooks the tree that good gambrell would be, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 120.]

2. The hock of an animal. Of persons: the leg, thigh, small of the leg. Cf. **cambrel**, *sb.*[2]

N.I.[1] n.Cy. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Cambril). Chs.[1a], Shr.[2] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Shockin pain in my gammerel. Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437; Dev.[1] n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 175; Grose (1790); Thy hozen muxy up zo vurs thy gammerels, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 153. Cor.[12a] [As to his limbs, the feeder or groom must ever before he runs any match or heat, bathe his legs, from the knees and gambrels downwards, *Sportman's Dict.* (1785) (s.v. Horse-feeder).]

3. *Comp.* **Gambrel-legged**, of a horse: cow-legged. Chs.[1a]

4. *v.* To stretch open the carcass of an animal. Shr.[2]

[1. Myself indeed passing yesterday by the Frippery, spied two of them hang out at a stall with a gambrel thrust from shoulder to shoulder, Chapman *Monsieur d'Olive* (1606) III. i, *Plays* (ed. 1874) 129.]

GAMBREL, *sb.*[2] Hrf. [gæ·mbrl.] A cart with sides only, without front or back. Cf. **gambo.**

A cart with rails, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Hrf.[1] A cart with rails or thripples; Hrf.[2]

GAME, *sb.*, *adj.*[1], and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **gaame** Wxf.[1]; **gaayme** Brks.[1]; and in forms **gam** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[12a5] Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Not. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **gamm** Cum. Wm. n.Yks.; **geam** Brks.[1]; **geeam** I.W.[1]; **gemm.** ggem Sc.; **ghem** Cum.[3]; **gom** Cmb.; **gyem** Nhb. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* [gēm, geəm, giəm, gam.] 1. *sb.* Sport, fun, laughter; sportiveness, playfulness; ridicule.

Wxf.[1] Nhb.[1] 'Bonny gam' is great fun or great ado. 'Noo bonny gam thor was aw's sure,' Robson *Hamlick.* Wm. Thae thowt et thaed hev sum gamm we ther guide, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 48. n.Yks.[1] Ov all t'young things at ivver Ah seed, t'young fox beats owght for gam. ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Sum on 'em thinks it rare gam to goa an' do a lot o' damage at Kirkstall Abbey ruins, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 3, 1897); w.Yks.[12a5] Lan. Plenty o' gam gooin, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 452; Thoose began o' snow-bo'in' one another, wi' breek an' stones. . . It's rare gam too—as lung as a body doesn't get hit theirsel', Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 41, ed. 1879; Lan.[1] Lin. We left the booth, to see the gam, Brown *Lit. Lawr.* (1890) 46.

Hence (1) **Gamesome**, *adj.* (*a*) playful, frolicsome, sportive; (*b*) forward, dissolute; (2) **Gamish** or **Gammish**, (3) **Gamy**, *adj.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) Per. Ilk merry look and wally taste, Gi'es health unto the gamesome jest, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 20. Dmf. They're gleesome an' gamesome, an' blythesome, an' tree, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 48. Gall. The laughing stock of gamesome Galloway young women, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) ii. n.Yks.[1] As gamesome as a young fox; n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Ye gamsome louper, what inspires ye? Howson *Cur. Craven* (1850) 117. w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). I.W.[1] (*b*) Hmp.[1] (2) n.Yks.[1] 'He's rather a bit gammish'; with a turn for sport or pleasure, and not too devoted to business only; n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). n.Lin.[1] (3) m.Yks.[1]

2. A trick, dodge; a practical joke; *gen.* in *pl.* Also used *fig.*

Per. Ye hae na sped sae waur as mony anither birkie laad, 'at wad [married] before tryin' on his gemms, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 273, ed. 1887. Ayr. They [Malay pirates] didna un'erstaun the steam ggem, and they couldna dae withoot the engineers, Service *Notandums* (1890) 36. Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] 'He's up to his gams,' said of a mischievous person or animal. sw.Lin.[1] He used to be so full of his gams. Brks.[1] None o' yer ge·ams now. Ess. If fresh, or in his tantarums, . . pritty games, 'haps he ood play when we gut home, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 173; Ess.[1] Ken. They're always up to their games (D.W.L.). Hmp.[1] He played strange games wi' 'im.

3. Courage, pluck, endurance.

Sc. If the parties be dogs of game, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) viii. Bnff.[1], n.Yks. (T.S.)

Hence *Bad* (*good*, &c.) *game*, *phr.* wanting in (endowed with, &c.) pluck, spirit.

Elg. I was obliged to join the tea—, An' wasna that good game o' me What's been sae lang a bottler? Tester *Poems* (1865) 127. w.Yks. An' ax'd me, raither reproachfully, if I wor bad gam', Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ix.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Game-bull**, a bull kept for baiting; (2) **-feathers**, the feathers of game, sometimes used to stuff beds; see below; (3) **-fee**, a fine formerly exacted by the Church for immoralities; (4) **-hawk**, the peregrine, *Falco peregrinus.*

(1) Chs.[1] (2) Sus. The common belief among the poor in this county that a person cannot die if his bed is stuffed with game feathers. 'Look at poor Muster S—, how hard he were a dying; poor soul, he could not die ony way till neighbour Puttick found out how it wer. Muster S—, says he, ye be lying on geame feathers, mon, surely,' *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 341. (3) Edb. Niest ye maun pay down the game fee, An' nae mair we sal trouble thee, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 38. (4) Sc. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 139. e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44.

5. Phr. (1) *game and game*, in card-games: a game won on each side; (2) *ghem, ga 'way tull 't*, a hunting expression used to signify any attractive fun or quarrelling; (3) *to make a game*, to hold a festival; (4) *to make game*, to laugh, ridicule; to make fun, joke; (5) *—one's game* (of some one), to make fun of, mock, deride.

(1) n.Cy. (J.W.) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (2) Cum.[3] Young chickens, an' geslins, an' pigeons and ducks, Wer 'ghem, ga 'way tull 't' to Keate Curbison' cat, 158. (3) Dev. It was only the people making their games, as they always did, to the spirit of the harvest, Bray *Desc. Tamar and the Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. xix. (4) Gall. O, sir, ye're surely makin' game, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 59, ed. 1897. Nhb. Nan thowt me myekin gyem, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 35. Dur.[1] Wm. If thoo maks gam, I'll never like t'mair, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 132. w.Yks. (J.W.) Cmb. They do nothing but make gom (W.M.B.). (5) Cum. For sham, te mak' the'r gamm, For he duddn't lyk't, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 273. War.[3] Shr.[1] I'll 'elp yo to mak' yore game o' me, yo' imperent young puppy.

6. *adj.* Plucky, resolute, determined; ready, willing; also used *advb.*

Lth. [He] fired as game, As gin his lass ahint him Look'd on that day, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 38. N.I.[1] A dog is said to be game if it does not howl when held up by the tail or ear. Nhb.[1] As game as a fightin' cock. e.Yks.[1] Is thă gam for gannin pooachin tí neet? w.Yks. (J.T.); I'm gam for owt at's reasonable, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 21; He's gam up to t'e'en, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). Lan. If his squad are as gam as he is, they'n mak someb'dy t'stond furr, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 38, ed. 1884. Chs.[1] Slang. I wonder if he is going to give me a lecture on my bad ways. If so I am game for an argument, *Day at Eton* (1877) 166.

7. *v.* To play, sport, jest; to make fun of, mock; to deceive, pretend, sham.

Wxf.[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Begox aa's not gammin, HARBOTTLE *Fishing Club Sng.* (1891); **Nhb.**[1] Willie noo thowt they were gamin, MARSHALL *Blind Willy.* **n.Yks.**[2] Nicely gamm'd. **w.Yks.** Tak na noatis, shoo's nobbud gamin theh, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Ther's allus some'dy gammin' wi' tha, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) 251, ed. 1894; **w.Yks.**[2] He's only gammin' a bit. **ne.Lan.** Abram, thaa'rt gammin'! MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 99. **s.Not.** Don't tek no notice; they're gammin yer (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] They were gamming [playing in fun]. **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1]

8. To gamble.

w.Yks. I iust tə gam ə guid diəl (J.W.); *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 3, 1897). **m.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Gammer**, *sb.* a gambler. w.Yks. (J.W.)

GAME, *adj.*[2] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **gam** n.Wm. w.Yks.[12S] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Not.; **geeam** I.W.[1]; **gem** ne.Lan.[1]; **ggem** Sc. [gēm, geəm, giəm, gam.] Lame, crooked, deformed; disabled, injured, sore; of an eye: wavering, uncertain; *gen.* in *comp.* **Game-eye** and **-leg.** See **Gammy**, *adj.*

s.Sc. Wi' his ggem leg and his glee'd een, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 55. **Ayr.** An it hadna been for this auld ggem leg o' mine, we micht have had some famous sport the morn, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 115. **Rxb.** Applied to any limb or member. 'A game leg' (JAM.). **N.I.**[1], **Ant.** (W.H.P.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] What's the matter, lad? Ye've getten a game leg. **Cum.** It's nea use me tryin' t'rin, ah's gitt'n a game leg (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] **n.Wm.** He's a gam leg (B.K.). **e.Yks.**[1] Game-paw [a lame leg]. **w.Yks.** (J.T.); Eh, aw do suffer wi my gam leg (D.L.); **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** A poor schoolfellow of mine, who had a bent leg which obliged him to use a crutch, was commonly said to have a gam leg, GASKELL *Lectures* (1854) 8; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.** (F.R.C.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.**[1] Dobbin trots well notwithstanding his game leg. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **War.**[3] **Glo.** Incapacitated from work by a game leg, GIBBS *Cotswold Village* (1898) 23. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] A sore or wounded leg. Every lame-leg is not a game-leg nor yet a bandy leg. Nobody ever had a game arm, hand, or even foot. **Nrf.** My game-leg gie me a sight of trouble (W.R.E.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12. **Suf.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Maister's middlin like, thanky; but you zee he can't travel wi thick there game-leg. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437.

Hence **Gam-legged**, *adj.* having crooked legs. w.Yks.[5]

GAMEL, see **Gambrel**, *sb.*[1]

GAMELING, *prp.* Sus. Hmp. [gē·m-, gæ·mlin.] Romping about.

Sus. Making a noise and prancing around like a turkey-cock (E.E.S.); Doant ya be ganeling [*sic*] nor sit yersels on a skaddle jerk, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433; **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.**[1] Used of children.

GAMERAL, see **Gaumeril.**

GAMESTER, *sb.* War. Brks. Som. Also in forms **gaaymester**, **geamster** Brks.[1] [gē·m-, giə·mstə(r).] A cudgel-player, a player at singlestick or backsword; also used *fig.* of a plucky animal that dies 'game.'

War. The sterling gamester [the fox] that provided the capital run, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Jan. 15, 1898). **Brks.** 'Twur a strange thing for a old geamster, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v; The weapon is a good stout ash stick with a large basket handle, heavier and somewhat shorter than a common singlestick. The players are called 'old gamesters,' *ib. T. Brown* (1856) ii; **Brks.**[1] **Som.** For Patty Winterhead this young gamester was already a romantic figure, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i; A fighter (HALL.).

GAMF, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **gamph**; and in form **gamp** (JAM.). [gamf.] **1.** *v.* To gape.

Sc. Gamfin, gaping like a half-hanged dog, *Gall. Encycl.* (JAM.) **Rxb.**, **Gall.** (JAM.

2. To eat greedily, devour, gulp.

Rxb. A wally dish o' them weel champit, How glibly up we'll see them gampit, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 154 (*ib.*).

3. *sb.* The act of snatching like a dog. Twd. (JAM.)

GAMF, see **Gamp.**

GAMFERGREYGLES, *sb. pl.* n.Dor. Orchids. (S.S.B.)

GAMFLE, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) [ga·mfl.] To idle, trifle, neglect one's work.

Young women are said to be gamflin with young men, when they pass their time in frolicsome discourse or in romping with them.

GAMFREL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **gamphrell** (JAM.). A fool; a forward, presumptuous person.

Ayr. *Agric. Surv., Gl.* (JAM.) **Lnk.** To gallop with some gamphrell idle, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 511 (*ib.*). **Rxb.** Heigh me! is thus the gamfrel gane? RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 92; (JAM.)

GAMIE, *sb.* Sc. [gē·mi.] A familiar name for a gamekeeper.

ne.Sc. Gamie had been sayin' in the smiddy that the laird was to turn a' the sheep aff the hills, GRANT *Keckleton*, 40. **Kcd.** Frichtened rabbits 'mangst the woods, When Gamie and his dogs appear, *ib. Lays* (1884) 104. **Rnf.** Up starts Gamie like a shot, An' seiz'd me there richt by the throat, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 18.

GAMISH, *adj.* Cum.[1] Of meat, &c.: high, somewhat tainted, 'gamey.'

GAM'LESOME, *adj.* m.Yks.[1] [ga·mlsəm.] Frolicsome, sportive.

GAM'LIN-STICKS, *sb. pl.* Yks. The game of cricket.

s.Yks. The yoong men go awaäy i' t'afternoon, a laäkin' at gam'lin'-sticks (F.P.T.).

GAMMA, GAMME, see **Give.**

GAMMEL, *sb.* Chs.[123] Also in form **gannel.** [ga·ml, ga·nl.] A slut.

[LG. (Göttingen) *gammel*, 'ein liederliches Frauenzimmer, eine Vettel' (SCHAMBACH).]

GAMMEL, see **Gambrel**, *sb.*[1]

GAMMELOST, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Old cheese. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *gamall ost*, old cheese (AASEN).]

GAMMER, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in ? Sc. and Eng. Also written **gamar** Lan.; and in form **ganmer** w.Dor. [ga·mə(r, gæ·mə(r).] An old woman; grandmother; the mistress of the house, good-wife. Also used *attrib.* and as a term of address.

? **Gall.** His old gammer mistress, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xi. **N.Cy.**[2], **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.** (T.T.W.) **w.Yks.** Gammer Green dwelt on the lofty table-land between Laycock and Utley, *Bradford Citizen Wkly.* (1895) 10; *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 3, 1897). **Lan.** An ougly deformed gamar she was, BRAITHWAIT *Lan. Lovers* (1640) xiv. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Lei.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 258. **Nhp.**[2], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Dor.** Hire a travelling chap to touch up the pieters into her own gaffers and gammers, HARDY *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. vi. 487. **w.Dor.** ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** There was one seat still t' be had outside, . . opposite an 'oold gammer, wi' a black market-basket, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 137. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 185 **n.Dev.** And Gammer too! Dame, how d'ye doo? ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 8.

[Gammer Gurtons Nedle, STILL (Title of a Comedy) (1575).]

GAMMER, *sb.*[2] **Wil.**[1] [gæ·mə(r).] A wood-louse.

GAMMER, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Der.[1] A female sheep from the first to the second shearing. See **Gimmer.**

[A gimmer lamb or gammer lamb, an ew lamb, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

GAMMER, *v.* Yks. Not. [ga·mə(r.] **1.** To idle, trifle, gossip; to saunter, dawdle; sometimes with *about, away.*

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Gying gammering about. **ne.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] What is thou gammering away the time there for? **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). [GROSE (1790).]

2. To deceive, gammon.

Not.[1] Don't you gammer me.

GAMMEREERIE, GAMMEREL, GAMMERS, see **Gamaleerie, Gaumeril, Ganners.**

GAMMER-STAGS, *sb.* Yks. [ga·mə-stagz.] An idle girl of loose habits; a big, awkward female. Cf. **gammerstang.**

n.Yks[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). [GROSE (1790).]

GAMMERSTANG, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. [ga·mə(r)staŋ.] A tall, awkward person, a hoyden; an idle girl of loose manners.

Cum. Thow warse then Ralf, that garrac gammerstang, RITSON *Pastoral Dial.* (ed. 1849) 6; But Cursty, souple gammerstang, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 12; She was . . . a gurt lallopping gammerstang wha wasn't wurth her saut, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxv. **n.Yks.** Wad ta saw thy-sell, thou great gammerstang, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 348; **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Girt lither,

lingy, wallopin gammerstang, ii. 287; w.Yks.[2] Said to be only properly applied to women. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

[A gamarstangue, *oblongula*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

GAMMERSTEL, *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) A foolish girl.

GAMMET, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. War. Wor. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Brks. Nrf. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **gamet** s.Wor. Nrf. Wil.[1]; **gammit** War.[3] se.Wor.[1]; **gammot** Som. Wil.[1]; **gammut** s.Pem. Glo.[1] Brks. Wil.[1] Dev.[3] Cor.[12]; **gamot** Som.; **gamut** Hrf.[1] Glo.[2] Wil.[1] Cor. [ga·m-, gæ·mət.] 1. *sb.* Fun, frolic, sport; a game, joke, whim, trick. Cf. **gammock**.

War.[3], w.Wor.[1] s.Wor. A might do it fur a gamet or somethin'. 'E 'aves 'im a bit ov a gamet hevery onst while, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896); (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] 'E's allus up to some gammit er another, instid o' mindin' 'is work. Hrf.[1] Glo. (A.B.); Glo.[1] Thee bist on wi' thee gammut, nen; Glo.[2] Nrf. When a trick has been played and returned with interest, the person so played upon making the return says, 'I'm up to your gamet,' i.e. equal with you (W.W.S.). Wil.[1] You be vull o' gamuts. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); None o' your gammots (W.F.R.). Dev. Stap thews gammuts theäse minit, Hewitt *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] Pretty soul! a made rare gammet vor us last neart, 16; Dev.[3] Now then, let's 'a' none o' your gammuts yer—I ban't in the mood for they. n.Dev. Two buoys at their gammets in a brake, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 106. Cor. He'd nighly lost his life for fun and gammut, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 97; Cor.[1] She thinks of nothing but gammut; Cor.[2] You're up to your gammuts again.

Hence **Gammety**, *adj.* frolicsome, fond of games.

Wor. I sold the quoits to a young man at Broadway who I knew was a gammetty fellow (E.S.). Wil.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to give one the gammet*, to answer back, retort; (2) *to make gammet*, or *gammets, of one*, to make fun of one.

(1) w.Yks.[5] Geen her t'gammet. (2) w.Wor.[1] You be makin' gammets o' me, sir. Dev. I wunt believe wan word yü zay, vur I knaw yü be awnly making gammuts ov me, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

3. Nonsense, slang.

s.Pem. Yeä binna gwäyin in to owld Susan, be yeä? She's alwiz talkin' gammut (W.M.M.).

4. *v.* To play, frolic, amuse oneself; to play off practical jokes; to deceive, hoax, 'take in.'

s.Wor. (H.K.) Brks. He were a-gammuttin' on 'ee (A.C.). Wil.[1] Thee bist allus a gammetting. Som. I can't help liking Tom, tho'he does go gammoting about the place (W.F.R.). Cor. (F.R.C.)

Hence **Gammetting**, *sb.* frolicking, 'larking,' whims, tricks, pranks.

Wil. (K.M.G.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. Stap yer gammetting for güdeness sake, there's a dear cheel, an' go tü work, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

GAMMOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **gamack** Sur.[1]; **gamak** e.An.[1]; **gammick** Ess.; **gammik** w.Som.[1]; **gammuck** Chs.[3]; **gammyk** Dev.; **gamock** Shr.[2]; and in forms **gamalk** e.An.[1]; **gammux** Wil.; **gommack** Ess. (Hall.) [ga·m-, gæ·mək, -ik.] 1. *sb.* Fun, sport, frolic; a joke, trick, prank; rough play. Also used in *pl.* form. Cf. **gammet**.

w.Yks.[2] 'I should take no notice of her; she's too much gammock about her' [said of a little girl who was amusing herself by romping about and jumping on people's knees, &c.]. Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Oi shan't stand any of yoer gammucks, Jack. s.Chs.[1] Kum, naay, yoa· bin on wi yür gy'aam·üks [Come, naï, yo bin on wi' yur gammocks]. Shr.[1] Them chaps bin al'ays up to some gammocks—now that poor fellow's got 'is shuther pùt out; Shr.[2] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

Hence **Gammocky**, *adj.* wild, full of tricks.

Hmp.[1] Most boys be gammocky at first.

2. *v.* To romp, frolic, play pranks; to go feasting and frolicking from place to place; sometimes with *about*.

Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1] Nhp.[1] Our John's always going gammocking about. Shr. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Wil.[1]

Hence **Gammocking**, (1) *sb.* rough horse-play, 'larking,' playing about in a foolish manner; (2) *ppl. adj.* full of antics, posing, striking absurd attitudes.

(1) War.[3] What a noise you are making. Stop your gammocking. Wil. Gammuxin (K.M.G.). (2) w.Som.[1] Dhu gaam·ikeens fuul·ur úv·ur aay zeed, ùz jis dhu vuur·ee sae·um-z u muur·ee An·dur [The gammikinest fellow I ever saw, (he) is just the very same as a Merry Andrew]. Dev. Zo gammykin 'pon gurt high banks Ee'd often anver-tap, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 41.

3. To gossip, idle; to potter, walk about aimlessly.

e.An.[1] Of an awkward, gaping, staring, and vacant person, walking about, having no idea or object in mind. 'What are you gamalkin arter?' Sur.[1] To go gamacking about. Ess. She goes gammickin' about (W.W.S.); *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 184.

Hence **Gammocking**, (1) *sb.* gossiping, idling; (2) *ppl. adj.* awkward, loose-jointed, shambling in walk.

(1) Ess. At gammickin' John's Mary oft Seem'd rayther ov a sinner, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 65; *Gl.* (1851). (2) w.Som.[1] Gurt, stack, gammikin fuller, I wid'n gee un his zalt.

GAMMON, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Also written **gamon**; and in forms **gammond**; **gammont** (Jam.); **gaument**. 1. A leg, thigh (of a person).

Sc. You threw up your gammonds in the bed, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1756) 40, ed. 1787. Bnff. Tib has nae tocher, But ae haf-crown i' her kist locker, An' her twa gamons, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 64. Abd. And never may our Fair to rakes Throw out a gammon, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 13. Frf. Wi' back to side they push . . . While gauments far are shot in To keep their place, Morison *Poems* (1790) 12. Edb. Ware I to ride to bonny Tweed, Wha ne'er laid gamon o'er a steed Beyont Lusterrick, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 224, ed. 1785. Rxb. (Jam.)

2. The feet of an animal; often those of pigs, sometimes called 'petit-toes.' (Jam.)

[1. *Jambon*, a gammon, Cotgr. Fr. (Picard dial.) *gambon*, see Littré (s.v. *Jambon*).]

GAMMON, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Yks. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Dor. Som. Also written **gamen** War.; **gammen** Dor.[1]; **gammin** Lin.; **gamon** Shr.[2] [ga·m-, gæ·mən.] 1. *sb.* A joke, trick; play, sport, merriment.

e.Yks. Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 169. w.Yks. (J.W.), nw.Der.[1] Lin. Good woman, forsooth! none o' your gammins here, *Sharpe's Jrn.* XIII. 292; Lin.[1] Shr.[2] Up to their gamon. Som. (W.F.R.)

2. *v.* To joke, sport, play.

War. (J.R.W.), Dor.[1] Som. They used jirsy to gammon wi's (W.F.R.); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1888).

[1. Wrastlinge & oþer fol gomenes, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 318. OE. *gamen* (*Beowulf*); NFris. *gammen* (Outzen).]

GAMMOND, GAMMONT, see **Gammon**, *sb.*[1]

GAMMOTTY, *adj.* Wil.[1] Also written **gammutty**. Of cheese: ill-flavoured. Cf. **cammocky**, s.v. **Cammock**, *sb.*[1]

GAMMUL, *v.* Sc. Also in forms **gummel**, **gummul**. To gobble up.

Fif. (Jam.); Man, he gammuled up far mair apples nor me (G.W.). Slg. He wad gummul up the hale pot fu' lat alane a platefu' (*ib.*).

GAMMY, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] [ga·mi.] A grandmother. Cf. **gammer**, *sb.*[1]

GAMMY, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Shr. Pem. Glo. Cmb. Wil. Dev. [ga·mi, gæ·mi.] 1. Lame, crooked, injured, sore, feeble. Cf. **game**, *adj.*[2]

Nhb.[1] He's getten a gammy leg. w.Yks. T'scheulmaister 'ez a gammy-leg (F.P.T.); In his excitement forgetten his gammy fooit, *Pudsey Olm.* (1885) 25; w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[5] A gammy walker. A gammy neck [when stiff]. Lan.[1] w.Lan. Gammy-pawed (H.M.). Chs.[1] He's very bad; he's getten a gammy leg. s.Chs.[1] War.[2]; War.[3] Gammy eye. Shr.[1] A gammy fût. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.[1] Cmb.[1] You won't be able to get to the school treat to-morrow with your gammy-leg. Wil.[1] Dev. 'E'th a squot 'is 'and in tha door, an' 'e'll be gammy-handed vur a brave while, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. Idle, good-for-nothing, blundering.

e.Yks. A gammy thing (W.W.S.). w.Yks.[5] A queer dispositioned, an eccentric person is a 'gammy fellah.' Chs.[1] He's a gammy sort o' chap; he spends hafe his toime i' the public haise. s.Chs.[1] Ee z ü gy'aam·i, slim zi yuwth; dhü les aan·ibdi aaz· tü dóo wi sich· foa·ks dhü bet·ür [He's a gammy, slimsy yowth; the less annyb'dy has to do wi' sich folks the better]. [Inspectors are not always welcome visitors to a man when he feels 'a bit gammy,' Barrett *Life among Navvies* (1884) 43.]

[1. Prob. of Fr. origin. Cf. Fr. *gambi*, bent, crooked (Cotgr.); Fr. (Norm. dial.) *gambier*, 'qui a de mauvaises jambes; *Gamby* signifie "boiteux" dans les patois du

Berry et du Jura' (Duméril); Fr. (Languedoc) *gambi*, 'boiteux, bancal, tortu, de travers, de biais, de côté—Vai tout de gambi' (Boucoiran).]

GAMO, *sb.* Or.I. A foot. See **Gam**, *sb.*[2]

Or.I. A thraa i hiz raikjht gamo [A thraw i' his right gamo], *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 212, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 797.

GAMOGINS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Cy. w.Yks. A kind of gaiters or 'splatterdashes.' See **Gamashes**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

GAMON'D, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [ga·mənd.] Plucky, courageous, 'game.'

n.Yks. She's a rare gamon'd un (T.S.).

GAMOON, *v.* Glo.[1] To roam about, to 'go mooning' about.

GAMP, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **gamf**, **gaump**, **gawmp** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To be foolishly merry, laugh loudly; to mock, mimic. Rnf., Ayr., Lnk. (Jam.)

2. *sb.* An idle, meddling person; a buffoon, empty-headed, noisy fellow. Cf. **gump(h**, *sb.*

Sc. *Gall. Encycl.* (*ib.*) Ayr. (*ib.*)

3. *adj.* Sportive.

Sc. She is sae jimp, sae gamp, sae gay, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 188, ed. 1871.

GAMP, **GAMPH**, see **Gamf**.

GAMPHER'D, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in form **gawmfert**. Flowery, bespangled, adorned.

Sc. In connection with embroidery only (G.W.). Ayr. (Jam.)

GAMPLE, *sb.* Wor. Also in form **gamble**. [gæ·mpl, -bl.] A combination of chains and a plough-stick used with a single horse attached to a plough or harrows. Cf. **gampus(s**.

It is not used, but 'suppletree' or 'suppletrees,' when there are two or more horses abreast, *Vig. Mon.* in *Wor. Jrn.* (June 6, 1898).

GAMPUS(S, *sb.* Wor. [gæ·mpəs.] The traces of a plough or harrow; often in *pl.*

Sometimes people will call the gampuss the supple-trees (H.K.). w.Wor.[1] The hinder part of the traces used in ploughing and other field-work. In some districts these are called 'fitting traces.' s.Wor.[1]

GAMSY, *adj.* Brks. Sticky.

Hoxy and gamsy [dirty and sticky] (W.W.S.).

GAN, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Also Slang. Also written **ganne**. The mouth, throat; in *pl.* the gums, also the jaws.

Rxb. The witches smackit their shrynket gans, Telfer *Border Ballads, &c.* (1824); (Jam.) Slk. Nor gaspit with his ganne, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 310. Slang. Carew *Dict. Cant.* (ed. Price).

[Sw. dial. *gan*, the inner part of the mouth, the mouth, the gill of a fish (Rietz); Norw. dial. *gan*, a fish-gill (Aasen).]

GAN, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Wal. [gan.] The gannet or solan-goose, *Sula bassana*. See **Gant**, *sb.*[3]

Frf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 144. Nhb. (R.O.H.) Wal. Swainson *ib.* 144.

GAN, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] ? Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **gaun** Sc. Nhb.; **gun** w.Yks.[2]; **yan** Yks. n.Yks.[1] [gan, gān.] **1.** *v.* To go. Cf. **gang**, *v.*

? Ayr. Had to gaun barefit till they could earn their ain shoon, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 19. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The cuckoo . . . gauns away of midsummer month, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 50; Aw think he mun gan strite te heeven, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 32. Dur.[1] Wilt thou gan? e.Dur.[1], Lakel.[1] Cum. I always will, whether thoo gāns or stops, *Cleas. Jrn.* (Jan. 24, 1885) 63; (J.Ar.) n.Yks. It is not awlus . . . that I like my daughter Joan ti gan . . . aboot wi strangers, Simpson *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 122; n.Yks.[1] Gan awa' yamm. Gan all te nowght [to waste away]; n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. We're gannin ti put Billy inti button cleeas o' Sunda, Nicholson *Flk Sp.* (1889) 89; e.Yks.[1] Blame! thinks Ah, bud this is Bedlam: they'r all gannin mad. m.Yks. Fer all thoo gans away, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 16; m.Yks.[1] Thoo may gan with him. w.Yks. Wilta gan wi me? Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; w.Yks.[2] Tay your time, woman, yo gun so fast! w.Yks.[5] Ah didn't knawah whither ah wur stanning ur ganning, *Introd.* 11. Lan. Thoo's not gannin in, that figure, surely! Waugh *Jannock* (1874) v; Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Ganner**, *sb.* (*a*) one who goes well, a fast-going horse; (*b*) an occasional visitor, passer-by, esp. in phr. *comers and ganners*; (*c*) a beggar, vagrant, hawker; (2) **Gannin'**, (*a*) *sb.* pasturage hired for cattle; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* moving, stirring; (3) **Gannin-board**, *sb.* the board down which the coals are brought, when the station in a pit is not at the end of the headways course at the face; see below; (4) **-fit**, *sb.* an inclination to roam; (5) **-heedwis**, *sb.* the 'going-headways' in a pit—usually the headways course next the face; (6) **-on**, *sb.* proceedings, doings, 'to-do'; also used in *pl.*

(1, *a*) Nhb.[1] He's not bonny-leukin', but he's a ganner, noo! Dur.[1] A good ganner. m.Yks.[1] (*b*) n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. They live at a odd hoose, bud they've plenty ov cummers an ganners, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 62; e.Yks.[1] Comers and ganners. (*c*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] *Obsol.* Wm. The country swarms with ganners (J.H.). (2, *a*) n.Yks. Ah want a bit o gannin' for my cow amang t'farmers (I.W.). (*b*) Nhb.[1] She's just a gannin' heap o' muck, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1826) pt. i. st. 59. (3) Nhb.[1] The term is *gen.* used now where the coals are running down a board upon rails. Nhb., Dur. The coals are brought down a board for one, two, or more pillars, as the case may be, to the flat, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (4) n.Yks.[2] (5) Nhb.[1] (6) Nhb. Sich gannin's on are not what Ah was used tae, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) l. 105. n.Yks.[2] A bonny gannin' on. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 62; e.Yks.[1] There's been some feyn gannins-on amang em. m.Yks.[1]

2. To walk.

Nhb. They couldn't gan or stand, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 87; The bairns was put ta wark as seun as they could gan, *ib.* 87. n.Yks. Caan't Ah gan [walk]? Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxv; n.Yks.[1] He can nowther gan nor stand.

Hence (1) **Gan-way**, (2) **Gannin-gait**, *sb.* the footpath of a public road, a field-path.

(1, 2) w.Sc. So called to distinguish them from the cart or carriage way or gait (Jam. *Suppl.*).

3. *Comb.* with *prep., adv.*, &c. (1) **to gan back**, to fail in any way, get worse, go back; (2) **—to**, to go to work, commence operations; (3) **—up**, to be acceptable, suit the taste or fancy; (4) **—with**, (*a*) to pay addresses to, court; (*b*) to make away with.

(1) Wm.[1] They're gannin back sadly. (2) e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) n.Yks. Nowt else gans up wi them. That meeat gan up weel (I.W.). (4, *a*) e.Yks.[1] (*b*) Nhb.[1] Ye'll gan wiv aall me threed.

4. Phr. (1) *to gan i' ten*, &c., to be getting on for, nearly ten, &c.; (2) *—one's gate* or *one's own gate*, (3) *—one's ways*, to go one's way; *fig.* to have one's own way; (4) *—ti't bad*, to be unlucky; (5) *—tiv t'grund*, to void excrement.

(1) n.Yks. It's noo neen year an' gannin' i' ten, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 18. (2) Nhb.[1] Gan yor aan gait. Yks. He's that fratchy and auld-farrand, he mun gan' 's own gaat, Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1879) ii. n.Yks. Gan thah gait forrard, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 8; n.Yks.[1] Gan tha' ain gate; n.Yks.[2] Gan thy geeat. (3) Dur. Gan thee ways furth be t'footsteps ud flock, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 8. n.Yks.[1] Gan yer ways. ne.Yks.[1] Cu' mi lad, . . sneck t'yat, gan thi ways yam, an' fettle t'gallowa. Lan. Gan thi ways wi' t'yal, Waugh *Tufts of Heather*, l. 79. (4) n.Yks. All t'year we's gan ti't bad, Twedoell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 1. (5) n.Yks.[1]

5. *Comp.* (1) **Gan-by**, (*a*) a slip-stile; (*b*) an escape, evasion, esp. in phr. *to give any one the gan-by*, to give any one the slip; (2) **-days**, (*a*) a name given to the last fortnight of January and the first fortnight of spring; (*b*) days of perambulation round the town or parish boundaries; see **Gang-days**, in **Gang**, *sb.* **11**; (3) **-on**, (4) **-to**, a proceeding, circumstance, state of affairs; (5) **-wife**, a female pedlar.

(1, *a*) m.Yks.[1] (*b*) n.Yks.[2] It was a varry good gan-by. We gav 'em the gan-by. m.Yks.[1] I gave him the gan' by. (2, *a*) Sth. (Jam.) (*b*) n.Yks.[2] (3) Nhb. Lettin them [calves] drink theirsel's to dēath and all! .. My word, here's a bonnie gan on! Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) l. 48. (4) e.Yks.[1] It's a bonny gan-teeah when yaw moan't [may not] speeak yan awn mind, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (5) Nhb.[1] Going about with a basket containing pins, laces, and nick-nacks; or with tinware, brushes, and other domestic articles.

6. *sb.* Course, direction, way.

n.Yks.[2] He's geean his awn gan. m.Yks.[1] I's boon another gan to-morn.

7. 'Go,' spirit, energy.

n.Yks. Ah's nae mair gan i' me, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxii.

8. A set of labourers in the harvest-field. Cf. **gang**, *sb.* 13.

Yks. A company of four harvesters, namely, three shearers and a binder, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.**[1]

GAN, *v.*[2] Sh.I. Or.I. Also in form **gaan** Sh.I. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] [gan.] To stare, gaze vacantly.

Sh.I. (JAM.), **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** He gan'd around him i' a stimis [he stared around him in a fix], *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 24, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 792.

[Sw. dial. *gana*, to stand and wonder at anything (RIETZ).]

GAN, see **Go**, **Give**.

GANAY, *sb.* Shr. Hrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] An idle disposition; indolence. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

GANCANAGH, *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **ganconer**, **gonconer**. A kind of fairy said to appear in lonesome valleys, making love to milkmaids, &c.

Lou. Extremely common, particularly near Drogheda (R.A.S.); What should he see but whole loads of ganconers dancing, YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888).

Hence **Gonconer's-pipe**, *sb.* an ancient tobacco-pipe. Found in raths, &c., *ib.* 324.

GANCE, *adj.* Ken. Also written **ganse**. [gæns, gāns.] Thin, slender, gaunt.

A ganse mare; as ganse as a greyhound (K.); **Ken.**[1] Them sheep are doing middlin', but there's here and there a one looks rather gance.

GANCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **gansch** Sc. (JAM.); **gansh** Sc.; and in form **gaunch** Sc. [ganʃ.]

1. *v.* To snap with the teeth; to snarl, bite, gnash the teeth; also used *fig.*

Sc. What needs ye ganch at me? G.W.) **Ayr.** Surely ye havena tint your reason, sitting ganshing there like a fule, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 34. **e.Lth.** Whan I see the bane hingin afore my nose, I canna but gansh at it. HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 170.

2. *Fig.* To stammer, stutter.

Ayr. Robin ganched a good deal, and especially when he was excited, SERVICE *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 49. **Ant.** *Ballymena O's.* (1892).

3. To be very ugly. Rxb. (JAM.) **4.** *sb.* The act of gaping wide; a snatch at anything, prop. applied to a dog. *ib.*

5. An awkward, silly fellow.

ib. **N.I.**[1] A sore ganch of a craithur.

GAND, *sb.* Stf. Der. [gand.] A frolic, foolish prank. (J.K.)

GANDEL, *v.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] To walk like a gander.

GANDER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **gainder** Sc.; **gainter** Sc. (JAM.); **ganner** w.Yks.[2] s.Cy. n.Dev.; **gonder** Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; **gonner** N.Cy.[1] Lan.[1] Der. nw.Der.[1] Not.; **gonnor**, **gonnort** Lan. [ga·n(d)ə(r, gæ·n(dˌə(r), go·nə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Gander-flank**, to 'lark about,' frolic, gad about; (2) **-'s grease**, goose-grease, fat used as an ointment; (3) **-hunt**, in phr. *to send gander-hunting*, to send away, get rid of; (4) **-leg**, see (1); (5) **-month**, (6) **-moon**, the month of a woman's confinement; (7) **-muck**, a dirty goose-pen; (8) **-neck**, a long neck.

(1) **Wil.**[1] (2) **Abd.** Gander's grease, Wi' whilk she wad baith rub an' squeeze Strained shoulders, ankles, wrists an' knees, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 74. (3) **Lan.** They sent his Majesty a gonnor-hunting, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) i. (4) **Lin.** A certain housewife declared she would not have her young female servants 'gander-legging about after dark' (M.P.). (5) **Chs.**[123] **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **I.W.**[1] (6) **Chs.**[1] Lit. the month during which a goose is sitting, when the gander looks lost and wanders vacantly about. 'Oh, it's gonder moon wi' 'im; he's lost and dusna know what he's doin'.' (7) **Lan.** Whot! there's bin moort' do in a gonnort-muck [there has been more unpleasantness than would be caused by allowing a goose-pen to get filthy], TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 16. 8 A hawter munt may meh neck as lung as a gonnerneck to-morn, *ib.* 14.

2. Phr. *to be on the gander-hill*, a term used of a husband when his wife is confined. w.Yks.[2]

3. *Fig.* A fool, a stupid dreamy person; a person with one eye, or who 'squints.'

Chs.[1] **Der.** They make yo a stupid gonner ony ways, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. i. **Not.** (J.H.B.)

Hence (1) **Gonner-head**, *sb.* a fool, stupid fellow, dunce; (2) **-noped**, *adj.* thoughtless, foolish; (3) **-pate**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.** Awd olis a notion 'at learn no gonneryeds, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 6; Thae gonnerheead! hae cooms tae to hearken to a knave like Silas, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 169; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.** (F.R.C.), **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). (2) **Shr.**[2], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) (3) **s.Chs.**[1]

4. A turkey. n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

5. A gooseberry. **Chs.**[13]

6. *v.* To wander, ramble aimlessly; *fig.* to wander in one's speech, not to keep to the point.

Wxf.[1] Gandet. **Chs.**[1] Wheer art gonderin to? **s.Chs.** Weeür ˌt dhû gon·dürin of tóo? [Wheer't tha gondering off to?] **Shr.**[1] That fellow's good fur nuthin' but gonder about like a kimet ship. **Brks.** 'But about the sports, William?' 'Ees sir, I wur gandering sure enough,' HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Ganderhead**, *v.*, in phr. *to go ganderheading about*, to wander aimlessly about. e.Suf. (F.H.)

7. To stretch the neck like a gander, to stand gazing, look foolish; to use conceited airs and gestures.

Cld. (JAM.) **Slk.** Poor tafferel ruined tawpies! What are ye gaun gaindering about that gate for, as ye didna ken whilk end o' ye were uppermost? HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 202 (*ib.*). **s Chs.**[1] Wot ût gon·dürin dheyür fuur? [What a't gonderin' theer fur?]

Hence (1) **Gainterer**, *sb.* one who puts on conceited airs; (2) **Gaintering**, *ppl. adj.* having the appearance of assuming conceited airs. Cld. (JAM.)

GANDGER, *sb.* Yks. Anything of unusual size.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8.

GANDIEGOW, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A stroke; punishment. Sh.I. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

2. *pl.* Nonsensical pranks, tricks.

Cai.[1] Nane o' yer gandiegows.

GANDIGOSLINGS, *sb. pl.* Wil.[1] The early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula.* Cf. **dandy-goslings**, s.v. **Dandy**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

[Gander-gosses, *Orchis Palmata Pratensis major*, SKINNER (1671).]

GANDY, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **gannyie** Bnff.[1] [ga·ndi.] **1.** *v.* To talk foolishly, brag, boast; to chatter in a pert manner. Bnff.[1], Abd. (JAM.) Hence (1) **Gandier**, *sb.* a boaster, bragger. Abd. (JAM.); (2) **Gandying**, **Gannyiein'**, or **Ganien**, (*a*) *sb.* foolish, boasting language; exaggerating, lying. Bnff., Abd. (*ib.*); (*b*) *ppl. adj.* pert, chattering, foolishly talkative. Bnff.[1]

2. *sb.* A brag, vain boast; pert, foolish talking. Bnff.[1]

3. A pert talker. *ib.*

GANDY, *adj.* Shr.[2] Idly disposed.

GANDY GANDY, *int.* Nhb.[1] A call to geese.

GANE, see **Gin**, *prep.*, **Go**.

GANE-FISH, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] The horn-beak, *Belone vulgaris.* (HALL.) [SATCHELL (1879).]

[*Aiguille*, a horn-back, piper-fish, gane-fish or horn-fish, COTGR.]

GANFER, *sb.* Sh.I. Or.I. Also written **ganfir** S. & Ork.[1] [ga·nfər, ·fir.] **1.** A ghost.

Sh.I. Ganfers or ghosts are, however, very commonly seen, particularly by the sagacious shelty, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 249, ed. 1891. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Or.I.** (S.A.S.)

2. A precursor of snow.

Or.I. A drizzling rain in winter is said to be 'a ganfer for snow' (S.A.S.).

3. An unwieldly, uncouth person. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[1. The word is used in the sense of Dan. *gien-færd*, an imaginary spirit, which is supposed by the superstitious to be able to clothe itself in the form of a dead or absent person, a wraith. The word is also used *fig.* of the apprehension of an unpleasant or dreadful occurrence (*Dansk Ordbog*). But in form *ganfer* is prob. the same word as Norw. dial. *gannfar* (*gandferd*), a ride of witches (AASEN); cp. ON. *gand-reid* (VIGFUSSON); see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 80.]

GANG, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written gange Der. Suf.; and in forms geng Sc. S. & Ork.[1] w.Yks.; ging Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Lei.[1]; gonge e.An.[1] Nrf.; gyang Sc. [gaŋ, gæŋ, geŋ.] 1. *sb.* Gait, style of walking; pace.

Per. He has a gude gang [he goes at a good pace] (Jam.). Dmf. I kent it was nane but the laddie I socht, in pairt by his lassie-like gang, Reid *Poems* 1894) 198.

2. A journey. n.Sc. (Jam.)

3. A way, road, path; a gallery or passage in a mine; a gangway; the course, direction of a path.

Cai.[1] Lnk. Three skids at a stride up the gang, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 85. n.Yks.[1] Not applied to a highroad or turnpike, but with a limitation of meaning conveyed by the prefix, making it a definite piece of road, or way; n.Yks.[2] Used here with a descriptive prefix. By-gang, Cross-gang, Down-gang. ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Lead-mines are principally worked upward, from the base of a hill, so that there are a continuous succession of galleries, or gangs.

4. A drill, furrow.

Sh.I. Shü turned her ta begin anidder geng, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899; Doo's da haand fir borin even gengs, Bawby. Dis ane is been laid aff wi' a line shürely! *ib.*; Hit wid set dee better ta be furt howin' a bit o' da taties, it's noo up in gengs, *ib.* (June 19, 1897).

5. A lobby in a farm-house. Lan.[1]

6. The channel of a stream.

n.Sc. Still used by old people (Jam.).

7. *Obs.* In mining: a vein which has a shaft whereby to descend to the shaft-foot; also in *comp.* Gang-rake.

Der. Manlove *Customs Lead Mines* (1653) l. 271; Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851).

8. A pasture or walk for cattle; the right of pasturing.

Sc. The haill gang. A fine gang (Jam.); (G.W.); The gang of two cows and a palfrey on our Lady's meadow, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xviii.

9. In games, &c.: turn, spell. Cum.[1] It's thy gang noo.

10. A freight of water from the well; as much as can be carried at one time.

Sc. To please you, mither, did I milk the kye, An' bring a gang o' water frae the burn, *Donald and Flora*, 37 (Jam.). S. & Ork.[1] A number of ponies loaded with peats; each trip is a 'gang.' Abd. (A.W.) Rnf. We were sent to bring one or perhaps two gang of water from a well two or three streets off, Gilmour *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 17. Ayr. Many a gang of water David has carried from that well, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 95. Lnk. They've drucken sax gang o' watter, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 53. N.I.[1]

11. *Comp.* (1) Gang-boose, a narrow passage from the cow-house to the barn; (2) -days, perambulation days, when town or parish boundaries are traversed; (3) -flower, the milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*; (4) -gate, an open way; (5) -heck, the passage at the head of the stalls in the 'shippen' or cow-shed, by which fodder is conveyed to the cattle; (6) -house, see (1); (7) -marks, the marks cut on trees to define the boundaries of a parish; (8) -road, the tramway along which coal-wagons are conveyed; (9) -water, a 'nest-egg,' something put by for future use; (10) -way, a thoroughfare; a passage, entry, outlet; a gateway; (11) -week, *obs.*, Rogation-week; see below.

(1) w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], sw.Lan. (H.M.) (2) n.Yks.[2] Suf. In gange dayes in Hopton imp' p'um at the crosse at Hawe hyll for the paryssh of Hopton, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1859) I. 23, ed. 1864. [(K.)] (3) n.Cy. In garlands used on these occasions [Rogation processions] the pretty milkwort was much used and . . . obtained its old English names of Rogation Flower, Gang Flower, and Procession Flower, *Monthly Pkt.* (Sept. 1859) 315. [A sort of flower in prime at Rogation week of which the maids made garlands (K.).] (4) m.Yks.[1] (5) w.Yks. (G.H.B.) (6) w.Yks.[1] I flayd a hullot out of her Gransers gang-house, ii. 356. (7) Suf., Ess. (W.T.) (8) Der. He's mendin' t'gang-road (B.K.). (9) Abd. Pit the lave o' that siller in'o the Savin' Bank, to be gyang water to ye at anither time, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 99. (10) N.I.[1] A frequented thoroughfare. 'Oh, we live right in the gangway.' N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The gangway of a byre is the passage-way (R.O.H.); He stood quite a long time in the gangway behind the tail of that last black cow, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) No. v; Nhb.[1] An elevated pathway. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. The passage behind the stalls in a mistal (J.J.B.). War. (J.R.W.) e.Suf. A gateway connecting two fields (F.H.). Sur.[1] Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Grose (1790); Ken.[1 2] (11) n.Cy. Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 264; It was customary to traverse the bounds of a parish. . . From this . . . it derived its second name of 'Gang Week,' *Monthly Pkt.* (Sept. 1859) 314; N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

12. A family, band, retinue; a company, troop; a flock.

Sc. Applied both to persons and animals, as to a chief and his followers, a flock of sheep, a fox and its cubs, &c. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Lei.[1] The wull ging on 'em.

13. A set of labourers or workmen.

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.) Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] The party of labourers who undertake to open a pit and dig out the marl. Lin.[1] I've put in a gang of Irish to shear the fourteen hoof. Suf. Among farmers the people employed by an undertaker, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849.

Hence (1) Gang-drover, (2) -man, or -'s man, (3) -master, (4) Ganger, *sb.* the overseer, foreman, or head of a gang of workmen; the supervisor or master of a gang of field-labourers hired by a farmer; (5) Ganging, *sb.* the system of hiring 'gangs' of labourers for field-labour.

(1) m.Yks.[1] (2) m.Yks.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] (3) Lin. It is now forbidden to any public gang-master to have a mixed gang, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 116; These gangmasters have now to obtain official government licences, which are renewed yearly. . . The farmer deals direct with him, and makes him responsible in every way, *Fen People* in *Good Wds.* (1886) 42. (4) Ayr. William Ralston, the ganger, was the first who ventured doon, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 137. Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[1 3] s.Stf. I am elevated for to be a ganger, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 312. Not.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. Formerly the ganger carried a whip, . . and even now, were he to discover laziness in some of his lads, we are not sure that he would not apply his stick, *Fen People* in *Good Wds.* (1886) 42; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. Who's to be our ganger this time? (F.H.W.) War.[3] Oxf.[1] A foreman on the railway. e.An.[1], Som. (G.S.) (5) Lin. Ganging is as common to-day as it was fifty years ago. . . When weeding has to be done, or potatoes to be gathered up, the farmer goes to some gangmaster and makes a contract for so many hands for such and such a time, and for so much, *Fen People* in *Good Wds.* (1886) 41, 42.

14. A row or set of things; a course; a number of things of the same sort taken together.

S. & Ork.[1] A row of stitches in knitting. Nhb. The collective term for a set of felloes in a cart-wheel (R.O.H.). Dur. Applied to a set of fellies or spokes for a cart-wheel, Raine *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 78. Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1] Usually limited to an animal's feet or their belongings. 'A gang o' cau'f's feet,' or 'nowt's feet.' ne.Yks.[1] A course of thatch on the roof of a house. e.Yks. Of calves feet, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.[5] A geng o' cawaf's feet. Nhp.[1] A set of calf's feet. e.An.[1] A gang of harrows, a gang of calves' feet, sheep's trotters, cow-heels, gang of lighters on a navigable river or canal. The ringe or rickles of corn or hay collected in the field by a horse or other rake. Nrf. A row of anything gathered by a rake (A.G.F.). Suf.[1] A gang of harrows, a gang of feet. e.Suf. A gang of harrows, two, three, or four, joined side by side (F.H.). [A row or set, of teeth or the like, Ray (1691).]

15. A train of colliery wagons.

Der. Ther's a gang comin', let's ride (B.K.). [*Reports Mines.*]

Hence Ganger, *sb.* the man in charge of the horses and 'gang' or train of wagons.

Der. Mi feythur's a ganger fer t'colliery (B.K.).

GANG, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. e.An. Also in forms geng Sh.I.; ging, gong, gyang Sc. [gaŋ.] 1. To go. Cf. gan, *v.*[1]

Sc. He gangs early to steal that cannot say na, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 14; O gangna, lady, gangna there! Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 237. Sh.I. I opened da door ta geng in, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 5. Cai.[1] Mry. Wild geese, wild geese, ganging to the sea, Good weather it will be. Wild geese, wild geese, ganging to the hill, The weather it will spile, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 247. Elg. Thy breath, sae sweet, bids summer gang, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 147. Bnff. Ye'll gang to that stinkin' place, man, till ye drown yoursel, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) i. Bch. Why fear'd he to gang up the lone? Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 33. Abd. Gyang o' yer hose, for fear o' disturbin' her, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 25; She wants you to ging doon the nicht, I think, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* June 25, 1898). Kcd. 'Get aff the beast, gyang in,' he cries, Grant *Lays* (1884) 11. Frf. I dinna gang to the kirk to cry, 'Oh, Lord, gie, gie, gie,' Barrie *Minister* (1891) iii. Per. But I'll no see Geordie sent to the plough, though I gang frae door to door, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 17. s.Sc. I'll no pay a farthin' o' rent if this gongs on, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 130. Rnf. If they wad eat nettles in March And eat muggins in May, Sae many braw maidens Wadna gang to the clay, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore*

(1873) 60. **Ayr.** She bade the laird gang comb his wig, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 13, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** As soon gangs the lamb's skin to the market as the auld sheep's, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Hoo cattle shows an' markets gangit, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 1. **Lth.** A' wad gang heeliegoleery, Gin ye wanted wee Tam an' his drum, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 135. **Edb.** Weather aft does bruckle gang, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 5, ed. 1801. **Bwk.** Or when the merry sang gangs round Wi' heartsome glee. CALDER *Poems* (1897) 63. **Peb.** The road is lang I hae to gang, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 134. **Slk.** An ye sal gang sae braw, lassie, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 277. **Rxb.** For we maun gang in sackcloth trailin', RUICKNIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 132. **Dmf.** Thae are readier to gang wrang, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831 35. **Gall.** I'll get them to gang to anither school, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) ii. **n.Cy.**(K.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** He thowt 'twas time to gang to wark, MIDFORD *Sngs.* (1818) 7. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[1] It's gang, gang, aye gang, gang, an when aw canna gang nea langer awn dūne. **Cum.** Neist mworn to t'cwoals I was fworc'd to gang, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 5; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** I was gangan to tell the, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 12; I'se gangin to Lirple, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 15. **n.Yks.** Gang ti bed at yance, SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 65; **n.Yks.**[12a], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 172. **m.Yks.**[1] Gang aga'te. **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); As good comes behind as gangs before, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**[124] **Lan.** Hey Misses! let me gang wi' you, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** Yer mun gang to Ston'll, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) i; **Der.**[1] **Lin.** Thee munna gang there, mon; you'll be clean left to shift for yoursen, *Sharpe's Jrn.* XIII. 292. **Nrf.** RYE *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. **Suf.**[1]

Hence (1) **Ganging**, (*a*) *sb.* a set, the whole number of a group of things; (*b*) *sb.* the furniture of a mill which the tenant is bound to uphold; (*c*) *ppl. adj.* moving, stirring, active; in working order; (2) **Ganging-body**, *sb.* a beggar, tramp; (3) **-gear**, *sb.* the machinery of a mill; (4) **-graith**, *sb.*, (5) **-gudes**, *sb. pl.*, see (1, *b*); (6) **-man**, *sb.*, see (2); (7) **-plea**, *sb.* a permanent or hereditary process in a court of law; (8) **-time**, *sb.* a course of free living; a busy time; (9) **Gangings-on**, *sb. pl.* proceedings, doings.

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] A ganging o' shoes, when a horse is shod all round. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*c*) **Sc.** A gangand foot is ay getting, an' it were a thorn, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 6; Gude four-and-twenty ganging mills, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 409, ed. 1848. **Per.** A gangin' fit's aye gettin', folk says, but wha'ar gat ye the wein? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 28, ed. 1887. **Edb.** He could by Euclid, prove lang sine, A ganging point compos'd a line, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 114, ed. 1785. (2) **Lnk.** Ance the gangin' bodies got terrible plenty; they were never aff the road, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 182. (3) **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **Sc.** CALLANDER *MS. Notes on Ihre.* (*ib.*) (6) **Lnk.** A gangin' man is the best o' a' for a crack, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 172; A gangin' man cam' here seekin' meat and a nicht's rest in the barn, *ib.* 174. (7) **Sc.** A ganging plea ... that my father left me, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) ii; (JAM.) (8) **Cum.**[1] (9) *ib.* Ey, theer was fine gangin's on at t'weddin'. **Wm.** T'aald woman war watchan t'gangins on, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 9. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] What kin o' gangings on hae ye had? **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] There er sad gangings-on.

2. To walk, travel on foot.

Sc. Bairns maun creep ere they gang, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832 2, ed. 1881; Do ye gang or ride? (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** To gyang aboot plenty, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. **Edb.** An' farmers' wives, o'er braw to gang, Gae ridin' by on pads, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 19. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (K.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **n.Yks.**[1] Are you ganging or riding?

Hence (1) **Gang-way**, (2) **Gangand-gait**, *sb.* a footpath, field-path, in distinction to a carriage or cart-way. Sc.(JAM.)

3. To come. **Suf.**[1]

4. To die, depart this life.

Fif. It was God's will that your faither should gang, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 15.

5. To behave, act.

w.Yks. Or what ist maks the gang that gate? *Tom Lee* (1875) 75.

6. *Comb.* (1) **Gang-about**, a hawker of small wares from door to door; (2) **-atween**, (3) **-between**, a mediator, one who interposes; (4) **-by**, an escape, evasion, in phr. *to give the gang-by to any one*, to give the slip to any one; (5) **-out**, a road from a place, an outlet; (6) **-ower**, a scolding; (7) **-there-out**, vagrant, wandering.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Wm.** It was t'first time theear hed bin a gang-aboot i Lile Langdale, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 21. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[2] That great Ganghetween [the one Christian Mediator]. (4) **Sc.** That I suld live in my auld days to gie the gang-by to the very writer! SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxv. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **N.I.**[1] (7) **Sc.** We gang-there-out Hieland bodies are an unchancy generation, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii; I daurna for my life open the door to ony o' your gang-there-out sort o' bodies, *ib. Guy M.* (1816) i.

7. *Comb.* with *prep.*, *adv.*, &c. (1) **to gang aff**, to spend profusely, waste, squander; (2) **— afore**, to fall over a precipice; (3) **— aglee**, to go astray; see **Agley**; (4) **— awa'**, to swoon, faint; (5) **— by**, to pass by; (6) **— down with**, to 'go down with,' suit; (7) **— far**, to get on in life; (8) **— for**, to 'go in for,' give one's attention to; (9) **— on**, to behave, act; to proceed, happen; (10) **— owre**, to transcend; (11) **— throw**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) to bungle any business; (12) **— together**, to be married; (13) **— wi'**, (*a*) to go to ruin, lose all value, break down; (*b*) to destroy, waste.

(1) **Rnf.** The fear is It a' gang aff for whigmaleeries, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 64. (2) **Sh.I.**(*Coll.* L.L.B.) (3) **Sc.**(A.W.) **Nhb.** When our fortunes 'gang aglee,' ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 248. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** My heart is like to gang awa', And I maun e'en sit down or else I'll fa', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 87, ed. 1812. (5) **Bwk.** You'll ne'er gang Paxton by, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 14. (6) **Slk.** They are manners that winna gang down wi me, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 341. (7) **Sc.** Ye're no likely to gang far this gate, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) i. (8) **Per.** We'll gang for girse an' craps o' green, An' get oor laids o' corn abroad, HALIBURTON *Idylls* (1891) 47. (9) **Per.** It's no wyss-like to gang on like this; the folk's fair daft, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 40. **Lnk.** For the love o' peace dinna gang on like that, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 13. **Lan.** Hear what was gangin' on 'mang t'lasses, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 9. (10) **Cld.** (JAM., s.v. Gae). (11, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Cai.**[1] (12) **Cai.**[1] Vulg. **Abd.** I am much mista'en gin, at the last, To gang together be na found the best, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 99, ed. 1812. (13, *a*) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Lnk., Lth., Rxb.** He'll sune gang wi' his fortune (*ib.*).

8. Phr. (1) *to gang down the house*, to go on to the best room or parlour of a house; (2) *— frae milk*, of a cow: to cease to give milk, fail to yield; (3) *— ten*, &c., to be getting on for, nearly ten, &c.; (4) *— one's gate* or *one's own gate*, see (6); (5) *— one's lane*, to go alone; (6) *— one's ways*, to go one's way, take oneself off, sometimes with *aff*; *fig.* to have one's own way; (7) *— out among folk*, to act as midwife, charwoman, washerwoman, &c.; (8) *— out of oneself*, to go distracted; (9) *— the gate*, to go, return thither; (10) *— the wrong way*, to decline in health or circumstances; *fig.* to go astray, go wrong morally; (11) *— to the bent*, (12) *— to the gate*, to set out on a journey; to leave, run away, abscond; (13) *— up the gate*, to die, go to wreck; (14) *— up the house*, to go on to the best room or parlour of a house.

(1) **N.I.**[1] In some farm-houses, where the parlour is down a step, the expression used is 'Gang doon the hous' an' mine the step.' (2) **Per.** There's ane o' my kye like to gang frae her milk, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 240, ed. 1887. (3) **n.Yks.** It's noo nahn year an' gangin ten, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 53. (4) **Sc.** Gang thy gate after the fit-prints o' the hirsel, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 8. **Cai.**[1] Gang one's gett. **Wgt.** Afore ye gang aff yer ain gaits again, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 186. **n.Cy.** Gang your gait, GROSE (1790). **Cum.** The bairn was wilful, puir wee lassie, and used to gang her ain gait, *D. Armstrong*, 129. **Yks.** You may gang yer own gate, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 12. (5) **Frf.** Wi' fat no fit to gang its lane, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 88. (6) **Sc.** Now gang your ways hame, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv; Gang your wa's, my man (JAM.). **Abd.** Sae gang yer wa's; but ... Come home just ae nicht sober—gin ye can, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 32. **Fif.** Noo, gang yer wa's, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 46. **Slk.** Gang your wa's, O'Bronte, and speak to the English Opium-Eater, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 18. **Cum.**[1] Gang thy ways and fetch watter. **w.Yks.**[14] (7) **Ayr.** Does your wife gang oot amang folk? SERVICE *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 15. 8) **Cai.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (9) **Sc.** I've tint my heart in yon town And darena gang the gate again, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 9. (10) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.**[1] Applied to disordered cattle. [Also] to a person in declining circumstances. (11) **Cld.** (JAM., s.v. Gae). (12) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] Gang to the gett. (13)

Cld. (Jam., s.v. Gae). (14) N.I.[1] When the parlour is up a step from the passage or outer room.

[1. On grounde mon I never gladde gange, withowten glee, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 34. OE. *gangan* (*gongan*).]

GANGABLE, *adj.* Abd. (Jam.) Passable, fit for travelling; *fig.* tolerable; of money: fit for currency.

GANGAG'OUS, *adj.* Dev. [gæŋgē·dʒəs.] Careful, mindful.

Gang-gag'ous much we was ta car Ev eytables a vew, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 75; I've bin moore gangag'ous o' my mouth than I hev o' religion [said by one who had stayed at home from church to eat fruit], *ib.* 66, ed. 1853.

GANGART, *sb.* *Obs.* Der. The side or wall of a mine.

Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.* (s.v. Walling).

GANGE, *v.* and *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **ging** Cor.[1]; **ginge** Cor.[1 2] [gæn(d)ʒ, gin(d)ʒ.] 1. *v.* To twist fine brass or copper wire round a fishing-line, to prevent the hook from being bitten off by the fish.

Cor.[1 2] w.Cor. Each deep sea-line is ganged . . . for a foot or more from the hook, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 113; Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

2. *sb.* The fine wire thus twisted. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[1]

GANGE, see **Gaunge**.

GANGER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also e.An. [ga·ŋə(r.] 1. One who goes on travels, a walker; a stranger, visitor; esp. in phr. *gangers and comers.*

n.Sc. A gude ganger, a good walker (Jam.). Yks. As true as I's here, ye're allus away. There's nae puttin' up wi't, ye're grown sich a ganger, Twisleton *Husband and Wife* (1867) 11. n.Yks.[2] 'Gangers and comers,' people in and out; visitors. m.Yks.[1] Lan. Hoo's th' missis? I'm nobbut a sort of a ganger, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 280.

2. A tramp, beggar, vagrant, hawker. Nhb.[1], Cum. (E.W.), Wm. (J.H.) 3. A shop-walker. Cld. (Jam.)

4. A fast-going horse.

Sc. The stringalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel-kenn'd ganger, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817 xxvii. n.Cy. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895 II. 65; N.Cy.[1] He's a ganger, like Willy Pigg's dick-ass. n.Yks.[1] Usually, if not exclusively, applied to a horse. 'As good a ganger as ever went upon four legs.' ne.Lan.[1], e.An.[1]

5. *pl.* The feet of a bullock.

Lan. Jim o' Jacob's, th' yed an' gangers, Donaldson *Rossendel Beef-neet*, 8.

GANGER, *sb.*[2] Sur.[1] A canker, gangrene, fester; venom.

A man described how he had run something into his hand, and when it festered, he put a lot of pepper and salt on it to fetch, as he said, the ganger out.

GANGERY, *sb.* Se. Yks. [ga·ŋ(ə·ri.] Finery, tawdry apparel; fine clothes.

n.Sc. An antique oaken cupboard or wardrobe, within which hung articles of feminine attire, the cover of which he [a farmer] opened . . . with the remark, 'That's far my wife keeps her gangery,' *N. & Q.* 1872 4th S. x. 66 n.Yks.[2] 'All her grand gangery,' her fine dresses in which she comes forth. m.Yks.[1]

GANGLE, *sb.* e.An.[1] A gangway.

GANGLING, *adj.* Sc. Lei. Nhp. War. [ga·ŋ-, gæ·ŋlin.] Awkwardly tall and slender; ill-made; long, straggling.

Rxb. Jam.), Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War.[4] Did ye ever see such a gangling young wench as Bess has grown?

GANGREL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Wor. Shr. Also written **gangral** Nhb.[1]; **gangril(l** Sc. n.Cy. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] s.Wor.[1]; and in forms **gangeral** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **gangerel** Sc.; **gangerelt** n.Cy.; **gangeril(l** n.Cy. n.Yks.[1 2] m Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **gyangrel** Sc. [ga·ŋ(g)ril.]

1. A vagrant, vagabond, tramp, wandering beggar; freq. used *attrib.*

Sc. We are no just gangerels and strangers ane til anither, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) viii; O ay, Sir—troth we have a partner—a gangrel body like ourselis, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. x. Bnff. A gangrel bodie oot o' the toon o' Stanhive was i' the way o' wan'erin the kwintra wi' a bit basket, Smiles *Natur.* (1879) i. Abd. There's mony a sturdy gangril chiel That might be winnin' meat fu' weel, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 37. Kcd. They ne'er to gangrel bodie Grudged a passin' bit and sup, Grant *Lays* (1884) 46. Frf. When gangrels ca' on her . . . She lounders them aff wi' a wahe broom shaft, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 65; Wi' twa three gangrel ballad singers, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 16, ed. 1882. Per. They'll meet Wi' drookit gangerels o' the clan, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 22. w.Sc. A woman belonging to the gangrel tribe, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 35. Fif. Ye gangrel bodies beggin' meal, Gray *Poems* (1811) 70. e.Fif. Monsieur Drapeau . . . had little time to put aff wi' a gangerel like me, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xix. Rnf. Gangrel bodies on the street Beck and bow to mak him civil, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 98. Ayr. Stravaigin' gangrels and sturdy sorners, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 169; A merry core O' randie, gangrel bodies, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1781) l. 8. Lnk. It's then we see our gangrel friens Turn oot their whirliwha's, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 37. Bwk. The gangrel folks noo seek their rest, Calder *Poems* (1897) 99. Dmf. Ilk braw lass has tae list the plea O' gangrel body in the spence, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 53. Gall. What gangrel loon is this? Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xxxiii. Kcb. There ne'er was a gangrel that e'er came his gate But gaed awa glad wi' his bounty, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 216. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] *Obs.* Lakel.[1] Cum. Faix I've seen them [leggins] a top ov o maks o' gangrels, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 4; Cum.[1], Yks. (K.), n.Yks.[1 2], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. A child just beginning to walk, a toddler; an unsteady walker; also used *attrib.*

ne.Sc. There has na a customer entered this shop the day except ae gangeral littlen, Grant *Keckleton*, 103. Abd. Tak' yet anither gangrel by the hand, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 7, ed. 1812; Fan Nory now a gangrel trig was grown, *ib.* (1768) 139; Now a 'gangrel bairn' of fully two years, Alexander *Ane Flk.* (1882) 229; Nein to leuk aifter 'im fae the time 't he was a gyangrel infant, *ib.* 192. Kcd. I min' the little'n weel, A gyangrel at his mither's fit, Grant *Lays* (1884) 11. Gall. Out on you, gangrel. Gin ye canna rin ye shall ride, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi.

3. A lanky, ungainly person or animal, a sorry beast.

m.Yks.[1] As an ill-tempered old horse. s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Whad a gangrel that Tum Perks is gwun. It'll tak a good djel to feed that owd sow,—'er's sich a gangrel.

4. A toad.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303. n.Yks.[1 2]

5. *pl.* Furniture, movables.

Lnk. Ye needna spread yer gangrels oot To tak' some hameless e'e, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 35.

[1. That na strangearis, nor gangralis puirralis be ressate nor haldyn in this tovnne, *Abd. Reg.* (1538) V. 15 (Jam.). 3. *Longurio*, a tall man, a long gangril, Coles (1679); *Longue eschine*, a slim longback, a tall, ill-favoured, loose-hanged loobie, a gangrel, Cotgr.]

GANGS, *sb. pl.* Cai.[1] Spring shears for clipping sheep or trimming grass borders in gardens.

GANG-TOOTH, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. A large projecting tooth.

Nhb.[1] I, King Athelstan, give unto the Pole Roddam, From me and mine to the and thine—And for a certen truth, I bite this wax with my Gang Tooth, *Endorsement upon pedigree of Roddam of Roddam.*

[In sign that this is sooth, I bite it with my gang-tooth, Marvell *Stoo him Bayes* (1673) (Nares); Teeth which are called *Fannae* or gang-teeth, standing out of the mouth . . . are given for weapon and defence to beasts, Topsell *Beasts* (ed. 1658) 153.]

GANGYLS, *sb. pl.* Se. Also in form **gyangals**. In phr. *to be a' guts and gangyls*, to be fit for nothing but eating and walking.

Sc. Ye're like the cragget heron, a' guts an' gangyls [made up of organs of nutrition and locomotion] (G.W.). ne.Sc. (J.Ar.) Bnff.[1] Ye're like the pyot: ye're a' gutts an' gangyls.

GANIEN, see **Gandy**, *v.*

GANISTER, *sb.* Yks. Der. Also written **gannister** Yks. Der. [ga·nistə(r).] A silicious stone, *gen.* found in the strata adjacent to coal-seams.

w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2] Used for mending roads, and when ground, to make pots for melting steel; w.Yks.[3] Yks., Der. Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 77.

Hence **Ganistered**, *adj.* of a road: mended with ganister.

w.Yks. Unfortunately, t'rooad . . . had been newly gannister'd, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1881) xii.

GANISTON, see **Gannet-stone**.

GANK, *sb.*[1] Lan. Der. [gaŋk.] A narrow passage or footway; lit. 'gang.'

Lan. (J.A.P.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 267; I leet fere o' me

guts hop o' th' rakes, ut leen i' th' gank, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 37; **Lan.**[1] nw.Der.[1] Gy'aangk. The passage from which to fodder cattle. The fodder-bing.

GANK, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. An unexpected trouble.

Abd. What ganks I met wi', now I sanna tell, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 95, ed. 1812.

GANKUM, *sb.* Cor. [gæ·ŋkəm.] A simpleton.

Now then, gankum, . . what be stopping there for goggling for gapes like a pattick? Notley *Power of Hand* (1888) I. xii.

GANMER, see Gammer, *sb.*[1]

GAN(N, *sb.* Pem. [gan.] Dandriff, scurf.

s.Pem. Le'me wash iwar head my boy, to get this gann aut of it (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

GANNA, GANNEL, see Go, Gammel.

GANNERS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Also in form **gammers**. The inside of a cow's lips; a disease to which cows are subject. See Gam, *sb.*[1], Gan, *sb.*[1]

The gammers of a cow are growths on the inner back part of a cow's jaw between the tongue and the jaw. They prevent the animal from eating and have to be cut (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**[1]

GANNET-STONE, *sb.* Lundy I. Also in form **ganiston**. A variety of granite.

Granite has been quarried at Lundy Island. The gannet stone (ganiston) is a variety worked on the northern part of the island, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 379.

GANNICK, *v.* Ess. Wil. [gæ·nik.] To 'lark' about, play, frolic; to loiter, idle, gossip. Cf. gammock.

Ess.[1] **Wil.** *Gen.* applied to boys loitering, e.g. if sent on an errand their betters would say, 'Now then, don't be gannicking about there' (G.E.D.); **Wil.**[1]

GANNOCKS, *sb. pl.* Bdf. The narrow channels between the 'cobs' or islands in a river. (J.W.B.)

GANNY, *sb.*[1] Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [gæ·ni.] **1.** *Obs.* A turkey.

Wil. (K.) **Dor.** (W.C.); (A.C.) **Dev.** (K.) **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 175; Grose (1790); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437.

2. A guinea-cock. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 175.

3. A peacock. n.Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

4. *Comb.* (1) **Ganny-cock**, a turkey-cock; (2) **-cock's snob**, the membranous appendage to a turkey-cock's beak; (3) **-pig**, a guinea-pig.

(1) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Gan·ee kauk. **Dev.**[1] (2) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 175.

GANNY, *sb.*[2] Lakel.[2] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [ga·ni.] A grandmother. See Gammy, *sb.*

GANNYIE, see Gandy, *v.*

GANNY UP, *phr.* s.Chs.[1] In phr. *to be all ganny up with a person*, to be all up with a person.

It's an· gy'aan·i ùp widh im [It's aw ganny up with him].

GANNY-WEDGE, *sb.* Dor.[1] A thick wooden wedge used to open the fissures of more acute iron ones.

GANSALD, GANSE, see Gansel(l, Gance.

GANSE, *sb.* Sus. Also written **gants** Sus.[2] [gæns.] Merriment, hilarity, liveliness.

Sus.[1]; **Sus.**[2] He jumped about and had such ganse.

Hence **Gansing-gay**, *adj.* cheerful, lively.

Wen ya shud be gansin gay, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1] Some people said the children would always be interrupting of us if we went to live so near the school, but for my part I likes to hear them, their voices is so gansing gay its quite company to me.

GANSEL(L, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form **gansald** (Jam.). [ga·nsl.] **1.** *sb.* A garlic sauce, used esp. for goose; only used *fig.* in proverbs for some disagreeable addition, something spicy in speech, 'sauce.'

Sc. A good goose, but she has an ill gansel. Spoken when one has done a good turn, and by after behaviour spoils the grace of it, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 30; A good goose may ha'e an ill gansel, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); It's a gude grace but an ill gansell. Spoken of those who having commended a person or thing, add some reflection or other that is a virtual retraction (Jam.). **Fif.** The gansel or insolent retort of the pert smatchet was instantly rebuked, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 17. **Ayr.** (J.M.); *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (Jam.)

2. *v.* To scold, upbraid; with *out*: to talk, scold a person out of a thing.

Sc. But my Auntie with her taivers gansell'd ye oot o't, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) x; Fleming *Scripture* (1726).

[1. Thy guse is gude, thy gansell sour as gall, Henryson *Fables* (c. 1475) 345, in *Anglia*, IX. 353; Hennys in gauncelye—Take hennys, an roste hem, take mylke and garleke, *Cookery Bk.* (c. 1430), ed. Austin, 23. OFr. *ganse aillie*, garlic-sauce (see Godefroy, s.v. *Janse*).]

GANSEY, *sb.* Sh.I. Yks. Suf. Also written **ganzey** w.Yks.; **ganzy** e.Suf. [ga·nzi.] A jersey, a knitted woollen shirt worn instead of a jacket; a cardigan jacket.

Sh.I. He usually wore a blue gansey and dark kersey trousers, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 15; Here he wis before me on the hillside in his 'gansey,' Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 51; Makin a claa for mi gansey, *ib. Rasmie* (1892) 14. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); (J.W.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

GANSKA, *adv.* Sh.I. Very good, very well. S. & Ork.[1] [Dan. *ganske*, whole, entirely; cp. G. *ganz*.]

GANT, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also Sus. Also in form **gaunt** Sc. N.I.[1] Ant. s.Don. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Sus.[1] [gant, gānt.] **1.** *v.* To yawn, gape; to sigh deeply.

Sc. Them that gant something want—Sleep, meat or makin' o', Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 148. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** He gapit an' gauntit, Then soundly to sleep slippit, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 38. **Frf.** My man is sitting ganting for my society, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) iii. **Per.** You gaunt and groan, in slumber you moan, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 40. **Arg.** The Major's man came from his loft ganting with a mouth like the glee'd gun, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 209. **Fif.** Mickle mou's that gap't and gauntit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 217. **Rnf.** Our Johnnie got a stroke o' love, That made him gaunt and grue, Barr *Poems* (1861) 161. **Ayr.** This monie a day I've grain'd and gaunted, Burns *Kind Sir, I've read your paper through* (1790) l. 4. **Lnk.** We did baith glowre and gaunt, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 18. **Lth.** Gaunt, geck, and girn, and a' that, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 290. **Edb.** Turn an' fald their weary elay, To rax an' gaunt the livelang day, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 217, ed. 1785. **Slk.** Hoo I do gaunt when they come out to Mount Benger, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 85. **Gall.** When wanting you [a teapot] I fret, I spurn, I grane an' gant, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 86. **Peb.** Willie's wife she lay an' gaunted, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 131. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); Patterson *Dial.* 23. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862). **s.Don.** Simmonds *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** What are ye gantin' for an' just getten oot o' bed? (J.H.); **Nhb.**[1] It's a wonder he dissent get lock-jaa wi' gantin. **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 203; **Cum.**[4], **Sus.**[1]

Hence **Ganting**, *ppl. adj.* yawning, gaping; also used *fig.*

Edb. Tho' destruetion come to gulp us in her gaunting womb, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 214, ed. 1785.

2. To stutter, stammer in speaking. Cai.[1]

3. *Comb.* **Gaunt-at-the-door**, an indolent, loutish fellow.

Ayr. Folk thought he would turn out a gaunt-at-the-door, more mindful of meat than work, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xlii.

4. *sb.* A yawn, gape.

Sh.I. Girzzie fetched a odious lang gant or twa, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897). **Per.** A' his gaunts and gapes but prove Milk to his grief, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 19. **Slk.** *Shepherd* (with a gaunt). What's that you was saying? Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 319. **Gall.** They [have] wealth, wi' nervous thraws and gaunts, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 90, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** There's never a gant but there's a want of mate, money or sleep, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) II. 129. **Nhb.** The lang gaunts o' Elishaw Were heard in't loans o' Blakelaw, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 329.

5. A stutter, stammer. Cai.[1]

[1. Quhen he (Enchelades) list gant or blaw, the fire is bett, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 155.]

GANT, *sb.*[2] e.An. [gānt.] A village fair or wake.

e.An.[1] There are probably few instances of the use of it. Mattishall Gant is in no danger of losing its ancient name, while it retains any portion of its attraction and celebrity in the neighbourhood; *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 455. [Wakes, summerings, rush-bearings, . . . gants are anniversary feasts, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 3.]

GANT, *sb.*[3] Irel. Pem. Nrf. Also written **gannt** Wxf.[1] [gant, gānt.] **1.** The gannet or solan-goose, *Sula bassana*. See Gan, *sb.*[3]

Wxf.[1] **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 32; The fishermen tell of two 'gants,'—the black and white gant—probably the immature and adult birds, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 197.

2. A gander.

Pem. (W.H.Y.) s.Pem. (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 418.

[1. They judge of the shoal being there by the gant, a bird that pursues the fish, Young *Tour Irel.* (1780) I. 348 (N.E.D.); Gante, byrde, *bistarda*, *Prompt.*]

GANT, *sb.*[4] Sur.[1] [gānt.] In *comp.* (1) **Gant-rings**, the rings which fasten the blade to the 'sneath' of a scythe; (2) **-wedge**, the wedge which tightens the blade.

[Fr. *jante* (*gante*), in *pl.* the felloes of a wheel, the pieces of wood whereof the ring or the rim consists (Cotgr.).]

GANT, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **gont** w.Yks. [gant, gānt.] 1. Slim, slender. Cf. **gent**, *sb.*

Suf. Farm horsemen say that their horses look gant, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Ken.[2] Of a greyhound or a racehorse, being thin in the flanks. [Ray (1691); Grose (1790).]

2. Thin, lean, long-legged.

n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Fur wurkin fowk hed wurkt ta long, An grown quite thin an gont, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 11. ne.Lan.[1], n Lin.[1], Sus.[2], Hmp.[1]

Hence **Ganty-gutted**, *adj.* gaunt, lean and lanky. e.An.[1]

3. Strong, lusty, healthful.

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[24]

4. Scanty. Suf.[1]

[1. They who feed ouermuch, and desire to be gant and slender . . . ought to forbear drinking at meales, Holland *Pliny* (1601) II. 152. 2. Gawnt or lene, *maciotentus*, *Prompt.* 3. The King . . . was nothing so lusty nor so gaunte, when I saw him last, as he is nowe. . . I wold not have beleved he had byne in so good case . . . if I had not sene him myself, *State Papers, Henry VIII* (1546) XI. 230 (N.E.D.).]

GANTERING, *adj.* w.Som.[1] [gæ·ntərin.] Awkward, lanky, straggling, weedy.

'Gurt, gantering thing; too much daylight by half under the belly o' un'—is a very common mode of depreciating a horse. 'Mus'cut down they there lauriels, they be a-grow'd up so ganterin.'

GANTLIT, *sb.* w.Yks. (J.W.) [ga·ntlit.] A cuff, lit. 'gauntlet.'

GANTRY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Also written **gantree** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[12] nc.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[13] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1]; and in forms **gang-tree** Cum.[1]; **gantery** w.Yks.; **gantrel** n.Cy. Glo.[1]; **gantril** n.Cy.; **ganty** Lan.[1]; **gauntree** Sc. n.Yks.[1]; **gauntress** Sc.; **gauntry** N.Cy.[2]; **gawntree** n.Cy. Nhp.[1]; **gawntress** Sc.; **gorm-tree** Not. [ga·ntri, gæ·ntri, go·ntri.] 1. A wooden stand or frame for barrels; also used in *pl.*

Sc. The housekeeper . . . is neither so young nor so handsome as to tempt a man to follow her to the gauntrees, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) viii; The gantry was ay keepit loaden wi' bowies o' nappie bedeen, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 293. Abd. But bottled ale, in mony a dizen, Aye lade thy gantry, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 3, ed. 1812. Ayr. A butt, that was standing at the corner of the house on a gauntress to kep the rain water, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) ii. Lnk. Syne the blyth carles . . . Fell keenly to the wark; To ease the gantrees of the ale, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 275 (Jam.). Edb. Browsters rare keep gude ale on the gantries, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 131, ed. 1785. n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Cum.[1] Wm. *Penrith Observer* (Apr. 20, 1897). n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. (Miss A.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He knockt t'ale barril off at gantry, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (May 20, 1855); A wooden frame on legs on which casks are laid for running off the contents (H.H.); w.Yks.[1234], Lan. (J.D.), Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Not. Implement for rolling barrels upon (J.H.B.); Not.[2], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], Glo.[1]

Hence **Gauntress**, *v.* to set on a wooden frame.

Sc. Great michtie barrels gauntress'd strang, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 65. Fif. Gawntress'd round each ruddy fire about, Hogsheads of porter and of cheery ale, Tennant *Anster* (1812) xxiv.

2. A low shelf upon which the milk-pans are placed in a dairy. n.Lin.[1] 3. The shelf upon which a coffin stands in a burial vault. *ib.*

4. The frame which supports a travelling crane; the iron framework on which a lathe rests.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 3, 1897); w.Yks.[2], e.Lan.[1]

5. Strong heavy boards, or an open ladder used in unloading bales, &c., from a packing-press or vehicle.

w.Yks. Strong heavy boards, on which to slide bales from the packing press to the ground (R.H.R.). Lin.[1] An open ladder to assist in unloading goods and packages from vehicles by allowing the bales to slide over the sides.

6. The timber framework which is employed on some railways to support the permanent way instead of an embankment. n.Yks.[1] 7. Flags of stone forming the covering of a culvert or bridge over a ditch. *ib.*

8. *Comp.* **Gantree-tiles**, large horse-shoe drain tiles. ne.Yks.[1]

9. A garret or upstairs room.

Cum.[4] Ah think Ah'l moont' gantry [go to bed upstairs].

[1. A gauntree for casks, *Doliorum fulcrum*, Coles (1679); *Ponton*, a stilling or gauntry for cask to stand on, Cotgr. Fr. (Rouchi dial.) *gantier*, 'chantier pour placer des tonneaux dans une cave' (Hécart); OFr. *gantier*, see Ducange (s.v. *Cantarium*), the same as Fr. *chantier*, a gauntrey or stilling for hogs-heads, &c., to stand on (Cotgr.).]

GANTS, see **Ganse.**

GANTY, *adj.* Sus.[1] Spirited, frolicsome; of a horse: frisky, 'jaunty.' Cf **ganse.**

GANTY, GANZEY, see **Gantry, Gansey.**

GAOHK, GAOK, see **Gowk**, *sb.*[2]

GAOWING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Dev. Also in form **gaoving.** Chiding. Cf. **geower.**

n.Dev. Grose (1790); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437.

GAP, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Aus. [gap, gæp.] 1. *sb.* An opening in a fence; a gate; a large breach in a hedge.

Sc. (A.W.) Lakel.[1] Cum. He landit eh t'foald gap, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 67. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); w.Yks.[3] Lan. If owd Nick ston not ith' gap, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 48. n.Lan.[1] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 329. Shr.[2] Dor.[1] A large breach in a hedge. Opposed to 'shard,' which is a small one.

Hence *to be to meets with*, or *up with, some one to gap or to stile*, *phr.* to be equal with some one, not to be behind some one in any matter.

Dev. I'll be to meets way'n to gap or to stile [I will be equal (or level) with him at gap or at stile] (R.P.C.); Dev.[1] I thort I'd be up way en gap or to stile, 14.

2. An opening, a pass, amongst mountains or hills; a cleft in a cliff; also in *comp.* **Gap-way.**

Lakel.[1] Whinlatter Gap, Scarf Gap, Raise Gap. Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1] An opening at the bank-top through which a path or track winding up the steep bank-side finds its way on to the open moor. Hunter's Gap; George Gap. Lin. Gap is used in local names; e. g. Harden's Gap, a cleft in the hills near Tetford, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 329. Ken. At Margate, Ramsgate, Kingsgate and Broadstairs ways were cut down to the sea, for the purposes of embarkation, and also getting up seaweed for manure; and these are called 'gaps' or 'gap-ways.' They were defended by gates, against the incursions of pirates, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 295. Sus.[1] An opening through the chalk cliffs on the Southdowns leading to the sea, as Birling Gap, Copperas Gap, &c. [Aus. The sun was just rising . . . as we rode up a 'gap' between two stiffish hills, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. xx.]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Gap-hole**, (*a*) an opening in a wall for a gate, a stile; (*b*) a chasm in the earth; (2) **-maker**, a hedge-breaker; a poacher; (3) **-mouth**, (*a*) the snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum majus*; (*b*) the goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*; (*c*) a stupid, loutish person; (4) **-mouthed**, having no teeth; (5) **-rail**, (6) **-stang**, a long pole placed across a gap in a hedge or wall instead of a gate; often in *pl.*; (7) **-stead**, a gap in a wall or fence left for convenience; a gateway, entrance to a field; also in phr. *to stand in the gap-stead*, to stand in the way; (8) **-toothed**, toothless; having lost one or more front teeth.

(1, *a*) w.Yks. (J.J.B.); Two coorters wor standin' fair i' t'gap-(h)oil (Æ.B.). (*b*) Nhp.[2] (2) n.Lin.[1] (3, *a*) s.Dev. (F.W.C.) (*b*) Dor. *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1. (*c*) w.Som.[1] One of the commonest epithets: 'You gurt gap-mouth.' Dev. We poor know nort gaapmouths ked manage, wi our hwum-made, wold-fashin'd vlies, ta lug out glorious dishes when he ked har'ly git a single vish, Pulman *Sketches* 32, in Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888). (4) Rut.[1] Of infants who have not cut their teeth. Nhp.[2] (5) Lakel.[1] Cum.[1]

Round poles let into stone or wooden posts. (6) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 24, 1893). (7) **Lakel.**[1] **Wm.** I'll git on't meyar en ride her through't gap-steead, SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 158. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Yer mun goo dahn theer, nut through t'gap-steeädş, but along bi t'stiles (F.P.T.); LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**[2] I'll have him if the devil stands in the gapstead; **w.Yks.**[3] **s.Lan.** The best indicators of the path were the gap-steads left in the walls for a passage, BAMFORD *Walks* (1844) 48. **Lin.** The fleaks in the gapsteads, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 265. **n.Lin.**[1] (8) **Gall.** Well enough in a gap-toothed grandfather, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 72. **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Very com. as an abusive *adj.*, and also as an ordinary description. 'Ya wammle-eyed, gap-toothéd old son of a bitch!' 'Her widn be so bad like, nif her wadn so gap-toothéd.'

4. *v.* To notch, jag. **ne.Lan.**[1], **I.W.**[1]

GAP, see **Gape**, *v.*[1], **Gaup.**

GAPE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **gaaype** Brks.[1]; and in forms **gaap** Oxf.[1]; **gap** s.Wil. w.Som.[1] Dev.; **geapp** Cum.[1]; **geeap** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **giap** Wm.; **gyep** Nhb.; **yape** e.Sus. [gēp, geəp, giəp.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Gape-gaze**, to gaze eagerly, stare; (2) **-'s nest** or **-nest**, (*a*) a gaping-stock, spectacle; a strange sight, occasion for gaping; (*b*) the occupation of gaping, idly staring; (*c*) to stare, gape; (3) **-sawmon** or **-sorman**, a staring, gaping fellow; a noisy simpleton; (4) **-seed**, a wonder, sight, an object to stare at; an opportunity for staring; esp. in phr. *to gather* or *sow gape-seed*, to stare about, go sightseeing; (5) **-shot**, open-mouthed, gaping; (6) **-show**, see (2, *a*); (7) **-simon**, see (3); (8) **-snatch** or **-s natch**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) sec (2, *a*); (9) **-stick**, (*a*) a large wooden spoon; cf. **gaping-stick**, s.v. **Gaping**; (*b*) see (3); (*c*) to stare, gape, wander listlessly; (*d*) to feed young fowl.

(1) **Yks.** T'most part o' girls as has looks like hers are always gape-gazing to catch other folks' eyes, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. 294 (2nd ed.). (2, *a*) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] I baint gwain in there vor to be a gape's nest vor all thick there rolly. **Dev.** What gapsnest be yŭ a-gwaine tŭ zee now? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 177; **Dev.**[1] Nare bugg'th o'er the dreckstool to zee any gape's-nest from week's-end to week's-end, 5. **n.Dev.** Th'art good vor nort bet a gapes-nest, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 186; GROSE (1790); *Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 258. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Dhae·ur dhai wauz, aul tŭe u gyaap's nas [There they were, all a gaping]. (*c*) **Dev.** Wile es kainid an starid an gapsnested roun, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 35. ed. 1858. (3) **Yks.** Never mind him watching you, he is a big gape sawmon that knows no better (M.N.). **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5] (4) **N.I.**[1] They came in here just for gapeseed, for they had no erran'. **w.Yks.** Gape seed is looking out of windows into the street, or out of the street into shop windows, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2] It is hardly used except in the expression to have a little gape-seed, that is, opportunity of looking out of the windows of a house on what passes in the street. **ne.Lan.**[1] To sow gapeseed. **n.Lin.**[1] She's goän to Brigg Stattus to gether gaape-seäd. **Nhp.**[1] 'You've had plenty of gape-seed to-day' [i. e. seen plenty of sights]. A person that is staring after everything is said to be fond of gape-seed. **Sus.** Young man, if you don't know what else to do, you may go and sow gape-seed, CROMMELIN *Midge* (1890) xxi; **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] A servant staring from a window is said to be 'sowing gape-seed.' **Som.** Aye, thee'st all for gape-seed, when anything is to be done, YONGE *Cunning Woman* (1890) 18. **w.Som.**[1] Hon the riders was here, 'twas a purty gap zeed—they'd agot up forty osses and dree or vower elephants. (5) **Sh.I.** Pittin' aff dy time wi' ony clashan' gapeshot bledder o' wind du meets wi', STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 41. (6) **Dev.** The coachman, asked if he meant to attend the wedding of another servant, said scoffingly that he did not 'care for they gape-shows,' *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (7) **e.Yks.**[1] (8, *a*) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 177; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] (*b*) **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.) (9, *a*) **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **Nrf.** WRIGHT. **e.Suf.** Some old people well remember it in both its senses, but no longer use it (F.H.). (*c*, *d*) **e.An.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to gape against a red-hot oven*, to do something impossible; (2) *— one's gab*, (3) *— one's mouth*, to open one's mouth wide.

(1) **Nrf.** Children jiffle or jidgett about and you might as well gape against a red hot oven as to stop 'em, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 56. (2) **Elg.** He wha'd . . . gape his gab wi' aught severe, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 94. (3) **Nhb.** Gyep tha gobby, hinny, an' let the doctor see tha lolly (R.O.H.).

3. With *about*: to run gossiping about. **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

4. *sb.* In phr. *to be on the gape*, to be inclined to yawn, to be sleepy.

Wm. Ah's o' on t'giap, Ah'll ga ta bed (B.K.).

5. A disease in chickens; *gen.* in *pl.*

Cum.[1], **Wm.** (B.K.), **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] A worm in the windpipe causes them to keep opening the mouth wide, and unless cured, chokes them.

GAPE, *v.*[2] Yks. Also in forms **geap** m.Yks.[1]; **geeap** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] [geəp, giəp.] To shout, bawl, talk loudly; also with *out*. Cf. **gaup**, **4.**

n.Yks. He let it doon on tit grund, an trailt it efter him, an' kept geeaping out, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 44; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Dinnot geeap an yowp seea, like a ploughman on a moor. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] Pron. gāape.

GAPEN, see **Gaupen.**

GAPES, *v.* Lan. War. Hrf. Brks. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **gapse** e.Brks.; and in forms **gaapse**, **gapps** Wil.[1] **1.** To gape, stare, gaze idly about; to go sightseeing.

War.[4] If yer goes a gapesing up and down the street again, I'll give yer the stick, that I ull. **Hrf.**[1] **Wil.**[1] Thur be such a sight o' 'oondermentin' chaps a gaapsin' about thur allus, a body caan't bide quiet nohow fur their maggots, 213. **w.Som.**[1] Thee't a purty sight zoonder bide gapsing [gyaap·seen] about, -n mind the beast [bee·us].

Hence (1) **Gapesey** or **Gapesee**, (*a*) *v.* to stare, gape, gaze idly about; (*b*) *sb.* a show, sight to be stared at; (2) **Gapesing**, *sb.* a sightseeing.

(1, *a*) **Lan.** Pier-head's no place for a young woman to be standing on, gape-seying, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) xxviii. **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** I can't abide makin' a gaapsy on't (E.H.G.). **Dev.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437. (2) **Hrf.**[1] We had a famous gapesing.

2. To gasp. **e.Brks.** (W.H.Y.)

GAPESOME, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [giə·psəm.] Inclined to yawn or gape; sleepy.

Ah mun off tŭ bed, Ah feels varry gapesome.

GAPING, *prp.* Yks. Lan. Sus. Dev. Also in form **gapping** Dev. In *comb.* (1) **Gaping-mouthed**, gaping, foolish, idiotic; (2) **— Saturday**, the Saturday before Whitsunday; (3) **-stick**, a spoon.

(1) **Sus.** A gaping-mouthed idiot (G.A.W.). (2) **Lan.** The women visiting Manchester on Whit Saturday, thronging the markets, . . and gazing in at the 'shop windows,' whence this day is usually called 'Gaping Saturday,' HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 247. (3) **w.Yks.** Aw worked away wi my gapin' stick woll th' maister axed me ha aw liked my ox-tail soup, HARTLEY *Budget* (1868) 32. **Dev.** A farm-labourer, on hearing a man was kept on spoon-meat [sops], remarked, 'Poor thing! to feed a man with a gapping stick,' *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

GAPPED, *adj.* Irel. Having gaps, broken at intervals.

He that wint off wid the daylight shinin' thro' the ould coat was on him like a fire blinkin' behind a gapped dyke, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 226.

GAPPERMOUTH, *sb.* Sus. Dev. A simpleton, fool. Cf. **gap-mouth**, s.v. **Gap**, **3** (3, *c*).

Sus. No gappermouths here, BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (1886) ix; (G.A.W.) **nw.Dev.**[1]

GAPPING, *vbl. sb.* Wor. [gæ·pin.] **1.** Repairing gaps in hedges.

Wor. Quick—strong thorns for gapping, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 22, 1898).

2. *Comp.* **Gapping-quick**, strong thorns planted to fill up a gap in a hedge. s.Wor.[1]

GAPPING, GAPPOCK, GAPPS, see **Gaping, Gabbock, Gapes.**

GAPPY, *adj.* Wor. Glo. [gæ·pi.] Far apart, having gaps between.

The plants are 'gappy' generally, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 18, 1896).

GAPSE, see **Gapes.**

GAPSHLY, *sb.* Dev. [gæ·pʃli.] A simpleton, fool.

'Aw, thee gert gapshly!' retorted Farmer Smale. 'Why, don't 'ee zee they'm a-makin' fun of the woman?' *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 257.

GAPUS, *sb.* Sc. Also written **gapas** Or.I. [gā·pəs.] A fool, simpleton, one who is noisily foolish; also used *attrib.* Cf. **gaupus**, s.v. **Gaup**, **5.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Or.I.** Ji mək'l gaapis fəəl [Ye muckle gapas fool!], *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 182, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 796, 801.

GAPY, *adj.* Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in form **geeapy** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] [gē·pi, gia·pi.] Inclined to yawn, sleepy, listless.

Wm. (B.K.) n.Yks. Ah's sleepy an' geeapy (I.W.); n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1]

GAR, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also written **garre** N.Cy.[2]; and in forms **gare** Nhb.; **gaur** Sc. [gar, gā(r.] 1. *v.* To make, cause, occasion; to induce, force, compel.

Sc. The tin sconces that your father gard be made by auld Willie Winkie, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv; Smote the room door with his foot, And gaur'd the bolts and hinges flee, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 38. S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Or.I. (S.A.S.) ne.Sc. T'gar the horsie clim' the brae, Pit a bit upo' the brod, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 15. Inv. (H.E.F.) Elg. Save its life by garrin't swallow physie, Tester *Poems* (1865) 112. Bnff. That would gar onybody greet, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) iii. Bch. Fat gars you then, mischievous tyke, For this propine to prig? Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 11. Abd. Gin a biddin winno do 't, I eanno' gar ye, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 7. Kcd. If noo ye get anither horse, Be sure to gar him thrive. Jamie *Muse* (1844) 58. Frf. [He] gart the barefit bairns tak' flight, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 87. Per. What gared him mak' a hash o' the baptismal prayer? Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 284. w.Sc. Pictures oft she makes Of folks she hates, and gaur expire Wi' slow and racking pain before the fire, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 77. Fif. We'll gar the tyrant 'Parté rue, If he invade our shore, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 13. Slg. Gar the rafters ring Wi' rousing reel and hullachan, Towers *Poems* (1885) 188. Rnf. I'd gart him promise no to leave My callans i' the toun, Young *Pictures* (1865) 20. Ayr. Can you see 't The kind, auld, cantie carlin greet, An' no get warmly to your feet, An' gar them hear it? Burns *Author's Prayer* (1786) st. 11. Lnk. That gar'd us crack, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 19. Lth. Tips wi' gowd each auld whin-cowe, And gaurs the heath wi' purple glow, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 29. e.Ltb. Ye couldna' gart him harm a wean, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 41. Edb. Garred all my flesh creep, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. Bwk. We garred oor foes retreat, Calder *Poems* (1897) 236. Peb. I will come and gar him do it (A.C.). Slk. The tinkler-randy whase looks gar you incline to the ither side o' the road, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 58. Rxb. Whose thump gart all the table groan, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 106. Dmf. O God, that gart the tempest blaw, Reid *Poems* (1894) 65. Gall. I hae garred this young man's heart gang clinkum-clank this nicht, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii. Kcb. My laddie . . . gar'd mony a foe o' his country to reel, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 71. N.I.[1] Ant. If you don't do so-and-so, A'll gar you, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[12] Nhb. I'll gar, or gare, him to do it, Grose (1790); Gar the wifey haud her tongue, Midford *Sngs.* (1818) 8; Nhb.[1] It'll tyek a better man nor 'ee ti gar me de'd. Dur. He maks a fire on i' the neet, which kests a leet into the sea, Which gar'd the poor Sloopy cry, 'helem a lee,' *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 52, ed. 1834. Lakel.[1] It garred me greet. I'll gar thee. Cum. T'wedder was sae het, 'at it gar't me sweet (E.W.P.); And gar fwok stan out o' the way, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 17; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1] A'll gar tha gang. Wm. Harmonious blasts wi' vigour blo' Gar them ring fra sno' to sno', Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 8; I'll dea me best to gar it gang, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 63. n.Yks. Our Perry garr'd him run, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 127; n.Yks.[1] It was fit t'gar a man hang hissel'. It gars me great pain; n.Yks.[2] T'caud wind gars 'em stang [makes them shoot, said of aching teeth]; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] It gars ma greet. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. To gar a man to believe, Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 538; Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] She war gard to out we'et, ii. 297; w.Yks.[4] Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 274; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Der. Saunt Andrew garr'd the ca'dron boil, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 51. n.Lin.[1] *Obs.*

Hence **Garred** or **Gart**, *ppl. adj.* forced, having been compelled.

Abd. Gart girss is ill to grow (W.M.). Lnk. Garred grass is ill to grow, Chucky stanes ill to chow, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xi.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Gar-'em-ken-us-ale**, very strong ale; (2) **Gar-me-trew**, one who tries to make others believe, a pretender, feigner.

(1) w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] (2) Abd. I never was a gweed gar me trew a' the days o' me, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898).

3. *sb.* In phr. *gar's an ill weed to grow*, an expression used in answer to a threat of compulsion; also used *attrib.* in phr. *gar grass*, or *wood, is ill to grow.*

Sc. Gar wood is ill to grow, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 119; Gar gerse is ill to grow, And chuckie stanes is ill to chow, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 146. Nhb.[1] Gar's an ill weed to grow.

[1. Þe king of it, hatt pharaon, þat al his will can gar be don, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 4870. Norw. dial. *gjera*, to do, to cause (Aasen); ON. *ger(v)a.*]

GAR, *int. Obsol.* Nhp.[1] A word of admonition to a child.

[Fr. *garre*, as *garre, garre!* an interjection betokennynge warnyng of a daunger, Palsgr. (1530) 888.]

GAR, see **Get, Gor(e**, *sb.*[2]

GARATWIST, *adv.* Sus.[1] [gæ·rətwist.] Altogether on one side.

GARAVITCH, see **Galravitch.**

GARB, *v.* Yks. Also I.W. [garb, gāb.] To clothe, dress; *gen.* to array in a gaudy fashion; freq. with *out.*

Yks. Ah leykes to be garbed i' good tahm (T.K.). n.Yks.[1] Almost invariably implying tasteless or vulgar finery; n.Yks.[2] Desperately garb'd out. m.Yks.[1] Thou need not garb thyself out so much; it's only a market-day.

Hence **Garbed-up**, *ppl. adj.* dressed in an extraordinary manner.

I.W. (J.D.R.); I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] I run agen wold Spanner garbed up like a wold gallybagger.

[Fr. *garber*, to spruce it, to adorn, deck, set forth, make fine, comely, neat, graceful (Cotgr.).]

GARB, see **Gorb**, *sb.*[1]

GARBAGE, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Wm. War. Pem. Ken. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **garbetch** s.Pem.; **garbish** Wm.; **garbrish** Lakel.[2]; **gurbage** Dev. [gar·bidʒ, gā·bidʒ.] 1. *sb.* A sheaf of corn; a cock of hay; a faggot of wood; any other bundle of the product or fruits of the earth. Ken.[1] Cf. **gerte.**

2. Foul vegetable matter; unripe or unsound fruit.

Lakel.[2] Bury that garbrish. Wm. Thoo'll eat any mack o' garbish (B.K.). s.Pem. The child is bad, but can a' expect, eatin' all that owl garbetch from the garden (W.M.M.).

3. The skimmings of salt, filth, and coagulated oil from pilchards prepared to be put into hogsheads. Cor.[2]

4. A contemptuous term applied to persons.

Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 85.

5. *v.* To eviscerate, remove the offal from.

War.[3] 'Garbage the fowl when you kill them.' The word is seldom used except for birds and small animals, such as rabbits and hares.

[1. A der. of AFr. *garbe* (mod. Fr. *gerbe*), a sheaf of corn (Moisy, 533). 2. Cp. Fr. *gerbée*, 'fourrage, composé de fanes et de fruits des céréales et des légumineuses que l'on récolte un peu avant la maturité et que l'on fait sécher' (Littré). 5. To garbage, *euiscerare*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Garbage of fowlys or gyserne, *Entera*, *Prompt.*]

GARBALS, *sb. pl.* Cai.[1] In phr. *guts and garbals*, entrails; also used *fig.*

He's a' guts an' garbals [he has no muscle or stamina].

GARBEL, see **Garboil, Gorbal.**

GARBER, *v.* m.Yks.[1] [gā·bə(r).] To gather or rake together greedily.

'He's got his brass garbered, and knows no good of it.' In a one-handed scramble one juvenile will check another's eagerness by calling out that he is 'garbering with both hands.'

GARBETCH, GARBISH, GARBLE, see **Garbage, Jarble.**

GARBOIL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Der. Also in forms **garbel, garbulle** Sc. (Jam.) 1. *sb.* A broil, commotion, uproar.

Sc. In all those garbulles, I assure your honour, I never saw the queen merrier, Chalmers *Mary* (1818) I. 86 (Jam.). Der. Addy *Gl.* (1888).

2. *v.* To make a brawling, scolding noise. Ayr. (Jam.)

[1. With great uproares and garboile shal there be arysinges of nacion againste nacion, Udall *Erasmus* (1548) *Luke* xxi, fo. 362. Fr. *garbouil*, a garboil, hurliburly, great stir (Cotgr.); Fr. (Languedoc) *garboul*, 'rixe, querelle, noise, désordre' (Boucoiran).]

GARD, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **geard** Cor.[1] [gād.] Gravel, decomposed granite.

Clean all the platters and bowls with water and gard, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w Eng.* (1865) I. 124; Used for scouring, Thomas

Randigal Rhymes (1895) *Gl.*; Formerly hawked from door to door and used for whitening kitchen tables, &c. Now never seen (M.A.C.); **Cor.**[1] Often called sconning geard (s.v. Growder); **Cor.**[2] **w.Cor.** I brought home gard from the Tinpit Hill . . . that she may scour the life out of tembran things, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 50.

GARD, see **Garth**, *sb.*[1]

GARDEN, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Bck. e.An. Som. Dev. [For dial. forms see **Garn**, *sb.*[2]]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Garden-gate** or **-gates**, (*a*) the pansy or heartsease, *Viola tricolor*; (*b*) the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; (*c*) the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (2) **-house**, a privy, outdoor closet; (3) **-plague**, the common goat-weed, *Aegopodium Podagraria*; (4) **-rood**, a surface measure smaller in area than the statute rood; (5) **-smith**, a gardener; a person who has a small allotment of land which he cultivates as a garden; (6) **-speedwell**, the field speedwell, *Veronica agrestis*; (7) **-twod**, a large toad; (8) **-warbler**, the hay-chat or blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*.

(1, *a*) **Wor.** (E.S.), **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Bck.**, **Cmb.**, **Nrf.** **Suf.** The old folks call them 'Kiss me John at the garden gate' (M.E.R.); That small sort of pansies which are like weeds (C.G.B.). **n.Ess.** (*b*) **Glo.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*c*) **s.Bck.** (2) **w.Som.**[1] Gyuur-dn-aew-z. The usual name amongst farmers' wives and women of the class above labourers. (3) **Ant.** Essentially a garden weed which is extremely difficult to eradicate. (4) **War.**[3] By it piece-work digging operations, whether in field or garden, were usually paid. (5) **w.Yks.**[2] (6) **n.Yks.** From its very frequent growth in cultivated ground. (7) **Lan.**[1] Hutch't of a lump, like a garden-twod, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 151, ed. 1879. (8) **Nhp.**[1]

2. A kitchen garden. Also used *attrib.*

w.Som.[1] A pleasure-ground is spoken of as a 'flower garden.' A 'garden spot' is any plot of land in which potatoes, cabbages, &c. are grown, whether separately enclosed or forming part of a field.

3. A hay-yard.

Cav. Yon meadows and fields of corn will fill our garden (M.S.M.).

GARDENER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Stf. e.Cy. Also written **gardiner** Sc. In *comb.* (1) **Gardener's gartens**, (2) **-'s** or **-s' garters**, the ribbon-grass, a variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*.

(1) **Sc.** Would you like some slips of apple-ringy, . . . or gardener's gartens, or batchelor's buttons? *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 240 (JAM.). **Fif.** Artless clumps of bachelor's buttons, gardener's gairtins, dusty miller, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 10. **Edb.** Great bunches of wallflowers, .. spearmints, batchelor buttons, gardener's gartens . . . were stuck in their button-holes, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv. (2) **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 284. **Lnk.** PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 61. **Nhb.**[1] Called also ladies' garters. **Stf.**, **e.Cy.** (B. & H.) [*Standard* (May 12, 1890) 7, col. 3.]

GARDERAILES, *sb. pl. Obs.* s.Wor.[1] Balustrades (?) 34.

GARDEVIN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **gardevine**, **guardevine**; and in form **gardyveen**. [ga·rdivin, -vīn.]

1. A wine-flask or bottle; a whisky-jar.

Ayr. Enjoying the contents of the gardevin entire, GALT *Entail* (1823) vii; James bringin' oot the gardevin we soon brewed an excellent jorum of toddy, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 132. **Dmf.** Bring the great big gardevine And fill the glasses, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 93; The Scotch gardevine holds two quarts, *ib. Gl.* **Gall.** Piercing a cask of right Cogniac he filled the wife's gardevine to the neck, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 161.

2. A case or closet for wine-bottles or decanters.

Sc. Gardyveen, case for holding wine, RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1871) 294; The sort of sarcophagus-shaped mahogany chest that stood under sideboards in old-fashioned houses. MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Gall.** The great oaken guardevine . . . with its silver-capped square bottles, its shining ladles and rummers, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) iii.

[1. From Fr. *garder*, to keep + *vin*, wine.]

GARDIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A large undulating wave or billow.

Applied to large undulating ocean waves, so far apart as to leave a space like an enclosure between (J.I.); He [it] begood an' filt up the sky,. . an' da moder dy cam up frae da nor'-waast da wan gardie efter da tidder, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898).

GARD-ROB, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A wardrobe.

Fif. Out-flew unwillin' to the licht, The gard-rob's bravities sae bricht, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 211.

[Fr. *garde-robe*, a press to keep cloaths in (MIEGE).]

GARDY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **gardie**. [ga·rdi.]

1. The arm.

Bnff. A gangrel bodie . . . wi' a bit basket owre 'er gardie, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) i. **Bch.** Raxing out His gardies loud did cry, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 3. **Abd.** A lazy wabster got a slash Took aff his gardie clean, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 186. **Frf.** Wields his gardies, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 12, ed. 1882. **Edb.** 'Twas this that brac'd their gardies, stiff an' strang, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 162, ed 1785. **Rxb.** A giant huge wi' gardies four, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 27.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gardy-bane**, the bone of the arm; (2) **-chair**, an arm-chair; (3) **-moggans**, 'moggans' or long sleeves for putting on over the arms.

(1) **Abd.** He . . . peel'd the gardy-bane O' him that day. SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 5. (2) **Bch.** He was well wordy o' the gardy-chair itsell, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13. **Abd.** I stack my bonnet o' the wa', And ga'e'm the gardy-chair, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 107. **Dmf.** Jocosely i' the gardy-chair He tells the day's adventures there, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 100. (3) **Abd.** (JAM.)

[1. Onon wyth a swak Hys gardy vp has hendyt far abak, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 52. Gael. *gàirdean*, an arm (M. & D.); Ir. *gairdian* (O'REILLY).]

GARDYLOO, *int. Obs.* Sc. Also written **gardeloo** (JAM.). A cry made when water was thrown out of a window on to the street below.

Sc. She had made the gardyloo out of the wrang window, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818 xxvii; (JAM.) **Edb.** When he [George IV] rides Auld Reekie through To bless you wi' a kingly view, Charm him wi' your 'Gardyloo,' RODGER *Poems* (1838) 153, ed. 1897; RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1871) 295.

[Fr. (*prenez*) *garde de l'eau*, take heed of the water.]

GARDY-PICK, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] An expression of great disgust. *Gall. Encycl.* (JAM.)

GAR(E, *adj.* Sc. Yks. [gar, gēr.] Ready, eager. Cf. **yare**.

Sc. Ye was sae gar ye wadna bide the blessing, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **n.Yks.**[2] I'm gare and ready. I'll say 'gar gar' for it [i.e. ready, ready! expressive of anxiety for its obtainment].

[ON. *gǫrr*, ready (VIGFUSSON, s. v. *Gǫra*).]

GARE, *v.* Nhp.[2] [geə(r).] To stare, look surprised.

A cockney who visited the country was said to go garin about.

[Thou art a notable garyng stocke for al men, TWYNE *Phisicke* (1579) 252 b (N.E.D. s. v. *Gaure*).]

GARE, see **Gar**, *v.*, **Gair**, *sb.*[1], *adj.*, **Gear**.

GARE-BRAINED, *adj. Obs.* s.Cy. Heedless, harebrained. Cf. **garish**.

s.Cy. RAY (1691); BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790). [Dost thou think to burden us with this goose, that's as gare-brained as thysell, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxii; (K.)]

GARE-FOWL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **gair-** Nhb. [gē·r-fūl.] The great auk, *Alca impennis*.

Sc. There be many sorts of these fowls (in the island of Hirta), . . among which there is one they call the Gare-fowl, which is bigger than any goose and hath eggs as big almost as those of the ostrich, SIBBALD *Acc. Hirta* in MONROE *Desc. W. Isles* (1774) 62 (JAM.). **Gall.** It is called in Scotland the Gare Fowl, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 158. **Nhb.** *Obs.* (R.O.H.) [FORSTER *Swallows* (1817) 89; Then we shall not be sorry because we cannot get a gairfowl to stuff, KINGSLEY *Water Babies* (1863) 264.]

[ON. *geir-fugl*, the auk (VIGFUSSON).]

GARELOCKS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Cy. Chs. Also in form **garelicks** Chs.[1a] The artificial spurs for a fighting-cock. n.Cy. (K.), Chs.[1a]

GAREY, *v.* and *sb.* Cor. [gē·ri.] I. *v.* To talk loudly, babble; to talk at the same time as another.

Cor.[1] Husband and wife both trying to tell the same story (very loud), wife turns round on husband—'One is quite enough to garey'; **Cor.**[2] I find those who knew it twenty years or so ago, when it was merely a rough way of saying 'Don't all talk at once.'

2. *sb.* Loud, confused talking, a babble, jabbering.

Cor.[2] There was such a garey you could not hear yourself speak.

GARFITS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Yks. [ga·rfits.] Entrails, garbage; the edible portions from the inside of a fowl, &c. Also used *attrib.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Geease garfits. A garfit pie [a giblet pie]. **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

GARGASED, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] Ulcerated.

GARGET, *sb.* Bck. e.An. Also written **gargot** Nrf.; **gargut** e.An.[1] Nrf. [gā·gət.] **1.** A disease among animals, esp. among cattle and calves.

Bck. Pigs are very subject to a huskiness, with a bound hide, called the garget, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 550. **e.An.** It was used in the eastern counties for any inflamed swelling, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 113; **e.An.**[1] A distemper affecting the throats and udder of cattle or pigs. **Nrf.** GROSE (1790); If a calf be dizzy, or a cow be 'tail shotten,' or have 'gargot,' GLYDE *Nrf. Garl.* (1872) i. **e.Nrf.** Gargut or 'murrain': taken suddenly: presently become putrescent; with the skin parched and rigid, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787) II. 125. **Suf.**[1] The garget have seized her dug. **e.Suf.** A disease in horses, cows, sheep, and swine, affecting the udder (F.H.). [Inflammation of the udder, ARMATAGE *Cattle* (1882) 190.]

Hence **Gargetty**, *adj.* affected with the 'garget.' e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *Comp.* **Gargut-root**, the bear's-foot or hellebore, *Helleborus foetidus.*

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

3. The pigeon-berry, *Phytolacca decandra.* e.An.[1]

GARGLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Yks. Chs. Der. Also written **gargil** Chs.[1] [gā·gl.] **1.** *sb.* A disease of cows affecting the udder; also used in *pl.*

w.Yks.[2] The udder ulcerates or suppurates. **Chs.**[1] Known to veterinary surgeons as *Mammitis*; **Chs.**[3] The milk curdles and will not flow. To rub the udder with a maid's shift is said to be a certain cure for the disease. **s.Chs.**[1] Gy'aa·rgl. **Der.**[1] They give bad milk, and have knots in the paps. [This is mostly brought on by cold from sudden changes, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 99.]

Hence **Gargly**, *adj.* disposed to have the gargle.

n.Yks. T'cow hez a gargly yoor (I.W.).

2. *v.* Of cows: to have the gargle. n.Yks. (I.W.), Chs.[1]

Hence **Gargled** or **Gargilt**, *ppl. adj.* Of cows: having the gargle.

Chs.[1] Oo's getten a gargilt elder. **s.Chs.**[1]

GARGLE, *v.*[2] Suf. Of birds: to warble.

e.Suf. Said of a blackbird, nightingale, or thrush (F.H.).

Hence **Gargler**, *sb.* the nightingale, *Daulias luscinia.* w.Suf. (*ib.*)

GARGLE-TEAL, *sb.* Nrf. The garganey teal, *Querquedula circia.*

The gay 'gargle-teal,' as the Broadsmen call this conspicuous bird, is first to be seen in the month of April, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 228.

GARGRUGOUS, *adj.* Fif. (JAM.) Also in form **gurgrugous.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Austere, terrifying, awe-inspiring; ugly.

GARHIRD, see **Gurherd.**

GARIBALDI, *sb. Obs.* s.Not. A boy's catapult. (J.P.K.)

GARISH, *adj.* and *sb.* Lan. Ess. se.Cy. **1.** *adj.* Wild, foolishly gay. ne.Lan.[1] Cf. **gare-brained.**

2. *sb. Obs.* One that looks frightened.

Ess. (K.) **se.Cy.** One that is as 't were in a fright and so heeds nothing, RAY (1691).

GARJEE, *sb.* Chs.[1] [gā·dʒi.] A slang word for beer.

GARL, see **Gowl**, *sb.*[1], **Guile.**

GARLAND, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Shr. Oxf. Mid. Cmb. Suf. Ken. Hmp. Dev. [gaːr·, gā·lənd.] **1.** *sb.* A floral construction or hoop decked with flowers and ribbons, carried about by children on the 1st of May.

Lin. Floral constructions resembling bowers, which children carry about covered with a table-cloth on the first of May and exhibit at a half-penny a peep (W.W.S.). **Oxf.** At Headington each garland is formed of a hoop for a rim, with two half hoops attached to it and crossed above, much in the shape of a crown; each member is beautifully adorned with flowers, and the top surmounted by a fine crown imperial, or other showy bunch of flowers, &c. The children sing these words:—'Gentlemen and ladies, We wish you happy May; We come to show you a garland, Because it is May-day,' *Lit. Gazette* (May 1847). **Mid.** I remember . . . that in walking that same morning between Hounslow and Brentford I was met by two distinct parties of girls with garlands of flowers, who begged money of me saying, 'Pray, Sir, remember the garland,' BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 184. **Cmb.** A couple of hoops of the same size are crossed, one being inside the other, decked with coloured ribands and streamers (sometimes very dirty!) and carried about by children on May-day, in Cambridge. They beg for alms, importunately crying 'Please to remember the garland,' *Lit. Gazette* (May 1847).

Hence **Garland-day**, *sb.* May-day.

Ken. One Garland-day we got two shillin's (D.W.L.). **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) **Dev.** Amongst the little boys, this day goes by the name of garland day, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and the Tavy* (1836) II. Lett. xxx.

2. *Obs.* or *obsol.* A coronal or wreath of ribbons, paper, &c., carried at the funeral of a young unmarried woman and afterwards suspended in the church.

N.Cy.[1] **Dur.** Garlands are still used in some of the remote villages of the county, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 75, ed. 1834; I saw in the churches of Wolsingham and Stanhope, specimens of these garlands: the form of a woman's glove, cut in white paper, hung in the centre of each of them, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 205. **Yks.** When a virgin dies in a village, one nearest to her in size and age and resemblance carries the garland. This is sometimes composed entirely of white paper, and at others, the flowers, &c. [cut out upon it] are coloured, *ib.* 203. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] It was formerly a custom in this quarter for a couple of white-robed maidens to walk before a virgin corpse holding aloft a garland of coloured ribbons having a white glove suspended in the centre, and marked in the palm with the initials and age of the deceased. Examples of these garlands remain hung up in the old church at Robin Hood's Bay and in the church of Hinderwell in this part, *Pref.* 11. **w.Yks.** At Skipton, too, the like custom still prevails, BRAND *ib.* (ed. 1813) II. 205. **Chs.** At Grey's-foot Church, between Wrexham and Chester, were garlands, or rather shields, fixed against the pillars finely decorated with artificial flowers and gilt paper, *ib.* **Der.** The antient custom of hanging a garland of white roses made of writing paper and a pair of white gloves over the pew of the unmarried villagers who die in the flower of their age prevails to this day in the village of Eyam, and in most other villages and little towns in the Peak, *Lond. Morning Chron.* (Sept. 25, 1792), BRAND *ib.* 204. **Lin.** The custom was in former years very common, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 480. **n.Lin.**[1] It was formerly the custom in most of the Lin. villages for a garland to be suspended from the roof of the church, the screen, or some other conspicuous place, when a young unmarried woman died. There is one in Springthorpe Church, near Gainsburgh. It would seem that these garlands were placed upon the bier or coffin, and so carried to the grave with the body, before they were hung up in the church. **Lei.** In this church [Waltham in Framlam Hundred] under every arch, a garland is suspended; one which is customarily placed there whenever any young unmarried woman dies, NICHOLS *Hist. Lei.* II. pt. i. 382, in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 204. **Shr.** The funeral garlands, which some forty years ago still hung in Shrawardine Church, were believed by the villagers to be the work of giants. . . The practice of carrying such garlands at funerals was still kept up in that part of Shropshire less than a hundred years before, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 6. **Hmp.** This custom exists in the parish of Abbotts Ann near Andover. When a young unmarried female dies . . . a coronal made of some metal is hung up in the parish church, to which crown is attached five white gloves, one in the centre and one at each corner, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 406.

3. A hoop bedecked with ribbons, hung at the mast-head of a whaler on returning to port after a successful voyage. n.Yks.[12]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Garland-coursing**, a custom formerly practised on St. Oswald's Day; see below; (2) **-crib**, a water-ring placed in a shaft above each coal-seam.

(1) **n.Yks.** A custom which seems peculiar to Yoredale, now *obs.* On the 16th August, St. Oswald's Day, at Askrigg a large garland, purposely woven, was raced for, up the brow of the hill, still called Garland pasture. Said to have originated with a lady, centuries ago, who was disappointed in love, and left a field the rental of which was to be expended in this way as a punishment to the men of Wensleydale (R.H.H.). (2) **w.Yks.** (T.T.)

5. *v.* To carry garlands about on the 1st of May.

Ken. The children's custom of singing and carrying a garland from house to house on May-day. 'I used to go garlanding' (D.W.L.).

GARLE, *v.* Lin. Bdf. e.An. [gāl.] To spot, streak; to spoil butter by handling it with hot hands.

Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. **e.An.**[1] This turns it to a curd-like substance, with spots and streaks of paler colour, instead of the uniformly smooth consistency and golden hue which it ought to have.

Henced **Garled**, *ppl. adj.* Of cattle: spotted; of butter: streaked, spotted by handling with hot hands.

Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. **Bdf.** White thickly spotted with red, the outside spots small: applied to cows, BAICHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 133.

[Red and fallow deer, whose colours are oft garled white and blacke, HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1577) I. 226 (N.E.D.).]

GARLEY-GUT, *sb.* Wil. Also in form **gorley-gut**. A gluttonous person.

(G.E.D.); **Wil.**[1] 'Put on the pot,' says Garley-gut, 'We'll sup afore we g'auf' [go off], *Nursery Rhyme.*

GARLICK, *sb.* Irel. Chs. War. Glo. Sur. I.W. [gā·lik.]

1. The bear's or wild garlick, *Allium ursinum*; also in *comp.* **Garlic-wild.** Chs.[1], War.[3], Glo.[1], Sur. (B. & H.)

2. The plant, *Allium Babingtonii.* Don. (B. & H.)

3. *Comp.* (1) **Garlick-eater**, a stinking fellow; (2) **-Sunday**, the last Sunday in July.

(1) **I.W.**[1] (2) **Ir.** The day of the god 'Doo Crom' has been taken possession of, as on it, that is Garlick Sunday, or the last Sunday in summer [August], the great patrons of St. Pandrick are held, and not on his own day, March 17. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 96; The last Sunday in July is a patron day. . . This Sunday is called Garlick Sunday, but for what reason is not known, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 211. **w.Ir.** It was a day of great importance with the Irish, as upon it they first tried the new potato and formed an opinion as to the prospects of the future harvest, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 34. **Lin.** (J.F.)

GARLOCK, *sb.* Nrf. [gā·lək.] The charloek, or wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis.* See **Carlock.**

Where the soil is filled with charlock seed, or 'garlock' as the fenmen call it, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 109.

GARM, *v.* and *sb.* Cor. Also in form **gorm.** [gām.]

1. *v.* To scold, vociferate loudly; to prate, speak in an impudent, harsh voice; to swear.

THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Curse the men who built it, garmed he, LEE *P. Carah*, 301; **Cor.**[3] **w.Cor.** BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

2. *sb.* A scolding person. Cor.[3]

[OCor. *garme*, to shout, to cry aloud (WILLIAMS).]

GARM, see **Gaum**, *v.*[3]

GARMENT, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. [gā·mənt.] A chemise. w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.). Glo.[1]

GARMUNSHOCH, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Crabbed, ill-humoured.

What for are ye sae garmunshoch to me, when I'm sae cureudget to you?

GARN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Also in forms **gain** n.Yks.[2]; **gairn** Nhb. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. [garn, gān; gern, gēn.] 1. *sb.* Yarn, coarse worsted; also used *attrib.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Long may ye live to sort the gairn, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 53; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Our wife reeled gairn, and sat i'th nuik, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 70; Black garn stockings an' clogs, *Borrowdale* (1869) 2; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** The hands let gang the clews o' garn, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 15. **n.Yks.** Neay garn o'th reel, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 176; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Gain is made of short wool and is coarser; while worsted is made of long wool and is finer. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.** Oade Mally Mawson 'at used to spin garn, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 42; **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Garn is still spun in the dales for knitting stockings, LUCAS *Zoologist* (1879) III. 359; This, in the trade, was applied solely to the stronger and harder twisted warp threads (W.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] I wor cower'd down by t'fire nookin . . . twinan some cowarse garn, ii. 292. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Garn-beam**, the yarn-beam or beam of wood round which the warp is wound ready for the loom; (2) **-clue**, a ball of yarn or worsted; (3) **-windle** or **-winnel**, an instrument for winding yarn, *gen.* in *pl.*

(1) **w.Yks.** Summat like a garn-beam came rattlin dahn, *Pudsey Olm.* (1877) 18; Round, and 5 to 6 ins. in diameter (S.P.U.). (2) **Cum.**[4] **m.Yks.** Ah've just carried t'garn clue away, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 30. (3) **N Cy.**[2], **Nhb.** (K.); **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[1] A wooden cross from which the garn is wound. **Cum.** Ah wasn't lang noo eh makken t'legs on em flee roond like a par eh garn-winnels, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 124; **Cum.**[1] If there be any distinction, swifts stood upright six or seven feet high; winnel moved horizontally. **Wm.** A cubbert kist, an brandrith frame, Garnwinnle cards an hot, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 41, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A circular-shaped tissue of laths round which the skein is fixed. Pivoted on an upright stem, it performs its rotations as the operator winds the ball. **w.Yks.**[1] **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 141.

3. *v.* To darn or mend a stocking with yarn or woollen thread. Nhb.[1], Wm. (J.H.)

[1. To wynd garne, *jurgillare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). ON. *garn*, yarn; OE. *gearn.*]

GARN, *sb.*[2] Sc. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Cor. Also written **gaarn** Cor.; **garne** Wil. Cor.; and in forms **gaern** Som. Cor.[1]; **gain** Ken.; **gairn** Sc. Ken. Cor.; **gearn** Hmp.[1] Wil. Som.; **ghern** Brks.[1] [gān, gēn, geən.] A garden; also used *attrib.*

Sc. (A.W.), **Gto.**[1] **Brks.** GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] **Ken.** A hop-gairn, GROSE (1790); (G.B.) **Sus.** My beloved is gone down into his garn, to de beds of spices, to feed in de garns, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 2. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** 'Wur's the Paason?' 'Aw's out in the gearn' (E.H.G.). **Som.** Ben deggin in hes gearn, zeed zummut shine, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 50; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Cor.** Twadden much more than a garne, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 5; A axed me down to see hes gaar'n, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 18; A gairn-pot [an earthen flower-pot], *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437; **Cor.**[1a]

Hence (1) **Gairner**, *sb.* a gardener. Cai.[1]; (2) **Gairner's-gertans**, *sb. pl.* the ribbon-grass, a variety of *Phalaris arundinacea. ib.*; see **Gardener's gartens**, s.v. **Gardener.**

GARN, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Brks. 1. *sb.* A garner. *Gl.* (1852). 2. *v.* To garner. Brks.[1]

GARN, see **Give.**

GARNEL, *sb.* Sc. [ga·rnl.] A granary; a meal-chest. Cf. **garner, girnel.**

Dmb. Nature's garnel has ay routh Baith for the back as weel's the mouth, TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 68. **Ayr.** Should we so toil as to fill the garnels of gregarious winter, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xiii; As she kept tight hold of the key of the 'garnel,' they had to patch up a meal of cold sowens, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 216.

[The commoune barn or garnel of Abirdine, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scott.* (1596) I. 48.]

GARNER, *sb.* Chs. Midl. A bin in a mill or granary, a partition or 'ark' in a granary.

s.Chs.[1] Gy'aa·rnúr. **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

[*Gerbier*, a great garner to keep salt in, COTGR.]

GARNERS, *sb. pl.* e.Yks.[1] That part of the tower of a church from which the spire springs.

GARNET, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [gā·nit.] A machine for opening out old cloth and rags, a rag-machine or 'waste-opener.'

GARNISH, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Slang. 1. *sb. Obs.* A set of pewter dishes. w.Yks.[2]

2. *Obs.* Money extorted from a new prisoner, either as jailer's fee, or as drink-money for the other prisoners.

e.Yks.[1] Then in com the gaoler and thus he did say, 'Noo, my lad, as thoo's munney, for thy garnish thoo mun pay.' **Slang.** FARMER. [He... may escape the usual interrogations upon payment of double the garnish otherwise belonging to his condition, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xvii.]

3. A fine levied upon a new workman, &c., *gen.* spent in drink; 'footing'-money. Yks. *Slang Dict.* (1865).

4. *v.* To polish, make bright.

Yks. He's a going aät as suine as he's garnished his shoen, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 4, 1883) 6.

[1. In some places beyond the sea a garnish of good flat English pewter of an ordinarie making... is esteemed almost so pretious as the like number of vessels that are made of fine silver, HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1580) I. 237, in Way's note to *Prompt.*, 187. 2. Like a fresh tenant of Newgate, when he has refused the payment of garnish, SWIFT *Tale Tub* (1704), sect. vi, ed. 1747, 94. 4. Garnyschyn vesselle, *garnio*, *polio*, *Prompt.*]

GARR, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **gaar** n.Sc. (JAM.)

1. Mud; the oozy vegetable substance in the bed of a river or pond. S. & Ork.[1], n.Sc. (JAM.) See **Gor**, *sb.*[1]

2. The hardened rheum or matter discharged by the eyes during sleep. n.Sc. (JAM.)

3. A mixture of home-made meal and cold water; leaven made thin with too much water.

Sh.I. Applied to surface wounds in the form of a poultice (J.I.); What'll doo lay at him [a cut], Mansie? A scam o' raw garr? *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898. S. & Ork.[1]

GARR, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Wxf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Anger.

[The whole multitude . . . set upon a furious and mad mood, hastened in a fell and cruell gare to trie the utmost hazard of battaile, Holland *Amm. Marcell* (1609) 412 (N.E.D.).]

GARR, *v.* S. & Ork.[1] To jumble, injure by stirring; to 'jar.'

GARR, see **Gor(e**, *int.*

GARRACK, *adj.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also written **garrac** Cum.; **garrak** Cum.[1]; **garrick** Cum.; **garrock** Wm. [ga·rək.] 1. *adj.* Awkward, clumsy. See **Gallack.**

Cum. Thou's warce then Ralf, that garrac gammerstang, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 93; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1] As garrak as an unbrokken cowt. Wm. (J.B.); Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 93.

2. *sb.* An awkward lout.

Cum. An ca'd her many a garrick, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 276.

GARRAIVERY, *sb.* Sc. Folly, rioting of a frolicsome kind, revelling; a loud uproar.

Sc. Garraivery is akin to the French *charivari*, the loud discordant uproar . . . when a gang of rough people show their displeasure by serenading an unpopular person. . . The word and the custom are both of Celtic origin, Mackay *Poetry and Humour of Sc. Lang.* (1882. Fif. (Jam.)

GARRAVADGE, see **Galravitch.**

GARRECK, *sb.* Cor. Also written **garrock.** [gæ·rək.] The gar-fish, *Belone vulgaris.* Cf. **gerrick.**

A fish, with a long sharp snout and a green backbone (J.W.); Cor.[3] [Satchell (1879.]

GARRET, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Ess. Ken. Also written **garrit** w.Yks. [ga·r-, gæ·rit.] 1. *Obs.* A watch-tower on the walls of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Nhb.[1] Between each of these large towers there were generally two lesser ones, of a square form, with the effigies of men cut in stone upon their tops, as in a watching posture, and they were called garrets, having square holes, or apertures, through which to discharge arrows, stones, and other missiles at a besieging enemy, *Impartial Hist. Newcastle* (1801) 47.

2. A half-open upper room.

w.Yks. Not precisely the same as attic, which is an upper room (J.T.).

3. *Comp.* **Garret-heit**, three stories high, of the height of the garret.

w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

4. Phr. *to be up in the garret*, to become very indignant.

Ess. She's up in the garret in a minute (W.W.S.).

5. A humorous expression for the head; also in phr. *to be wrang i' yan's garret*, not to be quite right in one's head.

Sc. He has a weel-plenished garret. That garret o' yours is weel thackit [You have a fine head of hair] (G.W.). w.Yks.[1] Lan. We may conclude, that since his speech is clipp'd, His moving garret is but half equipp'd, Tim Bobbin *The Blackbird* (1739) 115, ed. 1806. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Garreted**, *adj.* in phr. *not rightly garreted*, not right in the 'top story,' weak-headed, foolish. Ken.[1]

[1. Highe garettes or toures, or highe places for watche men, *Tr. of Vegecius*, bk. III. viii, in Way's note to *Prompt.*, 187. OFr. *garite*, a tower on the walls of a town (La Curne).]

GARRET, *sb.*[2] s.Chs.[1] [gja·rət.] The barrel of a gun.

GARRET, *v.* Ken. Sur. Sus. [gæ·rit.] To drive small wedges of flint into the joints of a flint wall. Ken.[1]

Hence **Garreting**, *sb.* a species of pointing stonework with small chips of stone in the joints; small pieces of flint stuck into the mortar courses of a building. Sur.[1], Sus.[1]

GARRETT, *sb.* Chs.[1] A hatting term: a meeting of work-people.

GARRICK, *sb.* Yks. Hrf. Also in form **garry-warrick** Hrf. In phr. *to be as deep as Garrick*, to be very cunning, 'cute. See **Deep**, 3.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 18. Hrf. He's as deep as Garry-warrick (W.W.S.).

GARRIT, *sb.* Shr.[1] [gæ·rit.] Carrot. Hence **Garrity**, *adj.* carroty.

I knowed well enough it wuz one o' the Burguins by 'is garrity yar.

GARROCHAN, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of shell-fish of an oval form, about three inches in length, found in the Frith of Clyde.

GARRON, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Also in forms **garraane** Wxf.[1]; **garran** Ir.; **garrane** Wxf.[1]; **gerran, gerron, girran** Sc. [ga·rən, ge·rən.] 1. An inferior kind of horse, a hack; a small breed of horses used for rough work; an old, stiff horse.

Sc. Ald Gerrons they downa to labour lee, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 349; The term properly denotes a coarse-made animal, one employed in work (Jam.). Heb. This breed, the garrons or gerrans, from being ill-kept and too early and severely worked, in some parts have a coarse, feeble, and deformed appearance and stand badly on their legs; but when decently used they look well, are steady on bad roads whether rocky or miry, and though undersized for a two-horse plough are stout active animals, *Agric. Surv.* 475 (Jam.). Cai.[1] Sth. The kind bred here is the Garrons, which are never housed, feed themselves in the mountains in summer and harvest, and pasture near the houses in winter and spring. They are of a good size and not inferior in quality to any in the Highlands, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 285 (Jam.); The native breed of garrons are used for the plough, four abreast, *Agric. Surv.* 107 (*ib.*). Abd. The stall food of the poor pot-bellied 'garrons' consisted, to no inconsiderable extent, of dried thistles, Alexander *Rur. Life* (1877) 102. Ayr. She's a yauld, poutherie Girran, Burns *Lett. to W. Nicol* June 1, 1787). Gall. The tinkler's garrons feeding in the hollow below, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) ii. Ir. If he had an ass or a small garran to carry him, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 13; A good, rough, useful garron in the shafts, Smart *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) I. xv. N.I.[1] Ant. There is a garron behind the house, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 23. w.Ir. He might as well exchange the miller's owld garron for a better, Lover *Lgd.* (1848) II. 433. Wxf. Who is this mounted on his ould garran? Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 67; Wxf.[1] 94. n.Cy. A horse not more than 14 hands high, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 494. Cum.[1] A tall awkward horse.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Garron-bane** or **-baun**, a white horse, esp. in phr. *to show the garron-bane*, to show the white feather, be wanting in spirit; (2) **-more**, a big horse.

(1) Wxf.[1] An a priesth o parieshe on his garrane baun, 94. Ir. Would you have me for to show the garran-bane, and lave them like a cowardly thraitor? Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 197. (2) w.Ir. She . . . was called by the neighbours 'garran more,' Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 541.

3. A thick-set animal; a strong thick-set person; anything short and thick of its kind.

Bnff.[1], Ags. (Jam.) Cum.[1] Anything high or tall and ungainly.

[1. We hired garrons to carrie us to the citie [Dublin], Bramston *Autobiog.* (1631) 37. Gael. *gearran*, a gelding; Ir. *gearran*, der. of *gearr*, to cut (Macbain).]

GARRON, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **garran.** [ga·rən.] A large nail.

Sc. Not known south of the border. When a nail is over 6 in. long it is *gen.* called a spike in England and a garron in Scotland (R.O.H.). e.Per. That's a fell garran (W.A.C.).

GARRY-BAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] [ga·ri-bag.] The abdomen of unfledged birds, esp. in phr. *to have cassen 'e garry-bag*, to become fledged; also used *fig.*

It is said of a youth who precociously apes manhood, 'He hisna cassen 'e garry-bag yet.'

GARRY-HO, *sb.* Nhp.[1] Loose, improper language; also used *attrib.* 'They are talking in a garry-ho sort of way.'

GARRY-WARWICK, see **Garrick.**

GARSE, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **gaase.** [gars, gās.] To make, cause; to force, compel. See **Gar**, *v.*

Doo's gars'd da mare dreng at da tedder aboot da foal's neck, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898); I gars'd Girzzie ta mak' me a bowl o' steer-aboot-lick da tidder moarnin', *ib.* (Oct. 16, 1897); Ta gaase it pairt, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 71.

GARSE, see **Grass.**

GARSH, *v.* and *sb.* w.Som.[1] [gāʃ.] 1. *v.* To gash, cut deeply. 2. *sb.* A cut, gash.

[Fr. *garscher*: I chyppe, as ones handes do, or their lyppes, with the Marche wynde, *Je garsche* (Palsgr.); see Cotgr. (s.v.), and Hatzfeld (s.v. *gercer*). 2. Garsshe in wode or in a knyfe, *hoche*, Palsgr. (1530).]

GARSIL, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Also written **garcil** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.; **garsel** n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1]; **garzil**(l N.Cy.[2] n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] [gaːrsil, gaːrsl.]

1. Underwood, brushwood; thorns and cuttings used for making hedges; a fence made from the cuttings of a hedge; *fig.* rubbish.

n.Cy. (K.); Grose 1790); N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] *Obs.* Lakel.[2] n.Yks. (R.H.H.); (T.S.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] [Also] thorns or brushwood for burning with turves in hearth-fires. ne.Yks. (J.C.F.), ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Garcil-heuck**, a bill-knife for cutting hedge-wood or underwood. N.Cy.[1]

[1. Garselle (not glossed). *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Norw. dial. *gjerdsl*, an enclosed place, *gjerdsla*, an enclosure (Aasen); Dan. *gjerdsel*, fencing-stuff, brushwood; Sw. *gärdsle*, materials with which a fence is made (Widegren).]

GARSOM, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. An earnest-penny. See **Grassum**.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. A fore gift at entering a farm, a Gods-penny, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

[*Gersum* signified any expence or payment, but was commonly used for the ready mony or other valuable consideration paid in hand, to bind or confirm any bargain, which we call ernest, Kennett *Gl.* (1695). MLat. *gersuma*, 'in chartis nostris freq. occurrit pro *fine*, hoc est, pecuniâ data in pactionem' (Spelman); OE. *gærsum* (*gersom*), treasure (*Chron.* 1090); ON. *gersemi*, a costly thing (Vigfusson).]

GARSON, see **Gossoon**.

GARSTON, *sb.* *Obs.* Som. An enclosed yard near a village, used for rearing cattle.

Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) 313.

[OE. *gærstūn*, a grass-enclosure (*Laws of Ina*, c. 42).]

GARSTY, GART, see **Gorstie, Great**.

GARTEN, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **gartan** Sc.; **gartane** Sc. (Jam.); **garton** Sc.; and in forms **gartand, gairten, gairtin, gertan, gertin** Sc. [gaːr-, geːrtən.] 1. *sb.* A garter.

Sh.I. Shū pat her gertin doun ower da broo o' her right sock wi' her finger, *Sh. News* (Mar. 11, 1899). Cai.[1] Abd. A hat sair slouched, and wi' a gartan tied Aneath his chin, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 145. Frf. A large purse haill and complete As fou o' gowd tied wi' a garton, Sands *Poems* (1833) 107. Rnf. A dirk for his defence, That hang a' road frae boon his haunch Till doun amang his gartan, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 27. Ayr. The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babs Weel knotted on their garten, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 3. Lnk. He had bra' gartands at hys knies, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 710, Scenary ed. Lth. I'll live an I'll dee an auld maid, Sir; I'll wear yellow gairtins a' my days, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 67. Edb. For a' his gartens, starns, an' lace, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 64. Slk. She gae the butcher her gairtens to bind me, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 234, ed. 1866. Gall. The sum of our gains, and reward of our pains, Was the gift of a green or blue garten, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 111, ed. 1897. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Garten-leem**, a small portable loom for weaving garters; (2) **-man**, (3) **-pricker**, one who performs the swindling trick of 'prick-the-garter'; cf. **garter, 1.**

(1) Rnf. (Jam.) (2) Per. Thumble-men, garten-men, try an' behave ye, Stewart *Sc. Character* (1857) 36. (3) Dmf. The garten-prickers with their table Were trying a' that they were able, To cheat the young anes o' their brass, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 31.

3. Phr. *to cast one's gartens*, to secure a husband. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Sc. Ye micht hae cast your gartens a hantle waur, guidwife, Gibbon *R. Gray* (1869) xi.

4. The outer edge of a web of cloth torn off. Nhb.[1]

5. *v.* To garter, bind with a garter; to bandage, bind up.

Sc. For cruel love has gartan'd low my leg, And clad my hurdies in a philabeg, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xliii. n.Yks.[2]

Hence **Garten'd** or **Gartenit**, *ppl. adj.* bound with a garter; bandaged.

Ayr. A pair of grey brecks and white shanks gartenit abune the knee, Service *Notandums* (1890) 108. n.Yks.[2]

[1. The King of Ingland with his gartan, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Sc.* (1596) II. 230. Gael. *gartan*, a garter (Macbain).]

GARTEN, *sb.*[2] Dur. [Not known to our correspondents.] Corn in the sheaf. (Hall.)

GARTEN-BERRIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. The fruit of the blackberry bush, *Rubus fruticosus*. Cf. **Lady Garten-berries**. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (Jam.).

GARTER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Also in form **ghurteare, gurteare** Wxf.[1] 1. The game of 'prick-the-garter,' a form of 'fast-and-loose.'

Slg. Again, the garter's false, deceitful loop Is wound and drawn to tempt the artless dupe, Towers *Poems* (1885) 41. Edb. Swindling folks at fairs by the game of the garter, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. Lan. And there owd 'Garter' run his rigs, Ridings *Muse* (1853) 19.

2. A bandage. Wxf.[1]

GARTERING, *vbl. sb.* Chs.[1] A salt-mining term: cutting a narrow passage into a bulk of salt, after it has been picked under, to loosen it so that it will fall.

GARTH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also in forms **gaath** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **gaith** Or.I. (Jam.); **gard** Lakel.[12]; **gath** n.Yks. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **gurth** w.Yks.[5] [garþ, gāþ.] 1. *sb.* A small piece of enclosed ground, usually beside a house; a field, paddock, garden, yard; a guarded or fenced place.

Sc. And left me in the garth my lane, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 215, ed. 1871. S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. A small patch of enclosed cultivated ground with waste land around it, Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 224 (Jam.). n.Cy. (K.); A church-garth [a church-yard], a stock-garth [a rick-yard], Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12] Nhb. Seven or eight other stacks on the garth, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 106; Nhb.[1] The enclosure of the Castle at Newcastle is the Castle-garth. A 'tatie garth' is a potato field. A 'sta'-garth' is the stack yard. Dur. It is a proverbial saying if a man grows rich of a sudden, that he has found a pot of gold in the castle garth, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 108; Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1] s.Dur. Usually adjoining a farm-house, and used as a pasture for calves, &c. Often spoken of as a calf garth (J.E.D.). Lakel.[12] Cum. (H.W.); Whea was't that brak our landlword' garth? Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 87; Cum.[1] Wm. Shee's a varra gud hause en twea conny fields, a moss an a varra gud garth, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 46, ed. 1821; They're mowing Gran' Sir' garth (B.K.). n.Yks. The cottagers are very desirous of obtaining small inclosures, provincially gaths, near their houses, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 42; n.Yks.[1] The specific object of the enclosure being specified by a prefix, as Stag-garth, Kirk-garth, &c. [Also] an Intak', or enclosure (on sufferance) by a cottager from the common, as a substitute for a garden; n.Yks.[2] It wasn't a field, it was nobbut a bit of a garth; n.Yks.[3], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Faud-gaath, Stag-gath. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. T'owd chap catched him i' t'apple garth, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 11, 1896); w.Yks.[1] Hee's buried aw his goud i' th' garth, ii. 306; w.Yks.[34]; w.Yks.[5] A āamful o' eldin frāat gāath, *Introd.* 13. Lan. He lies buried i' Seathut Chapel-garth, Waugh *Tufts of Heather*, l. 111; Lan.[1] Usually an affix, as school-garth, church-garth, chapel-garth. ne.Lan.[1] Usually a post-fix, as Coney-garth, an enclosure abounding with rabbits. Not.[2] Lin. Vox usitatissima, Skinner (1671); *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 42, 43; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Commonly used in the names of fields: as the Calt Garth, Far Garth. Nhp.[1]

Hence **Garthing-ground**, *sb.* the ground in small allotments as appendages to buildings. n.Yks.[2]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Garthman**, a herdsman, yardman; one who takes care of the stock in a fold-yard; (2) **-pig**, a young pig running about in the fold-yard; (3) **-stead**, a stack-yard; a yard in which cattle are kept.

(1) Lin. The Garthman himself, by his very title, seems to bear witness to Danish predecessors in his office: his work lies in the crewe-yard, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 263; Lin.[1] n.Lin. He mun goā and seā if garthman isn't sarvin' pigs, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 106; Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Mester wanted a confined ga'thman, but R. wanted to be off on ta'en work. (2) n.Yks.[2] (3) Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 263. n.Lin.[1]

3. A house and the land attached to it; a homestead; also in *comp.* **Garth-stead**.

S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. As King's Garth, in the p. of Sandwick, i.e. the king's house; and Mirigarth, . . the house of the mire, contiguous to which it is situated. The term garth is applied to a smaller possession than Boo (Jam.). Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884 263; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1]

4. A court or alley of houses. n.Yks.[2]

5. A fence, hedge.

n.Yks. A fence, made of earth, stones, wood, hedging-stuff, &c., Atkinson *Mem. Old Whitby* (1894) 43-45.

6. A term applied to a shallow part or stretch of shingle in the river Dee.

Kcd. Two places on the Dee near Maryculter House are called by the older inhabitants 'the garths.' These are shallows that might be used on occasion as fords. . . In flood the rivers throw up shingle and sand so as to make some places shallow, and islands are frequently formed, by which it would be possible to jump the river. Also in ploughing by the water-side, when the plough strikes banks of shingle formerly thrown up by the river but now covered with arable soil, they speak of being down to 'the garth' (A.M.); Twenty years ago the word 'garth' was in common use [on the lower Dee] among the net-fishers, 'floatmen,' ferrymen, and those who frequently forded the river. Below the ferry known as 'the inch' at Maryculter there is a well-known ford, and whether the river was fordable or not was known by the appearance of a flat stretch of shingle. This shingle was called 'the garth,' and one frequently heard the remark 'she [the river] is over the garth to-day,' or 'the garth at the inch is in sight to-day.' As to crossing a river on garth, that could only be when the river was so small that the water between the pools percolated through the shingle, as one sometimes sees in small streams but never in the Dee (W.J.F.); Intent to pass fae north to south By ford, or garth, gin sic micht be, Grant *Lays* (1884) 102; This gallant beastie . . . Alang the garth I'll safely guide, An' lan' ye on the ither side, *ib.* 103.

7. *v.* To feed cattle in a garth.

n.Lin.[1] Shelton ewst to garth at th' Moors afoore he was foreman.

[1. Within that garth of all plesance replcit, Douglas *Pal. Hon.* (1501) Prol., ed. 1874, 3. ON. *garðr*, a small enclosure of land. 5. A garthe, *sepes*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Thou distroyd all his thorne garthis (*omnes sepes eius*), Hampole (c. 1330) *Ps.* lxxxviii. 39. Icel. *garðr*, a fence of any kind (Vigfusson); see **Garsil**.]

GARTH, *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also in forms **gath** Lan. sw.Lin.[1] [garþ, gāþ.] 1. A saddle-girth, girth.

w.Yks.[1] Ouer lad com haam t'other neet wi' a girt garth teed to baath sides of his breeks, ii. 298; w.Yks.[2] Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 232. sw.Lin.[1] I reckon we want a new pair of ga'ths.

2. A hoop; the rim or hoop of a barrel.

w.Yks. (J.T.), w.Yks.[1 2 3 5] Lan. That mon wi' th' long byert an' t'tub-gath round his yead, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 334; Aw seed nobory abeawt, nobbut a bit of a lad marlockin' wi' a garth, Waugh *Ben an' th' Bantam* (1866) iv; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1]

Hence (1) **Garth-iron**, *sb.* hoop iron; (2) **Garthing**, *sb.* the act of putting a hoop upon a barrel; the rim or hoop of a barrel.

(1 Cum. (A.F.S.) (2) Yks. Shoo samd sum owd tub garthin up off at road wun day, Binns *Tom Wallop* (1861) 9. Lan. I'll have a penk at her piggin', if I have to pay for th' garthin' on 't, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 154, ed. 1879; Lan.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Shall I put hinges or ga'thing?

[1. Garthe for a horse, *ventrale*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). 2. A garth for wesselle, *circulus*, *ib.*]

GAR-THRUSH, *sb.* Wor. The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. (E.S.)

GARTLE-HEAD, **GARTLESS**, see **Gattle-head**, **Gatless**.

GARVER, *v.* and *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *v.* To ply the tongue unfairly, in a privy manner; to sneak.

Hence **Garvering**, *ppl. adj.* underhand, sneaking.

Sike garvering deed [such underneath work].

2. *sb.* Underhand, secret speech.

GARVIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **garvock**. The sprat, *Clupea sprattus*.

Sc. Considered by some as merely a young or small-sized herring. But it is a different species (Jam.). Inv. The fish caught on this coast are herring and garvocks or sprats, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 609 (*ib.*). Fif. They are often very successful in taking the smaller fish such as herrings, garvies or sprats, sparlings or smelts, *ib.* VIII. 597; Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 127 (*ib.*). [Satchell (1879).]

[Cp. Gael. *garbhag*, a sprat (fr. the Sc.) (Macbain).]

GARWHOINGLE, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The noise made by the bittern when it rises from the bog; *fig.* the clash of tongues.

GARZIL(L, see **Garsil**.

GAS, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. s.Wal. Ess. Also written **gass** Lan. [gas, gæs.] 1. *sb.* The carburetted hydrogen found in coal-pits.

Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). n.Stf. (J.T.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gas-coal**, a semi-bituminous coal employed for producing gas for lighting purposes; (2) **-fault**, (*a*) asphalt; (*b*) to asphalt, lay down asphalt; (3) **-feltin**, asphalting; (4) **-leet**, a jet of gas used to light a room; (5) **-meter**, in phr. *to lie like a gas-meter*, to lie freely, to any extent; (6) **-tar**, the asphalted space before the old Corn Exchange, Lincoln.

(1) Nhb., Dur., s.Wal. *Gl. Lab.* (1894). (2, *a*) sw.Lin.[1] (*b*) *ib.* They've gasfaulted the foot-pad. He often addles 30s. a week gasfaulting. (3) w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (4) w.Yks. He hedn't a gas-leet i' t'haase, Binns *Origs.* (1889) No. i. 5. (5) Ess. Mothers of children, in accounting for their offspring being away from school, are in the habit of 'lying like gas-meters,' *Ess. Cy. Chron.* (Dec. 10, 1897) 5, col. 2. (6) sw.Lin.[1] He has a stall on the Gas-Tar. He sells on the Gas-Tar of Frida's.

3. *v.* To deceive, impose upon.

w.Yks. Tak no noatice on him, he's gassin' theh (Æ.B.).

4. To be saucy, 'cheeky.'

Lan. Theau young puppy, said Tum, durn't gass to me, Clarke *Tum Towt* (1892) 31.

GAS-ACTING, *sb.* Yks. [ga·s-aktin.] Foolery, 'larking,' practical joking.

w.Yks. Sam an' Jack made it up ta hev a bit o' gas-actin' wi' Peter, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 17; A rare hand at gas-acting, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) iv; (J.R.)

GASCOIGN(E, see **Gaskin**, *sb.*[1], **Gaskins**, *sb. pl.*

GASCROMH, *sb.* Sc. An instrument used for trenching ground. See **Cascrom**.

Cai., Sth. Even the savage Highlandmen in Caithness and Sutherland can make more work and better with their gascromh, or whatever they call it, Scott *Pirate* (1822) xiv. Sth. Of a semi-circular form, resembling a currier's knife, with a crooked handle fixed in the middle (Jam.).

GASH, *sb.*[1] and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also Suf. Wil. [gaʃ, gæʃ.] 1. *sb.* A rent, gap.

N.I.[1] That cow has made a sore gash in your hedge.

Hence (1) **Gashly**, (2) **Gashy**, *adj.* wide, gaping, deeply or widely cut.

(1) Wil.[1] A gashly ditch, one that is cut too wide. (2) Edb. The fause brave chief was killed there Wi' mony a gashy wound, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 14. Suf. (E.G.P.) e.Suf. Of a cut or wound (F.H.).

2. *adv.* In phr. *to go gash*, to cut into, gash, cut deeply.

Cum. Heedless I glim'd, nor could my een command, Till gash the sickle went into my hand, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 2.

GASH, *sb.*[2], *adj.*[1] and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. [gaʃ.] 1. *sb.* A chin; a projection of the under-jaw.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. A great handfu' o' glar . . . gave me sic a skelp on the gash, that almost dumfoundered me, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 35, ed. 1889.

2. Talk, prattle; pert, insolent language; esp. in phr. *to set up one's gash*, to talk; to talk pertly or insolently.

Sc. Will you set up your gash to me? (Jam.) Cai.[1] Gie's nane o' yer gash. Bnff. I . . . shall wish his health wi' loyal gash, An' than shall weet my whistle, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 86. Abd. Wi' this the wife sets up her gash, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 43, ed. 1873. Rxb. There up spak ane wi' ready gash, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 120.

Hence **Gashy**, *adj.* talkative, lively.

Cai.[1] Rnf. Gashy Kate Macvean, pashy Kate Macvean, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 30.

3. *adj.* Of the chin: projecting, protruding.

Abd. A slim beard, formed by an acute angle, All hoary grey from his gash chin did dangle, Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 307.

4. Talkative, loquacious; affable, lively; also used *advb.*

Bnff. Rap upon rap, louder and louder, caused the gash auld wives to loup from their *sedilia* [seats], as they 'cracked' by the light of the fir-knap, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 69. Frf. She joy'd to see him, An' friskt about, sae gash an' gawsey, An' barkit wi' him, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 123. Ayr. From being in a very

wee way and making aye a poor mouth, [he] got suddenly very gash and bien, SERVICE *Dr. Dugmid* (ed. 1887) 141. **Lnk.** Good claret . . . makes a man baith gash and bauld, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 346; To see him snowt, to hear him play And gab sae gash, *ib.* 292. **Lth.** He was a sonsy lad, Gash, fair an' fat—ne'er sour nor sad, But smiling aye, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 144. **e.Lth.** Gash as he was amang oorsels, the thocht o' stan'in up an' speakin in the kirk brocht the cauld creep ower him, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 28. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

5. *Comp.* (1) **Gash-beard**, a person with a long, protruding chin; one with a long, peaked beard; (2) **-gabbit** or **-gabet**, (*a*) having a long, protruding chin; having a distorted mouth; (*b*) *fig.* loquacious, shrewd in conversation; (*c*) see (1); (3) **-moot**, see (2, *b*).

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.); HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* (2, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Abd.**, **Ags.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** A' teethless and gash-gabbit The hags that night, ANDERSON *Poems* (1813) 125 (JAM.). (*b*) **e.Fif.** (JAM.) (*c*) **Sc.** HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* (3) **Bnff.**[1] He's a gaungin', gash-moot mannie.

6. *v.* To project the under-jaw, protrude; to distort the mouth in contempt.

Abd. Will crook her mu' like ony buckie And gash her teeth, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 44.

Hence **Gashin**, *ppl. adj.* having a projecting chin. **Bnff.**[1]

7. To talk freely, loquaciously; to converse, chatter, prattle.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** That feckless tailor loun, nae fau't, Sits gashin' at your lug, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 133. **Fif.** They'd read lang Latin books thegither, And gash'd and gabb'd wi' ane anither, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 79. **Ayr.** She lea'es them gashin at their cracks, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 11. **Slk.** Sitting gashing . . . among them, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 362, ed. 1866. **Edb.** The cheering bicker gars them glibly gash O' simmer's showery blinks, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 162, ed. 1785. **Rxb.** To gash and gab wi' ither, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 55. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Gashin**, *ppl. adj.* chattering, talkative; pert, insolent in speech.

Sc. The gawfin' gashin' Jamie, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 26; A child who has much prattle is said to be a gashing creature (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] **Fif.** Crail town was up wi' gashin' gabs, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 12.

GASH, *adj.*[2] *Obsol.* **Sc. n.Cy.** **1.** Wise, sagacious, shrewd; witty, sharp.

Sc. Ye see the light below, . . where grannie, the gash auld carline, is sitting, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii; I thocht ye'd be ower gash to start the cause again, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xxv. **Frf.** What is friendship, but a name, Says the gash Bard, weel kend by fame, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 97. **w.Sc.** His mother is considered among her neighbours as a gash gudewife, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 43. **Rnf.** He's made some sangs, baith gash an' gleg, But wantsna fowk to ken o't, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 151. **Ayr.** He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 29. **Lnk.** When I had cash, I was thought gash, And my advice by a' was ta'en, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 49, ed. 1897. **Edb.** It's Pride . . . mak's the carlin gash, cry out aye, 'Tak your auld cloak, gudeman, about ye!' MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 28. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Gashly**, *adv.* shrewdly, smartly, wittily.

Lnk. Twa auld carls, gashly crackin, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 41. **Edb.** Courtiers aft gaed greening for my smack, To gar them bauldly glour and gashly crack, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 180, ed. 1785.

2. Trim, neatly dressed, respectable; well-prepared; also used *advb.*

Sc. The braw gash beard, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 17; Wi' . . . garters ty'd aboon the bran, And gash they thoucht such countryman, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1788) 111 (JAM.). **Fif.** A haggis made fu' gude and gash, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 67. **Ayr.** Here farmers gash in ridin graith, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 7. **Lnk.** On Sundays gash an' braw ye dress, WATT *Poems* (1827) 70. **Peb.** The honest man strut fu' gash Wi' daily bread, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 31.

Hence **Gashy**, *adj.* stately, handsome, well-furnished.

Slg. Within the gashy ha' Great costly pictures grace the wa', TOWERS *Poems* (1865) 89.

3. Of the weather: bright, pleasant.

Edb. The day looks gash, toot aff your horn, Nor care yae strae about the morn, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 235, ed. 1785.

GASH, *adj.*[3] **Sc.** [gaʃ.] Grim, dismal, sour-looking, ghastly; also used *advb.*

Sc. And there was Peden glowering at him gash an' waefu', STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv; What gars the laird of Garskadden luk sae gash? RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 66. **Ayr.** 'I'm thinking Auldbiggings is looking unco gash.' 'Gash! nae wonder; he's been dead this half hour,' GALT *Lairds* (1826) iii. **Slk.** After glowerin at me wi' that gash kind o' face that carries ane's thochts at ance to their coffin and their grave, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 120.

GASH, see **Gosh**, *sb.*

GASHFUL, *adj.* e.An. Ghastly, frightful. e.An.[1], Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

[Thine eyes Whose gashful balls do seem to pelt the skies, QUARLES *Jonah* (1620) (NARES).]

GASHLE, *v.* **Sc.** (JAM.) [gaʃl.] **1.** To distort, writhe.

Abd. He's gashlin his beik [he's making a wry mouth].

2. To argue fiercely, with acerbity. **Ayr.**

Hence **Gashlin**, *sb.* a noisy, bitter argument. *ib.*

GASHLY, *adj.* Lei. War. Wor. Suf. Sus. Wil. Dev. Cor. [gaʃ., gæʃli.] Ghastly, terrible; dismal, pale, wan; hideous, disagreeable; 'awful'; also used *advb.*

Lei.[1] The choild dunna same ill, loike, oon'y a lukes so gashly. **War.**[3] It's a gashly wound. It was a gashly accident. It's a gashly bad job, he's sent me away without a character. **w.Wor.**[1] 'E's lost a sight o' blood sure-lie; 'e looks as gashly as ever did a carpse! **Suf.** (E.G.P.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** Well, sir, it be a gashly sight! SAWYER *Nat. Hist.* (1883) 4. **Wil.**[1] Thick hedge wur gashly high, but it be ter'ble improved now. **Dev.** 'E weer a gashly sight for sartin, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 207, ed. 1896; You're such a gashly hard sleeper, John! BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 18. **Cor.** Et had a dead appearance, . . an' yet a sort o' gashly wakefulness, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; Ben es a dismal gashly man for things like they, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 9; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A gashly temper. You gashly bufflehead.

[Their offerings *Diis manibus*, to gashly ghosts, FULLER *Pisgah* (1650) bk. IV. vii (DAV.).]

GASKIN, *sb.*[1] **Sc.** Ken. Sus. Also written **gasken** Ken.; and in form **gascoign** Ken.; **gascoigne** Ken.[2] [gæ·skin.] **1.** A species of wild cherry, *Prunus avium.*

Ken. Oak, gascoign, red birch, beech, and hornbeam, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 49; (H.E.); **Ken.**[1] Common in hedgerows, and occas. gathered to send to London, with the common kinds of black cherry, for the manufacture of 'port wine'; **Ken**[2] **Sus.**[1] Largely grown in the neighbourhood of Rye, called indifferently 'geen' or 'gaskin,' having been brought from France by Joan of Kent when her husband, the Black Prince, was commanding in Guienne and Gascony.

2. A rough green gooseberry.

Sc. Orig. brought from Gascony (JAM.); (G.W.)

GASKIN, *sb.*[2] N.I.[1] [ga·skin.] Any material, such as flax or india-rubber used to pack the joints of steam- or water-pipes.

GASKINS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lin. Hrt. Also in form **gascoigns** Hrt. [ga·skinz.] **1.** Gaiters. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. The thighs of a horse.

e.Yks.[1] **Hrt.** Thin gascoigns, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. [Gascoin, the inner thigh of an horse, which begins at the stifle, and reaches to the pla [ply], or bending of the ham, *Sportman's Dict.* (1785).]

[Gascoyns, the hinder thighs of a horse, PHILLIPS (1706).]

GASOLIERY, *sb.* **Sc.** A chandelier.

Frf. They say 'at there's . . . a wonderfu' gasoliery i' the dinin'-room, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xiv.

GASP, *v.* Irel. Bdf. [gasp.] To yawn, gape.

Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

Hence **Gaspish**, *adj.* yawning, inclined to yawn. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

GASSED-UN, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **gaston**. [ga·stən.] A dare-devil; a hot-headed, high-spirited person or animal.

w.Yks. (E.G.); (J.I.); A! he is a gaston, there's nowt'll stop him, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 1, 1893).

GAST, *sb.*[1] and *adj.*[1] **Sc.** Also written **ghast**. [gast.]

1. *sb.* A fright; also in phr. *to get a gast.* Cf. **gaster**, *v.*

Sc. The woman in a gast and pale as death, comes and tells her lady who had stolen her things, LAW *Memorialls* (c. 1680) 220, ed. 1818 (JAM.). **Abd.** I never got sic a gast 's aw got the nicht,

Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. **Per.** Their diff'rence puts me in a gast; To follow which I cannot tell, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 3.

2. *adj.* Frightened; terrible.

Flf. He lichtet fair, Wayme uppermost, and wamblit there In dead thraw grim and ghast, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 63. **Rnf.** She looked all wan an' ghast, Allan *Poems* (1836) 22.

[1. Cf. obs. E. *gast*, to frighten: I gasted hym, *Je lui baillay belle paour*, Palsgr. (1530); To ... gaste crowen from his corn, *P. Plowman*, (A.) vii. 129.]

GAST, *sb.*[2] Abd. (Jam.) A gust of wind.

GAST, *adj.*[2] Wm. e.An. [gast.] 1. Of animals, esp. of cows and ewes: barren, not producing young at the proper season; *gen.* in *comp.* **Gast-cow**, **-ewe**, &c.; also used as a *sb.* Cf. **guess**, *adj.*

Wm. Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 93. **e.An.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 158; **e.An.**[1] Also applied to mares. **Nrf.** The gast ewe has paid for the neglect of her maternal duties by being sold to the butcher, Haggard *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 507; Every one on 'em ha' tweens, and norn on 'em is gast, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2. **Nrf., Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] A cow not seasonably in calf is said to be gast. **e.Suf.** Gast-cow, gast-mare, gast-sow (F.H.).

2. *Comp.* **Gast-bird**, a single partridge in the shooting season. e.An.[1], Suf. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

[1. Fris. *gâst*, 'alles was unfruchtbar[ist], z. B. von einer Kuh' (Outzen); OFris. *gest, gast*, unfruitful (of land) (Richthofen).]

GASTABLE, *adj.* Dev. [gæ·stəbl.] Unruly.

n.Dev. Ould Brock's a gittin' gastable, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 78.

GASTER, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Ess. Also in forms **goster** Der.; **jaster** n.Cy. 1. *v.* To frighten suddenly, to scare, startle. See **Gast**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Ess.** Ray (1691); (K.); Grose (1790); **Ess.**[1]

Hence **Gastrid**, *ppl. adj.* frightened, terrified.

w.Yks.[1] **Ess.** Ray (1691).

2. To look frightened, to stare. Der.[1]

Hence **Goster'd**, *ppl. adj.* half-fuddled, stupefied and staring with drink. *ib.*

3. *sb.* A scare, fright, startle. w.Yks. (J.W.)

4. A stare as of one frightened.

Der.[1] Ée did laaff widh ŭ gos·tŭr [He did laugh with a goster].

[1. If they run at him with a spit red hote, they gaster him so sore, Giffard *Dial. Witches* (1603) (Nares).]

GASTFUL, *adj.* Wor. Cor. Also written **ghastful** Cor. Ghastly. Cf. **gashful.**

s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13. **Cor.** 'Twas a ghastful agony in my bosom, and sent for my sins, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 75.

[*Espouventable*, horrible, gastful, horrid (Cotgr.).]

GASTLY-THOUGHTED, *adj.* Sc. Frightened of ghosts, thinking of ghosts.

I have sat up baith with the dying and the dead, and no been near-hand say gastly thoughted as I was that night, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 244, ed. 1894.

GASTON, see **Gassed-un.**

GASTREL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A kind of hawk, the kestrel. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (Jam.). See **Castrel**, *sb.*[1]

GASTROUS, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Monstrous. Dmf. (Jam.)

Hence **Gastrously**, *adv.* monstrously.

Slk. And he gapit gastrously, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 316.

GAT, *sb.* e.An. Ken. Also in form **gate** Ken. [gæt, gēt.] An opening or passage in a sand-bank; a way from the cliffs down to the sea.

e.An. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 158; **e.An.**[1] There are several, distinguished by names, as fisherman's gat, &c. **Nrf., Suf.** Along the coast the entrances or passages between the shoals are called 'gats.' There is Corson Gat off Yarmouth and many others, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 57. **Ken.** Through these chalky cliffs the inhabitants have cut several gates or ways into the sea. But these gates or passages, they have been forced to fill up in time of war, to prevent their being made use of by the enemy to surprise them, and plunder the country, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) 10; Grose (1790); **Ken.**[1 2]

[EFris. *gat*, 'Loch, Oeffnung, Durchgang, Grube, Höhle' (Koolman); Du. *gat*, a hole (Hexham).]

GATCHEL, *sb.* Som. The mouth.

W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] *Gen.* used to imply a very large abysmal mouth. 'You knowed th'old Tatie-belly, did'n ee, sir? well, he'd a-got the on-liest gatchel [gyaach·yul] of his own, ever I zeed in all my born days.'

GATCHES, *sb. pl.* Cor.[2 3] Also written **gatchers** Cor.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] [gæ·tʃəz.] Pools of muddy water; the after-leavings of tin-ore.

GATE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [gēt, geat, giat; jat, jīt, jiət, jet.]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Gaaute**, (2) **Gaayte**, (3) **Geat**, (4) **Geate**, (5) **Geut**, (6) **Gheeat**, (7) **G'yet**, (8) **Yat**, (9) **Yate**, (10) **Yatt**, (11) **Yeat**, (12) **Yet**, (13) **Yett**, (14) **Yut.**

(1) **Wxf.**[1] (2) **Brks.**[1] (3) **Hrf.**[2], **Ken.**[1] **Sur.** The second geăt, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 44. **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Dev.**[3] Tyne tha geat when thee com'st drŭ. **e.Dev.** At our geăts, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 13. (4) **Dev.** 'E 'eard es gurt yard geate slam, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) viii. (5) **Brks.**[1] (6) **I.W.**[1] (7) **N.Cy.**[1] (8) **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1 2] **Wm.** At oor yats is o manner o' plizzant frewts, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 13. **n.Yks.** As far as our yat, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 65; (H.M.); **n.Yks.**[1 2 3], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 88; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Hrf.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **Hrf.**[1 2] **Glo.** (E.D.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **w.Cy.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). (9) **Sc.** He's lighted at Brackley Yates, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 105. **Edb.** Weaver Andrew, niest the yate, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 34. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Before ye cross my Castell yate, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 108. **n Yks.** Not sufficiently repairing and so keping his yates, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Oct. 1, 1612) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 2. **w.Yks.** He's left th' yate at t'full swing, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) ix; Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1 2 3 4 5] **Lan.** At eawr yates are aw sorts o' noice fruits, Staton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 13; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1 3], **Der.**[1 2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] This old form still lingers on, in the composition of place-names, here and there in Salop, but otherwise does not now appear to exist. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147. (10) **Sh.I.** A angel stüd at Heeven's yatt, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 125. **e.Yks.** It oppen'd t'iron yatt for Peter, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 43. **w.Yks.** (J.G.) (11) **Sc.** He came to Lord William's yeats, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 77. **N.I.**[1], **Wxf.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** He steeks the faul yeat softly tui, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 22. **Wm.** (E.C.), **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Dev.** They'm close aneest the yeat, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 47. (12) **n.Cy.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Cum.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **w.Cy.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Cor.**[2] Will'ee opp'n the yet? (13) **Sc.** Coming clinking in at the yett, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Abd.** Haudin' the yett open, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxxiii. **Fif.** Aye watchin' at his yett, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 45. **Ayr.** Round by the back road to my garden yett, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxvii. **Lnk.** The castle yett, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 3. **Bwk.** By bught and yett, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 67. **Slk.** The townhead yett, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 364, ed. 1866. **Gall.** His elbows on the yett, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 99. **Nhb.** At wor yetts are a' kinds o' plissint fruits, Forster *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 13; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 259; At wir yetts ar aw maks o pleasant frewts, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 13; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** At t'Park woodyett, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. (14) **m.Yks.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *Gate and stoup*, totally, entirely, 'root and branch'; (2) used in var. similes; see below; (3) *a creaking gate hangs longest on the hinges*, used *fig.* of an invalid who outlives an apparently healthier person.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] He'll be sell'd up gaate and stohp sum o' theäse daays if he duzn't leäve off drinkin' an' stick to his wark. (2) **Nhb.**[1] As aad as Pandon yett, *Newcastle saying.* **Yks.** She weeant be drove oot ov any yat like a tike, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 11. **n.Yks.** 'As fond as a yat' is a common saying to or of a person who does anything against his personal interests (W.H.). **m.Yks.**[1] As fond [foolish] as a yat. **w.Yks.**[1] As teethy as a steg in a yate, ii. 295. **Hrf.**[2] It opens like a barn door And shuts like a yat. **w.Som.**[1] Fat thick old thing, mid so well try to fat a gate! Her've a got a good leg of her own, he would'n make a bad [gyut'-pau's] gate-post. (3) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Gate-band**, the rope-ring or loop, used as a gate-fastener; (2) **-boot**, *obs.*, the right of cutting wood for making gates; (3) **-crooks**, the hooks in the post upon which the gate swings; the gate-hinges; (4) **-head**, the strong upright at the side of a gate, to which the cross-bars are fixed; (5) **-hole**, a gateway; (6) **-house**, a gate or entrance house; a lodge on an archway through which one drives into a court-yard; (7) **-port**, a steward; (8) **-post bargain**, a bargain in which the money is paid before the stock sold leaves the field; (9) **-post singing**, singing in which each person in a company sings a different song at the same time; (10) **-sherd** or **-shord**, a gateway, a place or gap for a gate; (11) **-slap**, an opening or break in a wall, hedge, &c.; (12) **-stead**, a gateway; the space between the posts of an open gate or the space covered by a gate in opening and shutting; (13) **-stead cruke**, the swinging hook at the entrance side, which holds back an open gate; (14) **-stone**, the stone to which a gate is attached; (15) **-stoup**, a gate-post; (16) **-stump**, see (15); (17) **-talk**, common gossip or scandal.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **n.Lin.**[1] Sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, . . gateboot and stakeboot, *Lease of Lands in Brumby* (1716). (3) **n.Yks.**[12] (4) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (5) **w.Yks.** They jumped wi one another i' t'gate hoile, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 4, 1896). (6) **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (7) **Wor.** (H.K.) (8) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (9) **se.Wor.**[1] (10) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); The place where a ditch, &c. is filled up to allow approach to a gate is so called (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] A roadway made through a hedge temporarily, but without a gate. The permanent entrance to a field or garden, together with its gate, is always the [gyut'-wai] gateway. Dhu gyut'-wai waud-n wuy'd nuuf vur dh-ee'njun, zoa wee wuz u-foo'us vur tu maek u gyut'-shoa'urd [The gateway was not wide enough for the engine, so we were forced to make a gate shord]. (11) **Gall.** There at the gate-slap t leaped down, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 185. (12) **n.Yks.** Not making a sufficient yate-stead, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Oct. 1610 in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 201; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **Not.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** Thaay was mekin' strught fer gaate steäd, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* 1886 79; **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] There's a gatestead in yon corner. How they got thruff the gatestead I don't know. (13) **n.Yks.**[2] (14) **w.Yks.** Just look wot wark thear iz e ivvery yate-stoan, wall an' hedge, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 39. (15) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** That gnarled and twisted gate-stoop is weathered out of all original conception, Watson *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) xiv; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** A girt steean yet stoop, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2; (J.M.) **n.Yks.**[123] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'yat-stoup's lowzen'd at t'boddum. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Rearin' hiz sen agean a yate stoop, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts* (1845) 47. **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (16) **Lan.** Aw'll stond here as still as a yate stump, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 26. (17) **Yks.** Gate talk! How much of it is gate talk? What's said in the gate? Farquhar *Frankheart*, 138.

3. A farm-yard. s.Cy. (Hall.), **Sus.**[12] Hmp. Holloway.

4. *v.* To prevent corves running down an incline. w.Yks. (J.P.)

GATE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **gaait** n.Yks.; **gaat** Yks. n.Lan.; **gaet** Sc.; **gait** Sc. Ir. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. w.Yks. Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Not. s.Wor. Hmp.[1] Wil. Dor. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2]; **gaite** Sc. w.Yks.[1]; **gayt** Lan.; **geaat** Wm.; **geat(e** Lnk. Cum. Wm. n.Lan.[1]; **geeat** Cum.[3] n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.; **gett** Cai.[1]; **geyet** Nhb.[1]; **geyt** Lan.; **gite** Dev. Cor.[3]; **gyat** Cum.; **gyet** Nhb.[1] Dur.; **yate** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.; **yett** Nhb.[1] [gēt, geət, gīt, giət.] **1.** *sb.* A way, path, road. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Mark wull and goustie was the nicht, And dreich the gaite to gae, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 232. **Sh.I.** Da endliss gaet o life, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 44; Janny overtook Mr. Mann at the head of the steep 'gaet' or footpath, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 32. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Abd.** We've gane twal mile o' yerd and mair, The gait was ill, our feet war' bare, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 36. **Kcd.** Glaumpin the gate back to his bed, Burgess *Thrummy Cap* (e. 1796) I. 279. **Frf.** Just as I'm stappin' up the gate Frae Wappin' Stairs to Billingsgate, Sands *Poems* (1833) 107. **Per.** Coming hame by Frankly Den (A gait I thought I'd brawly ken), Spence *Poems* (1898) 137. **Rnf.** Though [death] is a gaet we a' maun gang, Young *Pictures* (1865) 61. **Ayr.** Keep the straught gaet, And aye fen' for yersel, White *Jottings* (1879) 155. **Lnk.** Aft wi' his torch he clear'd the gate, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 74. **Lth.** The king may come in the cadger's gate, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 73. **Ewk.** I'll meet thee on the gait, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* 1856) 14. **Dmf.** I saw the head o' my ain father coming up the gate to me, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 173. **N.Cy.**[2] **Nhb.**[1] 'Carel yate,' the road to Carlisle. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** T'finest gravel gyat thou iver stept on, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 312; A village green is *gen.* called 't'toon geätt,' or way, from a road passing through it (M.P.). **n.Yks.** Thou's gahin' t'seeam geeat, Twlddell *Clavel. Rhymes* (1875) 60; **n.Yks.**[2] Ganging a downward geeat. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A foot-gaate, a foot-path, Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 226; **w.Yks.**[1] Th' gaite fray th' moor is scea dree, ii. 286; **w.Yks.**[23] **Lan.** I'd better shool [shovel] a bit of a gate through th' snow, Waugh *Snowed-up*, vi. **n.Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.** There's no gate daan theer, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 193. **Chs.**[23], **Der.**[12], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** Via, vox agro Lincoln. usitata, q. d. Iter, Transitus, Skinner (1671). **sw.Lin.**[1] You mun tak' that gate. **Oxf.**[1] Used in place-names, as Barnard Gate, *MS. add.*

Hence (1) **Gaitet**, *adj.* of a horse: broken in or accustomed to the road; (2) **Gate-end**, *sb.* a road-end, *fig.* quarters, place of living; (3) **-lan'**, *sb.* a field with a cart-road or path through it; (4) **-lawe**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a charge for right of way; (5) **-less**, *adj.* without a road or path.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Abd.** Naething's suffered greater change than has our Aul' Gate-en', Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 189. **Rnf.** Nothing like this, at our gate-en', We ever saw, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 92. **Gall.** Gang yer ways ben, minister, to your ain gate end, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 267. (3) **Lakel.**[2] (4) **e.Yks.** *2d.* a score for gatelawe, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 19. (5) **Sc.** Thro' the wust (waste), in that gateless grun, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) lxxviii. 40.

2. Phr. (1) *a' gate(s*, everywhere; (2) *all gates*, all ways, in every way; (3) *ilka gate*, see (1); (4) *nae gate(s*, in no way, nowhere; (5) *ony gate(s*, anywhere; (6) *some gate*, (*a*) somewhere; (*b*) in some way, somehow; (7) *that gate*, in that way; (8) *this gate*, thus, in this way; (9) *at another gate*, a different sort or kind; (10) *at that gate*, in that fashion or way; (11) *at the gate*, (*a*) a match for, on a level with; (*b*) run away, be off; (12) *in the gate*, (*a*) in the way; (*b*) on the way; (13) *in the gate of*, in the direction of; in the way of; (14) *out i' gate*, out of the way; *fig.* dead and gone; (15) *out* or *out of the gate*, out of the way; (16) *over the gate*, over the way; (17) *to the gate with you*, be off; (18 *to be at the gate again*, to be in good health, recovered, recovered from sickness; (19) *to gan no gate*, to be of no use or service; (20) *to gang a black* or *a grey gate*, to fall into immorality; (21) *to gang out the gate*, to run off, abscond, flee from justice; (22) *to gang one's* or *the gate*, to go away; (23) *to gang* or *go one's own gate*, to go one's own way; (24) *to get one's gate*, to go one's way; (25) *to get the gate of one*, to get the better of, know how to deal with; (26) *to give one his own gate*, to give one his own way; (27) *to go an ill gate*, (28) *to go clean to the gate*, to go to the bad; to go to wrack and ruin; (29) *go your gates*, a form of dismissal to a troublesome person; (30) *to haud* or *hold the gate*, (*a*) to hold or keep on one's way; *fig.* to hold one's own, prosper; (*b*) to be in good health; to hold one's ground in sickness; (31) *to keep the gate*, to be in good health; to prosper, succeed; (32) *to make the gate*, to go, make one's way; (33) *to take* or *take to the gate*, (*a*) to start or set off on a journey; to go away, depart; also used *fig.*; (*b*) to run away, flee; (*c*) of a child: to begin to walk; (34) *to take the gate with one*, to shut the gate; (35) *to tine the gate*, to lose one's way; also used *fig.*; (36) *gate on*, in the direction of.

(1) **Frf.** Lots o' curious folk bide in Crowdiehowe, juist as there are a' gate else, Willock *Rosetty Ends* 1886) 7, ed. 1889; He] is respectit a' gaits, *ib.* 138. (2) **ne.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** He wur fair stagged up o' gates, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 116, ed. 1879; One never knows a mon by nobbut meetin' him i' smooth wayter a time or two. Yo mun see 'em tried o' gates afore yo known 'em! *ib. Besom Ben* (1865) vii; **Lan.**[1] (3) **Abd.** Ye winna get this offer ilka gate, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 30, ed. 1812. (4) **Sc.** Wha can ye hae dined wi', you that gangs out nae gate? Scott *Guy M.* (1815)

xlvii; We turned nae gate at a', but just keepit straight forward upon the ice like, *ib.* xxxii. **s.Sc.** Prince, he couldna dae wi'oot me, nae gate, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 129. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah can't mannish neea-gates. (5) **Sc.** The like o' us, that can sleep ony gate, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **Abd.** They're like to see deils ony gait er' lang, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, 14; In playing marbles in a ring, when a player has won the right to play from any spot near the ring that he chooses (A.W.). **Frf.** Leeby kent perfectly weel . . . at it was a trial to Jamie to tak her ony gait, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xvii; Asters, an' ingins that couldna be beat ony gate, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 17, ed. 1889. **ne.Yks.**[1] (6, *a*) **Sc.** He's frae down the country, some gate on the Dumfries side, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxvi. **Frf.** He had been reading some gate that galvanism was a grand cure for rheumatism, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 83, ed. 1889; They are safe at any rate, for I put them away some gait, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) ix. **Per.** That some ane some gate ca's ye his, . . I ken, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 16. **Fif.** He's in the yaird some gaet, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 37. **Gall.** He had been a Papish priest some-gate in his youth, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 118. (*b*) **Per.** But there maun be proof some gate seein' it's true, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 76, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** Assertin' I suld coom to deesteenction somegate, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 99. **Gall.** They hummered an' ha'ed through some gate, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 25. (7) **Sc.** I maunna say muckle about them that's no weel and no very able, because I am something that gate mysell, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xliv; What gars ye gloom that gate? FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 322. **Per.** What wad come to the tred o' the glen gin a' body dealt that gate? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 172, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** Wha wad let his siller gang that gaet? WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 53. **e.Lth.** It's no for the likes o' me to be shovin mysel forrat that gait, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 47. **Gall.** Think shame o' yoursel', to speak that gate, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 201. **Nhb.** Thoo scared me, stealin' efther me that gate, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 18. **n.Yks.**[2] It munnot be deean that geeat. **Lan.** He met get thick wi' th' lass that gate as ony other, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1895) 392; Warn't it humble of her to see to th' childer that gate? FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 41. (8) **Sc.** The thing stands this gate, ye see, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii; Ye're no likely to gang far this gate, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) i. **Fif.** They i' the Priorie this-gate Were gain' on at sic a rate, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 108. **w.Yks.** It's fair flaysome that ye let 'em go on this gait, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) iii. **Lan.** The scummerin' dixies didn't use to go rampaging about this gate, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 213. (9) **Sc.** Young lovers are now At another gate price, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 177, ed. 1871. (10) **Ayr.** What gars you snuff the wind at that gait? GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxv. **ne.Yks.**[1] He'll cum ti t'beggar-staff at that gate. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] If you go on at that gaate we shall soon hev dun. (11, *a*) **Abd.** The couper 'll be fairly at the gate wi' the best o' them fan he's in's Mull o' Meadaple, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 132. (*b*) **Cai.**[1] At 'e gett. (12, *a*) **Sc.** It that lyes not in your gate, breaks not your shins, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 380. **Fif.** If ye were foolish enough to leave the rabbit in its gait, it serves ye richt, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 116. **Ayr.** Common Sense at that time was muckle in the gait o' the clergy, and they misca'd her sair, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 28. **w.Yks.** Ther's some things 'at we have 'at's been sadly i' th' gate for a long time, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1889) 30; Ther's lots o' men an' wimmen 'at's getten owd 'at finnds therseln i' t'gate, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 12, 1896); Ah knaw, ah knaw, at ah'm it gate, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 9. **n.Lan.** Tha's allus in my gaat (G.W.). **Chs.** To get in anyone's gate, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 173. **s.Not.** *Obsol.* Ah know ah'm sadly i' the gate (J.P.K.). (*b*) **Ayr.** Got ye ony drink, Jamie, in the gait home? GALT *Entail* (1823) lxx. (13) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Cai.**[1] (14) **Dmf.** Get out i' gate, ye vermin fry, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 45; Your greedy kin . . . wad like to see you out i' gate as weel as me, *ib.* 61. (15) **Abd.** Stap out the gate, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 81. **Dmb.** I keepit oot o' his gate, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. **Lnk.** Ye villain, get oot o' my gate! NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 51; I could hear him roarin' at the folk to gang oot of his gait, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Nhb.** Mebbe, he'll tak' hissel' oot o' t'gate, if he means naething by the lass, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Ruined*; **Nhb.**[1] Get oot o' maa gyet. **Cum.** Them Tories wad be glad to git aydther on us out o' t'geat, RIGBY *Midsummer* (1891) xxviii. **Wm.** An rowls the cobbles oot o' gait, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 22, ed. 1896. **s.Wm.** Ger out o' my gĕät (J.A.B.). **w.Yks.** Yov ta stan aht at gate ta gie em room ta pass, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 51; BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Thir's a deyl o' folk olez eawt oth gate when thir wanted, *Abrum o' Flup's Quortin'* (1886) 3; Yo'd put it out o'th gate, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 3 **m.Lan.**[1] **Not.**[2] Ger out o'd gate wi yer; **Not.**[a] (16) **Abd.** We'll o'er the gate, an' mix the thrang, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 6, ed. 1873. **Kcd.** The Smith likewise cam o'er the gate Right fain to spend his groat, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 71. (17) **Cai.**[1] To the gett wi' ye, *or* Tae gett we. (18) **Bnff.**[1] 'Is yir loonie better?' 'Iloot I, he's at the gate agehn an' fell strong.' (19) **n.Yks.** It gans nae gait [it is very unserviceable] (T.K.). (20) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Cai.**[1] (21) **Cld.** Nae dout the shirra wants him, but he's gaen out the gate (JAM.). (22) **Ayr.** Your very sel' has gane the gait, LAING *Poems* (1804) 23. **Lth.** Dinna lat him gang his gate Until he prees our yill, MCNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 1. (23) **ne.Sc.** Gie him his head, an' let him gang his ain gait, GRANT *Keckleton*, 10. **Frf.** Tak' me at ance, or just gang yer ain gait, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 46. **Per.** He's as like as no tae gang his ain gait, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 268. **s.Sc.** Dooty maun sit afore civcelity, dooty maun gang its ain gate, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 41. **e.Lth.** It wasna pleasant to see . . . a' them wha had been used to seek my opeenion . . . gaun their ain gait, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 175. **Nhb.**[1] 'Gan yor aan gate,' do your own, or go your own, way. **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.** (J.Ar.) **Yks.** A woman should obey her husband, and not go her own gait, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) iv. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Tha'll goa thi own gate, HARTLEY *Blackpool* (1883) 11. **Lan.** Go thy own gait—thou knows best, FOTHERGILL *Probation* (1879) bk. II. xix. (24) **w.Yks.**[4] (25) **Abd.** I think she's gotten the gate o' you unco weel, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 74. (26) **Sc.** You should have had mair sense than to gie Babie Charles and Steenie their ain gate, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) v. **Edb.** No gien them a' their ain gait, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 67. **Slk.** Then gie him his gate, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1866) 413. (27) **Sc.** Robin Goodfellow did no good afterwards, 'gaid an ill gait' and took on with a party of strolling players, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xx. (28) **Cai.**[1] (29) **n.Lin.**[1] (30, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); (A.W.) **Abd.** Inglis wi' put an' row still hauds the gait, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 47. (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] 'Fou's a' your fouck the day?' 'Thank ye, they're haudin' the gate fell weel.' **Lnk.** The wives gather't in about Janet to see Gin she ay held the gaet, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 34. (31) **Bnff.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] (32) **w.Yks.** It's rather late For one . . . Across this Slack to mak ther gate, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 55. **Lan.** Mak t'best gate ye can up by t'lift-hond side o' this beck, WAUGH *Ramble Lake Cy.* (1861) v. (33, *a*) **Sc.** He had to take the gate, and to make a longer road of it than there was need for, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 46; (A.W.) **Abd.** Scrambling wi' hands and feet, She takes the gate, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 24, ed. 1821. **Kcd.** Tak' the gait an' gang to Elgin, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 37. **Per.** On sic a day wha tak's the gate? HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 20. **Rnf.** Dougs and men maun yield to fate, . . Sae you and I maun tak the gate Before its lang, BARR *Poems* (1861) 146. **Ayr.** My mither said . . . when we took the gate, Be sure ye dinna stay o'er late, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 95. **Lnk.** I rise tae tak' the gate, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 52. **Rxb.** Yet manfully he took the gait, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 3. **Lan.** Others of the weather-bound company began to tak' the gate, WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) vi. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] (*c*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (34) **Sc.** (A.W.) (35) **Fif.** A rich laird his gate did tyne, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 101. **Ayr.** The Lord be thankit that we've tint the gate o't, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st. 7. **Lnk.** They drink til they tine the gate to stand their lane, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 44, ed. 1783. **Nhb.** Ye've tint the gait, Ye should na stray Sae far frae hame, *N. Minstrel* (1806) 67. (36) **Lan.** 'Wheer does hoo belung?' 'Somewheer Manchester gate on,' WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 29, ed. 1879; Thae'll be sure to co' when tho comes this gate on again, *ib. Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii; **Lan.**[1]

3. Direction, route, road towards. Also used *fig.*

Sc. When lost, folk never ask the way they want—They speir the gate, LEIGHTON *Wds.* (1869) 6; A man may speir the gate to Rome, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 4. **Abd.** Never . . . lcuk the gate o' my dother, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 4; She was sure, when Lindy's eyn were set The way to her, to look the ither gate, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 94, ed. 1812. **Fif.** Yet onward held the hapless laird his gait, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 110, ed. 1871. **e.Fif.** Some gaed ae gait, an' some anither, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Slg.** It is the readie way to make him to run the right gait, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) vi. **Ayr.** We . . . could neither win back to the door again, nor kent the gate furrit to the ha', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 24. **Lnk.** Wi' a stoiter to this side, to that side a stap, Ye shaw me the gate aye, RODGER *Poems* 1838) 14, ed. 1897. **Gall.** What gate did G'appa gae? CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 92. **Dmf.** They [the birds] flew i' the gate o' the gray owlet, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 235. **n.Ir.** Young man, your face is turn'd, Ye'll be ganging the night that gate, ALEXANDER *Leg. of Stumpie's Brae.* **Lan.** They known th' gate, if they wanten to come, WAUGH *Winter Fire*, 14.

Hence (1) **Gatelins**, *adv.* towards, in the direction of; (2) *to go gatesing*, *phr.* to go part of the way with any one. Cf. gatewards.

(1) **Sc.** The tower o' Lebanon, whilk lenks gaitlins Damascus, HENDERSON *Sng. Sol.* (1862) vii. 4. **Abd.** His mind this mony a day Gatelins to Nory there, my dother, lay, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 110, ed. 1812. (2) **Not.**[1]

4. Length of way, distance; also used *fig.*

Sh.I. Dey followed him a' dat gate he cudna bit see veevily enouch da potridge o' dem, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 88. **Bch.** Deil belickit did he the hale gate but feugh at his pipe, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 2. **Abd.** I've been to Paris a' the gate, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 271; I'll see ye half gates hame (G.W.). **Frf.** Joey had never seen me gaen ony gait without my staff, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) vi. **Per.** Here's a laddie come a' the gate frae Inverlyon, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 9, ed. 1887 **e.Fif.** Lang an' dreich was the gait Bawsie had to gang, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Slg.** I'll see thee half gate hame, TAYLOR *Poems* (1862) 67. **Rnf.** I got sneeshin to my nose From Glasgow a' the gate, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 35. **Ayr.** Mongrynen's a lang gate frae the toon, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 4. **Lnk.** Near half geat up o' slipp'ry gaet, WATT *Poems* (1827) 78. **Lth.** Hame's now scarce a mile o' gate, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 131, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Gang a mile o' gate or twa To paedle back thro' drift and snaw, *ib. Bygane Times* (1811) 54. **Slk.** Yon chaise has gone half a mile o' gate to Portybelly, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 2. **Gall.** He has taen me a lang gate sins him an' me fell acquant, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 23. **Nhb.** And wad ne'er be the fule To gang a' the gate there, ALLAN *Coll. Poems* (1837) 29. **Yks.** (J.W.)* **w.Yks.** Wer brass'll nut gan a girt geeat, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Lan.** Tey'n . . . went'n bakkord and forrod between Lunnon an Paris oz mitch length o' gate, WALKER *Plebeian Fol.* (ed. 1801) 38.

5. A street in a town; a thoroughfare.

Ayr. The soldiers came marching up the gait with Major Blaze at their head, GALT *Provost* (1822) xiii. **Rxb.** He gied to the wrang side o' the gate for the wright's shop, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 714. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'Wor town gyet' means the narrow village street. 'Gae across the gaet,' go across the street. **Cum.** We went owre the geate cousin Isbel to see, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 353. **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **Wm.** Leaking [looking] inteth geaat at monny a lass, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 61; (A.T.) **Yks.** Go your ways to your Aunt Jane, an' don't be running about i' t'town gate, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) i. **n.Yks.** Calling the streets of Whitby at that era gates, gaites, or ways, . . very unlike the streets of the present, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 178; **n.Yks.**[1] 'Ah seed him gan oop toon's-gate, lahk yan wud'; of a country village with one sole street in it; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** In Driffield, Nafferton, Cranswick, &c., streets are called gates, even where there have never been any gates (doors, bars, &c.) in connection with them, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 63; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A street is generally called the town gate, WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 539; **w.Yks.**[4], **Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** HOLLOWAY; STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 191. **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.*

Hence **Gate-row**, *sb., obs.*, a street; a narrow lane.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 330. **n.Lin.**[1]

6. Mining term: a passage or way driven in the mine.

w.Yks. (T.T.); (S.J.C.) **n.Der.** 'Part of th' moine's run in, and John Middleton's fost i' one o' th' gates.' The mine was nearly seventy fathoms deep, and the distance from the bottom to the gate, or passage, . . was between fifty and sixty yards, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) iv.

Hence (1) **Gaitsman**, *sb.* a workman employed in a coal-pit for making passages or roads; (2) **Gate-road** or **-row**, (3) **-way**, *sb.* a main road or 'lead' in a mine.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Yks.** The tramways in coal-pits at and near Nostell, Yorkshire, are called gate-rows, PEACOCK *Gl.* (1889). **w.Yks.** (T.T.), **Shr.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Nhb., Dur.** A passage through the goaf, secured by a pack wall on each side, for the purpose of bringing out the coals worked on the longwall system. A rolley-way, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

7. The passage or space between two looms or spinning-frames. Also in *comb.* **Gate-way.**

w.Yks. (W.T.); (F.R.); CUDWORTH *Worstedopolis* (1888) 50; Merely steps from her 'gate' and fetches the overlooker to the loom, *Phases Bradford Life*, 197. ['A gate,' the usual expression in the textile industries for the spaces, ways, or avenues separating looms and necessary for locomotion, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

8. A road leading to one or more 'moss-rooms.'

Chs. *Sheaf* (1883) III. 11; **Chs.**[1] *Gen.* the turf is not got out of these roads, but they are left high and dry above the surrounding land. At the Wilmslow, or north side of Lindow Common, these roads are called Gates; whilst at the Mobberley or south side, only about two miles off, they are called Looads.

9. A division of a field. Not. (J.H.B.)

10. A journey, trip.

Sh.I. Doo's been a piece o' gaet last ook? *Sh. News* (Oct. 30, 1897); We're no gaun ta lat a uncan man tak' sic a peece o' gaet apon a hungry stammik, *ib.* (July 23, 1898). **N.Cy.**[1] How many gates hae ye been? **Nhb.**[1] 'Three gates o' lime,' that is three journeys to the lime kiln and back; three goings. In a pit it has the same meaning. **Nhb., Dur.** From the shaft to the flat and back again, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **e.Dur.**[1] A mining term signifying a short journey, e.g. from flat to shaft and back again; hence, last journey. A workman, removing a heap of soil or stones, if asked how much still remains, will sometimes answer, 'Another gyet 'll takd up,' meaning one more journey. 'Aa just hev another gyet to gan.' **Cum.** Young Susy half consenting To set me out a mile o' geate, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 54. **Lan.** Iv that's aw th' arran yo hav', aw deawt yo've made a lost gate, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 196; Agnes had . . . the mare 4 single gates to the mill, 8*d.*, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 74. **nw.Der.**[1] *Obsol.*

11. The width of the cut made by a saw in its passage or 'gate'; the amount of wood wasted in the sawing.

Cum.[4], **w.Yks.** (J.F.) **s.Not.** It may be increased or diminished by setting the teeth at a greater or less angle with the saw-set. 'This saw 'asn't anuff gate on it; ah mun crimp the teeth out a bit' (J.P.K.).

12. The right or privilege of pasturage for cattle, &c., either free on common ground, or by arrangement on private ground; pasturage.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1], **Wm.** (A.T.) **Yks.** (On commons) pasturage for a cow; 5 sheep are a gate; a full-grown horse is two gates; 3 twenters (two year old heifers), are 2 gates; 2 stirks (one year old calf), are 1 gate; a stag (colt of two years old) is a gate and a half, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.** These marshes [by the Tees] used to be stocked with the neighbouring gates, from the upper part of Cleveland, but are now mostly stocked by the occupier, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815); **n.Yks.**[1] All ither common-reeghts, an' gait for a hoonder sheep. Gait for twcea lahtle coos, fur, mebbe, tolf weeks. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Eez tain a koo in for a gait [He has taken a cow in for a gate] (Miss A.); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Brotherton Marsh Gaits to be let, from May 12 to November 1, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 4, 1889); LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 65. **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** Used to describe a right to turn out one cow, or four sheep, on a pasture common to several proprietors, *N. & Q.* (1874 5th S. ii. 406. **Lin.** They let the Scarle lanes by gates. The gates in the lanes were let for the year (R.E.C.). **n.Lin.**[1] I've hired a gaate upon Butterwick Haale. **Oxf.** 'Gate of a horse.' Agistment or running at grass, as to hire the gate, or going of a horse in pasture ground (K.).

Hence (1) **Gateage**, *sb.* the charge per head for pasturage of cattle; (2) *a Whittle gait*, *phr.*, see below.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Cum.** Whittle gait, the valuable privilege of using a knife and fork and trencher at the table of one's parishioners. Part of the stipend of a Cum. clergyman two or three centuries ago, and still claimed by some of the rural schoolmasters. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 148.

13. Way, method. Cf. guess, *sb.*[2]

Sc. Fleying a bird is no the gate to grip it, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** I sall lant him the richt gate, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **Rnf.** O life wad be sweet, gin folk kent but the gaet To tak its load easy, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 159. **Ayr.** Ye maunna let your tongue rin awa with your sense in that gait, GALT *Legatees* (1820) viii; Is that the gate They waste sae mony a braw estate? BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 171. **Lnk.** What wad onybody think were they tae see or hear you an' me gaun on at this gate? WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 13. **Slk.** Gin he behaves in that gate to a man o' original genius like me, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 89. **Ir.** Sure, accordin' to that gait o' goin', it's onnatural to turn them up wid a graip or a spade, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892–93. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum.**[3] Whativer plan or geeat ye try, 83. **Wm.** Dinna gang on in sic a gait, JACKSON *Twixt Moor*, 30. **n.Yks.** It'll niver keep on i' this gaäit, LINSKILL *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) iii. **w.Yks.**[2] What are ta makkin t'table i' that gate for? **Lan.** I canna think what you'd be at, talking i' that gate, FOTHERGILL

Healey (1884) iv; He'd to mich white in his e'en to be humbugged twice i' th' same gate. WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) ii. s.Lin. If he goës on i' that gaäte he'll mek a compleät mess o' the whol job (T.H.R.).

Hence *Other gate, phr.* a different sort of, another kind of.

Sc. But Solomon should sit in other gate company than Francis of Fiance, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) v.

14. Fashion, style; a knack.

Sc. As was the gate lang syne, when the short sheep were in the fashion, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) i. Abd. Maybe, nibour, that's the gate wi me, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 30. Cld. I'm jist learnin', an' no in to the gait o't yet (JAM.). Lnk. She had the gate sae well to please, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 30; Gin that be the gate o't, sirs, come let us stir, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 112, ed. 1897. Slk. I wad fain greet, but hae lost the gate o't, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 35, ed. 1866. Gall. Is't the method now in fashion?—I truly think it is the gait, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 84, ed. 1897. Kcb. I have gotten now . . . the gate to open the slot, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 27. Yks. Shoo went on sich a gaat about 'em, *Philip Neville*, i.

Hence **Gate-farrin**, *adj.* good-looking, comely; respectable-looking.

Abd. A richt protty gate-farrin bairnie, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 219; He certainly looked much better and more gatefarrin in his blue bonnet, *ib. Johnny Gibb* (1871) i.

15. A habit, trick, esp. a peculiar trick or habit; *pl.* whims, crotchets, peculiarities; mad pranks, wild tricks.

nw Abd. Jock maun tine his gentle gates, Or ither fowk 'ill shortly tire. *Goodwife* (1867) st. 8. Rnf. Maggy was into a tipplin' gait o't, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 78. Lth. Thy grannie's paiks, thy maister's whippin', Could never mend thy gait o' kippin' [playing truant], BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 66. Slk. Ye hae yer bits o' queer gates whiles, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 3, ed. 1866. Gall. Wi' yer wheedling guilefu' gaits, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 24. n.Yks.[2] 'Ill geeats,' evil courses. 'Queer geeats,' odd ways. Not. (J.H.B.) Hmp. When a person has done anything foolish, he says, 'This is a gait I have got,' WISE *New Forest* (1883) 282; Hmp.[1] s.Wil. That's a nasty gait o' yourn, snuff-taking (G.E.D.). Som. I tell un smokin's ony a geit o' heez. Common (W.F.R.). w.Som.[1] Such as a nervous twitching of the face; any antic or grimace performed habitually. D-ee muy-n dhu gae-ut dhoa-l mae-un -d u-gau-t, u au-vees pĕol-een aup úz buur-chez? [Do you remember the habit the old man had, of always pulling up his breeches?] Dev. There is nothing the matter with him; it is only a gait he has, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 131; 'Tis only an old gite he has (F.W.C.); Dev.[3] Where'th 'er apicked up thickee new gite tü? 'Er's alwes a-winking an' a blinking like a owl in kanneel-teening time. nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2] What a gate you have of doing it! Cor.[3]

16. Fun, 'goings on,' 'larks.'

n.Yks. Stop thee geeat (T.S.).

17. A state of excitement or agitation.

Wil.[1] Her wur in a vine gate wi't.

18. *v.* To begin, commence, start; to put in working order. Cf. agate.

n.Yks.[2] They'll geeat it for thee. Lan. When aw gate ov a job aw'll carry it through, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 16; Afore tho gates a-talkin', goo an' don these dry things, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) i; Wen th' bell gaytud o ringin, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) i. Chs.[1] To start a pump which is out of order, by pouring water down it, is called gating it. As a salt-making term it means starting a pan to work. 'Au've gated moi pon'; Chs.[3] I'm gating to goo. s.Chs.[1] Dhur z ŭ mon kŭmn tŭ mend baag-z, but ahy shaa nŭ gy-ai-t im on ŭm tin th mes-tŭr kumz wom [There's a mon com'n to mend bags, but I shanna gate him on 'em tin th' mester comes wom]. Naay yoa-m gy-ai-tid, un dhŭr z nóo stop-in yŭ [Nai yo'm gated, an' there's noo stoppin' yŏ] is said to a child who has been encouraged to hope for something which it consequently persists in asking for.

Hence *gated and geared, phr.* set a-going, made to work 'trne' together; said of the several parts of an agricultural implement. Shr.[1]

19. Weaving term: to set a loom in order for work.

w.Yks. If he can but keep his loom gaited, SNOWDEN *Wb of Weaver* 1866 xvi; He's gaited a loom to-day (W.C.S.). Lan. Wen a empty loom . . . an' yo' con ha' that gaited, FRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 102; Does Billy Nimble come a-gaitin' for thee yet? *ib. Cast upon World* 1880 69; 'To gait a loom,' is to arrange the various threads of the warp so that they may be drawn up by the 'healds' in such regular order as to form the pattern (W.T.); Lan.[1] Aw con gate a loom wi' ony chap i' Owdham. Chs.[1] As a silk-weaving term, it refers to the preparations made by a workman about to weave a new fabric. 'I mun gate a new loom next wik'; Chs.[3] In very common use, and refers to the special preparations made by a workman about to weave a new fabric. 'Gating' sometimes takes several days.

Hence **Gaiter**, *sb.* one who prepares or sets a loom in order for working. Lan. (W.T.)

20. To rouse, incite, persuade.

s.Chs.[1] Ey-z gy-ai-tid ŭ góo-in chuurch naay; ey)d ŭ thuwt nuwt aat- it if th paa-rsn aad-jnŭ gy-ai-tid im on it [Hey's gated o' gooin' church nai; hey'd ha' thowt nowt at it if th' parson hadna gated him on it].

21. To gad about, go about on pleasure. Used in *prp.*

n.Yks.[2] 'Where's thoo gying g-eating tae?' where are you going to ramble? s.Wor. It isn't like one as goes gaiting about all over the place? er's allus lived so quiet (H.K.).

22. To lark, play about roughly.

Dor. We was gating at the George, and he threw my hat on the fire (C.V.G.).

Hence (1) **Gaiting**, *adj.* frolicsome; (2) **Gaitish**, *adj.* frisky, unsteady.

(1) Dor. *Gl.* (1851). (2) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

23. To pasture cattle in a common field. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (S.J.C.)

[1. Quha partlie closet in the west Sey, partlie amang the mountanes and Louchis . . . the gait was stopit, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 281. ON. *gata*, a way (FRITZNER). 3. But they [the serpents] with gate direct to Lacon ran, SURREY *Aeneid* (c. 1547) II. 268. 4. Schort gait fra thir Ilis is Iona, BELLENDEN *Chron. Scotl.* (1536) I. xlvi. 5. Norw. dial. *gata*, a street in a town (AASEN). 6. Thay maid ane mine undir the erde, to mak ane gate be quhilk thay micht cum to the castell of Veos, BELLENDEN *Livy* (1533) 425.]

GATE, *sb.*[3] Suf. Size, bulk.

e.Suf. He is of good gate [said of a person] (F.H.).

GATE, see **Gait**, *sb.*[1 3], **Great**.

GATER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A term in the game of quoits; see below.

A quoit played in front of the hob, so as to stand on edge and prevent an antagonist following with a 'ringer.'

GATEWARDS, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Also in forms **a-gaitards** w.Yks.[1]; **gaiterds**, **a-gaiters** w.Yks.; **gaitwairds** Sc.; **gateheads** s.Lin.; **gaterds** w.Yks.[5]; **gaters** n.Lin.[1]; **gattards** Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[2]; **a-gaturs** e.Lan. [gē-t-, geə-tədz.] In the direction of, towards, esp. in phr. *to go gatewards*, to accompany part of the way home. See **Agatewards**.

Sc. His hairt's keen wishes are gaitwairds me, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 10. Abd. I, . . . Gatewards my lane, unto the glen gan fare, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 32, ed. 1812; Down gatewards to the burn his course he steers, *ib.* 49. w.Yks. Aw went gaiterds wi her a bit, HARTLEY *Budget* (1869) 82; An' then goa a gaiters wi' it at after, *Yksman.* (May 19, 1877) 9; I went 'gaiters' with him (J.B.); w.Yks.[1] Stop and I'll gang a gaitards wi the; w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] 'Goa thee gāaterds,' go your ways. 'Bown gāaterds,' going homewards. e.Lan. 'Gooin a gaturs' means accompanying a friend a short distance on the way home, WILKINSON *Spenser* (1867). Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] To go a gaaters with a person is to accompany him part of the way home or on a journey. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Lei.[1] Ah mut ba a-gooin' gattards. Nhp.[2] Will you go with me gattards?

GATFER, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **gadfer**, **godfer** Glo. Dev.; **getfer** Dev.[1] n.Dev.; **gotfer** Wil.[1] [gæ-t-, ge-tfə(r).] An old man; a term of address to an old man. Cf. **gaffer**.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 185 Wil.[1] Gatfer is still in use about Malmesbury. w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Dev.[1] I went vore-raret to the old man: Good-now getfer, said I, did I tell you that maester was drunk last Friday? 14. n.Dev. And then Getfer Radger Sherwell he must qualify't agen, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 226.

GATH, see **Garth**, *sb.*[12]

GATHER, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **gadder** Nhb.[1]; **gaither** Cai.[1] Bnff.[1]; **gedder** Abd. Wm. & Cum.[1]; **gether** Ked. Ant. Nhb.[1]

n.Yks.[1 2] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] s.Not. n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Shr.[1] Oxf.[1]; gidder Wm.; gither Wm. w.Yks.[15]; gother Nhp.[1] [gaˑðə(r, geˑðə(r, gaˑdər, geˑdər.] **1.** To assemble, meet together.

Abd. It's a prayer meetin' the nicht . . . they'll be gedderin eenoo, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. Ayr. Come weal, come woe, we'll gather and go, And live or die wi' Charlie, BURNS *Come boat me o'er.*

Hence (1) **Gathering**, *sb.* an assembly, crowd; a company; (2) **Gathering-bell**, *sb.* a tocsin, a bell to summon the town to a meeting, &c.; (3) **Gethersome**, *adj.* socially disposed, ready to meet socially; easy to gather.

(1) Sc. (A.W.) Nhb.[1] Eh, what a getherin' thor wes. n.Yks. A getherin' o' horses, ROBINSON *Whitby Sug. Sol.* (1860) i. 9; There's a bonny getherin' up o' lads an' lasses, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37. w.Yks (J.W.) (2) Fif. Arise, and ring the gatherin'-bell, And head the multitude yourself, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 27. (3) n.Yks.[2] 'They're nut varry gethersome,' not easy to collect; said of scattered sheep.

2. *refl.* To amass wealth, grow rich, save.

Bnff. (JAM.); Bnff.[1] A year or twa aifter he geed into that toon [farm] he wiz unco sair awa wee't: bit noo he's beginnin' to gaither himsel'. w.Sc. Still common (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Gathered**, *ppl. adj.* rich, well-to-do, having saved money; (2) **Gathered gear**, *phr.*, see (4); (3) **Gathering**, *sb.* saving, frugality; (4) **Gatherings**, *sb. pl.* savings, hoard, accumulated wealth.

(1) Bnff.[1] He's an aul' gaithert bodie. Kcd. Fytie wis a gethert carle, Fa weel the loss cud bide, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 6. Dmb. Ye're weel gather'd I think, . . . here ye hae three notes o' a hunder each, and five o' ten pound the piece, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. (2) Kcd. Bailie Brodie, dead an' buried, Hedna left his gathered gear To his cousin, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 45. (3) Ayr. After a' our frugality and gathering, GALT *Entail* (1823) viii. Ant. A nerrow getherin' gets a wide scatterin'. A penurious and miserly father often has spendthrift sons to scatter his wealth, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (4) Abd. The Kirk got the gatherin's o' our Aunty Meg, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 17. Ayr. [She] made a will leaving her gatherings to her favourites, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xli.

3. Butter-making term: to collect, form; see below.

Ayr. The Black Man would gie her power . . . to kep the butter frae gatherin' in the kirn, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 100. Lei.[1] 'Gather the curd in the pan' means, sink the curd under a bowl in the pan, and ladle off the whey from it.

4. To collect together sufficient corn to form a sheaf, which is bound by the person following.

Sc. (A.W.) e.Yks.[1] Mi fayther maws [mows], my muther gethers, Ah mak bands, an oor Jack bīnds.

Hence (1) **Gatherer**, *sb.* (*a*) the person who collects corn into bundles ready for binding; (*b*) a large, light, four-pronged fork, for gathering swathes of oats into sheaves; (2) **Gathering**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the operation of collecting corn into sheaves; (*b*) the raking of mown hay or corn into cocks or rows ready for 'pitching' on the wagons; (3) **Gathering-rake**, *sb.* a short rake with which a 'taker-up' draws the corn to him, in order that he may bind it into sheaves.

(1, *a*) n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1] (*b*) ne.Yks.[1] (2, *a*) e.Yks.[1] Nrf. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (*b*) Suf.[1] (3) s.Not. (J.P.K.)

5. To glean.

Nhb. Poor people were allowed by the farmer to 'gather' the fallen corn behind the reapers, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 140; Nhb.[1] w.Som.[1] Plase, sir, I be gatherin 'long way mother —Mr. Bond zaid we mid gather all his fields. I've a-knowed her gather so much as two bushels o' whate avore now. Dev. Has thicky whait field been gathered? *w.Times* (May 28, 1886) 2, col. 4; Dev.[1]

Hence **Gatherer**, *sb.* a gleaner.

Edb. O' gath'rers next, unruly bands Do spread themsel's athwart the lands, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 12, ed. 1801. Nhb.[1]

6. To pick up game; to 'retrieve.'

Chs.[3] Have yow gathered the partridge? War. Two birds had been killed, and he was not sure whether they had been gathered, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 235.

7. To take or pick anything up. *Gen.* with *up.*

Sc. (A.W.) Cum. An old woman looking for her cat, was afraid somebody had gathered it up, SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 89. Wm. & Cum.[1] They geddert up a gay few, 196. Wm. We gat poor Joasep giddert up an teeak him up stairs, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 41; 'Is there any method of clearing the stones away?' 'O yes, yan mud sean gither 'em off,' *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 365. w.Yks.[1] I githers him up. ii. 287.

Hence (1) **Gatherup**, *sb.* a wandering rag-man; (2) **Githerments**, *sb. pl.* a miscellaneous collection of articles, &c.

(1) N.I.[1] (2) w.Yks.[5] An old maid has in her wardrobe 'githerments at ad stock a pop-shop 'at times. Pretty generally however she 'keeps dogs, cats, pigs, hens, pigeons, geese, canaries, an' awal sich githerments.' 'T'house an' githerments,' the house and furniture.

8. Ploughing term: see below.

Sc. 'To gather a rig,' to plough a ridge in such a way as to throw the soil towards the middle of the ridge (JAM.). Cai.[1] Bnff. In infield ground, the ridges ought to be cloven to break-fur, gathered to bear, and yoked to bear-root and awal, the furrows kept open, *Agric. Surv. App.* 81 (JAM.). Bwk. This is done by drawing the first furrow down the centre of the ridge and then ploughing towards the sides. *Gen.* speaking, the whole arable land of the country is formed into ridges either flat or gathered. In clay soil, or land any way subject to wet, the ridges are double gathered and of 15 feet broad, *Agric. Surv.* 192 *ib.*). Nhb.[1] To gether, in husbandry, is the first half of the operation of forming a rig by the plough. The ploughman proceeds to gether, by turning his plough right way about till the rig is half finished; after which he proceeds to heck, or 'felly-oot,' the work by reversing his direction and going left-about. n.Yks. To gether rigs [of land] or to rig up, is to plough lands or ridges so that they are higher in the middle (I.W.). e Suf. (F.H.) w.Som.[1] A piece of land is ploughed by working up one way and back another; the two furrows thus made being called a 'round.' Working with an implement which turns the soil only in one direction, it follows that the two furrows made in any round must lie in opposite directions, either towards or away from each other. When the ploughman turns to the right for his return journey, he gathers—i. e. he makes the furrows lie towards each other, because ploughs are made to turn over the soil from left to right: and consequently at the last round, or finish, two rolls of earth are thrown up against each other, in what is called a by-vore—i. e. the last is thrown against the first, the precise opposite of an all-vore. Dev. Each ploughman is to plough the part allotted to him by gathering one-third, and throwing abroad two-thirds of the 60 yards, *Ploughing match* (Oct. 31, 1883) in *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 19. nw.Dev.[1] [The several modes of ploughing have received characteristic appellations, such as gathering-up, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 171; To plough continuously round a first furrow, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

9. To catch, seize hold of.

n.Lin.[1] The herse bolts awaay wi' me a-top o' th' loäd, I jumps off, runs alongside, an' gethers him.

10. To make a collection in money; to go round with a petition, asking for help.

Gall. (A.W.), e.Dur.[1] Wm. Went raund an gidderd a penny apiece, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 58. Yks. They're going all about gathering for a new chapel, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) i. w.Yks. *Gen.* used of making a collection at a mill, workshop, &c. for a workman who is ill or who has met with some calamity: Oud Dikiz bīn of iz wāk for ə munþ, ðe bān tə geðə fər im ət t'miln təmoən (J.W.). Lei.[1] They've agooin' raound to gether for 'im. Dev. He was too proud to go 'gathering' (as they call carrying round a petition for help), *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1897) 516.

Hence (1) **Gather**, *sb.*, see (4); (2) **Gathered-funeral**, *sb.* a funeral at which a collection is made to defray the expenses; (3) **Gatherer**, *sb.* (*a*) a collector of taxes, &c.; (*b*) *pl.* the collectors of the offertory after a charity sermon; (4) **Gathering**, *sb.* a collection or money offering, esp. a collection made in church.

(1) n.Lin.[1] (2) w.Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 214. (3, *a*) ne.Yks.[1] (*b*) Chs.[1 a] (4) n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] One sometimes hears an 'Easter gathering' spoken of; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Dhŭ frendz ŭn goaˑ raaynd, ŭn taakˑ ŭp dhŭ gyˈedhˑŭrin [The friends 'un go raïnd, an' tak up the getherin]. *Obsol.* n.Lin.[1] Thaay'd a pretty good getherin' at th' missionary meetin'. War.[3] 'The men made a gathering at the works for the widow of their mate.' In Birmingham there is a custom when a member of the predatory class falls into the hands of the police to have a gathering among his friends to provide funds for his defence. Shr.[1] Whad sort

on a getherin' 'ad'n a on Sunday? **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Nrf.** There's to be a gathering, I hare, at chutch next Sunday (W.R.E.). **Suf.** (R.E.L.), **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

11. To recover, gain strength; to recover breath. *Gen.* with *up.* **n.Yks.**[2] 'Gether'd up,' recovered from illness. **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.** I shall begin to gether up noo th' waarm weather's here (M.P.). **Nhp.**[1] 'He gothers strength fast,' is often said when a person is recovering from illness. **s.Wor.** When I goes to walk I loses my breath, and then I has to stop and gather it (H.K.).

12. *refl.* To rise, get up from the ground, &c. *Gen.* with *up.* Also used *fig.*

Sc. Convey[s] the idea of the restoration of motion and action to the limbs, after a state of insensibility and inaction (Jam.). **Abd.** In a little wee Himsel he gathers, and begins to see, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 13, ed. 1812. **Nhb.**[1] Wait till aa get mesel gethered togither a bit. **n.Yks.**[2] 'Get thysel gether'd up ageean,' said to a child that had fallen. **Nrf.** I gathered myself up, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 62. **e.Suf.** I can't gather myself up (F.H.).

13. Of plants, wheat, &c.: to ramify.

Shr.[1] 'That crop looks thin, Baÿly.' 'Never mind, it'll look better after awilde, w'en it begins to gether.' **Bdf.** In such cases, . . the plants tiller (or gather, according to the provincial term) in the spring, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) I. 376.

14. Phr. (1) *to gather the feet*, (*a*) to walk with a quicker step; (*b*) of infants: to begin to walk; (*c*) to recover from a fall, literal or moral; to get up, rise to one's feet; (2) *— to the feet*, (3) *— to the legs*, see (1, *c*); (4) *— waste*, factory term: to wind up, draw to a conclusion.

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] The lazy smatchit o' a loon wiz gain' snaikin' in the rod fin I saw 'im; an' I ga' a gollie at 'im, an' he seen gaithert's feet till 'im syne. (*b*) **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] He's jist beginnin' to gaither the [*or* his] feet. (*c*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Cai.**[1] **Fif.** E'en Tammie Pethrie's wrackit mare, Had gather't to her feet ance mair, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 114. (3) **Abd.** The fiddler screw'd his pegs, an' I soon gather'd to my legs, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 11, ed. 1873. (4) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Before ceasing work at a factory for the day, they 'gather the waste' silk caused by the breakages of the day. Thus, it is a common saying when an orator or a clergyman enters on the peroration, or the 'in conclusion' of his sermon, that he begins 't'gather waste.'

GATHERING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lei. Also in form **gather-** Lan. [For further forms see **Gather.**] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Gathering-coal**, a large lump of coal, placed on the fire (esp. at night) to keep it in for a long period; (2) **-peat**, (*a*) a large piece of peat put on the fire to smoulder and keep the fire alight; (*b*) *obs.*, a fiery peat, sent round by the borderers to alarm the country in time of danger; (3) **-tub**, a tub used in brewing, into which the whole brewing of beer is poured; (4) **-turf**, see (2, *a*).

(1) **Sc.** Another demand for large blocks of coals, is, for the servants to make what is termed 'gathering-coals' in the kitchen, *Bald. Coal Tr.* (1808) 60 (Jam.). **Fif.** Withoot haeing the sense to put on a gatherin' coal, sae the fire is again oot, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 18. **Ayr.** A ball o' fire . . . passed owre the gathering-coal and gaed up the lum like a clap o' thunner, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 28. **s.Sc.** Snatched up the poker, broke the gathering-coal, and stirred the fire, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 60. **Nhb.**[1] When broken up in the morning it speedily forms a good fire. **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 376. (2, *a*) **Sc.** The gathering peat . . . wad dress a' our Hobbie's venison, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii; Many a night she put on the gathering peat with her own hands, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 263, ed. 1894. **Frf.** There was always a gatherin peat, slowly smouldering, even in the drowsy days of summer, Inglis *Am Flk.* (1895) 26. (*b*) **s.Sc.** *Gl. Antiq.* (Jam.) (3) **Lei.**[1] (4) **Sc.** Hap up the wee bit gathering turf, Scott *Monastery* (1820) iv.

2. *sb.* A peculiar way of turning the left hand when drawing and folding the sliver. **w.Yks.** (E.W.)

GATHORN, *sb.* **Cor.** A mischievous spirit supposed to haunt mines.

They've 'eard the knackers [knockers] an' gathorns many a time an' some seen 'em, Phillpotts *Prophets*, 61; **Cor.**[1,2]

GATION, see **Gaishen.**

GATLESS, *adj.* **e.An.** Also in form **gartless** **e.An.**[1] **e.Suf.** [gæ·t-, gā·tləs.] Half-witted; shiftless, careless, thoughtless, idle, heedless.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5. **Suf.** She was ollus such a gatless girl (C.G.B.); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

GATRUM, *sb.* **Lin.** Also written **gatteram** **Lin.**[1]; **gattram** **n.Lin.** [ga·trəm.] A rough by-road or lane; a narrow road leading from one field to another, &c.

Lin. In constant use. At Louth there is a narrow pathway of considerable length enclosed between two high walls, called Gatherums. 'The gatrum that leads from the road into the close,' Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 265; **Lin.**[1] The gatteram was so heavy, I had foast to ride. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **e.Lin.** He lives at the gattrum end (G.G.W.).

[ON. *gata*, a way + *rūm*, space.]

GATSHIRD, *sb.* **Sh.I.** A relation; a cousin. S. & Ork.[1]

GATTEN, see **Get.**

GATTER, *sb.*[1] Also in forms **gait-**, **gaiter** Tev. (Jam.); **gatten-** Lin.; **gayter-** Ken. In *comb.* (1) **Gatter-berry**, the bramble-berry (Tev.); (2) **-bush**, (*a*) the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*; (*b*) the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (e.An.[1]); (3) **-tree**, (*a*) the spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus* (Ken.); (*b*) see (2, *a*); (*c*) *obs.*, the bramble (Tev.).

(1) **Tev.** (Jam.) (3, *a*) **Ken.** (G.B.) (*b*) **Lin.** Holloway. (*c*) **Tev.** (Jam.)

[*Cornillier femelle*, Hounds-tree, Dogberry-tree, Prick-timber-tree; Gaten, or Gater-tree, Cotgr.; Gaytres beryis, Chaucer *C.T.* B. 4155.]

GATTER, *sb.*[2] Lon. Beer; liquor.

Gatter is but threepence a pot, *Punch* (1841) I. 243 (Farmer); They have a 'shant of gatter' (pot of beer) at the nearest boozing-ken (ale-house), Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 232, ed. 1862.

GATTERIDGE, *sb.* Also written **gattridge** **e.An.**[1] **s.Cy.**; and in form **gottridge** Suf. [gæ·t(ə)ridʒ.] **1.** (1) The spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus*; (2) the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*; (3) the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; also in *comp.* **Gatteridge-tree.** See **Gatter**, *sb.*[1]

(1) **e. & s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **s.Cy.** Grose (1790); Bailey (1721). **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (2) **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**, **s.Cy.** (3) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 214.

2. *Comp.* **Gatteridge-berries**, the fruit of the spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus.*

e. & s.Cy. Ray (1691). **s.Cy.** Grose (1790).

GATTIKEN, *adj.* ? *Obs.* **Suf.**[1] Gawky, clumsy, awkward.

A great gattiken mawther.

GATTLE-HEAD, *sb.* *Obs.* ? **Cum.** **e.An.** **s.Cy.** Also in forms **gartle-** **e.An.**[1]; **guttle-** **Cmb.** (Hall.) A heedless, forgetful person.

e.An.[1] **Cmb.** Ray (1691); (K.); (Hall.) **s.Cy.** Grose (1790).

Hence **Gattle-headed**, *adj.* forgetful. ? **Cum.** (Hall.); *Gl.* (1851). [Not known to our correspondents.]

[A gattle-head, *Obliviosus*, memoriae infidae, Coles (1679).]

GATTY, *adj.* *Obs.* **Sc.** Enervated.

Ayr. Then Muse-inspirin' aqua-vitae Shall mak us baith sae blythe an' witty, Till ye forget ye're auld an' gatty, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Sept. 13, 1785) st. 8.

GAUBBACH, *sb.* *Obs.* **Wxf.**[1] Also in forms **gub-bach**, **gubbauch.** A cabbage.

GAUBBER, *sb.* **Glo.**[1] The wicket-keeper at the game of 'wickets.' Cf. **gaub-hole.**

GAUBERT, *sb.* *Obs.* **Chs.** Also in form **golbert** **Chs.**[1] The iron rack in a chimney that supported the pot-hooks. Cf. **cobbits.**

Iron racks for instruments of roasting (K.); **Chs.**[1] It. iij spits: and one payre Golberts . . . vˢ, *Invent., Nantwich* (1611).

[ij grete eobardys, *Will* (1487) in *Paston Letters*, III. 466; A gawbert, *jpepurgium* (for *hyperpyrgium*), *Cath. Angl.* (1483); *Hoc ipegurgium*, a gobard, *Pict. Ang.* (c. 1475), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 770; *Unius* 'gobart' *de ferro*, x[d], *Invent.* (1403) in *Nott. Rec.* (1883) II. 20.]

GAUBERTIE-SHELLS, *sb. pl.* **Lnk.** (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The name given to a hob-goblin, supposed to make a loud roaring accompanied with a barking similar to that of little dogs and at the same time with a clattering resembling that of shells striking against each other.

GAUB-HOLE, *v.* **Glo.**[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To put the ball in the block-hole. See **Gaubber.**

GAUBISON, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] A young simpleton. See Gauvison.

GAUBSHITE, GAUBY, see **Gawpsheet, Gaby**, *sb.*[1]

GAUCUM, GAUCY, see **Gawkum, Gawsie.**

GAUD, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. Also Dev. Also written **gaude** Sc. (Jam.); **gawd** Sc. Ir. w.Yks.[4] Der.[1 2] nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **goad** Lan.[1]; **gowd** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Wm. [gōd, gɛəd.] **1.** *sb.* A trick, prank; a habit, custom; fashion, guise.

Sc. Weel versed i' the gawds o' the sex, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 297. **n.Sc.** A bad custom or habit of whatever kind. . . Although always used in a bad sense, [it] does not necessarily imply the idea of cunning. 'An ill gaude' (Jam.). **Kcb.** Surely he hath borne with strange gawds in me, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 240. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Lan.**[1] Nay, theau'll not act i' that goad, will to? **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[1] An ugly gawd; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. A toy, plaything; an ornament, gewgaw, trifle.

Ayr. Gif he'd been wairing on that maid The price of bracelet, brooch or pin, An' were a judge o' gauds, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 188. **Gall.** I had dune wi' the gawds an' vanities o' this wicked world, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv. **Ir.** A vagrant gust maliciously whisked off her little gawd. Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 89. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** An ornament used in Hexham at Christmas time, consisting of two or more rings of wood, one within the other, and covered with frills of coloured paper, hung up in the kitchens of cottages, and on which the presents previously given to the children, not those to be given, are attached (J.M.M.). **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Der.** Eh, but I'm feart your yead too is fu' o' gauds, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. ii.

Hence (1) **Gaudiments**, *sb. pl.* jewels; personal decorations; (2) **Gaudly**, *adj.* gaudy, brightly coloured.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Dev.** Wi' varnished rod an' gaudly vly, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 12, ed. 1853.

3. A jollification. Nhp.[1] Cf. **gaudy**, *sb.*[1]

4. *v.* To make a showy appearance, be gaudy. Fif. (Jam.)

5. To toy, play with. Nhb.[1], Wm. (J.H.)

[**1.** All þair gaudis sall noght þam gayne, *York Plays* (c. 1400) S 2. **2.** With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gawds, Shaks. *M. N. Dream*, I. i. 33.]

GAUD, *sb.*[2] Lin.[1] [gōd.] An umbrella.

A rich old barber was the first man to carry a gaud in Lincoln.

GAUD, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Lan. Also in form **gauld.** **1.** A rate or tax.

I paid the highway gaud, 3*s.* 8*d.*, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 31; Thomas Parkinson . . . called on me for poor gaulds, *ib.* 108.

2. *Comp.* **Gaud-gather**, a tax-collector. Lan.[1]

GAUD, see **Gowd.**

GAUDEAMUS, *sb.* Sc. Irel. A college-students' merry-making. Cf. **gaudy**, *sb.*[1]

Fif. On Saturday evening the first Gaudeamus of the session was held in the Cross Keys Hotel, *College Echoes* (St. Andrew's Univ.) (1894) VI. 71. Rxb. (Jam.) Kld. A song sung at a public Gaudeamus [at Maynooth] in 1829, *Athenæum* (1895) 487.

[The first word of the students' song: *Gaudeamus igitur, juvenes dum sumus.*]

GAUDERY, *sb.* Sc. Also Som. Also in form **gaudering** Sc. [gā·-, gō·dəri.] Finery, tawdry show.

Sc. But I thocht them aye but gaudries, That belong to wealth and pride, *Ballads* (1885) 143. Fif. Streams the red gaudery of flags in air, Tennant *Anster* 1812) vii. Rxb. Thy winsome gaudering to show, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 222. **w.Som.**[1] Better fit her mother'd make her wear things tidy like, same's other vokeses maaidens, nit let her ray herzel up in all that there gaudery.

GAUD-FLOOK, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The saury pike, *Scomberesox saurus.* Cf. **gaufnook.**

GAUDNIE, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A semi-aquatic bird, prob. the water-ouzel.

[It] always has its nest in the bank of a rivulet; something larger than a skylark; the back and wings of a dark grey, approaching to black; the breast white; delights to sit on large stones and islets in the middle of the stream.

GAUDY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Oxf. Ess. Also written **gaudé** Sc.; **gawdy** Sc. Nhb.[1]; and in form **gaady** Nhb.[1] [gā·-, gō·di.] **1.** A feast-day, a holiday. Ess. Holloway.

2. A grand feast or entertainment in a college of the University of Oxford; an annual dinner in commemoration of the foundation of the college, or of some other event in its history.

Oxf. My father had recently sat next him at a Magdalen Gaudy, Symonds *Biog.* (1893) I. 224; One of the Oriel gaudies or festive anniversaries, Mozley *Reminn.* (1882) I. 380.

Hence (1) **Gaudy-day**, *sb.* (*a*) a day of rejoicing, holiday; (*b*) *obs.*, the day on which an Oxford college 'gaudy' is held; (2) **-night**, *sb.* a festival night.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Yesterday having been a gaudé-day, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xiv. **Nhb.** A gaudy-day myeks a' hands merry, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52; They'd gien a gaudy day to care To see this change surprizen, *ib. Oiling Ducky's Wig* (1826) 1; **Nhb.**[1] There are certain times of the year when the young men and lads refuse to work, and insist on a 'Gaudy-day': for instance, the first morning they hear the cuckoo, and when the turnips and peas are at maturity. At such times they frequently adjourn to a neighbouring public-house, where they enjoy themselves during a great part of the day, *Note to Pitman's Pay.* (*b*) **Oxf.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (2) **Oxf.** Writes his saturnalian verses for your Shrovetide gaudy-night, Shepherd *Brasenose Ale Verses* (1861).

[**1.** A Gaudy, *Epulae adjiciales*, Coles (1679). **2.** (1) Gaudy days, certain festival days observed in Colleges and Inns of Court, Phillips (1706); In Colledges they are most commonly called *Gaudy*, in Inns of Court grand days, and at Court coller days, Blount (1670).]

GAUDY, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Cum. Nhp. Wor. Also in forms **gaady, gaddie, gadie** Sc.; **gaudé** Wxf.[1] [gō·di, gā·di.] **1.** *adj.* Showy, dashing; tricky, mischievous.

n.Sc. A handsome youth sae brisk and gaddie, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 147, ed. 1875; Ye'll ca' your daughter to the door And ye will speak wi' words fu' gadie, *ib.* I. 268. **Per.** In buying such a horse . . . He's neither gaady, wood [wild] nor scar [timorous], Smith *Poems* (1714) 85, ed. 1853. **Lth.** (Jam.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gaudy-day**, a showery day with gleams of sunshine; (2) **-faced**, of a horse: having markings casually scattered about the face; also used *fig.* as a term of abuse.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Cum.** (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4] Hoot, snaff! she's a gaudy-feace't yan.

3. Rank-growing. s.Wor. (H.K.) **4.** *sb. pl.* Fine clothes. Wxf.[1]

GAUFER, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Suf. Amer. Also in forms **gaufre** e.Yks.[1] Amer.; **goafer** n.Lin.[1]; **gofer** w.Yks.[2] Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Suf.[1]; **gofre** w.Yks.; **golfer** w.Yks. [gō·fə(r, gō fə(r.] **1.** A kind of tea-cake or crumpet.

n.Yks.[1] Of a square or rectangular form, made of batter; **n.Yks.**[2] Square, and stamped like net-work with the 'gaufering-irons.' **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] Made of very light paste, with an abundance of currants added. The 'pricking-fork' is freely used upon it. **w.Yks.** The golfers were often of a chequer pattern somewhat resembling a large flat honey-comb (J.T.); Now rarely seen. It was made in a mould so formed as to produce many square indentations, intended, I suppose, as receptacles for butter, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lin.**[1] A species of pancake pressed into a square form by irons. **n.Lin.**[1] Goafers are commonly square, but sometimes round. The inner part of the instrument in which they are baked has many square projections that form holes in the goafer, which should be full of butter when eaten. **sw.Lin.**[1] Eaten, buttered and toasted. **Suf.**[1] A sort of crimped pie-crust-cake. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 59.]

Hence (1) **Gaufer-iron(s**, (2) **Gaufering-iron(s**, *sb.* (*pl.* the iron mould in which 'gaufers' are baked.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] A bivalved iron mould with long handles. **w.Yks.** Golfer-irons were pushed into the open fire until the cake was baked (J.T.); *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). (2) **n.Yks.**[2], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1]

2. A wooden frame with pegs, formerly used to crimp frills, &c., after washing. sw.Lin.[1]

[**1.** Fr. *gaufre*, an hony-comb; wafer, or wafer-cakes (Miege); OFr. *gaufre*, 'pâtisserie' (La Curne); see Hatzfeld (s.v.). **2.** Fr. *gauffrer*, to deck or set out with puffs (Cotgr.).]

GAUF(F, see **Gaff**, *v.*[2]

GAUFNOOK, *sb.* Sc. The saury pike, *Scomberesox saurus.* Cf. **gowdnook.**

Not uncommon in the North of Scotland, and almost every

autumn it enters the Firth of Forth in considerable shoals, Neill *Fishes* (1810) 17 (Jam., s.v. Gowdanook).

GAUGE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Stf. Brks. e.An. Wil. Also written **gage** Sc. w.Yks.[1] e.An.[1]; and in forms **gadge** Sc. e.An.[1] e.Suf.; **gedge** e.Suf.; **gowge** Brks.[1] [gēdʒ, geədʒ.] **1.** *sb.* A rule, standard, measure.

Sc. It's dry talking, Robin—you must minister to us a bowl of punch—ye ken my gage, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xiii. Rnf. It's less than Eben's meed, For he's nae gadge to rule by, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 148.

2. A barometer; also called **Weather-gauge.**

n.Stf. A necessary instrument in connection with a pit, as the weight of the atmosphere or atmospheric pressure greatly affects the ventilation (J.T.).

3. *Comp.* **Gauge-brick**, a brick which shows, by its change of colour, when the oven is hot enough for baking.

Wil.[1] She knew when the oven was hot enough by the gauge-brick; this particular brick as the heat increased became spotted with white, and when it had turned quite white the oven was ready. Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) viii.

4. Phr. *to take gowge on some one*, to gauge, estimate some one.

Brks.[1] I took gowge on 'in when I vust zin 'in an' knawed as a was a bad lot.

5. A measure of slate, being one yard square, and supposed to contain one ton in weight. w.Yks.[1]

6. A bowl or tub to receive the cream as it is successively skimmed off.

e.An. (Hall.); e.An.[1] No doubt it has its name from the use made of it, to judge when a sufficient quantity has been collected to be churned.

7. Search, scrutiny, look-out; a hunt or watch in the interests of oneself; esp. in phr. *to be on the gadge.*

w.Sc. He's aye on the gadge (Jam. *Suppl.*).

8. *v.* To measure, ascertain the dimensions of, estimate.

Sc. (A.W.) m.Yks.[1] Thou's gäuged us to a hair's-breadth with thy pudding to-day, dame. e.An.[1] To mark out the dimensions of a ditch or drain by cutting out a small quantity of the soil by a line or cord. Nrf.[1] e.Suf.[1] I gadge up this allotment at a quarter of an acre (F.H.).

GAUGER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Also Som. Also in forms **gaadger** Nhb.[1]; **gadger** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1]; **gagee** Wxf.[1]; **gager** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) w.Yks.[1]; **guager** Sc. Wxf.[1] [gē·dʒə(r, geə·dʒə(r.] **1.** An exciseman, custom-house officer.

Sc. As for a gauger I do not believe he valued the life of one at half a farthing, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xiv. Or.I. In those halcyon days the guager was not, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 100. Abd. Many were the encounters these smugglers had with the guagers, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 211. Frf. Just such another as our carlie of a gauger sitting there, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 212. Per. The guager he drew up his men And soon poor Donald did surround, Ford *Harp* (1893) 249. Arg. At the ale-house . . . heavy drovers and gaugers stamped their feet, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 227. Ayr. Tightly he did the gauger han'le, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 148, ed. 1871. Edb. Fash'd wi' dolefu' gaugers or excise, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 184, ed. 1785. Wgt. The local gauger good-naturedly allowed these people a pretty long tether, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 306. Wxf.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] I.Ma. A fellow's head That was broke at [by] a gauger, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 9. Som. It was unsafe to bring the ship closer to shore, for fear of the 'gaugers,' Palmer *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 51.

2. One who is always on the look-out for gifts or benefits, a 'cadger.' Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Cf. gauge, 7.

GAUGHLING, *adj.* War. [Not known to our correspondents.] Tall and slender in proportion to the bulk. (Hall.)

GAUGNET, *sb.* Sc. The sea-needle or needle-fish, *Syngnathus acus.*

se Sc. Found lurking among the sea-weeds in shallow water [in the Frith of Forth], Neill *Fishes* (1810) 22 (Jam.).

GAUK, *v.* Sc. Also written **gawk**; and in form **gaukie** (Jam.). [gauk, gȫk.] Of young women: to behave towards men in a silly, thoughtless, or vain way.

Sc. Niver gawkin' about or gaun astray, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxix; Mackay. Cai.[1], w.Sc., Rxb. (Jam.)

Hence **Gaukie**, *sb.* a foolish, forward, vain woman. Cai.[1], Ayr. (J.M.)

GAUK, GAUK-, see **Gawk**, *adj.*, *v.*[2], **Gawk-.**

GAUL, GAULCHING, GAULD, see **Gale**, *sb.*[1], **Gall**, *sb.*[2], **Galching, Gaud**, *sb.*[3]

GAUL(E, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. A lever; a large wooden bar used to lift and remove heavy things. Ray (1691). [(K.)] [Fr. *gaule*, 'levier du piston d une pompe' (Hatzfeld); a long staff (Cotgr.); OFr. *waulle* (Godefroy).]

GAULEY, *sb.* Irel. Also written **gawly.** [gȫ·li.] **1.** The goal or place in which the wickets are fixed in the game of 'Cammon' (q.v.). Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **2.** A term used when the ball is driven through the wickets in the above game; a goal, game. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

GAULF, GAULIC(K, see **Gaff**, *v.*[2], **Gallack.**

GAULISH, *adj.* Chs. [gȫ·liʃ.] **1.** Heavy, clownish.

s.Chs.[1] Ey)z nuwt bŭr ŭ gree·t gau·lish laad; wot kùn)yŭ ekspek·t ŭv ú pig· bŭr ú grùnt? [Hey's nowt bur a greet gaulish lad; what can yŏ expect of a pig bur a grunt?]

2. Ill-tempered, nagging. Chs.[1]

GAULISH-HAND, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. The left hand. n.Cy. Grose (1790). See **Gallack.** Hence **Gaulish-handed**, *adj.* left-handed, awkward. n.Yks.[12]

GAULP, see **Gaup.**

GAULT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Lin. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Also in forms **galt** Suf.[1]; **golt** Nhp.[1] Bdf. Hnt. [gȫlt.] **1.** *sb.* A thick, heavy clay; brick-earth; also in *comp.* **Gault-clay.**

Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; Lin.[1] If there was more gault in the fenland, it would be more productive. Nhp.[1]; Nhp.[2] A blue calcareous clay. Bdf. The subsoil is either a blue or yellow golt clay, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 11. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1] Occas. any sort of heavy and adhesive earth. Cmb. The highland may be described as a strong loam or clay, of a very good staple lying upon a gault, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 228. Suf.[1] [Try your skill in galt first, and then in gold, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 145.]

Hence (1) **Gaultree-pi·**, *sb.* a clay-pit; (2) **Gaultry**, *adj.* of clay: not tenacious, separating into thin flakes when dug; (3) **Gaulty**, (*a*) *adj.* clayey; abounding in gault; (*b*) *sb.* wet; boggy, clayey land.

(1) Lin.[1] (2) Nhp.[1] (3, *a*) Bdf. Sterile and stubborn when golty, and of a blue or yellow cast, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 12. (*b*) Suf.[1]

2. *v.* To cover the surface of land with clay obtained from the subsoil; to dig 'gault' for embankments.

Lin., Cmb. Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 491.

Hence **Gaulting**, *vbl. sb.* the process of covering the land with a layer of clay.

s.Lin. Gaulting is covering the peat land with a layer of clay, cast out of pits dug in the clay substratum, Wheeler *Hist. Fens* App. iv. 7.

GAULT, *sb.*[2] e.An. A cavern; a cavity caused by a sudden subsidence of earth or soil. (E.G.P.); e.An.[1]

GAULT, *sb.*[3] Nhp. [gȫlt.] **1.** The bubbling motion produced in a liquid by its rapid conversion into vapour, ebullition.

One old woman says she remembers the word 'gault' applied to water bubbling, on the boil, but I can't find it used now (W.D.S.); Nhp.[2]

2. Sediment; a dirty deposit at the bottom of a liquid or vessel. (W.D.S.)

GAULY, *sb.* Lei. War. Also written **gawley** Lei.[1] War. [gȫ·li.] A blockhead. Lei.[1], War. (Hall.) See **Gaulish.**

GAUM, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Der. Lin. Also written **gawm** n.Cy. Cum. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[4] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **gawmb-** Lan.; **goam** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[12] Yks.; **gom** Dmf.; **gomb-** Lan.; **gome** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] Wm. w.Yks. n.Lan.[1]; **gorm** w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1]; **guam-** Flt. [gȫm, gȫəm.] **1.** *sb.* Notice, heed, attention, esp. in phr. *to give gaum to, take gaum of*; also used in *pl.*

Cum. To give gawm to, Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 178. n.Yks.[1] Ah gav' 't nae gaum. Nivver heed; he'll give you nae gaum. w.Yks. Ah lost a pig, but ah tak ne gaums on it (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1] I gav it naa gaum; w.Yks.[5] He taks no more gaum o' muh, 2. Lan. To sae iv he took th' leyst gawm o' what aw sed, Lahee *Owd Yem*, 12. e.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Gaumless**, *adj.* heedless, careless, unobservant, inattentive; (2) **Gaumless-toppin**, *sb.* a thoughtless, careless person.

(1) **w.Yks.** He takes no gaum of what's going on, but I can see: I'm not gaumless (M.N.); (S.P.U.); You are a gaumless thing (J.S.J.); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **Wm.** (B.K.)

2. Understanding, sense, judgement, 'gumption.'

Lakel.[1] **Wm.** Thoo mud a hed mecar gome, Jonny, ner bowt sick falaltherment. *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 20. **e.Yks.**[1] He hez'nt a bit o' gawm aboot him. **m.Yks.**[1] Thou's no gaum in thee. **w.Yks.** Thah hesn't a bit o' gawm ababt theh (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[5] He's noa gaum. **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Gaumish**, *adj.* intelligent, quick-witted, knowing; (2) **Gaumless**, *(a) adj.* stupid, senseless, vacant; ignorant, without judgement; awkward, lubberly; also used *advb.*; *(b) sb.* a stupid, half-witted person, a fool; (3) **Gaumless-head**, *sb.*, see (2, *b*); (4) **Gaum-like**, *adj.*, see (1).

(1) **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] He's a gaumish chap. **m.Yks.**[1] (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Wm.** Gomeless prate an maapment, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 38. **n.Yks.** Thou'll breeak thy oan yed next, thou gaumless donnat, Fetherston *Smuggins Fam.* 20; **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.**[1] He was that gawmless he let him hev it for a pund less'n he gä fo't. **w.Yks.** Me an' my Sarah is tender an' lovin'—We don't act so gawmless—except nah an' then, *Yksman.* (Apr. 28, 1887) 266; (G.H.); **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe'ssceagaumless shoe hardly kens ower Sall, ii. 291; **w.Yks.**[23] A gaumless maundering [applied to a man]; **w.Yks.**[5] A person dead drunk is always spoken of as 'gaumless.' **Lan.** That's all thro' thi gombless trick o' not keeping boards i' th' hole, *Takin' New Year in* (1888) 14; Thae greyt gawmbless foo', Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 258; **Lan.**[1] He up wi' his foot an' knockt him gawmless. **n.Lan.**[1] A girt, gomeless thing. **ne.Lan.**[1] A gaumless gannet. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Tha gormless chap, thee; tha'll never be worth sawt to thi porridge. **s.Chs.**[1] Wel, iv ahy ev'ŭr did sée aan'ibdi sŭ gau'mlŭs! Semz ŭz iv yŭ d nóo noa'shŭn ŭ nuwt [Well, if I ever did see annyb'dy so gawmless! Sems as if yŏ'd noo notion o' nowt]. **Flt.** (T.K.J.) (*b*) **s.Wm.** A girt gomeless (J.A.B.). **Lan.** Wot that gaumless says, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 301. (3) **w.Yks.** He'd a gaumless heead to deal wi', *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 29, 1896). (4) **Yks.** She were a poor friendless wench, a parish 'prentice, but honest and gaum-like, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) II. i.

3. *v.* To pay attention to, heed, mind, care for; to take notice of, recognize; sometimes with *at*.

Sc. 'He never goam'd me,' the aggrieved countryman would say with much bitterness, Hunter *Armiger's Revenge* (1897) ii. **Abd.** He never goams me noo, Shelley *Flowers by Wayside* (1868) 134. **s.Sc.** She paid the most marked attention to the young man, scarcely goaming me, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 324. **Rxb.** He never goam't me. A ewe is said not to goam a strange lamb (Jam.). **Dmf.** Whan Maids Aonian come, believe me, Domestic cravin's sae bare shave me O' leisure time, I downa gom them, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 42. **n.Cy.** Gawm well now, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhb.**[1] He never goamed anybody. 'How did that young horse behave?' 'O, well, aa drave him a' day, an' he nivver goamed at it.' **e.Dur.**[1] He niver gomed me there. **Cum.**[2], **Wm.** (K.) **Yks.** Ray (1691); He is well or ill goamed (K.). **n.Yks.** You goam neathing, I never saw sike foke, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 180; **n.Yks.**[2] It's te nae use speaking; he dizn't gaum nae mair an nowght. **ne.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] 'Is thee gauming now?' 'Aye, I've been gauming all the time.' **w.Yks.** Baht gaumin him shoo ran, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 14, 1896); **w.Yks.**[2] I never gormed him; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 259. **Lin.**[1]

4. To comprehend, understand; to consider, know; to suppose, guess.

n.Cy. I dunna gawm ye, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[12] **n.Yks.** Aye sir, we gaum ye; but dinnot gan for to be ower venturesome, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) ii; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I gawm'd him weel. You mun reeam into my lug, or I can't gawm ye. **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Do you gawm me? Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); 'Nobody gaums where we are now,' I said, Snowden *Wb of Weaver* (1896) x; **w.Yks.**[1] I cannot gaum mich be our chimla at prisent, ii. 285; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Yoi, I've gawmt neaw, Brierley *Adventures at Blkpool.* (1881) 49; What t'farreps, mon, dost gaum us chaps as tears, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 200; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Au think au con gee an akaynt asth Denton foke hal gawm bethertle thuse foine flothrin diskripshuns, *Chs. N. & Q.* (Oct. 29, 1881) No. 597, l. 173; **Chs.**[1] It's above my thumb, aw conna gawm it [said of the music of Mendelssohn's *Elijah*]; **Chs.**[23] **s.Chs.**[1] Dŭst gau m?—Wel, nŭ grai dli wel [Dost gawm?—Well, na' gradely well]. **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] Aw conna gaum thee.

[1. Ich toke ful good gome, *P. Plowman* (c.) xx. 14; Forr ȝiff menn woldenn nimenn gom þeȝȝ mihhtenn nnnderr-stanndenn, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 18839. ON. *gaumr*, heed, attention. 3. Cp. Goth. *gaumjan*, to observe; ME. *ȝemen*, to heed, care for.]

GAUM, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Stf. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also written **gawm** Lan. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; and in forms ?**gawn** Glo.[1]; **goam** N.Cy.[2] Stf.; **goom** n.Cy. [gōm, goem.] 1. To grasp or clasp; to hold.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Lan.** A man is said to gawm that which he can hold in his hand, Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 538. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] As much as one can gawm is an armful. **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Shr.**[1] We'd'n a rar' batch o' laisin' this mornin'—I'd thirteen 'antle, as much as ever I could gawm.

Hence **Gawmless**, *adj.* having the fingers benumbed and frozen with cold, so as to be without the power of grasping. **Lan.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 538.

2. To pull about with the hands; to handle improperly.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **s.Wor.**[1] Don't you be a-gawmin' o' the fittle with yer mawlers. **se.Wor.**[1] To handle articles in a manner calculated to damage or mar their appearance. **Glo.**[1]

3. To stuff, gorge in eating; to bite through.

s Chs.[1] Often used of the mouth. Ey woz pŭt'in ,th mee't ŭwee', krom'in it in ŭz mŭch ŭz ey kŭd gau'm [Hey was puttin' th' meat awee, crommin' it in as much as hey could gawm]. **Shr.**[1] Yo'n cut the bread i' sich clouters nobody can gawm it. **Hrf.**[2]

[1. Prob. the same word as **gaum**, *v.*[1], through sense 4.]

GAUM, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Amer. Also written **gawm** n.Cy. Chs.[1] Lei.[1]; and in forms **gaam** Brks.[1] Sus. Hmp. Wil.[1]; ?**gaan** Hmp.[1]; **gahm** n.Wil.; **gam** Ken.[1] Hmp. Wil.[1]; **garm** Sus. n.Wil.; **gorm** w.Yks. s.Lin. Nhp.[12] Hrf.[12] Glo.[1] Ken.; **grom** Nhp.[12] [gōm, gām, gæm.] 1. *v.* To besmear, daub, soil, dirty; to make sticky or greasy, to clog or choke with grease, dirt, &c.; also with *down*, *over*, *up*. Cf. **gommered**, *ppl. adj.*

n.Cy. His face is all gawmed over, Grose (1790). **Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 236. **w.Yks.** They gaumed t'wheels afoar they started (J.T.); Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Chs.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[12] Sometimes by metathesis 'grom.' **War.**[3] **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] Dunna gorm the loaf. **Glo.**[1] **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] **Ken.** Don't gorm it up (D.W.L.). **Sus.** Children are said to have their mouths 'gaumed up' or their hair 'gaumed down' (F.E.S.). **Hmp.** The wheels of a machine get 'gaumed' or clogged up when the oil has got dry and gummy (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.**[1] [**Amer.** The baby is all gaumed up with molasses, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 70.]

Hence (1) **Gaumed**, *ppl. adj.* soiled, besmeared, grimed, made filthy; (2) **Gaumy** or **Gammy**, *adj.* sticky, besmeared; adhesive, apt to clog; dirty, muddy.

(1) **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[12], **Brks.**[1] (2) **Chs.**[1] **s.Lin.** Yer hands is gormy with treacle (F.H.W.). **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Earth that clogs agricultural implements is said to be gaumy. **Brks.**[1] He'd a-bin at the cupboard, vor his vaayce was all gaamy wi' jam. **Ken.**[1], **Sus.** (F.E.) **Hmp.** Holloway; **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

2. *sb.* Stickiness; a sticky mass of anything; *gen.* in phr. *all in (of) a gaam o' anything*.

Wil.[1] Well, I don't know how you be, Marm, but I be ael of a gaam o' zweat. **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.)

GAUM, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Hrf. Ess. Sur. Also written **gawm** n.Cy. Wm. e.Yks.[1] Lan. Chs.[1a] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Ess.[1]; and in forms **goam** Sc. Cum.; **gom** Wxf.[1]; **gome** Ir. w.Yks.[2]; **goom** Yks. Sur.[1] [gōm, gǭm.] 1. *v.* To stare idly or vacantly; to gaze, look about, gape; to be stupid, awkward; also with *at*.

Lth. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Look how he gawms (K.). **Wm.** Folks would stare and gaum to see him pass. Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 169. **Yks.** Grose (1790). **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** He gawm'd an' he stared loike som'dy noan reet, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 29; Ther's too mony idle fooak gawmin' an starin' abeaut theere, Owen *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 13. **Chs.** He was gawming with his mouth wide open (E.M.G.). **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** There they all were, the hull cabal on 'em, gawpin' an' gawmin' at 'er (J.P.K.).

Lin. They gawm and stare wi' all their eyes, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 47; Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 180, 331; Lin.[1] n Lin.[1] It's not to hear th' preächer thoo goäs, it's for noht at all else bud that th' sarvant chaps may gawm at thy garments. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Ess. We mus no longer gawm, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 167; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1] Sur.[1] To go gooming about.

Hence (1) **Ganmed**, (2) **Ganming**, *ppl. adj.* stupid, foolish, ignorant, thoughtless; awkward, lubberly, lanky; (3) **Gawman**, (4) **Gawmas** or **Gomas**, (5) **Gawmaw**, *sb.* a staring, vacant person.

(1) Hrf.[2] (2) n.Cy. A gawming fool (K.); A great gawming fellow [an awkward lubberly fellow], Grose (1790) *MS. add.* Cum. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 178. Wm. Yan leaks [looks] nit quite sae gawmin, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 72. e.Yks.[1] s.Chs.[1] It *gen.* contains the idea of attempting what one cannot perform. 'He's a gawmin' beggar.' nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Rut[1] You won't like the looks of them flowers in that border, they looks so gawming. Lei.[1] (3) Lin. You gaw-man, don't go ripping there. You can stuff that gaw-man with owt (R.E.C.). n.Lin.[1] (4) N.I.[1] Cum. Stop Wull! whee was't brong thee that fortune, peer gomas, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 139; Cum.[4] (5) Lin.[1]

2. *sb.* A lout; a gaping, idle fellow.

Ir. You were a gaum before you went to travel, and you are a gaum after it, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 29; I cudn't kape quiet an' see him standin' there purtindin' to be a gaum, M'Nulty *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xiv. w.Ir. Do you think me sitch a gom, all out, as to put me off wid fourpence hap'ny, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 507. Wxf.[1], Chs.[1a]

Hence **Ganmy**, (1) *sb.* an awkward, ungainly fellow; a simpleton; (2) *adj.* awkward; also used as *adv.*

(1) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] If a man falls down, somebody will say, 'Eh, tha gret gaumy!' s.Not. A great gaumy, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 236. (2) n.Lin.[1] That theäre stohp oor missis hes hed setten doon ageän ohd George's looks real gawmy. Noä body can build moore gawmy then thoo duz.

GAUM, see **Gam**, *sb.*[3]

GAUMBLE, *v.* Lan. Also written **gawmble**, **gawmle** Lan.[1] [gō·m(b)l.] With *about*: to act foolishly, 'play the fool.'

I stood gawmblink obewt, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 21; For I gawmbl't on leet tat gooa too, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 40.

Hence **Gaumblin**, (1) *sb.* a fool, 'greenhorn,' simpleton; (2) *adj.* silly, senseless, stupid.

(1) To show ut I wurno' sich a gaumblin as I looked, Brierley *Ab-o'-th'-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) iv; Lan.[1] As for that gawmblin o' mine, he met ha' had his coo-dove lung sin, Bamford *Life of Radical* (1840) xx. (2) Theaw gawmblin' tike, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 6; Lan.[1]

GAUMENT, **GAUMEREL**, see **Gammon**, *sb.*[1], **Gambrel**, *sb.*[1]

GAUMERIL, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. War. Also written **gaumril** Lan.; **gawmerel** War.; and in forms **gameral** Sc.; **gammerel** Der.; **gaumeal** Sc. [gō·m(ə)ril.] A fool, stupid fellow; a dunce. See **Gaum**, *v.*[4], **Gomeril(l.**

Rnf. Gaunie had wit, and caredna to split Frae ganmeals whase brains he thocht boss, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 48; Like a gameral in the market, Looking for buyers, *ib.* 178. Ayr. I told the auld gaumeril that Nawaubpore was a perfec gentleman, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxv. n.Yks. Men and hosses and dogs all rinnin' like gaumerils after a nasty, stinking, lahtle beast like yon! Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 137; n.Yks.[1] (s.v. Gomerill). Lan. Arn nobbut a set a gaumrils an' neatrils, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 213. Der. Addy *Gl.* (1888). War. (J.R.W.)

GAUMP, see **Gamp.**

GAUMUCK, *sb.* Sur. A stupid person; a fool. See **Gaum**, *v.*[4]

Whaät be 'ee aät, Raäb, thou silly gaumuck? Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xix.

GAUN, *sb.*[1] Sc. Chs. Stf. Der. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also written **gawn** Chs.[123] Stf.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Hrf. Glo.[1]; and in forms **goan** Sc. Chs.[3]; **gorn** nw.Der.[1] [gōn.] 1. A gallon; a gallon measure. See **Gallon**, *sb.*[1]

Chs. Ray (1691); Grose (1790); Chs.[12]; Chs.[3] Missus, oi'm dry; bring us another gawn o' yell. Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). War. One gaune of ale, *Deed at Southam* (1613) (W.G.). s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Tell the cowper to mak' a good strung four gaun payl. Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812); Hrf.[1]

2. A measure of quantity applying to butter.

Shr. Salt butter is reckoned by gawns which signify 12 lb. of 16 oz. in Shrewsbury and 16 lb. of 16 oz. at Bridgnorth, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 226.

3. A wooden pail or tub having a handle upon one side; a milking-pail; a vessel used for ladling purposes; also in *comp.* **Gaun-pail.**

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Stf. A wooden milk pail, hooped like a tub, and having one of the staves longer than the rest so as to form a handle. 1812-13. A farmer's inventory. Milk gaun, 3*s.* (G.H.H.); Stf.[1] s.Stf. Her was carrying a gawn o' saft-wayter on her yead, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der. To make them milking gawns, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 119; Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] For suckling calves, &c. Lei.[1] War.[3] The lade-gawn was used for *gen.* purposes, for lading water, or beer into barrels, &c. The milk-gawn was reserved for the dairy. w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. Often called a 'lade-gawn' or 'lead-gawn.' A 'bowl' of wood, iron, or tin, fastened on a long stale, and commonly used for lading out water or wash from underground cisterns (H.K.); s Wor.[1] Shr. The gaun proper, which is used as a milking pail; and its upright handle is not so very much longer than the rest of the staves. It is of unpainted wood. . . And there is the lade-gaun, used . . . for lading. It is often painted black, and its upright handle is much longer than that of the gaun proper, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 474; Shr.[1] A pail, one of the staves of which, being left much longer than the rest, forms an upright handle. It holds about a gallon and is used for lading the drink in the process of brewing; Shr.[2] Chiefly used in brewing. A lading gaun. Hrf.[12] Glo. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] There are two kinds of gawns—the link-gawn or pail, with a handle, and the lade-gawn or pail, attached to a handle for baling.

4. A wooden dish for meat.

Lnk. On them stood many a goan, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 115. Gall. The wooden dish employed for holding a workman's porridge (Jam.).

5. A small basket. Hrf. (W.W.S.)

[1. A gawn, or goan, a gallon, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681). 3. A man berynge a galoun of watir, Wyclif (1388) *Mark* xiv. 13.]

GAUN, *sb.*[2] Lnk. Dmf. (Jam.) Also in form **gaund.** [Not known to our correspondents.] The butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris.*

GAUN, GAUNCH, see **Gan**, *v.*[1], **Go, Ganch.**

GAUNER, *v.* Cld. (Jam.) To bark; *fig.* to scold with a loud voice.

GAUNGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **gange** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff. [**gandz.**] 1. *v.* To brag, boast; to exaggerate, 'fib.' Bnff. (Jam.) Hence **Gaungin'**, *ppl. adj.* given to boasting, bragging, apt to exaggerate. Bnff.[1]

2. To talk in a pert, silly manner, to prate, chatter; sometimes with *up.*

Mry. (Jam.) Bnff. Et)s ə wéik fiil yt gandjez wənt'n rez'n [It's a weak fool that chatters without reason], Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 692. Abd. (Jam.)

Hence **Gaungin'**, *ppl. adj.* given to much foolish talking Bnff.[1]

3. *sb.* Boasting, brag; pert, foolish speaking. Bnff.[1]

GAUNT, *sb.* Lin. [**gont.**] The great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus.*

Swainson *Birds* (1885) 215; Smith *Birds* (1887) 500. [Forster *Swallow* (1817) 88.]

GAUNTREE, GAUNTRESS, GAUNTRY, see **Gantry.**

GAUNTY, *adj.* Nhp. Suf. 1. Of trees: luxuriant, over-spreading.

Nhp.[1] A woodman's term for trees which grow so tall and awkwardly overspreading as to injure the ground beneath. 'The woodman made many omperlogies, and said he could not fell the trees, for they grew so gaunty-like, and the ground under 'em was all of a swagger-gog.'

2. *Comp.* **Gaunty-gutted**, lean, lanky, gaunt. e.Suf. (F.H.) Cf. **ganty-gutted**, s.v. **Gant**, *adj.*

GAUP, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **gaupe** Lan.; **gawp(e** Sc. n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan. e.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[2a] e.An.[1] Cor.; and in forms **gaap** Sc. s.Shr. Wil.[1]; **gap** Sc. (Jam.); **garp(e** War. e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf.; **gaulp** Sc.; **goap** n.Yks.; **gope** Cum.[1]; **gorp** Not.; **goup** Sc. Bnff.[1] Lan.; **gowp** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.; **gyaup** se.Wor.[1];

?yawp n.Bck. [gōp, gɵəp, gāp.] **1.** *v.* To gape, yawn, open the mouth widely; to stare with open mouth, gaze vacantly; also used *fig.* Cf. **gaum**, *v.*[4]

Sc. The souter goupin on a stool, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 157; Nae snaw bree now in the Leochel Burn, Nae a Water Baillie goupin', MURRAY *Howe o' Alford* in *Blk. and White* (Apr. 18, 1896) 490. Bch. (JAM.) Abd. Gowpin' an' luikin at the antic mannie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvi; Like a duik [duck in a shoor [shower] goupin' up i' the lift, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 45. Lth. (JAM.) e.Fif. The minister's servant hizzies wad be oot goupin' and gooin' after me, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. e.Lth. Goupin at Simpson as if he was a bogle, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 27. Gall. Stan' still as lang as it pleases ye to gaup there, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 198. N.Cy.[1] What are ye gauping at, ye gowk? Nhb.[1] What are ye gaupin there for! Cum. The fellow just steud an' gowped at me, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 20. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] They gaup'd and gauv'd at all they saw. ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Dunnut gawp abeawt soa mon, or foaks ull think theawr't a foo (D.L.); THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1 2 4 5] Lan. He gawped reaund wi' o his e'en, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 44; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] What are ye gawpin at? Chs.[2 3] s.Chs.[1] Shoes which are too wide are said to gawp. Flt. (F.K.J.) Mid. Do'ant stan' theer gawpin, BAKTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 25. s.Stf. I begun to gaup afore he started the sermon, PINNOCK *Bk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der. Gauping, as though he had not seen one before (H.R.); Der.[2] What art gaupin at? nw.Der.[1] Not. What are you gorpin at? (J.H.B.); Not.[1] s.Not. Young birds gawp for food at their parents' approach (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] They'll stan' and gaup about, as if they'd never seen no one before. Lei.[1] What's the fule gawpin' at? Nhp.[1] He goes gawping and staring about, like a noodle. War. (E.A.P.), War.[2] s.Wor. Gyaup and gaum (F.W.M.W.). se.Wor.[1] Get on o' thee work ŏŏt, don't stond gyaupin' there. Shr.[1] I 'eld it [a chicken] o'er the smoke, an' warmed it ever so lung an' at last it begun to gaup. I dunna know whad yo' wanten i' town—nuthin to do but gi'-aup at the shop windows; Shr.[2] Whot dost stond thire gëauping at? s.Shr. You set me off a-gaaping. You make me gaap (W.W.S.). n.Bck. (A.C., e.An.[1] Nrf. As yow stand theer a garpin, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 20; Bill stood there garping like a great fule, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 19. Suf. What are you a-garping at me for? (M.E.R.)

Hence (1) **Gaupan**, *vbl. sb.* in phr. *to hold a gaupan*, to stare in amazement, vacantly; (2) **Gaupin**, *ppl. adj.* gaping, staring, stupid, open-mouthed with astonishment; (3) **Gaupish**, *adj.* inclined to yawn.

(1) Bnff.[1] A cud hardly get 'im t'gang at a'; he heeld sic a gaupan in at ilky chop windaw he cam till. (2) Bnff.[1] He's sic a gaupin' cheel it ye wid think he wizna a' yoner. Fif. Syk is the nature o' that grot To echoe sae, e'en should there not Be gaupin body on the spot, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 18. Lan. To run like some goupin warlock to the whame o' destruction wi' one's e'en open, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 215, ed. 1872. Chs. Thah gurt gawpingk cawf, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 3. Shr.[2] A gëauping fool. (3) Lth. (JAM.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Gaup-a-liftie**, one who carries his head high; (2) **-head**, a stupid, staring fellow; (3) **-seed**, a source of admiration, occasion for staring; a fine outward appearance; see **Gape**, *v.*[1] **1.** (4); (4) **-stick**, (*a*) a long wooden spoon; (*b*) to feed young birds; (*c*) to stare, gape; wander listlessly about.

(1) Bnff.[1] Either through pride, or through paralysis of the eyelids. (2) Lan. One gawpyead slat some oil, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 231. (3) Lan. Matty was a wonderful disposer of that condiment called by the rustics 'gaupe seed.' 'Gaupe seed' is the embodiment of that species of admiration which is more fascinated by outward show than by inward worth, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 11. (4) e.An.[1]

3. To swallow, devour; to gulp; *gen.* with *up*.

Sc. An' her counsail in hail I sal gowp it a', WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xix. 3; No a nirl sal be hained big eneugh till gowp watir up frae the sheugh, *ib.* xxx. 14. Lnk. Syne till't he fell and seem'd right yap His mealtith quickly up to gawp, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 238; Good gear is not to be gapped, *th. Prov.* (1776) 28 (JAM.). e.Lth. Gin they canna get oor thrapple cut, we'll hae them gauped up, stoop an' roop, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 102. Nhb.[1]

4. To talk vulgarly. Cum. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 179.

Hence (1) **Gawpy**, *adj.*, (2) **Gopan**, *ppl. adj.* noisy, chattering.

(1) n.Yks. She's a gawpy woman (I.W.). (2) Cum.[1] A girt gopan geüss! thou's hev nin on him n.Yks. (I.W.)

5. *sb.* A vacant, staring person, a fool, simpleton; also in *pl.* form.

Bnff.[1] n.Cy. COOPER *Gl.* (1853). n.Yks. What a gert goaps yon fellow is (W.H.). War.[3] Don't stand there, you great gawp; lay hold, and help to lift. Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) **Gaupus**, see (2, *a*); (2) **Gaupy**, (*a*) *sb.* a vacant, staring person, a fool, blockhead; (*b*) *adj.* gaping.

(1) Sh.I. I winder 'at da gaapus canna see 'at dir naebody i' da hoose wantin' him, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 54. Or.I. (S.A.S.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Fif. A foolish boy was a 'haveril,' a 'gawpus,' or a 'gomeril,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 17. Slk. 'Tis said the gawpus of the ghost——' 'You mean the ghost of the gawpus,' CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 266. Wil.[1] What be at, ye girt gaapus. Dev.[3] Cor. Ole Jonathan's hoaxed 'em fine this time; the gawpuses han soaked it all in, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) xxvi; Cor.[2] (2, *a*) Cai.[1] Wm. He is a gaupy when away from home (B.K.). n.Yks. Aye, he is a goapy (W.H.). ne.Yks.[1] (*b*) n.Yks. (I.W.

6. A stupid, vacant stare; a wild, anxious look. Bnff.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

7. A wide-open mouth; the countenance.

Sc. (JAM.) Not. (J.H.B.); You have brought a gawp with yer, and no mistake. PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 78.

8. *Fig.* Loud, noisy talking, chatter, 'jaw,' esp. in phr. *hold your gaup*; a guffaw, loud laugh.

Fif. Tempestuously there cam' a crack O' gaulps incomparable, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 24; The god o' gaups did laugh and smikker, *ib.* 70. w.Yks.[2] Howd thy gaup. Lan. A greight gawp o lowfin, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 19. s.Chs.[1] Ahy I slaat' mi klog aat' dhi iv dhaa du nŭ uwd dhi gaup (I'll slat my clog at thee if tha dunna howd thy gawp]. Not. Ode yer gorp, Sall (J.H.B.). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

9. A large mouthful, gulp.

Sc. (JAM.) Rnf. I get whiles a glouf o' conscience, but I aye get twa gaups o' gratification afore han', GILMOUR *Pen Flk.* (1873) 20. Ayr. Like Moses' rod, swallow't up at ae gawpe, GALT *Lairds* (1826) ii; Telling the lassie she has ower mony parritch, and to gi'e her twa gaups, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 204.

[**1.** Whanne a man sneseth, so sei 'God helpe þe,' and whan a man galpeth, þan me croyseþ hym, HIGDEN *Trevisa* (1387) v. 389. **8.** EFris. *galpen*, 'laut schreien od. rufen, weinen, heulen, belfern, schelten' (KOOLMAN); OS. *galpôn*, 'laut rufen, ein grosses Maul haben' (*ib.*). EFris. *galp*, 'lauter Schrei' (*ib.*).]

GAUPEN, *sb. Obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **gaupin** n.Yks.; and in form **gapen** w.Yks. As much as can be held in both hands placed together, a double handful; an immoderate quantity. Cf. **gowpen**.

n.Cy. (HALL.) n.Yks. The hands being held so as to form a kind of basin. 'Gie t'auld mare a gaupin o' bran' (R.H.H.). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1]

GAUR, *v.* and *sb.* w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also in form **gaar**. **1.** *v.* To scratch, seam or cut into, 'gore.'

His arms are gaur'd yet wi' the beast's claws.

2. *sb.* A scratch, seam, or cut made by drawing a sharp point over a smooth surface.

GAURDIN, *sb.* Lan.[1] [gō·din.] Wood for hedging. Cf. **garsil**.

GAURE, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. To gaze at or stare in an indecent manner. (K.)

[The neighebores . . . In ronnen, for to gauren on this man, CHAUCER *C.T.* A. 3827.]

GAURY, *adj.* Nhp.[1] [gō·ri.] Luxuriant, healthful, quick-growing.

'There's a fine crop of oats, they look very gaury.' Growing corn, too luxuriant in the blade, is said to be gaury.

GAUS, *adj.* Ken.[1] Thin, slender.

GAUSTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Ken. Sus. Amer. Also written **gawster** Lan.[1] Stf. Not. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Ken.; and in forms **goaster** Wm. ne.Lan.[1]; **goister** Cum. Wm. Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **goster** Ir. n.Cy. Wm. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks.[2 4] Lan.[1] Chs.[1 3] s.Chs.[1] Stf.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] War.[2 3] ne.Wor. Shr.[1 2]; **gosther** Ir. w.Yks.; **gouster** Sc. S. & Ork.[1]; **gowster** w.Yks.[1]; **goyster** Cum.[1] Ken.[1 2] Sus.[2]; **yoyster** Sus.[2] [gō·stə(r, go·stə(r, goi·stə(r.] **1.** *v.* To bully, bluster, storm; to be turbulent, boisterous; to brag, boast, swagger.

S. & Ork.[1] n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum. Tom goister'd, Watty begg'd his pardin, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 90; Cum.[1] Wm. He goastered an' laughed, an' then bid her t'time o' day, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 42. n.Yks. (T.K.) w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[124] Lan. Theaw may think awm gawstrin, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 49; Lan.[1] An' that set him agate o' bletherin' an' gosterin' up an' down like mad, Waugh *Old Cronies* (1875) viii. Chs. *Sheaf* (1878) No. 208, I. 60; Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Ahy ee·ürd im i dh Os·n Jok·i, swaag·ürin ŭn gos·türin dhey·ür [I heerd him i'th' Hoss an' Jockey, swaggerin an' gosterin' theer]. Stf. Miss E.), Stf.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], War.[2a], Shr.[12], Sus.[2]

Hence (1) **Gausterer**, *sb.* a swaggerer, braggart, blusterer; (2) **Gaustering**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* imperious, blustering; boastful, bumptious, turbulent, roystering; (*b*) *sb.* swagger, brag; (3) **Gousterous** or **Goustrous**, *adj.* boisterous, rude, violent; strong, active.

(1) Chs.[1], Lei.[1], War.[2a] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 331.] (2, *a*) w.Ir. A gosthering, spending, having brood they are and always have been, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. ii. n.Cy. Holloway. Cum.[1] He's a gurt goysteran feüll. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. Gosthering and reeling (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1] Sike a braungin, gausterin taistril, ii. 306. Lan. A gawsterin, flam-tungued fitteryed, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 61; Lan.[1] Doesn'to yer what he says, thae gosterin' foo? Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii. ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[3] He's a gosterin' foo! Stf. (W.T.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] Shay's a sooch a gosterin wumman. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) (*b*) m.Lin. (T.H.R.), Lei.[1] (3) Lth. (Jam.)

2. To talk and laugh loudly or impudently; to gossip, talk idly; with *away*: to spend, waste in gossip.

Ir. Sally's a lazy trollop . . . gosthering and palavering about what doesn't consarn her, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 90; Here we're idlin' an' gostherin' away our time, *ib. Fardorougha* (1848) iv. N.Cy.[2] w.Yks. Doänt be gaustering (W.F.S.); w.Yks.[2], ne Lan.[1] Der. It made us all goster (H.R.). Lin. When you go to the pump she's shouting and gostering at you (R.E.C.); Lin.[1] What can the gaw-maw be gawstring about. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] They stand goistering at the Churchyard gate. Lei.[1] Ken. Grose (1790); Ken.[12] Sus. Ray (1691); Sus.[2] [(K.)]

Hence **Gaustering**, *ppl. adj.* laughing loudly, giggling; of a laugh: loud, hearty; talkative, fond of gossip.

Wm. O t'foke et war thaar set up a girt gosteran laff, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 15. n.Lan.[1] A girt gausterin thing. Lin. You gawstring goff, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 48. n.Lin.[1] I can't beär to live in a yard wi' so many gawsterin' women aboot. Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[12] ne.Ken. You gurt gawsterin' thing (H.M.).

3. To storm with wind and rain. Sh.I., Or.I. (Jam.)

Hence **Gousterous** or **Goustrous**, *adj.* of the weather: stormy, blustering, frightful; also in *comp.* **Goustrous-looking**.

Fif. Great, gourlie, goustrous-lookin' clouds Seem'd jundyin' i' the air wi' thuds, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 219. Ayr. Black grew the lift wi' gousterous nicht, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 328 (Jam.). Dmf. (*ib.*)

4. *sb.* A passionate outburst of scolding. Or.I. (S.A.S.)

5. Swagger, brag; gossip, idle talk, nonsense.

Ant. They collogue . . . with all kinds of gosther, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 24. s.Don. O Dermot, go 'long with your goster, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). w.Ir. Malachy Blake his name was—a great man, full of gosther and brag, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. ii. Wxf. All your gosther isn't worth a cast-off brogue, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 71. Not. He was much given to gawster, Hole *Memories* (1892) 192. War.[2] Shr.[1] Gie us none o' yore goster—dun-'ee think as folks han no better sense till believe it?

6. A loud, hearty laugh; a loud roistering.

Wm. Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 93. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4], n.Lan.[1]

7. A violent, unmanageable fellow; a swaggering fellow; a fool.

Sc. He is the only gouster and ruffian that is with them, *Culloden Papers* (1815) 273 (Jam.). Sh.I., Or.I. (Jam.) w.Yks. Hamilton *Augae Lit.* (1841) 358.

[I. The same word as ME. *galstren*, to make a noise (*Anc. Riwle*). LG. (Holstein dial.) *galstern*, 'unverschämt fodern' (*Idiotikon*); Hamburg dial. *galstern*, 'inverecunde petere,' see *Brem. Wtb.* (s.v. *Galfern*); ep. OHG. *galstar*, 'cantus, cantamen' (Graff).]

GAUSY, see **Gawsie**.

GAUT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written **gawt** n.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **ghaut** n.Yks. [gōt.] **1.** An artificial water-course; a gutter, sluice; a flood-gate. Cf. **gote**, **gout**, *sb.*[1]

n.Yks. The sluice by the wharf, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 286. Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); The channel through which water runs from a water-wheel (Hall.). e.Lan.[1]

2. A narrow opening from the streets to the water-side.

n.Yks.[1] A narrow opening, whether in a row of houses, or in the soil, sufficing to afford a passage, for men, &c., in the one case, for water in the other; n.Yks.[2]

GAUT, see **Get**.

GAUVE, *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **gauv** e.Yks.; **gawve** n.Cy. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; and in forms **goave** Sc. n.Yks. e.Yks.; **gooave** e.Yks.[1]; **gove** Sc. N.I.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[3] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [gōv, gǫav, guəv.] **1.** To stare idly or vacantly, to gape; to gaze steadfastly, full in the face.

Sc. To gaze with fear, *Gall. Encycl.* (Jam.) Per. I boost be goavin' i' the air, An' glowering at the starns, Ford *Harp* (1893) 201. Fif. A tumbler at a fair, Whair thousands round him goave and stare, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 150. e.Fif. The minister's servant hizzies wad be oot goupin' an' govin' after me, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. Ayr. When idly goavan whyles we saunter, Burns *Ep. to Major Logan* (1786) st. 2. Lnk. But lang I'll gove and bleer my ee Before, alace! that sight I see, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 399 (Jam.). Slk. And goved around, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 35. Gall. Cattle that 'goved' upon her, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) v. N.I.[1] Goving about, Goving round. n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Said of a young horse, not used to the road. Yks. Ray (1691); Grose (1790). n.Yks.[123] ne.Yks.[1] What's he gauvin' at? e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Sha thowt it was queear, At fooaks gooaved oot o' deear, Lancaster *April Feeal Day* in Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 46; e.Yks.[1] Leeak [look] hoo he gawves aboot. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] Doan't be gauaving an' staring abart thuh, as if thad nivver seen owt i' thee life afoar!

Hence (1) **Gauvey**, *sb.* a fool, simpleton, dunce; a half-witted person; (2) **Gauving**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* stupid, awkward, staring; (*b*) *sb.* an idiot, half-witted person; (3) **Gauving-time**, *sb.* twilight, dusk; (4) **-wild**, *adj.* staring stupidly, foolishly eager; (5) **-yoak**, *sb.* an idle fellow.

(1) Cum. (E.W.P.), n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] He's a girt gauvy. e.Yks. Thoo goffeny goavy, It's thoo at's daft watty! Lancaster *April Feeal Day* in Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889 46; e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Sum ov yu knaw what a gawvee is, *Frogland Olm.* (1856) 30; w.Yks.[12], ne.Lan.[1] (2, *a*) Per. The canny sheep thegither creep, The govin' cattle glower, Halinurton *Odkil Idylls* (1891) 43. Lakel.[1] Greet goving fuil. n.Yks. (H.M.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A great gauving fellow. ne.Yks.[1] What a greeat gauvin' chap ah is. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] A gauving person is one staring and awkward in manner. (*b*) w.Yks. Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 37. (3) n.Yks.[2] When people cannot see to work, and yet it is too soon to light the candles. (4) Rxb. Rude sonneteers Ran goavin wild to grasp at fame, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 20. (5) e.Yks. (Miss A.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Gauve-andrew**, a staring simpleton; (2) **-i'-th'-wind**, a vain, foolish, light-headed fellow; (3) **-tushed**, having projecting teeth.

(1) e.Yks.[1] (2) Rxb. (Jam.) (3) w.Yks.[2] Der. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

3. To do anything awkwardly, act in a blundering manner. e.Yks.[1]

4. To flaunt, play the coquette. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Govan**, *ppl. adj.* flaunting, coquetting.

Sc. I would rather add a whole night to the hour than Ronald Rodan and yon govan widow should waur us, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 402 (Jam.).

5. Of cattle: to toss the head from side to side; to start or stare in fright.

Sc. Cattle are said to gove when startled (Jam.). Gall. Our young cowt goved, I ga'em a whack, He pranced and syne the back-rape brak, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 46, ed. 1897.

Hence **Govin**, *ppl. adj.* startled, tossing the head.

Gall. There Brownie stood an' shook his horns frae side to side like a govin' beast, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlvi.

[I. Icel. *gaufa*, to saunter, be sluggish (Vigfusson).]

GAUVERIL, *sb.* Wm. An awkward, foolish fellow. See **Gauve**.

'He is a big, over-grown gauveril.' The term 'gauveril' is not disgraceful (B.K.).

GAUVISON, *sb.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **gawvison** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1] Yks. e.Yks.[1] Lan.; and in forms **gavyson** N.Cy.[1]; **gawison** w.Yks.; **gorvison** n.Yks.; **govison** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[3] [gō·visən.] **1.** *sb.* An awkward, gaping fellow; a fool, simpleton, blockhead; a dunce. See **Gauve**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. Nae guid see gawvison iver sud share. Anderson *Ballads* ed. 1840 25; Cum.[1] Wm. T'gurt gauvison, it's o' t'sense he hes (B.K.). Yks. I might still have been a gawmless gawvison for country life, Fetherston *Farmer*, 1. n.Yks. What's ta glouring at, thou gōrvison? (R.H.H.); What a govison yon lad is (W.H.); n.Yks.[123] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Thou girt gauvison! (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1] What hed he to do, lile gauvison, but gang an climth' stee? ii. 286; w.Yks.[5] Come here thou gurt ganavison an' let me see if ah can't hammer it intul thuh. Lan. Haud thy tongue, for a gawvison as thou art, *Poaching Adven.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1881) XLIII. 464. Lin.[1] It is useless, I cannot dig it into the gauvison.

2. *adj.* Silly, foolish.

w.Yks. Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 83.

GAUX, see **Gawk**, *v.*[4]

GAUZE-LAMP, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A safety-lamp, the light of which is protected from the atmosphere by fine wire gauze. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

GAVALL, *v.* Sc. Also in form **gavawll** Sc. [gəva·l.] To live riotously, revel.

Ayr. Birling for a constancy at the wine and the cairtes, and gavalling at the laird's expense, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 74.

Hence **Gavalling**, *sb.* a revelling, rioting; a merry-making, feast.

Ayr. Going home from a gavawlling with some of the neighbours, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxiii; Lanterns are kenspeckle commodities, and of course a check on every kind of gavawlling, *ib.* xxxviii; The senseless gavallings of great gomerals and wasterfu' weefils, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 108.

GAVEL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also Rut. Also written **gavil** Sh.I.; **gavle** Sc. Nhb.[1] m.Yks.; and in forms **gaill** Sc. (Jam.); **gale** Sc.; **geavle** m.Yks.[1]; **geeavel** n.Yks.[2]; **geeavle** N.Cy.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **geyavle** Nhb.[1]; **geyl** Sc.; **govel** Rut.[1]; **gyavel** Dur.[1]; **gyle** Sc. [ga·vl, gē·vl, giə·vl, gēl.] **1.** A gable; the gable end of a building.

Cai.[1] Abd. There's Briggies, the aul' snot, at the ga'le o' the hoose, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 207; Just at the eemost ga'ill [gail, ed. 1805] O' the kirk, Skinner *Misc. Poems* (1809) 126 (Jam.). Frf. I could the secret soon unravel How I'm placed down upo' your gavel, Sands *Poems* (1833) 96. e.Fif. On turnin' the geyl o' the hoose, a volley o' musketry . . . salutit oor lugs, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. Dmb. Rubble wark is what they use for gavles, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xi. Rnf. Hame at length, she turned the gavel, Wilson *Poems* (1816) *Watty and Meg.* Ayr. Nane o' your whigmaleeries o' castles, a' lums and crawsteppit gavels, for me, Service *Notandums* (1890) 24. e.Lth. The western gavel of the house, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 195. Dmf. (Jam.) Gall. The honeysuckles speel the roof And fouse adorn the gavel, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 123, ed. 1897. Ir. If it had new side walls, a new roof and new gavels, too, it would look certainly a great deal the better for it, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 158. N.I.[1] n.Cy. Grose 1790; N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] m.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); m.Yks.[1], Rut.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gavel-end**, a gable-end, the end wall of a house; a gable; (2) **-ended**, having a gable-end; (3) **-point**, a gable; (4) **-wall**, the end wall of a house; (5) **-window**, (6) **-winnock**, a gable window.

(1) Fif. Near by a barn-like Free Kirk opened the door of its gavel-end on the high road, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 10. Lth. Up the gavel end thick spreading Crap the elasping ivy green, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 14, ed. 1856. Gall. We came to the gavel end of the house, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) x. Dnr.[1], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.T.) (2) Nhb. A gavel-ended house with . . . garden, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 239. (3) n.Yks.[2] (4) Per. Auld Tummas to the gavle-wa' Nails up a cherry twig, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 116. (5) Sh.I. Shü lichts da collie an' hings hit i' da gavil windoo, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 41. Abd. (G.W.) Dmf. Wha patters sae late at our gyle window? Cromek *Remains* (1810) 73. (6) e.Fif. My mither had agreed wi' him to place the cruzie i' the gavel winnock, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v.

3. A term applied to a mountain in reference to its resemblance to the end of a house. Cum.[4]

[1. Norw. dial. *gavl*, a gable (Aasen); ON. *gafl* (Vigfusson).]

GAVEL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] e.An. Also written **gavvel** Nrf.; and in form **gafel** Nrf. [gē·vl, gæ·vl.] **1.** *sb.* A sheaf or quantity of corn, &c., before it is bound, or when ready for earting; a bundle of hay ready for cutting.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40; Wheat, hemp, &c., spread out exposed to the air previous to binding them into sheaves (W.W.S.). e.Suf. (F.H.) [(K.)]

2. Phr. (1) *to be left* or *lie in gavel s*, (2) *— be left* or *lie on the gavel*, of mown corn, &c.: to be left exposed, lie unbound.

(1) Nrf., Suf. Wheat reaped and not tied in sheaves is left in gavel, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Suf.[1] (2) Suf. Wheat reaped and not bound lies on the gavel, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXII. 264; It [cole seed] is reaped and left on the gavel till fit to thresh, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 290; Suf.[1]

3. A bundle or sheaf of rush used in thatching.

Nrf. 'Don't make too big a gafel, he say.' I took a bunch of rush, what they thatch with, and divided that into t'ree parts (gafels), Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 153.

4. *v.* To rake or gather mown corn or hay into heaps or rows.

e.An.[1] Nrf., Suf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Suf. Work *gen.* done by the wives of the harvestmen (C.T.); I am right tired gavelling all day (M.E.R.); Both raked and gavelled clean, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 162; Suf.[1]

Hence **Gaveller**, *sb.* one who collects mown corn or hay into heaps.

Suf. *Gen.* women, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849; Suf.[1]

5. To prepare straw for thatching.

Nrf. *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169.

[**1.** *Iavelle*, a gavel, or sheaf of corn, Cotgr.; Gavel of corne, *merges*, *Prompt.* Fr. (Norm. dial.) *gavelle*, 'javelle' (Moisy). **4.** *Iaveler*, to swathe, or gavel corn, to make into sheaves or gavels, Cotgr.]

GAVEL, *sb.*[3] Nhb. A strip of land. See **Cavel**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

Nhb.[1] The Town-fields (of Whelpington) made up of numerous gavels, ridges, and buts scattered and intermixed, Hodgson *Nhb.* I. pt. ii. 188, note.

GAVEL, *v.*[2] Cum. To stare vacantly. *Gl.* (1851).

GAVEL, *v.*[3] Der. Hrf. Glo. Also in form **gafle** Glo. To acquire the right to work a mine by paying the share of the Crown, to free a mine and the miners by paying the customs. See **Gale**, *sb.*[3] **4.**

Der. A duty must be first paid by every miner before he can enter his pit or mine, and then his men are said to be gavelled; which is the Peak language for Freeing, Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824) 32. Hrf.[1] (s.v. Gale).

Hence **Gaveller, Gavelor, Gaverler**, or **Gafler**, *sb.* an officer of the Crown appointed to grant 'gales' (q.v.) and receive the customs from the miners.

Glo. An officer among the miners in the Forest of Dean. . . The gavelor puts the miner in possession of the mine and collects the customs, Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824); Glo.[1] A free-miner. One who had worked a year and a day in the pit and had his name registered in the Gaveller's office (s.v. Gale).

GAVEL, GAVELAG, see **Gavil, Javel, Gavelock**, *sb.*[2]

GAVEL-BOW, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Also in form **gafel-bow**. An iron crowbar or lever. (K.) Cf. **gavelock**, *sb.*[1]

GAVEL-DYKE, *sb.* Cum.[1] [ga·vl-daik.] An allotment of fence liable to be maintained by a farm not adjoining it. See below.

Allotments of gavel-dyke are mostly against commons, and the origin seems to have been for relieving the farms next the commons from a part of the pressure and trespass occasioned by sheep newly turned upon the commons.

GAVELESS, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **giavalis** S. & Ork.[1] Stupid, awkward, careless; listless, inactive. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

GAVELET, *sb. Obs.* Ken. Also written **gavelate**. A legal process against a tenant for non-payment of rent, chiefly relating to lands held in 'gavelkind.'

Gavelet is a speciall and ancient kind of *Cessavit* used in Kent, where the custome of Gavillkind continueth: whereby the tenent

shall forfeit his lands and tenements to the Lord of whom hee holdeth, if hee withdraw from him his due rents and services, Cowell *Interp.* (ed. 1637); *Termes de la ley* (ed. 1671) 391; If his escheate be by Gavelate, Robinson *Gavelkind* (1741) 253.

GAVELKIND, *sb.* Sh.I. Irel. Wal. Ken. Dor. [ga·vl-, gæ·vlkaind.] The custom of dividing a deceased man's property equally among his sons or heirs male.

Sh.I. (Jam.) S.&Ork.[1] On the death of the father, the youngest got the dwelling-house, while the other property was divided equally. Ir. The peculiar Irish custom called Gavelkind, Maine *Hist. Instit.* (1875) 185. Wal. His family may have fallen by the usual custom of gavel-kind from its former respectability, *Cambrian Jrn.* (1863) 155. Ken. Consuetudo quam Gavelkind nominant. Haec terrae quae eo nomine consentur, liberis masculis ex aequis portionibus dividuntur: vel feminis, si masculi non fuerint, Camden *Brit.* 239, in Cowell *Interp.* (ed. 1637); Ken.[1] The lands of a father were divided among all his sons; or the lands of a brother, dying without issue, among all the surviving brothers; a custom by which the female descendants were utterly excluded, and bastards inherited with legitimate children; Ken.[2] Dor. Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 264.

GAVELOCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nrf. Suf. Also written **gavelack** n.Cy. w.Yks.; **gavelick**, **gaveloc** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **gaavleck** s.Dur.; **gabblick** Lin.; **gableck** sw.Lin.[1]; **gablick** Lin.; **gablock** Nhb. w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] Not.[2] n.Lin.[1] Nrf. Suf.; **gafflock** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **gaflock** Der.[1]; **gavlac** e.Yks.[1]; **gavlehack** e.Yks.; **gavlock** w.Yks.[23] Lan.[1]; **gavlok** w.Yks.; **geaivlick** Dur.; **geavelick** Cum.; **geavelock** m.Yks.[1]; **geavlick** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **geavlock** Cum.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **geayvelock** Wm.; **geeavelock** n.Yks.[2]; **geeavlak** e.Yks.; **geeavleck** Wm.; **gyavlic** Dur.[1] [ga·v-, ga·b-, ga·fləkˌ] 1. An iron crowbar, a lever.

Sc. Charging the haill inhabitants . . . to bring to the tolbooth . . . mattocks, barrows, picks, gavelocks, and such instruments within the town, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 220 (Jam.). Rxb. Gavelock, pinch, and sledgehammer, with might and main they plied, Telfer *Border Ballads* (1824) *Auld Ringan.* N.Cy.[1] Used chiefly by masons and quarry men. Nhb.[1] Dur. Ez easy ez stick'n a geaivlick up an end amang clay, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 15; Dur.[1] s.Dur. Fetch us t'gaavleck—te git this stane shifted J.E.D.). Cum. Nin leyke thee cud fling the geavelick, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 107; Cum.[1] Wm. If theear wes . . . a geeavleck, er owt ato et wes lows, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 23; Wid his geayvelock amang them let flee, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 64, ed. 1896. n.Yks. (R.H.H.); n.Yks.[1] Used in moving weighty masses of stone, &c. Gavelock is not applied in the case of a large and heavy crow-bar: that is simply a bar; n.Yks.[23] ne.Yks. It nobbut wants a gavelock to pinch it out (J.C.F.); ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. T'sarvent wor just behind him we hiz gablock ovver hiz shoolder, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (Nov. 21, 1860); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Used for stretching (widening) cloth (W.T.); w.Yks.[12345] Lan. Ston as stiff as a gablock, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 37; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], Der.[12], nw.Der.[1], Not.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881).

2. An iron bar for fixing hurdles in the ground.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] Nhb. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). ne.Lan.[1] For making holes for hedging. Lin. (J.C.W.), n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] One can sca'ce get the gableck thruff it. They've splitten the tops with the gableck. Nrf., Suf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. *Obs.* A kind of large fork. Wm. (K.)

[1. Item, ane litle gavelok of irne, *Inv.* (1566) 171 (Jam.). Prob. the same word as OE. *gafeluc*, a spear.]

GAVELOCK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **gavelag** Cai.[1] An earwig; an insect similar to an earwig. Cf. golach.

Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] An insect like an earwig but about twice as long.

GAVER, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] [gē·və(r).] The sea crayfish. Cf. gaverick, 2.

Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 437; Cor.[12]

[OCor. *gavar*, a goat; *gavar môr*, a lobster (Williams); Bret. *gavr*, chèvre; *gavr-vor* (*gaour-vor*), 'chevrette' (Du Rusquec); cp. Fr. *chèvre*, a goat; *chevrette*, 'petite écrevisse de mer appelée plus souvent crevette' (Littré).]

GAVERHALE, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [gē·vərēl.] The jack-snipe, *Lymnocryptes gallinula.*

Dev. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 193. Cor. The Jacksnipe, or Judcock, is also called 'gaverhale,' the literal meaning of which is 'moor-goat,' more applicable to the large snipe which chatters as it rises, and falling with a quick motion, makes a noise like a kid, Polwhele *Voc.* (Williams).

[OCor. *gavar*, a goat + *hal*, a salt marsh, a moor. Cp. Wel. *gafr y mynydd*, a jacksnipe (Williams).]

GAVERICK, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **gaberick**.

1. The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus.* (M.A.C.) 2. The red spider-crab, *Maia squinado.* (M.D.)

GAVERN, *adj.* Bdf. [gē·vən.] Spacious. Cf. gabbern.

A large barn is said to be 'a great gavern place.' Well known at Wootton (J.W.B.).

GAVIL, *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also written **gavel**, **gavyl**; and in form **gevil**. A handrail, railing.

GAVIN, *sb.* and *v.* e.An.[1] 1. *sb.* A sheaf of corn before it is tied up; a bundle of hay ready for cutting. Cf. **gavel**, *sb.*[2] 2. *v.* To collect mown corn into heaps for carting.

GAVLAC, GAVLEHACK, see **Gavelock**, *sb.*[1]

GAVLIK, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Also in form **gave-like**. Ready to give in; willing.

They saw I was gavlik te gan.

GAV(V, GAVVER, see **Give, Javver.**

GAVY, *adj.*[1] and *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. [gē·vi] 1. *adj.* Of ungainly manners. (R.O.H.) 2. *sb.* An ungainly woman. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

GAVY, *adj.*[2] Nhb. [gē·vi.] Incoherent or rambling in speech. (R.O.H.) Cf. gabby, *adj.*

GAVYSON, see **Gauvison.**

GAW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in form **ga** Sc. (Jam.); **gaa-** Sc. [gē, gā.] 1. A channel or small trench made for drawing off water; also in *comp.* **Gaw-cut, Gaw-fur.**

Sc. To have plenty of channels, or gaws or grips, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 184. e.Fif. We tint oor feet an' ower we whummelt into a gaa-fur, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. Rnf. Open drains, called sloped gaws, are cut at right angles to the ridges, from the middle of the field to one or both sides of the inclosure, Wilson *View Agric.* (1812) 130 (Jam.). Ayr. Gaw is that slit or opening made by a plough or spade in the side of a pond, loch, or stagnated water by which it is drained off, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 354 (*ib.*). e.Lth. As soon as a field is sown and harrowed the gaw-furs are neatly and perfectly cleared with the spade and shovel, *Agric. Surv.* 172 (*ib.*). Bwk. *ib.* 803; *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. Rxb. Whar thro' the gaws wi' darin plash Did pass the plough, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 94. Wgt. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). w.Yks.[2] A small, narrow 'grip' to drain hollow places in a corn field into the trenches.

2. A trap-dike; also called a **March.** N.I.[1]

GAW, *sb.*[2] Abd. (Jam.) In phr. *gaw o' the pot*, the first runnings of a still.

GAW, *sb.*[3] Nhb.[1] An unusually or unseasonably fine day, thought to be a precursor of bad weather.

GAW, *sb.*[4] and *int.* Yks. Lan. Suf. Ken. Dev. Also written **gau**, **geu** Ken.[1] [gǭ, **gou.**] 1. *sb.* A word used in imprecations, prob. a corr. of 'God.'

w.Yks. Gaw yon thi silly ways! (Æ.B.); His hat went under the table. 'Gaw y' on!' he shouts, and rubs his bald head, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) iv; 'Gaw seng thee,' says Bill, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 41. e.Lan.[1] Gaw yon it. Gaw-yot. e.Suf. Gaw rat yow! Gaw drat yow! (F.H.)

2. *int.* An exclamation of doubt or surprise. See **Gow**, *sb.*[3] Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Gaw! you doan' zay zo?

GAW, GAWA, see **Gall**, *sb.*[12], **Go.**

GAWAN, see **Gale**, *sb.*[1], **Gowan.**

GAWBY, GAW-CROW, see **Gaby**, *sb.*[1], **Gor-crow.**

GAWD, see **Give.**

GAWDNIE, GAWEL, see **Gowdnie**, *sb.*[1], **Gale**, *sb.*[1]

GAWF, *sb.* Lon. A cheap kind of apple.

A cheap red-skinned fruit, known to costers as 'gawfs,' is rubbed hard, to look bright and feel soft, and is mixed with apples of a superior description. 'Gawfs are sweet and sour at once,' I was told, 'and fit for nothing but mixing,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 63, ed. 1862.

GAWF, see **Gaff**, *v.*[2]

GAWFIN, *sb.* Chs. [gɔ̄·fin.] A stupid, clownish fellow. Cf. **goff**, *sb.*[1]

Th' sheep stealin gawfin, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15; GROSE 1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Chs.**[123]

GAWISON, see **Gauvison**.

GAWK, *sb.*[1] Yks. Also Dor. Also in form **gake** Dor. [gɔ̄k.] 1. The cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus*. ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] Cf. **gowk**, *sb.*[1]

Hence **Gawky**, *sb.* the cuckoo.

Dor. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 109; BARNES *Gl.* (1863); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45.

2. The length of time the cuckoo cries. m.Yks.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *gauk*, a cuckoo (AASEN); so Sw. dial. (RIETZ); ON. *gaukr* (VIGFUSSON); cp. Dan. *gjøg*, Sw. *gög*. The same as OE. *gēac*.]

GAWK, *adj.*, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **gauk** n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; and in form **gake** Lakel.[2] [gɔ̄k.] 1. *adj.* Left-handed, awkward. Cf. **gallack**. w.Yks. DYER *Dial.* (1891) 25. Hrf.[2]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gawk-hand**, the left hand; (2) **-handed**, left-handed; awkward; (3) **-shaw**, a left-handed person; (4) **-shire**, in phr. *to play gawkshire*, to play to the left.

(1) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] (2) n.Yks.[12], w.Yks. (B.K.), w.Yks.[123], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] Dev.[3] Hath her brawk they tay cups? I thought the gut gawkhanded twoad wid. (3) w.Yks. SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; *Dict. Batley Dial.* (1860) 9. (4) w.Yks.[5] In the game of 'Knor and spell,' it is said that such an one plays 'gawkshire.'

3. *sb.* An awkward, clumsy person, a lout, bumpkin; a fool, simpleton. Also in *pl.* Cf. **gowk**, *sb.*[1] 4.

Peb. Donald is nae gawk In his ain way, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 164, ed. 1817. Gall. I'm nae country gawk, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) I. 1r. He looked a quarer great gawk than he did on dry lan', BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 85. N.I.[1], n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2], Lan.[1] I.Ma. [Bridget] was by common judgment and report a gawk, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. ii. Lin. (W.W.S.); Some sed they'd bet the gawk would win, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1892) 81. n.Lin.[1], War.[2] Som. This one warn't the gawk moth'r thought 'un, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 55. w.Som.[1] Thee must be a purty gawk, vor to bring jis thing's thicky there! Dev. Aw, wat a gauk! NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 28, ed. 1866; Dev.[1] s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.[23]

Hence (1) **Gawk-head**, *sb.* a foolish, awkward person; (2) **Gawkin**, (*a*) *sb.* a hobbledehoy, a lanky, ungainly fellow; (*b*) *adj.* awkward, ungainly, clownish, stupid; (3) **Gawkish**, (4) **Gawkit**, *adj.*, see (2, *b*); (5) **Gawkitness**, *sb.* stupidity, lack of sense.

(1) m.Yks.[1] (2, *a*) ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) (*b*) Yks. Awm capp'd at spendthrift gawkin chaps, *Temperance Dial., Teetotal Tom*, 5. Chs.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.) n.Dev. He wis a gurt gawkin lukin feller, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Aug. 20, 1885) 6, col. 4. (3) n.Yks.[2] (4) Fif. Pickin' out pithfu' texts and strang, Wharewi' Crail's gaukit priest he dang, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 14. (5) Abd. A' 's fader's gawketness an' a share o' 's mither's greed, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii.

4. *v.* With *out*: to bulge out awkwardly, project in a dangerous, awkward manner.

Lakel.[2] He'd tweea gullies as sharp as lances, gaken oot of his jacket pocket.

5. In *pass.* with *up*: to be placed high in an awkward position.

Dev. Lor-a-massy, missus! us be a-gawked-up 'nation 'igh. Ef tha 'oss wuz tü trip us shüde be scät vore intü tha rawd, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

GAWK, *v.*[2] Yks. Lan. War. Glo. Suf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **gauk** w.Yks.[5] ne.Lan. Dor.; and in forms **gaak** I.W.[2] Som.; **gaake** Cor.[2]; **gake** n.Lan.[1] Glo.[1] Dor.[1] Dev.[3] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2] [gɔ̄k, gāk, gēk.] To stare idly or vacantly; to gape; with *about*: to wander aimlessly about. Cf. **gaup**, **gowk**, *v.*[3]

w.Yks.[5] Went gawking abart an' duing nowt awalt' blessed morning! n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], War.[2], Glo.[1] Suf. Don't stand gawkin' there, *New Suf. Garl.* (1866) 408. e.Suf. (F.H.) Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. I.W.[2] Dor. Mother zaid she'd sooner hear me stammer Than gauk about a-gabblèn rhymes an' Latin, BARNES *Poems* (1869-70) 139; Dor.[1] Som. And a stood and gaak'd around, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 16. Dev.[3] Why dücc gāke about awl day vor, cantee vind nort tü dü? nw.Dev.[1] 'Ot b' ee gakin' at? Cor.[2] What be 'ee gaakin about?

Hence (1) **Gawkamouth**, (2) **Gawker**, (3) **Gawkhammer**, *sb.* a gaping fool, one who stares vacantly; (4) **Gawkin** or **Gakin**, (*a*) *sb.* a simpleton; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* staring, gaping; simple.

(1) w.Som.[1] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 177. (2) w Yks.[5] (3) Hmp. I'd 'low the zilliest gawk hammer in them there days drunk better liquor, *Paddington to Penzance*, xiii. Dor. He's a poor gawkhammer. Look at his sermon yesterday, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) I. 140. (4, *a*) w.Yks. Dicky, he saw, wor sum soft country gawkin, CUDWORTH *Dial. Skitches* (1884) 36. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 186; *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] (*b*) w.Yks.[5] A fond gawking fellah,—pretha who is he?

GAWK, *v.*[3] Dev.[1] [gɔ̄k.] To hawk and spit.

GAWK, *v.*[4] Glo.[1] Also in form **gaux**. [gɔ̄k s.] Of the ground: to emit a groaning sound, 'squelch.'

Used of the groaning sound emitted from a clayey soil when very wet. 'The ground is very stalky; how it do gaux.'

GAWK, see **Gowk**, *sb.*[2]

GAWKIE, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The horse-cockle shell.

GAWKIN, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **gorkin**. That part of a horse-shoe which is turned down in the bow or front. w.Yks. (B.K.)

GAWKUM, *sb.* and *v.* Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **gaucum** Sus. Hmp.; **gaukim** Dev.; **gaukum** Cor.; **gawcum** Wil. Som.; **gawkim** Dev. Cor.[2]; and in forms **gaccum**, **gawcumin** Som.; **gawkumy** w.Som.[1]; **guakum** Cor. [gɔ̄·kəm.] 1. *sb.* A fool, simpleton, booby; a stupid, clumsy fellow.

Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Wil. (G.E.D.) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dev. Well-a-day, that iver I shüde 'ave abin born tü be tha mawther ov sich a gawkim as thee art! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); An wan gaukim thare way a turribul slotter, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 36, ed. 1858. Cor. There comed en a grinning gaukum, TREGELLAS *Tales*, 107; Sich a guakum were I, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 19; Cor.[12]

2. *v.* To joke, befool. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

GAWKY, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **gauky** n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] War.[3] Shr.[12] Sus. Hmp.; and in forms **gaaky** Nhb.[1]; **gakey** Dor.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **gaky** Lakel.[2]; **gyawky** se.Wor.[1]; **yawky** s.Chs.[1] [gɔ̄·ki.] 1. *adj.* Left-handed; awkward, ungainly, clownish; stupid, foolish. See **Gawk**, *adj.*

Sc. A gawky leering Highland boy, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) viii. Frf. His eldest daughter, a big, gawkie, sonsie lassie, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 205. Fif. Dreadfully good and gauche—gawky, you say; don't you? MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 80. Ayr. As for the town of Brighton, it's what I would call a gawky piece of London, GALT *Legatees* (1820) x. Slk. I have been merely amusin myself wi' the great gawkie world, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 109. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Shut them cubbert doors, they liuk see gaky. Cum. He nivver can deah out like onie body else, he's that gawky (E.W.P.). n.Yks. Reead hair'd an gawky was poor Jack, An simple as cud be, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1876) 28; n.Yks.[12], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. The masculine youth . . . was shy and gawky in her presence, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) v; (J.T.); w.Yks.[25], n.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Ah nev-ŭr did sey sich ŭ gau·ki yuwth [Ah never did sey sich a gawky yowth]. Der. He was a gawky, clumsy lout (H.R.). nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[2] Brks. *Gl.* (1852). Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5. Suf.[1] A great gawky mawther. n.Wil. A gawky chap (E.H.G.); (G.E.D.) Cor.[1]

Hence (1) **Gawkiness**, *sb.* awkwardness, clownishness, 'gaucherie'; (2) **Gawkying**, *adj.* tall, lanky, ungainly.

(1) Frf. The minister's wife . . . smiling good-humouredly at country gawkiness, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xiv. (2) Nhp.[1] A gawkying thing.

2. *Comp.* **Gawky-handed**, left-handed. w.Yks.[3]

3. *sb.* A left-handed person; an awkward, ungainly person, a lout, bumpkin; a fool, simpleton.

Sc. For an hour she'll hardly speak; Wha'd no ca' her a gawkie? CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 33. Bnff. Gae hame an' wooe some

country gawkie, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 57. **Ayr.** Gawkies, tawpies, gowks, and fools, Frae colleges and boarding-schools, Burns *Verses at Selkirk* (1787) st. 4. **Lnk.** Wert thou a giglet gawky like the lave, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 56, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Ye are the silliest gawkies, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 73. **Slk.** Ye crazy gawkie, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 92. **Dmf.** Sae trimlie he fits the reel Wi' ilka gawkie, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 27. **Gall.** Bess was but a gawkie, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 93. **Kcb.** The licht o' her e'e Said, 'Wha e'er wad marry a gawky?' Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 217. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Ye greet gaaky. **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] What is thă starin at noo, thoo great gawky? **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** That bairn's bahn ta be a gauky (B.K.); **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Wern't E o gawky ov o chap? *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) i. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhaa,t ŭz big ŭgau·ki ŭz ev·ŭr ah aad·ŭbaay·t dhis bongk [Tha't as big a gawky as ever ah had abaït this bonk]. **Der.**[2] Hillo gawky! **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] What a great gawky she is! **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[23], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Han 'ee sid the new dairy-maid?' 'Aye, as great a gauky as anybody ŏŏd wish to see'; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.**[1] E' cal'd em all 'Satepolls' and 'gākeys,' girt an small, 166. **Som.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 126. **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1] **nw.Dev.**[1] Thee't a reg'lar gakey, zo thee a't. **Cor.**[2a]

GAWL-, GAWLEY, see **Gall,** *sb.*[2], **Gauly.**

GAWLIN, *sb.* Sc. See below.

w.Sc. The gawlin is a fowl less than a duck; it is reckoned a true prognosticator of fair weather; for when it sings fair and good weather always follows, as the natives commonly observe, Martin *Desc. W. I.* (1716) 71 (Jam.).

[A der. of Norw. dial. *gagl,* a small species of goose, *Anser segetum* (Aasen); ON. *gagl* (Fritzner).]

GAWM, *v. Obs.* Der.[1] Also in form **yawm.** To talk loudly, bawl. Cf. **garm.**

GAWM, GAWMB, see **Gaum,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[234]

GAWMBLE, GAWMEREL, see **Gaumble, Gaumeril.**

GAWMFERT, GAWMLE, GAWMP, see **Gampher'd, Gaumble, Gamp.**

GAWN, *v.* Lin. Nhp. Bdf. [gɔ̄n.] To yawn, gape; to stare vacantly or curiously; also with *after.*

Lin. (Hall., s.v. Gane.) **Nhp.**[1] How he goes gawning about! What do you stand gawning there for? **Bdf.** A person is said to gawn after those they gape and stare at (J.W.B.).

[I gane or gape, *je oeuure la bouche,* or *je baille,* Palsgr. (1530); He gapes and gones, *Avow. K. Arthur* (c. 1420) st. 12 (Mätzner); OE. *gānian.*]

GAWN, GAWNE, see **Gaum,** *v.*[24], **Gaun,** *sb.*[1], **Go, Give.**

GAWNEY, *sb.* and *adj.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Amer. Also in forms **goney** w.Yks.; **gonny** Cum.; **gony** Glo.[1] Brks.[1]; **gooney** Som. Amer.; **yawny** s.Chs.[1] [gɔ̄·ni, gɒə·ni.] 1. *sb.* A fool, simpleton; a stupid, awkward person. See **Gawn.**

Cum. She dance! What she turns in her taes thou peer gonny! Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 137. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 7, 1884) 8. **s.Chs.**[1] Iv dhŭ wŭl bi sich· ŭ yau·ni ŭz goa· on widh it, dhaa mŭn stond)dh raak·it [If tha wull be sich a yawny as go on with it, tha mun stond th' racket]. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] You great gawney! **War.**[3] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 186; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** 'Leave m'' lone y' great gawney,' cried the girl, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 83; **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Wheedled and coax'd un and miade un a gooney, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 18. [**Amer.** Don't be such a gooney, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 418.]

2. *adj.* Foolish. Not. (J.H.B.)

GAWNTREE, GAWP(E, see **Gantry, Gaup.**

GAWPSHEET, *sb.* Chs. War. Also in form **gaubshite** War.[2] An awkward, ill-kept, dirty person; a fool, blockhead.

s.Chs.[1] Gau·psheyt. **War.**[2] 'A jolter-yeded [headed] gaubshite' is an insulting phrase.

GAWRIE, *sb.* Sc. The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus.*

Fif. Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 127 (Jam.).

GAWRIES, see **Gairies.**

GAWSAK, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [gɔ̄·sək.] To gossip, trifle.

She's been gawsakin aboot all day.

GAWSHACK, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [gɔ̄·ʃək.] 1. The goshawk, *Astur palumbarius.* 2. *Fig.* A simpleton.

GAWSIE, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **gaucy** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **gaussie, gausy, gawcy, gawsy** Sc.; and in forms **gacy** Sh.I.; **gairsie** Sc. [gɔ̄·si.] Of persons: plump, portly, well-conditioned; stately; jolly, comely, gay; of things: large, comfortable, pleasant; also used *advb.*

Sc. But gawsie cow, goodly calf, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii; His gairsie face Ye'll kiss, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 248. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Bch.** Not without gaucy Diomede, What was his guide always, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 10. **Bnff.** O Reikie, pick o' gaucy biggins, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 175. **Abd.** A braw gaucy widow—nae bashfu nor shy, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 15. **Frf.** His roofless pow and gaucy face, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 15, ed. 1882. **Per.** His maps, his globes, his gaucy looks, His social clatter, Spence *Poems* (1898) 137. **w.Sc.** His mother is considered among her neighbours as a gaucy . . . gudewife, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 43. **Fif.** Nane his gawcy godship saw, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 25. **s.Sc.** Laughing keeps a body gaucie an' comfortable, Wilson *Tales* (1836) 137. **Rnf.** The warm haggis a' did crown, Fat, fair, and gausy, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 127. **Ayr.** His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl, Hung owre his hurdies wi' a swirl, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 35; If she was the fine gawcie muckle woman that she ance was, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 158. **Lnk.** In a muckle gaucy chair At a clean fireside, Tennant *Musings* (1872) 30. **Lth.** Twa gaucie roun's o' saut beef guid, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 65. **Edb.** Syne in the [pulpit-] gown ye've sic a grace, An' looks sae gaussie, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 73. **Slk.** In three minutes we sall see the gaucy face o' Awmrose, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 134. **Dmf.** The journeymen were a' sae gaucy, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 23. **Gall.** He cam' steppin' sae gawsy across the dry stanes at Sandy's Ford, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xliv. **Kcb.** And farley a' To see sic gaucy thighs, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 2. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.*

Hence (1) **Gauciness,** *sb.* stateliness; (2) **Gaucy-gay,** *adj.* fine, handsome, gay.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Fif.** The Paip's ain livery, gawcy-gay, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 139.

GAWSTER, GAWT, see **Gauster, Gaut.**

GAW-THRUSH, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

GAWVE, see **Gauve.**

GAY, *adj., adv., sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **gai(e** N.I.[1] Wxf.[1] Nhb.; **gaye** Sc.; **gey** Sc. Ir. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum. n.Yks. w.Yks. Der.; and in forms **gaay(e** Wxf.[1] w.Yks.[5] Brks.[1] I.W.[1]; **gae** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **gah** Suf.[1]; **gie** Sc.; **guy** Sc. Ant.; **gway** Sc.; **gy(e** Sc. N.I.[1] Ant. [gē, geə, gei.] 1. *adj.* Of persons: well in health, in good spirits; convalescent.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I'm quite gay, thank you. **m.Yks.**[1] Gay in health. **w.Yks.**[5] T'owd man issant so gāay as he wor yesterder. **n.Lin.**[1] I heärd thoo was badly bud thoo looks gaay enif. **Brks.**[1] I be a-veelin' quite gaay this marnin', thenk 'e. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.**[1] I don't feel very gay this morning. **Hmp.** He be not very gay to-day (W.M.E.F.). **Wil.**[1] I do veel main gay agean 'smarnin', but I wur gashly bad aal laas' wick wi' th' rheumatiz.

2. Fine, flourishing, in good order; well-provided; excellent.

n.Lin.[1] This raäin 'll mak' tonups look gaay. Thems a gaay lot o' hogs o' yours. **Hrf.**[2] **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**[1] It don't look so very gay. **Nrf.** His hid is most gay gold, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 11. **Dev.** ''Tis a pretty gay road.' It is com. to say of a poor crop, 'tidn a very gay piece o' whate,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

3. Of hay: fresh, green, damp; of wheat: rank in the blade.

Hmp. For a small rick the hay wants to heat a bit, so you must put it up a bit gay like (H.C.M.B.); Hay may be too 'gay' to be carried (H.E.). **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.**[1] That's too gày to carry yet. **Som.** I be a-most afeared we've a-carr'd it a bit too gay, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) x.

4. Fast, speedy, esp. in phr. *to go a gay shack,* to go quickly; also used *advb.*

Cum. I went a gay shack, For it started to rain, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 25. **I.W.**[1] A person [on] horseback striking suddenly into a gallop is said 'to goo off gaay.'

5. Of machinery: not in working order, having too much 'play' between the parts. w.Yks. (W.F.S.)

6. Phr. *Take (do, &c.) anything in a gey time to you*, an expletive, exclamation of annoyance, 'take (do, &c.) anything and be hanged to you.' Sc. (Jam.)

7. Loose, wild, prodigal, immoral.

Abd. Ye're a gey boy, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. Ayr. Geordie must have been a gey lad, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 55. n.Lin.[1] Dor. 'Twas gay manners that did it, Hardy *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. i. 43. Slang. She is a gay woman. To lead a gay life (A.S.P.).

8. Of the weather: fine, bright, pleasant; calm.

Wxf.[1] m.Yks.[1] Oxf. A gay morning (G.B.R.B.). Sus. On a beautiful morning an old man said: 'It's too gay to last' (S.P.H.).

Hence (1) **Gay-deft, (2)-denty**, *adj.* bright, genial, inviting.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A gey denty moorning.

9. Bright-or light-coloured; variegated, speckled, spotted.

Not. Shall I shoot one of the gay bucks next? (L.C.M.) e.An.[1] e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. He ha' come all over a gay rash, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); 'My buoy's as gay as a leopard,' said an old man describing an attack of measles, *ib.*; A gay cow. A gay cat (C.T.); Suf.[1] A gah hinn [hen]. e.Suf. Of butter: streaked with lines of buttermilk (F.H.).

Hence **Gay-bird**, *sb.* any brightly-coloured bird; the male of any species.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48.

10. *Comp.* **Gay-like**, (1) beautiful on the whole; (2) of meat: high, tainted.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Dev. I zim the mate do smell a bit gay like, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

11. Tolerable, passable, moderately good; respectable.

Sc. A gey body (Jam.). Wxf.[1] N.Cy.[1] Gay luck. w.Yks.[1] He's a gay sort of fellow.

Hence **Gayish**, *adj.* fairly or reasonably good; of a fair quality.

n.Yks.[1] A gayish crop; n.Yks.[2] A gayish sample. ne.Yks.[1] A gayish nag that lecaks 'at thoo's astthrahd. m.Yks.[1]

12. Considerable in number or size, large, great, tolerable, 'good.'

Sc. Kippletringan was distant at first 'a gey bit,' Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i; A gey hole in their week's wage, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxii. nw.Abd. I mask't a gay curn maat the day, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 3. Kcd. By this time now a gay bit loun, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 94. Frf. They would need a gey rubbing to get the rust off them, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxv. Per. There's a gey odds on some folk, Tom, on Sabbath beis Saturday night, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 14. Slk. A gey while afterwards, saw, rather than heard, her prayin for an awmous, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 176. Gall. You and me has kenned yin anither a gye while, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xii. N.Cy.[1] A gay while. A gay bit off. Nhb. Then wi fyee to the crupper they'll ride a gaie mile, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 193. Dur.[1] A gay while. A gay bit. Cum. A gey bit bainer (J.Ar.); A gay deal different to what I is noo, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1, ed. 1876. Wm. It's a gay way off (B.K.). n.Yks. We've lived thar a gay bit noo (W.H.); n.Yks.[1] A gay bit o' land; n.Yks.[2] A gay bit sen. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. A gay book [a tolerable size or bulk], Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. There were a gay bit of lace on it, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 187; w.Yks.[1] A gay while: w.Yks.[5] A gāay lot on 'em. Lan. T'country-side was rid on him for a gay while, Waugh *Tufts of Heather*, I. 106; Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] A gay bit.

Hence (1) *a gay few, phr.* a good many, a considerable number; (2) **Gayish**, *adj.* considerable, fairish, good, in size or number; (3) **Gayish-and**, *adv.*, in *comb.* with *adj.* rather, considerably; (4) *a gay to-a-three, phr.*, see (1).

(1) Cum. An' frae Carel a canny gay few, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 533. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] (2) n.Yks.[2] It's a gayish step te gan. (3) n.Yks.[1] It's gayish and far. (4) w.Yks.[1]

13. *adv.* Very; considerably, rather, 'pretty.'

Sc. A gway canny lad, Scott *Redg.* (1824) v. Cai.[1], Inv. (H.E.F.). Elg. A gey muckle muggin weel packit wi' siller, Tester *Poems* 1865 108. Abd. A gae wily rotton was our Aunty Meg, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 15. Frf. They're twice as big's this gay big room, Sanos *Poems* (1833) 115. Per. Young lads are gey hungry efter a lang ride in the train, Fergusson *Vill. Poet.* 1897) 11. w.Sc. We've come, doctor, to ask a gaye queer question, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 132. Fif. Everything looked gey suspicious, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 61. Slg. That nicht the laird cam' owre gey fu', Towers *Poems* (1885) 178. Dmb. It wad be a gay bonnie mornin', Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. Rnf. I think he's a guy big gentleman, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 22. Ayr. It's gey curious, I allow, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxii. Lnk. Whiles at e'en you'll find yoursel gie eerie, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 11. e.Lth. I felt the want o' a dram gey bad, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 224. Edb. Slie Sandy was a gye queer chiel, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 4. Bwk. A stey brae That tries us gey sair wi' the burdens we hae, Calder *Poems* (1897) 171. Slk. I took a bit gay steeve aik stick in my hand. Hogg *Tales* (1838) 6, ed. 1866. Dmf. Gey near the colour o' yoursel', Shennan *Tales* (1831) 158. Gall. It looks terribly like as if the rib story were gye near the truth, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxii. Kcb. Tam was gey eidently smoothin' his pow, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 217. Dwn. (C.H.W.) n.Cy. Jones *Nhb. and Neigh. Land* (1871) 19; N.Cy.[1] He's a gay decent man. Nhb. I'm gey flaid, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 2; Nhb.[1] Yor a gay lang time i' comin'. Lakel.[1] A gey feyne day. Cum. When a fellah com' in 'at was gay free wid spendin, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 42; An' a gay rough bit o' ground it is, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 8; Cum.[1] Wm. We hed a gay good bed, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 37, ed. 1821. Yks. It's a gey ockard piece of meat to cut (F.P.T.). n.Yks. He's gitten a gay gert lad noo, ez yon son a yours (W.H.); n.Yks.[2] I was here gay secan. w.Yks. It meant a gey rough journey, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) ix; w.Yks.[1] I' gay good fettle, 5, ed. 1834. Lan. It wad gay sharply mak' t'dirty women clean, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 60. ne.Lan.[1] A gay fine day. Der. I've baked some fresh oatcake . . . and its gey sweet, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxii; She's gay quiet now, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. ii.

Hence **Gay-little**, *adj.* moderate, fairish.

n.Yks.[2] Rather inclining to the larger quantity.

14. *Comb.* with *adv.* and *adj.* **Gay and (Gayan, Gayen, Gayin, Gien) well, long**, &c., somewhat, rather, tolerably, very well, long, &c.

Sc. They are gayin gleg aboot the siller, *Crack Aboot Kirk* (1843) I. 14. Cai.[1] e.Sc. The young men are gey and thin-sawn hereabouts, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. Abd. Geyan lickly! Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. Kcd. Pigs were gey an' dear, Grant *Lays* (1884) 12. Frf. Geordie klinkit the horses roond geyan shairp, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 80. Per. She's gye an' like thae covenanters lang syne, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 10, ed. 1887. w.Sc. Whose fingers, . . I'm guessing were gayen sair, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 276. s.Sc. A secret that 'll gar some folk look gayan queer, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 354. Rnf. No tae dae that, ane wad be gien auld farrand, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 52. Ayr. Her grip is gyan ticht, lassie, White *Jottings* (1879) 271. Lnk. O' drinkin, too, be gayan wary, Watt *Poems* (1827) 51. Lth. The precentor did it geyan weel, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 293. Edb. Some gay an true, and some conjectures, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 14. Slk. He took his glass geyan heartily, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 356, ed. 1866. Gall. Ye cam geyan fast to catch us, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 396. N.I.[1] It's gy an' hot the day. Ant. Guy and sorry (M.B.-S.); The roads gye an' soft, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Uls. He was gey and wet (M.B.-S.). N.Cy.[1] Gay and fat. Gay and strong. Nhb.[1] He was gay an' seun here thi' day. n.Yks. T'watter's gey an' fine, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxii; n.Yks.[2] It's gay and cawd.

15. *sb.* A picture, print, engraving, esp. a picture in a book.

e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] Frequently applied to coarse engravings pasted on cottage walls; also to old broadside ballads, and other similar placards. Nrf. There's a good child; look at the gays, and keep quiet (W.R.E.); I had no books to read, but plenty of gays to look at, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 73. Suf. (C.T.), Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. A hume-book full ov gays, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 157; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

Hence **Gay-card**, *sb.* a court-card in a pack of cards.

e.An.[1] Suf. Charnock *Gl.* (1880). e.Suf. (F.H.)

16. A bright-coloured flower.

Nrf. 'Can't you mow the aftermath in the churchyard before Sunday?' 'Not time enough, sir, but I'll cut off they gays,' Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 38. Suf. (C.G.B.)

Hence **Gay-ground**, *sb.* a flower-garden.

Sus. Now do go, like a good boy, and admire the gay-ground, while I make myself useful, Crommelin *Mudge* (1890) xxi; Sus.[1] I likes to have a bit of gayground under the window for a look out.

17. A child's plaything, toy; a broken bit of earthenware or china; *gen.* in *pl.*

Cor.[1 2]; Cor.[3] Did'ee ever see a mollard clunk a gay? [a drake swallow a potsherd].

18. *v.* To gad about, have a gay time.

Dor. They have been a-gaying together this turk of a while in foreign parts, Hardy *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. vi. 486.

GAY, *sb.*[2] Lin. [gē.] A rut in a path.

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 331; Lin.[1] My feet tripped in a gay, and I hurt my knurr.

GAY, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Wor. Glo. Oxf. [gē.] 1. *v.* To swing or see-saw. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], Glo. (H.B.), Oxf.[1] See **Geg.**

2. *sb.* A swing, see-saw.

w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Oxf. Come and have a gay (M.A.R.); Oxf.[1]

GAY, *sb.*[4] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The noon or morning. (Hall.)

GAY, *int.* War.[2] In phr. *my gay,* an exclamation.

GAY-CARLIN, see **Gyre-carling.**

GAY-FLOOR, *sb.* Stf. In a coal-mine: the third parting or laming in the body of the coal, two feet thick. (K.), Stf.[1]

GAY(N, see **Go.**

GAYPOLE, *sb.* Wor. Shr. A piece of wood which goes across the interior of a chimney on which the hangers for the kettles are hung.

ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) Shr. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] It is only seen in old houses and the word is rapidly becoming extinct.

Hence *Gaypole high, phr.* as high as the gaypole, up to the gaypole.

ne.Wor. As in putting coal or wood heaped up on the back of the fire (J.W.P.).

GAYSHEN, see **Gaishen.**

GAYSOME, *adj.* Dev. Full of gaiety, cheerful.

On they tridge Wi' free and gaysome hearts, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 18, ed. 1853.

[His breast was heightned with the fire Of gaisome youth, Chapman *Iliad* (c. 1611) xi. 194.]

GAYT, GAYZEL, see **Get(t, Gazel.**

GAZB, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **gozb.** 1. A gasp; breath; wind.

There's no gazb in him [He is dead]. The gazb maate all rize [the dust rose all about], 88.

2. Phr. *to come out of some one's gazb,* to come out of some one's way; *lit.* breath. 'Come adh o' mee gazb.'

GAZE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Spectacle, sight.

Fif. He waken't at the frichtsome gaze, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 35.

[Yield thee, coward, And live to be the show and gaze o' the time. Shaks. *Macb.* v. viii. 24.]

GAZEBO, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **gazabo** Ir.; **gazzeboe, gazzeboy** Lin.[1] [gē·zibō] 1. A watch-tower, look-out tower or mound; a tall building from which a look-out can be obtained; any staring-looking building.

N.I.[1] Yks. To see all those vessels and be sure what they were doing, the proper place was a little snug 'gazebo,' Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1879) bk. i. xv. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] At Harpswell there is on the north-western side of the grounds an artificial mound, some twelve or fifteen feet in height, and about fifteen or twenty yards in circumference, which goes by the name of the 'gazebo.' The tradition of the village is that the gazebo was a place for outdoor musical entertainments.

2. A stand at a racecourse. N.I.[1]

3. A show, gaping-stock; any object which attracts attention; a startling, staring ornament.

Ir. As for the gazebo of pink flowers wid the tufty feathers growin' out of them in her bonnet, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 80; Musha, if you're not the naturals to be made a gazabo of, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 101. Wxf. He became a holy show, and gazabo to the entire world, *ib. Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 305.

GAZEL, *sb.* Ken. Sus. Also written **gayzel** Ken.[1]; **gazelle** Ken; **gazle** Ken. Sus.[2]; and in forms **gozell, gozill** Ken. Sus. [gē·zl, gei·zl.] 1. The black currant, *Ribes nigrum.*

Ken. Grose (1790); (H.M.); Ken.[1] Sus. *Science Gossip* (1869) 27; Sus.[1] All kinds of berries, but especially black currants; Sus.[2]

2. *Comp.* **Gazel-tea,** black-currant tea.

Sus.[1] A favourite remedy for a cold.

3. The white currant, *Ribes rubrum,* var. *album.* Ken. *Science Gossip* (1869) 27. 4. The red currant, *R. rubrum.* Ken.(B.&H.) 5. The wild plum, *Prunus communis.* Ken.[1]

GAZELESS, *adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Empty, undefined.

GAZEN, see **Gizzen,** *adj.*

GAZEY, *adj.* Hmp. Public, open to view.

A window is 'gazey' if passers-by in the street can look into the room (H.C.M.B.).

GAZING-POST, *sb.* Midl. An object of the people's gaze, a person on whom others gaze or stare.

With his . . . easy carriage, refusing in him his father's formidable physique, made a goodly 'gazing-post' for the Clopton women, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 91.

GAZOOLY, *v.* Cor. Also in form **gazol.** To be constantly uttering laments.

I am very depressed. I'm gazoling all day long (M.A.C.); I have been gazoolying ever since the death of my wife (J.W.).

[Fr. *gazouiller,* to warble, as a young bird when it first begins or learns to sing (Cotgr.).]

GEAA, *int.* Cum.[1] A hunting cry used in encouraging the hounds.

Hoo geàa, hark to Towler!

GEAGLED, *ppl. adj.* Cor.[2] [gī·gld.] Draggled, dirty. See **Gaggled.**

GEAK, GEAKE, see **Gowk,** *sb.*[2], **Geck,** *v.*

GEAL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Amer. Also written **geel, geill, jeal, jeel** Sc.; and in form **jell** Amer. [dʒīl.] 1. *v.* To freeze; to be benumbed with cold.

Bnff.[1] He sat doon on a stane till he gealt himsel. He pleutert i' the burn till he wiz gealt wee cauld. Abd. Sic a look! it gealed his very heart, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 56. Lnk. Gin ither's furniture be guid, It's like to jeal his very bluid, Watt *Poems* (1827) 22. n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

2. To congeal, as of jelly.

Cai.[1] Of jelly, stock, &c., but not of freezing. Per. Might be seen setting saucers of black jam upon the window-sill to 'jeel,' Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 204. [Amer. The jelly doesn't jell, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 22.]

Hence **Geelin'-vat,** *sb.* a vessel in which cream is put to thicken.

Or I. Goodwife, gae to your geelin vat And fetch us here a skeel [ladleful] o' that, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 168; The 'pig' or 'bowie' (G.W.).

3. *sb.* Extreme coldness, frostiness, ice; also in *comp.* **Geal-caul.**

Sc. As cauld as geal (G.W.). Bnff.[1], Abd. (Jam.)

4. Jelly.

Sc. Wer ye successful wi' yer geal this year? (G.W.) Fif. Sauces, soups, and geills, and creams, Up-slowfin' to the roof their steams, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 99. Edb. Whang his creams an' jeels Wi' life that day, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 167, ed. 1785. Slk. You needna hain the jeel, for there's twa dizzen pats o' new, red, black, and white, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 98. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 397.]

[1. Fr. *geler,* to freeze, to thicken or congeal with cold (Cotgr.). 2. We found the Duke my father gealde in bloud, Tourneur *Revenger's Trag.* (1608) v. 1, ed. 1878, II. 133 (N.E.D.).]

GEAL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **geale** Cum.; **geall** Cum.[1]; and in forms **gail** Sc.; **gale** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **geeal(l** Lakel.[1] Wm.; **gell** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] N.Cy.[1]; **geyal** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **gial** Wm.; **gyall** Cum.; **jayl** Cum.[1] [gīl, giəl; gēl, geəl.] 1. *v.* To tingle, smart, ache with cold or pain; also with *again.*

Cai.[1] As from chaps or chilblains. Rnf. The growlin' fish wives hoise their creels, Set a' their banes a gellin', Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 89. Ayr. If he wasna gellin' frae the last lickin, warm wi' the thochts o' the ane that was to come, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 29. Rxb. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1], Lakel.[1] Cum. This aulf't chronicle cud tell Things that yaen's varra lugs wad geale, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 120; Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] It's meàd me hoaf forgit hoo t'snow maks o' my teeàs geàl, 72. Wm. (J.H.); Throo wind an raen, hael an snaa, oor fingers an teeas yusta geeal whiles, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 9. w.Yks. As when frostbitten: or when very cold water has been taken into the mouth, Willan *List Wds.* (1811). Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] Thi fingers fair geàl again wi' cald.

Hence **Galing,** *ppl. adj.* Of food: causing the teeth to ache, tingle with cold. ne.Lan.[1]

2. To crack, split open with heat or frost; of the skin: to chap.

Sc. That wood's gailin' (G.W.); (JAM.) **Ayr.** To keep their legs frae hacking—what refinement calls chapping or gelling, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 29. **Ayr., Rxb.** Applied to inanimate objects, as unseasoned wood (JAM.). **n.Cy.** Grun wood geäls in the sun (J.H.); **N.Cy.**[1] The earth in very dry weather when rent or cracked with heat is 'gelled' or 'gealed.' **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** (H.W.); Ne'er may your constitution geale, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 126; 'Mi burtree gun's gialed.' 'Thoo mun put it i' t'watter tub o' neet' (B.K.).

Hence **Geld**, *ppl. adj.* Of wood; cracked, split. **Nhb.**[1]

3. *sb.* A crack, fissure, split in wood.

S. & Ork.[1] **Ayr., Rxb.** (JAM.) **Cum.**[1]

[**1.** To gale for colde, *algere*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

GEALACH-GUNLEY, *sb.* Irel. The harvest-moon. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *gealach*, the moon (O'REILLY).]

GEAL-GOWAN, *sb.* Irel. The yellow gowan or corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Also called **Geal-seed**. Don. (B. & H.)

GEAL(L, *v. Obs.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. To grieve. See **Geal**, *v.*[2] **1.**

N.Cy.[2], **Nhb.** (K.), **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

GEAM, see **Game**, *sb.*

GEAN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also Sus. Also written **geen** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Sus.[1] [gīn.] The wild cherry, *Prunus avium*, and its fruit; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Were my true love yon golden gean Hung sunward mid the morning dew, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 15; These geen-trees were sent there from Kent, about a century ago, *Statist. Acc.* III. 26 (JAM.). **Inv.** The orchard [is remarkable] for a great number of large old trees bearing the species of small cherry, called black and red geens, *ib.* **Abd.** He turned caups and bickers frae birch, beech, or geens, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 20; Wilt thou seek the old gean-tree where we met? OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 125. **Per.** Where are the fingers that planted yon gean? SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 173. **Arg.** Adventurer heard the cock crow away at the gean-tree park, MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 277. **Fif.** Here and there we meet with small plantations of ash and oak and fir and gean, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 307 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Speel the trees for rowans and geans, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 52. **Lth.** The hips, the haws, the slaes, the geens, That e'er were pu'd by hungry weans, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 189. **Edb.** PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 61, ed. 1815. **Bwk.** We wandered down the silent dell To gather scroggs, or geans, or slaes, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 129. **Gall.** Where its branches mingle with those of the gean, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) xv. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Sus.**[1] [The 'gean' is common in many old-fashioned hedgerows, *Standard* (Sept. 18, 1889) 5, col. 2.]

[Fr. *guines* (*guisnes*), a kind of little, sweet, and long cherries (COTGR.). OFr. *guine* (LITTRÉ, s.v. *guigne*); cp. Sp. *guinda*, a sour hard cherry (MINSHEU).]

GEAOW, *sb.* Wor. A disguised form of 'God,' used in oaths. See **Gaw**, *sb.*[4], **Gow**, *sb.*[8]

s.Wor. Why, o' the mount ahter you lef', a begun to swell, an' by geaow mah fut swelled despret (H.K.).

GEAOWT, see **Gout**, *sb.*[2]

GEAR, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **geear** Wm.; **geer** Sc. N.Cy.[1 2] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks. e.Yks. Lan. Hrf. e.Nrf.; **geir** Sc.; and in forms **gare** w.Yks. Som.; **gere** e.An.[1] [gīr, giə(r.]

1. *sb.* Apparel, clothing, dress, attire; armour, accoutrements; also used *fig.*

Sc. On Sundays we marched in our holiday gear, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 302. **ne.Sc.** Assay nae langer, man, this unproved gear, GRANT *Keckleton*, 77. **Bch.** O bra' Achilles! had thou liv'd Thysel' to wear thy gear, We had been happy, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 14. **Abd.** Gather, fast and far, Put on your riding gear, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 277. **Frf.** I . . . quickly clad Mysel' into the best o' gear. 'Fore royalty noo till appear, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 130. **Fif.** He borrow't John Arbuckle's . . . coots, . . His gown and ither gear, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 155. **Dmb.** That's mair than I wad say for everybody dressed in leddy's gear, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) i. **Rnf.** Short syne thae young heads deftly planned Their comin' weddin' gear, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 25. **Ayr.** Mr. Jaddua Fyfe, a merchant of women's gear, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxx; We had to rigg him oot wi' claes and feet gear, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 38. **Lnk.** Some queans wha were ne'er content, But wi' rich gaudy gear tae adorn them, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 25. **Lth** With flowing locks and warlike gear, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 28. **Edb.** Ye fell in love wi' sogers' gear That would not suit ye for to wear, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 111. **Peb.** The Captain's gear was all new bought, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 13, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** Tae come in their wark gear an' loom the can, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 33. **Nhb.** It is not geer that mycks the man, Nor fine broad claith the cliver fellow, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 36. **Cum.** Graith'd in aw their kurk-gawn gear, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 75. **Wm.** She wes bonny an daesent, bet nivver geen sa mitch ta this fine geear, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 28. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Thou's donnedi' thy halyday gear. **Lan.** Hoo put on hur second best gear, STATON *Loomiuary* (c. 1861) 86; One as would rayther drink an' feight than put hissel' or his family i' dacent gears, *Ab-o'-th'-Yate, Oddlad* (1884) 5. **n.Lan.**[1], **War.**[2], **Glo.**[12]

2. Harness, esp. the harness and trappings of cart-horses; traces; *gen.* in *pl.*

Cai.[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** He's ta put t'gears on to t'awd meer (J.E.D.). **Cum.** Talk'd about car gear an' middens, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 23; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (J.E.D.) **ne.Yks.**[1] T'hoss gans weel iv all geers. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** This donkey is i' t'gears by five of a mornin', PRESTON *Musins* (1878) 118; **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks**[5] A complete outfit is sometimes spoken of by this term; at other times but a portion is implied. **Lan.** I never give an opinion about a hoss till I've had him i' th' gears, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 278. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] 'What's Tom doing this wet day?' 'Mester, he's cleaning th' gears.' **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** A kind of harness for the men who draw out the ore by the cart, MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Harness for the fore horses of a team. 'Put dapper in the gears and captain in the shaevves' (J.H.B.); (L.C.M.); **Not.**[2] The arrangement by which the front horse of two (drawing a load tandem fashion) pulls. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The horses had their gears on all them hours. **Nhp.** Cracking whip and jingling gears, CLARE *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 74; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[2], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 396; **Shr.**[1] Suit of long gears, *Auctioneer's Catalogue* (1870). **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812); **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** A set of thiller's gears, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 186; **Glo.**[12] **Bdf.** (J.W.B.); The prime cost of a complete set of gears for ploughing, carting, &c., will amount to nearly £4 per horse, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 148. **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825).

Hence (1) **Gear-horse**, *sb.* the foremost horse of a team, the horse in front of the shaft-horse; (2) **-lines**, *sb. pl.* reins of cord used in ploughing for the management of the 'gear-horse' by the plough-boy when no driver is employed.

(1) **Not.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (2) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

3. Phr. *to keep straight in his gears*, to keep in order, in due bounds. **w.Yks.**[1]

4. Apparatus of all kinds, appliances, implements, tools, tackle.

Sc. RUDDIMAN *Introd. to Anderson's Diplomata* (1773) (JAM.). **Abd.** The couter o' the pleugh gaed wrang. . . Syne he did to the smithy gang To mend the gear, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 42. **Per.** For fishin' gear I didna spare, FORD *Harp* (1893) 148. **Lnk.** Their sowen crocks—their trantlum gear, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 16, ed. 1897. **Dmf.** Burn yer gears, yer lays, and shuttles, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 241. **Nhb.** The men wanted their gear—their picks and shovels, &c.—out, *Newc. Leader* (Feb. 13, 1896) 6, col. 6; **Nhb.**[1] The pit gear means the winding pulleys, ropes, and fittings. 'A set o' gear' is the pitman's set of working tools. Any complicated outfit is called gear, such as a boat's mast, oars, sails, &c., the machinery of a crane, or the working parts of an engine. 'We he' to gan anunder the gears' [we have to go under the crane, or staith, to load or discharge cargo]. **Nhb., Dur.** Work-tools, consisting of picks, drills, maul and wedge, shovel, cracket, &c., GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **n.Yks.** Wi' crabs an' lobsters i' ther geers, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 58; **n.Yks.**[1] Wait while Ah gets ma' gear tegither, an' Ah'll be wi' ye inoo; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Fishermen's gear.' 'Coble gear,' the oars, sails, belonging to a boat. **ne.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] The furniture of a threshing machine, cut-box, turning-lathe, or any other such-like thing. **e.An.**[1]

5. *pl.* A weaving term, see below; also in phr. *a set of gears.*

Sc. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom (Jam.); The geers, too often used, are made over coarse thread for weaving of fine yarn. Coarse geers are stiff, and overlabour the yarn that runs between the thread your geers are made of, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 341 (*ib.*). w.Yks. The loops through which the warp threads are passed, and by which they are 'shed' (opened for the passage of the shuttle), are called 'healds'; and when the quantity required for the loom are stretched on frames or shafts, the whole are termed 'gears,' or a 'set of gears' (W.T.); A set of healds knitted together on cord or band called the rigg-band, and stretched on wood shafts. Through these healds the threads of warp are drawn, and the shafts are worked up and down as required to make the piece into the pattern wanted (J.M.). Lan. Bring your reed and gears in, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 222. Chs.[1] The yells, reed and ropes, &c., connected with a loom.

Hence (1) *to have neither reed nor gears, phr.* to have nothing at all, to be unable to discharge one's debts; (2) — *take in one's gears, phr.* to finally cease doing anything.

(1) Uls. *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 105. (2) Chs.[1] These [the yells, reed and ropes, &c., of a loom] were supplied by the weaving master. When a man ceased to weave 'to' a 'mester,' he took in, that is, returned the gears; this practice has given rise to a proverbial expression, 'He has tay'n his gears in.' The prov. is still occas. heard.

6. *pl.* A staging, set of 'shear-legs'; the timber-work supporting the roof of a pit; *gen.* in phr. *a pair of gears.*

w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1] An erection of upright props and cross planks. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. (J.H.B.); Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

7. The loop in the rope in which formerly the feet were placed when descending a pit.

Nhb. When yence yor feet are in the geers, Maw soul! they keep yor painches waggin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9; Nhb.[1]

8. Phr. (1) *in gear*, in working order, in condition, ready; (2) *out of gear*, out of order; *fig.* unwell, out of health or spirits, in bad circumstances.

(1) n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] Lan. Thou looks i' rare gear, Ann, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 76. (2) Fif. My digestive organs are far frae bein' out o' gear, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 108. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] A mill is also said to be out o' gear when it is not in motion; w.Yks.[3,5], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] I thoht as pinks wod lose Squire afoore we heärd; you look'd all oot o' gear fost when I seed you.

9. Household goods, articles of furniture, utensils.

Sc. There's napery and china enough over the way to stock a shop and what for should I be laying up useless gear at my age? Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 29. Edb. He did gar her sweetly pay For crackit gear, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 20, ed. 1801. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb. She whither'd about and dang down all the gear, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 12. Cum. See household gear a feul may wear, Burn *Border Ballads* (1874) 113. Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[3], ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] *Obsol.* e.An.[1]

10. Goods, property, effects; possessions of any sort, wealth, money, cattle.

Sc. Poor Mrs. Margaret was aye careful of the gear, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvii; Better be well loved nor ill won geir, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 8. Sh.I. Shü hae's gear, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 128. ne.Sc. A woman possessin' considerable warldly gear in her ain richt, Grant *Keckleton*, 14. Cai.[1] Elg. She's comin' here, wi' gowd an' gear, Tester *Poems* (1865) 119. Bnff. Wha kens but for't we may get gear Till we be starv't, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 8. Abd. Aw wudna tell 't to my nain sister for warl's gear, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. Kcd. Were I a man o' gowd an' gear, Grant *Lays* (1884) 176. Frf. I'm charged by death at last to flit, An' a' my gudes and gear to quit, Sands *Poems* (1833) 23. Per. Daddie left me dauds o' gear, Spence *Poems* (1898) 16. Fif. To hoard up heaps o' warldly gear, They ne'er had ony pleasure, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 90. Slg. Ye wha insure our goods an' gear, Frae fire an' water, Muir *Poems* (1818) 256. Dmb. It was a minister I spent my gear for, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. Rnf. She grudg'd wi' gear to twin, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 2. Ayr. If e'er again he keep As muckle gear as buy a sheep, Burns *Poor Mailie*, l. 18. Lnk. I know a lady who has good health, and an abundance of world's gear, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 116. e.Lth. If the man has a guid name . . . we dinna look at his graith or his gear, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 49. Edb. Let ne'er your gear o'er-gang you, Pennecuik *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 9. Peb. What is warld's gear ava Without a bosom cronie? Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 137. Bwk. I canna boast of muckle gear, Calder *Poems* (1897) 298. Dmf. There's a lasting beauty in lan' an' gear, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 15. Gall. Who for gear's sake had settled down, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 1. Kcb. She's no void o' lear, an' she's no bare o' gear, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 219. Ir. The meagre remnant of his hastily sold-off gear, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 15. n.Ir. They sold their gear, and over the sea To a foreign land they went, Alexander *Stumpie's Brae.* n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] A vast o' gear. Nhb. Neighbour Thrifty is bless'd with a plenty o' gear, *Advice to the Advised* (1803) 9. Dur.[1] Cum. But Brough-seyde lairds bang'd aw the rest For braggin o' their gear, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 11; At Cannelmas time they meädd a girt din Ower payin' and scrapin' up geer, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 217. Wm. He hes gitten owar mitch geer, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821. n.Yks. Yah hea neea wealth ner gear at all, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 42; n.Yks.[1] Ill-gotten gear; n.Yks.[2] How are they off for gear? m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He that gives all his gear to his bairns may tak a mill an' knock out his harnes, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); w.Yks.[1] Boany's come to fotch him an aw his gear, ii. 307. n.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] *Obsol.*

Hence (1) **Gear-gatherer**, *sb.* a money-making man; (2) **-grasping**, *adj.* covetous, money-grabbing; (3) **Gearish**, *adj.* moderately rich; (4) **Gearless**, *adj.* without property; (5) **-pock**, *sb.* a purse, money-bag; (6) **Geary**, *adj.* powerful, well-to-do.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2) Fif. He smasht and smote thae men o' sin For their gear-graspin' greed, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 40. (3) n.Yks.[2] He died gearish. (4) Sc. And why are we gearless and naked? *Ballads* (1885) 106. (5) e.Lth. They toil'd in hundreds, grit an' sma', To heap your burstin' gear-pock, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 58. (6) n.Cy. A hairy man's a geary man; But a hairy wife's a witch, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 81.

11. Matter, stuff, material; also used *fig.*

Abd. Weel I wat, they [verses] are fusionless gear, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 74. Frf. I here wha sit am coarser gear than you, Morison *Poems* (1790) 2. Per. Let poets rant in English gab their fancy rhymin' gear, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 125. Rnf. When the helpfu' han' o' howdie Brings squechan gear [crying babies], Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 19. Edb. Gif ye hae skeil o' rhyming gear, Ye'll ken, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 4. Gall. Curse the cocks, that canker'd tribe, For they're the gear I canna bribe, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 37. w.Yks. She's a sample of ill gear (F.R.R.). Lan. I'r aw covvurt weh grey geer, when ut e coom t'look ut meh cloous, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 25. Lei.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. Grose (1790). e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Som. Pd for gare for the cradle, Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1889) I. 90; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

12. *Comp.* **Gear-stuff**, medicine, 'doctor's stuff.' e.An.[1]

13. Fare, food.

Mry. There's sic a footh o' eatin' gear, that ilka body thrives, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 53. Abd. At sic a feast, ye may be sear, . . there was the best o' gear, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 211. Rnf. Stegh the loun weel wi' haimart gear, It kens nae marrow, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 129. Lth. Mony young lammie lies dead on the hill. . . It's gude gusty gear to our Bauld Braxy Tam, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 98. Edb. New oysters fresh; The halesomest and nicest gear O' fish or flesh, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 123, ed. 1785. n.Cy. (J.W.)

14. Spirits, liquor; esp. smuggled spirit.

ne.Sc. Such as preferred 'a drap o' the raw geer,' or ale, to the toddy received it, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 211; (J.Ar.) w.Sc. The inhabitants were employed... to bring over 'gear,' Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 70. Lth. Somewhat mair than half a gallon O' precious gear, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 173, ed. 1856. Edb. At drumly gear they take nae pet, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 57, ed. 1785. Gall. There were . . . two kinds of the lads who bring over the dutiless gear from Holland, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) iv.

15. Rubbish, trash, trumpery; a worthless person.

Fif. Baith rotten banes and ither gear, May wealth o' them betide, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 82. Ayr. Not wishing to be troubled with such gear in America, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xv. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1] I'll buy naa sike ornary gear; w.Yks.[5] A ragged gown and other articles of a like stamp, bundled together, is 'gear.' 'Sich gear!—I've noa patience wi' sich like fowk!' Lan. Reet abeawt boggarts . . . on mon ith' moon, an sitch like gear, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1811) 23. e.An.[1] Unintelligible stuff, a confused heap. [Goodly gear! Ray (1691).]

Hence **Gearment**, *sb.* rubbish; any worthless object. w.Yks.[5]

16. An affair, business, matter; a circumstance.

Sc. This gear's mine and I must manage it, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii; This gear shall be amended, *ib. Abbot* (1820) xviii. **n.Yks.**[1] Nae, Ah'll nat mell: let him wark his ain gear. **n.Lin.**[1] *Obsol.*

17. Doings, 'goings on.'

Sc. Then I hardly see how your ladyship can endure this gear much longer, Scott *Cast. Dang.* (1831) i. **n.Yks.**[2] He has now taken up with that kind of gear.

18. Phr. *as sure as ony gear*, as sure as anything. Sc. (G.W.)

19. With *neg.*: the smallest quantity, an atom.

Bnff.[1] Nae ae gear o' mehls-corn's gehn our's craig for twa days.

Hence (1) *fient a gear, phr.* devil a bit; (2) *neither gear nor gueede, phr.* nothing whatever; (3) *to think nae gear aboot a person or thing, phr.* not to value.

(1) **Abd.** A house was naething to maintain, The fint a gear, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 40, ed. 1873. (2) **Bnff.**[1] There's naither gear nor gueede i' the hoose. (3) **Wgt.** Anything they get ower handy they think nae gear aboot, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 364.

20. *v.* ? *Obs.* To dress, clothe.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] Snogly gear'd [neatly dressed]. **Nhb.**[1] **Lin.**[1] We'd six little mouths ta fill, Six little backs to gear, 229. [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

21. To harness; to harness a horse to; also used *fig.* and with *up*.

Ayr. Let our youngsters kick the mools, They're gear'd for life's braw race, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 197. **Nhb., Dur.** Thoo gan an gear thi horse (J.H.B.). **Dur.**[1] e **Yks.**[1] It's aboot time we was off ti gear. **w.Yks.** Gooa an' gare t'mare, *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xl. 117; **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Shall I geer up the shay? Brierley *Cotters*, xiii. **Chs.**[1] s.**Lin.** Git y'r bre'kfast quick, and gear the tit (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[2] Gear the horses. **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**[24], **s.War.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 76, 233.]

[1. I beseche yow that this ger be not forget, for I have not an hole hose for to doon, *Paston Letters* (1465) II. 233. ON. *görvi*, apparel. 2. Sex hundreth cartes wit al þeir geres, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 6221. 4. Joseph and nichodeme . . . Wid þaim broght þai gere enogh, vte of his fete þe nail droght, *ib.* 24485. 9. Some harmless villager, Whome thrift keeps up about his country gear, Milton *Comus* (1634) 166. 10. I am na fay . . . But a goodman, that lives o' my awn geer, Jonson *Sad Shepherd* (1637) II. i, ed. Cunningham, II. 499. 17. Non may on the trust, ne in thy fals gere, *Rom. Partenay* (c. 1500) 276. 20. Osep dede hise lich faire geren, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 2441.]

GEARD, *sb.* Glo.[1] [giəd.] A yard in front of a house. Cf. **garth**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

GEARD, see **Gard.**

GEAR-GOBB'D, *adj.* n.Yks. Of dogs or other animals: having the lower jaw extending beyond the upper. (T.S.)

GEARING, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Midl. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Suf. Dev. Also written **geering** Midl. e.Suf. [giə·rin.]

1. Dress, clothing. See **Gear, 1.**

Kcd. Saxteen stanes, apairt fae gearin', Sat the Laird upon his beast, Grant *Lays* (1884) 81. **Lin.**[1] The childer's gearing costs a sight of brods.

2. Harness, the trappings and harness of draught-horses. See **Gear, 2.**

ne.Yks.[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Gearing for so many horses, a constant item in farm sales. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 396; **Shr.**[1] Waggon Horses with their Gearing. Suit of shaft gearing, *Auctioneer's Catal.* (1877). **Hrf.**[1]

3. Machinery, apparatus; implements, tackle. See **Gear, 4.**

Frf. She baitit his lines, an' lenk'd after his gearin', Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 51. **n.Yks.**[2] Our mill wants gearing. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] The leather strap-work of a mill. **n.Lin.**[1]

4. Property in general. n.Yks.[2]

5. The ladders and side-rails of a wagon; a frame inserted in a cart to increase its loading capacities; also in *comp.* **Gearing-rails.**

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Nhp.**[12] **War.**[3] The framing round a cart or wagon to increase its loading capacity. **Shr.**[1] The projecting rail on the fore-part of a cart or waggon. **e.Snf.** (F.H.) **nw.Dev.**[1] The hurdle or frame inserted at the front and back to enable hay, corn, &c., to be piled up. The open frameworks at the sides of a cart, butt, or wagon, are called rails.

GEARN, see **Garn**, *sb.*[2], **Gern.**

GEARUM(S, *sb.* (*pl.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also written **geerum** nw.Der.[1]; **gerums** n.Cy.; **jearem** w.Yks.; **jerum** Lan. s.Chs.[1]; and in forms **jaram** w.Yks.[2]; **jarum** Wm. w.Yks.[5] [dʒī·rəm(s, dʒē·rəm.] Order, good condition, fitness; *gen.* in phr. *out of gearum(s*, out of order, out of sorts; out of shape.

n.Cy. Out of gerums, Grose (1790). **Wm.** Ah ran mi heed up again t'bacon flick an' knockt mi snoot oot o' jarum (B.K.). **w.Yks.** As it wor raither out o' jearem, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xiv; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] A bulky parcel falls from a shelf and is 'knocked out o' jarum,' or out of shape. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.** (W.H.T.), **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Th' kŭt·ŭr·z ŭ bit aayt ŭ jee·rŭm, ŭn wi)sn aa taak· it Wich·ŭrch fŭr bi pŭt i fet·l [Th' cutter's a bit aït o' jerum, an' we s'n ha' tak it Whitchurch for be put i' fettle]. **nw.Der.**[1] **Stf.**[1] My back's bad an' my limbs achen, an' I'm altogether out o' gearum.

GEASE, see **Girse.**

GEASON, *adj.* *Obs.* Nhb. Nhp. Ess. Also written **geazon** Ess.; and in form **gessen** Nhb.[1] Rare, scarce, difficult to procure; scant, sparing.

Nhb.[1] **Nhp.**[1] You're so geason of your trouble. **Ess.** Ray (1691); Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

[Misselto is passing gēason and hard to be found upon the oke, Holland *Pliny* (ed. 1634) I. 497; Such as this age, in which all good is geason, Spenser *Visions World's Vanity* (1591) st. 1. OE. *gǣsne*, barren, deprived of, scarce.]

GEASSY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A pig. Cf. **gissy.**

GEAT, *sb.* Cum. Also written **giat.** Appetite.

Cum.[4] It gies yan a bit o' giat fur yan's breakfast, *Penrith Obs.* (Jan. 18, 1898).

GEAT, see **Gait**, *sb.*[1], **Get(t, Jet.**

GEAUL, GEAUSE, see **Gowl**, *sb.*[1], **Goose.**

GEAVE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Cum. To stare, gape; to look in an unsteady manner. Cf. **gauve.**

Slk. Callant, clap the lid down on the pat; what hae they't hinging geaving up there for? Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 55 (Jam.). **Cum.** Ay geavin wi' thy open mouth, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 212, ed. 1842; The breyde geavin aw roun about her, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 173.

GEAV(E)LOCK, GEAVLICK, see **Gavelock**, *sb.*[1]

GEAW, GEAWL, GEAWSE, see **Gow**, *sb.*[3], **Gowl**, *sb.*[1], **Guess**, *v.*

GEB, *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. To hold up the eyes and face; to stare about vacantly.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1] To stare about with the chin turned upwards.

GEBB, GEBBIE, GEBBY, see **Gib**, *sb.*[3], **Gabby**, *sb.*, *adj.*

GEB-SHOT, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in forms **gab-shot**; **gep-shot** S. & Ork.[1] Having the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper. (K.I.); S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*

GECK, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **gek** Sc.; **gekk** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **geake, geik** Sc. [gek.] **1.** *v.* To mock, deride, scoff at; to deceive, trifle with, jolt; *gen.* with *at.*

Sc. She gecked and scorned at my northern speech, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxii. **Abd.** To say that ye was gecked ye's hae nae need, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 92, ed. 1812. **Per.** Oh, geck na' at hame hodden grey, Ford *Harp* (1893) 163. **Rnf.** And Jenny geck'd at Roger, dowf and blate, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 90, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** What for do ye so geck at the honest lad's thriving? Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxviii. **Lnk.** She . . . gecks at me and says I smell o' tar, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 227. **Edb.** He's a gouk they're sure to geck at, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 126, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** Some there may geck at ye, some ca' ye a fule, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 78. **Slk.** And aye the mair she gecks at me, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 433. **Dmf.** Tae streak me in some lanesome neuk, And geck at fate, Reid *Poems* (1894) 57. **Uls.** *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl. (Coll.* L.L.B.) **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Geckin'**, *ppl. adj.* pert, light-headed. **Bnff.**[1]

2. To toss or wag (the head) in scorn; to look derisively, disdainfully; to look slyly.

Sc. They that gaed by misca'd him, geckin' their heads, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xxvii. 39; The like o' me they'll har'ly own, But geck their head, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 339. **Cai.**[1] To stare affectedly, or haughtily. **Bnff.**[1] Faht are ye geckin' an' glowrin' at, ye pairt brat? **Elg.** Round geks thy head, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 242. **Abd.** Out-throw the rest my aunty gecket,

To see which way she was dissecket, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 10, ed. 1873. **Per.** When Jenny geakes, and scorns my tale, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 20. **Frf.** It set oor auld gossips a-geckin' Whan the news o't cam' hame, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 34. **Rnf.** Were lads to leave us when we geck and fling, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 50. **Ayr.** Adieu, my Liege! may freedom geck Beneath your high protection, Burns *A Dream*, st. 8. **Lnk.** He was saying that to geck you're free, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 135. **e Lth.** Gaunt, geck an' girn, and a' that, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 211. **Dmf.** The Prince wha rules the po'ers o' air Gecks his infernal head, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 31. **Kcb.** Nell scorned Tam an' geck'd her head, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 119. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

3. Phr. *to geck one's heels*, to 'dog one's heels,' follow, pursue, worry.

Lnk. E'en let mischanter geck your heels An' thraw your steyest step, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 49.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Geck-neck**, a wry neck; (2) **-necked**, having a wry neck.

(1) **Knf.** (Jam.) (2) **Abd.** My Uncle Tam cam' in Frae geck-neck't Janet's school, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 196.

5. To sport, be playful; to look in a fond, loving manner; also with *up*.

Bnff.[1] She wiz eye geckin' up in's face an' lauchin'. **Ags.** (Jam.)

Hence **Geckin'**, *ppl. adj.* lively, sportive. **Bnff.**[1]

6. *sb.* Scorn, contempt, derision; a scoff, jeer, passing sarcasm; a scornful air, toss of the head.

Sc. A geck o' the people, Waddell *Psalms* (1891) xxii. 6. **Ayr.** (J.M.); Wi' gecks, sleely feign'd, fast awa' aye she ran, White *Jottings* (1879) 262. **Lnk.** He . . . keen the warl's gecks did feel, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 74. **Dmf.** Likely tae tempt the geck an' the jeer O' the gentle folk, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 25. **N.Cy.**[1] **Dur.** Dinna ye mak yor geck o' me, Brockett *Gl.* (1846). **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 275.

7. An act of deception; cheat, esp. in phr. *to give one the geck(s*, to give one the slip, *gen.* including the idea of exposing one to derision. Cf. **begeck**.

Sc. This day she has gien me the gecks, *Fair Janet* in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 105; Ye gae me the geck last week or I wad hae sortit ye. Not common (G.W.); (Jam.)

[**1.** Bot ye sall heir whow he was geckit, Sempill *Bp. St. Andrews* (1584) 867, in *Sat. Poems*, ed. Cranstoun, I. 382. Du. *gecken*, to mock, to flout, or to jest (Hexham). **6.** Then all the feyndis lewche, and made gekkis, Dunbar *Dance* (1507) 29, ed. Small, II. 118. **7.** The first merchant he cleane forsuike, Gave him the geck, Sempill *ib.* 898.]

GECK, *sb.*[2] Yks. Stf. Lei. Cor. Also in forms **geek** n.Yks.[2]; **gick-** ne.Yks.[1] [gek, gīk.] A fool, noodle, dupe; a stupid, clumsy fellow.

n.Yks.[2] **n.Stf.** If she's tackled to a geck as everybody's a-laughing at, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 144. **Lei.**[1], **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Gecken** or **Gicken**, *v.* to laugh like a fool.

ne.Yks.[1] Leeaksta hoo he gickens.

[The most notorious geck and gull That e'er invention play'd on, Shaks. *Twelfth N.* v. i. 351. Du. *geck*, a foole, a foole in a play, or a sot (Hexham).]

GED, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **gedd** Sc.; and in forms **gid** Nhb.; **gidd** (Sc. Jam.) [ged.] **1.** The pike, *Esox Lucius*; also used *fig.* and *attrib.*

Sc. A gedd or a dish of perch now and then, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxvi. **Mry.** Bullsegs will wave their nigger pows, an' geds will bite again, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 55; It [the river Lossie] abounds with pykes or gidds, Shaw *Hist. Mry.* 78 (Jam.). **Elg.** The heron's gowked bill Grip'd geds a plenty, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 17. **Cld.** He's a perfect ged for siller (Jam.). **Ayr.** Eels weel kend for souple tail, And geds for greed, Burns *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 6. **Lnk.** The cholera cam' like a great reevin' geddie, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 45. **Peb.** The nimble trout, the salmon, eel, or ged, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 133. **Slk.** Clukit a hantle o' geds . . . out o' the loch, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Ye wad mak' braw ged bait, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) xxxvi. **Kcb.** The fisherman . . . flings forth his luring bait To tempt the ged, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 84. **Wgt.** I wud rether hae put a five-pound note in the fire than hae seen puir Ann hooked like a ged, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 264. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** For neither salmon trout or ged Had fastened on his hook, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 131; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856). [Satchell (1879).]

2. The jack-snipe, *Limnocryptes gallinula*. See **Judcock**.

Nhb. (R.O.H.) [Ray (1674) 89; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 193.]

[**1.** Geddis & salmonys, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) II. 576. ON. *gedda*, a pike.]

GEDD, GEDDER, see **Gid**, *sb.*[1], **Gather**.

GEDDERY, *sb.* Sc. A heterogeneous mass.

Sc. 'Sic a geddery o' stuff she brocht wi' her.' Very rarely used (G.W.). **Cld.** (Jam.)

GEDDOCK, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A small staff or goad.

Fif. As if his hand begrasp't already An iron-geddock, sword, or spear, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 29.

GEDGE, *sb.* Pem. Cor. Also in form **gidge** Cor.[1 2] [gedʒ.] An unmeaning word used in mild imprecations.

s.Pem. Oh gedge upon it! (W.M.M.) **Cor.**[1] Oh my gidge! **Cor.**[2] **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

GEDGE, *v.* Nhb. Yks. [gedʒ.] To make a wry face.

Nhb.[1] He gaped an' gedged, Robson *Ether Doctor* (1849).

Hence (1) **Gedgin**, *ppl. adj.* impertinent, giggling; (2) **Gedgy**, *adj.* choking with laughter.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] She's a gedgin, akward huzzy. (2) **n.Yks.**[2]

GEDGE, see **Gauge**.

GEDLESS, *adj.* e.An.[1] Thoughtless. Cf. **giddling**.

GEDWING, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] An ancient-looking person; an antiquary. Gall. MacTaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 220, ed. 1876.

GE(E, *int.*, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms gae Glo.; **ghee** Hrf.; **gie** n.Wm. w.Yks.[1] n.Wil.; **gye** Nhb.[1] Cum.; **jee** Sc. Bnff[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] Chs.[1 2 3] n.Lin.[1] War.[1 2 3] w.Som.[1]; **jie** Sc.; **jye** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Wm. [dʒī.] **1.** *int.* A call to horses to turn to the right or off-side, away from the driver; also used *fig.*

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Ay, you'd hae laugh'd to see 'Twas neither heck nor gee, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 510; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Substituted for the older word 'ree'; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); **w.Yks.**[1 2 3], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] About Middlewich pronounced 'chee'; **Chs.**[3], **Not.**[1 2 3] **s.Not.** Gee then! Gee a bit! (J.P.K.) **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] (s.v. Waggoners' Wds.) **Hrf.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Some or other of the crook horses invariably crossed him on the road . . . owing to two words of the driver, namely, 'gee' and 'ree,' Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. lett. ii. 24. **nw.Dev.**[1] [**Amer.** The familiar 'dʒi' and 'hə̄' as directions for right and left, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 266.]

2. A call to horses to turn to the left side. [Not known to our correspondents.] **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31.

3. A call to horses to start, or move faster, an expression of encouragement.

Sc. (Jam.), **Bnff.**[1] **Slg.** I baul'd oot gee, He didna care a strae for me, The wo prevailed, Taylor *Poems* (1862) 95. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] (s.v. Horse Langnage). **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**, **H.f.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Holloway. **Suf.**[1] **Hmp.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Horses). **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 27.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Gee-aay**, (2) **-aay-oot**, a call to horses to go to the left; (3) **-again** (**-agen**, **-ahgen**, **-eggen**, **-'gen**), (4) **-auver**, a call to horses to go to the right or off-side, away from the driver; (5) **-back** or **-ba'**, a call to horses to right-about-face, turn to the right; (6) **-ho** or **G. O.**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) a call to horses to go on or start; a call of encouragement; (*c*) a call to horses to stop; (*d*) *attrib.* in ploughing: applied to anything arranged for, or fitted by a pair of horses abreast; (7) **-ho-back**, a call to the leader of a team to turn short back; (8) **-hockin**, see (4); (9) **-off**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) see (6, *b*); (10) **-oot**, see (6, *b*); (11) **-up** or **-hup** (**g'up**, **jeep**), (*a*) see (6, *b*); also used *subst.*; (*b*) *fig.* a push or hoist upwards; (12) **-way**, see (4); (13) **-whoop**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) *fig.* in phr. *to give one gee-whoop* or *-up*, to punish, pay one out; (14) **-wo** or **-woa**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) see (6, *b*); (*c*) an exclamation to attract attention: 'just look'; (*d*) see (6, *d*); (15) **-wo-beck**, (16) **-woot**, (17) **-wug**, see (4); (18) **-wult** or **-wut**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) a call to horses to come towards the driver; (19) **-ya**, a call to horses: 'go there.'

(1, 2) **n.Wil.** To the hinder horse (E.H.G.). (3) **Chs.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lei.**[1] To fore-horse (s.v. Horse Language). **w.Cy.**

Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 160. (4) **Dev.**[1] (5) **e.Dur.**[1] **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Horses). **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (H.V.) **Chs.**[1] Said to a horse when he is to turn completely round to the right; **Chs.**[3] **s.Not.** Of recent importation and limited to certain districts (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] (s.v. Horse Language). **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] Turn to the right and go the contrary road. (6, *a*) **Chs.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Horses). **Shr.**[1] (s.v. Waggoners' Wds.) **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (*b*) **ne.Lan.**[1] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179. **e.An.**[1] To make our draught-horses go on we call indifferently 'ge-ho' or 'ge-wo!' This is sad confusion, and we ought to know better; for 'ge-ho,' being interpreted, means 'go stop,' and 'ge-wo' is 'go go.' **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179. (*c*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*d*) **Lei.**[1] G. O. ploughing is ploughing with a pair of horses abreast. **War.**[3] Gee-ho ploughing, ploughing with a pair of horses side by side, controlled by gee-ho reins held by the ploughman, and therefore dispensing with a driver. **Shr.**[1] Gee-ho-plough, a plough drawn by two horses abreast. 'Two sets of G. O. backbands and traces in lots,' *Auctioneer's Catal.* **Hrf.**[2] G. O. tack, ploughing with two horses abreast. **Glo.**[1] Applied to a particular kind of harness. **Bck.** Horses when two abreast are harnessed gee-ho fashion, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (7) **Shr.**[1] (s.v. Waggoners' Wds.) (8) **Chs.**[1] (9, *a*) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Shr.**[1] To the whole team (s.v. Waggoners' Wds.). (10) **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) (11, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Mry.** 'Jee! hup!!' cried Sir Robert, an' sprang to the back O' that fierce-lookin' charger, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 57. **Bnff.**[1] **Ked.** Underneath him sturdy Dobbin Bravely answered each 'Gee up!' Grant *Lays* (1884) 81. **Lth.** At yillhouse doors a patient waiter On your gee-hup, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 129. **e.Dur.**[1] **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Horses). **Chs.**[1] **Lei.**[1] (s.v. Horse Language). **War.**[3] **Glo.** Gee up, 'ole 'ooman, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) v. **Oxf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 439. **Dor.** C'up, whoy! Gee up! Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 78. **Wil.** So 'gee-up' and let us get there. Jefferies *Hodge* (1880) I. 25. **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 65.] (*b*) **Fif.** Her weary knicht's ilk limb and lith Gat tenfauld ponstie, pour, and pith, To give his fae a jee-up, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 147. (12) **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (13, *a*) **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1] (*b*) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **e.Suf.** I'll give him gee-whoop (F.H.). (14, *a*) **Nhb.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (*b*) **Lth.** 'High! gee, wo!' each ploughman cries, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 295. **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*c*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*d*) **Shr.**[1] Gee-woa-plough. (15) **Nhb.**[1] (16) **War.**[3] **Ken.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Horses). **Sus.**[1] Used by waggoners to . . . the leading horse; to the shaft horse the word for the same purpose is 'hoot.' (17) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** (W.C.) **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1] (18, *a*) **Glo.**[2] 10. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Sus.** (E.E.S.) (*b*) **Sur.**[1] (19) **Sus.** (R.B.)

5. An exclamation of surprise.

Ayr. And jee! the door gaed to the wa', Burns *Vision*, st. 7.

6. *v.* To stir, move, alter one's position; to swerve, go to one side; of horses: to turn to the right; also used *fig.*

Sc. It is used with respect to horses or cattle in draught (Jam.); To jee back and fore, to move like a balance up and down, to this and the other side, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **n.Sc.** I am sae sick, and very love sick, Aye foot I cannot jee, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 88, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** She never jeed, till he was out o' sight, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 65, ed. 1812. **Ked.** Wha never jeed out o' his place, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) I. 446. **Frf.** The fient a hough I'll jie Wi' you this night, Morison *Poems* (1790) 25. **Rnf.** Gloomy clouds may dim the air, But winna mak my fancy gee, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 116. **Lnk.** Our fancies jee between you twae, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 81. **e.Lth.** A gloom fell owre the hame when Willie jee'd awa', Muckleback *Rhymes* (1885) 22. **Slk.** Gee'd up to the cope of heaven, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 436. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A horse is ordered to gee. **Cum.** Change o' place and change o' folk May gar thy fancy jee, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 189, ed. 1842. **Wm.** Ah'll mak it gee (B.K.). **w.Yks.** I seen him and done my best with him, but I couldn't get him to gee at all (S.P.U.); (J.W.) **Not.**[3], **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence **Geeing**, *vbl. sb.* gathering or ploughing from within outwards. War.[4]

7. Phr. (1) *to neither gee nor harve*, to turn neither one way or another, *fig.* to prove stubborn; (2) *to neither gee nor woy*, to obey neither command nor entreaty; also used *fig.*

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] 'She'll nowther jee nor harve,' said of a stubborn woman. (2) **Cum.**[1] An ill-trained horse and an obstinate man will neither 'gee nor woy.'

8. *Fig.* To proceed, get on.

m.Yks. I can't gee a bit with this order (F.P.T.).

9. *Comp.* **Jee-jaw**, to rock backwards and forwards. n.Lin.[1]

10. *Trans.* To move to one side, turn, tilt; to stir; *fig.* to swerve from, shirk.

Sc. This said, the whipsters jee'd the heads Of horse and poney round about, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 21; You're no able to jee it (Jam.). **Abd.** We hope . . . she winna jee her jiggate To ilk weak blast, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 252; Want shall never jee her, While I have hands, Davidson *Poems* (1861) 36. **Lnk.** Bang! The door she open jee'd, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 45. **Lth.** Now Jeanie's health, in bree o' maut, Was gien, . . An' Willie's sure was nae forgat, Our swankies didna jee nane, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 100. **Edb.** I durst not jee my head about, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. **N.Cy.**[1] I cannot jye my neck, it's so stiff. **Nhb.**[1] **Glo.** Gae the cart [Tilt the cart] (H.S.H.).

Hence **Jee'd**, *ppl. adj.* crooked, twisted awry, displaced.

e.Lth. On a sair jee'd, moss-grown stane, Muckleback *Rhymes* (1885) 29.

11. *sb.* A move, motion; a turn.

Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Slk.** Gie your head a jee to the ae side, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 266.

12. *adj.* Crooked, awry; *fig.* wry, eross, angry; also used *advb.* Cf. agee.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** A girt big falla wid a gee nose on him (J.Ar.); He stacker't an' mead some gye steps, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 7, ed. 1876. **Wm.** Theear's nivver a rang werd ner a jye leeak atweean em sen, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. iii. 14. **n.Wm.** His legs ar a bit gie (B.K.). **Cbs.**[123] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123]

Hence (1) **Gee-eyed**, *adj.* eross-eyed, squinting; (2) **-wa-awe**, *adj.* twisted, awry, crooked; (3) **-ways**, *adv.* obliquely, not in a straight line; (4) **Gee-y**, (*a*) *adj.*, see (2); (*b*) *v.* to swerve, move off the straight.

(1) **Lnk.** Auld blacksmith Rab, the jee-e'd blinker, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 8. (2) **Cum.**[1] (3) **Sc.** Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 121; (Jam.) (4, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] Things are gee-y when they are not straight (s.v. Calls). **e.Dur.**[1] It's all a-gee-y [u jae-waay]. (*b*) **Nhb.**[1]

GE E, *v.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. and Amer. Also written gie w.Yks.[1]; jee w.Yks. Chs.[1] Suf.[1] I.W.[2] Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Som. w.Som.[1] [dʒī.] To fit, suit, answer; to work well together, accord, agree together; also with *up*, *with*.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** It 'ud jee all reight if it nobbut once gat a start, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 2, 1896); **w.Yks.**[1] The business won't gee; **w.Yks.**[2] They do not gee well together. **Lan.** They ne'er saigh an awkert look, a queer shap an a peckl't jump, gee better eh their live, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1811) 20; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Jack Hill and his weife are allus fawin aht; they'n never jeed; **Chs.**[2]; **Chs.**[3] It is said of horses that go well in harness together. **Der.** She would have her own way, and so would I, so we never did gee, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) ix. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] They don't gee well together. **Glo.** That won't gee (J.S.F.S.). **e.An.**[1] This does not ge well with that. He and she will never ge together. **Suf.**[1] Oftenest used negatively. 'Ta don't fare to jee.' **e.Suf.** My master and I can't gee. This plough doesn't gee (F.H.). **Ken.** He's so hem clung nobody ken gee wid un (W.F.S.). **Sus.**[1] We've always geed together very nicely. **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1] They don't zim to gee noohow together; **I.W.**[2] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** My doughter doan't jee with her man, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 157; **Dor.**[1] He an' I dŏn't gee. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.So n.**[1] Aay noa·ud nur wûd-n nûv·-ur jee· wai un [I knew she would never agree with him]. [Amer. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249; They don't gee worth a cent, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 236.]

GE E, *sb.*[2] Ken.[12] [dʒī.] A lodging; a roost, perch, esp. in phr. *go to gee*, go to roost. See **Chee**, *sb.*

GEE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **gie** Sh.I.; **jee** Sc. [dʒī.] 1. A fit of ill-temper or sullenness; stubbornness; a sudden turn, pique; *gen.* in phr. *to take the gee*, to take offence, become sulky, unmanageable.

Sc. God forbid that I should do anything to set you on the jee, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxiii; Let never their gees make you wae, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 300. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** My lass directly took the gee, And wadna langer bide, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 288. **Fif.** Cauld Cellardyke had ta'en the gee, Tennant *Papi try* (1827) 12. **Ayr.** Noo sir, that ye hae taen the gee, An' left nae ither bard but me, Laing *Poems* (1894) 132. **Lnk.** Ye

needna murn Tho' Wullie Steen has ta'en the gee, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 74. **Lth.** His Speerit's sunk, He's taen the gee, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 11. **Bwk.** The lady 'took the gee' . . . and would not proceed a foot further, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 106. **Edb.** Again the nurse may fa', An' tak the gee, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 50. **n.Cy.** (W.T.); **N.Cy.**[1] She teuk the gee. **Nhb.** It grieves me to think on't his wife took the gee, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 12; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Then she teks the gee, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 44; **Cum.**[1] He's teäun t'gee.

2. A whim, humour, fit of doing anything; a knack, facility for anything.

Sh.I. She'll dū it when the gie is on her (K.I.); (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Ȝe knau ill guyding genders mony gees, MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* (c. 1600) XXV, ed. Cranstoun, 101.]

GEE, *v.* w.Yks.[1] Also in form **gie**. [Not known to our correspondents.] To govern, direct. Cf. **guy**, *v.*

GEEAL, *adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Clear. (HALL.)

GEEAM, GEEAP, see **Game**, *sb.*, *adj.*[2], **Gape**, *v.*[1]

GEEARTH, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **geearte**. A she-goat.

GEEASE, GEEAVEL, see **Goose, Gavel**, *sb.*[1]

GEEBAL(L, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Also written **jeebal**; and in forms **geebald, jibble**. A sickle mounted on the end of a pole, and used in fields as a thistle-cutter.

GEEBLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **gibble** Bnff.[1]; **jibble** Sc. Ant. [dʒī·bl, dʒi·bl.] **1.** *sb.* A quantity of any liquid.

Bnff.[1] The word contains the notion of contempt and dissatisfaction: 'She ga 'im a geeble o' soor milk till 's brehd.' When there is a small quantity, and greater contempt and dissatisfaction indicated, 'gibble' (*g* soft) is used. When a larger quantity is spoken of, 'jabble' is used. **Cld.** A very small quantity (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Geeblick**, *sb.* a diminutive of 'geeble,' a smaller quantity of liquid; (2) **Geebloch**, *sb.* an augmentative of 'geeble,' a quantity of worthless liquid. Bnff.[1]

2. *v.* To agitate, shake a liquid, to spill, splash over; also with *oot, ool oun*; with *up*: to bespatter, splash.

Bnff.[1] Dinna geeble the wattir. The lassie geeblet up the wattir on her claise. The littlin geeblet oot our the wattir oot o' the pail, an' wet the fleer. **Ayr.** A fu' cup . . . it's ill to carry; we're apt to jibble some o't by the way, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 227; (JAM.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

3. To lose, destroy. Ayr. (JAM.)

4. To cook badly.

Bnff.[1] She'll niver dee at a' for a wife, . . she wiz geeblin' an' tryin' to mack chappit green kail an' cudna dee't.

5. With *on*: to use constantly as an article of food.

The aul bodie geebles on at [*or* wee] teh an' never tacks a made-ready [cooked] diet, *ib.*

GEED, GEEG, see **Good, Gag**, *sb.*[2], **Gig**, *v.*[4]

GEE-GAW, *sb.* Sc. Also Cor. A gewgaw, bauble, trifle.

Gall. Gee gaws for the adorning of my person, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) ii. **Cor.** You can trust him to give you what these gee-gaws are really worth, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) vii; **Cor.**[3]

GEEGER, *sb.* n.Yks. [dʒī·gər.] An ill-tempered person. (T.S.)

GEEK, *v.* Cor. Also written **geke** Cor.[2] To peep, peer, spy; to look at intently; to stare about. Cf. **bo-geek**, s. v. **Bo**, *sb.*[2] **2.**

This gayte bucca-davy, all'ys geekin' round arter a gook, PEARCE *Esther Penreath* (1891) bk. I. ii; I will geek, I will geek I tell ee; while I have the spirit of a man in me I'll geek; THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[1] Geeking about like a Custom-house officer; **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] Like a gander geeking in a jar. What for are 'ee geeking at me so?

GEEK, GEEL, see **Geck**, *sb.*[2], **Geal**, *v.*[1]

GEELIM, GEELUM, see **Gillem.**

GEEMENY, GEEN, see **Gemminy, Gain**, *adj.*, **Gean.**

GEENYOCH, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **geenoch, genyough, gineough, guynoch** (JAM.). **1.** *adj.* Gluttonous, voracious; *fig.* avaricious, greedy of money.

Ayr. *Agric. Surv.* 692 (JAM.). **Lnk.** (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Geenyochly**, *adv.* gluttonously, greedily; (2) **Geenyochness**, *sb.* gluttony, covetousness. Lnk. (*ib.*)

2. *sb.* A covetous, insatiable person. Ayr. (*ib.*)

GEERAGH, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **geerach**. Running after a ball. (S.A.B.)

GEERUM, see **Gearum(s.**

GEESE, *sb. pl.* Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. Shr. Also in forms **geease** Yks.; **gis** Chs.[1] Shr.[1] [gīs, gis.] In *comb.* (1) **Geese-and-goslings**, (2) **-an-gullies**, the catkins of the great sallow, *Salix caprea*; (3) **-grass** or **-gess**, the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.*

(1) **Der. Nhp.**[1] So denominated from the fancied resemblance to a young gosling newly hatched. (2) **Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (3) **Yks.**

GEESE, see **Girse, Goose.**

GEESE-DANCE, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **geez-** Cor.[2] **goosey-**. A masquerading performance at Christmas time. See **Guise**, *v.*

In some of the old geese dances the giant Blunderbuss and Tom performed a very active part, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 60; **Cor.**[2] A kind of carnival or *bal-masqué* at Christmas.

Hence (1) **Geese-dancers** or **Goosey-dancers**, *sb. pl.* mummers at Christmas; (2) **Geese-dancing**, *sb.*, see below.

(1) From Christmas to Twelfth tide parties of Goose or Geese-dancers paraded the streets in all sorts of disguises, with masks on, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 118; In the course of the evening the merriment is increased by the entry of the 'goosey dancers' (guised dancers), the boys and girls of the village who have rifled their parents' wardrobes of old coats and gowns, and thus disguised dance and sing and beg money to make merry with. . . This mumming is kept up during the week, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 507; With the juvenile members of families, the 'goosey dancers' still retain their practices, WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days* (1874) 194; **Cor.**[1] People that go about at Christmas disguised and with masks on, generally three or four in a party. They come into your house uninvited, and are often very unruly. Sometimes they act an old play, 'St. George and the Dragon.' (2) The first Monday after Twelfth-day . . . in the Islands of Scilly, at St. Ives, Penzance, and other places, the young people exercise a sort of gallantry called 'geese-dancing.' The maidens are dressed up for young men, and the young men for maidens. . . They visit their neighbours in companies, where they dance, and make jokes upon what has happened during the year. . . The music and dancing done, they are treated with liquor, and then they go to the next house, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 392; Applied to the old Christmas plays, and indeed to any kind of sport in which characters were assumed by the performers, or disguises worn. . . These sports are never termed goose, but always geese or guise dancing, *ib.* 467; Those west-country parishes where the feast of Christmas Eve is still prolonged with cake and cider, 'crowding,' and 'geese dancing,' 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i.

GEEST, GEET(E, GEETSHER, see **Gist, Get, Gutcher.**

GEETLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **jeetle**. **1.** *sb.* A small quantity. Cf. **geeble.**

Abd. He has a geetle whisky in a bottle (G.W.).

2. *v.* To spill, shake over; to loiter.

Ye're geetlin' an' spillin' the milk. Dinna geetle aboot on the way (*ib.*).

GEEZ-DANCE, GEEZEN, see **Geese-dance, Gizzen**, *adj.*

GEEZER, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lon. Slang. A queer character, a strangely-acting person; an old man. See **Guiser.**

Nhb. She's a geezer that neyber abuv, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 202; **Nhb,** He's a reg'lar geezer, that'n is (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Applied to a female whose habits are of a mean and despicable character, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 15, 1893). **Lan.** (F.R.C.) **I.Ma.** Tell the old geezer I'll be going to chapel reg'lar, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. vi. **Lon.** Master, 'governor' (F.R.C.). **Slang.** FARMER.

GEEZER, *sb.*[2] Lin.[1] A state of inebriety. See **Guise**, *v.* **2.**

GEFF, *adj.* Chs. Nhp. Shr. Also written **jef** s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; **jeff** Chs.[23] Nhp.[1]; and in form **jeft** Chs.[3] [dʒef.]

1. Deaf. Chs.[23], s.Chs.[1], Nhp.[1]

2. Of ears of corn or nuts: empty, without kernel; *gen.* in *comp.* **Jef-nut.** See **Deaf, 4.**

s.Chs.[1] He looks as if he didna crack many jef nuts [he looks prosperous]. **Shr.**[1]

3. *Comp.* **Jef-ears**, the valves of an animal's heart. Shr.[1] See **Deaf-ears**, s. v. **Deaf, 2.**

GEG, *v.* War.[24] s.War.[1] Also in form **gaig**. [geg, gēg.] To swing. Cf. **gay**, *v.*[2]

GEG, see **Gag**, *sb.*², **Gaig**, **Gig**, *v.*³, **Jag**.

GEG(G, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **gig** Abd. Wgt. Anything deposited, as a key or a penknife, in a boys' game called *Smuggle the geg*; also, the holder of the deposit.

Abd. The 'dale' or headquarters for 'Smuggle the Gig.' . . We got into scrapes, but we caredna a fig, As lang's we succeeded in keepin' the 'gig,' Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 75. Lnk. Two parties are formed by lot, equal in number, the one being denominated the 'outs,' the other 'ins.' The 'outs' are those who go out from the 'den' or goal, where those called the 'ins' remain for a time. The 'outs' get the 'gegg.' Having received this, they conceal themselves and raise the cry 'Smugglers.' On this they are pursued by the 'ins'; and if the 'gegg,' for the name is transferred to the person who holds the deposit, be taken, they exchange situations, the 'outs' become 'ins,' and the 'ins'—'outs' (Jam.). Wgt. There are two equal sides. A small piece of wood is usually the 'gig,' or 'geg.' The 'geg' is then tossed up, and the side it falls to takes it to a den, or a wall, where the boys of that side close together and secrete the geg with one of their number. They then return and try to smuggle the geg to the den of the other side, only they must pass it twice through the air openly before they can put it into the other den. Their opponents try to take the geg from them, and if they succeed in doing so, they run back to the den which the others quitted, and there they gather close together and secrete the geg as before (A.W.).

GEGGER, see **Gagger**.

GEGGIN, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. [ge·gin.] A tub for feeding animals. See **Cag**, *sb.*¹

n.Cy. A small tub, with a handle or start, Grose (1790). Cum. Cauf geggin (J.W.O.); Piggins 'at wor mead Just like t'cofe geggins 'at we see, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 56, ed. 1876; Cum.¹ A small tub having a long stave for a handle; Cum.⁴ A small tub of equal diameter at top and bottom, with one of the staves longer than the rest to act as a handle. Formerly called Hannel.

GEGGLE, *v.* Cum. Yks. [ge·gl.] Of a horse: to jib, to be restive. n.Yks. (I.W.)

Hence **Geggles**, *sb.* a careless horse which carries a high and unsteady head; *fig.* a giddy girl. Cum.¹

GEGGLES, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Cy. Cum. Also in form **gaggles** n.Cy. The game of nine-pins or ten-pins.

n.Cy. (K.); (Hall.) Cum.¹

Hence **Geggle-alley**, *sb.* an alley in which the game of 'geggles' used to be played.

Cum.¹ Geggle alleys existed in many villages within living memory.

[Cp. Du. *Kegel*, a pin, kail; *met Kegels spelen*, to play at ninepins (Sewel).]

GEHEZIE-CHEESE, *sb. Obs.* Suf. Ess. Very poor cheese from which most of the cream has been taken away.

Suf., Ess. Grose (1790). Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.¹

GEHL-ROPE, *sb.* Bnff.¹ The rope that runs along the ends of a herring-net.

GEHN, see **Gin**, *prep.*

GEHOE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also Som. Also written **gee-hoe** Som.; **gihoe** Sc.; **jeho(e** Nhb. Dur. A kind of conveyance.

Sc. As if your Gihoes and great horses, Your walled townes and fenced towres, Were able to resist our forces, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 136. Nhb. (R.O.H.); One large blue Jeho; with broad wheels, *Account Colliery Stock and Materials* (Mar. 16, 1768). Dur. 5 Gehoes and 3 long carts £24, *Valuation at Lanchester* (1784) (G.I.); A Jehoe with wheels, *Valuation of Stock* (June 20, 1775). Som. They drew all their heavy goods here [Bristol] on sleds or sledges, which they call Gee-hoes, without wheels, Defoe *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 314 (Dav.).

GEIK, *int. Obs.* s.Pem. A call to bullocks to hold up or back. (W.M.M.)

GEIK, **GEILL**, **GEILT**, see **Geck**, *v.*, **Geal**, *v.*, **Geld**, *adj.*

GEING, *sb.*¹ Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.¹ Also in form **ging** Nhb.¹ Dung, human ordure.

[Cp. obs. E. *goung*, dung. No man shall bury any dung or goung within the liberties of this city, Stowe *London* (ed. 1633) 666 (Nares). OE. *gang* (*gong*), a drain, privy, lit. a course, going.]

GEING, *sb.*² Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Intoxicating liquor of any kind.

GEIR, see **Gair**, *sb.*¹, **Gear**.

GEISAN, **GEISEN**, see **Gizzen**, *adj.*

GEIST, *sb.* Cor.¹² [gīst.] A hempen girdle; the girth of a saddle; a saddle-cloth. Cf. **girse**.

GEIST, **GEIT**, **GEITRASH**, see **Gist**, **Gyte**, *adj.*, **Guytrash**.

GEITTER, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.¹ 1. *v.* To talk a great deal; to chatter foolishly. 2. To work in an awkward, trifling manner; also with *at*. 3. *sb.* Nonsense, foolish talk. 4. A stupid person. Hence **Geitteral**, *sb.* a very stupid person. 5. Phr. *to be a' t' the geitter*, to be going to ruin.

GEIVER-, **GEIZEN**, see **Givour**, **Gizzen**, *adj.*

GELAEGIT, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Of animals: coloured. S. & Ork.¹

GELATINE, *sb. Obs.* Lon. A gelatine card.

The principal traffic has lately been in 'gelatines.' Those in the greatest demand contain representations of the Crystal Palace, the outlines of the structure being given in gold delineation on the deep purple, or mulberry, of the smooth and shining gelatine, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 266, col. 1.

GELAVER, **GELAWVER**, see **Glaver**, *v.*¹

GELD, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. [geld.] A tax; a payment.

N.Cy.¹ Still retained in nout-geld, the rate paid for the agistment of cattle. Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² 'Tak geld on him for't,' make him recompense you. ne.Lan.¹

[OE. (Anglian) *geld* (WS. *gield*), payment, tribute; ON. *gjald*.]

GELD, *v.*¹ n.Cy. Nhb. Of wood: to crack, split open. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cf. **geal**, *v.*² 2. Hence **Geldeet**, *ppl. adj.* cracked, split open.

Nhb.¹ In the case of a butt or water tub cracked badly through and through and consequently leaking.

GELD, *adj.* and *v.*² Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Hrf. Suf. Ken. Also in forms **geil't** Cum.; **gell** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **gelt** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.¹² Nhb.¹ Cum. Wm. n.Yks.² w.Yks.³⁵ ne.Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ e.Suf.; **yeld** Sc. (Jam.); **yell** Sc.; **yield** Sh.I. (Jam.) [geld, gelt.] I. *adj.* Barren, unfruitful; *gen.* used of animals: not producing young at the usual season.

Sc. 'A yell sow was never good to grices.' Spoken to those who, having no children of their own, deal harshly by other people's, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 1; (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.¹ 'A gelt pair of grouse,' those without a brood. Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. (J.P.); Ivery yen hes twins, an' neane is geil't amang them, Rayson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 2; Cum.⁴ A barren married woman is a geld wife. Wm. Ivv'ry yan o' them a breeder o' twins, an' nin gelt amang them, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 2. n.Wm. T'heifer's geld, we'll hev ta feed her (B.K.). Yks. K.) n.Yks. A sal sell her or else feed her as she's geld (W.H.); n.Yks.¹³ e.Yks. A two sheare ewe seldome goeth gelde, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 2. w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; w.Yks.¹⁵, ne.Lan.¹

Hence (1) **Geld-cow**, *sb.* a barren cow, one that is not with calf at the usual season; (2) **-ewe**, (3) **-gimmer**, *sb.* a barren ewe; (4) **-hog**, *sb.* a swine 'gelt' when past pighood.

(1) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks.¹², ne.Lan.¹ (2) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. Ivry yowe bearr twins, an' nut a geld yowe amang them, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 2. ne.Lan.¹ (3) Sc. (Jam., s.v. Gimmer). n.Cy. (K., s.v. Gimmer-lamb); Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹² (s.v. Gimmer). Nhb. Thor isent a gelt-gimmor amang thim, Robson *Tyneside Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2; Nhb.¹ (s.v. Gimmer). n.Yks.² (4) e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. Of cows: dry, not giving milk. Also used as *sb.* a dry cow.

n.Sc. A cow although with calf is said to gang yeld, when her milk dries up. A yeld nurse, signifies a dry nurse (Jam.). Ayr. Dawtit, twal-pint Hawkie's gaen As yell's the Bill, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 10. Gall. The yell cattle vary in numbers according to the season of the year, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 317 (Jam.). Nhb.¹, n.Wm. (B.K.) w.Yks.³ A cow not likely to have any more calves, fit only for feeding. e.Lan.¹ A cow that gives no milk and is not with calf.

Hence (1) **Geld-cow**, *sb.* a dry cow, one giving no milk; (2) **-ewe**, *sb.* a dry ewe.

(1) Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. Cum. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (2) Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416.

3. *Fig.* Of broth: boiled without meat or butter.

Sc. 'Anything is better than the yell kail.' An apology for having little or bad flesh meat, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 42.

4. Of birds: in a single state, without a mate.

Sh.I. There is generally a considerable number of them, which not pairing are called yield kittiewakes, EDMONSTON *Zetl. I.* (1809) II. 280 (JAM.).

5. Of soil: sterile, barren; of rocks: hard.

Sc. A field is said to be yell when nothing will grow on it, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.); A rock is said to be yell when it will not quarry but with gunpowder, *ib.*

6. *Comp.* **Geld-ground**, a mining term: ground devoid of minerals. **Cum.**[1]

7. *v. Fig.* To remove the seed portion of a plant; to cut a piece out of anything.

w.Yks. They didn't know what ta dew bad enough sooa they gelded mi cauliflahrs (B.K.). **e.Suf.** I have had to geld my hay-stack already (F.H.).

8. To level ant-hills and spread the soil.

ne.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 120. **Hrf.**[1] To geld anty tumps. **Ken.** To geld an emmet cast. A deep cut is made across the middle of the cast, and then another cut at right angles to the first; the four flaps of turf thus formed are folded back, exposing the interior of the cast, which is cleared out, and the flaps of turf put back in their place (P.M.).

Hence **Gelding**, *vbl. sb.* the levelling of ant-hills.

Lin. A circumstance relating to the gelding of ant-hills, MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1811) III. 59.

[**1.** For i [Sarah] am geld þat es me wa, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 2600. Norw. dial. *gjeld*, used of a cow which for a year or longer has not had a calf, and consequently gives no milk (AASEN). ON. *geldr*, barren, yielding no milk.]

GELDERT, GELEER, see **Gilder, Galore.**

GELEEZ, *adv.* Dor. [Not known to our other correspondents.] In great abundance. (A.C.)

GELL, *sb.*[1] Yks. Also written **ghell.** [gel.] **1.** A small wooden ball; the 'knurr' in the game of 'knurr and spell,' a game similar to Trap, Bat, and Ball. w.Yks. (J.T.); (J.W.D.)

Hence **Gelstick**, *sb.* the headed stick used at 'knurr and spell.' a 'primstick'; also the game played with the stick.

w.Yks. (M.N.); Heez laking at gelstick agean, sitha! BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 105; **w.Yks.**[5]

2. Phr. *gell and spell*, the game of 'knurr and spell.' w.Yks. (J.T.)

3. *pl.* The same game. Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

GELL, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **yell** (JAM.). [gel.]

1. *v.* To bawl, sing with a loud voice; to quarrel noisily.

Fif., Cld. (JAM.) **Ayr.** She was for a constancy rippiting and gelling with her neebors, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 67.

2. *sb.* A shout, roar; a brawl, a noisy quarrel.

Cld. (JAM.) **Ayr.** There was some gell in the hoose wi' him and my faither, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 12; I was looking round also to see what the gell was about, *ib.* 31.

3. Fun, sport, frolic; a spree, merry-making, fit of drinking, esp. in phr. *on the gell.*

Per. Jamie, too, took what he called 'a gell,' but two days slockened him, MONTEATH *Dumblane* (1835) 94, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** Cash and credit baith are gane, Wi' six weeks o' the gell, BARR *Poems* (1861) 6. **Ayr.** Juist tae hae a bit gell wi' the weans, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 222. **Lnk.** (JAM.) **Lth.** What tho' thy dad goes on the gell, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 61.

4. Phr. *in great gell*, in great glee, in high spirits. Fif. (JAM.)

5. Briskness of business, ready sale.

Dmf. There's a gey gell in the market the day [There's a pretty quick sale] (JAM.).

GELL, *adj.* Sc. [gel.] **1.** Of the weather: sharp, keen.

Sc. (G.W.) **Fif., Cld.** A gell frost (JAM.).

2. Of persons: sharp, keen in business.

Dmf. Applied to one who is disposed to take advantage of another in making a bargain (JAM.).

GELL, *int.* w.Yks.[1] [gel.] A term used to call geese together.

GELL, see **Geal**, *v.*[2], **Geld**, *adj.*, **Gill**, *sb.*[5], *v.*[3], **Jell.**

GELLECK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **gellock** (JAM.). [ge·lɔk.] A crowbar. See **Gavelock**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.). **Gall.** While Wat and I with our crowbars or gellecks . . . were to try our best with the windows, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) I.

GELLECK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Also written **gelick** N.I.[1]; **gellock** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **gailick** N.I.[1]; **gelloch** Sc. [ge·lək.] An earwig; a small beetle similar to an earwig. Cf. **gavelock**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. Spiders ten, and gellochs twa, Sclaters twall, frae foggy dyke, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 261. **Ayr., Dmf., Gall.** MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.). **Gall.** A line of geese picking worms and gellecks on the sand, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. **N.I.**[1]

GELLIE, see **Gallyie, Gill**, *sb.*[5]

GELLINS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Hrt. The catkins of the hazel or willow. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. ii. See **Gollin(g.**

GELLOCH, *sb.* Sc. A shrill cry, a yell. See **Gell**, *v.*

Slk. We'll never mair scare at the pooly-whooly of the whaup, nor swirl at the gelloch of the ern, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 288 (JAM.).

GELLOCK, GELLY, see **Gelleck**, *sb.*[2], **Jelly**, *adj.*

GELLY-CUP, *sb.* N.I.[1] A small jam-pot or cup.

GELLYFLOWER, see **Gillyflower.**

GELORE, GELP, see **Galore, Gilp**, *v.*

GELT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [gelt.] Money; gain, profit. Cf. **gilt**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. All our gelt goes up to London town, PENNECUIK *Poems* (1715) 15 (JAM.). **n.Yks.**[2] 'There'll be neea sets o' gelt at it,' no great amount of gain. **m.Yks.**[1] I sniled a bird yesterday, as big as a nanpie, and, while I was doing it, I sluthered with one fond foot, and over went my egg-basket; so there wern't much gelt out of that.

[The same word as obs. E. *gelt*, payment, tribute. When gelt was giuen in the time of King Edward, HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1610) I. 294.]

GELT, GELVER, see **Geld**, *adj.*, **Gilt**, *sb.*[1], **Gilver.**

GEMEAN MATHER, *phr. Obs.* Yks. The common sort. **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

GEMEL(L, GEMLEK, GEMLICK, GEMMER, see **Gimmal**, *sb.*[1], **Gimlick, Jimmer.**

GEMMINY, *int.* Sc. Irel. Brks. e.An. Sus. I.W. Dev. Cor. Slang. Amer. Also in forms **geemeny** Sus.[1]; **gimmany** e.An.[2]; **gimmeny** Dev.[1]; **jaiminey** Ant.; **Jaminee** w.Ir.; **jimmany** Brks.[1]; **jimmeny** Cor.; **jimminy** Cor.[3] Amer. [dʒe·mɪ-, dʒi·mini.] **1.** A mild form of oath, an exclamation of surprise; also in *comp.* **Gemminy-crimmany.**

Sc. (A.W.), **Ant.** (W.H.P.) **w.Ir.** By Jaminee . . . if you do, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 9. **Brks.**[1] Oh! jimmany. **e.An.**[2] Gimmany-crimmany! **Sus.**[1] Geemeny! you do mean to be spicy. **I.W.**[1] **Dev.**[1] Oh Gimmeny. **Cor.** Oh, jimmeny! You've done it! BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xliv; **Cor.**[3] Jimminy-crimminy, the fire's all gone out. **Slang.** O jiminy! This polite ejaculation was drawn out by the speaker's sudden recognition of Alfred, READE *Hard Cash* (1863) I. 125 (FARMER). [**Amer.** Jimminy Christmas! Jimminy Crickets! Jimminy Cripes! *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 49, 331.]

2. Phr. *by Jaiminey King*, an oath. Ant. (W.H.P.)

[**1.** O Gemini! is it you, sir? DRYDEN *The Assignation* (1672) II. iii. Cp. MDu. *jemeny!* (OUDEMANS).]

GEMMLE, *sb.* Sc. A long-legged man. MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.).

GEN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [dʒen.] A word of obscure meaning used interjectionally or imprecatively.

Bnff. Whan cryin' lasses cry O gen, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 100. **w.Yks.**[3] By Gen. Well known at Lepton and Almondbury (s. v. Guys).

GEN, *v.* Yks. Lin. Also written **ghen** n.Yks.; and in form **gin** ne.Yks.[1] [gen, gin.] **1.** To open, gape.

n.Yks. Them shoes gens, they are not blacked into t'welts (I.W.).

2. To grin; to show the teeth like a dog. Also used *fig.*

n.Yks. Ah mun be fooarst te gen an' bahd it, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 38; (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[1] Thou gens lahk a Chesshire cat eating brass wire; **n.Yks.**[2] 'It's a thing nut to be genn'd at,' an offer not to be despised. **ne.Yks**[1] Cum, laddie, gen [said to a dog which had been taught to show its teeth]. **e.Yks.** Wat, niver 'eed, gen an beid, dhuol git ourt [What, never mind, grin and bear, thou wilt get over it] (Miss A.); **e.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] When he's mad he gens like a dog.

3. To fret, grieve; to repine peevishly; to whine, cry fretfully.

n.Yks. She soon . . . gav up gennin for t'aud cat, FRANK *Fishing* (1894) 32; **n.Yks.**[1 2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Noo, then! Bessy-babs! thoo's gennin ageean, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; Be quiet, and

give up gennin or Ah'll spank tha, *ib.* 29; **e.Yks.**[1] Ah nivver heea'd sike a bayn te gen as that is.

Hence (1) **Genning,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* repining, fretting, groaning; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* fretful, repining; discontented, fault-finding, grumbling; (2) **Genning-puke,** *sb.* a fretful, grumbling person; (3) **Gennot,** *sb.* a fretful child; (4) **Genny,** *adj.*, see (1, *b*); (5) **Genny-gibs,** *sb.*, see (2).

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.**[12] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's a ginnin' au'd woman. (2) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **n.Yks.** He's poorly and genny (I.W.). **e.Yks.** (G.C.); A genny old woman (Miss A.); He's genniest chap uppo yath; he's awlas gennin, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 63; **e.Yks.**[1] In the case of children apt to cry for trifling troubles. 'He's as genny as a bear wiv a sore lug.' (5) **e.Yks.** Awd Sally's a reg'lar awd genny-gibs, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 96; **e.Yks.**[1]

[1. And thei ȝeneden their mouth upon me, WYCLIF (1382) *Ps.* xxxiv. 21. OE. *geonian* (*ginian*), to open the mouth (B.T.).]

GEN, see **Gin,** *prep.*

GENDER, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lin. Wor. Also written **gendher** e.Yks.[1] [dʒe·ndə(r.] 1. Frog spawn; the spawn of frogs and eels. n.Lin.[1], s.Wor.[1] Hence **Gendering-time,** *sb.* the time when frogs spawn. n.Lin.[1]

2. The green matter or duck-weed floating on stagnant water in summer. e.Yks.[1]

[1. Such a gender of filth that great frog left behind him, BASTWICK *Litany* (1637) II. 9 (N.E.D.).]

GENDER, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Yks. Also in form **ginder** w.Yks. [dʒe·ndə(r).] 1. *v.* To vibrate, shake, quiver, rattle; to chatter with the teeth; *gen.* with *again.*

m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** It fair made all pots gender ageean, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 15; I shook it until I made all gender again (M.N.); T'chandelier fair gendered agean wi' 'em donein' upstairs (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1]

2. *sb.* A shake, vibration; *fig.* a shock, blow.

m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** A painful disease is said to use us very ill or badly: perhaps it give us a ginder, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 353.

GENDRIZE, see **Gentrice.**

GENERAL, *sb.* Lin. e.An. Sus. [dʒe·n(ə)rl.] 1. The Surveyor-General of the Customs. Sus. HOLLOWAY.

2. A term of respect applied to an elderly person.

s.Lin. The owd general wor theer, and he spok grand (T.H.R.).

3. *pl.* The Archdeacon's visitation.

e.An.[1] The diocese of Norwich seems to be the only one in which this popular name is used. The Visitation is officially called the Archdeacon's General Court. **Nrf.** In Churchwardens' old account-books, there was so much entered every year for the Churchwardens' expenses in attending the Generals (W.R.E.).

GENERALINS, *adv.* Lin. Also in form **gen'lins.** [dʒe·n(ə)linz.] Generally.

n.Lin. He wasn't gen'lins i' sich a big horry to tek a three-mile walk, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 114; Wives gen'lin's duy, *ib.* 80; **n Lin.**[1] I gen'ralins goās to Gaainsbr' of a Tuesda'.

GENERALLY-ALWAYS, *adv.* Sus.[1] A superl. form of *generally.*

My master generally-always comes home none the better for what he's had of a Saddaday night.

GENEVA-PLANT, *sb.* Chs. The juniper, *Juniperus communis.*

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] The berries of which are used not only to flavour Westphalia hams, but gin also.

[Cp. Du. *een Jenever boom,* a juniper-tree (HEXHAM); Fr. *genevre* (now *genièvre*), juniper (COTGR.).]

GENG, see **Gang,** *sb., v.*

GENGE, *sb.* I.W. Also written **geyenge, ghenge** I.W.[1] [gen(d)ʒ.] Depth of soil; the depth of the furrow. Also in *comb.* **Plough-genge.**

I.W.[1] The rain esn't gone into the ground not plowghenge deep; **I.W.**[2] I must alter my genge when I gits out end [I must alter the depth of the furrow when I get to the end of the field].

GENIE, *sb.* Sc. [dʒī·ni.] Genius.

Ayr. A clever lad, with a geni of a mechanical turn, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxi; Having a dreamy kind of poetic genie, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 44.

[But his genie ... lead him in the pleasant paths of poetry, WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1692) II. 292. Fr. *génie,* disposition, talent natural.]

GENIVIN, *adj.* Sc. Lon. Also in form **genovine** Lon. Genuine.

Cai.[1] A common vulgar corruption. **Lon.** The genovine crack was in it [a speech], BUCHANAN *Stormy Waters,* 19.

GENNAL, *adj.* I.Ma. [dʒe·nl.] Genial, kind. Also used *advb.*

Smilin' gennal lek, an' makin' her jokses, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 30; A sweeter gel or a gennaler never bruk the shell, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 111; The poor lad! .. Very good and gennal and true, *ib. Yarns* (1881) 95, ed. 1889.

GENNEL(L, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Also written **gennil(l** Not. nw.Der.[1]; **jennel** w.Yks. Not.[1]; **jennil** nw.Der.[1] A long, narrow passage between houses. Cf. **ginnel(l.**

w.Yks. Ther's been meny a loife lost up that black jennel, *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 25; When Sancho was a rawboned whelp, And lived in yonder jennel, MATHER *Sngs.* (1862) No. 26; ADDY *House* (1898) 99; **w.Yks.**[23] **Chs.** Wid hardly cleert anuther gennel, *Chs. N. & Q.* (Oct 29, 1881) I. 174; **Chs.**[1a] **Der.** Smith's dog ran out of the gennell and bit me (H.R.); Wot thay cawn a havenew—ah caw it a gennell, ROBINSON *Sammy Twitcher* (1870) 12; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** A passage between houses with a room overhead (G.B.R.B.); **Not.**[1]

[Prob. the same word as OFr. *chenel* or *chanel,* a channel (LA CURNE); see **Channel.**]

GENNET, see **Gernut, Jennet.**

GENNOT, *sb.* Yks. Also written **gennut.** [ge·nət.] The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus.*

n.Yks. (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] 'The groaning fish,' short, with a thick head; which when landed and dying, emits sundry dull moans.

GENT, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Also written **ghent** Nhb.[1] [gent.] 1. *sb.* A very tall, thin person; anything very tall. See **Gant,** *adj.* 1.

Rxb. (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] He's a greet, muckle ghent.

2. *v.* To project, be in the way. Used in *prp.* Nhb. (HALL.), Nhb.[1]

GENT, *v.*[2] Sc. To spend time idly. *Gen.* in *prp.*

Rxb. What are ye standin' gentin' there for? (JAM.)

GENTAIL, *sb.* Ken.[12] [dʒe·ntēl.] An ass.

GENTEEL, *adj. Obs.* Dor. Proper, suitable; appropriate to the occasion.

w.Dor. A drunken quarrel having occurred, in which an individual was much oppressed, he tripped up his assailant, and drew his knife. A by-stander observes that this was 'very genteel, sure,' ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834).

GENTIAN, *sb.* Sus. The common centaury, *Erythraea Centaurium.* (B. & H.)

GENTILITY, *sb.* Oxf.[1] In prov. *gentility without ability is like a pudding without fat. MS. add.*

GENTILY, *adv.* Ess. [dʒe·ntili.] Gently.

If folks 'ood coach more gentily, Less oft they'd feel a julk, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 106; **Ess.**[1]

GENTLE, *adj., sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Colon. Also in form **shentle** Sc. [dʒe·ntl.] 1. *adj.* Well-born.

Sc. Maggie says ye're gentle, but a shilling maks a' the difference that Maggie kens, between a gentle and a simple, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **m.Yks.**[1]

2. Phr. *gentle and simple,* high and low, rich and poor.

Sc. (A.W.), **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Thoo'll be leuk tup till be ... rich an pooar, be gentel an' simpel, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 29; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] What I'm saying, I'll stand by, afoore owther gentle or semple. **m.Yks.**[1] I care not whether he's high or low, gentle or simple, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) [Gentle and simple, squire and groom, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1840) *Hand of Glory,* 64.]

3. Of actions, manners: gentlemanly.

Abd. His braw address an' gentle manner Spak' him nae blate, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 106; Jock maun tine his gentle gates, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 8.

4. Phr. *Gentle people,* the fairies.

Ir. Common all over Ir. (M.B.-S.) **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) VI. 354.

5. Enchanted or haunted by the fairies or 'gentry' (q.v.).

N.I.[1] The large hawthorns growing singly are deemed sacred to fairies, and are hence called gentle thorns, MCSKIMIN *Carrickfergus* (1823). **Don.** All the land was of excellent quality except half an acre of rocky ground, which was 'allowed' to be a very

'gentle place,' *Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1877) *Flk-Lore*, 178; The old hawthorn trees are still looked upon as fairy property. Woe betide the foolhardy person who ventures to raise an axe against one of these 'gentle bushes,' as they are called, *ib.* 174. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

6. In *comb.* (1) **Gentle-beggars**, 'poor relations,' people who have come down in the world; (2) **-dock**, the bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*; (3) **-folk(s**, gentry; people of the upper classes; (4) **— persuasion**, the Episcopal form of religion; (5) **-woman**, the name formerly given to the housekeeper in a family of distinction.

(1) Sc. We are—what they used to call it in Scotland—gentle beggars—creatures to whom our second, third, and fourth, and fifth cousins, may, if they please, give a place at the side-table, and a seat in the carriage with the lady's maid, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxv. (2) Not. Possibly a euphuism for Patient Dock (B. & H.). (3) Abd. Gentle folks think light o' the affair, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 65. Ayr. I am a bard of no regard Wi' gentlefolks, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 265. Dur.[1], Ken. (G.B.) Sur. Gentlefolks can be buried how they likes, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 212; Sur.[1] On hearing of a lady who had fallen and broken her leg, I heard it said, 'Why, to be sure, poor thing; well, accidents do happen to gentlefolks the same as to me.' Som. She could yield to gratification at the attentions of the gentle-folk, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 73. (4) Sc. I was forgettin' ye're something o' a Papist yoursel', being o' the gentle persuasion, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xiv; The Episcopal form of religion was called by the old-fashioned 'the gentle persuasion' because it was much affected by the gentry, *ib. note.* (5) n.Sc. Go call on Kate my waiting-maid, And Jean my gentlewoman, *Lord of Aboyne* (JAM.).

7. *sb.* A gentleman, one of gentle birth; *pl.* gentry, gentlefolk.

Sc. Our gentles will hardly allow that a Scots needle can sew ruffles on a sark, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) iv. Mry. Lords and dukes, An' ither gentles, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 26. Elg. Praise frae sik gentles never decks My muse or me, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 13. Bnff. As to a gold watch, only 'Gentles' could indulge in that, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) *Introd.* 6. Bch. He lookit on the yerd, Syne blythly to the gentles blink't, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 13. Abd. The tailor replied That gentles like him be for nothing supplied, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 269. Kcd. He's buskit like a gentle, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 84. Frf. Yer gentles micht boast o' their fine linen sarks, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 39. Per. The gentles was crackin' ower't ae fore nicht, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 65, ed. 1887. Rnf. Weary fa' these shentles a', For by their looks I ken They'll thocht a drover loons like me Was something less than men, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 39. Ayr. The gentles ye wad ne'er envy 'em, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 28. Lnk. Soon Elba's chief will raise his head, The German gentles will him aid, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 51. Edb. Our gentles gabbs are grown sae nice, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 182, ed. 1785. Peb. To anger the gentles is wrang, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 51. Slk. I wonder what our young gentles will turn to by and by, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 65, ed. 1866. Gall. [He] Could mak' a bow or shake a paw Wi' ony gentle o' them a', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 48, ed. 1897. Der. Gentles mate with gentles, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) II. v. s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13; (H.K.)

8. *v.* To tame, make gentle; to train, break in.

n.Lin.[1] [Amer. Applied to the taming of horses by kind treatment (FARMER). Colon. Dandy Jack had been training horses, and old Colonial had been gentling bullocks, HAY *Brighter Brit.* (1882) 222.]

[1. Gentyl, of awneetrye, *ingenuus*, *Prompt.* 7. Right anon thise gentils gonne to crye, CHAUCER *C.T.* c. 323.]

GENTLE-LOIN, *sb.* Shr.[1] The lean part of the loin of a bacon-pig, between the ham and the flitch.

GENTLEMAN, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. **1.** In phr. (1) *Gentleman's buttons*, the flowers of *Scabiosa succisa*; (2) *—'s tormentors*, the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (3) *a gentleman from Spain*, a children's singing game; (4) *— with three outs*, see below; (5) *a bonny* or *fine gentleman*, used ironically of a knavish or ungentlemanly person; (6) *to make a gentleman of a person*, to make any one drunk or intoxicated; (7) *gentlemen and ladies*, (8) *—'s and ladies' fingers*, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (9) *the gentlemen*, (*a*) the Board of Guardians; (*b*) smugglers.

(1) Shr.[1] (2) Suf. (B. & H.) (3) Ess. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) VIII 171. (4) w.Som.[1] Call he a ginlmun! I calls 'n a [jun'lmun wai dree aewts] ginlmun way dree outs—'thout wit, money, an' manners. (5) w.Yks. (C.C.R.) (6) Hmp. He made quite a gentleman of so and so [He gave him enough beer as to make him intoxicated] (H.C.M.B.). (7) Oxf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. (8) Wil.[1] (9, *a*) Nrf. I just come to axe ye, Sir, if yaw would be so good as to spake to the gentlemen for me at the Bode (W.R.E.). (*b*) Sus. If the gentlemen come along don't you look out o' window, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 65.

2. A man who need not work or is disabled from work; an idle man.

n.Lin.[1] 'Gentleman' is often prefixed as a title like 'Lord,' as Gentleman Stocks, Gentleman Rowbottom, to distinguish the person meant from others of the same surname. War.[4], s.War.[1] Oxf.[1] So you be a gentleman this wik, *MS. add.* Brks.[1] I hurt my leg an' be agwaain to be a gentleman vor a wake. Ken.[1] He's a gentleman now, but he just manages to doddle about his garden with a weedin'-spud. Sus. He is a gentleman now, without seeking the shelter of the workhouse, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) II. 202; Sus.[1] Sometimes applied to a sick woman, or even to a horse. 'I'm sure I've done all I could for mother; if she isn't a gentleman I should like to know who is!' w.Som.[1] Nif that idn th'old Ropy's son, a rayed up wi a box hat and a walking-stick, just as 'off a was a ginlman.

3. A stuck-up, pretentious, or conceited person.

I.Ma. The pazon! oh, yes, he have been times, and a terrible nice man he is, not a bit like a gentleman (S.M.).

GENTLEMANNY, *adj.* Sc. Gentlemanly, like a gentleman.

Sc. He had a prejudice in favour of dogs, and a hatred of cats, and this, he said, was 'gentlemanny,' FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 283; *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437. Cai.[1] Elg. A gentlemanny kind of body, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 63.

GENTLY, *adv.* n.Cy. Yks. In phr. *gently with a rush*, see below.

n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.[1] 'Gently with a rush,' be not impetuous, but let your conduct be suitable to your station; as a rush, when stretched too much, will break, so will untoward behaviour meet with disappointment and disgrace.

GENTRICE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **gendrize**, **gentrize** Wxf.[1] [dʒe·ntris.] **1.** Good birth; people of good birth.

Sc. My gentrice has nothing to do with where I lie, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xiv; Ye may . . . have a saft hand, and yet that may come of idleness as weel as gentrice, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; Where fashion walked and 'gentrice' in roomy chariots took its airing, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 125. Gall. We're honest, honest—and gentrice to the back o' that, whilk is a great matter, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xviii. Wxf.[1]

2. Gentle or honourable feeling, kindness, generosity.

Fif. I wadna put it in his gentrice (JAM.). Gall. It's yer fine sense o' gentrice . . . that ye canna tak' a drink o' guid sweet milk till ye hae wakened the goodman o' the hoose frae his bed to introduce ye to the coo! CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xviii.

[1. Þench on hire heie kunne, and hire owe gentrise, *Seyn Julian* (c. 1300) 52. 2. Jason for his gentris was joyfull till all, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 131. OFr. (Norm.) *gentrise*, 'noblesse' (MOISY).]

GENTRY, *sb.* Irel. [dʒe·ntri.] The fairies. Cf. **gentle**, 4.

Ir. (M.B.-S.); YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888) 1. N.I.[1] w.Ir. Biddy was known, too, to have the power of seeing the 'gentry,' . . . beings who creep out from every mouse-hole and from behind every rafter the minute a family has gone to sleep, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) II. pt. III. iv. Don. A poor man . . . cut down one of these trees . . . and he soon afterwards had a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which some of his neighbours declared to be a judgment of the 'gentry' upon him! *Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1877) *Flk-Lore*, 174.

Hence **Gentry-bushes**, *sb. pl.* 'fairy thorns,' &c.

N.I.[1] They are sacred to the 'good people,' and are therefore let alone.

GENTRY-MAN, *sb.* Dev. A gentleman.

Parson was the only gentry-man, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) ii.

GENTY, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Also written **jentie** Sc. [dʒe·nti.] **1.** Noble, courteous; genteel, having good manners.

Lth. I'm no used wi' such genty manners, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (1891) 140. e.Lth. A lad wi' catchin' voice And genty mien, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 27. Dmf. The heart where Freedom's genty spark Brunt wi' a cheery lowe, REID *Poems* (1894) 86. Cum. But then he has an air sae genty, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 198.

Hence **Gentiness**, *sb.* gentility, genteel manners.

Lth. She . . . still retained some of the 'gentiness' of a town-bred body, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 174.

2. Neat, dainty, trim; elegant and tasteful in form. Also used *advb.*

Sc. Bell's shape was so easy and genty that folk that didna ken her would often take her for a leddy, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 264, ed. 1894; The clean genty maids go by, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) iii. **Abd.** An' lads an' lasses dress fu' genty To play at prins, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 2. **e.Sc.** What a nicht for a genty-body like her to be out in, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1897) ii. **Frf.** The jimp genty form o' my croodlin doo, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 85. **Per.** Her form seemed as genty as ever was seen, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 52. **w.Sc.** The young leddies with feet sae wee and genty, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 278. **Dmb.** I'll no say but I wad like you to be as genty, and meek, and light-set on your feet as her, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. **Ayr.** She was a genty body, calm and methodical, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) i; Sae jimply lac'd her genty waist That sweetly ye might span, BURNS *Bonnie Ann.* **Lnk.** Her waste and feet's fow genty, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 80. **Lth.** Wee, genty, timid, bashfu' wean, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 70. **Edb.** There was something genty and delicate-like about him, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix.

3. Of dress: see below.

Sc. Applied to dress, as denoting that a thing is neat, has a lightness of pattern, and gives the idea of gentility (JAM.); 'A fell genty thing that,' and she nibled Rosabell's gown between her fingers. 'I'll warran it will wash to the last,' *Saxon and Gael* (1814) II. 154 (*ib.*). **Ayr.** His claes are genty drab, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 77.

[**2.** So gentee, alamode, and handsome, BUTLER *Hud.* (1664) II. i. 747. Fr. *gentil*, courteous, comely (COTGR.).]

GENYOUGH, see **Geenyoch.**

GEO, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **geow, geu, gio, gjo, goe.** A narrow inlet on the coast; a creek; a deep, narrow ravine admitting the sea.

Sh.I. That sam day he fan' a wrack Just lyin' intil a goe, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 234; An inlet of diminutive size is called a 'gio' or 'geo,' HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 73, ed. 1891; Some idea . . . may be formed of the comparative magnitude of a Voe and a Gio, by supposing that the former, if deep enough, is capable, from its width, of affording a harbour for ships, but that the latter is, from its narrowness, only proper for boats, *ib.*; Hit maks a gap ipo da shaald An i' da gjo, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 22; Dy loch is fu o boanie bichts An gios sae rare, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 73. **Or.I.** The irresistible Atlantic rushing with inconceivable velocity into countless subterranean gios or 'helyers,' VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 113; Guiodin is a rocky creek. . . The name is supposed to mean the geu or creek of Odin, NEILL *Tour* (1806) 25 (JAM.); ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 811; (S.A.S.); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.** The names of the different creeks (in the provincial dialects, goes) are numberless, *Statist. Acc.* X. 2, *n.* (JAM.); **Cai.**[1] The very numerous geos on the coasts have been produced geologically by double faulting, and the removal of the broken strata between by sub-aerial influences, and the action of sea waves.

[ON. *gjá*, a chasm (FRITZNER); see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 31.]

GEOLTITUDES, *sb. pl.* Shr.[1] [dʒi·o·ltitiudz.] Bursts of passionate temper; 'tantrums.'

GEOMETRY, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **jawmatree** n.Yks.[2]; **jawmotry** Lin. [dʒō·mətri.] **1.** In phr. *out of geometry*, out of shape and order.

Lin. All out of jawmotry, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 711.

2. *pl.* Shreds, tatters, rags.

n.Yks.[2] 'It's all hung i' jawmatrees,' as a garment flying in rags. **m.Yks.**[1]

GEOMMOCKS, *sb. pl.* Shr.[1] [dʒi·o·məks.] Shreds, tatters. ''Er gownd's all in geommocks.'

GEORDIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also Aus. **1.** A guinea. See **George** (2).

Frf. They cost the Geordies red an' roun, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 13. **Ayr.** The yellow letter'd Geordie keeks, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 8; Fifteen yellow Geordies tied up in a rag, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 118. **Edb.** If ye can make auld stockens burst Wi' yellow Geordies, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 172. **Wgt.** A handful of 'yellow Geordies,' FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 36. **Nhb.** Wor Geordies now we thrimmel'd oot, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1819) 5.

2. *Obs.* George Stevenson's safety-lamp. Also in *comb.* **Geordie-lamp.**

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** It consisted of an oil vessel, a glass chimney with a perforated copper cap, surrounded by an iron shield perforated with large holes. The air was admitted through large holes at the base and through small holes at the top of the oil vessel. It is now made with a wire gauze in lieu of the perforated iron shield, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

3. Phr. *by the Geordie*, by George, by St. George.

Ayr. Wife! By the Geordie, a lade o' meal wad set 'ou better! SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 196.

4. A man from Tyneside; a miner; a north-country collier vessel.

Nhb. Set a' the Geordies in a roar, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 416; **Nhb.**[1] When a man from Tyneside came to work in a new place, outside his district, it was said 'a Geordy' had come among them. In South Tynedale, even, this name was applied to the Lower Tyneside men. **e.Dur.**[1] **Aus.** Whose yer friend; a Geordie, most like? BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* (1890) I. ix. ['What is that out there?' I asked. 'A Geordie,' he answered; 'a north-country collier,' RUSSELL *Heart of Oak* in *Good Wds.* (1895) 121.]

GEORDY-BAG, *sb.* n.Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] The stomach. (T.K.) Cf. **chawdy-bag**, s. v. **Chawdy.**

GEORGE, *sb.* Sc. In phr. (1) *George's daughter*, the name given to a musket; (2) *a yellow George*, a guinea. Cf. **geordie.**

(1) **Per.** George's daughter every day my meat and drink doth give, FORD *Harp* (1893) 86. (2) **Ayr.** An' baith a yellow George to claim An' thole their blethers, BURNS *Ep. to J. Rankine* (1784) st. 12. **Lnk.** A bonnie yellow George or twa, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 174, ed. 1897.

GEORGY, *sb.* Oxf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris. MS. add.*

GEOSE, GEOW, see **Goose, Geo.**

GEOWER, *v. Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. Also written **ghower, jower.** To brawl, quarrel, scold.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Dev.** Geowering and maundering all the day, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437; Tamzen and thee be olweys wother egging . . . or jowering, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 309; No geowering, Voord, mind ott I zay, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 77; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 181.

GEP, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks. A scuttle. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

GEP, *v.* Yks. [gep.] To pry, try to gain intelligence secretly by eavesdropping.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They are always watching and gepping (ed. 1855). **ne.Yks.**[1] They wer geppin' ti git it if they could. He gans geppin' aboot.

GEP-SHOT, see **Geb-shot.**

GERBE, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A handful of hay. (HALL.) See **Garbage.**

GERBICK, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A strip of grass between corn-ridges. S. & Ork.[1]

GER-CROW, GERG, see **Gor-crow, Girg.**

GERKUM, *sb.* Wor. Also in form **gerk.** [dʒō·kəm, dʒōk.] A drink made from plums. Also in *comb.* **Plum-gerkum.**

In common use. The liquor is made by soaking plums in water until the skins burst and the stones separate from the fruit; the latter and the liquor are then repeatedly strained—sugar added—and placed in casks and allowed to ferment like cider, before being 'bunged' in the cask (E.S.).

GERLETROCH, GERLING, see **Gallytrough, Girling.**

GERMAN, *adj.* and *sb.* Lin. Lon. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **German Congreves**, lucifer matches; (2) **—lilac** or **—laylock**, the valerian, *Centranthus ruber.*

(1) **Lon.** The 'German Congreves' were soon after introduced, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 432. (2) **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *sb. pl.* In phr. *cheap Germans*, low-priced foreign goods.

Lon. 'Cheap Germans' would by their superior cheapness have rendered the business a nullity, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 16, ed. 1861.

GERMANDER, *sb.* Irel. The germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys.* (B. & H.)

GERN, *v.* Yks. Also written **gearn**. [gēn, giən.] To yearn. Cf. **green**, *v.*[2] Hence **Gerning**, *ppl. adj.* yearning.

w.Yks. I' real doon gud gernin' hearnist, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

[He had gernd him to se, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 16185. OE. *gyrnan*, to yearn; cp. ON. *girna*.]

GERNUT, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **gennet** Yks. The tubers of the pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*. See **Earth-nut**.

n.Cy. The roots of our *Bulbocastanum* . . . commonly call'd Pignuts and Gernuts in the North, lie very deep, and fatten hogs, *Phil. Trans.* (1693) XVII. 826 (B. & H.). n.Yks. (*ib.*)

[Fr. (Norm.) *gernotte*, 'carvi terre-noix, *carum bulbocastanum*' (JORET); *Terre-noix*, 'plante dite aussi jarnote, gernotte, châtaigne de terre, noix de terre' (LITTRÉ). Norw. dial. *jordnot*, 'Bunium flexuosum' (AASEN).]

GER(R, see **Gyrr**.

GERR, *adj.* Cai.[1] [ger.] Awkward, clumsy. See **Car**, *adj.*

[Gael. *ceàrr*, awkward, left-handed (M. & D.).]

GERRA, *sb.* Cor. [ge·rə.] [Not known to our other correspondents.] A rock. (M.A.C.)

[OCor. *garrac*, a rock, a mutation of *carrac* (WILLIAMS).]

GERRACK, *sb.* Sc. A coal-fish of the first year, *Gadus carbonarius*. Bnff. (JAM.)

GERRAN, GERRON, see **Garron**, *sb.*[1]

GERRED, *ppl. adj.* Som. Dev. Also written **girred**. Bedaubed, dirty, covered with mud and filth. See **Begarie**.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* w.Som.[1] I was a-plastered and a gerréd [gyuur·ud] up to my eyes. Dev. T'goa an' git yer braw spic an' span black mornin' smock gerrid an' duggletealed an' mucked i' thicka falshion! MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. v; Dev.[1] n.Dev. Nif tha dest bet go down into the Paddick to stroak the kee, thee unt come oll a gerred, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 47; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179.

Hence **Gerred-teal'd meazles**, *phr., obs.* filthy swine; swine spotted from scrofula.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* n.Dev. To look arter tha gerred-tealed meazles, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 408; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437.

[Fr. (Bas-Maine) *garè*, 'bigarré' (DOTTIN).]

GERRICK, *sb.* Cor. [ge·rik.] The gar-fish or sea-pike, *Belone vulgaris*. Cf. **garreck**.

Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 437; Cor.[12]

GERRIT, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also written **gerrat**. [Not known to our correspondents.] A little salmon.

GERRON, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **gairun** (JAM.). A sea-trout.

Sc. The gerron gend, gaif sic a stend, As on the yird him flang, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 341, ed. 1848. Ags. (JAM.)

GERRYMANDER, *v.* War.[3] To romance; to enlarge on or exaggerate.

Hence **Gerrymandering**, *ppl. adj.* romancing; exaggerated.

Do not tell me any of your gerrymandering tales.

GERS(E, GERSS, see **Grass**.

GERSY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written **girsie** Bnff.[1]

1. Interspersed with grass.

Bnff.[1] Commonly used of cereal crops. 'The stooks wir gey girsie, an' some ill 't win.'

2. Of the weather: wet, rainy, causing the grass to grow.

w.Yks. It's rare gersy weather (F.P.T.).

GERT, *sb.* Sh.I. A common for cattle; waste land; a piece of newly-enclosed and cultivated common. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

GERTAN, GERTIN, GERUMS, see **Garten**, *sb.*[1], **Gearum(s**.

GESANCE, *sb.* Cmb. Also written **jesance**. [dʒe·səns.] A term used in the game of marbles; see below.

In the Isle of Ely, when boys play marbles, each returning at the end of the game those which he has won, it is called playing Gesance. When they retain their winnings, it is playing 'for goods,' *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 411.

[Prob. a corr. of Fr. *jouissance*, a possessing, absolute possession of (COTGR.).]

GESEN, GESHON, see **Gizzen**, *adj.*, **Gaishen**.

GESLIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **gesslin** n.Lin.[1]; **gezlin(g** Cai.[1] Cum.[3] w.Yks. n.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Der.[1]; and in forms **gaezzalin** Wm.; **gaislin(g** Sc. [ge·zlin.] **1.** A gosling.

Sc. If I may not kep goose, I shall kep gaislin, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 20. Cai.[1] Frf. The guse brings a' her gaislins out, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 110. Edb. I was driving out the gaislings to the grass, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[12] Cum.[3] If I canna keep geese I'll keep gezlins, *Prov.* Wm. T'aald soo hed... kilt sebbm or eight gert gaezzalins, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 4. n.Yks. Gray geause geslings all daz'd 'ith shell, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 190; n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. A cletch o' gezlins, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1234] Lan. He'd gang like a goose to t'Fox to be pluckt and his geslins too, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 99; Ducks an' geslins, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 91. n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), n.Lin.[1] [A good goose indeed, but she has an ill gaislin, RAY *Prov.* (ed. 1860) 288.]

2. *Fig.* A fool. Sc. He's a mere gaislin (JAM.).

3. *pl.* Catkins, or the blossoms of var. species of *Salix*, esp. *S. Caprea*. See **Gosling**.

n.Cy. The early blossoms of the willow, which some have believed fell into the water and became goslings (HALL.); It must hev been nigh on Easter time, for the geslin' was on the willow, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1889) 619; N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1] Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 168; Chs.[1], s.Chs. (T.D.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

[1. A Geslynge (v. r. Gesseling), *Ancerulus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); see Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 638, 701. Cp. Dan. *gæsling*.]

GESN-, see **Guesten**.

GESS, *v.*[1] Sh.I. [ges.] In phr. *to gess around*, to cut a dash, make a great display.

They came home second mates and sort of 'gessed araound' for a while, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 33.

GESS, *v.*[2] Lnk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To go away clandestinely.

GESS, GESSEN, see **Grass, Geason**.

GESSLE, GESTEN, see **Gristle, Guesten**.

GESTER, *v. Obs.* Sc. To walk proudly, to make conceited gestures.

The like o' me they'll har'ly own, But geck their head, an' gester on, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 339.

GET, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [get, git, git.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Ehr**, (2) **Geate**, (3) **Geet**, (4) **Geh**, (5) **Gehr**, (6) **Ger**, (7) **Gerr**, (8) **Gir**, (9) **Git**, (10) **Gor**, (11) **Gy'et**, (12) **Gytt**; (13) *3rd person sing.* **Get**, (14) **Gos**; (15) **-yeet**, (16) **-yet**, only in *comp.* **foryeet** or **foryet**.

(1) w.Yks.[5] In very common use, and *gen.* as the first word in a sentence. 'Darn Boxer! [speaking to a dog] chr hōamy.' 'Ehr awāay art wi' yuh awal!' 'Ehr off wi' thuh, an' doan't lig thuh darn by t'rōad.' (2) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. (3) Chs.[3] (4) Nhb.[1] 'Thor wis thoosans on them.' 'Geh!' 'Get oot wi' ye,' or 'Get out, ye thing ye,' seems to be a fuller form of the same expression. (5) w.Yks.[5] Gehr awāay hoam wi' thuh, its gehring on to t'edge o' dark! (6) e.Yks.[1] Used when the next word begins with a vowel, as, 'Ger oot,' is said to a dog. w.Yks. Withaht gerrin up tot knees in a man-trap, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 2; Mo memra gers war for ware, *ib.* 14; WRIGHT *Gram. Windhll.* (1892) 88; w.Yks.[2] He's gerrin his drinkin'. Ger out o't rooad wi thee; w.Yks.[5] Lan. Th' warlt's gerrin ter'ble wickit, BOWKER *Goblin Tales* (1882) 65. e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Ger ait. I.Ma. Ger up urrov bed, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 10. Not.[2] Ger oop wi' yer. s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lei.[1] Moy oy, surry lad, yo'll hae't when yo' ger 'um! War.[3] (7) I.Ma. What for shouldn't we gerr away to Shetlands? CAINE *Deemster* (1889) 147. (8) Nrf. Le's gir up airly to the winyerds, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 12. (9) Nhb. Yance he gits there, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 7. Dur.[1], Cum.[1] Wm. Ye will net sean git sic another, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 531. n.Yks. Ah'll git me hat, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 31; n.Yks.[3], ne.Yks.[1] 33. m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 35. w.Yks. When we git there, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; w.Yks.[1] n.Lan. Git up, me lov, me faär yan, PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 10. Lin. Git ma my aäle, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1. n.Lin.[1] I can git noä sense oot on him. Ess.[1] w.Som. ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 48. Dev. Let es git up airly ta tha vinyird, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 12. (10) w.Yks.[5] 'Gor' is the refined form of the word, and carries a good deal of affectation with it, so is not much

used, comparatively (s.v. Gehr). (11) s.Chs.[1] (12) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. (13) Suf. (F.A.A.) (14) s.Chs.[1] Owd A. gos a nazzy owd thing (s.v. Nazzy). (15) Wxf.[1] (16) Abd. I wunna foryet in a hurry, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Gaat**, (2) **Gar**, (3) **Gat**, (4) **Gate**, (5) **Gaut**, (6) **Geet**, (7) **Geete**, (8) **Get**, (9) **Getten**, (10) **Gotten**, (11) **-yat**, only in *comp.* **foryat**.

(1) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 35. (2) w.Yks. When he gar home, *T. Toddle's Comic Alm.* (1866); w.Yks.[5] (3) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205; An ill shearer never gat a good hook, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). ne.Sc. Ae wet autumn he gat cauld, GRANT *Keckleton*, 126. Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. We niver gat seet of a mworsel eh land, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 70. Wm. I gat A glint of his ee, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 42. n.Yks. We gat there, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 61. ne.Yks.[1] 33. w.Yks. What a pawse he gat Fro Nan, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 8; w.Yks.[1] Thou gat into a fcaful aacker'd hobble, ii. 294; w.Yks.[3] (4) w.Yks. Adam gate so mesht wi't fall, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 4; They gate a gooid braikfast, HARTLEY *Seets in Yks. and Lan.* (1895) iii; w.Yks.[3] Lan. Jack gate nicely planted at th' back o'th heawse, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 23. (5) w.Som. Gau't, goa'ût, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 48. (6) w.Yks. He geet his hont hurt badly (D.L.). Lan. Th' tail end o'th harvest geet catcht by th' storm, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iv; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] Chs. Thumston geet so full that he brast, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8; Chs.[1,2] (7) Lan. Hoo geete fur to kno o deyle moore nur o deyle o foke, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) *Pref.* 7. (8) w.Yks. We went into t'wood an get some sticks, *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 2. (9) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. I'll gi' thee some cakes ot I getten o this gobbin, GASKEL *Sngs.* (1841) 46. (10) w.Wor. They gotten the ploughin' over, S BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 24. (11) Sh.I. I foryat 'at I wis on a bishikel [bicycle] ava, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); A' dis shö foryat, NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 35.

3. *pp.*: (1) **Gat**, (2) **Gatten**, (3) **Geatten**, (4) **Geeten**, (5) **Getten**, (6) **Gettin**, (7) **Gheeten**, (8) **Gittan**, (9) **Gitten**, (10) **Gitten'd**, (11) **Git'n**, (12) **Godth**, (13) **Gottan**, (14) **Gotten**, (15) **Gottin**, (16) **Gotton**, (17) **Gut**, (18) **-yettin**, only in *comp.* **foryettin**.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Nhb.[1] (3) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. (4) Chs.[1] (5) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] We wor just thinkin' we had getten eneuf. Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1], n.Yks.[1,2], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2,3] Lan. He had getten on his feet agen, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 15. e Lan.[1] Chs. We've getten it so chep, YATES *Owd Peter*, i; Chs.[1], Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), n.Lin.[1] (6) Nhb. Wad hae gettin see thick, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 5. I.Ma. (S.M.) (7) Chs.[2,3] (8) Cum.[3] T'golly-gist hed just gittan his breakfast, 4. Lan. If thoos gittan enny, *Kendal C. News* (Mar. 23, 1889). (9) Cum. I'd just gitten t'first month a kind o' shapp'd oot, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 3. Wm. I hae gitten a swoap agin, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821. s.Wm. Hed net we gitten . . . Two shillings and 11 pence, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 83. ne.Yks.[1] Then thoo's gitten back. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Had gitten screwed, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1874); w.Yks.[1] n.Lan. Gitten into t'wrang cooach, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 7. (10) n.Yks.[3] (11) Cum.[1] He's git'n his crowdy. (12) Wxf.[1] (13) w.Yks. Thas gottan thi face brokken all e' bits, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 110. (14) Sc. Both had gotten seats near, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xx. Per. He had gotten raivelled wi' seeing his bairn, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 12. Lnk. She's gotten jist like a shadow, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 174. Gall. I hae gotten a bit flounder, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) ii. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. T'maister's gotten it intiv 'is heead, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 43. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. T'babby hed gotten nicely fit for nursin', CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 11. Lan. What have ye gotten there? GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) v. Chs. What have you gotten? (E.F.) Not. He's gotten bunt (J.H.B.); Not.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. We ain't gotten overmuch, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) l. 311. n.Lin.[1] What! ha'nt you gotten your sen cleän'd yit? sw Lin.[1] In very common use. 'They've gotten cöat upon cöat.' Rut.[1] A piece o'wood had gotten a-top of it. Lei.[1], War.[3] Shr.[1] *Introd.* 33. Glo. My dog has gotten zitch a trick, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 201, ed. Bell. Sur. How much an 'ee gotten? BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vii. (15) Ayr. Ye've gottin a braw pickle 'oo' this journey, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 257. (16) Sur. Maybe you's gotton a drop o' beer aboüt you, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. 8. (17) Ess. A joulter-head . . . Had gut John in this hobble, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 145; Ess.[1] [Amer. Hosea hedn't gut his i teeth cut, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 43.] (18) S. & Ork.[1]

4. *Infinitive*: **Getten**.

n Lin.[1] She's goän upstairs to getten cleäned.

II. 1. Contracted forms: (1) **Gerraway**, get away; (2) **Gerra**, get a; (3) **Gerrat**, get at; (4) **Gerrit**, get it; (5) **Git'n**, get it; (6) **Gorrit**, got it.

(1) Stf.[1] Gerra way, wul yuh? 26. n Lin.[1] I didn't insult her, sir; noä not one bit; I nobbut said, gerraway wi' yer, yé can'le-faaced mucky whore, if I'd a bitch one hairf as foul as thoo is I'd hing her up of a esh tree top for th' craws to pick at. w.Som.[1] Gyaer'uwai'. Always so pronounced in speaking to hounds. 'Gerraway, Frantic!' (2, 3) I.Ma. Ate your mate hearty. It's ages sence your brekfas', and it's laak [like] you won't gerra nothar tas'e in your mouse [mouth] till you gerrat [get at] Dhoolish [Douglas], RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 25. (4) I.Ma. Tell the news, man! g'up and gerret, JOHNSON *Isle-iad*, 42; (S.M.) (5) Cor. A drap av best brandy after meat when we can git'n, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) i. (6) I.Ma. The name of the chap that gorrit—somethin like—Jeremiah Wilde, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 32; (S.M.)

2. Used as an auxiliary.

Wm. Bet hawivver a gat craalt heeam, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. n.Yks.[1] 'We'll get shoren by nee't,' shall have finished reaping by night-time. 'Get sided up,' get everything put in order. w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] To get starved.

3. Used in *comb.* with a *v.* in the *prp.*

Rnf. He scarce could get risin' whan ance sitten doun, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 59. Ayr. I could na get sleeping till dawin' for greetin', BURNS *As I was a wandering*, st. 3. Myo. But, yer 'an'r, I don't git comprehindin'! What harrum could there be? STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) vii.

4. Used in *comb.* with the *v.* 'to be.'

Ayr. My Pegasus I'm got astride, BURNS *W. Chalmers*, st. 1.

III. *v.* Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *to get about a person*, to handle roughly; (2) — *across*, to fall out, quarrel; (3) — *again*, to get back in change; (4) — *agate*, to make a beginning or start with work, &c.; to begin, commence; see **Agate**; (5) — *at*, (*a*) to comprehend, understand; (*b*) to be about, to do; (*c*) to laugh at, quiz; (6) — *away*, (*a*) to die; (*b*) an expression of incredulity or surprise; (7) — *away with*, (*a*) to get forward with a piece of work, to do anything quickly and well; (*b*) to overcome, get possession of; (8) — *behind*, to understand, master, get to the bottom of; (9) — *beyond*, (*a*) to recover, get over an illness; (*b*) to control, master, get the better of; (*c*) see (8); (10) — *in*, to advance, progress; (11) — *in for* or *into bad bread*, to get into trouble; to meet with an accident or injury; (12) — *into bed to*, to cause severe mental affliction which deprives the sufferer of sleep; (13) — *off the spot*, to make a start; (14) — *off the straucht*, *fig.* to go wrong, get off the straight line; (15) — *on*, (*a*) to incite, urge; to egg on; (*b*) see below; (*c*) to find or obtain employment; (16) — *on talking* or *to talk*, to converse, engage in conversation; (17) — *on to*, to scold; to behave harshly towards; (18) — *on the sticks*, to grow old; (19) — *on to rights*, to be drunk, intoxicated; (20) — *on your own side, do grey-pate!* an expression used to children who want more than their share of anything; (21) — *out*, (*a*) see (6, *b*); (*b*) to finish off, bring to a conclusion; (*c*) used in comparisons to signify the coarsest form of rudeness imaginable; (*d*) to prepare, make ready for use; see below; (22) — *over*, (*a*) to get the better of in a bargain or argument; to bewilder, puzzle; (*b*) of time: to pass, go by; (23) — *over the left*, (24) — *over the left shoulder*, to be unfortunate, or a loser in a bargain; (25) — *ready*, see below; (26) — *round*, to accomplish, master; (27) — *shot* or *shut of*, to get rid of; (28) — *to the ground*, to have the bowels opened; (29) — *under*, see (5, *a*); (30) — *up*, (*a*) to acquire higher notions of one's personal importance and dignity; (*b*) to live to manhood; (31) — *up a notch*, to improve in circumstances or position; (32) — *up in years*, see (18); (33) — *upon*, to be struck, to receive a blow; (34) — *well up*, to succeed, rise in position; (35) — *with*, see (33); (36) — *a dose of physic*, to take a dose of medicine; (37) — *a hair in one's neck*, to get the better of a person for once; to pay off old scores; (38) — *a head*, to grow or increase in a great degree; (39) — *a heat*, to get warm; (40) — *a mind to*, to have a liking for; to feel inclined towards; (41) — *a mischief*, to meet with an accident; (42) — *a sup*, to get slightly intoxicated,

get a bit 'fresh'; (43) — *all one's water on*, to have as much as one can do; to have one's work cut out; (44) — *the bag*, to be dismissed from employment, 'get the sack'; see Bag, *sb.*, phr. I.; (45) — *the better an*, to overcome, take advantage of; (46) — *the cold*, to take cold; (47) — *the foreway of*, to be beforehand with, to get the advantage of; (48) — *the length of*, to go as far as; to reach a place; (49) — *the rats*, to have the bailiffs in one's house; (50) — *the spike*, to get in a temper; (51) — *the steel out of*, to get the best part or goodness out of anything; (52) — *the sugar*, to be well-to-do, wealthy; (53) — *the turn*, to begin to recover from an illness; (54) — *the ways down*, to go or get down; (55) — *anything all by*, to finish or get a business or job done; (56) — *hands on*, to hit, strike; (57) — *it into one*, to spend in drink; (58) — *it out of the road*, to dispose of a pig, when killed, by making it into bacon, &c.; (59) — *it up*, to invent or circulate gossip or scandal; (60) — *life into one*, to revive, recover; (61) — *much about one*, to be of any value, be good for much; used with *neg.*; (62) — *need on*, to have need of, require; (63) — *one's bed*, of a woman: to be confined; see **Bed**, *sb.* **2.** (3); (64) — *one's dead*, to meet with one's death; see **Dead**, *sb.*²; (65) — *one's head in one's hand*, to get a severe scolding; (66) — *one's life*, to be fatal in effect, induce death; (67) — *one's lines*, see (44); (68) — *thee gone*, a kindly way of telling a person to go; (69) — *wit*, to get news; (70) — *better strong*, to recover rapidly from an illness; (71) — *dead*, to die; (72) — *good*, to be converted; (73) — *great*, to fall in love; (74) — *high*, see (30, *a*); (75) — *speech*, to gain access for a hearing; (76) — *track*, see (44); (77) — *begun*, to begin, commence; (78) — *gone*, see (71); (79) — *laud*, to get rest or quiet; (80) — *mended*, to get one's manners improved; (81) — *and*, to go and, to set to work and; (82) *to look like anybody that has neither got nor lost*, used to describe any one with an empty, vacuous expression; (83) — *one to know*, to acquaint one with news, give notice.

(1) **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 21; (H.K.) (2) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Dev.** We've been talking about the two who have got across, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) I. 99. (3) **w.Yks.**[5] Its a orp'ny what ah gar agean a bit o' cheese at ah bin buying just nah, 7. (4) **Nhb.**[1] To go out again after being confined indoors or otherwise hindered from the ordinary routine of work. **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.R.) **Lan.** An' then she geet agate o' kissin you, Castle *Scarthey* (1895) 76. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] We mun get agate o' this job, or else it'l be very late afore we'n doon. **n.Lin.**[1] Noo, then, stir yer sen, it'll be eäght o'clock afoore you get agaate else. (5, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] I should have given in for the contract, but I couldn't get at it. (*b*) **Hmp.** What be got at? [what are you doing?] (H.C.M.B.). (*c*) **Dev.** Bill couldn't see the cove was gettin' at him, Phillpotts *Bill Ivgwell* in *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 825. (6, *a*) **Dmf.** The Laird, puir body, had gotten awa, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 9. **e.Dur.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.** 'Get away, man!' is commonly used. 'Ged away, man! Who are ye coddin?' (R.O.H.) **e.Dur.**[1] (7, *a*) **Wm.** Thoo is'nt gitten seea fast away wi that puddin, hes thoo neea stomach? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1] (*b*) [**Amer.** He got away with me. They got away with his tin, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.] (8 **Glo.** The master has set me a tough job but I'll get behind it, in time (A.B.). (9, *a*) **Hrf.**[2] Er's mighty bad and oan't get beyand it this time. **Glo.**[1] **w.Wor.**[1] 'Er's mighty bad, I doubt 'er 'oan't get-beyand it this time. **s.Wor.**[1] (*b*) **Hrf.**[2] **w.Wor.**[1] The 'ops grows that despr'it, us canna get-beyand 'um to tie 'um. (*c*) **w.Wor.**[1] 'E taowd mé ever such a taay'l about it, but 'e talks so queer, I couldna get-beyond 'im no waay. **s.Wor.**[1] (10) **w.Yks.** Eternity will ha getten farish in, befoor he sees leet agean, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1871) 33. (11) **s.Wor.** A be gittin' in fur baad bread, ben't a? (H.K.) (12) **n.Lin.**[1] 'When I tholt that dreän head o' yours was gooin awaay, it got into bed to me reg'lar ivery neet;' said by an East Butterwick man at a time when high tides were causing much danger to the sluices on the Trent banks. (13) **m.Yks.** I can't get off t'spot a little bit (F.P.T.). (14) **Bwk.** Gin ye get aff the straucht, just own up like a man, Calder *Poems* (1897) 205. (15, *a*) **Ess.** Las' Michaelmas us fellers got him on Down at the Anchor, Downes *Ballads* (1895) 33. (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] An agricultural phr. 'The land is so wet, we cannot get on it' [we cannot work upon it]. (*c*) **Yks.** (J.W.); (E.W.) (16) **n.Yks.** Ah gat on to talk wiv him (I.W.). **w.Yks.** An' so we gate on talkin' till we'd getten hauf way, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 3. (17) **s.Not.** If I go home I shall do it. My mother is always getting on to me, *Nottingham Express* (Aug. 27, 1895). (18) **Dev.** I tell her master's getting on the sticks. *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 95. (19) **Glo.** He has got it on to-rights, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 65. (20) **Oxf.**[1] Said to have taken its origin from a girl who shared her breakfast with a snake, and thus reproved her favourite when he wanted more than every alternate spoonful, *MS. add.* (21, *a*) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **w.Yks.** 'Ger aht wi' tha,' replies his mate, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 22. **Lan.** Tha brazant leer! Get out wi' thee! Burnett *Haworths* (1887) xxvii; (J.F.M.) **Not.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 138; 'But I'm right, there.' 'Ger out,' Prior *Renie* (1895) 249. (*b*) **Frf.** We'll meet behind yon corn stack, An' there unseen get out our crack, Morison *Poems* (1790) 113. (*c*) **N.I.**[1] As mean as get out, *Introd.* 9. **Cum.** He glooart at meh as impident as git oot, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 119; They meadd t'blankets far warse nor git oot, Dickinson *Cracks*, l. 24. (*d*) **Wil.**[1] To 'get out' a drawn or carriage in the water meadows is to clean it well out and make up the banks. To 'get out' a set of posts and rails is to cut them out and prepare them for putting up. (22, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Lakel.**[1] Very common. 'Git ower me 'at can.' **Stf.**[1] s.**Stf.** I ca' reckon him up, he gets o'er me, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2], **Oxf.**[1] **Ess.** But now-adäys They säy an' do sich things git over me, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 35. **Dev.** My sister Avice, her was a peart maid, her was—nothing couldn't ever get over she, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 23. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Well, t'day's getten ovver agecan, Preston *Poems* (1864) 24. (23) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (24) **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **e.Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. (25) **Sc.** The country people say that the early eight o'clock bell is to 'let you ken it's the Sabbath.'.. This is often called... the 'get ready,' Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 43. (26) **Kcb.** There's naething she canna get roon' on a farm, E'en to followin' the ploo' an' the harrow, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 219. (27) **e.Yks.** Aa caant get shuot o mi reumatiz [I can't get rid of my rheumatism] (Miss A.). **w.Yks.** Who can get shut o' t'mooast brass, Hartley *Grimes' Trip* (1877 86. **Lan.** Un helpt um to get shut o thir owd membur, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 37. **Stf.** I don t think, sir, as there's any ways o' gettin' shut on him, Saunders *Diamonds* (1888) 28. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Oxf.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] This here dog's a nuisance—we must get shut of it as soon as we can. **Nrf.**, **e.Suf.** Holloway. (28) **Dur.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 324. **Wor.** (C.W.) (29) **sw.Lin.**[1] It's so different, one can't seem to get under it. (30, *a*) **s.Not.** Since they went to the big house, she's got up a bit, and don't seem so free with me (J.P.K.). (*b*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (31) **Oxf.**[1] (32) **Sc.** Whiles when fowk get up in years, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 11. (33) **n.Sc.** To get upo' the fingers (Jam.). (34) **Edb.** Upon my word you've got well up, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 44. (35) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Some o's wad gat i' the lug wi' a steen, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 4. (36) **Sc.** (W.C.) (37) **Sc.** Jingling Geordie is so damnably ready with his gold-ends of wisdom, and sae cursedly backward with his gold-ends of siller, that by our royal saul, we are glad to get a hair in his neck, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxi. (38) **n.Lin.**[1] Them ketlocks is gettin' a heäd fast; thaay'll choäk all th' barley if thaay're not seen to. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (39) **Lnk.** I'm sae cauld, I'm like to greet; . . Oh! let me in to get a heat, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 110. (40) **Som.** When volks cud do what thay'd got a mind to, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 62. **Cor.** Why, Tom ha' go-at-a mind-to Hannah, an' she ha' go-at-a-mind-to he, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) xxv. (41) **Nrf.** (E.M.); I was with poor Jack when he got his mischief (W.R.E.). (42) **nw.Lin.** (E.P.) (43) **w.Yks.** (E.G.) (44) **Lan.** 'Hast getten t'bag?' 'Nay, there were no sacking about it,' *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1890) 395. (45) **Oxf.**[1] (46) **Lnk.** A shower o' rain is gawn to fall, An' I'll be wet, an' get the cauld, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 109. (47) **Ir.** Denis is gone to get the foreway of us, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 353. (48) **Fif.** If ye were able to get the length o' the window, it would cheer ye up, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 71. **n.Yks.**[1] It's as much as he can do to get the length o' t'garden-end. (49) **Chs.**[1,3] (50) **Lon.** Of course Chris gets the spike because Sullivan had shopped him, *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7. (51) **sw.Lin.**[1] Old Mr. N. got the steel out of that farm. (52) **Lan.** Doing bazaws, and jolly good feeds with folks who've got the sugar, eh? Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 44. (53) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**[1] He mut have gotten the turn. I understood as how he'd gotten the turn. **Hrf.**[2] (54) **Nhb.** Get the ways doon to the barn, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 3. (55) **Sc.** Weel, John, hae ye gotten 'd a' by? Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) iii. (56) **Ayr.** Whae'er she got hands on came near her nae mair, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 88. (57) **Glo.** 'Gie us a y'appenny, maister, to buy bread wi'!'.. 'Noa doan't 'ee, sir, er won't spend it in bread, er'll

on'y git ut into nn,' Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvi. (58) sw.Lin.[1] She wanted me to get her pig out of the road. We're going to kill a pig next week, so we shall be throng getting it out of the road. It seems so soft when a man feeds a pig, and his wife can't get it out of the road. (59) n.Lin.[1] Thaay've got it up at As'by 'at I'm gooin' to marry her, bud I'd as soon wed a fur-busk as a woman wi' a tung like hers. (60) n.Cy. (Hall.) (61) s.Wor. The girl hasn't got much about 'er [not much sense, work, &c.]. The cow hasn't got much milk about her (H.K.). (62) I.Ma. There's nothing in us that they got need on, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 117, ed. 1889. (63) w.Yks. But Lyddy's getten her bed, Bywater *Gossips*, 6. sw.Lin.[1] She'll stop while she gets her bed. She reckoned to get her bed next month. (64) Abd. I'm really fear't they'll get their dead, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 28, ed. 1873. (65) N.I.[1] (66) n.Yks.[1] 'Ah's dou'tful 't'll get his life,' of sorrow, calamity, sore sickness, &c. (67) N.I.[1] (68) Chs.[1] (69) n.Yks.[2] Getten wit on't [got the news or report]. (70) I.Ma. My father is gerrin batthar strong, he will be able to leave his bed to morrow (S.M.). (71) n.Cy. (Hall.) (72) w.Yks. Aw've getten good at yond meeting-house, Perram *Right Hand* (1890). (73) Not. (J.H.B.) (74) s.Not. There's not a many can enjoy prosperity wi'out gettin high (J.P.K.). (75) n.Yks.[2] (76) n.Yks. (T.S.) (77) Frf. Before he was able to get begun on the viands, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 40. (78) w.Yks.[1] He's gitten goan. (79) Cum. I could'na git mysel laid for the noise he meäd (E.W.P.). (80) Nrf. He may go to Bungay and get mended, for what I care, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) 6. (81) Glo. Howld thee tongue, do. . . Git an' finish thee dinner, do, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; Thur'll be a vrost dyneet, Jorn, says I to mysel', Thee mun git and mowd thaay taëters arter ta, *ib.* xiii. (82) Cor. Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 425, ed. 1896. (83) n.Yks. Get them to know (I.W.).

2. To beget. *Gen.* in *pp.* Getten or Gotten.

Ayr. Heaven's curse will blast the man Denies the bairn he got, Burns *Ruined Maid's Lament.* Nhb. Hezrin gat Ram, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iv. 19. n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1]

Hence Gettit, *ppl. adj.* begotten.

Per. Except that ill-gettit wratch, Tammie Ronaldson, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 213.

3. To earn.

Per. I care na to waur mony o' them [bawbees] on a curran feckless gowk, 'at suld be garred get for themsel's, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 228, ed. 1887.

Hence Gettings, *sb. pl.* (1) earnings, wages; profit; (2) gifts to the poor.

(1) e.Lan.[1], Stf.[1], s.Pem. (W.M.M.) Cor. Spends all his gittens, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 74; He's not in full gettings. Common (M.A.C.). (2) m.Yks.[1]

4. To commit to memory, learn by heart, esp. in phr. *to get off.*

Abd. The saum, an' chapter, an' questions were got, An' we screedit them aff like a parrot by rote, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 78. Ayr. O! hae ye no got your Psalms yet? I can say ane-and-forty a' through, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iii; To 'get' one's lessons is to learn them (A.W.). e.Dur.[1] Get some songs off. Cum. Can I gang an' lake? I's git'n me tasks off (E.W.P.); Ah . . . gat ivery yan eh his sarments off be rott, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 175. Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] Oor bairns gets off a collect iv'ry Sunda'.

Hence Getter-off, *sb.* one with a good memory, who can easily learn by heart.

Cum. I was yen o' the best getters off in t'skeal (E.W.P.).

5. To harvest, gather in a crop; to gather fruit, get up roots, &c.

Yks. He left his hay standing, after iverybody's else's was got . . . and sae he never could get it, Howitt *Hope On* (1840) xviii. e.Yks. The same day that wee gotte all mowne barley, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 56. w.Yks. (J.W.) Chs.[1] Gettin damsels. Gettin taters. Gettin mushrooms; Chs.[3] s.Not. 'Get' includes the whole process of reaping, plucking, or digging up any kind of vegetable crop, and stacking or storing it. 'Ah got ma hay on'y last week, an' now ma wheat's pretty nigh ready to get' (J.P.K.).

Hence Getten, *pp.* of a coal-mine: worked out, exhausted.

w.Yks. That bed o' coal is all getten, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

6. To take. Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks.[2] Come and get your tea with us.

7. To find.

Sc. Ye'll get the key in my breek pooch, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) xiv.

8. To marry.

Frf. 'She was mairit . . . no lang syne.' . . 'And who did Tibbie get?' I asked; for in Thrums they say 'Wha did she get?' and 'Wha did he tak?' Barrie *Thrums* (1889) iii. Lan. 'Yon's th' measter.' 'Ay; but who's her?' . . 'Dunnot tha see he's gotten?' 'Ah, I tellt thee he'd getten.' The interpretation thereof being, that 'th' measter' had taken to himself another wife, *Cleas. Jrn.* (Jan. 3, 1885) 14.

9. To be called, get the name of.

Sc. (A.W.) N.I.[1] He gets the name of Toal. His name is Mulgrew, but he gets Timony. Tyr. Molly Woods I get; but widow Sloane that's my husband's name, *N. & Q.* (1877) 8th S. vii. 326. ne.Yks.[1] Sha wer kessen'd Mary, bud sha awlus gits Polly. I.Ma. From Dalby he came, and so he was gettin 'Harry from Dalby,' Brown *Witch* (1889) 18.

10. To perceive by the sense of smell; to smell.

Ir. A. 'What a bad smell!' B. 'I don't get it' (A.S.-P.).

11. To surpass the comprehension of; to beat, bother, puzzle; to get the better of.

Sc. (A.W.), n.Cy. (J.W.) I.Ma. You've got me there; aw, got enough, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 115, ed. 1891. s.Not. Yo got him there, mester; when yo axed 'im who'd to'd im. It gets me however they mek ends meet (J.P.K.). [Aus. It's a good while since I was as rich as this, and all on the square, too; that's what gets me, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) I. x. Amer. That's what gits me. How in the thunder the moon kin shine when the almanac says it won't, beats me out, Adeler *Elbow Room* (1876) x.]

12. To become of, happen to.

e.Yks. Thoo didn't cum ti see uz las neet! What gat tha? Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 93. w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Not. Ah can't see the missis nowheer. What's got 'er? (J.P.K.) s.Lin. Whativer's got the thing? I keänt find it enywheer (T.H.R.).

13. To manage; to accomplish, bring about, bring to pass, esp. to manage to arrive at or get to a place.

Gall. I should not get to stay in Galloway gif I went not to their kirk, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxi. Nhb. Constantly used. I couldn't get last night. Aa'l be sure to come o' Sunday, if I can get (R.O.H.). e.Dur.[1] I couldn't get [I could not (manage to) get (there)]. n.Yks.[1] Ah wur gannan te Whitby to-moorn, but Ah know n't an Ah sal be yabble te get. ne.Yks.[1] Ah want ti gan ti York, bud ah doot ah san't git wahl Settherda. w.Yks. I shall not get to do that job (J.T.). Not.[1] I should like to go, but can't get. sw.Lin.[1] I should like to 'a gone, but I couldn't get. He was to have come of Saturda', but, mebbe, he could not get. It matters nowt, I cannot get. [Amer. He didn't get to do it, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

14. To pass, go by. s.Not. Lemme get; a'm in a hurry (J.P.K.).

15. To begin, start, commence.

Fif. She's some things to dae whilk canna be put aff, sae it'll be ten afore she'll be able to get, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 56. e.Yks. Awd man gets ti gan varry mitch astoop, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89. Lan. Yoa see aw'm not idle when aw get a' gooin', Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 72.

16. To ripen, become mature.

Chs. As hay in the sun or wind. 'It'll get sooner in small cocks' (C.J.B.).

Hence Got, *pp.* Of hay: thoroughly dried.

Chs.[1] It's weel got; Chs.[3] Well got, or badly got [well or badly saved].

17. To thrive, improve.

w.Som.[1] They sheep'll sure to get, in your keep. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence Getting, *ppl. adj.* active in business, striving.

w.Som.[1] None o' yonr arternoon farmers, he idn; idn a more gettiner sort of a man 'thin twenty mile o' the place. nw.Dev.[1]

18. Of a clock or watch: to gain time.

s.Chs.[1] Iz dhis klok wi)dhŭ dee·?—Wel, it gy'ets ŭ bit, ŭn ah dosee· it mid bey ŭ bit faas·t [Is this clock wi' the dee?—Well, it gets a bit, an' I dossee it mid bey a bit fast]. Stf.[1] n.Lin.[1] She gets sorely; we mun hev Dick Wraay to her. War.[2] This watch begins to get; War.[3] This clock gets more than half an hour in a week. se.Wor.[1] My watch gets, I must put 'im back a bit. s.Wor. My clock gets very much (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] Hrf. That clock loses now, but it used to get (A.J.W.). Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.) Nrf. My watch get wonderfully, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170. e.Suf. (F.H.)

19. To grow earlier.

Bdf. It is said of an ague that 'it mostneen gets' (J.W.B.).

20. Of the moon: to wax.

Nrf. The mushroom or eel moon was getting, as they would say, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 21.

21. In churning: to cause the cream to become butter.

Gall. Red-hot irons are sometimes thrown into a churn, so that it may get, or that the cream therein may become butter, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) 427, ed. 1876.

22. *sb. pl.* Earnings, wages. Occas. in *sing.* form.

w.Yks. Since my wants exceeds my gets, MATHER *Sngs.* (1862) No. 2; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] Common. 'T'moast gets,' the largest share. 'Them 'at hes t'moast gets sal hev 't.' 'He needn't clever it ower a chap soa; his gets isn't a mint aboon my awan.' **Lan.**[1] Tha'll noan marry him, wench, surely. Why his gets wouldn't keep hissel, mon, let alone booeth on you. **s.Chs.**[1] Wot)s yŭr gy'et? [What's yur get?] **Der.** I dunna know as p'r'aps they's any the better off for their gets, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) ii. **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] With all his labour his gets won't maintain his family. **Shr.**[2] A man of poor get.

23. Yield, produce; booty, prey.

Sc. Applied to the food carried by birds of prey to their young (JAM. *Suppl.*); Used in connection with net and creel fishing (*ib.*).

24. The net payment received by a blacksmith under the Crowley system of working; see below.

Nhb.[1] The smith received from the warehouse a certain quantity of iron. This was charged to him at a fixed rate of eleven shillings per 60 lbs. weight—half a cwt., long weight, and he took it to his smithy, where he fashioned it as ordered by his overseer. On returning his finished work, the weight was taken and put to his credit at a price fixed for each kind of finished article. Then an allowance of so much per cwt. was also put to his credit for waste in the fire, &c. The balance between these two credits and the original charge for the material was called 'the gets,' being the nett earnings of the smith on each job.

GETFER, GETHER, see **Gatfer, Gather.**

GETHSEMANE, *sb.* Chs. 1. The early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula.*

One species of orchis, which is called Gethsemane, is said to have been growing at the foot of the cross, and to have received some drops of blood on its leaves: hence the dark stains by which they have ever since been marked, *Quart. Review* (July 1863) 231; **Chs.**[1]

2. ? The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum.*

Eng. Flk-Lore, 35; prob. an error (B. & H.).

GETSKORD, *sb.* Sh.I. A mark upon a horse; a circular piece cut out of the centre of the ear and slit to the point. S. & Ork.[1]

GET(T, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Shr. Also in forms **gaet** s.Sc.; **gait** Sc. Bch.; **gayt** Sc.; **geat** Wm.; **geet** Bch. Abd. Frf.; **geit** Sc. (JAM.); **git** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1]; **gite** Sc.; **gitt** w.Yks.[1]; **gyte** Sc. [get, gīt, git.] 1. Begetting, procreation; offspring, progeny; breed; species, kind. Also used *fig.*

Ayr. An immediate get and offspring of the smuggling trade, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) v. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1] They're o' his oan git. **Wm.** Than hed ill-luck to eum amang sic a bad geat, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 16, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.**[1] Ha' ye seen Willy K's new pigs?—Neea. 'S they ony partic'lar git? **n.Yks.**[2] It's of a particular git. **ne.Yks.**[1] What git is't? **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** That's of another get (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**[1] They're an of his gitt. **Shr.**[2] All that hos's get bin good uns.

2. A child, esp. in contemptuous use, a brat; a bastard.

Sc. Where's that ill-deedy gett, Giles? SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiii. **Bnff.** Some Dominies may be sae wickit As strike the getts for deil be-lickit, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 9. **Bch.** Aft hae I creesht it [a sword] wi' the gaits Of Troy's stoutest breed, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 38; I grumbl'd sair to get the geet, At sik a merry time, *ib. Domine* (1785) 41. **Abd.** Gie o'er yer ploys, Ye geets, or else make some less noise, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 27. **Frf.** When geet's grow rife 'tis then begins the wark, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 191. **Ags., Fif.** A noisy gyte (JAM.). **s.Sc.** Tak that, thou Deil's gaet, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 60. **Rnf.** He had nae get but Jo hersel, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 2. **Ayr.** I'm come to hae a crack wi' you about this get, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vi. **Lnk.** Fash'd wi' mony a whinging get, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 129. **Lth.** Your wee toun getts, sae glib an' sma', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 139. **Edb.** Wylie as the diel himsel' The bridegroom's get, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 193. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**[1]

Hence **Gaitlin, Gettling,** or **Gytling,** *sb.* a little child; also used contemptuously; the young of animals.

Sc. To see the gaitlings binge and bow, and cry, Pappa, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1756) 45, ed. 1787; We'll tak their gaytlings by the spauld, And dad them to the stanes, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 349. **Rnf.** Hame the getlin' carried I' the creel, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 90. **Ayr.** (J.M.) **Lnk.** The wives and gytlings a' spawn'd out, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 278 (JAM.). **Edb.** Gytlings please at home, wi ploombs, *Carlop Green* (1793) 130, ed. 1817.

3. *pl.* Boys attending the lowest class of a school or academy.

Sc. Boys commencing their classical studies attending the lowest class in [some of] the classical academies of Scotland are called gites. . . If you ask a junior boy what class he is in, he will probably answer 'in the gites,' *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 309. **Edb.** The tumult of the gytes class at the High School, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. i; First-year boys at the High School of Edinburgh and the Edinburgh Academy (D.MacR.).

[1. He . . . makis hire to wene It ware na gett of na gome, bot of god ane, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 391. 2. Blasphemus baird and beggeris get! *Sat. Poems* (1567), ed. Cranstoun, I. 65.]

GETT, see **Gate,** *sb.*[2]

GETTABLE, *adj.* Cai.[1] Attainable.

GETTER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [ge·tə(r.] A coal or stone hewer.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** A man employed in breaking down the coal which has been previously kirved (only applied where holers or kirver sand fillers are employed), NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); A quarryman who separates the stone from the solid, in the quarry (W.H.V.).

GETTET, *pp.* Hmp. Sprung or slightly cracked.

WISE *New Forest* (1883) 282; **Hmp.**[1]

GETT-FARRANT, *adj.* Bnff.[1] Comely.

GETTING, *prp.* Yks. Suf. In *comb.* (1) **Getting away,** near, approaching to; (2) **— on,** anxiety, worry.

(1) **Suf.** (HALL.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **e.Yks.** Mary'll find t'pus 'at I left, an' she'll 'ev a bonny gettin' on (F.P.T.).

GETTY, GEU, see **Jetty, Geo, Gaw,** *sb.*[4]

GEUD-WATHER, see **Guid-weather.**

GEUFISH, *adj.* Nhb.[1] [giu·fiʃ.] Flighty, unstable in mind. 'He's a rether geufish chep.'

GEUK-, see **Gowk,** *sb.*[1]

GEULTY, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A sucking-pig. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) See **Galt.**

GEUTCHUR, GEVIL, see **Gutcher, Gavil.**

GEW-GALLY, *adj.* Lin. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Rickety.

e.Lin. It's all gew-gally (G.G.W.).

GEWGAW, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Gmg. Mth. Cth. Also written **gugaw** Nhb.; and in forms **gewgaa, gewgie, gewgo** Nhb.[1]; **gewgow** n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **gewgy** Nhb.[1] [giu·gǭ.] 1. A Jew's harp or mouth-organ.

Rxb. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The music's a' 'ranged by Frederick Jimmy Apollo Lumphead for nine gugaws, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 438; Maw gewgaw touch was te the life, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 43; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[123], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **Gmg., Mth.** (J.B.), **Cth.** (W.W.S.)

2. A simpleton. m.Yks.[1]

[1. Cp. Walloon *gaw,* a Jew's harp (REMACLE).]

GEW-GOG, *sb.* Stf. Suf. [giu·-gog.] The fruit of the gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia.* Cf. **goose-gog,** s.v. **Goose,** II. 2. (9).

s.Stf. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Sut.**[1] **e.Suf.** Used at Worlingworth (F.H.).

GEWLICK, see **Gewlock, Golach.**

GEWLOCK, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also written **gewlick.** An iron lever. See **Gavelock,** *sb.*[1]

GEW-MOUTH, *sb.* Yks. A mouth habitually held open, the lower jaw hanging loosely, and, occasionally, saliva trickling from the corners. e.Yks. (J.R.B.)

Hence **Gew-mouthed,** *adj.* used to describe an open-mouthed, idiotic face.

e.Yks. Well known in the Flamborough district (*ib.*); They were but three gew-mouthed lasses and two looby loons, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xvii.

GEX, *v.* and *sb. Obsol.* Lan. 1. *v.* To guess.

I con guex abaoot it weel enough, BYROM *Poems* (1773) I. 112, ed. 1814; He'd look weel in a white appron an' wide shirt

sleeves, gexin' at th' wo'th of a tit, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 237; Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Rarely used. m.Lan.[1] This word isn'd used as mich as id used to be.

2. *sb.* A guess.

He'd happen mak a blunder if he made a gex at it, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 97, ed. 1868.

GEYABLE, GEYENGE, see **Gavel**, *sb.*[1], **Genge.**

GEYER-CARL(E, see **Gyre-carl(e.**

GEYL, GEYLE, see **Gavel**, *sb.*[1], **Guil(e.**

GEYSAN, GEYSEN, see **Gizzen**, *adj.*

GEYZE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Lin. Also in form **gyze** n.Lin.[1] To warp or twist by the action of sun or wind; to become leaky for want of moisture. See **Gizzen**, *adj.* and *v.*

Sc. (Jam.) Edh. My barrel has been geyz'd ay, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 168, ed. 1785. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) n.Lin.[1] Soft fool, he mud knaw th' sun w'd n't gyze th' doors o' th' no'th side o' th' barn.

GEYZEN, GEZLIN(G, see **Gizzen**, *adj.*, **Geslin(g.**

GEZZINED, *ppl. adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Getting better.

GHAIST, GHAST, see **Ghost, Gast**, *sb.*[1]

GHASTLY, *adj.* w.Som.[1] **1.** Unsightly, dilapidated; ragged, untidy.

Well, nif thee has-n a made a ghastly job o' it, I never didn zee nort. The poor old 'ouse do look ghastly, don 'er? I can't abear vor to zee un all a-tord abroad.

2. Terrible, frightful, dangerous.

They ingins be ter'ble ghastly things vor 'osses. 'Tis a ghastly place vor to drave in the dark.

GHEURF, GHOSHKIN, see **Kerf, Joshkin.**

GHOST, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Dev. Also in forms **gaist, ghaist** Sc. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Ghost-candles**, candles kept burning round a dead body before burial; (2) **-craft**, a place frequented by ghosts, the ghost's 'croft'; (3) **-free**, not liable to be haunted by ghosts; (4) **-grass**, the cotton-grass, *Eriophorum angustifolium*; (5) **-kex**, the ground-ash, *Angelica sylvestris.*

(1) n.Lin.[1] Now said to be used for the sake of warding off ghosts, in former times used also as an act of worship. 'We could not deem that her sout was lost, So we lighted the ghost candles round her bed,' *A Crone's Tale* in *Academy* (Sept. 29, 1885) 204. (2) Sc. (G.W.) Kcb. Nae boggles noo to be seen about dark nooks and the ghaist-craft, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 30. (3) Dev. Having had the good fortune to be born on Christmas-day, my old nurse used to tell me 'I could never see a ghostie as long as I lived,' all persons so born being ghost-free to the end of their days, Bray *Desc. Tamar and the Tavy* (1836) II. Lett. xxxi. (4) w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 457. (5) *ib.* 258.

2. A dead or slaty piece of coal, that burns white and retains its shape. Also in *comp.* **Gaist-coal.**

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Mactaggart *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (Jam.); It may have received this name either as wanting life or more probably from its supposed resemblance to the spirits of the dead (Jam.).

3. *v.* To haunt a person or place for the purpose of importuning for something. N.I.[1]

Hence **Ghoster**, *sb.* one who follows another person or hangs about for the purpose of asking for something. *ib.*

GHOSTLIN, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Also in form **ghaistlin** Sc. A ghost, a contemptuous term for a ghost.

Lnk. Ye thieveless, thowless pack o' ghaistlin's, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 23. Wm. He brag'd about his valiant deeds, And ghostlins he did gibe, Whitehead *Jos o't Ho* (1859) 12.

GHOUL, *sb.* Sc. *Fig.* A ghastly spectacle, terrible object.

Lth. His slimy plight did full at length explore, Then sprawl'd to bank—a ghoul of ooze and grit, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 123.

GHOWER, GHURTEARE, see **Geower, Garter.**

GHYLL, GHYPSEYS, see **Gill**, *sb.*[2], **Gipsies.**

GIAL, GIAN, see **Guil(e, Go.**

GIANN, *sb.* Sh.I. A giant.

Dey [breeches] wis shürely meant for a giann, bit no for me, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897).

GIANT, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lin. In *comb.* (1) **Giants' causeway stones**, small fossils; joints of pentacrinites; 'star-stones.' n.Lin.[1]; (2) **— graves**, cromlechs and kist-vaens. N.I.[1]; (3) **— teeth**, the fossilized remains of elephants' teeth. n.Yks.[2] (s.v. Thunner-bolts).

GIANTIC, *adj.* Nhb.[1] Like a giant, gigantic.

A 'giantic chep or fellah.'

GIAP, GIAVALIS, see **Gape**, *v.*[1], **Gaveless.**

GIB, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Hrf. [gib.] **1.** A male cat, *gen.* one that has been castrated; also in *comp.* **Gib-cat.**

Sc. (Jam.) Or.I. And gar'd old gibbie spunder, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 119, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 800. Cai.[1] Gall. I had been sitting, demure as a gib cat, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 65. n.Cy. Holloway. n.Yks.[2] Lan. *N. & Q.* (1850 1st S. i. 235, 281. Nhp.[1] 'As melancholy as a gib-cat' is a common proverbial phr. Still in use at the present time. War. Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 152; War.[3] Appears to be *obs.* Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804-1812).

2. A male ferret. Chs.[1a]

3. A male salmon; also in *comp.* **Gib-fish.**

n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 543; N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Calbert, gamely struggling, wore A monster gibb safe to the shore, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 333; Nhb.[1] A male salmon during the spawning season. The fish being then in a poor condition, its lower jaw assumes a 'gib' form, being quite turned up and elongated. [Satchell (1879).]

[1. *Marcon*, an old male cat, a gib cat, Cotgr.; I dar nought luk to my luf for that lene gib, Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wem.* (1508) 120.]

GIB, *sb.*[2] Lin. [gib.] **1.** A gosling; also *fig.* a young woman whose manners are childish.

Lin. One of the sto'ans fell right into a cletch of young gibs, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. n.Lin.[1] She's a silly yung gib yit, though she's been married a twel'munth an' hes a babby. sw.Lin.[1] Called 'a Green Gib' when very young. 'If she brings off any gibs, I shall rear them as cades.'

2. *pl.* The blossoms of the willow, *Salix Caprea.* n.Lin.[1] Cf. **goslin(g, 6.**

GIB, *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Shr. Also written **gibb** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **geb** e.Yks.[1]; **gebb** w.Yks.; **gebby** Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **gibby** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum. Wm. e.Yks.[1] **1.** A hook, the bent end of a stick; a hooked stick. Cf. **gibbet, gibbon.**

N.I.[1] A hook on the end of a peculiar pattern of yard-stick. n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] A knitting hook, a crochet hook. Dur.[1], Cum. (J.Ar.) Wm. The bundle hung from the gib of a walking stick, Jackson *Moor and Mead*, 48; He catch't t'lamb wi' his gibby (B.K.). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A nutting gib,' a nutting-hook. ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] A boat-hook would be described as 'a long pole, with a gib at the end.' e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); He legged ma doon wi gib end ov his stick, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92; e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. With brass-tipped gebb, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1874); w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Shr.[1]

Hence **Gibbed-stick**, *sb.* a hooked stick. Shr.[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Gib-nooas'd**, hook-nosed; (2) **-staff**, a quarter-staff; a hooked stick; (3) **-stick** or **Gibby-stick**, (*a*) a stick with a turned handle or hook; a walking-stick; (*b*) a sweetmeat, made in imitation of a walking-stick; pastry; (4) **Gibby-headed stick**, see (3, *a*).

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* Shr.[1] [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).] (3, *a*) Sc. *N. & Q.* (1876 4th S. vii. 543. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cum. She carried a gibby-stick iv her han' (E.W.P.); (J.Ar.) n.Yks.[1] Noo, lads, it's owther scheeal or a taste o' mah gib-stick ower yer shoothers; n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] (*b*) Nhb. (W.G.); Nhb.[1] Here's barley sugar sweet, Gibby-sticks and kisses, Stephenson *Itinerant Confectioner.* (4) s.Dur. Jobbers [i.e. cattle-dealers] always carry 'gibby-headed sticks' (J.E.D.).

3. A bend or crook in a stream.

Nhb.[1] To the Ouseburn, crossing a little above the Gib, *Hist. Newcastle* (1801) 158.

[1. Fr. (Languedoc) *gib*, 'serpe à ébrancher, à élaguer les arbres' (Boucoiran); OFr. *gibe*, 'sorte de serpe, un bâton ferré en facon de serpe, nommé *gibe* au pays de Périgord' (La Curne).]

GIB, *sb.*[4] Sc. [gib.] The upper lip of a fish; the beak of a male salmon. Cai.[1], Slk. (Jam.)

GIB, GIB-A, see **Jib, Gibby**, *sb.*[1]

GIBB, *sb.* Sc. *Obs.* In phr. *Rob Gibb's contract*, a toast expressive of mere friendship.

Sc. An expression often used when we drink to our friend,

Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 283; James V had an excellent [fool] in Rob Gibb, who was a fellow of much humour and drollery, and by all accounts a wise fool. . . In order to amuse the king, and in some measure contribute to relieve him from the numerous solicitations which he saw added to his distress, Rob offered that, if the king would allow him to personate his majesty on the day appointed for answering the claimants, he would satisfy them all. This being agreed to, Rob took the chair of state in the audience room. . . He then addressed them. . . but in place of that remuneration which they expected, he offered himself as an example for their imitation. 'I have served,' said he, 'the king the best part of my life without fee or reward, out of stark luif and kindness, a principle I would seriously recommend to you all to carry home with you and adopt.' This . . . put them all in good humour; and Rob gained his end, *Trans. Soc. Antiq.* II. pt. i. 48-50 (Jam.).

GIBBAG, *sb.* Sc. [gi·bag.] A roll of flax prepared for spinning on the distaff.

Cai.[1] The hand-spinning of flax having ceased in Cai. early in the 19th century, the word only survives in the phrase 'As white as a gibbag,' applied to the white hair of old people.

GIBBER, *sb.*[1] Sc. War. Hmp. Nonsense; foolish, unintelligible talk; sometimes used in *pl.*

Sc. This gibbers to a hankle of you, *Sc. Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 155. Abd. (Jam.), War.[3], Hmp. (W.M.E.F.), Hmp.[1]

GIBBER, *sb.*[2] w.Yks. [gi·bə(r).] An iron rod, used in packing to tighten the ropes round bales, when rope is used instead of iron hoops. (R.H.R.)

GIBBER, *sb.*[3] War.[4] A kind of sweetmeat.

I'se had tuppence gien me; and Missus Coles, her guve me 30 gibbers.

GIBBER, *v.* War. [dʒi·bə(r).] To sweat.

Leamington Courier (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[24], s.War.[1]

GIBBERISH, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Oxf. Hnt. Sus. Hmp. Cant; and in *gen.* colloq. use. Also in forms **gibberage** Lan.; **giberose** Sus. Hmp.; **gibridge** w.Yks.[1]; **jibberach** Bnff.[1]; **jibberidge** e.Lan.[1] [gi·bərɪʃ.] **1.** Unintelligible language, idle talk, gabble. Also used *attrib.*

Frf. The puir foreign bodies couldna understand ony thing but their ain ill-faured gibberish, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 188, ed. 1889. Dmb. A jargon o' meaningless gibberish, Cross *Disruption* (1844) x. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Splutterin' all soarts a gibberish tawk, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 14; (J.T.); w.Yks.[124] Lan. I awlus forget this hodge-podge, lattin gibberage, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 4. e.Lan.[1] Nhp. To hear her gibberish tale so quaintly spoke, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 122; Nhp.[1] Oxf.[1] A made-up language in which two persons can talk to each other without being understood by others present who do not know it. It is spoken very quickly, and the words run together, *MS. add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.) Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Cant. The cant language of thieves and gipsies, called 'Pedlar's French,' 'St. Giles's Greek,' and the 'Flash tongue.' Gibberish likewise means a kind of disguised language, formed by inserting any consonant between each syllable of an English word, in which case it is called the gibberish of the letter inserted, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

2. A confused mixture. Bnff.[1]

[**1.** *Bagois*, gibridge, strange talk, idle tattle, Cotgr.]

GIBBERWOLING, *prp.* Glo.[1] [gi·bəwō̜lin.] Caterwauling. See **Gib**, *sb.*[1]

GIBBERY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **gibbrie** Bnff.[1]; **gibbry**, **gibry** Abd. [dʒi·b(ə)ri.] **1.** Gingerbread; confectionery, sweetmeats.

Sc. Dinna fill yer guts wi' orra gibbery [confectionery in general] (G.W.). Bnff.[1] Abd. Won his nits and his gibberie—the basket an' a', Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 52; She treated me aften to gibry an' rock, *ib.* 56; There is a well near Aberdeen called the Gibbery well because an old woman was wont to sit and sell gingerbread there (G.W.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gibbery-man**, a man who sells gingerbread; (2) **-wifie**, a gingerbread wife, an old woman who sells gingerbread.

(1) Ked. Sweety wives and gibbery men, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 111. (2) Sc. There's the gibbery-wifie (G.W.).

GIBBET, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lin. e.An. se. and s.Cy. Also written **jibbet** e.An.[1]; and in forms **gybbate** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **gyppet** Sc. [dʒi·bit.] **1.** *sb.* A cudgel or staff, esp. such as is thrown up in trees, to beat down the fruit. Cf. **gib**, *sb.*[3]

Ess. (K.); A short stick, used by boys to throw at birds, and by dukes to throw at Aunt Sally (W.W.S.). se.Cy. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 91, 181. s.Cy. Ray (1691); Grose (1790). [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

2. The gallows.

Wgt. This gyppet, or gallows, was long used as a foot-bridge, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 57.

3. The 'sway' or chimney-crane for suspending a pot over the fire.

Sc. Smaller pots were suspended by means of the crook (a series of links), and gab (a movable hook); but the largest pots were hung on the swee itself, or were attached to it by a strong double hook (Jam. *Suppl.*).

Hence (1) **Gibbet-gab**, *sb.* a strong double hook, used to suspend pots; (2) **-pan**, *sb.* a name given to the largest pot or pan used in cooking. (*ib.*)

4. *v.* To hang, suspend (bread, &c.).

Lin. Why didn't you gibbet the bread? Brown *Lay of the Clock* (1861) in *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 324; It is usual with the good dame [when the bread becomes fibrous or ropy] to run a stick through a loaf of it, and to suspend it in a cupboard, to prevent the repetition of 'ropy' bread in future bakings, *ib.*

5. To knock sharply, strike; to 'fillip,' put to death a toad or hedgehog; see below.

ne.Lan.[1] e.An.[1] To put a toad or a hedgehog to a cruel death, by placing it on one end of a balanced plank, and striking the other smartly, so as to send the poor animal high into the air, and of course to kill it by the fall. e.Suf. He gibbeted his toe agin a stone and went limping for a week. To gibbet a toad (F.H.).

[**1.** AFr. *gibet*, espèce d'assommoir (Wace *Rom. de Rou* 13458). **2.** OFr. *gibet*, 'potence' (La Curne).]

GIBBET, see **Jibbet**, **Kibbit**.

GIBBIN, *sb.* I.Ma. [gi·bin.] A sand-eel.

Diggin upon the sand gibbins, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 5.

[Manx *gibbin* (Kelly); Ir. *goibin* (O'Reilly).]

GIBBLE, *sb.* Gmg. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **gibbal** Gmg.; **gibbol** Glo. Som.; **gibbole** Dor.; **jibbal** Glo.[1]; **jibbel** Som. [dʒi·bl.] **1.** An onion grown from a bulb, a small onion which sprouts from a large one; also a young onion thinned out of the growing bed; *gen.* used in *pl.* See **Chibbole**.

Glo. (F.H.), Glo.[1], Wil.[1], Dor.[1] Dor., Som. Shall I pull some gibbles? (W.B.T.) Som. Small young onions eaten raw, served with beefsteaks, with salad, or even on a separate dish as a relish to bread and butter at breakfast (J.Ar.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. *pl.* The seaside plantain, *Plantago maritima.* Gmg.

GIBBLE, see **Geeble**.

GIBBLE-GABBLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Der. Lin. Suf. Som. Also in form **gibby-gabble** Rnf. **1.** *sb.* Idle, nonsensical, or confused talk; a 'babel'; also used *attrib.*

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Fif. The South-Street gowl'd wi' gibble-gabble, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 108. Rnf. Thae gibby gabble rhetoricians, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 119. nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] I niver heärd sich gibble-gabble e' my life. Suf.[1] w.Som.[1] Gŭb'l gab'l.

2. *v.* To talk loudly or rapidly.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Syn a' yok'd to to gibble-gabble, And mak' a din, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 211. [*Barragouin*, any rude gibble gabble or barbarous speech, Cotgr.]

GIBBLES, *sb. pl.* Sc. [gi·blz.] Articles in general; wares; tools of any kind; odds and ends. See **Gibblet**.

Sc. Applied to a chapman's wares (Jam.). Abd. Some said they were 'gibbles that Noah had tint,' Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 59. Frf. Rears up his market shop, An' a' his gibbles louses down, Morison *Poems* (1790) 13; A hamper below his stand, in which he keepit his gibbles, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 83, ed. 1889. Per. But I'm no' at hame i' the haunts o' weir, Wi' its gibbles strange, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 66. e.Fif. I instruckit Andra to hae a' the necessary gibbles ready for us, Latto *T. Bodkin* (1864) xxix.

GIBBLET, *sb.* Sc. Also written **giblet** (Jam.). Any small iron tool. Cf. **gibbles**.

Ags. (Jam.) Abd. Nae cookin' gibblets, but a kettle To dish their feasts, Milne *Sngs.* (1871) 59.

[Fr. *gibelet* (older *guibelet*, *guimbelet*), a gimlet (Hatzfeld).]

GIBBON, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A nut-hook, a stick with a curved handle. See **Gib**, *sb.*[3]

n.Cy. Kenneit *Par. Antiq.* (1695); (K.); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12], w.Yks.[1]

GIBBY, *sb.*[1] Som. Dev. Also in forms **gib** Som.; **gib-a** Dev.[1] [gi·bi.] A child's name for a sheep; a pet-lamb; also in *comp.* **Gibby-lamb.** See **Gib**, *sb.*[1]

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** 'Avee azeed whot amazing lot ov gibby-lambs bütcher Cüke 'ath agot? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 81; Ram-lambs gelded, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Dev.**[1] A young lambkin that has just dropped from its dam. **nw.Dev.**[1]

GIBBY, *adj.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Cum. Also Dev. 1. *adj.* In *comp.* **Gibby-legs**, legs with the calf as it were before, legs that are thinner on the calf-side than on the other. See **Gib**, *sb.*[3]

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179; (Hall.)

2. *sb.* An old woman who stoops.

Cum. Twea girnin' gibbies in a nuik Sat patchin', Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 14.

GIBBY, *adj.*[2] Som. Dev. [gi·bi.] In *comp.* **Gibby-heels**, 'kibed' heels, heels with chilblains or chaps. See **Kibby.**

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Gib·ee ee·ulz. Of horses—another name for greasy heels, or scratches. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179.

GIBBY, GIBBY-GABBLE, see **Gib**, *sb.*[3], **Gibble-gabble.**

GIBE, *v.* Nrf. Amer. Also written **jibe** Amer. [dʒaib.] To agree, accord, fit, match.

Nrf. They gibe well (W.W.S.). [**Amer.** The two plans did not seem to jibe (C.D.); The piece . . . didn't seem to jibe with the general gait of the picture that was passing at the time, M. Twain *Screamers* (Farmer).]

GIBEROSE, see **Gibberish.**

GIBLET-CHECK, *sb.* Sc. A term used by masons; see below.

Sig. A check in the wall to let the door fold back close to it Quite common among masons (G.W.). [A door, divided into upper and lower halves, should open outwards to the court on a giblet check, for the easy passage of the cows to and from the court, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 249.]

GIBLETS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Chs. Lin. Ken. Dor. ? Dev. Cor. Also written **jiblets** s.Chs.[1] [dʒi·blits.] 1. Shreds, fragments; the smaller pieces of a shirt; rags, tatters.

s.Chs.[1] Ŭr klóoŭz wŭn au·engg·in i jib·lits [Her clooas wun aw hengin' i jiblets]. **Ken.**[1] **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; (C.W.B.)

2. Phr. *to join giblets*, to go halves, go in partnership.

Yks. *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 268. **Lin.**[1] I'll join giblets with you for a trip to Buxton. ? **Dev.** I'll join giblets wi' 'e vir a trip tu Exter or Tarkay, *w.Times* (May 28, 1886) 2, col. 4.

3. A nickname for a very fat person.

Yks. A fat man, Brewer (1870). **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 268.

4. An ironical nickname for a thin, lanky, bony person. **Cor.**[2]

GIBLICH, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An unfledged crow.

GIBLIGANT, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [gi·bligənt.] In phr. *to ride gibligant*; see below.

Two women on one horse are said to ride gibligant.

GIBLOAN, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A muddy 'loan,' or miry path, which is so soft that one cannot walk in it.

GIBRIDGE, see **Gibberish.**

GICK NOR GACK, *phr.* Cor. This nor that, (neither) one thing nor the other.

He never said gick nor gack, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7.

GICKEN, see **Geck**, *sb.*[2]

GICKS, *sb. pl.* Glo. Wil. Also written **gix** Wil. [giks.] The dry stalks of tall, umbelliferous plants; also in *sing.* See **Keeks.**

Glo.[1] Dry as a gick; **Glo.**[2] **Wil.** Now the dry wild parsnip, or 'gicks,' five feet high, stands dead and dry, Jefferies *Open Air* (1885) 147; (K.M.G.); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** As dry as a gix (E.H.G.).

Hence (1) **Gicksey**, *sb.* a schoolboy's squeaker, made by cutting a tongue in a green corn-stalk, so as to vibrate when blown into; (2) **Gicksies**, *sb. pl.* the dry stalks of the larger umbelliferous plants.

(1) Wil. (G.E.D.) (2) **Wil.**[1] Jefferies *Amateur Poacher* (1879) iii. (s.v. Keeks).

GID, *sb.*[1] Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Glo. Hrt. Suf. Ess. Also in form **gedd** Lei.[1] Nhp.[2] [gid, ged.] Dizziness, a fit of giddiness; a disease incident to cows and sheep, arising from hydatids. Cf. **giddy**, 3.

Lei.[1], **Nhp.**[2], **Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** She fell and struck her head against the grate. I think it was a gid (A.S.P.).

[This healeth the gid or wood-euill in sheep, Holland *Pliny* (1601) 218.]

GID, *sb.*[2] Cor. [gid.] The atherine or sea-smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus.*

Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[3]

GIDD, see **Ged**, *sb.*

GIDDACK, *sb.* Sh.I. [gi·dək.] The sand-eel, *Ammodytes tobianus.*

Edmonston *Zetl.* (1809) II. 307 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**[1]

GIDDEED, GIDDER, see **Good**, 3. (5), **Gather.**

GIDDLE-GADDLE, *sb.* Yks. Chs. [gi·dl-gadl.] 1. A contrivance used instead of a stile or gate; see below.

w.Yks. It consists usually of a narrow passage between two upright stones or the ends of two walls, a third stone (flat and upright on end) being placed at a little distance in front of the opening. Stout persons often find a difficulty in squeezing through, and it effectually keeps out cattle (W.F.S.).

2. A sheep-walk. Chs.[1]

GIDDLES, *sb. pl.* e.Suf. [gi·dlz.] A swimming in the head. (F.H.) Cf. **gid**, *sb.*[1]

GIDDLING, *ppl. adj.* and *prp.* Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Also written **gidling** Nhp.[1] [gi·dlin.] 1. *ppl. adj.* Giddy, thoughtless; unsteady, unreliable.

s.Stf. I wonder at him fulin' wi' a giddlin' wench like her, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Nhp.**[1] She's such a gidling thing, she wants constantly looking after. **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Oxf.**[1]

Hence **Giddlingly**, *adv.* thoughtlessly, heedlessly.

Nhp.[1] She goes about her work so gidlingly.

2. Rickety, unsteady; frail, loosely fixed.

War.[2] A giddling table. **ne.Wor.** Loose, as a post in the ground. Rickety, as of children (J.W.P.). **w.Wor.**[1] Dunna yŭ get into that thahr boat. 'Tis a giddling thing, an' you'll sure to be drownded.

3. *prp.* Gossiping.

War.[3] She goes giddling about instead of attending to her work.

GIDDY, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. War. Glo. Brks. Suf. Wil. Dor. ? Dev. Also in form **jiddy-** w.Yks.[1] [gi·di.] 1. *adj.* Mad with anger, furious, wild.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Yks.** She called him while she were giddy [abused him until she was beside herself with passion] (C.C.R.). **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Der.**[1] A giddy horse, one that is wild or untam'd.

Hence phr. *to go giddy*, to go into a passion. Chs.[1a], nw.Der.[1], War. (J.R.W.)

2. Of sheep: having the 'gid,' or water on the brain.

n.Lin.[1] **Lei.**[1] Lambs and sheep are said to be giddy when they take to turning round in an aimless sort of a way, sometimes dropping down after one or two turns. . . When the animal is killed, as it generally is on manifesting this gyratory tendency, the meat is known as 'giddy lamb,' or 'giddy mutton,' and is considered rather a delicacy. ? **Dev.** *w.Times* (May 28, 1886) 2, col. 4.

3. *sb.* A disease of the brain in sheep, causing dizziness. See **Gid**, *sb.*[1]

Lan. If any of you have a sheep sicke of the giddies, Potts *Witches* (1613) in Cheth. Soc. Public. (1845) VI. **Brks.**[1] A sheep thus attacked is at once killed for food, as the mutton is not considered to be affected.

4. *pl.* Epileptic fits. e.Suf. (F.H.)

5. *Comp.* (1) **Giddy-gander**, the orchis, esp. the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*, and the green-winged meadow orchis, *O. Morio*; (2) **-go-round**, the 'merry-go-round' seen at fairs; (3) **-goyster**, a term of disgust used by children with reference to anything filthy or offensive; (4) **-kipper**, the head, a term of reproach used by boys; cf. **capper**, *sb.*[2]; (5) **Jiddy-cum-jydy**, a see-saw.

(1) **I.W.**[2] **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); So called in the Vale of Blackmore, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 45; Also 'Goosey Gander' (C.W.); **Dor.**[1] (2) **Wil.** Proprietors of 'giddy-go-rounds,' Swinstead

Parish on Wheels (1897) 13. (3) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (4) Glo. A term of reproach at the Cheltenham Grammar School (S.S.B.). (5) w.Yks.[1]

6. *v.* To stagger.

Yks. Of a drunken person who spins about suddenly it will be said: 'And he giddied round all at once' (C.C.R.).

GIDE, *sb. Obs.* Dev. In phr. *to boil a thing to a gide*, to boil a thing to a jelly. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

GIDGE, see **Gedge**, *sb.*

GIDGER, *sb.* Hmp. A gridiron. (J.R.W.)

GIDHAAN, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] The skin.

GIDHEAL, *sb.* Irel. A sudden and earnest desire to possess something. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

[Gael. and Ir. *geall*, desire, longing (MACBAIN).]

GIDS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[2] [gidz.] Equal, a term used in a game of marbles; see below.

When bowls are equally near a hole, they are said to be gids, and they are bowled over again.

GIE, *v.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To pry. Gall. (JAM.) Hence **Giean**, *ppl. adj.* prying.

Gall. The 'gean carlans' were of a prying nature, and if they had found any one alone on Auld Halloween, they would have stuffed his mouth with beer-awns and butter, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.).

[ON. *gāgjask*, to bend eagerly forward and peep, 'latenter prospectare' (VIGFUSSON, and HALDORSEN).]

GIE, see **Gee**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Give**, **Go**.

GIEL, *sb.* Sh.I. The ripple of the sea on a sunken rock. S. & Ork.[1]

[Prob. the same word as Norw. dial. *gjell*, anything flecked or dappled with light, an incomplete rainbow (AASEN, s.v. *Gil*).]

GIELANGER, **GIEN**, see **Gileynour**, **Gin**, *prep.*, **Go**.

GIEZIE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A person fond of prying into matters which do not concern him. MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824). See **Gie**.

GIFELING, *prp. Obs.* Nhp.[1] Idling about in a flighty, thoughtless manner.

Exclusively applied to young females.

GIFER-, see **Givour**.

GIF(F, *conj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. [gif.] If; whether.

Sc. Where gat ye that, gif a body may speer? RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). n.Sc. Dash me gif I can tell ye wha he is, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 33. Abd. Nor ken weel gif I'll ern, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 215. Frf. He thocht that a wife wad brichten his life, Gif sic micht be had, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 13. Per. Life wad be a lovely thing Gif ye were only here, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 33. Dmb. No that muckle roguery neither, gif ye please, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. Rnf. What wad they do for a kirk or a creed Giff it werena wark bodies wha gie them their bread, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 16. Ayr. An' gif the custocks sweet or sour, BURNS *Hallowe'en* (1785) st. 5. Lnk. Sweet is love when it's warm an' pure, Giff the lassie ye lo'e returns it, ORR *Laigh Fluchts* (1882) 25. Lth. But gif the target ere ane strack We didna stey to mak' sure, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 38. Edb. Giff ye've patience you shall hear, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 204. Slk. I'm no verra sure gif the lord's no the best critic, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 286. Dmf. Gif thou'lt na swap thy satire story, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 21. Gall. Gif he's gane, I've gotten you, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 53, ed. 1897. N.I.[1] I certainly will fight gif your honour bids me. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Ize warrn't, gif aw weer my pillease, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 92; Nhb.[1] Cum. Gif she be but a lang idle staik, GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) l. 43; Cum.[1] Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Gif they axe wheear Ah cum fra, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 64; e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. As gif I'd kept it, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1874); w.Yks.[14] Lan. Nor tempt me, gif ye wish me hale, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 128. Lin. SKINNER (1671). n.Lin.[1] Gif ta duzn't tak it oot ageän.

[Gif I be in life, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) VIII. 146. OE. *gif*, if, whether.]

GIFF-GAFF, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lei. Also written **gif-gaf** Sc. Ant. [gif-gaf.] 1. *sb.* Mutual obligation, reciprocity, give and take, esp. in prov. *giff-gaff makes good friends.*

Sc. Giff-gaff makes good friends, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 12; You . . . cannot be ignorant of our old Scottish proverb, gif-gaf. SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xiii. Cai.[1] Fif. Giff-gaff mak's guid friends, ye ken, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 140. Slg. 'Gif gaf' maks a' body friends, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 257. s.Sc. Giff gaff mak's gude friends, and there's naebody wrang'd wi' it! ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 65. e.Lth. It was juist a case o' giff-gaff, or claw my back an' I'll claw yours, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 111. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N Cy.[1] Giff-gaff makes good fellowship. Nhb.[1] Lei.[1] A farmer said, in reference to a doneeur which his landlord's agent appeared to expect, 'Chiff-chaff, feer an' squeer, that's roight enew, but this here giff-gaff grease i' fist sort o' woo'k doon't dew for may.' [Giff gaff was a good man, but he is soon weary, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 146.]

Hence *the giffs and the gaffs, phr.* mutual obligations, givings and takings.

Ayr. In this world, I think that the giffs and the gaffs nearly balance one another, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xliii.

2. The interchange of conversation; promiscuous talk.

Gall. The heartsome mirth and country 'giff-gaff,' CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 39; 'Giff-gaff,' the interchange of pleasantry, parry of wit, the cut-and-thrust encounter of tongues, in short, innocent enough, but often rough, *ib. note.* n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[12]

Hence **Giff-gaffy**, *adj.* friendly, talkative.

s.Sc. I ca' him Prince, Johnnie, we're that mighty cracky an' giff-gaffy thegither, SNAITH *Fiercheart* (1897) 133.

3. *v.* To exchange in a friendly way; to bandy words.

Ayr. Their gif-gaffin Had bred a brulzie, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 39. Lth. 'Certainly, my good friend,' said the doctor; 'and we'll giff-gaff,' handing his box to the tailor, and helping himself out of Kennedy's dimpled, black, oval-shaped tin mull, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 88. Gall. Who are you that dares 'giff-gaff' with Alexander Gordon this day? CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 312.

[1. Giffe gafe was a good fclow, this gyffe gaffe led them elene from iustice, LATIMER *3rd Serm.* (1549), ed. Arber, 89.]

GIFFIN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also Som. Also in form **giff** w.Yks. [gi·fin.] A moment, instant, jiffy.

w.Yks. T'cat bahnded aht at t'hahce e less than a giff, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1894) 23. Lan. She could wi' a look or a word settle ma down in a giffin, EAVESDROPPER *I'll. Life* (1869) 31. Som. W. & J. *Gl* (1873).

GIFFLE, **GIFFY**, see **Jiffle**, **Jiffy**.

GIFT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **giff** Rut.[1] 1. *sb. pl.* Doles or charitable benefactions.

Rut.[1] A lot o' those people attend at Lady Bountiful's no-but for the giffs. I don't hold with such people as B—— taking the giffses from them as is really poor.

2. A white speck on the finger-nails, supposed to presage a gift of some kind; *gen.* in *pl.*

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] When these grow to the end of the nail a gift is expected to come from some quarter or other. 'A gift on the thoom comes soon, A gift on the fing-er comes nivver.' Dur.[1], Cum.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks.[1] A gift on the thumb is seer [sure] ti cum, Bud yan [one] on the finger is seer ti linger. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] On the forethumb they portend a gift or a present; on the forefinger, a friend; on the middle finger, a sweetheart; and on the little finger, a journey; w.Yks.[24] Lan.[1] Sometimes called 'a sweetheart.' Chs.[1] The popular belief is that they betoken a present, and children say—beginning with the thumb and ending with the little finger: 'A gift, a friend, a foe, a sweetheart, a journey to go.' The event to happen is indicated by the word which corresponds to the finger on which the white spot is seen. s Chs.[1] At Cholmondeley this word is, at least by children, confined to a spot on the thumb nail, one on the finger nail being called a friend (q.v.). Not. (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.); Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Superstitiously believed to predict certain events, as indicated in the following couplet, which is repeated whilst touching the thumb and each finger in succession: 'A gift, a friend, a foe, A lover to come, a journey to go'; Nhp.[2] War.[2]; War.[3] A white speck on the thumb nail is the gift; that on the 1st finger, a friend; on the 2nd, a foe: on the 3rd, a letter (or a lover); and on the 4th, a journey. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1] Ken.[1] A gift on the thumb indicates a present; on the fore-finger a friend or lover; on the middle finger a foe; on the fourth finger a visit to pay; on the little finger a journey to go. Sus.[1] Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Wil. (G.E.D.) Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). w.Som.[1], Dev.[3] Cor. QUILLER COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 169; Cor.[123]

3. A humorous term for an article that has been 'conveyed' in the Shakespearian sense.

Lon. But costers buy what they call 'a gift,'—maybe it's a watch or coat wot's been stolen—from any that has it to sell, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 46. Slang. FARMER.

4. A disrespectful and contemptuous term for a person.

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. Till by comes some ill-deedy gift, Wha in the bulwark makes a rift, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 280; Ill-deedy gift, a roguish boy, who is seldom without doing a bad action, *ib. note.*

5. *Comb.* **Gift again**, small coin of purchase-money returned for luck.

Lan. He had taken care never to buy a cow or any other animal without seeing to the 'gift again,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) iv.

6. *v.* To give, present.

Frf. Wi' a parton there I ance was giftit, It took three porters strang to lift it, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 110. Slg. The fire that fills a mither's breast is gifted frae above, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 118. Ayr. Gifted by black Jock To get them aff his hands, BURNS *Heron Ballads*, No. 3 (1796) st. 11. Cum. (E.W.P.)

GIFTY, *adj.*[1] Nhb. Midl. Lei. [gi·fti.] **1.** Prolific.

Nhb.[1] When corn thrashes well out it is said to be gifty.

2. *Comp.* **Gifty-day**, a boon-day; see below.

Midl. As a day's work given by neighbour to neighbour, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Lei. (HALL.)

GIFTY, *adj.*[2] Sus.[1] Unwholesome, poisonous.

The house smelt quite gifty-like.

[EFris. *giftig*, poisonous (KOOLMAN); so Du. and G.]

GIG, *sb.*[1] Ken. [gig.] A billet or spread-bat, used to keep the traces of plough-horses apart; also in *comp.* **Gig-bat.** See **Bat**, *sb.*[1] **I. 3.**

When a team is arranged in pairs, the traces of each horse are attached to the ends of the billet, the middle of each billet is attached to the plough, the two horses being kept apart by means of the gig-bat. Each combination of billets and gig-bats is known as a gig (P.M.); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Ken.[1]

GIG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **jig** Lnk. [gig.] **1.** *sb. Obs.* A spinning-top, whipping-top.

Som. Made of the point of a bullock's horn, WRIGHT. [Jan. 17, 1644. For four giggs and scourge sticks, 1*s.*, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 422.]

2. Appl. vaguely to anything that whirls.

Sc. A cant use. Any thing that is whirled round in play (JAM.). Rnf. There were many gigs and wheels That birr'd and whirr'd like rocks and reels, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 157; A curiosity, a charm, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.)

Hence **Gig-band**, *sb.* a leather driving-band for a wheel. w.Yks.[2]

3. *Obs.* A winnowing-fan. Also called **Gigger.**

Lnk. As soon's their vittle's aff the rig, They'll yoke the everlasting jig, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 16. Nhp.[1] Superseded by modern machinery; Nhp.[2] Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 133. e.Suf. (F.H.)

4. In weaving: a circular drum carrying rods set with 'teasles,' a machine through which cloth is passed after it is woven to finish its preparation; the building in which the machine is worked; also in *comp.* **Gig-mill.**

w.Yks. Raising the nap of cloth by brushing it strongly on the gig with teazles fixed upon cylinders, BAINES *Past and Present* (1858) 633; WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 539; There were regulations and restrictions in various Acts of Parliament relating to the length, breadth, and weight of woollen cloths; . . . the use of gig-mills and the number of looms, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 33; (C.F.); w.Yks.[3 4]; w.Yks.[5] One wishful to know the state of trade with any cloth-dressing firm asks how many 'gigs' they run. w.Som.[1] The machine by which the shag or nap is raised upon blankets and other cloth. 'Where's your Tom now?' 'Au! he do work down to factory—he've a-worked to the gig's two year.'

Hence (1) **Gig-bit**, *sb.* a short piece, of about two inches, at the end of a piece of cloth, woven with strong, coarse weft, and used for attaching the cloth to the 'gigs'; (2) **Gigger**, *sb.* a man who attends to the 'gig.'

(1) w.Yks. (F.M.L.); (W.T.); These roughly-woven ends are also useful when finishing to save the ends of the cloth from getting damaged (D.L.). (2) w.Yks. (J.M.); (F.M.L.)

5. *v.* To winnow (grain). e.Suf. (F.H.) **6.** To raise cloth by means of a 'gig.' w.Yks. (F.M.L.), w.Som.[1]

[1. Go, whip thy gig, SHAKS. *Love's L.L.* v. i. 70.]

GIG, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Oxf. Som. Dev. Also in forms **jig-**, **jeeg-** Ant. [gig, dzig.] **I.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Gig cart**, a light cart made with springs like a gig; (2) **-saddle**, the saddle belonging to a set of single-horse carriage or gig harness, as distinguished from the 'cart-saddle' or 'hackney-saddle.'

(1) w.Yks. He hez a horse an' gigcart in his trade, *Pudsey Obm.* (1875) 18. (2) w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1]

2. An open boat, usually clinker-built, with a straight sheer and upright stem and gunwale.

Sc. The gig was at their disposal, he said, and there was still pleasant twilight for a party on the water, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xlv. N.Cy.[1] A long, slender, light pleasure boat used on the Tyne. Nhb.[1] A light racing boat. Oxf. At one time the 'gig' was very popular on the Upper Thames, but has now been almost entirely superseded by the 'skiff,' ANSTED *Dict.* (1898). [Sea-term. The gig is one of the boats belonging to a ship, as the captain's gig, *ib.*]

3. *v.* To ride in a gig. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Gigging**, *vbl. sb.* riding in a gig.

Nhb. That sic unseetly coffin-kists Sud niver run doon giggin', WILSON *Poems* (1843) 112.

GIG, *sb.*[4] Sc. Yks. Der. Nhp. e.An. Also in form **jeeg** Sc. **1.** A silly, flighty fellow; a trifler; a singular character.

Lth., Twd. (JAM.) Peb. This learned jeeg our Lintoun had, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 21, ed. 1817. w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 4, 1883) 6. e.An.[1]

Hence (1) **Giggish**, *adj.* flighty, foolish. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.); (2) **Giggishly**, *adv.* in a foolish, wanton manner. Nhp.[1], e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *Comp.* **Gig-fair**, a fair held for hiring or pleasure. Cf. **giglet-fair**, s.v. **Giglet, 2.**

Der. Fairs for shows, ribands, toys, &c., commonly called holiday or gig fairs, GLOVER *Hist. Derby* (1829) I. 271; The name of a fair held at Chesterfield in May, at which servants are hired. I have heard it called a 'pleasure fair,' ADDY *Gl.* (1888).

[A gygge, *garrula mulier*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

GIG, *v.*[3], *sb.*[5] and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also written **jygg** w.Yks.[1]; and in forms **geig** Sc. (JAM.); **gyge** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **jeeg** Sc.; **jige** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [dzig.] **1.** *v.* To creak; to move so as to produce a creaking noise. Cf. **gike**, *v.*

Sc. Dry leather gigs aye, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 239; Lick your loot and lay 't in mine, dry leather jeegs aye, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 130, ed. 1881; As a door when the hinges need to be greased (JAM.); A weaver is said to 'jeeg awa at his loom' (*ib.*, s.v. Jeeg). w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] To creak like a wheel wanting grease.

Hence (1) **Jeegan** or **Jeegin**, (*a*) *sb.* a creaking noise; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* creaking; (2) **Jeegets**, *sb. pl.*, see below; (3) **Jeegle** or **Jegil**, (*a*) *sb.* the noise which a door makes on its hinges; (*b*) *v.* to make a jingling or creaking noise.

(1, *a*, *b*) Sc. (JAM.) (2) Sc. Little sounding-boards, pegs and wheels in a piece of machinery, such as a mill, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.); App. named from the creaking sound they make (JAM.). (3, *a*, *b*) Sc. (*ib.*)

2. *sb.* A creaking noise. Sc. (JAM.) **3.** *adv.* With creaking noise. *ib.*

[1. *Concrepo*, to gig like a doore, DUNCAN *Etym.* (1595).]

GIG, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[6] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Glo. Also in forms **geeg** Dmf. (JAM.) Ant. Nhb.[1]; **jeeg** Ags. (JAM.) [gig, dzig.] **1.** *v.* To laugh in a suppressed manner, giggle; to quiz, laugh at, taunt; sometimes with *at.*

Cai.[1] Giggan an' lachan. Ags. Why are ye ay jeegin at me? (JAM.) Dmf. (*ib.* s.v. Geeg). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). w.Yks. Well, I gig'd to mysen as I planted it in a corner, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vi. Glo.[1]

Hence **Gigit**, *ppl. adj.* elated with the novelty of a thing. Uls. *N. & Q.* (1854) 5th S. ii. 98.

2. *sb.* Fun, frolic; a taunt, jibe; a trick.

Bnff.[1] Nane o' yir gigs wee me. Ags. 'Nane of your jeegs,' don't jeer at me (JAM.). Cld. (JAM.) w.Yks. Still fond of a gig, *Nidderdill Obm.* (1879).

Hence (1) **Giggie**, *adj.* full of tricks. Bnff.[1]; (2) **Giggum**, *sb.* a trick. *ib.*

3. *Obs.* The right way of anything. Nhb.[1]

[3. The same word as obs. E. *jig*, an ingenious device, a trick. What dost think of this innovation? Is't not a fine jigg? SHIRLEY *Coronation* (1640) v. i.]

GIG, see **Geg(g.**

GIG(G, *sb.* Hrt. Cor. [gig.] **1.** *Obs.* A tub or box; the wooden receptacle into which meal is sifted.

Hrt. A boulting hutch, or what some call a gigg, ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 188.

2. In mining: an implement expressly constructed for drawing up men through a shaft to effect repairs, and to bring wounded men to the surface.

Cor. Gigs have been placed in many of the deep mines in Cornwall, BURROW *Mongst Mines*, 22; **Cor.**[3] The word 'skip' now generally takes its place.

GIGGARY, *sb.* Dev.[4] The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.*

GIGGE, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs.[1] In flax-dressing: a hole dug in the earth, where fire was made to dry the flax that was put over it.

[HOLME *Armory* (1688) 106; PHILLIPS (1706).]

GIGGER, see **Jigger.**

GIGGERY, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Odds and ends, things of little value.

Dmb. Things of trifling bulk which she called her 'giggery,' CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xv.

GIGGING-SIEVE, *sb.* Shr.[1] A sieve worked by a crank, used in a flour-mill for the first process of cleaning the wheat. See **Gig**, *sb.*[2] **3.**

GIGGLE, *v.*[1] Yks. With *about*: to go about to neighbours' houses in an idle, gossiping manner. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

GIGGLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hnt. Cmb. Nrf. Hmp. Wil. Amer. Also written **gigl-** w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) ne.Lan.[1]; **jiggle** S. & Ork.[1] Chs.[1 3] sw.Lin.[1] War.[2] s.Wor. Shr.[1] Cmb. Nrf. Hmp. Amer.; **jigl-** Nhp.[1] Hnt.; and in forms **jeegle** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **jeggle** w.Yks.[1] [dʒi·gl.] **1.** *v.* To jog or shake about; of things: to stand unevenly or crooked. Cf. **goggle.**

Sc. I canna write if ye jeegle the table sae (JAM. *Suppl.*). **S. & Ork.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The pump seems to jiggle so when you work it. **Cmb.** They jiggled when I was writing (W.M.B.). **Nrf.** The bells jiggle alarmingly in their frames, JESSOPP *Trials of a Cy. Parson* (1890) 157. **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 282; **Hmp.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 236.]

Hence (1) **Giggling**, *ppl. adj.* unsteady, easily shaken, tottering; (2) **Giggly**, *adj.* (*a*) see (1); (*b*) *adv.* unsteadily; (3) **Jiggle-jaggle**, *adj.* irregular, not straight, zig-zag.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] The table never stands firm, why did you buy such a jiggling thing? **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] Mind how you sit on that chair—it's a giggling thing. **s.Wor.** They steps be very giggling (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1] Don't get into that there bwut; it's a gigglin' thing, an' you'll sure to be drownded. **Shr.**[1] Yo'd'n better nod get up o' that giglin' stool, athout yo' wanten yore bwunz broke. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2, *a*) **w.Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.**[1] I be zo ter'ble giggly, I can't scarce kip my lags nohow (s.v. Goggle). (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (3) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] The brook runs all jiggle jaggle.

2. To be restless and uneasy, *gen.* applied to children. Hence **Jegglin**, *ppl. adj.* restless, unquiet. w.Yks.[1]

3. To wriggle, twist.

Hmp. A person who was weak and ill, and who could get no assistance to help her into her bed, said, 'I jiggled into bed' (H.C.M.B.).

4. *sb.* In *comp.* **Giggle-trot**, see below.

Sc. A woman who marries when she is far advanced in life is said to 'tak the giggle-trot' (JAM.).

5. A slight jerk, shake, or rattle. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

GIGGOT, *mun. adj.* *Obs.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also Ess. Amer. Also written **gigget** Lan.; **giggit(t** w.Yks.; **gigit** Amer.; **gigot** Ess.; **jiggit(t** Dur. w.Yks.; **jiggot** Wm.; **jigit** n.Yks.; and in forms **giggy** Cum.; **jigger** w.Yks. Twenty; used by shepherds in counting sheep.

Dur. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 39. **s.Dur.** *Agric. Gazette* (Mar. 24, 1884); *ib.* (Apr. 30, 1884). **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Cum.** Used 50 years ago in Borrowdale (J.S.O.); LUCAS *ib.* 39. **Wm.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 540. **n.Yks.** LUCAS *ib.* 38. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 1, 1884); *Agric. Gazette* (Mar. 24, 1884); *ib.* (Apr. 30, 1884); LUCAS *ib.* 38. **Ess.** LUCAS *ib.* 40. [**Amer.** *ib.*]

GIGLET, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **gigglet** Dev.[1] Cor.; **giglot** Fif. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Yks. n.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Hrf.[2] e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf. Dev. Cor.[2]; and in form **giglo** w.Yks.[5] [gi·glət.] **1.** A merry, light-hearted, playful, romping girl; a light, giddy, silly, thoughtless girl; a wanton, a strumpet; also used *attrib.*

Sc. But the giglet is wilful, and is running upon her fate, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) *App. II. to Gen. Pref.* (1829) v. **Bch.** There happen'd to be i' the house we came to lodge in three young giglet hissies, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. **Frf.** Was e'er sic nonsense heard, sic folly seen, 'Mang foolish giglet lasses on the green, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 140. **Fif.** The tomboyish girl was condemned as 'roid,' the light-headed as a giglot, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Ayr.** Round the fire the giglets keekle To see me loup, BURNS *Address to Toothache*, st. 3. **Slk.** Go away hame, you giglet, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 545, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ne fare not as a giglot, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 227; **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1 2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] A bonny giglo! **Lan.** Haw loik yoar yung giglets ut want'n summut fresh oytch toime ut thi gwoan fro whoam, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 19. **Hrf.**[1 2], **Glo.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** A party of showy giglots, who have come from Norwich (W.W.S.). **Suf.** I perceive . . . that you are an incorrigible set of giglots, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 22. **Dor.** A bad lot be all they Dawsons, an' her's t'worst on 'em, the brazen giglet, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 272. **Som.** She'll never come to no good, a lazy giglet, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 209. **w.Som.**[1] I don't s'pose nothin ever will tame thick maid, her always was a proper giglet [gig·lut]. **Dev.** Mary, my dear cheel, ef yŭ dawnt give awver being sich a giglet y'ŭll niver be worth yer zalt, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** A flittering, coltree, giglot thing, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 90; Hare's net as zome giglets, *Exm. Crtship.* (1746) l. 566. **Cor.** I couldn't think w'atever giglet 'twas comin', PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) l. 132; **Cor.**[1 2] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301.

Hence **Gigleting** or **Giggle-ting**, (1) *adj.* laughing in a foolish manner, giggling; romping, trifling; wanton; (2) *sb.* foolish, trifling behaviour, romping; giggling.

(1) **Hrf.**[1] **Wil.**[1] Dwoan't ha' no truck wi' thuck there giglettin' wench o' his'n. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437; I couldn't get any sense out of the giggleting things, *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (2) **w.Som.**[1] There'll never be nort but gigletin [gig·ltɛen] way the maaidens, zo long's they zits in the gallery. **n.Dev.** Who's more vor . . . giggleting . . . than thee art thyzel? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 131.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Giglet-fair**, (2) **-market**, a hiring-fair or wake.

(1) **Dev.** If thou art in a marrying mood, prithee go to the next giglet fair, and choose thee there a wench, BARING-GOULD *Urith* (1891) II. xxxvii; **Dev.**[1] **Dev., Cor.** In the week after Christmas-day a fair is held at Launceston (and also at Okehampton in Dev.) called 'giglet fair,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 122. (2) **Dev.** From time immemorial, to within the last fifty years, on Lady Day young girls have been in the habit of standing in the market-places awaiting a chance of being hired as servants. The custom prevailed very recently at Holsworthy, Okehampton, and South Molton, but has now quite fallen into desuetude, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[1. Young Talbot was not born To be the pillage of a giglot wench, SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 41; Gygelot, wenche, *agagula*, *Prompt.* Cp. Fr. (Argot) *gigolette*, 'grisette, faubourienne courant les bals publics' (DELASALLE).]

GIGOT, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Der. Lei. Also written **giggot** Der.[1]; **jigget** Edb.; **jiggot** Sc. Ayr. Lei.[1]; **jigot** Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [dʒi·gət.] A leg, or part of a leg, of mutton.

Sc. There's nae flesh meat to be gotten . . . the day, and just the promise of a new killed jiggot o' mutton the morn, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 330, ed. 1894; Jean has gone to the butcher's to order a gigot, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 194. **Ayr.** I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a gigot o' mutton, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxvii; (J.M.) **Lnk.** A big roast o' beef, a gigot o' mutton, an' a guid big hare, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 23. **Edb.** Such a display of mutton broth . . . and roasted jiggets of lamb, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Der.**[1] The leg and part of the loin. *Obs.* **Lei.**[1] *Gen.* a leg minus the knuckle-end. 'We had a good large jiggot o' mutton for dinner.'

[Fr. *gigot* (*de mouton*), a leg (of mutton) (COTGR.); a der. of Fr. dial. *gigue*, 'jambe,' see FERTIAULT *Dict. Verdunois-Chalonnais* (1896) s.v. *gigue d'andouille*, and DOTTIN *Glossaire Bas-Maine* (1899) s.v. *jigo.*]

GIGOT, GIHOE, see **Giggot, Gehoe.**

GIJOALTER, *sb.* Cor.[1] Part of the rigging of a ship.

GIKE, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1] [gaik.] The stalk of any of the larger Umbelliferae, of which children make squirts; kex. Cf. **gicks.**

Esp. [the ground ash], *Angelica sylvestris*, but also lovage, hemlock, [cow-parsley], *Anthriscus*, &c.

GIKE, *v.*, *sb.*[2] and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **gyke** ne.Lan.[1]; **jike** n.Cy. s.Dur. Cum. Wm. n.Yks. w.Yks. n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **jyke** Wm. n.Yks.[3]; and in forms **jeeack** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1]; **jeeak** Abd.; **jeyke** Cum.[1] [dʒaik.] 1. *v.* To creak, squeak. Cf. **gig**, *v.*[3]

Sc. (Jam., s.v. Jeeg). Bnff.[1], Abd. (G.W.) n.Cy. Grose (1790). s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cum. That fore topsail yard comes and gangs, and jeyks like Porshaw-lee yat, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 286; Cum.[1], Wm. J.M.) n.Wm. His shoes jike (B.K.). s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks. (J.E.D.), n.Yks[3] w.Yks. Eh! 'ow yon lass's boots doos jike F.P.T.); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Giking**, *ppl. adj.* creaking, squeaking.

Bnff.[1] s.Dur. A story is still current of a servant-girl, who said to the shoemaker, 'Now mind ye put some jikin' leather i' my shoes' (J.E.D.). Cum.[1] I want a par o' new shun, and put us in a pen'orth o' jeykyn ledder. Wm. My hat is made of Moudiwarp skin, My shoes of jiking leather, *Old Song.* n.Yks. (J.E.D.)

2. To move so as to produce a creaking noise.

Bnff.[1] Spoken of chairs, tables, &c., whose joinings are beginning to loosen. Cum. I as't, 'Who's jiken theer?' Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 11, ed. 1886.

3. Phr. *to jeeack oot o' ither*, to go to pieces.

Bnff.[1] That chair's jeeackin' oot o' ither.

4. *sb.* A creaking noise.

Bnff.[1] Cum. I hard a jike on t'window-pane, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 11, ed. 1886.

5. *adv.* With a creaking noise. Bnff.[1]

GIL, *sb.* Sh.I. A mock sun. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *gil*, a mock sun (Aasen).]

GILACH, *sb.* Irel. A term used in harvest; see quot.

Ant. 'Gilach,' the last 'grain' or the last stook to be cut down by the two eldest throwing their sickles; whoever cuts it down first is said to live the longest (S.A.B.).

GILAINGER, GILAVER, see **Gileynour, Glaver**, *v.*[1]

GILBERT, *sb.* Sc. [dʒi·lbərt.] Any ill-shapen piece of dress.

Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] He hid on a gilbert o' a quyte 'at wid 'a' made ye lauch.

GILBOW, *sb.* Dmf. (Jam.) Also written **jillbow.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A legacy.

GIL-CUP, see **Gilt-cup.**

GILD, *adj.*, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **guild** Sh.I. Nhb.[1]; **gyld** Sh.I. [gild.] 1. *adj.* Clever, capable, ingenious; full-grown.

S. & Ork.[1] That which has attained its full size or weight; as 'a gild ling.' n.Sc. 'A gild rogue,' a great wag or rogue, Ruddiman *Gl.* (1773) (Jam.).

Hence **Gyld-knot**, *sb.* two ends knotted together whilst parallel.

Sh.I. I pat a gyld knot apo' da ends o' da treed afore I gae da needle ta Girzzie, *Sh. News* (Dec. 31, 1898); (J.I.)

2. Loud; light-hearted, mirthful.

n.Sc. 'A gild laughter,' i.e. loud, Ruddiman *Gl.* (1773) (Jam.). Nhb.[1]

3. *v.* To play pranks, 'skylark.'

Nhb.[1] He fell an' hort hissel aal thro' gildin.

4. *sb.* Clamour, uproar, noise.

Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] A body full o' gild.

5. An outburst.

Sh.I. Man, for sic a guild o' het, dis is enough ta leep a body a'-tagedder, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897). Fif. Gild of lauchin (Jam.).

[1. Norw. dial. *gild*, fit, apt, capable (Aasen); see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 135; ON. *gildr*, of full worth, of full size, complete, stout (Vigfusson). 2. Norw. dial. *gild*, glad, mirthful (Aasen). 3. Norw. dial. *gildast*, to be glad (*ib.*).]

GILD, *v.*[2] w.Som.[1] To geld, castrate. Hence **Gilder**, *sb.* one who castrates. Cf. **giller.**

GILD, GILDART, see **Geld**, *sb.*, **Gilder.**

GILDEE, *sb.* Sc. A name given to the whiting pout, *Morrhua lusca.* w.Sc. (Jam.) [Satchell (1879).]

GILDER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **geldert** Nhb.[1] Dur.; **gildart** Nhb.[1]; **gilderd** ne.Yks.[1]; **gildert** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **gildthert** Wm.; **giller** Lan.[1] Chs.[123]; **guiller** Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] [gi·l(d)ə(r.] 1. A snare or trap; freq. in *pl.*

n.Cy. (K.); Hair noose for catching small birds. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] A fine hair noose, or a series of fine hair nooses, arranged on a stick, used for ensnaring small birds. The device is placed in a hedge, and the birds are either hung or caught by the leg. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); Dur.[1] A snare for catching small birds when snow is on the ground. Strings are fastened on an iron hoop about two inches apart; other strings are fastened in like manner, at right angles, to the former. Hair loops are tied on these strings. Crumbs are laid under the gildert. Lakel.[1] Cum. Snares made of fine horse-hair and twisted around a handful of corn in the straw (M.P.); For fear he'd in the gilderts faw, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 116; Cum.[1] Wm. Thae mud hev varra strang gildtherts an snaarls ta hod em, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 14; (B.K.) n.Yks. (T.S.); n.Yks.[1]; n Yks.[2] Nooses of horse-hair upon lines stretched within a hoop, for catching birds on the snow. The bread-bait is attempted through the loops, which entangle the birds by the legs when they rise up to fly; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] Lan. Hongin a hare i' some hure gillers, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 14; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. A fishing-line made of bands of twisted hair.

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 275; Lan.[1] Chs.[1] About Middlewich [it] means, not the whole fishing line, but the short piece of gut or silk between the hook and the line proper; Chs.[23] s.Chs.[1] That part of a fishing-line, made of twisted horse-hair, to which the hook is attached.

[1. Na man may fle his gildirs, Hampole (c. 1330) *Ps.* cxxxix. 4. Norw. dial. *gilder*, a snare, trap (Aasen); ON. *gildra* (Vigfusson).]

GILDEROY, *sb.* Irel. In phr. *as big as Gilderoy*, see below.

N.I.[1] 'I wouldn't give it to you if you were as big as Gilderoy,' a defiance. [To be hung higher than Gilderoy's Kite, to be punished more severely than the very worst criminals Farmer); Gilderoy, a famous robber, who robbed Cardinal Richelieu and Oliver Cromwell (Brewer).]

GILDERT, see **Gilder.**

GILD-EWE, *sb.* Nrf. A barren ewe, not producing a lamb in the course of the year. (W.W.S.) See **Geld**, *adj.*

GILDING-CUP, see **Gilt-cup.**

GILDRICK, *sb.* n.Yks. [gi·ldrik.] A hoop, such as is used by children in play.

He's off lakin' wi' his gildrick (J.E.D.).

GILDS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Village greens or commons.

The common greens or public places where young men and maids meet to dance and make merry. K.; (Hall.)

GILDTHERT, GILE, see **Gilder, Guile.**

GILEYNOUR, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **gielainger, gielanger, gilainger, golinger** (Jam.). A cheat, swindler.

Sc. The greedy man and the gileynour are soon agreed. The covetous man will be glad of a good offer, and the cheat will offer well, designing never to pay. Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 307; Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Lnk. Proud shaups, dull coofs, and gabbling gowks, Gielaingers, and each greedy wight, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 259. Dmf. (Jam.)

GILGAL, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] In phr. *let's goo to gilgal*, let us go to bed.

GILGOWAN, *sb.* Irel. Also written **gill gowan** n.Ir. The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.* n.Ir. (B. & H.), Uls. (M.B.-S.)

GILKIE, *sb.* Sc. [gi·lki.] A lively young girl. Cf. **gilpy.**

s.Sc. Nor did the screechin gilkies lack ornaments to set off their fair persons, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. Rnf. Then she joined the band of gilkies she had left to make the announcement, Gilmour *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 48.

GILL, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [gil.] 1. The lower jaw, the flesh under the chin or ears; the mouth, throat; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **gale**, *sb.*[5]

Abd. We'll need a drap to wet our gill, Beattie *Parings* (1801)

41, ed. 1873. **Per.** The man's as blac as a corp about the gills, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 104, ed. 1887. **Nhb.** His pipe he fills, Smash' if aw waddent burn thur gills. BAGNALL *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 7. **w.Yks.**[25], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] I'll give you one on the gills. **w.Som.**[1] He up way his vice [fist] and meet way un right in the gill [gee-ul]. **Colloq.** His gills look rum, DICKENS *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. III. iii.

2. *Comp.* **Gill-maw**, a voracious person, a glutton.

Rxb. 'A greedy gillmaw,' one who is not nice in his taste, but devours by wholesale (JAM.).

3. Phr. (1) *down i' t'gills*, in low spirits, 'down in the mouth'; (2) *to shut one's gills*, to cease talking, to shut one's mouth; (3) *to stick in the gills*, used *fig.* of anything which is hard to swallow, or of an injury not readily forgiven.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2] (2) **s.Lan.** 'Shut thi gills' was a very common expression when I was a boy. When a man was talking loudly, or too long, or swaggering, a person would probably say, 'Shut thi gills' (S.W.). (3) **Nhp.**[1]

GILL, *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and n. counties to Lan. I.Ma. Der. Also Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written **ghyll** Nhb. s.Dur. e.Dur.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. w.Yks.; **gil** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1]; **gyle** Nhb.[1] [gil.] **1.** A ravine, a narrow valley or glen, with precipitous or rocky banks, *gen.* wooded, and with a stream running at the bottom; a dingle.

Sc. Hie to moorish gills and rocks, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) vi; A gill, a glen, a cleugh, and a haugh are all of the same family, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.). **Sh.I.** (A.W.G.), **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Kcd.** From a stratum of this kind, in the Gill near Bogton, excellent grindstones have been taken, URE *Rutherglen* (1793) 72 (JAM.). **w. & s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** A place called Wallace Gill, in the parish of Loudon, a hollow glen, *Statist. Acc.* II. 74 (*ib.*). **Lnk.** He did reca' the dreadfu' start he Ance got at the Fullet Gill, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 30. **Slk.** I ... stogs aye on through cleuch and gill, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Among the hollow hopes and hills, .. And time-worn torrent-trodden gills, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 189. **n.Cy.** (K.); *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 217; **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** The alders, which clothe the steep sides of the little ghyll, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Tibbie Tamson*; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** Numerous gills intersect Teesdale (J.E.D.). **e.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Whose sheep are those on the ghyll yonder? CAINE *Son of Hagar* (1887) I. 47; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** I wandered where the huddling rill Brightens with water-breaks the hollow ghyll, WORDSWORTH *Evening Walk* (1787-9) l. 54; Aw t'way through Crosby Gill, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 19, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.** Several 'gills' or rocky picturesque ravines, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 185; **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); On the far side of the ghyll, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 115; **w.Yks.**[12], **n.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Mountains stretchin, right away east and west, and a gill goin slantin in front, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 67. **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **Ken.** HOLLOWAY; **Ken.**[1]; **Ken.**[2] A gill of growing timber. **sw.Sur.** About Ockley the steep ravines cut by the streams in the clay go by the name of 'gills,' NEVILL *Old Cottages* (1889) 108. **Sus.**[2] **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. [The lanes that lead down to the 'shaws' in the dells, the 'gills,' as these wooded depths are called, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 157.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gill-brack**, a fall of earth, a snowslip; a flood in time of thaw; cf. **brack**, *sb.*[1] **2**; (2) **-ha'**, (*a*) a lonely house situated in a glen; (*b*) see below; (3) **-hole**, a hollow glen or dell; (4) **-ronie**, a ravine abounding with brushwood; (5) **-runnel**, a rivulet coursing along a dell.

(1) **n.Yks.** These rolling masses [of snow and water-floods together] ... are deserbed by the old people in Dent as 'Gill-bracks,' SEDGWICK *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 39; It was in this hamlet [Kirthwaite] that a destructive avalanche—or, as they would have said in Dent, a 'gill-brack'—took place, CLARK & HUGHES *Life A. Sedgwick* (1890) I. 7. (2, *a*) **Sc.** Gill-Ha's, snug little thatched huts erected in gills, or small glens, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.). **Ayr.** A house which cannot defend its inhabitants from the weather (JAM.). (*b*) **Dmf.** A house where working people live in common during some job, or where each makes ready for himself his own victuals (*ib.*). (3) **w.Yks.** 'Wheer's ta boun?' 'I'se boun up i' t'ghyll-hoile for some pay rods' (W.C.S.). (4) **Gall.** 'Gill-ronies,' glens full of bushes, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.). (5) **n.Yks.**[2]

3. A rivulet or mountain stream, the bed of a stream; a waterfall; a ditch.

Abd. From several parts of the hill little rills, or 'gills,' as they are locally called, run northward into the Gadie, and southward into the Don, *Cairngorm Club Jrn.* (Jan. 1899) 374. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **n.Cy.** (K.); BAILEY (1721). **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** The Dee is fed by many brawling watercourses called Gills, SEDGWICK *Mem Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 4. **w.Yks.** The smaller streams are called sikes, the larger gills, and the largest, being generally those which run along the dale, becks, HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 305-6; When we were little lads we feared this ghyll, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) x. **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** RAY (1691); (K.) **e.Sus.** (F.E.S.)

[**1.** As he glode thurgh the gille by a gate syde, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 13529. Norw. dial. *gil*, a ravine (AASEN); ON. *gil*, a deep narrow glen with a stream at bottom (VIGFUSSON).]

GILL, *sb.*[3] Yks. Chs. Midl. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Also written **jill** s.Chs.[1] War.[3] se.Wor.[1] Shr. [dʒil.] **1.** The female ferret, *Mustela furo*; also in *comp.* **Gill-ferret.**

Chs.[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Midl.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 461. **Stf.**[1], **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** The biggest coward of a ferret we ever had was a huge brown 'hod,' or male ferret, and the very pluckiest and fiercest was a 'Jill,' or female, of very small size, DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-Club* (1881) xxviii; **Shr.**[1]

2. A young female pig. n.Yks. (T.S.)

3. *Comp.* **Gill-snipe**, the common snipe, *Gallinago caelestis.*

Ir. In Ireland the Jack snipe is commonly believed to be the male of the common snipe; hence the latter is called Jill snipe, as distinguished from the former, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 193.

GILL, *sb.*[4] Irel. Cum. Yks. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Bck. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also written **jill** Wor. [dʒil.] **1.** The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; also in *comp.* **Gill-ale.** See **Ale-hoof.**

Lei., War.[3], **Wor., s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**[1], **Dev.**[4]

2. Phr. (1) *Gill creep by the ground*, (2) *— go by (the) ground* or *round*, (3) *— run (by) the ground*, the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; (4) *— run by the street*, the soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis.*

(1) **Som.** [SKINNER (1671).] (2) **Cum.**[4], **Lin.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] (3) **n.Lin.**[1] **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1891) 119. **Som.** (4) **Ken., Sus.**

3. Ale medicated with 'gill'; also in *comp.* **Gill-ale.**

War.[3] Before the repeal of the Malt Tax and the imposition of brewing licences for private houses, private brewing was general. In many farm-houses the spring and autumn brewings form still a portion of the year's work. In the autumn brewing, ale is first run from the malt, then beer, and finally Tillywilly. In the spring brewing it was the custom in many houses, and is to the present day in some, after the ale and beer are run off, to substitute herb beer for Tillywilly. The young leaves of the wild nettle, the young leaves of the black currant, heriff, and gill (or alcohol, both names being used in War.) are boiled together, the liquor from them strained, passed through the malt (in the mash-tub), and what without this infusion of herbs would have been the Tillywilly is drawn off as herb beer. In some of the farm-houses of War. the practice is still followed. [The leaves (of ground-ivy) were formerly thrown into the vat with ale to clarify it, and to give it a flavour. This was called Gill-ale, MARTYN *Miller's Gard. Dict.* (1807) s.v. *Glechoma*, in (B. & H.).]

4. Herb tea, used as a cleansing medicine; also in *comp.* **Gill-tea.**

War.[3] A decoction from gill, heriff, and the young shoots of nettles, was a 'spring medicine' administered to children as a precautionary measure against a 'rash' for nine successive days; it was very bitter and horrible stuff.

[**2.** (1) *Herre terrestre*, ground-ivy, alehoof, Gill-creep-by-the-ground, COTGR.]

GILL, *sb.*[5] Sc. Also in forms **gell** Sc. (JAM.); **gellie** Fif. **1.** A leech; a tadpole.

Sc. MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.). **n.Sc.**, **Per.** Commonly applied to that used in medicine or what is called the lough-leech as distinguished from the horse-gell or horse-leech (JAM.). **Fif.** This sluggish stream was a favourite haunt of 'gellies,' as tadpoles were called, the old name for the sliddery leech, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 9.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gill-gatherer**, one who gathers leeches in the marshes; (2) **-rung**, a long stick used by gill-gatherers, which they plunge into a deep hole to rouse the leeches; (3) **-towal**, the horse-leech, *Haemopsis vorax.* MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.).

[Gael. and Ir. *geal*, a leech; MIr. *gel* (MACBAIN).]

GILL, *sb.*[6] Yks. [gil.] **1.** *pl.* Hackles; a series of points which divides the ribbons of coarse wool or flax into finer parallel filaments ready for drawing and spinning.

w.Yks. The wool passes from the combs to boxes lined with gills or coarse pins which comb it much finer than the comb, and complete the straightening of the fibres (S.A.B.).

2. *Comb.* **Gill-box**, a machine in which the open or untwisted sliver is passed through a series of heckled fallers in the process of drawing; also called **Open gill-box**. w.Yks. (F.R.); (S.A.B.)

GILL, *sb.*[7] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **jill** n.Cy. n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1] **I.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Gill-sipper**, a measure containing a quarter of a pint; (2) **-stoup**, a deep, narrow drinking vessel, holding a gill; a pitcher; (3) **-wife**, an ale-wife, one who sells liquors.

(1) Sc. A few old topers used to take their morning draught, and a few gill-sippers their modicum of strong waters, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxi. (2) Sc. Toby . . . snatched up a gill-stoup of whisky from the sideboard, *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) iv; Fand Mirin's gill-stoup, but the lid, *Ballads* (1825) 49. Abd. Forswear the gillstoup, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 83. e.Sc. Or in a gill-stoup, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) vii. w.Sc. As canny an hostler-wife as ever snapp'd lid o' gill-stoup, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 173. Lnk. Ilk weirdless chiel, Wha loves the gill-stoup's clatter, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 48, ed. 1897. Lth. The moment ye ca' the gill-stoup in, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 134. Ayr. Gill-stoups, porter bottles, and penny pies flew like balls and bombshells in battle, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxvi. Wgt. Settle their differences in his public-house over the gill-stoup, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 63. (3) Bwk. Peggy Little, the gill-wife, has broke some charm wi' her rowantree beetle or kirn-staff, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 84.

2. Half a pint; *gen.* of ale or beer; a half-pint glass of ale.

n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783). Nhb. Oft had Davie ower his gill, Baith welcom'd eve, and welcom'd morn, Graham *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 7; In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *Scotticisms* (1787) 72; Nhb.[1] If aw'd another penny. Aw'd hev another gill, *Walker Pits.* Dur. (J.T.F.), e.Dur.[1] Yks. A lady who had been at the bar once told me that a quarter of a pint was called a jack and half a pint a gill, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 57. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] He's fond of his jill; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Ah'll tak a gill o' yal. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. Several of the company drank up their 'gills' with the intention of ordering fresh ones, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) i; Then some on went to th' Black Moor's Yed and geet a gill o' brown stout, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 337. e.Lan.[1], s Lan. (S.W.), Chs.[1] Lin. A 'three-gill' bottle is an ordinary wine-bottle, holding a pint and a half (J.T.F.). n.Lin.[1]

3. *Obs.* Of ale: a pint. n.Cy. (Hall.); Grose (1790).

4. A quart.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437; Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354; Bring us a gill ov zider, missus, *w. Times* (May 28, 1886) 2, col. 4.

5. Of tin: a pint. Cor.[2]

6. *v.* To drink, tipple, tope.

Lnk. They sat an' gill'd an' gill'd awa', Thomson *Musings* (1881) 118. n.Yks.[1] To drink intemperately, but in small quantities at any one place; n.Yks.[2] 'They go jilling about,' drinking from place to place. m Yks.[1]

GILL, *sb.*[8] and *v.*[2] e.An. Wil. Also written **jill** e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf. e.Suf. [dʒil.] **1.** *sb.* A machine with axle, two wheels, and a pole, used for moving timber; a timber-carriage; also in *comp.* **Gill-tree**.

e.An.[1] A vehicle for conveying timber, consisting of two wheels, a strong axle-tree supporting a very stout bar, on which the timber is slung. Nrf. The gill is a kind of very high-wheeled cart, made to carry its load beneath the axle instead of above it, Haggard *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1899) 413; (P.H.E.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). e.Suf. (F.H.) Wil. A low four-wheeled timber carriage, Morton *ib.*; Wil.[1]

2. *v.* To remove timber by means of a 'gill'; see below.

Nrf. To-day we are banking up the swede land and gilling trees. First the gill . . . is run over the tree to be removed. Then the horse which drags it by means of chains fastened to hooks at the end of shafts, or sometimes to a pole, . . . is taken off and the shafts are thrust backwards till they stand pointing to the sky. Next the chains are made fast round the bole of the tree and drawn up taut to the arched and timbered axle. Then, if the load be moderate, one, or, if heavy, two men, with the help of the leverage afforded by the length of the shafts, drag them down, and the great tree swings up from the ground. . . Next the load having been arranged so that it balances, the hooks are slipped through the eye, and away walks the horse dragging after him a balk of timber that in many cases one would have believed to be quite beyond his strength, Haggard *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1899) 413.

GILL, *v.*[3] Sc. Irel. Also in form **gell** Sc. [gil.] **1.** To cheat, deceive, fleece, to 'gull.'

s.Don. To win all a person has, to fleece him, Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

2. *Comp.* **Gill-wheep**, (1) a cheat; (2) in phr. *to get the gill-wheep*, to be cheated, betrayed, jilted.

(1) Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* (2) n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Sane as ane kens a lass gets the gill-wheep, Scandal's o'er guid a tale to fa' asleep, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 67.

GILLABER, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. **1.** *v.* To chatter, talk nonsense, to gabble. See **Glaver**, *v.*[1]

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. What are ye gillaberin' aboet? (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1]

2. *sb.* Chatter, nonsense. N.Cy.[1]

GILLAROO-TROUT, *sb.* Irel. The large lake trout, *Salmo fario*.

N I.[1] Commonly said to have a gizzard like that of a fowl. [Satchell (1879).]

GILL-BAW, *sb.* Chs.[1] [dʒi·l-bɔ̄.] A child's ball.

GILLBENTS, *sb. pl.* s.Wor.[1] [gi·lbents.] Stems of coarse grass.

GILLE, see **Guil(e**.

GILLEM, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **geelim** Sc. (Jam.); **geelum** Lth. [gi·l-, gī·ləm.] A carpenter's or joiner's tool, a rabbet-plane.

Sc. A tool in which the iron extends the whole breadth of the wooden stock, used in sinking one part of the same piece lower than another. When the iron is placed to a certain angle across the sole of the plane, it is called a Skewed gillem (Jam.). Cai.[1] Lth. Strathesk *More Bits* ed. 1885) 69.

[Fr. *guillaume*, 'rabot à fer étroit, échaneré, pour faire les rainures' (Hatzfeld). The same word as *Guillaume*, William.]

GILLER, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] A castrated boar or an old bull. See **Gild**, *v.*[2]

GILLER, see **Gilder**.

GILLER-WREN, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] Also in form **gilliver-**. [dʒi·lə·ren.] The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*.

The Robin and the Giller-wren Are God Almighty's cock and hen.

GILLERY, *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **gilery** w.Yks.[5]; **guilery** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Lin.; and in form **jillery** n.Lin. [gi·ləri.] Deception, trickery, fraud.

Ant. (W.H.P.), n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. It's noa gillery izzant this, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1860); S.P.U.); w.Yks.[123]; w.Yks.[5] Ther's as much gilery abart that woman as had fill poakes as fast as the divvil could mak 'em! Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (W.H.S.) s Not. There's a lot o' gillery about 'oss-dealin' (J.P.K.). Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; Football was mixed up with the greatest gillery, roguery, and blackguardism, *Lin. Chron.* (Oct. 27, 1888); Lin.[1] n.Lin. It wasn't hairf as thick as my heäd must ha' been not to see thrif his jilleries, Peacock *Tales* (1890 2nd S. 112; n.Lin.[1] Ther's gillery in all traades. sw.Lin.[1] There was a bit of gillery at the sale.

[He lenys . . . with gilery, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 381. AFr. *gylerie*, 'tromperie' (Bozon *Gl.*).]

GILLET, *sb.* Nhp. War. Oxf. Also written **gilet** Oxf.[1] [dʒi·lət.] A thatcher's tool. See **Battledore**, **2.**

Nhp.[1] A flat wooden instrument about a foot long and six inches broad. Used in mending thatch, to shore or push the ends of the new straw under the old thatch (s.v. Battledore). War.[3] Used to press the yelms into ricks to make them hold. Oxf.[1] The forked apparatus used by the thatcher for carrying the elms up to the roof, *MS. add.*

GILLET, see **Jillet**.

GILLETS, *sb. pl.* N.I.[1] Narrow channels among rocks. Cf. **gill**, *sb.*[2]

GILL-FLIRT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also Ken. Also written **jill-flirt** Ken. (K.) A thoughtless, giddy girl, one given to flirting.

Sc. Some of thae landloupers and gill-flirts doun at . . . the Waal, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. Lth. She tells ilka gillflirt some slee

chield will move her, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 44. **Slk.** It is better than to do like yon bits o' gillflirts about Edinburgh, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 59, ed. 1866. **Ken.** (K.), **Ken.**[1]

[A gill or gill-flirt, *gaultiere, ricalde*, SHERWOOD (1672).]

GILLHOO, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A female who is not reckoned economical.

GILL-HOOTER, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Stf. Shr. e.An. Also written **gil-hooter** Chs.[12]; **gill-houter** Chs. Stf.[1]; **-howter** Chs. Nrf.; **jill-hooter** e.An.[1]; and in forms **gilly-hooter** Shr.[1]; **jilly-** e.An.[1] Suf.[1] [dʒi·l-ūtə(r).] **1.** An owl, esp. the barn-owl, *Strix flammea*.

Lan. Conno tell a bitter bump fro a gillhooter, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 2; *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127; **Lan.**[1] **Chs.** RAY (1691); GROSE (1790); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 126; **Chs.**[123], **Stf.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** SWAINSON *ib.* **Suf.** Rather uncommon, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 363; **Suf.**[1]

2. The tawny or brown owl, *Syrnium aluco*.

Shr. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 129; **Shr.**[1] Jil·i' oo·tur'.

GILLIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **ghillie**. [gi·li.]

1. A man-servant, attendant; a sportsman's attendant in shooting or fishing, a beater.

Sc. Edward's baggage was shifted from the shoulders of the gamekeeper to that of one of the gillies, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvi; Her comrades or followers were ragged gillies, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) i. **Cai.**[1] A servant who accompanies a lessee of shootings or fishings. Unknown in Cai. till recently. **Frf.** A gey guid-lookin' bit laddikee aboot saxteen years auld, dressed like a common ghillie, LOWSON *J. Guidfollow* (1890) 57. **Per.** Whom that famous surgeon took for a gillie, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 258. **w.Sc.** Not a gillie mistook the order he got, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 28, ed. 1877. **Dmb.** 'You'll no ha'e brought the gillies?' 'Every kilt,' SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 63. **Rnf.** Though I have nothing gain'd in height, I'm now a gillie twelve stone eight, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 174. **Ayr.** She hit the gilly a bilf on the back, saying it was a ne'er-do-weel trade he had taken up, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) ii.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gillie-callum**, a Highland sword-dance; also the dance-tune; (2) **-casfliuch**, one of a chief's body-guard, whose business it was to carry him over fords; (3) **-comstrian**, an attendant to lead the chief's horse in difficult places; (4) **-more**, a chief's armour-bearer; (5) **-trushharnish**, a baggage-man; (6) **-wet-foot**, (*a*) a bare-footed Highland lad; cf. (2); (*b*) a worthless fellow, a swindler, one who gets into debt and runs off; (7) **-wheesels** or **-wheesh**, gipsies, robbers; (8) **-white-foot**, see (6, *a*).

(1) **n.Sc.** (D. MacR.) **Abd.** Tammy Grant consents to dance the Ghillie Callum over a pair of crossed walking sticks, in place of the traditional crossed swords, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 247. (2 **Sc.** HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 117; Then his gilly-casfliuch, who carries him on his back through the sikes and brooks, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvi. (3) Then his gilly-comstrian, to lead his horse by the bridle in steep and difficult paths, *ib.* (4) Then his gillymore, or armour-bearer, to carry his sword, and target, and his gun, *ib.*; HISLOP *ib.* (5) Then his gilly-trushharnish, to carry his knapsack, SCOTT *ib.*; HISLOP *ib.* (6, *a*) These gillie-wet-foots, as they were called, were destined to beat the bushes, SCOTT *ib.* xiii. (*b*) **Lth.** Almost *obs.* (JAM.) (7) **w.Fif.** These wanderers were all known at the village by the name of 'Gillie Wheesels,' or 'Killie Wheesh,' which, in the west of Fife, signified 'the lads that take the purses,' SIMSON *Hist. Gipsies* (1865) 173. (8) **Sc.** This now is some red-headed, long-legged, gillie-white-foot frae the West Port, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxi.

3. A familiar term of address.

Or.I. 'But art thou hurt thee, Paety, gillie?' [wife speaks to husband], *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 192, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 797; Used to both males and females. It is used by the humbler classes among themselves as 'sir' is used among the higher classes, but implies no idea of respect, and is used indiscriminately to both sexes; it is not considered proper to use it when addressing a superior, DENNISON *Gl.* (*ib.*)

[Gael. *gille*, a lad, servant; Ir. *giolla*; MIr. *gilla* (MACBAIN). Supposed by Zimmer to be borrowed from ON. *gildr*, stout, brawny, of full worth. See **Gild**, *adj.*]

GILLIE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. **1.** A giddy young woman. Cf. gill-flirt.

Sc. You'll fash na your head wi' a youthfu' gilly As wild and as skeigh as a muirland filly, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 141. **Slk.** 'Twa wanton giaiket gillies, I'll uphaud,' said Pate, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 54 (JAM.).

2. *Comp.* **Gillie-birse**, an ornament or head-dress.

Rxb. A cushion, *gen.* of hair, formerly worn on the forehead of a female, over which the hair was combed (JAM.).

GILLIEGASCON, *sb.* Bnff.[1] An empty, talkative, vapouring person.

[Cp. the use of *Gasconade* in lit. E. for extravagant boasting. That figure of speech which is commonly distinguish'd by the name of Gasconade, STEELE *Tatler* (1709) No. 115.]

GILLIGAN, *sb.* Irel. A little fish. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Cf. gilloge.

GILLI-HOWLET, *sb.* Nhb. Shr. Also written **gilly-owlet** Shr.[1] The white or barn owl, *Strix flammea*. Cf. **gill-hooter**. See **Howlet**.

Nhb.[1] **Shr.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 126; **Shr.**[1] The young birds. [FORSTER *Swallows* (1817) 67.]

GILLIMBER, see **Julian Bower**.

GILLING, *sb.* w.Cy. [gi·lin.] A salmon on its second return from the sea. Cf. **girling**.

In the Severn district the name 'gilling' is applied to a second-year fish, and the belief prevails that these fish can be distinguished not only from grilse, but from fish of greater age, *Quart. Rev.* CXXVI. 355.

GILL-KICKERTY, *sb.* Sc. [dʒil-ki·kərti.] In phr. *gang to gill-kickerty*, 'go to Jericho.'

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] Ye can gang (or, simply, gang) to gill-kickerty; that is, go to the d—l, or anywhere you wish.

GILLOCK, *sb.* Sc. A gill, a small measure of drink.

Per. To get brose An' a gillock to Benjie the Bookman, STEWART *Sc. Character* (1857) 15.

GILLOGE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Irel. A graveling, a young salmon. Cf. **gilligan**.

Kil. A delicate small fish, spotted and shaped something like a trout, HARRIS (1744) in N.Ir.[1] (s.v. Ginkin).

GILLORE, GILLOUR, see **Galore**.

GILLUP, *sb.*[1] Cmb. [dʒi·ləp.] A see-saw. (W.W.S.)

GILLUP, *sb.*[2] n.Yks.[2] [gi·ləp.] Glutinous oil used for greasing sheep.

GILLY, *sb.* War. Glo. Oxf. Bck. [dʒi·li.] The wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. See **Gillyflower**.

War. Some nice little bunches of wall-flowers, or gillies as we call them here, *B'ham Wkly. Post* (Dec. 24, 1892) 5; (C.T.O.); **War.**[3], **Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Bck.** (B. & H.)

GILLYFLOWER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **gillieflower** Glo. Som.; **gilli-** Lnk. w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] Stf.[1] Brks. Som.; and in forms **gellyflower** Sc.; **gilafer** Nhp.; **gilawfer** w.Som.[1]; **gillafer** I.W.[1]; **gillifer** n.Yks.[4] Som.; **gilliver** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cum. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[123] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Flt. Stf.[1] Der.[1] Not.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3]; **gillivlower** Som.; **gillofer** Shr.[1] Glo.[1]; **gillo-flower** Dur.; **gilly-f'er** Yks. Nhp.[1]; **gillyver** Nhp.[1]; **gillyvor** s.Chs.[1]; **gil'offer** Dev.[4]; **gilver** I.Ma.; **jelly-flower** Ayr. Dev.[4] Cor.[2]; **jilaffer** Dev.[4]; **jilliflower** Dor.; **jilliver** n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan.[1] s.Lan.; **jillofer** w.Som.[1]; **jill-offer** Dor.; **jilly-flower** sc.Wor.[1] [dʒi·li-.] **1.** The clove pink or carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, and more esp. its smaller varieties; also called **Clove gillyflower**.

Sc. Your head sall be buskt wi' gelly-flower, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 75; (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Lnk.** I'll pu' . . . The gilly-flower an' daffodil, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 81. **Ayr.** A pleasant policy adorned with jonquils and jelly-flowers, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i; Gathering gowans and gellyflowers in the Pyet Holm, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 190. **w.Yks.** T'scent a t'roses, pinks, gillivers, minionet, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhebishan* (c. 1856) 46; **w.Yks.**[3] **s.Lan.** Spice jillivers, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Glo.** Our old wild carnation, the parent of all our carnations, and the gillyflower of our ancestors, ELLACOMBE *Garden* (1895) xvii. **Som.** Gilawfers, coming into bloom, made the air quite sweet, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) v. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437.

2. The wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

Per. You may sow mignonette and gilly-flower in your garden, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 217, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** Fed wi' tears, the gilliflowers Above a true heart wave, MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1827) *Swat May*. **Cum.** Keep thy clogs off them gillivers, DALBY

Mayroyd (1888) II. 56. **Yks.** The chief source of his income was the little field of wallflowers, or, as they were called in Thornleigh, 'gilly-f'ers.' *Longman's Mag.* (July 1893) 234. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** As breet an' bonnie as posies of gillivers, Bowker *Goblin Tales* (1882) 107; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** The little pathway, between lines of gilvers, coming down from the porch, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. v. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Jil ivûr. **Stf.**[1] **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 375. **Not.** Old Mrs. F. has sent you these gillivers for your posy-garden (L.C.M.); The scent of hawthorn and narcissus was everywhere, and gilliver, that never comes amiss, Prior *Renie* (1895) 9; **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] Jili-flou-urz. **sw.Lin.**[1] She brought me some cropt flowers yesterday, some gillivers. **s.Lin.** The gillivers are all in flaar (T.H.R.). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The gilafer's a gilafer, And nature owns the plan, Clare *MS. Poems.* **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Them gillofers smellen sweet, they'n be beautiful fur the posy. **Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.** Bruce *Flora* (1897) 39. **I.W.**[1] **Som.** (F.A.A.); (J.S.F.S.) **Dev.**[4]

3. The hoary shrubby stock, *Matthiola incana*; also called **Stock gillyflower**, and in *comp.* **Gillyflower-stock.**

Sc. I' the garden amang the gilly-flow'rs, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 153. **Lnk.** A garden fair, where in profusion grows The gillyflower, the eglantine, an' rose, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 139. **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1], **Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** And jilliflow'rs, an' jessamy, Barnes *Poems* ed. 1879 59; *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7. **Som.** Applied to all the kinds of flowers termed stocks. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Julau-fur. **Dev.**[4], **Cor.**[2]

4. The Greek valerian or Jacob's ladder, *Polemonium caeruleum.* **Dev.**[4]

5. The double garden variety of the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; also called **Whitsuntide gillyflower.**

Dur. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 78.

6. *Comp.* **Gillyflower-grass**, the carnation grass, *Carex glauca* and *C. panicea.*

Wil.[1] *Obs.* 'In Bradon Forest growes . . . a blew grasse they call July-flower grasse,' Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Wil.* (1656-91) 49, ed. 1847.

7. *Fig.* A darling, a sweet child.

w.Yks. Cum to me, gilliver, an' tell me what's to-dew (J.H.G.).

8. Applied to a woman; see below. Cf. **gill-flirt.**

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **n.Yks.**[1] A loose or wanton woman; **n.Yks.**[2] A wanton woman in the last stage of her good looks. 'A sweet jilliver, to be sure!' is the usual exclamation; **n.Yks.**[4] An immodest woman; one who pretends to good looks, or dresses younger than her years. **w.Yks.**[1] 'An old gilliver,' an old woman of loose habits; **w.Yks.**[3] Used like 'Jezebel,' a term of reproach to a woman. **Lan.**[1] A termagant. **ne.Lan.**[1] A wanton wench. **s.Lan.** Hoo's a jilliver, Bamford *Dial* (1854). **Flt.** A slatternly woman; a slovenly untidy walker (T.K.J.). **Der.**[1] A light-heel'd dame.

[The forms ending in *-flower* are due to pop. etym. The other forms (ending in *-fer, -ver,* &c.) repr. ME. *gilofre,* the clove-scented pink (Mätzner). AFr. *gilofre,* clove (*Liber Albus* (1419) 230), for OFr. *girofre, girofle* (Hatzfeld).]

GILLY-GAWPUS, *sb.* Sc. Also written **gilly-gaupus** Sc.; and in forms **gille-gapous** Bch.; **gilly-cacus** Lnk.; **-gapus** Abd. Fif. Rxb.; **-gaupie** Edb. Slk.; **-gawkie** Slk. Lth. A foolish, gaping, half-witted person; a 'giglet.' Also used *attrib.* See **Gawk**, *sb.*[2], and **Gaup.**

Sc. No stan' gaping there like a gilly-gawpus, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 245; A tall awkward fellow, Grose *Class Dict.* (1796) (Jam.). **Bch.** Our great gillegapous follow o' a coachman turned o'er our gallant cart, Fordes *Jrn.* (1742) 14. **Abd.** Ah, lassie . . . Ye'll think I'm a great gillygapus, I ween, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 127. **Fif.** There's the Cardinal's ain lang gilly-gapus dochter, Tennant *Card. Beaton* (1823) 26 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Thus to Leuconoe sang sweet Flaccus, Wha nane e'er thought a Gilly-gacus, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 210. **Edb.** It's this that marks our senseless tawpies, And shames us a' as Gillygaupies, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 29. **Slk.** They're but a wheen gillie-gaupies at the best, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 620, ed. 1866; You gillie-gawkie, I say go away hame, *ib.* 545, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** A foolish servant-girl (Jam.).

Hence **Gilly-gawkie**, *v.* to spend time idly and foolishly. Lth. (Jam.)

GILLYVINE, see **Keelivine.**

GILP, *sb.*[1] Bnff.[1] Also in form **jilp.** [gilp.] A big, fat person or animal, *gen.* applied to infants or young animals; a person of disagreeable temper. See **Gulp.**

GILP, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Also in forms **gelp** Yks. (Hall.); **jilp** Sc. Bnff.[1] 1. *v.* To spurt, jerk; to spill, dash, splash, esp. of liquids.

Abd. To spill, as water from a vessel, not by oversetting it, but by putting the water in motion (Jam.); My reemin nap, in cog an' cap, Gaed gilpin roun' like wash, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 7 (*ib.*). **Kcd.** Gin ye jilp it doon my throat, Then you an' I'll strive, Grant *Lays* (1884) 20; Jilp describes the lapping movement of wavelets when the tide is slowly rising (A.W.). **Lth.** (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A dash or splash of water, a small quantity, a 'flash'; also used contemptuously: thin, insipid liquor.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** I can nedder dee wi' a jilp o' treacle bree, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx; Water spilled (Jam.). **Lth.** The act of dashing or throwing water (*ib.*). **Yks.** (Hall.)

GILPIN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. 1. A very big, stout person; the young of any animal when large and fat. Bnff.[1]

2. *pl.* The fry of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.* N.I.[1] [Satchell (1879).]

GILPIN, see **Gilpy.**

GILPY, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **gilpin** Bnff. Gall. [gi·lpi.] 1. A lively young fellow; a roguish boy; also, a soft, stupid person.

Sc. Hero *Coll. Sugs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Bnff.** Her put young Tonnal to te squeel, Wha pe a praw stout gilpin, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 126; **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** The gilpy stood and leuk't fell blate, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 3. **Lnk.** A gilpy that had seen the faught, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 128. **Edb.** Plac'd . . . in truncher clean Before the gilpy's glowrin' een, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 186, ed. 1785.

2. A lively, light-hearted girl; a young growing girl; also used *attrib.*

Sc. When she and I were twa gilpies, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) iv; I was a gey gleg gilpie, though, o' my age, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 277, ed. 1894. **Abd.** Faith! I fear the gilpie's glee Means to be the death o' me, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 148. **Per.** The young gilpie Maggie was laughin', Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 130. **Fif.** The severest criticism of conduct indeed was directed to the frailer sex, progressively characterised by the epithets—'gilpy,' 'besom,' 'hizzie,' 'harry,' 'randy,' 'limmer,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **s.Sc.** They want the caller red o' . . . oor Scottish gilpies, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 124. **Rnf.** This gilpy couldna tell the time When she was last a maid, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 34. **Ayr.** I was a gilpey then, I'm sure I was na past fyfteen, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 15. **Lnk.** Gabbin' gilpies sma', Cogbill *Poems* (1890) 63; Whan a gilpy o' nine I was set doon to wark, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 144. **Lth.** Our young gilpies swaggering, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 20. **Dmf.** What brings that gilpie here? Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 15. **Gall.** I mind her weel when I was a gilpin of a lassie, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 365.

GILRAVAGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **gillravage** Sc.; and in forms **gillravache, gilra(i)vitch** Sc. (Jam.); **gilravish** Nhb.[1]; **girrebbage** Sc. (Jam.) 1. *v.* To raise a tumult, make much noise; to live riotously, feast; to ravage, make depredations, romp. Cf. **galravitch.**

Sc. To hold a merry meeting with noise and riot but without doing injury to any one. It seems *gen.* if not always to include the idea of a wasteful use of food and of an intemperate use of strong drink (Jam.; Mackay. **Rxb.** To rove about, be unsteady, act hastily without consideration (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Gilravager**, *sb.* one who commits depredations, a forward, riotous fellow; also used *fig.*; (2) **Gil-reverie**, *sb.* riotous and wasteful conduct, revelry.

(1) **Sc.** Some gillravager that ye hae listed. . . . He looks as if he had a bauld heart to the highway, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii; Our gracious master is auld, and was nae great gillravager amang the queans even in his youth, *ib. Nigel* (1822) xxx; But I mann tak a barlie wi' thae gillravachers, *Blackw. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 151 (Jam.). (2) **Fif.** (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A tumult, noisy merriment, a disorderly gathering; a depredation.

Sc. Muckle din an' loud gilraivitch was amang them, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 155 (Jam.). **e.Fif.** That was aye a day whan auld and young divertit themsel's wi' a' kinds o' gilravage, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Lnk.** Jam.) **Rxb.** Confusion conjoined with destruction, as that of a sow, &c. destroying a garden by rooting up the plants (*ib.*). **Gall.** Instead o' rantin' there at a gilravage o' vain sangs, Crockett *Clegg Kelly* (1896) 305.

GILSE, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. A young salmon, not fully grown, grilse.

Sc. (Jam.) Or.I. Within a few miles also of the west end of the Mainland is the Loch of Stennis; . . some trouts and salmon-gilses are found in it, Brand *Desc. Or. I.* (1701) 32 (Jam.). n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 29. [Satchell (1879).]

GILSE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. An intermittent or temporary spring of water.

N.Cy.[1] A spring occasionally appearing in fields, but closing up after. Nhb.[1]

GILSE, see **Gilt**, *sb.*[1]

GILT, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and n. and midl. counties. Also e.An. Amer. Also in forms **gelt** m.Yks.[1] War.[3]; **gilse** Cum.; **yelt** Nhb.[1] Not. Hrt. e.An.[1] Ess.; **yilt** Nhp.[2] Bdf. Ess. [**gilt, gelt; jilt, jelt.**] **1.** A young sow; *gen.* one that has not yet borne pigs. For varying meanings in different localities see below.

Rxb. A young sow when castrated (Jam., s.v. Galt). n.Cy. Young female pigs, whether open or spayed, Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] A spayed pig. Nhb.[1] A spayed sow. Dur.[1] A spayed sow pig. Cum. (J.Ar.), Cum.[1], Wm. (B.K.) Yks. There are two kinds: the open gilt for breeding, the cut gilt is the one made barren (W.H.), n.Yks. (I.W.); Sarra gawts and gilts with draffe, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 83; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A spayed sow; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] An opp'n gilt, a female pig, not spayed; w.Yks.[2] A spayed sow. In Stannington appl. to a female pig who has had one litter; after the second litter she is called a sow; w.Yks.[3] A sow cut. 'An open gilt,' sow for breeding. ne.Lan.[1] e Lan.[1] A pig that has been cut. Lan., Chs. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Chs.[1 3], s.Chs.[1], Stf. (K.) Der.[1] A sow that has had but one litter of pigs. nw.Der.[1] A spayed sow. Not. (L.C.M.); (W.H.S.); Not.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.), Lin.[1], n Lin.[1] sw Lin.[1] A female pig, called by this name till it has had a second litter, when it is called a sow. 'We'd one gilt pigged ten.' 'She was a gilt in pig with her first litter.' Lei.[1] A spayed sow. Nhp.[2], War.[3] Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] A spayed pig. Hrf.[1] Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147. Hrt. Ellis *Cy. Huswf.* (1750) 133. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. (K.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). [Amer. A sow with her first litter of pigs, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 70.]

2. A castrated boar. Stf., Der. (J.K.) Cf. **galt, I.**

[**1.** Sw. dial. *gylta*, a spayed sow, also, a young sow which has not littered (Rietz); Icel. *gylta*, ON. *gyltr*, a young sow (Vigfusson); MDu. *gylte*, 'porca castrata' (*Teuthonista*); cogn. w. MLG. *gelte*, 'sus castrata' (Schiller & Lübben); MHG. *gelze*, 'verschnittenes schwein' (Lexer, 731).]

GILT, *sb.*[2] Sc. Slang. Money. Cf. **gelt.**

Sc. With as mekle gude Inglis gilt, Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 370; I wanted gilt to pay the hire, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 12 (Jam.). Slang. Disputatious little mobs grouped together to discuss whether Charrington or Crowder had the most gilt, *Dy. News* (May 25, 1885) 3 (Farmer).

[*Argent*, money, coyn, chink, gilt, Cotgr.]

GILT, *ppl. adj.* War. w.Cy. In *comb.* (1) **Gilt-poll**, the fish gilt-head, *Crenilabrus melops*; (2) **-toys**, cheap imitation jewellery.

(1) w.Cy. (Hall.) (2) War. Comprising lockets, brooches, and all kinds of personal ornaments, largely manufactured at Birmingham, . . . which [are] electro-plated with a very thin film of gold, *Globe Encycl.* (1877).

GILT-CUP, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **gil-cup** Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Dev.[4]; **gild-** Hmp.[1] Som.; **gilding-** Dor.; **gilten-** Som.; **giltin-** Som. Dev.; **gilting-** Dor. **1.** Applied to var. kinds of the buttercup, esp. *Ranunculus acris*, *R. repens*, and *R. bulbosus*. Cf. **gilty-cup**, s.v. **Gilty, gold-cup**, s.v. **Gold**, *sb.*[1]

Hmp.[1], Wit.[1], s.Wil. (G.E.D.) Dor. (C.V.G.); *Gl.* (1851); Dor.[1] Gil'cups, wi the diaisy bed, Be under ev'ry step ya tread, 78. Som. Stared at the gold-dust from the gild-cups on his boots, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 104; *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. *Science Gossip* (1873) 235; Dev.[4]

2. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*. Hmp.[1]

3. The lesser celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*. Wil.[1]

GILTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Gilded.

Gall. China ware wi' giltet gabs, Nicholson *Port. Wks.* (1814) 58, ed. 1897. w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] His shop's gotten gret gilted letters cher th' frunt.

[As for their tongue, it is polished by the carpenter, and they themselves are gilted, and laid over with silver, *Geneva Version* (1557) *Baruch* vi. 7.]

GILTEN-, GILTIN(G-CUP, see **Gilt-cup.**

GILTOCKS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. In phr. *giltocks of theck*, long, low stacks of heather.

S. & Ork.[1] Built loosely to permit the air to gain admission and thoroughly cure the theck.

GILTY, *adj.* Nhb. Also Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **guilty-** Dev. **1.** Gilded.

Nhb. To please the pit laddies at Easter, A dish full o' gilty paste eggs, Midford *Pitman's Courtship* (1818); Nhb.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Gilty-cup**, (1) various kinds of buttercup, esp. *Ranunculus acris, R. repens*, and *R. bulbosus*; (2) the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (3) the lesser celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*. Cf. **gilt-cup.**

(1) Dor. I can walk among the high grass and giltycups, Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) vii; *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 45. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 193; Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 17; Dev.[4] (2) Wil.[1], Dor., Som. (3) s.Wil., Dor. (G.E.D.) w.Som.[1] Gül'tee, or Gee'ultee kuup.

GILTY GALTY, *phr.* w.Yks.[3] A boys' game; see below.

One boy says, 'Gilty galty, four and forty, Two tens make twenty.' Then, covering his eyes with his hands, he counts up to forty, whilst the others hide. When he uncovers his eyes if he can see any boys they must stand still. He seeks the rest, but if he moves far enough from his place, 'stooil' (i.e. stool), one of those hidden may rush out and try to get there first. If he succeeds the same boy has to say the 'nominy' again; but if all are found, the first caught has to take his place.

GILVER, *v.* e.An. Also in form **gelver** e.An.[1] Suf. [gi·lvə(r), ge·lvə(r).] To ache, throb. Cf. **culver, v., galva.**

e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] Suf. Forby *Gl.* (1830) (s.v. Culver). e.Suf. Said of the head in head-ache and of a gathering boil, &c.—not of the heart or pulse (F.H.).

GILVER, see **Gillyflower.**

GIM, GIMALICK, see **Jim, Gimmal**, *sb.*[2], **Gimlick.**

GIMBER, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To gossip, gad about. (Hall.)

GIMBER, see **Gimmer**, *sb.*[1]

GIMBLE, *v.*[1] Lin. e.An. Also in form **jimble** e.Suf. [gi·mbl, ji·mbl.] To make a face (as a child about to cry); to grin; to smile.

Lin. Now then, what are yow gimbling at, young mester? Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) v; Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. e.An.[1] Suf. Two fine . . . footmen; . . one giving a knowing wink to the other . . . gimbled at that again, Strickland *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 364. e.Suf. (F.H.)

[Sw. dial. *gimla*, to move the lips in an unseemly manner, to make a wry face (Rietz).]

GIMBLE, *v.*[2] ne.Lan.[1] [gi·m(b)l.] To walk pigeon-toed, or with the toes turned inwards.

GIMBO, *sb. Obs.* Chs. Also written **gymbo.** The natural child of a natural child. (K.); Chs.[1 3]

GIMBOES, *sb. pl.* Lan. A pair of legs.

A little girl was passing endowed with a pretty stout and well-proportioned pair of legs. A person standing by, said 'Look at that lassie's gimboes, they are quite yammy' (meaning 'her legs are well-shaped and stout'), *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 122.

[Prob. conn. w. Fr. *jambe*, a leg.]

GIMCRACK, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. Nrf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **jimcrack** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan. Nhp.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.; and in forms **gimcrank** Nhb.[1] Nhp.[1]; **jimcrank** Nhb.[1] Cor. [dʒi·mkrak, -kræk.] **1.** *sb.* A word applied to anything fanciful, showy, novel, or unsubstantial; used of time: a moment, instant.

Nhb. The first steamboat on the Tyne is called a curious gim-crank, see *Captains and the Quayside* in Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 111 (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] Any novel or curious contrivance. A loose-jointed machine. w.Yks. Mi bonnet's full o' jimcracks (Æ.B.). e.Yks.[1] Tell him Ah'll cum iv a jimcrack, *MS. add.* (T.H.) Lan. I' summat less nor hawve a jimcrack, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 145. Nrf. The cog-wheel get out of the gim-cracks, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 125.

2. A universal mechanic, 'Jack of all trades.'

Nhp.[1] He's quite a gimcrank, he can turn his hand to anything.

3. *adj.* Tawdry, fantastic; strange, curious; of a person: shallow, unreliable.

Edb. In vain did Danish Jones, wi' gimcrack pains In Gothic sculpture fret the pliant stanes, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 194, ed. 1785. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah can't tung [pronounce] a lot o' yer jimcrack wods, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[5] 'A gimcrack sort 'n a fellah,' is one whose head is filled with silly, but not the less absorbing notions. **Der.** A lot of gimcrack notions as ever were, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. vi. **w.Som.**[1] I would'n ha nothing to do wi' jis a jim-crack feller's he. **Dev.** 'Tis no good getting impatient with little children's gimcrack ways, SHARLAND *Ways Village* 1885) 70; Tell about 'er gitting married! why, 'er's more fit vur tha silam, a poor jimcrack vüle! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 86. **Cor.** G'eat long six-penny, jimcrank, crack-jaw words, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 16.

GIME, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **gyme** ne.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] [gaim.] A hole washed out of the ground by the rushing water when a bank breaks; also in *comp.* **Gime-hole.**

ne.Yks.[1] Caused by the circular sweep of the water. On the banks of the Ouse below York is a spot called the 'Gyme pownds.' **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 468. **n.Lin.** *ib.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; **n.Lin.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *gima*, an opening (AASEN); ON. *gīma* (VIGFUSSON).]

GIMEL, see **Gimmal**, *sb.*[1]

GIMLET, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Som. Dev. Also written **gimblet** Sc. [gi·mlit, -ət.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Gimlet-eye**, a squint, squinting eye; a term of abuse; (2) **-eyed**, having a squint, squint-eyed; (3) **-nose**, a gnat; (4) **-tool**, a gimlet.

(1) m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1 2] **Lin.**[1] I did not call her old gimleteye. **Nhp.**[1] **Som.** Tha cadger turn'd hes gimlet eye, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 71. (2) **n.Yks.**[2], **Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Having eyes which not only squint, but are always in motion. Gee me ort! a gimlet-eyed [gŭm·lut-ny·d] old bitch. **nw.Dev.**[1] (3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Gall.** Her own [eyes] narrowed till they glinted wintry and keen as the gimblet-tool, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 197.

2. Phr. *handy as a gimlet*, quick, smart, useful.

w.Som. An·dŭ-z u gŭm·lut, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 22.

GIMLICK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **gimleck** n.Lin.[1]; **gimleek** Nhb.[1]; **gimlek** Cum.[1]; **gimlik** Cum.[1] n.Yks. ne.Lan.; and in forms **gemlek** Cum.[1]; **gemlick** Rxb. (JAM.); **gimalick** Nhb.[1] [gi·mlək, -ik.] **1.** A gimlet.

Rxb. (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] There was three ships at sea; they were bun' for Bimalick, Two wi' coffee an tea; the tother wi' three sco' gimalick, *Juvenile Rhyme.* **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **ne.Lan.** Aw get a gimlik an bored a hoile, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 315; **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Gimlick-eye**, a squint, squint-eye.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Miss Nettle wid her gimlick e'e, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 60.

GIMLIE, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] The chimney.

GIMLIN, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] A large shallow tub in which bacon is salted. See **Kimlin.**

We can douk her i' our gimlin, ii. 292.

GIMMACE, see **Jimmy.**

GIMMAGH, *sb.* I.Ma. A lobster. (T.E.B.)

[Ir. and Gael. *giomach*, a lobster (MACBAIN).]

GIMMAL, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Nhb. Nhp. Glo. Som. Also written **gimel** Nhp.[1 2] Som.; **gimmel** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **gemel(l-** Nhp.[1 2]; **jemmal** Glo.[1] [dʒi·ml.] **1.** A woodman's name for a double tree; *gen.* in *pl.* twin trees; also in *comp.* **Gemel(l-trees.**

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Two trees of the same kind growing united trunk to trunk. Now corrupted into jumble-trees; **Nhp.**[2] MORTON *Nat. Hist. Nhp.* (1712).

2. *Obs. pl.* Hinges.

Glo.[1 2] **Som.** P[d] for gimels for hatch in chancell (*Churchwardens' Accounts*, 1707), HERVEY *Wednore Chron.* (1887) I. 86.

[**1.** The same word as ME. *gemel*, a twin. Gemels apereden in the wombe, WYCLIF (1382) *Gen.* xxxviii. 27. OFr. *gemel*, a twin, see HATZFELD (s.v. *jumeau*); Lat. *gemellus*, twin.]

GIMMAL, *sb.*[2] Yks. Also written **gimmel** Yks.; **gimmil** n.Yks.[2]; and in form **gim** n.Yks.[2] [gi·ml.] **1.** A narrow passage between two houses. (I.W.); n.Yks.[12] See **Ginnel(l.** **2.** A drain or small sewer. n.Yks.[2]

GIMMANY, GIMME, see **Gemminy, Gimmer**, *sb.*[1]

GIMMEL, *sb.* Hmp.[1] A 'spreader' or implement upon which the carcasses of pigs, sheep, &c., are hung; a 'gambrel.'

GIMMER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nrf. Also I.W. Also written **gimber** Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; and in form **gimmel-** Nrf. [gi·mə,r.] **1.** A young female sheep, *gen.* from one to two years old, or between the first and second shearing; a ewe that has not yet borne young; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Talked in a steady unalterable dull key, of . . . gimmers and dinmonts, and stots, and runts, and kyloes, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xi. **Sh.I.** Da höls whaar da gimmers be, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 25. **Cai.**[1] A ewe over one year old. **Inv.** (H.F.) **Bnff.** I sell some gimmers, staigs, or stots, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 45. **Abd.** Their gimmer was smored i' the snaw, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 67. **s.Sc.** Willie Crosbie, who could talk of nothing but ewes and gimmers, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 255. **Lnk.** What kens I like a leg o' gimmer, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 211; The loss o' a guid tup, wether, or gimmer, garred him laugh wi' the wrang side o' his mooth, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiv. **Edb.** The names of sheep are as follows: . . . 1st. Ewe, wedder, tup lambs, until they are smeared. 2d. Ewe, wedder, tup hogs, until they are shorn. 3d. Gimmers, dummons, tups, until they are shorn again, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 52, ed. 1815. **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **Slk.** Sic a flock o' ewes an' gimmers, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 96. **Kcb.** Now frae their cribs the tarry gimmers trot, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 3 **n.Cy.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Clipped or shorn for the first time, they take the name of gimmers; which name continues only one year, until they lose their fleeces a second time. CULLEY *Live Stock* (1801) 19. **Dur.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XIX. 309; **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** A yearling ewe (J.Ar.); Gallin' the gimmer wi' a gad, STAGG *Miscell. Poems* (ed. 1807) 136. **Wm.** Gimə, female sheep (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] From the time of its first being clipped to that of its first bearing young; otherwise, to that of its second shearing; usually termed Shearling-gimmer; **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] From birth till weaning-time. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Neen gimmer mugg'd hogs, ii. 289; **w.Yks.**[24]; **w.Yks.**[5] Four owd gimmers, 87. **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 273; **Lan.**[1] A two-year old sheep. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Stf.** (J.T.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[2] **Lin.** Among his flock he may show you his well-conditioned gimbers, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 331, 265; MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** A barren ewe two years old, SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] YOUNG *Lin. Agric.* (1799) 320. **sw.Lin.**[1] A female sheep in its second year, but which has not yet had a lamb. In contracts—so many stone of wether or gimmer mutton; in sale bills —'372 in-lamb ewes, 230 in-lamb gimmers.' **Lei.**[1] **I.W.** My gimmer's at market, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) 35. [After the first fleece has been shorn . . . the ewe-hogg then becomes a gimmer, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 213.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gimmer-clout**, a cloth sewn on the ewe to prevent procreation; (2) **-hog**, a ewe of the first year; a ewe before it is shorn for the first time; (3) **-lamb**, (*a*) a ewe lamb, *gen.* before it has been weaned; (*b*) a two-year-old sheep; (4) **-pet**, (5) **-twinter**, a two-year-old ewe.

(1) **Cum.**[1] (2) **n.Cy.** (K.), **N Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] When weaned . . . they are called ewe-hogs or gimmer hogs until clipped or shorn for the first time, CULLEY *Live Stock* (1801) 19. **n.Yks.** (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1] From the time of its being weaned up to the time of its first shearing; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Ewes from [clippinge time] till clippinge time come again, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 2. (3. *a*) **n.Cy.** (K.), **N Cy.**[1 2] **Nhb.**[1] While sucking they are called ewe-lambs or gimmer-lambs, CULLEY *Live Stock* (1801) 19. **n.Yks.**[1] Applied until the animal is weaned; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Ewes . . . from lambinge time . . . till clippinge time, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 2. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 273. **Nrf.** I very much doubt whether it would pay to keep on these cross-bred 'gimmel' lambs, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1898). (*b*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). (4) **Ayr.** The lad, for twa guid gimmer-pets, Was Laird himsel, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 27. (5) **Cum.** (J.W.O.)

3. Phr. *to be on the gimmer hillock*, to be unmarried, to be without children.

Abd. Sae mony bonny, weel tocher't lasses i' the pairt jist in aweers o' bein' o' the gimmer hillock, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 149. **Kcd.** On the gimmer hillock nathless Did the elder still

remain. . . Watchin' owre anither's lammie Fan she snd a' been a yowe, GRANT *Lays* 1884) 83.

4. *Fig.* A contemptuous term for a woman.

Sc. The mim-mou'd gimmers them misca'd: Ye're sure they maun be pressed, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1788) 90 (JAM.). Sh.I. Yea, an heard du yon aboot Hansi's red gimmer? BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 98. Bnff. This rev'rie spread about the cummer, Quo' rich auld Rob, I'll sey the gimmer, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 59 Abd. Ugly gimmer, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Lnk. It fell sae late and myrk, The gimmers they grew fryeh'ed, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) 711. Edb. She round the ingle wi' her gimmers sits, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785. Peb. Laird Giffard's gimmer was fu' braw, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 94, ed. 1817. N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] What are ye dein, ye gimmer? *Obsol.* w.Yks. Next ta him wor an owd gimmer, wi a face like a wedge, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 30. w.Yks., n.Stf. A plain-looking woman (J.T.).

5. A young sow. m.Yks.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *gimber*, a young ewe that has never lambed (AASEN); Sw. dial. *gimber* (*gimmer*) (RIETZ); ON. *gymbr* (VIGFUSSON).]

GIMMER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Ken.[1] A mistress.

My gimmer always wore those blue and white checked aprons.

GIMMER, *sb.*[3] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] The lowest price of a thing.

GIMMER, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To court and enjoy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

GIMMER, GIMMY, see **Jimmer, Jimmy.**

GIMP, *v.* and *sb.* Dur. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written **jimp** s.Dur. s.Wm. n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[12] [ʤimp.] **1.** *v.* To indent, notch, cut into scallops, to ornament with grooves.

s.Dur. To cut material in scallops with a small iron tool (J.E.D.). s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks. (J.E.D.), e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Ha gimp a lot a paper ta put raand t'sceenin glass, ROGERS *Nan Bunt's Chresmas* (1839) ii; Jimpt rahnd t'edges, BANKS *W'kfld. W'ds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] Sum glazin, sum buffin, sum groindin, sum lappin, sum jimpin. nw.Lin. It [a flower] was all gimped e' th' saam way as them papers they put e' boxes roond preserved plums (E.P.).

Hence (1) **Gimped,** *ppl. adj.* indented, notched, serrated; of a wheel: toothed, cogged; (2) **Jimping-iron,** *sb.* a tool used in cutting out material into scallops.

(1) s.Wm. 'Jimped edge,' used of a piece of cloth, a serrate leaf, or a bit of metal (J.A.B.). e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.B.) (2) s.Dur., n.Yks. (J.E.D.)

2. In ploughing: to go in a curved or irregular line.

e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] A bad plougher jimps his furrows.

3. *sb.* An indentation, notch.

e.Yks.[1] Do you like it best plain or wi jimps? w.Yks.[2]

4. A short, irregular curve or bend, out of a straight course. m.Yks.[1]

GIMP, see **Jimp.**

GIMPTION, *adj.* e.An.[12] Of a machine or toy: brittle.

GIMSERING, *vbl. sb.* e.An.[1] The carving or making of small articles in brass, wood, iron, &c.

GIMSON, *sb.* Nhp. e.An. Also written **gimsin**; and in form **jimpsen** Nrf. [ʤi·msən.] A gimerack, trifle. e.An.[1]

Hence (1) **Gimsoner,** *sb.* one who is ingenious in making gimeracks or knick-nacks; (2) **Gimsoning,** *vbl. sb.* ingenious trifling, the making of gimeracks.

(1) e.An.[1] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 62; HOLLOWAY. (2) Nhp.[1] My son will do very well, and make a good servant, if he don't get to gimsoning and mackling. Nrf. Performing trifling and fanciful operations in carpentry (W.W.S.).

GIMSY, *adj.* Sus.[1] [ʤi·mzi.] Smartly-dressed. See Jim, *adj.*

GIN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp. Shr. Also written **ginn** Nhb. Dur. Cum.; **jin** Rxb. n.Yks.; **jynne** Slk. [ʤin.] **1.** *sb.* An engine or machine, *gen.* worked by horses, a threshing-machine; in mining: an apparatus for hoisting coal, &c. up a pit-shaft, a species of crane or lever worked by horses.

Nhb. He used to drive a gin, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 462; Nhb.[1] The old colliery gin was an upright piece of timber, carrying a large drum at the top. To the upright a horizontal beam called a 'start' was attached, a few feet from the ground, and to this horses were harnessed. The horses worked round and round, turning the rope drum above, and so winding and unwinding the 'takes' of rope. The ropes passed over pulleys erected on frames over the pit shaft. The gin is still in use at some small landsale collieries for winding the coal, and at larger pits for drawing the pumping sets, &c. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). n.Wm. The frame to which the horses are yoked to work a threshing-machine. 'T'horse was yoked intu't gin' (B.K.). w.Yks. (M.F.), w.Yks.[2] n.Lan.[1] A machine for drawing ore. ne Lan[1] A wooden perpendicular axle which has arms projecting from its upper part that furnish the means of yoking a horse or horses for the purpose of turning it round and winding up a rope attached to something to be raised, as coal from a pit, water from a shaft. n.Der. The drawing gin gave way and broke, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) iv. nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] A simple machine, of the nature of a crane, for moving timber. Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[1] Chiefly used in sinking. It is a 'drum' fixed on an upright shaft, supported by a rude frame-work of timber: this 'drum'—made to revolve by horse-power—winds up the ropes employed in raising the 'barrels' to the surface; Shr.[2] A common mode of drawing materials out of a coal pit when a work is in its infancy. . . 'Going in gin,' when a horse is used to that particular labour.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gin-barrel,** a barrel employed in bringing up materials from the pit; (2) **-case** or **-keäss,** (*a*) the track or circular space traversed by the horse when turning a gin; (*b*) a house or shed to shelter horses, when drawing or turning machinery; (3) **-gan(g** or **-gaun,** (*a*) see (2, *a*); (*b*) the entire machine or gin, with the building and everything connected with it; (4) **-horse,** the horse employed to work a gin; (5) **-house,** see (2, *b*); (6) **-pit,** a pit in which the hauling is done by means of a gin; (7) **-race** or **-rase,** (*a*) the apparatus used for hauling coals up a pit-shaft; (*b*) see (2, *a*); (8) **-ring,** see (2, *a*); (9) **-stables,** stables for gin-horses; (10) **-tub,** see (1).

(1) Shr.[1] Al'ays comin' an gŏŏin like gin-barrels. (2, *a*) Cum. The horse-walk of a thrashing machine, WILLIAMSON *Local Etym.* (1849) 35. (*b*) Cum.[1] (3, *a* Nhb.[1] (*b*) Nhb. The old motive power for grinding or threshing corn, driven, generally, by four horses which went round in a circle. The lad who drove the horses was said to be 'drivin the gin gan,' *Note by Mr. Thomas Dunlop.* The gin, with the pillars and circular roof above, to keep the wood and ironwork from the weather, with everything connected, is called a gin-gang, *Note by Mr. J. Avery* (R.O.H.). (4) Rnf. Devout, he paces on to church, A gin-horse, quite the slave o't, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 4. Lnk. Hence wi' them aff to some bleak barren spot, There, set them, gin-horse like, a-ginning o't, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 101, ed. 1897. w.Yks. My life is just like a gin-horse—aw keep tewin and strivin, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 37. Lan. A long-winded praicher, ut keeps gooin round his text like a gin-horse, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, x. s.Stf. I got him the job to drive the gin-hoss, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Shr.[12] (5) n.Wm. They're i' t'gin-hoose (B.K.). (6) w.Yks. At the Augusta Main Colliery, Ossett road, Wakefield, there is a 'gin-pit,' *Yks. Factory Times* (Sept. 23, 1898); w.Yks.[2] (7, *a*) w.Yks. Onny man hevin' a horse at works a gin-rase, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 27. (*b*) Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Wide enuff for a gin race, *Yksman.* (1876) 44, col. 2. (8) Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Usually under a covering of thatch, supported on upright poles; Shr.[2] (9) w.Yks. Near the 'gin' the stables for the horses were built and were hence distinguished as the 'gin-stables.' The gin-stables of the pits in Sheffield Park were standing in a ruinous condition until a few years ago (J.S.). (10) w.Yks.[1]

3. *Obs.* The bolt or lock of a door or window.

Sc. She chappit gently at the gin, CHILD *Pop. Ballads* (1884) I. 465; O whae is this at my bower door That chaps sae late, or kens the gin? SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 353, ed. 1848. n.Sc. Ye'll take my brand I bear in hand, And wi' the same ye'll lift the gin, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 157, ed. 1875. Slk. He barrit the doris and windois fast, He harrit them to the jynne, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 173. Rxb. Puirtith cauld . . . Dings love out at the jin O, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 91.

4. A windmill; a pump worked by sails as a windmill.

Nhb., Dur. Wind-mills or ginns to go by wind, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 28. n.Yks. (I.W.)

5. A machine for separating and cleansing the fibres of cotton. Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 232.

6. *v.* To remove the seeds of cotton.

Lnk. There set them, gin-horse like, a-ginning o't, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 101, ed. 1897.

7. To whirl, spin round and round.

Lan. I dreamt I seed thee i' th' Rapids, ginnin round and round, BRIERLEY *Ab-o' th'-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) viii.

GIN, *sb.*[2] Nhp. Wil. In *comb.* (1) **Gin-and-water**, a term applied to a market when the 'deal' is begun and concluded from small samples examined over a glass of spirits and water; (2) **-balls**, a mixture of wheat-flour and gin, given to calves when transported long distances.

(1) **Wil.**[1] Some towns have only what is called a 'gin-and-water' market, JEFFERIES *Toilers of the Field* (1892) 28. (2) **Nhp.** Calves when transported for long distances 'are maintained frequently for eight or ten days together on nothing but wheat-flour, and gin, mixed together, which are here called gin-balls,' *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 51.

GIN, *sb.*[3] c.An.[1] Also written **jin**. [Not known to our correspondents.] See quot.

The entrails of a calf preserved with raisins, currants, lemon peel, &c., and made into a pie called a gin pie. 'All gone, skin and gin.'

GIN, *v.*[2] Dor. Som. [gin.] To begin.

w.Som.[1] *Pt.* gee'nd, guun'd; *pp.* u-gee'nd, u-guun'd. 'I be ginnin to pull down the burge.' Of some new houses a man said to me: 'Two o'm he a-zold 'vore they be a-gun'd.'

Hence **Ginning**, *sb.* a beginning.

Dor. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 157. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

[ME. *ginne*, to begin (CHAUCER).]

GIN, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Greedy of meat. Ayr. (J.M.)

GIN, *prep.* and *conj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also ? Glo. Som. Also written **gyn** Edb.; and in forms **gaen, gane, gehn, gen** Sc.; **gien** w.Yks. [gin.] **1.** *prep.* Of time: against, or by (a certain time); in time for, in view of any future event; within. See **Again**, *prep.* **IV. 1, 2.**

Abd. I gat it a' gin four-and-twenty 'oors, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii; We'll a' be fleein' gin a hun'er years, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 23. **Kcd.** Mak the best o't that you may, It maybe will be fair gin day, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 87. **Fif.** The laddie'll be ten gin March, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 97. **Slg.** I'll be there gin an hour (G.W.). **s.Sc.** I'll gie ye as muckle market-fare as ye can devour, gin midsummer, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 54. **Rnf.** Gin the Simmer lift hauds clear, Gin July I'se be wi' ye, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 14. **Ayr.** Their hearts o' stane, gin night, are gane As saft as ony flesh is, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 27. **Edb.** The waddin' I'm thinking's gin Monday, MCDOWALL *Poems* (1830) 181.

2. *conj.* Against or by the time that, before, until; see **Again**, *conj.*

Sc. I'll hae my goon an' bannet on gin ye come in, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. **Ayr.** Robin was in his bed, and the hoose a' dark gin I got back, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 22. **Lnk.** Gin they get their parritch ta'en, They'll a' be soond asleep, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 127. **Slk.** But no gin they should a' hae sutten down on their knees, wad she gae, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 71, ed. 1866. **Gall.** He was . . . oot o' sicht gin we gat oorsel's settled in oor seats, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 12. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**[1] **Som.** Gin Zunday come again, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 38. **w.Som.** Aay groa'pud gin aay vaewn un [I continued groping against (= till) I found him], ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 45.

3. If, whether.

Sc. Gin ye promulgate sic doctrines, it's my belief you will bring somebody to the gallows, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxiv. **Or.I.** Gin ye want to argue wi' scripture, I hae nae objections to that either, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 19. **ne.Sc.** Ring, ring the pottle bell; Gehn ye brak the bargain Ye'll gang t'hell, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 22. **Elg.** Gin the plough rests on the bank, The loom, the nation, dies, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 196. **Bnff.** Gin ony body can do better Let him stap in a word or letter, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 6. **Bch.** He look'd sae haw as gin a dwame Had just o'ercast his heart, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 8. **Abd.** How sib may he be to you, gaen ane may speer sic a question? RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 69, ed. 1889; I scarcely can tell gin't be me or the shopie The scoon'rel be aifter, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 118. **nw.Abd.** Gen I but byaak or brew, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 24. **Kcd.** Try gin ye can screw the drone, And gie us John o' Badenyon, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 88. **Frf.** Gin ye're no willin' to say saxpence, I'm aff to Willum Pyatt's, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ii. **Per.** Gin ye tell me when we're through ye understan' it a', ye'll hae the programme to set for next Sabbath, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 9. **Fif.** As gin the Hebrew tongue had sproutit Frae your ain brain, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 37. **Slg.** Gin't's a wife that ye want, fa' to wooin' o't, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 162. **Rnf.** Ye lay doon the message as gin it were your ain, an' we no equals, GILMOUR *Pen Flk.* (1873) 34. **Ayr.** I maun . . . see gin there's ony o' my ferlies to the fore, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 48. **Lnk.** Gin I come near the dog, Deil tak' me gin I dinna gie't a flog, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 171. **e.Lth.** Gin ye were pleased, content was he, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 61. **Edb.** As gin ye didna think it true, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 4; Ye ken gyn ye did right, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 113. **Bwk.** Gin I could my wish but hae To visit that spot noo far away, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 61. **Slk.** Aye, gin it can, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 34. **Dmf.** Gyte wad I be gin I waited, REID *Poems* (1894) 43. **Gall.** But gin I had yin o' them, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 158. **Kcb.** Gane my father should slay my love, He e'en must slay us baith, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 100. **Wgt.** Nae fear o' his tatties bein' worm-eaten gin I can help it, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 185. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** An' gin I'm weel and can keep sober You may look for it in October, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 76; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** He's get han' and siller Gin he fancies me, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 152; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** Wheeah, Ah thinks thee could, gin ye tried, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) ii; **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Gin schoo sets off in a tantrum an' flaah's t'mistress wiv her blutherin, BANKS *Wooers* (1880) I. iv; LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 254; **w.Yks.**[1] I wheaz'd gin I wor bellon'd, ii. 287. **Lan.** Gin Robin could bur see t'letter, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Sarsdale* (1860) II. 158; Aw'd never ha slept in my bed gin that little un had bin dreawned, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) i. ? **Glo.**[1]

GIN, GINCH, see **Gen**, *v.*, **Ginge.**

GINCH, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A small piece. Hence (1) **Gin-chick**, *sb.* a very small piece; (2) **Ginchock**, *sb.* a somewhat small piece.

GIN-COUGH, *sb.* Sh.I. The whooping-cough. See **Chin-cough.**

He got dis weary gin-cough in Aapril, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898); (K.I.)

GINDER, GINDLE, see **Gender**, *v.*, **Ginnle**, *v.*[1]

GINDY, *sb.* Glo. Also written **jindy**. [dʒi'ndi.] The game of bandy (q. v.). (A.C.)

GINE, GINEOUGH, see **Go, Geenyoch.**

GING, *sb.* Cor. A whip used to spin a top. **Cor.**[12] w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 480.

GING, *v.*[1] Nhb.[1] [giŋ.] With *in*: to join in company with.

Co'wa, ging in an' ha a jirt o' whusky, *Note by Mr. Dixon.*

GING, *v.*[2] Dev. Also written **gingh** Dev.[1]; **jing** n.Dev. [dʒiŋ.] To bewitch.

Dev. I chud reckon hers ginged yeng Haenton, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. ii; **Dev.**[1] I did'n care if the old tantara-bobs had'n; a geed a good stub way her, too; I think a was a ginghed, 6. **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 437; Jan's wraxling ginged tha wildego, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 121.

GING, see **Gang**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Gange, Geing**, *sb.*[1]

GING-BANG, see **Jing-bang.**

GINGE, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also in forms **ginch** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **gins-** Lan. [dʒin(d)ʒ.] **1.** Ginger; used *attrib.*

Sc. Ginch bannocks sweet mak noble food, To chew wi' reestit herrin, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 93 (JAM.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ginge-brace** or **-bras**, *obs.*, gingerbread, spice-cake; (2) **-bread** or **-brehd**, gingerbread; also used *attrib.* in the sense of flimsy, soft, delicate; (3) **-cake**, see (1).

(1) **w.Sc.** Common not many years ago, and has not yet quite passed away (JAM. *Suppl.*). (2) **Bnff.**[1] With the idea of gaudiness. 'It's a gey gueede-leukin' bit hoosie he's biggin; bit it's unco ginchbrehd kyne.' **Abd.** Gie's nane o' your ginge-bread airs, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; (G.W.) **Rnf.** Janet's safe till ye gang back, man: Hae ye sic a ginge-breed wife? NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 38. **Lnk.** Candy rock an' ginge-bread men, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 72. (3) **Lan.** When he leovs this earth un aw thoose tinselled, thoose mere ginscake glories, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 13; It's loike givin yoa a bit o' ginscake ith middle uv a tayeupful o' black currant preserves, *ib.* 75.

[2. (1) OFr. *gingembrat*, preserved ginger (LA CURNE); AFr. *gingebras* (*Durh. MS.* 1302); cp. MDu. *gingebraes* (OUDEMANS). (2) Royal spicerye, Of gingebreed that was ful fyn, And lycorys, CHAUCER *C. T.* B. 2044.]

GINGEL, see **Ginnel(l.**

GINGER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. e.An. Bck. Hrt. Ken. Som. Dev. [dʒi nʒə(r.] **1.** A light red or yellow colour, like ginger; also used *attrib.*

n.Yks. He hez ginger hair (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] He's

a bit ginger. nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Ginger for pluck. Lin.[1] I know ginger has a foul temper. n.Lin.[1] You'll easy knaw him, he's a tall man wi ginger whiskers. War.[3] A yellow cat is ginger colour. e.An.[1] w.Som.[1] Ginger whiskers. Dev. Shaking his ginger hair, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 149. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Ginger-hackled**, (2) **-headed**, *adj.* red-haired, having red or sandy-coloured hair; (3) **-man**, *sb.* a Dane by origin, so called from the characteristic red hair; (4) **-pated**, *adj.*, see (2); (5) **-poll**, *sb.* a term applied to a red-haired person; (6) **-toppin**, *sb.* the head or hair of a red-haired person; a red-haired person; (7) **-whiskered**, *adj.* having whiskers of a yellowish colour; (8) **Gingery**, *adj.* of a pale yellow or red colour.

(1) Shr.[2] (2) Som. A ginger-headed maid, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 11; A little ginger-headed foreigner from down t'other zide o' Taunton Dean carr'd it all avore un, zo he did, *ib. Men o' Mendip* (1898 v. w.Som.[1] Dev.[3] I tellee 'ot tez, ginger-headed maidens be like chestnut mares, rare and fractious. (3) Nrf. The people affirm that he was a Dane or 'ginger-man,' EMERSON *Yarns* (1891) 99. (4) w.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1] (5) w.Som.[1], Dev.[3] (6) w.Yks.[2], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] (7) w.Yks. (S.P.U.) (8) Wor. A man with gingery whiskers, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 26, 1898).

2. *Comp.* **Ginger-nuts**, gingerbread nuts. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

3. A cant term for the posteriors.

Sc. A mother might warn her child, 'Tak care or I'll warm yer ginger' (G.W.).

4. The biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre.*

Nrf. *Nature Notes*, No. 9. Suf. From its extreme pungency (B. & H.).

5. The crooked yellow stonecrop, *Sedum reflexum.* Ken.

6. The tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare.* Also in *comp.* **Ginger-plant.** Lan., n.Bck., Hrt., Ken.

GINGER, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. 1. Careful, tender, light of touch; also used *advb.* softly, cautiously, with great nicety.

Cum. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 212. Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Be as ginger as yo con, WAUGH *Tufts of Heather*, I. 162. w.Wor.[1] Ken. You had better be ginger with it (D.W.L.). I.W.[1] Zet the trap as ginger as you can.

Hence **Gingerly**, *adj.* (1) spruce, smart; somewhat affected in movement, leisurely; (2) careless, slight, without firmness; also used *advb.*

(1) w.Yks.[5] War.[3] He goes to his work in a gingerly way. (2) Nhp.[1] You hold that glass so gingerly, you'll drop it. War.[3] Do not hold that glass in that gingerly way.

2. Brittle, easily broken.

Chs.[1] Mind how yo sit dain, that cheer's very ginger. Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Gingerly**, *adj.* rickety, flimsy, badly constructed.

Lin.[1] Applied to furniture badly made. Nhp.[1] Why did you buy such a gingerly thing?

GINGERBREAD, *sb.* Yks. Lin. War. Oxf. Suf. Som. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Gingerbread-dots**, gingerbread nuts baked in a globular dumpy form, not flat; (2) **-stone**, a sandy bed of the lowest oolite.

(1) Suf.[1] (2) Yks., Oxf. A very dark brown ferruginous rock, whence it is often called 'Gingerbread stone,' WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 168.

2. *Fig.* Anything of a fragile nature; also used *attrib.* in the sense of delicate, fine, affected.

w.Yks. Hands like mine worn't made to bother Wi' sich gingerbread as thee, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 16. Lin.[1] 'Gingerbread work,' flimsy masonry or carpentry. War.[3] Why did you buy that gingerbread thing? w.Som.[1] What's the good vor to put up a gingerbread thing of a linhay like that? The fust puff o' wind'll blow un away.

GING-GO, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A confused mass; nonsense.

GINGICH, *sb.* Sc. A name given to the chief climber or leader in climbing rocks for sea-fowl.

w.Sc. [In South-Uist] the chief climber is commonly called Gingich, and this name imports a big man having strength and courage proportionable, MARTIN *Desc. W. Isles* (1716) 96 (JAM.).

GINGING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Der. Also in form **gingonin**. A mining term; see below.

Ginging a shaft is . . . arching the mouth of an old useless shaft, which is usually done with stone in order to prevent cattle falling therein, MANDER *Miner's Gl.* (1824); Walling up a shaft instead of timbering to keep the earth from falling in, MAWES *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*

GINGLE, see **Jingle.**

GINIFER, *sb. Obsol.* Nhb. Also written **jinifer** Nhb.[1] The juniper, *Juniperus communis.* Cf. **Geneva-plant.**

The word would be used only by very old people now. It probably only survives in local names (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] A place in Hexhamshire is known as the Ginifers.

[OFr. *geneivre*, juniper (HATZFELD, s.v. *genièvre*).]

GINK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **gynk-** Ags. (JAM.) [giŋk.] 1. *v.* To titter, laugh in a suppressed manner. Abd. (JAM.)

2. *sb.* A trick.

Bnff.[1] The laddie's ass fou o' ginks as an egg's fou o' meht. Abd. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Ginkie**, (*a*) *adj.* giddy, frolicsome, tricky; (*b*) *sb.* a term of reproach applied to a woman; a light-hearted girl; (2) **Ginkum**, *sb.* a trick.

(1, *a*) Fif. I . . . dressit mysel like the ginkie gaes When they dance i' th' sheen o' the moon, *MS. Poem* (JAM.). (*b*) Ags. She's a worthless gynkie (JAM.). Fif. (*ib.*) (2) Bnff.[1]

GINKIN, *sb. Obs.* N.I.[1] A young salmon, *Salmo salar.*

Harris (1744) says it is 'a delicate small fish, spotted and shaped something like a trout. It is called here a ginkin, in the rivers of the C. Galway a streamer, in some parts a graveling, and in the C. Kilkenny a gilloge.'

GINKS, *sb. pl.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Money.

GINN, *sb.* Lan.[1] Also written **gynn.** [gin.] A road or passage down to the sea.

GINNEL(L, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **ghinnel** Lan.; **ghinnil** w.Yks.; **ginell** Cum.[4]; **ginil** w.Yks.; **ginnil(l** Yks. w.Yks.; and in forms **gingel** Wm.; **gunnel** Yks. m.Yks.[1] Lan. [gi·nil, gi·nl.] 1. A narrow passage or entry between buildings; an alley. See **Gennel(l.**

Wm. (J.W.O.) Yks. (K.); *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 97. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. A passage between goods piled in a warehouse. A 'snickett' or short cut through an alley or court (H.W.); Sha saw three mooar gold balls hingin aboon t'entrance to a ghinnil, *Pogmoor Obs.* (1872) 30; w.Yks.[1] I mopt up into a mirk ginnel, ii. 356; w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] An 'entry' is roofed; a 'ginnel' is not. Lan. There's a strong wind comes through that gunnel (C.J.B.); In a part of Bury, Lan., known as the Hermitage, there is a crooked passage . . . which is called t'Ghinnel, *Cy. Wds.* (1867) No. xi. 175; Lan.[1] A covered passage between houses. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1]

Hence **Ginnil-end**, *sb.* the entrance to a ginnel or narrow passage.

w.Yks. Yo stand gapein at door an't ginil-ends we short pipes, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Ben Bobbinhat* (1843) 41; Foaks at's stannin i' clusters at street corners an ginnil ends, ta hear fowks tauk abaht 'em, *Pogmoor Obs.* (1868) 33.

2. A small channel for water; a street gutter.

w.Sc. Bairns like to plouter in the ginnels (JAM. *Suppl.*). Lan. A small channel formerly made in the centre of narrow streets for the passage of water, DAVIES *Races* (1856) 232. ne.Lan.[1]

3. A gorge; an opening or crack in a rock.

Lakel.[1] Cum.[4] A quarrying term. 'Hunds ran'd fox into a ginell i' t'crag,' *Penrith Obs.* (Jan. 25, 1898) 3, col. 4. ne.Lan.[1]

GINNER, *adv.* Yks. [gi·nər.] More readily, more willingly, rather, 'gainer.'

Yks. Ah'd ginner thank yey fer settin' mah ricks o' fire, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xiii. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] I'd ginner go than stay. I'll hae't ginner o' t'tweea. ne.Yks.[1] Ah'd ginner gan.

GINNERS, *sb. pl. Obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. The gills of a fish.

Sc. He had swallowed the bait greedily, the huik was sticking in his ginners, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.). n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

[A ginner of ye fysche, *branchia*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

GINNICK, *adj.* Ess. [dʒi·nik.] Neat, complete, perfect. Cf. **jannock.**

Ess. [The table] ded nut more ginnick stan', CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 146; *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 184; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

GINNIE, see **Go.**

GINNLE, *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Also written **ginle, ginnel**; and in form **gindle** Sc. [gi·nl.] To catch fish with the hands, to tickle trout. Cf. **guddle**, *v.*[1]

Sc. Ye . . . took me aiblins for a black-fisher it was gaun to ginle the chouks o' ye, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 42 (JAM.). Dmb. In that whimp'ling burn . . . I've seen us gindle baith for parr and trout,

Taylor *Poems* (ed. 1827) 91. **Rnf.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 747. **Ayr.** Ginnle trouts with John Paiks in the Roughburn, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 88. **Lnk.** We've . . . ginled eels fu' plenty, Parker *Misc. Poems* (1859) 33. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

Hence **Ginling**, *vbl. sb.* the act of catching fish with the hands or with a small loop tied to a stick.

Ayr. Ginling . . . consisted in catching the trout with a wand about three feet long with a loop tied at the point, similar to what is used in catching birds. This loop was gently slipped over the body of the fish, and, in a moment, it was safely landed on the bank, White *Jottings* (1879) 71. **Slk.** 'Pon honour, my dear sir, I know not guddlin. In the wast they ca't ginnlin, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 96. **Rxb.** (Jam.), **N.I.**[1]

GINNLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [dʒi·nl.] **1.** *v.* To shake, tremble; to cause to tremble.

He ga' the hallan a knock wee's styckit nieve, an' gart it a' ginnle. Tack care, an' nae ginnle the table.

Hence (1) **Ginnlan**, *sb.* the noise caused by a shaking motion; (2) **Ginnlin**, *ppl. adj.* shaking, trembling.

(2) 'The doctor's gotten a gig noo, bit it's only a ginnlin' thing.' The word contains the notion of worthlessness.

2. *sb.* A tremulous motion; the noise caused by a shaking motion.

This is oor fouch comin' noo. A ken h' the ginnle o' the cairts.

GINNLES, *sb. pl.* Ayr. (Jam.) The gills of a fish. Cf. **ginners**.

GINNY, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Shr. Also written **jinny** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; and in form **jenny** n.Cy. w.Yks. Shr.[1] [dʒi·ni.] **1.** In coal-mining: a self-acting incline; an engine by means of which a load is let down an inclined plane. Cf. **gin**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks. An incline at the top of which is a stationary wheel or drum with brake attachment, and on this wheel or drum a rope works by which the full corves travelling down pull the empty corves up (C.B.C.; (D.T.); **w.Yks.**[2]

Hence (1) **Jennier**, (2) **Jenny-man**, *sb.* the man in charge of the brake of a ginny. w.Yks. (C.B.C.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ginny-carriage**, in a colliery: a stout wooden or iron carriage used for conveying materials along a railroad; (2) **-crone**, a crane; (3) **-rails**, the tramway of a colliery, the iron rails along which the carriages are drawn when laden; (4) **-ring**, a name given to the horse-power machinery by which a churn, straw-cutter, &c., is worked; see **Gin**, *sb.*[1] **1**; (5) **-wagon**, see (1).

(1) **Shr.**[2] (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). (3) **Shr.**[1 2] (4) **s.Chs.**[1] So called because the horse moves in a ring or circle. (5) **Shr.**[1] The truck—loosely hooped with iron round the load—on which coal or iron-stone comes up the pit, and is pushed from the pit's mouth by the 'bonkies.'

3. In salt-making: a kind of lever used in lifting the pans when raised for repairs. Chs.[1]

GINS, *sb. pl.* Der. In phr. *by the gins*, an oath. n.Der. Addy *Gl.* (1888).

GINSCAKE, **GINT**, see **Ginge**, **Joint**.

GINUATY, *sb.* Yks. [dʒi·niuəti.] Ingenuity.

w.Yks. It sartanly shewd great ginuaty, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1863) 53.

GIO, see **Geo**.

GIOLA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **gyola**; and in form **gjola**. Thin, ill-curdled buttermilk.

I wiss ta Guid I'd hed a shappin' can o' edder bladdig or giola ta tak' wi' me da day, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897); I hae na a thing ta gie you wi' dem bit a air o' gjola afi o' da kirn, *ib.* (Oct. 2, 1897); Buttermilk a little heated. Soft curd of buttermilk (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *kjøre*, ill-curdled milk (Aasen); see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 52.]

GIP, *sb.*[1] Sc. [gip.] The point of the jaw of a fish.

Cai.[1] When a fish is hooked near the point of either jaw it is said to be hooked in the gip. When a fish has one jaw protruding beyond the other, the former is usually called the gip.

[Cp. Sw. (*mun*) *gipa*, corner of the mouth (Widegren).]

GIP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Wm. Yks. Der. Also written **gyp** w.Yks.[5]; and in form **gippen** w.Yks. [gip.] **1.** *v.* To open the mouth for want of breath, to gasp; to retch, to hold the breath as in vomiting.

Wm. Ah fell intul t'trough an' it meead mi gip again (B.K.). **n.Yks** (T.S.) **w.Yks** An though shoo often gipp'd and frahned, *Yksman.* (1898) 104; *Halifax Courier* (May 8, 1897); It was beastly stuff, and made me fair gippen (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[3] Ma heart gips reeght agen it. An gip every taum Ausmell it; **w.Yks.**[4]; **w.Yks.**[5] A bather who pushes his comrade into the water makes him 'gyp.' A fish 'gyps' when out of water; a child severely punished by a fall, 'gyps fearfully' in the interval between its first scream and the succession which follows. **Der.** Addy *Gl.* 1888).

2. *sb.* A gasp, convulsive stoppage of the breath on going into water. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

[**1.** Sw. dial. *gipa*, to gape, to stop the breath in sobbing; *gippa*, to gape (Rietz).]

GIP, *v.*[2] Nhb. Yks. Also in form **yip** n.Yks. [dʒip.] To punish; also with *up*.

Nhb. (I.W.); **Nhb.**[1] I'll gip ye. **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

GIP, *v.*[3] Sh.I. Yks. Also written **gyp**. [gip.] To prepare fish for curing, to take out the guts of fish.

n.Yks.[2] They're gipping herrings.

Hence (1) **Gippie**, *sb.* a small knife for gutting fish; (2) **Gipper** or **Gyper**, *sb.* (*a*) a woman employed in cleaning fish; (*b*) see (1); (3) **Gipping**, *vbl. sb.* the operation of cleaning or gutting fish.

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] (2, *a*) **Sh.I.** Hit wid tak a philosofer ta tell a herrin' gipper frae a lady, wi' da confoondid trumpery an' stract jacket bodices 'at der a' wearin, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897); The Fraserburgh gypers and coopers are said to be sometimes very foul-mouthed, *ib.* (Apr. 15, 1899). (*b*) **Sh.I.** A' auld loopick, a muckle tully, a peerie gipper, Stewart *Firesides Tales* (1892) 39. (3) **Sh.I.** Da lasses, 'at's been dere at da gippin', say 'at dey could buy ivery thing 'at dey stude in need o', *Sh. News* (July 9, 1898); Baabie cam hame fae da gippeen, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 44.

[To gip, to take out the guts of an herring, Bailey (1721).]

GIPE, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *sb.* A glutton. (Hall.) **2.** *v.* To gulp. (*ib.*)

GIP-GIP, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] A fly-catcher.

GIPSEY, *sb.* Nhb. [dʒi·psi.] A wooden peg. (Hall.), Nhb.[1]

GIPSIES, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **ghypseys** e.Yks.; **gypseys** ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.; **gypsies** Yks. [gi·psiz.] Intermittent springs; also called **Gipsey-races**, **Gipsey-springs**; occas. in *sing.*

n.Cy. Those eruptions of waters, which in the northern parts of England, they call Gypsies: the which do break out at uncertain times, and upon uncertain causes, and flow likewise with an uncertain duration, Digby *Treatise of Bodies* (1645) 189. **Yks.** Springs that break forth sometimes on the Wolds. They are looked upon as a prognostic of famine or scarcity. . . Ordinarily they come after abundance of rain, Ray (1691); Every here and there on the Wolds intermittent springs, resembling the 'gypsies' of Yorkshire and 'lavants' of Hants, burst out of the hill-sides, *Cornh. Mag.* XLVI. 221. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Sudden eruptions of water that break out after great rains, and spout up water to a great height (K.); In the *e.* Riding the lower beds of chalk are completely saturated with water. The water-line varies in level, according to the rainfall; after continued rain, streams break out at certain weak places, and flow for weeks together—these are called gypseys or gypsey races, Cole *Place Names* (1879) 33; In wet seasons they will sometimes burst out in the middle of the road (Miss A.); (C.F.); **e.Yks.**[1]

GIPSY, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [dʒi·psi.] **1.** *sb.* A term of contempt for a girl or woman, a thoughtless, giddy girl; sometimes used playfully as a term of endearment; also used *attrib.*

Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Aye, you little gipsey, you know where you have niched yourself, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 19. **Abd.** She's a gipsy, that's fat she is. . . She'd nae business to lat ony man kiss her in that bare-facet manner, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Per.** A wheen glaiket gipsies about me are gyte, Forn *Harp* (1893) 284. **Rnf.** The washerwife's son . . . Wha wastes a' his wealth upon gipseys and whores, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 114. **Ayr.** Ay, Peggie, ye gipsy, and ye were kissing a man, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 119. **Lnk.** I'm glad you did not spoil the gipsy's face, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 190. **Lth.** She saw him leading past, Ane blear'd, o' gipsey hue, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 49. **Dmf.** A low-bred gipsy chiel, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 25. **Nhb.**[1] **s.Lin.** Applied to a bad-behaved or disobedient girl, or to a slatternly woman. 'I'll mek y'h remember for this, y'h young gipsey, you.' 'The owd gipsey's a mucky good-fu-nowt tassel' (T.H.R.).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Gipsy-comb**, the spiky head of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; (2) **-'s combs** or **coo-ums**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the wild teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*; (3) **-'s daisy**, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (4) **-flower**, the hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*; (5) **-herring**, the pilchard, *Clupea pilchardus*; (6) **-legg'd**, having slender ankles; (7) **-nuts**, hips and haws; (8) **-onion**(s, the wild garlic, *Allium ursinum*; (9) **-rose** or **Gipsies' rose**, (*a*) the field scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*; (*b*) the sweet scabious, *S. atropurpurea*; (*c*) the bedeguar or hair-like gall upon the wild rose.

(1) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (2, *a*) **Brks.**[1] (*b*) **Yks.** (3) **Nrf.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. (4) **Glo.** From the dark hue of its flowers; **Glo.**[1] (5) **Sc.** *Prize Essays Highland Soc.* II. 271 (Jam.). [Satchell (1879.] (6) **Nbp.**[1] (7) **Wil.**[1] (8) **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **I.W.**[1] (9, *a*) **w.Yks.**, **Nrf.**, **I.W.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **I.W.**, **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (C.W.), **Dev.**[4] (*c*) **n.Lin.**[1]

3. A woman's cap or 'mutch.'

Sc. (Jam.) **Ags.** Plaited on the back of the head (*ib.*).

4. The field wood-rush, *Luzula campestris*. s.Wil.(G.E.D.)

5. The carnation-grass, *Carex panicea*.

Wil.[1] Because it turns so brown.

6. *v.* To wander about from place to place for the sake of change or pleasure. **s.Lin.** We've bin off a gipsying (T.H.R.).

GIP UP, *phr.* Suf. [dʒip ʉp.] An exclamation of encouragement to a horse, 'gee up.' e.Suf. (F.H.)

GIRD, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also written **gjird** Sh.I.; **gurd** N.Cy.[1] Cum.; and in forms **gir(r** Sc.; **gord** Nhb.[1] [gir(d, gɑ̈d.] **1.** *sb.* A hoop of wood or iron, esp. for a barrel or tub.

Sc. Scarce a chield that had ever hammered gird upon tub but was applying for it, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxv; When a bicyclist passed . . . she exclaimed . . . 'I ne'er saw a man on a gird afore,' *Jokes* (1889) 1st S. 30. **Sh.I.** I wis [had] strukken da gjird on as far an' as firm as I could get him, *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Frf.** A borrowed washin'-tub aff which a gird had fa'en, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 36, ed. 1889. **Per.** Like some auld iron pitcher's gird, Spence *Poems* (1898) 185. **Fif.** A homely rustic seat, with a bower made of girds to cover it, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 186. **Rnf.** Steeve as a cooper's steevest gir, Young *Pictures* (1865) 132. **Ayr.** My resolution was girded as it were with a gir of brass and adamant, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxvi. **Lth.** Five shillins wad hardly pay the girrs, let-a-be the wood, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 110. **Edb.** He followed out his lawful trade of a cooper, making girrs for the herring barrels and so on, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Bwk.** Ye are like the cooper o' Fogo, ye drive aff better girds than ye ca' on, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 88. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He's puttin the gords on the casks, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 24; **Nhb.**[1] The gords is aall comin' off the rain-tubs. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** A hoop formed of an osier bent into a circle (E.W.P.); Gurds for tubs, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 44, ed. 1886. **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Girdless**, *adj.* without hoops.

Per. If their whole case doesna fall to pieces like a girdless tub, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 231, ed. 1887.

2. A child's hoop.

Abd. Dinna tak your een aff it till I run for Grizzey Frig's gird, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 125, ed. 1889. **Fif.** In their due seasons came 'bools,' 'peeries,' 'carrick,' 'girds,' and 'draigens,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **s.Sc.** A bit boy playin' wi' his peerie, or hurlin' his gird, Cunningham *Broomielburn* (1894) xiv. **Ayr.** Their innocent plays with girs and shinties, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xviii. **Lnk.** Taps an' bools, girs, ba's an' bats, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 53. **Edb.** Rowing [rolling] girrs forms another healthy exercise to the boys of Edinburgh, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35 (Jam.). **Nhb.** Like a little penny gord, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869 7; **Nbb.**[1] The bairns hez aal getten gords ti play wi'. **Cum.** (J.Ar.)

3. A boundary; also in form **Girden**. n.Yks.[2]

4. A bandage; also in form **Girden**. *ib.*

5. Phr. (1) *to break Yule's gird*, to break the peace supposed to prevail at Christmas time; (2) *to call the gird*, to drive or wedge a hoop firmly; to trundle a hoop; also used *fig.*; (3) *to cast the girds*, said of a barrel, when the hoops become loose; (4) *to play at the girr*, to play at trundle-hoop.

(1) **ne.Sc.** If a child did cry it was said to break Yeel's gird and that there would be much crying during the year with the child, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 157; Refers to the unbroken peace which ought to be at Christmas and which would be dissolved by the tears of a sorrowing child (J.Ar.). (2) **Fif.** Ca' your gir, Tibbie; ca' your gir; there's naething like historical facts, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 38. **Rnf.** Anither year we've seen rung oot—Auld Time his girr maun ca', Neilson *Poems* (1877) 78. **Ayr.** The cooper o' Cuddie came here awa, And ca'd the girrs out owre us a', Burns *Cooper o' Cuddie*, st. 1; I was a happy wee callan ca'ing the girr on the street, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 185. **Lnk.** I rin awa' Tae ither climes my girr tae ca', Thomson *Musings* (1881) 188. **Lth.** I ca'd my girr frae break o' day, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 34. **Bwk.** Like a game we callants played, Ready wi' oor girds to birl . . . As the startin' word was gien, Ca' your gird, Calder *Poems* (1897) 218. **Slk.** I'll try to ca' a gayan substantial gird round your success, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 340, ed. 1866. (3) **Sc.** Has your wine-barrels cast the girds? Scott *Minstrelsy* (1803) II. 120 (Jam.). (4) **Sc.** (Jam.)

6. *v.* To put on a hoop or rim, to 'shoe' a wheel.

Lnk. Let Rab, the smith, c'en girr the wheel, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 24. **Bwk.** He's faither's better, cooper o' Fogo, At girding a barrel, or making a coggie, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 88. **Yks.** (C.C.R.), **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Girded**, *ppl. adj.* hooped, having a hoop of wood or iron; (2) **Girden**, *sb.* a hoop; (3) **Girder**, *sb.* a cooper, esp. in phr. *Hoopers and girders*, the name of a tune; (4) **Girding**, *ppl. adj.* belonging to the trade of a cooper; (5) *Gird the cogie*, *phr.* the name of a Scotch tune.

(1) **Sc.** The girded cask of brandy, Scott *Redg.* (1824) vii. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Sc.** He was famous at 'Hoopers and Girders,' Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; (Jam.) **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (4) **Slk.** John Jardine, the cooper, chanced to come to Knoweback in the course of his girding and hooping peregrinations, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 339, ed. 1866. (5) **Ked.** The fiddler . . . screwed his fiddle to the pitch To gi'e them 'Gird the cogie,' Grant *Lays* (1884) 99.

7. To encircle with a belt or girth, &c.

Sc. Do ye not see Rob, Jock, and Hab, As they are girded gallantly, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 110, ed. 1871. **Bnff.** Stay-laces to gird the lasses, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 72.

Hence **Girdan** or **Girdin**, *sb.* (1) a narrow ligament by which a thing is bound round or girt, such as a rope round a box; (2) the girth of a saddle.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] Cairt-girdans are the ropes used to make fast high loads, as hay, straw, &c. (2) **Per.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** The girdin brak, the beast cam doun, Burns *Weary fa' you*, st. 2.

GIRD, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Wil. Som. Also written **gurd** n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan.[1] Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] s.Wor.[1] Som.; and in forms **girt** Wil.; **gord** Nhb.[1]; **jird** S. & Ork.[1] [gird, gɑ̈d.] **1.** *v.* To strike; to push; to drive briskly; to pull violently.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Dan ye a' begood ta jird wi' your feet, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899). **Bnff.**[1] He girdit the loon oot our fae 'im. **Abd.** Fat does he mean girdin' the beasts into the barest neuk o' the faul'ies that wye! Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 93. **Fif.** Yet did their spears sic straiks let gird, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 144. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] To push as a bull does; **Chs.**[3] s.**Chs.**[1] Rae·li Naan·, aay dhŭ düz guurd ŭbuw t! [Räly, Nan, haï tha does gird abowt!] The word is common in the phrase 'runnin an' girdin.' **Stf.** Sharp *Gl.* (1865). **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123] **Wor.** Sharp *Gl.* (1865). **Shr.**[1] Dunna yo' gird the rop' athatn.

Hence **Girder**, *sb.* a heavy blow.

Shr. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**[1] I gid 'im a pretty girder; **Shr.**[2] If he dunnod haud his rackle, gie him a girder Thavie.

2. To do anything with energy or speed; to exert oneself violently; *gen.* with *at*, *aff*, *up*, &c.

Sc. (Jam.) **Bch.** They hunt about from house to house,—Still girding at the barley juice, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 42. **Bnff.**[1] 'He sat and girdit aff the lees like an aul' wife spinnin'.' To break wind *a posteriore* with force. **Wm.** He went at it an' it fair meead him gird ageean (B.K.). **s.Wor.** To jump about (H.K.).

3. To sneer or scoff at; *gen.* with *at*.

Sc. Redd me frae them wha gird at me, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) xxxi. 15; The auld body who sits on the tither side o' the fire—girding at his food, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 56. **Frf.** I'm no ane o' thae farmers . . . that's aye girding at the weather, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxvi. **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** She keeps girding at me (C.F.). **Wil.** She scolded at 'im and girted at 'im, Kennaro *Diogenes* (1893) xiii.

4. *sb.* A sharp blow or sudden stroke; a push; a rush (of wind); also used *advb.*

Sc. I'll gie a gird (G.W.). S. & Ork.[1] Bnff.[1] 'He gart his heid cry gird t' the wa'.' Wind *a posteriore* emitted with force. Per. He passed such a gird, when he fell on the yird, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 27. Rxb. When winter snell in awfu' girds Shall ower ilk forest rove, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 91. Chs.[123]

Hence **Girdy**, *adj.* gusty. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

5. A sudden twitch or jerk; an intermittent spasm of pain; a fit.

Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 10, 1897). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. The sweetness of her took me suddenly like a gurd, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 162; He's happen gone to visit some poor body in a sick gird, BRONTË *Shirley* (1849) iii; (S.P.U.). w.Yks.[1] Nows an thens shoe's girds o' pcffin an coughin, ii. 291. Lan.[1] Chs.[3] A horse apt to bolt and take fright is said 'to have the girds.' Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[2], s Wor.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence phr. *by fits and girds*, by fits and starts.

Yks. (J.W.) Chs.[1] The clock strikes by fits and gurds. s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], War.[2], s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] Som. By fits and girds as an ague takes a goose, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 348; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

6. An uncontrollable fit of laughter, esp. in phr. *a gird of laughing.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Wm. She fetched up a girt gird a laffin, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 80. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1885) 8; w.Yks.[1] Lan. Seet up o gurd o' leawghin, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 12; Lan.[1] s.Lan. PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 15. nw.Der.[1], Lin. (HALL.), Lin.[1]

7. A task of strength; a drinking bout.

Wm. Violent physical exertion that distorts the face and particularly the mouth (B.K.). w.Yks. He's hed a druffen gurd, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1873) 48.

8. A very short space of time, a moment.

Lth. I'll be wi' you in a gird. He'll do that in a gird (JAM.).

[1. Gird gomes vnto grounde with vngayn strokes, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 1332. 3. Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me, SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, t. ii. 7. 5. A gird, fit, *actus, passio*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

GIRDERINGS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. The suckers which spring from the root of the ash tree, used for hoops and similar purposes.

Slk. A' rising out o' ane anither, like ash girderings out o' ae root. HOGG *Tales* (1838) 340, ed. 1866.

GIRD-IRE, *sb.* w.Som.[1] A gridiron. See **Ire.**

[Gyrdiron, *gril*, PALSGR. (1530).]

GIRDLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also Som. Dev. Also written **gurdle** Nhb. Cum.[1] Lakel.[1] Lan. Dev.; and in forms **girl** Cai.[1]; **gordle** Nhb.[1] [gi·rdl, gə·dl.] **1.** A circular iron plate, suspended over the fire by a bow handle, on which cakes are baked; a gridiron. See **Griddle.**

Sc. The dame was still busy broiling car-cakes on the girdle, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; I'll learn you to bake cold-water cakes on the girdle, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 95. ne.Sc. The right side was the side that was uppermost when first placed on the girdle to be baked, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 31. Cai.[1], Inv. (H.E.F.) Abd. Bread toasters an' girdles—a splendit collection, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 60. Kcd. Swarms o' bees will sattle Gin ye gar the girdle soun', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 70; Referring to the practice of getting swarming bees to settle by beating on the girdle with the tongs (A.W.). Frf. She could go so quickly between the board and the girdle, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 189. Per. Not a blister raised by the girdle could be seen, FORD *Harp* (1893) 161. Rnf. It's brown like snuff—it's like a girdle, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 125. Ayr. Wi' jumping and thumping, The verra girdle rang, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 14. Edb. Wi' butter'd bannocks now the girdle reeks, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 161, ed. 1785. Bwk. Wechts, girdles, bakeboards, &c., HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 86. Gall. My mother hung the girdle above a clear red fire of peat, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) 37. N.Cy.[1] In more simple times a slate, called a back-stane, was used for the purpose. Nhb. MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 29; Nhb.[1] It is set on the open fire and is used for baking 'singin-hinnie,' the accompaniment of all high festival in the homes of the people. The commemoration of a birthday, a christening, or a wedding is always kept with the honour of 'settin on the gordle' and the baking of a 'spice singin-hinnie.' Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.), Cum. (J.Ar.), Cum.[1] Lakel.[1] Sometimes also called the girdle-plate. Wm. They were also useful for baking oat cakes upon a girdle, which was a circular plate of iron, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 289; A girdle and a grid, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1896) 41; A thin flat plate of iron called a girgle [*sic*], *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813). w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Girdle-braid**, *adj.* as broad as a girdle; (2) **Gurdled**, *adj.* fried on the girdle.

(1) Edb. Frae 'neath his bonnet, girdle-braid, *Carlop Green* (1793) 169, ed. 1817. (2) Dev. A gurdl'd steak, PULMAN *Sketches* (1853) 9.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Girdle-cake**, a cake made of rich paste, and baked on a girdle till brown; thin household bread; (2) **-farl**, (3) **-scone**, a scone baked on a girdle; (4) **-stone**, a stone on which to bake oaten cakes; cf. **girdle**, *sb.*[2]

(1) Sc. In common use now (H.E.F.). Gall. He was indeed mortally fond of her girdle-cakes, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) iv. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Ye'll hev gurdle kyek an' bacon, BAGNALL *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 5; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] s Dur. Girdle cakes are considered a delicacy when well made and buttered (J.E.D.). Cum. Aunt Ester spoil'd the gurdle ceakes, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 12; Ah ax't t'waiter if they hed ony gurdle ceakes, *Joe and Landlord*, 6; Cum.[1] Wm. Many a girdle cake gets burned on the thin iron plate (B.K.). Lan. Our dame's for gurdle-ceake an' tea, WAUGH *Tufts of Heather*, l. 137. (2) Edb. Let his wisdom girn an' snarl O'er a weel-tostit girdle farl, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 187, ed. 1785. (3) Per. The food whar'on your fathers fared, A girdle scone an' cheese, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 32. (4) Yks. In Yks. they still have a girdle stone for baking their oaten cakes upon, BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846).

3. Phr. (1) *like a hen on a het (hot) girdle*, fidgety, restless, impatient; (2) *spaeing by the girdle*, a mode of divination, practised in order to discover who has stolen anything that is missing.

(1) Sc. She hirples like a hen on a het girdle, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii; Isabella was fidgetting like a hen on a hot girdle, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xvi. Ayr. She [a mare] tipper-taipers when she taks the gate, like . . . a hen on a het girdle, BURNS *Lett. to W. Nicol* (June 1, 1787); I gaed aboot like a hen on a het girdle, SERVICE *Dr. Dugud* (ed. 1887) 241. Edb. I fidgeted on the board like a hen on a hot girdle, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. Gall. Dancing like a hen on a hot girdle, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 52. (2) Ags. Still occasionally practised in Angus, and perhaps in other counties. The girdle, used for toasting cakes, is heated till it be red hot. Then it is laid in a dark place, with something on it. Every one in the company must go by himself, and bring away what is laid on it; with the assurance that the devil will carry off the guilty person, if he or she make the attempt. The fear, which is the usual concomitant of guilt, generally betrays the criminal, by the reluctance manifested to make the trial (JAM.).

[1. They make breid aftir easting it vpon the girdle, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 95.]

GIRDLE, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Cum. [gi·rdl.] A thin layer or sheet of stone; a very thin, compact band or stratum. Also in *comp.* **Girdle-bed.**

n.Cy. A thin flat stone of a stratum that divides as flags and slates do (J.H.). Nhb.[1] Girdles, in mining, are beds from about three inches to two feet or more in thickness; but the term is usually applied to beds varying from three inches to nine or ten inches thick. Girdles are also called 'lumps'; and, when formed of ironstone, 'catheads.' A 'whin girdle' is a girdle composed of excessively hard stone. This is otherwise known as a 'strong (or hard) girdle bed.' 'Post girdles' are girdles of sandstone. 'Metal girdles' are of hard, coarse shale. A 'brass girdle' is one of pyrites. 'Girdle beds are thin bands of sandstone and shale, such as in shafts appear as narrow circles,' MILLER *Geol. Otterburn and Elsdon* (1887). Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); Grey metal with post girdles, *Borings* (1881) II. 8. Dur. Hard beds in soft strata, *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect.*, Sheet 43. Cum. Plate and girdle bed, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 48.

Hence **Girdley**, *adj.* stratified in 'girdles.'

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Grey girdley post, *Borings* (1881) II. 5.

GIRDLE, *sb.*[3] Som. Also in forms **girdale** w.Som.[1]; **gurdele.** A great deal.

JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); (G.S.) w.Som.[1] Maekth u guur'dl u dŭfurns [(It) makes a great deal of difference].

GIRDLE, *v.* w.Som.[1] [gə·dl.] To mock at; to sneer, grin.

What art thee girdlin to? They can't go long 'thout a passle o' lousy boys girdlin and hollerin arter em.

Hence **Girdler**, *sb.* one who mocks at or ridicules another; one who grins.

For a boy, the epithet is precisely analogous to 'giglet' for a girl. 'Young oshird! I calls-n a proper young girdler.'

GIRDLE, GIRESTA, see **Gurdle, Gorstie.**

GIRG, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **gerg, gurg** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **jerg** Rxb. (Jam.); **jirg** Sc. N.I.[1] Ant.; **jurg** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **garg** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [dʒirg.]

1. *v.* To make a creaking noise; to jar.

Sc. To jerk or gurgle, as when one walks with water-logged boots (Jam. *Suppl.*). Rxb. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Jirger**, *sb.* anything which causes a creaking sound; (2) **Jirgin(g** or **Jurgan**, *vbl. sb.* a creaking sound, the act of creaking.

(1) Ayr. In wi' a jirger to gar the shoe squeal, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 118; Let them wi' jirger and bruiser and wheel, *ib.* (2) Sc. (Jam.) N.I.[1] Ant. As boots do when unused for some time, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *sb.* The act of creaking; the sound caused by creaking shoes, or by walking over a quagmire.

Sc., Rxb. (Jam.) Gall. The sofa gied an awfu' girg, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 130.

[I. That girgand hirst, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 125.]

GIRGE, *v.* nw.Dev.[1] To gall a horse with the saddle-girths. See **Girse.** 'He's girg'd a bit, I zee.'

GIRHIRD, see **Gurherd.**

GIRL, *sb.* Chs. Not. Lin. War. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Suf. Ess. Wil. Amer. Also in form **gal** Brks.[1] Suf.[1] Ess.[1]

1. A maid-servant; an unmarried woman in service of whatever age.

Not. The girls would like to go to the concert this evening, if you have no objection. Mrs. H. is doing without a girl now (L.C.M.). sw.Lin.[1] The Rectory girls have been there a many years. War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[4] s.War.[1] 'The girl' is the invariable title of the servant-girl of the farm. Hrf.[1], Glo.[1], Oxf. (G.O.) Brks.[1] Call the gals into praayers. [Amer. 'The girls,' as women-servants call each other in American households. . . The leading 'girl,' who was the cook, a coloured widow of some sixty winters, *Democracy* (c. 1882) xi.]

2. Used *attrib.*: see below.

Suf.[1] A girl-cow-boy. Ess.[1] The use of 'gal' and 'boa' in some parts of the county is curious; for instance, instead of speaking of Charlotte and John, they say, 'the gal Charlotte,' 'the boa John.'

3. *pl.* The short-pistilled or 'thrum-eyed' blossoms of the primrose, *Primula vulgaris.* Wil.[1] Cf. **boy**, *sb.* **4.**

4. *Comb.* **Girl's oak**, the red leaves of the oak, *Quercus Robur.*

Chs. On the 29th of May children distinguish the reddish-coloured leaves as Girl's Oak, and the green leaves as Boy's Oak. Girls wear the former and boys the latter (B. & H.).

GIRL, *v.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **gorl** Sc. To girdle; to surround the roof of a stack with straw ropes, twisted in the form of lozenges, to secure it against the wind. Lth. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Girling**, *sb., obs.*, a bundle; (2) **Gorlin**, *sb.* a neck-cloth.

(1) e.Yks. Lye it streight and eaven into the band by girlings, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 84. (2) Lth. (Jam.)

GIRL, *v.*[2] Sc. Also written **girle, girrel** (Jam.). [girl.]

1. To tingle, thrill; to shudder, shiver.

Per. The thrashing mill scraiking and girling till it's fairly aff, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 222. Slk. It's no deth it feers me, but the after-kum garis my hert girle, Hogg *Wint. Even. Tales* (1820) II. 64 (Jam.); Ye hae gart a' my flesh girrel, John, *ib.* I. 336. Rxb. (Jam.)

2. To set one's teeth on edge.

Peb. A term used to denote that affection of the teeth which is caused by acidity, as when one has eaten unripe fruit (Jam.).

GIRL, see **Grill**, *v.*[2]

GIRLING, *sb.* w.Cy. Also written **gerling.** [gɜ̄ lin.] A salmon on its second return from the sea. Cf. **gilling.**

w.Cy. The salmon . . . on its second return from the sea is often termed a 'gerling' in the Severn, Day *Fishes*, II. 68. [All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names . . . kelt, laurel, girling, grilse, botcher, . . or by any other local name, *Stat.* 24 & 25 *Vic.* (1861) c. cix. § 84.]

GIRLOPF, *sb.* Dev. A great clumsy lout.

A great girlopp of a Will, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 96.

GIRN, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to I.Ma. Chs. Der. Lin.; also Nhp. Bdf. e.An. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **gern** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. w.Yks. n.Lin.[1]; **gurn** Nhb. Cum.[12] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] I.Ma. Chs.[1] Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Dev.; **gyrn** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **gairn, gorn** Nhb.[1]; **guern** s.Don. Ess. [girn, gərn, gɑ̄n.] **I.** *v.* To show or gnash the teeth in rage or scorn; to snarl as a dog; to look savage, distort the countenance; to speak in a snarling, surly tone. Also used *fig.* and with *at.*

Sc. And aye as Sir Robert girned wi' pain, the jackanape girned too, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; We used to girn at ither like a pair of pipers, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxix. Sh.I. Doo kens better, Berry, as girn at da ting o' whaalp, *Sh. News* Sept. 3, 1898). Or.I. (S.A.S.) Bch. They girnt at me sae sair, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 21. Abd. The cur began to girn at me, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 121. Frf. In vain Cathro girns his teeth, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 258. Fif. Yonder's Arthur Seat an' Salisbury Crags lauchin' an' girnin' time aboot, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 187. Rnf. Howe'er Sectarians girn at ither, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 98. Ayr. It maks guid fellows girn an' gape, Wi' chokin dread, Burns *Poor Mailie*, st. 7. Lnk. They girned, and let gird with grains, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 101. Peb. He scarce could stand Wi' dool that gard him girn, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 58, ed. 1817. Gall. I could only girn my teeth at him, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xiii. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Don. The child stopped its angry wail to scowl at her. 'Ah, wad you girn at me?' . . said she, *Cornh. Mag.* XXXV. 178. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb. Aw've seen her gurn just like one of Macbeth's witches, Wilson *Sngs.* (1890) 467; Like a monkey he did gairn, man, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 327; Nhb.[1] They gorn'd like cats, Robson *Bet Beesley.* Cum.[3], s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. T'wife an' him they gurned an' sware, a sorry sight ta see, Sowrey *Our Village* (1891) 48; It girned at her as if it ud ha' swollerd her, Hartley *Blackpool* (1883) 32. Nhp.[1] How you girn at me. Bdf. Used of one who talks crossly and snappishly to another: 'You girn at me' (J.W.B.); She girned at me, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 208. e.An.[1] Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125. Wil. I've bean on thic varm zin Gruff wur a pup, but he niver lets I goo bye wieout girning and zhowing his teeth, Banks *Glory* (1881) 36. n.Dev. At last the whole story was explained—how . . . 'thicka witch o' Yender' had 'girned' at the misfortune, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i.

Hence **Girning**, *ppl. adj.* growling, snarling, showing the teeth in anger; also used *fig.*

Elg. What sorrow then brought ye to me, Wi' girnin' mou' and glowrin' e'e, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 222. Per. A bonny story, troth, it is To see your girning spite, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 51. Ayr. And gart me weet my waukrife winkers, Wi' girnin' spite, Burns *Ep. to Major Logan*, st. 10.

2. To be fretful or peevish; to cry, whine, whimper; to complain or murmur fretfully, groan. Also used with *at.*

Sc. Ye hinted an' taunted, ye girn'd an' ye gaunted, Johnston *Factory Girl* (1869) 183. Cai.[1], Inv. (H.E.F.) Abd. The auld folks were girnin' wi' mony a groan, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 42. Kcd. Girnin' against Fate, Grant *Lays* (1884) 33. Frf. Sae he girned an' suffered, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 68, ed. 1889. Per. Ye 'ill stand there girnin' at the prices, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 140. Slg. A' widna please him, he girned, and he spat, Towers *Poems* (1885) 162. Rnf. Idle bodies . . . Girnin' wi' shagreen and spite, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 154. Ayr. When things gae wrang she flytes and girns, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 36. Lnk. Will greets and girns the lee-lang day, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 132, ed. 1897. Lth. I girnin' stood, her mither grat, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 76. Edb. Young Benjie . . . was . . . girning and whingeing for his breakfast, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. Bwk. They girnin sat, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 57. Gall. [He] banns and glowers, and girns, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 128, ed. 1897. Kcb. She sat in the drawin'-room girnin', Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 218. N.I.[1] Yks. And I gerned alood, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 133. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. They all stood girnin' an' trem'lin' at t'foot o' t'bed, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1875) 31. m.Lin. Theer y'h ăr girnin'. Y'r allus at it, as if nobedy hed eny trubble but yersen (T.H.R.). [When that Jim got George by the nose, Then George began to gern, Halliwell *Rhymes* (1886) 12.]

Hence (1) **Girn-again**, *sb.* a peevish, ill-humoured person; a child who is habitually whimpering or fretting; also used *attrib.*; (2) **Girnie**, (*a*) *sb.*, see (1); (*b*) *adj.*

peevish, ill-tempered, fretful; (3) **Girnie-** or **Gorney-gibbie**, *sb.*, see (1); (4) **Girnigo** or **Girnigae**, (*a*) *sb.*, see (1); (*b*) *adj.*, see (2, *b*); (5) **Girnigo-gash**, (6) **-gibbie**, *sb.*, see (1); (7) **Girning**, *ppl. adj.*, see (2, *b*); (8) **Girny-go-gabby**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** And there will be girn-again Gibby, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 25. **Cld.** (Jam.) (2, *a*) **Sc.** Have ye got over your tantrums, young girnie? Setoun *G. Malcolm* (1897) I. 19; (Jam.) **Bnff.**[1] There's girnie t' the rod agehn; he's been our lang at paice. (*b*) **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Rnf.** 'Bout gates I hate,' quo girny Maggie Pringle, Wilson *Poems* (1816) *Loss of Pack.* **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Ayr.** There's the tawpie mither . . . thinks there never was . . . sic a guid wean as this girnie-gibbie brat o' hers, Service *Notandums* (1890) 96. **Nhb.**[1] (4, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Lth.** Drowsy faces . . . Wi' surly brow an' wi' girnigo look, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 23. (5) **Bnff.**[1] (6) **Sc.** Girnigo Gibby, The cat's guid-minny [mother-in-law], Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 22; (Jam.) **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1788) (*ib.*). (7) **Sc.** A reeky house and a girning wife, Will make a man a fashous life, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Deil ane wad miss the auld girning alewife, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. **n.Sc.** 'Gyrnin' gyte,' an ill-natured, peevish child (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Bot [without] camshach wife or girnin' gett, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 179. **Per.** Sour milk, and girnin' gools, Ford *Harp* (1893) 64. **Fif.** Girnin' Care, wi' wrinklet brow, Gray *Poems* (1811) 84. **Rnf.** Ye may steek your girning gab, Barr *Poems* (1861) 10. **Lnk.** Haud yer tongue, ye girnin' loon, M'Lachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 35. **Lth.** You girning imp o' hell, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 120. **Edb.** Syne rise wi' mony a girnin' yawn, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 57. (8) **N.I.**[1] 'Girny go gabby the cat's cousin,' said to a child that cries frequently without much cause.

3. To show the teeth in laughing; to grin; to speak with a grimace or chuckle. Also with *at*.

Sc. 'It is mickle that makes a taylor laugh; but sowters girns ay.' A ridicule upon shoemakers, who at every stitch grin with the force of drawing through the thread, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 212; They stretch out their faces and make mouths and girn at me, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xx. **Sh.I.** He only girns like a fool, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 54. **Cai.**[1] **Kcd.** Ye'll girn through hempen gravat, Grant *Lays* (1884) 44. **Frf.** It . . . gard them girn like auld fause-faces, Sands *Poems* (1833) 109. **Fif.** You see them [idols] yonder, girnin' braw, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 81. **Slg.** Let the soutor girn an' gape, Muir *Poems* (1818) 5. **Rnf.** He'll girn ye a laugh, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 171. **Ayr.** He girn'd, 'I' faith a bonny lass!' Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 12, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Auld Robin girn'd an' shook his pow, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 3, ed. 1897. **e.Lth.** Gaunt, geck an' girn and a' that, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 211. **Edb.** Upo' their dwining country girn in sport, Laugh i' their sleeve, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 198, ed. 1785. **Slk.** I loot him girn as muckle as he likit, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 363, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** The deil sat girning i' the neuk, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 164. **Gall.** To have him for ever girning at me like a sheep's head on the tongs, Crockett *Little Anna Mark* (1899) ii. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** And gar'd the jades a' girn agyen, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 43; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** And conny laal bits . . . On truncheons, to girn at and cat, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 214; (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] He gürned oa't feace ower when I went in wid his bags, 5. **Wm.** He girnd et me, Close *Satrist* (1833) 156; (E.C.) **s.Wm.** J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**[1 2a], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** But gerned and scratched mi heead, *Yksman.* (1875) 12, col. 1; He can girn a laugh as well 's onybody, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) x; **w.Yks.**[1 2 3 5] **Lan.** An' yo turn yore yeads to see heaw teyrn girning at yo', Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 111; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** She gurned like a cat, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 32, ed. 1889. **Chs.** [He] turn'd rahnd an gurned, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 11; **Chs.**[1] **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] What do you stand girning there for? **e.An.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Thee'rt jis fit vor to girn drue a ho'ss collar. **Dev.** I laugh'd, an' gurn'd, an' hold my zides za tight, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 60. **n.Dev.** After prayers she walks up by herself; girning an' mearking mouths a' th' way, Madox-Brown *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 252.

Hence **Girning-match**, *sb.* a contest formerly practised in rustic sports; see below.

Wm. Girnin-matches used to be a part of the local sports of Westmoreland. The person who could girn to the judge's satisfaction would get a quarter of a pound of tobacco for a prize. A horse-collar was used to girn through to add to the novelty (B.K.).

4. Phr. (1) *to girn and bear* (*abide, bide*) *it*, to put up with a thing, bear patiently; (2) *to girn and greet*, to add tears to one's complaints.

(1) **Lnk.** Ye mann just girn and bear it, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 105. **w.Yks.** If ya get bitten when ya get wed, wha, girn an' bide it, Hartley *Clock Allm.* (1874) 23; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Nhp.**[1] 'You must girn, and abide it,' is a current phrase, implying, if you don't like any disagreeable thing, you must grin and bear it. (2) **Sc.** To conjoin peevish complaints with tears. In this sense, in like manner, commonly applied to children (Jam.).

5. To gape, yawn; used *fig.*

Sc. Applied to any piece of dress, which is made so tight, that, when it is laced or buttoned, the under-garment is seen through the chinks (Jam.). **Yks.** A seam in a garment when unsew'd is said to gern, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** Heitin an drinking wal hiz waisteoit button hoyles gernd agean, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 4. **Nhp.**[1]

6. *sb.* A snarl, growl, the act of showing the teeth in a disagreeable way; a fretful, whimpering tone or cry; peevish fault-finding.

Sc. I've heard her bit girnie, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) iii; His girn's waur than his bite, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 34. **Bnff.**[1] The bairn ga' a girn or twa afore he fell asleep. He hands an unco girn wee 's wife. **Frf.** He is gleg i' the girn, but slaw i' the bite, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 81. **Per.** Wi' mony a grievous girn, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 48. **Fif.** Whan mornin' cam', they gae a girn, Gray *Poems* (1811) 17. **Ayr.** Afore Rab had cause for a girn or a growl, The parritch was made, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 58. **Slk.** A girn—or a toss o' your head—or a grumph 's a' you'll condescend to gie, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 36. **Gall.** I put their girns an' glooms in rhymes, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 80.

7. A grin, smile, distortion of the countenance.

Sc. In a lower tone, accompanied with a truly diabolical girn, *Scotch Haggis*, 134. **Sh.I.** Daa, I says wi a girn, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 13. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** Just like the girn o' a whittret; . . a look to gar your flesh creep, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 98. **w.Sc.** The girn, my informant said, was never out its face, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 41. **Ayr.** He looked at me with a girn that was nothing short o' a smile o' destruction, Galt *Lairds* (1826) viii. **Edb.** With a girn that was like to rive his mouth, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v. **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** What reet hev ye ta mecar ner uz? Sed Geordie, wi' a girn, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 39. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** 'Hei!' says mouse wi' a gurn, Howson *Guide to Craven* (1850) 116; (R.H.R.) **Dev.** Ain't you got a bit o' a girn for Matt? Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 239.

Hence (1) **Gir-ne-great**, *sb.* a great grinner; (2) **Girnlin**, *sb.* a smiling or grinning face.

(1) **Yks.** (Hall.) (2) **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) 128.

8. A rent, gape; a cavity.

Bnff.[1] Particularly appl. to a dress rent from being too tight.

Hence **Girn(i)gaw** or **Gornigaa**, *sb.* the cavity of the mouth.

N.Cy.[1] Riddle: 'Black 'm, saut 'm, rough 'm, glower 'm, saw, Click 'm, gatt 'm, flang 'm into girnigaw.' Ans.: 'Eating a sloe.' **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

[1. *Monsther la dent*, to gern or grin at, Cotgr.; The wyld wolf . . . Bayis and gyrnis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 214.]

GIRN, see **Green**, *v.*[2], **Grin**, *sb.*[1], **Kirn.**

GIRNEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **girnal**(l Sc. S. & Ork.[1]; **girnell** Sc.; **girnil** Sh.I. [gi·rnl.] 1. *sb.* A granary; a large chest for holding meal, a meal-tub. See **Garnel.**

Sc. Above these dungeon-looking stables were granaries, called girnels, Scott *Waverley* (1814) viii; Grain and meal, which was generally lodged in a storehouse or granary called a girnal, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 609. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **n.Sc.** A large, square wooden trunk, known as the 'meal-girnel,' Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 83. **ne.Sc.** She asked how much meal was in the girnal, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 64. **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Mry.** The cosey nook whose girnels changed their fastins into feasts, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 54. **Bnff.** A fu' meal girnel i' my pantry, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 59. **Abd.** An' hae nae meal left i' the girnal, M'Kenzie *Cruisie Sketches* (1894) v. **Kcd.** Girnels, aumries, washin' tubs, And smuggled whisky kegs, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. **Per.** Her beef-boat and girnal they never ran dry, Ford *Harp* (1893) 301. **w.Sc.** A geyzened girnal, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 92. **Arg.** Leaving . . . only a boll of meal in the girnel, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 216. **Slg.** Wi' plenty in their girnals aye, Towers *Poems* (1885) 189. **s.Sc.** The house which

contained the girnel, or store of meal, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 384. **Dmb.** Meal in the girnels, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 35. **Rnf.** Dinna be scrimpit wi' the meal, the girnal's fu, Gilmour *Paisley Weavers* (1876) v. **Ayr.** Men are like mice, they rin To whaur the girnal's fu', Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 93. **Edb.** May Kittle Fortune . . . frae her girnels plenty fetch you In time o' need, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 50. **Slk.** Hopping about in the chest, amaist as roomy as a minister's girnel, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 266. **Dmf.** Their girnel is always full of meal, Carlyle *Lett.* (1826).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Girnel-kist**, a meal-chest; (2) **-man**, a land-steward who had charge of the meal and grain paid as part of the rent.

(1) **Sc.** Laid his ears back . . . when he heard the key turn in the girnell-kist, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xiii. **Ayr.** If your barns be filled and your girnell-kists can hold no more, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxviii. (2) **Cai.**[1]

3. *v. Obs.* To store up in granaries.

Sc. There was victual girnelled in store, to help to find the soldiers by way of plundering, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 167 (Jam.). **Fif.** Not thrashing victuall in due tyme, girnalling of it when it is threshen, and not bringing of it to the mercat, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 173, ed. 1842.

[**I.** In barne or byre, in hall, girnell, and seller, *Sat. Poems* (1572), ed. Cranstoun, l. 253.]

GIRNOT, GIR(R, see **Gurnet, Gird**, *sb.*[1]

GIRRAN, see **Garron**, *sb.*[1], **Guran.**

GIRREBBAGE, see **Gilravage.**

GIRRED, GIRREL, GIRS, see **Gerred, Girl**, *v.*[2], **Grease.**

GIRSE, *sb.* and *v.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **gease** w.Som.[1]; **geese** Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; **giss** Dev. Cor.[12]; **gniss** Dev.; **guss** Glo.[1] Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Som. Dev.

1. *sb.* A horse-girth, the girth of a saddle; a saddle-cloth.

Glo. Lewis *Gl.* (1839); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 194; **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The gease [gee·us] brokt and off I come. **Dev.** White *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 127; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 194; **Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

2. A man's girdle or belt, a hempen girdle.

w.Som.[1] A leather strap worn by labourers. **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cor.**[12]

3. *Comp.* **Guss-web**, a woven belt or girdle; a girth, band of woven thread.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 194; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1]

4. *v.* To girth or bind.

Glo. Don't guss the child's things round him like that, Northall *Wd-bk.* (1896); **Glo.**[1] **Wil.**[1] A bundle of hay should be 'gussed up tight.' A badly dressed fat woman 'looks vor aal the world like a zack o' whate a-gussed in wi' a rawp.' **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Here geas'n up a bit tighter, he'll [the saddle] slip round. **Dev.** Thee't bust if thee's guss theezel' up zo, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 100, ed. 1871; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** So, Giles, go geese ould Brock up teart, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 46.

[**1.** All strooke his horse together with their launces as they brake pectorall, girses, and all, that the horse slips away, and leaues the king and the saddle on the ground, Daniel *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 1626) 46 (Dav.). *Girse* is prop. a pl. form, the same as *girths*.]

GIRSE, see **Grass.**

GIRSHA, *sb.* Irel. A very young girl.

Ir. A girsha's as well entitled to a full glass as a gorsoon, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 21; The very gorsoons and girshas were coorting away among themselves, *ib. Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 106. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Ir.** Your poor Grania, that's loved you . . . all her life long, ever since she was a little bit of a girsha, Lawless *Grania* (1892) II. 243.

[Ir. *geirseach*, a girl (O'Reilly).]

GIRSHON, GIRSIE, GIRSLE, see **Grease-horn, Gersy, Gristle.**

GIRSLIN, *vbl. sb.* Sc. In phr. *a girslin o' frost*, a slight frost, a thin scurf of frost. **Cai.**[1]

[Cp. Fr. *grésiller*, to hail, drizzle, sleet; a der. of *grésil*, rime, the white frost that hangs on trees.]

GIRST, GIRSTY, see **Grist**, *sb.*[12], **Gorstie.**

GIRT, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Lin. Glo. Brks. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **gurt** Glo. Brks.[1]; and in form **geart** n.Wil. [gɪrt, gɜrt, ɡɜ̈t.] **1.** *sb.* A band or strap, esp. one by which a saddle is fastened to a horse, a saddle-girth.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 194; **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **n.Wil.** Loosen them gearts, wull 'e? (E.H.G.) **w.Som.**[1] Plase, sir, you must have some new girts, yours baint safe. **n.Dev.** An' girts, a guide-strap, hayvor-seed. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 74.

Hence **Girtins**, *sb. pl.* the straps which bind a saddle or pack to a horse.

Cum. His girtins gev a crack An' down his boozy burden fell, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 116.

2. Breadth, girth, circumference.

Lin. Six feet long and three feet girt, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vii. **Wil.** (W.C.P.); (K.M.G.) **w.Som.**[1] In measuring timber, the length and girt are taken.

3. *v.* To measure timber, &c., with a cord; also *pass.*

w.Som.[1] The 'girt' is arrived at by getting the full circumference with a cord, and then by twice doubling the cord. The length in inches of this fourth part of the circumference is called the girt. To measure in this way is 'to girt the tree,' or to see what 'he'll girt.' 'What size sticks be em—will any o'm girt a voot or over?'

[**1.** Here lies old Hobson; Death hath broke his girt, Milton *University Carrier* (1665).]

GIRT, see **Gird**, *v.*[2], **Great.**

GIRTH, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **geth** n.Yks.[2] **1.** In phr. *to slip the girths*, to tumble down, like a pack-horse's burden, when the girths give way. s.Sc. *Gl. Antiq.* (Jam.) **2.** *Comp.* **Girth-webbin**, the tape or web of which saddle-girths are made. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

3. A neckcloth.

Bnff. Brave Bull, neist in a gizzy big, An' thrapple girth drest up fu' trig, The pulpit mounts, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 106.

4. A hoop of wood or iron. See **Gird**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Abd.** Shirreffs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Girthing**, *sb.* hooping, thin bands of iron to go round casks, &c. n.Yks. (I.W.)

GIRTH, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. **1.** A sanctuary, asylum, 'grith.'

Since it is so, That thou hast taen thy girth herein, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 394, ed. 1815.

Hence **Girth-gate**, *sb.* a safe road.

We hae sae muckle wild land to go over before we win to the girth gate, Scott *Monastery* (1820) iii.

2. A name given to some circles of stones which environed the ancient places of judgement, and were popularly supposed to have served as sanctuaries or places of refuge.

In the south of Scotland, where the religious circles are denominated Kills or Temples, the judicial circles are denominated Girths. These Girths are numerous, such as Auld Girth, Apple Girth, Tunder Girth, Girthon, Girthhead, &c. In the Hebrides these Girths are still more numerous, and the tradition respecting them is, that people resorted to them for justice, and that they served nearly the same purpose among the Celts, that the cities of refuge did among the Jews, Huddleston *Toland's Hist. of Druids* (1814) 313 (Jam.).

[**1.** That frie porte Vinice, the commoune girth of al strangeris, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 219. ON. *grið*, a domicile, home, a sanctuary, asylum (Vigfusson).]

GIRTHING, *sb.* Sc. A saddle-girth, harness.

Lth. Gin ye're unhorsed by a stronger loon, An' 'mang your girthing lie heads an' thraws, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 209.

GIRTHOLL, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) A sanctuary. See **Girth**, *sb.*[2]

[Girtholl, girth, sanctuary, *asylum*, Skene *Expos.* (1641).]

GIRTLE, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] [dʒɪ·rtl.] **1.** *sb.* A small quantity of any liquid or fluid.

The hoose-keeper ga' the herd loon bit a girtle o' milk t' 'is pothitch. He jist gets his bits o' bawbees in girtles.

2. *v.* Of liquids: to pour in small quantities; to work with liquids.

'Hir father cam in on 'ir, an' got hir girtlin' ale oot ae bottle intil anither.' Added to many words that imply working with liquids; as, 'She wiz girtlin' and brewin' ale.' 'She wiz girtlin' an' tryin' t'milk the kai.' 'She wiz girtlin' an mackin' broth.'

3. With *up*: to throw up, splash, spill; with *out, our*: to spill in small quantities.

Tack care an' nae girtle up the milk, an' 'file yir daidle.

4. With *at, wee*: to use constantly as an article of food.

GIRTY, see **Greaty.**

GIRTY-MILK, *sb.* e.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Milk porridge. Cf. **gurdie-milk.**

GIRZIE, *sb.* Sc. A female servant.

Ayr. He took the Beuk of course at nicht and morning, gathering a' the girzies and the men into the spence, Service *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 283.

[Prop. the pet-name *Girzie*, dim. of *Grizel*, and used as a common term for a woman-servant.]

GIS, GISE, GISN, see **Guess**, *sb.*², **Gist, Gizzen**, *adj.*, *v.*⁴

GISP, *v.* w.Yks.² [gisp.] To gasp.

GIS(S, *int.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in form **güs** Fif. [gis.] **1.** *int.* A word, repeated quickly, used to call swine to approach. Cf. **gissy.**

Fif. The pig when speaned became a shot, and while assuming a douce obesity was familiarly addressed as 'Güs-güs,' Colville *Vernacular* 1899) 15. Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, e.Dur.¹, Cum. (J.Ar.) Cum.¹, Wm. B.K.), n.Yks.³

2. Phr. *to say neither giss nor sty*, to say neither 'giss' (i.e. come to feed!) nor 'sty' (i.e. to go to sty!), to say nothing at all.

Lakel.¹ He nowder said giss nor sty. Cum.¹, w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

3. *sb.* A pig. n.Cy. (Hall.), Lakel.¹ Cf. **grice.**

Hence **Giss-trough**, *sb.* a pig-trough. Wm. (B.K.)

[**1.** Norw. dial. *gis*, a call to swine, a form of *gris*, a pig (Aasen); ON. *griss*, a young pig; so Sw. dial. *gis*, a call to swine (Rietz).]

GISS, see **Girse, Goose, Guess**, *v.*

GISSY, *int.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **goosy** Peb.; **guissie** Per.; **gussie** Sc. **1.** *int.* A call used to swine. See **Gis(s.**

Per. (G.W.) Peb. The carles, Goosy! Goosy! groan'd; The carlines Goosy! grane: Loud Goosies! everywhere resound, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 68, ed. 1817. N.Cy.¹, Cum. (J.Ar.), Cum.¹², ne.Yks.¹

2. *sb.* A young pig; a young sow; also in *comp.* **G'ssy-pig.**

Sc. (Jam.) Frf I mindit . . . that ane o' the buirds at the tap o' the swine's cruive had been ca'd aff . . . Sae I decided to gang oot an' gie it a hammer on, sae that gussie wad be mair comfortable, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 37, ed. 1889. e.Fif. Tip-fou o' water for gussie to be plottit in, after havin' his craig nickit by Patie Baisler's gully, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Slk. Guidit me shamefully a' the time I was a gussie, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 234, ed. 1866. Gall. Nearly on to the knees o' a great fat gussie o' a loon, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. Nhb. It's just a bit o' gissy's tripe, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 15; Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Used by children. Yks. He bought a tidy gissy (J.W.).

GIST, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **ghist** Yks.; **gyste** Yks. w.Yks.⁴; **jist(e** n.Cy. Lakel.² w.Yks.¹ Lin.; **jyst(e** Cum.¹ w.Yks. n.Lin.; and in forms **geest** Cum.; **geist** Wm.; **gise** m.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹; **guest** n.Yks.²; **jeyce** e.Yks.¹ **1.** *v.* To receive cattle to graze for a fixed sum; to put out cattle to pasture. See **Agist**, *v.*

n.Cy. Holloway. Lakel.², Cum. (M.P.), Cum.¹ Yks. A'm thinking a'l ghist yon hoss an' heifer oot (W.H.). e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ He's some oxen gising in Twenty-lands. w.Yks.¹, Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.* n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881).

Hence (1) **Gister**, *sb.* an animal put out to pasture for a fixed sum; (2) **Gistin'**, *sb.* the pasturage of animals at a fixed sum.

(1) Yks. Tommy T—— taks ghisters in (W.H.). m.Yks.¹ (2) Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹

2. *sb.* Pasturage let out for cattle at a fixed price per head; freq. in phr. *to be out at gist.* See **Agist**, *sb.*

Wm. Weeve gittan . . . sum yows an lambs fested oot, an a few yung kye oot et geist, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 22. w.Yks. A gyste for cattle, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.⁴ n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881).

3. Cattle put out to graze at a fixed sum; the stock on a farm; also used *attrib.*

Yks T'last job ah had wer helpin' Tom Pickles o't Hofeway hoose, to drive some gyste beease ta't Dry Gill, Blackah *O. Banks* (1867) 1. n.Yks.² Guest-cattle. w.Yks. They'd au to pay for the'r jyst afore they went awaäy. 'Ave yer getten a deal o' jyst on yer land this year? (F.P.T.); w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹

GIT, *sb.* Nhb.¹ The narrow neck or channel of a mould through which the metal is poured.

Gen. applied as the term for the superfluous piece of metal which is left in the neck of the mould after a casting is made.

GITE, *sb.* Dev. [gait.] A habit, a mode of action.

Where 'th 'er a picked up thickee new gite tü? *N. & Q.* (1897 8th S. xi. 246; Very common (H.H.).

[*Gite* was used in lit. E. in the sense of dress. A stately nimph . . . Whose glittering gite so glinsed in mine eyes, Gascoigne *Philomena* (1576) 117. ME. *gyte*, a kind of dress or gown (Chaucer). Cp. OFr. *guite*, 'chapeau' (Godefroy).]

GITE, GITHER, see **Gyte**, *adj.*, **Gather.**

GITTY, see **Jetty.**

GIURDACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Anything of value, a prize. S. & Ork.¹

GIVAMILD, *v.* Sh.I. To give freely, without conditions or restrictions. S. & Ork.¹

GIVE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Aus. and Amer. [giv, gī, gi.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Gae**, (2) **Gave**, (3) **Ge**, (4) **Gee**, (5) **Geeah**, (6) **Gen**, (7) **Ghee**, (8) **Ghi**, (9) **Gi**, (10) **Gib**, (11) **Gibb**, (12) **Gie**, (13) **Gif**, (14) **Gin**, (15) **Gon**, (16) **Gocn**, (17) **Gu**, (18) **Guv**. [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) Gall. Never a whinge or a greet did ye gae, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 326. (2) e.Suf. He'll gāve you nothing (F.H.). (3) Cum.¹ w.Yks. O'l ge the a sample, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 4. [But I won't ge her a hapeny, Fielding *Tom Jones* (1749) bk. vi. x.] (4) Wxf.¹ n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783. Nhb.¹, Cum.¹, n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹⁴, Chs.¹³, nw.Der.¹ Brks. Zo we'll gee un a scrape, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) iv. Wil. Were forced to gee her a cake, Penruddocke *Content* (1860) 9. w.Som.¹, Dev.², nw.Dev.¹ (5) Nhb.¹ (6 Chs. Thah munner gen moor nor a shillingk, Clough *B. Bressbuttle* (1879) 5. (7) Dev.² I'll ghee 'e thees. (8) w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301. (9) n.Cy. (K.) Nhb.¹ Gi is *gen.* used before a word beginning with a consonant. 'Aa'll gi nyen on ye nowt.' Cum. Like the clock when it gis warnin to strike twelve. *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 312. n Yks. (J.W.) e.Yks.¹ Used only before consonants. m.Yks.¹ The vowel is often long, but when this is the case a consonant follows, *Introd.* 35. w.Yks. Ah did gi' a hextra blaw, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 3. Lan.¹ He giz nowt for th' money mon. e.Lan.¹ Mostly used before consonants. War.² w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301. (10) e.Suf. He'll gib you nothing (F.H.). (11) Cor.² (12) N.Cy.¹ Cum. There's not a bonnie flower that springs Can gie such joys to me, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 517. ne.Yks.¹ 33. w.Yks.¹² Lan. An' yo'n gie yon hag o' gowden guineas, Kay-Shuttlewortii *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 318. Der. I'll gie anything ye ask, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868 i. nw.Der.¹, Not.¹, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹², War.²⁴, s.War.¹, Glo. (S.L.), Brks.¹ Sur. Gie missis this 'un eaärd, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. vi. Hmp.¹ Som. Gie up a-working under grounn' an' tak' up a bit o' lan', Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ix. Dev. He'll gie thee a clout over ear vor biden up zo late, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 153. (13 n.Cy. Bailey (1721). (14) n.Cy. Bailey (1721). s.Stf. What wun yer du for me if I gin yer this? Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Oxf.¹ If thee ginst I a penny, I'll gee thee a aipemy out, *MS. add.* e.An.¹, Nrf. (W.H.) (15) Nrf. To gon out the same tew lines in every one o' the carriages, Spilling *Giles* (1872 i. Suf. (C.T.) (16) Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (17) Wxf.¹ (18) Nrf. To guv an opinion, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 7.

2. Contracted with *pron.*, &c.: (1) **Gee**, give you; (2) **Gee's(e**, give us; (3) **Gee'us't**, give it me *or* us; (4) **Gee'y'at**, give you it; (5) **Geez**, see (2); (6) **Ge't**, give the; (7) **Gibb'n**, give him; (8) **Gid**, give it; (9) **Gie's**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) give his; (10) **Gie's'd**, see (3); (11) **Gimedit**, give me it; (12) **Gimma**, give me; (13) **Gimmat**, see (11); (14) **Gimme**, see (12); (15) **Gis**, see (2); (16) **Githa**, (17) **Gith'e**, give thee; (18) **Gi'the't**, give thee it; (19) **Gi'them't**, give it them; (20) **Gi'ye'd**, (21) **Gi'yi'd**, see (4); (22) **Giz**, see (2); (23) **Yate**, (24) **Ye**, (25) **Yeeit**, see (8); (26) **Yeeoure**, (27) **Y'oure**, give over.

(1) Som. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (2) Cum. Gee's a bit ch bacca (E.W.P.); Cum.¹ Som. Gees zee 'em, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 186. Dev. Geese zom drink, White *Cynvan's Conductor* (1701) 127. (3) Nhb.¹ (4 n.Lin.¹ (5) Nhb.¹ (6) w.Yks. Ge't little an a sup, *Gossips*, 19. (7) Cor.² (8 Nhb.¹ Gid

a shove. (9, *a*) **Sc.** Gie's your loof, hinny, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) iii. **Abd.** Gi'e's an ouk at the walls, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **e.Sc.** Gie's my cakes an' let me rin, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 25. **Nhb.** Gie's a hand to lade this sled, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 9; **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Gie's a hawpenny, HOWITT *Rural Life* (1838) I. 288. **Not.** (J.H.B.) (*b* **Abd.** Was able to gi'e's faimily aneuch, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. (10) **Cai.**[1] Pron. geezd. Much used by children. (11) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (12) **n.Yks.** Gimmahoddyn't'brass (T.S.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Gimma the ommer. (13) **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (14) **w.Yks.**[1] (15) **Nhb.**[1] **s.Stf.** Gis a bit o' that swede, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[1] (16) **Cum.**[1] **e.Yks.** Ta githa a kiss, RUDOLEPUTTY *Farm Servant's Lett.* (1840). (17) **w.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] What shall I gi'the' for't? (18, 19) **Cum.**[1] (20, 21) **Nhb.**[1] (22) **Nhb.**[1] Giz ahad o' the shul. **Cum.**[1] **Der.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 312. (23, 24, 25, 26, 27) **Wxf.**[1]

3. *Preterite*: (1) **Ga**, (2) **Gad**, (3) **Gade**, (4) **Gae**, (5) **Gaed**, (6) **Gaf(f**, (7) **Gah**, (8) **Gam**, (9) **Gan**, (10) **Garn**, (11) **Gav**, (12) **Gavv**, (13) **Gawne**, (14) **Ged**, (15) **Gee**, (16) **Geea**, (17) **Geed**, (18) **Geen**, (19) **Geet**, (20) **Geh**, (21) **Geid**, (22) **Gen**, (23) **Gēne**, (24) **Geunne**, (25) **Gev**, (26) **Ghee**, (27) **Ghid**, (28) **Gib**, (29) **Gid**, (30) **Gie**, (31) **Gied**, (32) **Gien**, (33) **Gin**, (34) **Giv(e**, (35) **Gived**, (36) **Gom**, (37) **Gon**, (38) **Gonned**, (39) **Gov**, (40) **Gove**, (41) **Guv**, (42) **Guve**, (43) **Guvved**, (44) **Gya**, (45) **Gyen**, (46) **Ya**, (47) **Yate.**

(1) **Per.** The miller's wife ga' them the blame, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 51. **Nhb.**[1] Used before a word beginning with a consonant, 'Ye ga twice as much as it's worth.' **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** We ga them twea fellows ith bwoat a helter, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310. **n.Yks.** He ga' ma t'sweetest, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 64. **e.Yks.**[1] Used only before consonants. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **e Lan.**[1] Before consonants. (2, 3) **Glo.**[1] (4) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. **Sh.I.** Shü gae da foal a tump wi' her knee i' da ribs, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). **Bnff.** Tam them for supper gae back thanks. TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 65. **Dmf.** He gae to me a gay gold ring, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 208. **Wxf.**[1] **Nhb.** An' gae the Owsen part too. RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3] [Pron. gay]. (5) **Abd.** The Infirmary fowk gaed me a bang, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 159. **Ayr.** The Shirra' gaed the scoon'rel a month's imprisonment, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 24. **Dmf.** [I] gaed the younkers sic a fricht, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 72. **Wgt.** That's mair than ever ee gaed me, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 291. **Nhb.** The wives . . . gaed a neaym, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iv. 17. (6) **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (7) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] Theophilus at once gah noatice of a like intention, 109. (8) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (9) **Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Th' owd lad... gan us a bit o' a ditty, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8. **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He gan me a spuntle o' broth. **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **e.An**[1] He gan me it. **Nrf.** He never gan me anything, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 169. (10) **e.An.**[1] (11) **Nhb.**[1] When the word following begins with a vowel, or mute aspirate, 'gav' is used. 'He gav a strait acoont.' 'He gav him nowt for'd.' **Dur.**[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1 2 3], **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** We'd gav him, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 5. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (12) **w.Yks.**[1] (13) **Ess.**[1] Still in use, HOWARD *Household Bks.* 466. (14) **w.Yks.** He says its aboon a month sin yo ged him owt. *Gossips*, 17. **Not.**[2] I ged 'im a 'unch of bread. **sw.Lin.**[1] He g'ed her a smack on the face. (15) **Sur.** 'Ees maister gee 'ee tuppence an hour more, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xii. (16) **Nhb.**[1] (17) **Peb.** Tit geed him cheese and eggs, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 45, ed. 1817. **Nhb.**[1], **Chs.**[1 3], **Der.**[1] **Wil.** I called to un, but a gee'd m' noa answer, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 6. **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). (18) **n.Yks.**[1] (19) **Lan.** Theau...geet 'em doun bout ownin' what they'd got, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 7. (20) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] He geh me two empty bags to carry, 2. (21) **Slg.** He geid his nose a sideward birse, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 65. (22) **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 173. **Chs.** Hoo gen me a gradely good un, CLOUGH *B. Bresskitle* (1879) 3. **Not.**[1 2] **Lei.**[1] A gen me tuppence. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2 3] **s.Wor.** 'E gen 'em some las' night (H.K.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (23) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (24) **Nhp.**[2], **Glo.**[1] (25) **w.Ir.** Saint Kavin gev him an illigant wake, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 16. **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Gev pride and envy many a bang, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 9. **w.Yks.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Glo.**[1] I gev it all back to her; every ha'penny, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) III. xiii. (26) **Dev.**[2] (27) **I.W.**[1] (28) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (29) **s.Stf.** Betty gid him a very pressin invitation, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1889) 64. **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[2], **Glo.**[1 2], **Brks.**[1] **I.W.**[1] I gid her a apple to make ur a pudden, 53. **Som.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 127. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Zo auver hedge I gid a spring, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 37, ed. 1853. (30) **Lan.** Wi' that hoo gie mi sich a rattle on th' nob, FERGUSON *Mondywarp*, 14. (31) **Per.** She wudna say't, Jamie, though a' gied her a chance, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 102. **Rnf.** I gied an unco draw, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 60. **Lnk.** He gied the thief his watch an' purse, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 12. **Dmf.** Anither craw gied him a lift, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 41. **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2 3] **Lin.** Toithe were duc, an' I gied it in hond, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 3. **Glo.**[2] **Brks.** I gied up all that, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. **Som.** I gi'ed a sovereign, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 137. (32) **n.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (33) **n.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2 3], **se.Wor.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Nrf.** I tuke an' gin har the money, A. B. K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 9. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Sus.** (F.A.A.) [**Amer.** She gin her cheer a jerk, LOWELL *Biglow Papers*, 10.] (34) **Lin.** I niver giv it a thowt, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 6. **Lei.** (C.E.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** The ole gentleman what give the prizes, he said, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1891) 270. **Sur.** Th' minister 'ee giv me this, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvi. **Dor.** When I went to live yonder with you ye give me eight shillin' a week an' my keep, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 47. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (35) **War.**[2], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Dev.** Her legs gived way, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 85; Hur giv'd a little neigh, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xi. (36) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (37) **e.An.**[2] **Nrf.** He gon him a bob (W.H.). **Suf.** He never gon me nothing (M.E.R.); **Suf.**[1] (38) **Suf.** I gonned it tew 'um (C.T.). (39) **Nhb.**[1] Used when the word following begins with a vowel or mute aspirate. 'He gov Annie tuppence.' 'Gov' expresses emphasis on the word, whilst 'gav' is usually less emphatic. **e.An.**[2] He gov it me. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Cor.** I caalled un, but he gov me no aanswer, *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 6; **Cor.**[2] (40) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Cor.**[1] I gove et to the dog. (41) **Nhb.** She guv ower talkin' tiv hur, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) i. 18. **War., Shr.** I guv 'im sixpence, NORTHALL *W'd-bk.* (1896). **Glo.**[1] (42) **Sur.** He guve me one, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. vi. (43) **w.Wor.** [He] guvved the coal as well, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 282. (44) **Abd.** She scault 's an' gya 's sae muckle advice, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. (45) **s.Chs.**[1] 81. (46) **Wxf.**[1] Shoo ya aam zim to doone [She gave them some to do], 90. (47) *ib.* Fan Cournug yate a rishp, 88.

4. Contracted with *pron.*: (1) **Gad**, gave it; (2) **Gad'us't**, gave it us; (3) **Gae'm**, gave him; (4) **Gaight**, see (1); (5) **Gamma**, (6) **Gamme**, gave me; (7) **Ga's**, gave us; (8) **Gawd**, see (1); (9) **Gead us't**, see (2); (10) **Gemmah**, see (6); (11) **Ghee'd'n**, see (1); (12) **Ghid'n**, see (3); (13) **Ghid'ur**, gave her; (14) **Gid'n**, see (3); (15) **Gied us't**, see (2); (16) **Gien't**, (17) **Gin't**, see (1); (18) **Gyanna's**, gave not us; (19) **Gyau't**, (20) **Yaate**, see (1).

(1) **Nhb.**[1] He ga'd some kirn milk for te lyep, *The Masquerade.* (2) *ib.* (3) **Fif.** Johnny gae'm his elbow-chair, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 102. (4) **Lan.** Becose Seroh o' Rutchots Gaight me th' last Kersmus, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 41, ed. 1811. (5) **w.Yks.**[1] My hollin busk at my husband gamma 'fore I war wed, ii. 296. (6) *ib.* (7) **Nhb.**[1] (8) *ib.* The gossips gawed oot aw wis varry ni deed, ELLIOTT *Jack Robson's Crtshp.* (9) **Nhb.**[1] (10) **Dur.** Ah coad 'im, bud he gemmah ne answer, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 6. (11) **Dev.**[2] He ghee'd'n tu her. (12, 13) **I.W.**[1] (14) **Dev.** They gid'n a tumbler, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) 157, ed. 1824. (15) **Nhb.**[1] (16) **Nhp.**[1] (17) **Nhp.**[1] I gin't 'em properly. **Suf.**[1] **Ken.** An braught de book, an gin't ta Sal. MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 60. (18) **Abd.** Ye gyanna's neen last, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. (19) Fa gyau't to their forebears? *ib.* xliv. (20) **Wxf.**[1]

5. *pp.*: (1) **Gaf**, (2) **Gan**, (3) **Gave**, (4) **Gean**, (5) **Geean**, (6) **Geehn**, (7) **Geen**, (8) **Geeyen**, (9) **Gen**, (10) **Gēne**, (11) **Gev**, (12) **Gib**, (13) **Gibbed**, (14) **Gid**, (15) **Gidden**, (16) **Gie**, (17) **Gied**, (18) **Gien**, (19) **Gin**, (20) **Give**, (21) **Gived**, (22) **Givun**, (23) **Giyen**, (24) **Gon**, (25) **Gov**, (26) **Gove**, (27) **Goven**, (28) **Gun**, (29) **Gyen**, (30) **Gyn**, (31) **Yeuen.**

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Der.** Han't i gan't thee? (H.R.) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Nrf.** If so bein' a man had gan all his houseful for love, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 7. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (3) **War.** (J.R.W.) **s.Wor.** 'E 'aven't gave nonne to 'em to-dahy (H.K.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **Nhb.** May full payment be geean te the', ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) ii. 12. (5) **w.Yks.** Ah've geean a faithful statement, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 221. (6) **n.Yks.** Sheea'd had geehn i' pleeace, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37. (7) **Sh.I.** I'd no geen dee sic a tump, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Nhb.**[1] Aa wad geen owt to seen'd. **Cum.**[1 3] **Wm.** It war geen oot et t'brigg war gahn ta be oppant, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 20. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] I wor to a geen him hauf-a-crown ageean, ii. 289; **w.Yks.**[4 5], **ne.Lan.**[1] (8) **Nhb.**[1] (9) **w.Yks.**[2], **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] What has she g'en

you? s.Lin. (T.H.R.), s.Wor. (H.K.), e.Suf. (F.H.) (10) e.Suf. (F.H.) (11) s.Not. (J.P.K.) (12) e.Suf. (F.H.) (13) Cor.[3] It is not gibbed to me to speak easy. (14) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] They ant a gid me nort. (15) Som. A viner zermon than good Pa'sson Dempster 'ud a gidden us, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 92. (16) Dur.[1] (17) Gall. Could ye no' hae...gied him bite and sup? Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 266. w.Yks.[3], s.Not. (J.P.K.) (18) Sc. They wad hae gien a boddle a-piece to have propped it up, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. Cai.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. Auld Robin Forbes has gien tem a dance, Gilpin *Sugs.* (1866) 53. n.Yks. Religious fooak hev gi'en suppooat, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 42. ne.Yks.[1] 33. m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 35. w.Yks.[1 2a] Lan. Whoy, aw've hardly gi'en it a thowt, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) ii. ne.Lan.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.) (19) n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. They've gin up ther thrade, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 43. m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 35. w.Yks.[1] What hes he gin ye? e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Der.[1], Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[2], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken.[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (20) e.Suf. (F.H.) [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (21) War.[2], e.Suf. (F.H.), w.Som.[1] (22) Sur. Whaät he an givun, he an givun, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvi. (23) Nhb.[1] He's gi-yen far ower much for the mear. (24) e.An.[1 2], Suf.[1] e.Suf. The rooks have gŏn them stacks what for (F.H.). (25) e.Suf. F.H.) (26) I.Ma. A chap with one eye, and gove to fightin, Brown *Doctor* (1891) 10. (27) Nhb.[1] 'Aa wad goven a deal ti seen'd.' Of rare use. (28) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 55. (29) s.Chs.[1] (30) Wm. Meh e'ens gy'n over winken, Blezard *Sugs.* (1848) 17, ed. 1868. (31) Nhb. Thonk God of goods he has the yeuen, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 228.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *Comb.* with *prep.*, *adv.*, &c.: (1) **Give again,** (*a*) to relent, soften in feeling or intent; to react; (*b*) to thaw; to become moist, damp, or soft; (*c*) to decrease in value; (2) **— away,** (*a*) to give way, yield; (*b*) to speak evil of, give a bad character to; (3) **— back,** to recede, shrink from, go back from a purpose or place; (4) **— down,** of a cow: to give milk, yield up its milk; (5) **— in,** (*a*) to give way, break; (*b*) of the weather: to thaw, become unsettled; (*c*) to throw up, give notice to quit; (*d*) to tender an estimate, make an offer; (6) **— in (to,** to believe, acknowledge; (7) **— on to,** to adjoin, open on to; (8) **— out,** (*a*) to cease, stop, leave off; (*b*) to fail, become exhausted or weary, to give up; (*c*) to thaw; (9) **— over,** (*a*) see (8, *a*); (*b*) see (8, *c*); (*c*) see (5, *c*); (10) **— up,** to cease to grow.

(1, *a*) n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Ommost gin ageean about it. m.Yks.[1] 'Geen again,' relented, or turned to an original condition, after any manner—said of persons or things. (*b*) n.Yks. A fansi wĭz ev ə chĕnj—A fĭl sĭur it givz əgian əbit. Miət əts kiukt əfŭərhand izənt sə nais. It givz əgian, ən ham ər bēkən pərtiklərli turnz soft ən griəzy (W.H.); n.Yks.[1] Aye, it gi'es again; n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Bread is said to give again when it loses its pristine crispness, and becomes soft and moist. w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] A wall gives again when it is damp with moisture. ne.Lan.[1] s.Not. It begins to give agen (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] Bdf. Applied to hay, corn, &c., Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 133. (*c*) w.Yks.[1] Corn rather gives again. (2, *a*) w.Som.[1] Her legs gived away. (*b*) s.Not. They called 'im, and gave 'im away to 'is mester. He did give 'im away at the Vaults (J.P.K.). (3) n.Yks. When he saw me he gav back (I.W.); n.Yks.[1] He's not o' t'soort t'gi' back: he'd dee ginner. ne.Lan.[1] (4) Dev. For some time the beast did very well, but at length did not 'give down' her milk in a satisfactory manner, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 335. (5, *a*) n.Lin.[1] Used regarding floors. 'If them bawks is not putten across, th' graainry floor 'll be givin' in an' we shall hev' sumbody kill'd oher th' job.' (*b*) w.Yks. The day is said to give in when a fine morning is followed by unsettled weather (S.K.C.). e.An.[2] (*c*) n.Yks.[1] (*d*) n.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1] w.Som.[1] Me and Bob Brice gid in vor't, but I s'pose we wad'n low enough, 'cause Harry Peach 've a-took tit. Tidn no good vor to gee in 'thout can get a trifle out o' it. (6) Ir. I can't give in to it, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 360. [Aus. As for his wife, she was given in to be the handsomest woman in the whole country side, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) III. x.] (7) Dev. The little court which gave on to Pig Lane, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 53. (8, *a*) n.Yks.[1] As a supply of any given article. ne.Lan.[1] Oxf.[1] What time be we to gee out, Master? *MS. add.* Glo. Rain gives out when it ceases (A.B.). Brks.[1] A barrel of beer which stops running, or becomes empty, is said to 'gie out.' I.W. (J.D.R.) Wil. But we thick chap ya swung about Till ater tothers ad gied out, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 122. n.Wil. Gie out woo't! (E.H.G.) (*b*) n.Lin.[1] Them 'ats as fierce as fierce can be e' mornin' of'ens gies oot afoore neet. Sur. I would come and show you but my chest gives out, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 64; Sur.[1] His leg gives out; he's troubled to get about. I.W. (J.D.R.) Dor.[1] My lags da begin to gi'e out. Som. (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.) w.Som.[1] I would'n never gee out avore I was a forced to. 'Tis a terrible bad job, but there, must'n gee out to it. [Amer. I asked Mr. — to the ball and at the last moment he gave out, Leveson-Gower *Sur. Gl.* (1876).] (*c*) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] This yer vrost 'll gee out avore long. (9, *a*) Cai.[1] Slk. But he never will gif ofer again, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 320. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The Howdy never gav ower eryin Gwoardy, Gwoardy, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13; Nhb.[1] Do, lad, be quiet, pray give ower, Chicken *Collier's Wedding* (1735). Dur.[1] Give over wi' ye, e.Dur.[1] Cum. Barns, give ower, ye've play'd yersels aneuf (E.W.P.); Cum.[1] Is't gāan to give ower sno'an think ye? Wm. 'Jonny, thoo mun give ower.' 'What mun I give ower for?' sed Jonny. 'Wyah its Sunda',' *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 24. n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.[1] Of continual use imperatively. ne.Yks.[1] Give ower wi t'bairn; noo ah's telling o' ya. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. A chap we a cock't hat . . . tell'd ma ta gie ovver, Tom Treddlehoyle *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 27; (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[2] Lan. An' it were truth then, an' I that towd Renny to give over his nonsense, Castle *Scarthey* (1895) 71; Lan.[1] If tha doesn't give-o'er this sort o' wark, tha'll come to a bad end, aw con tell thi. ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Has it gen o'er raining? Give o'er, wilt ta. Not.[1] What time do you give over work? Lin.[1] Will you give over playing and get agate your work. n.Lin.[1] Bairns alus gies oher gooin' to school when taatie-time puts in. Lei.[1] War.[2]; War.[3] What are you crying for—give over do; War.[4] s.War.[1] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). w.Mid. He's given over coming round here of a Saturday since he was took bad that time (W.P.M.). Ken.[1] Give over! will ye! I wun't have no more an't. Sur. Do give over, finish it another time, *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 4; Sur.[1] It will soon give over (raining). Sus.[1] You just give over messing about among my cabbages. Dev. Mary, my dear cheel, ef yŭ dawnt give awver being sich a giglet yŭ'll niver be worth yer zalt, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 82; Dev.[3] Give over yer ităemy ways do, else you'll break ivvery bit o' cloam 'pon the dresser. (*b*) e.An.[2] (*c*) Sc. To gie o'er a farm (Jam.). (10) s.Not. Taters will give up early this year; it's so dry (J.P.K.).

2. Phr. (1) *to give a wrong step,* to slip, stumble; (2) — *apples to orchards,* to 'carry coals to Newcastle,' to give anything of which there is already plenty; (3) — *at one's eyes,* to weep, cry; (4) — *beel,* to cry out for mercy; (5) — *day,* to give time for payment, give credit; (6) — *grant,* to give leave, permission; (7) — *hold of it,* to rate, punish, thrash, beat; (8) — *it in,* to give judgement, state an opinion, assert; (9) — *it out,* to give in, yield; (10) — *it to some one,* see (7); (11) — *mouth,* to give tongue, speak out, shout; (12) — *one a forenicht,* to spend the evening with one; (13) — *one a good word,* to recommend, give one a good character; (14) — *one a len',* to lend one, give one the loan of; (15) — *one a word,* to say grace; (16) — *one as good as one sent* or *brought,* to retort, answer back; (17) — *one breath,* to give one time to speak; (18) — *one Camborne,* to punish; (19) — *one hame,* to recompense; (20) — *one his own,* (*a*) to tell plain truths; (*b*) to pay back in one's own coin, requite one's abuse or blows; (21) — *one over,* to give one up, surrender, to desert one; (22) — *one silk,* (23) — *one snuff,* see (7); (24) — *one the bag,* to dismiss, give one 'the sack'; (25) — *one the down,* to give one directions, give one a signal or hint; (26) — *one the seal of the day,* (27) — *one the time of day,* to greet civilly, wish one good-day; (28) — *one up his fit* or — *up the fit,* (*a*) to give a smart repartee, answer back so as to have the best of an argument; (*b*) see (7); (29) — *one the white-foot,* to coax one; (30) — *oneself to,* to be addicted to; (31) — *sheet,* to run away; (32) — *tongue,* a hunting term of a dog, fox, or badger: to make a noise when the prey has started, or the scent been discovered; (33) — *up one's spoon,* to die; (34) — *what for,* see (7); (35) — *one a hat,* to take off the hat as a mark of respect.

(1) Abd. It fell out by mischance, In the height of the dance, Jess gave a wrong step on the floor; Her ancle she sprained, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 74. (2) e.Suf. (F.H.) (3) n.Yks.[2] She gav at her een. (4) w.Yks. (J.B.) (5) Lan. He could have sold her for £2 10s. if he would have given day with her till Midsummer, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 79. (6) Nhp.[1] I wanted to go to the

fair, but missis wouldn't give grant. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1] The Justice, the overseer, or anybody else in authority, is often solicited to give grant that such or such a thing may be done. (7) n.Lin.[1] I'll give yé hohd on it th' very next time I clap eyes on yé. (8) n.Lin.[1] I thoht he'd ha' hed to goä to prison, but th' jury wodn't gie it in noä uther waays then for him. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Sus.[1] Master Cockleshaw he gives it in that we shall have a change of weather before many days. (9) Stf. He will a' vengence before he gives it out, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 350. (10) Sc. I'll gie him't (Jam.). Cai.[1] Frf. Wull I no gie't to Johnny Whitton when I catch him? Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 163, ed. 1889. N.Cy.[1] My sangs, I'll give it you. Nhb.[1] Stop till me big brother comes. He'll gi ye'd. w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] I'll gee y' at, you little divil. Nhp.[1] I'll give it you. War.[3] Shr.[2] Thee mind, lad, if I dunna gie it thee when thee comst whoäm. Oxf.[1] I'll give it tha when I cotches tha, *MS. add.* Brks.[1] Nrf. Holloway. Suf.[1] Sus. Holloway. (11) Cum.[1] n.Wm. Did thoo hear yon hoond gi-mooth? I ga' mooth, I'll tell ye, when I nipped mi hand (B.K.). e.Yks.[1] Decant be freeten'd, lad; gi-mooth. (12) ne.Sc. Civilities were interchanged by one or more neighbours . . . geeing thim a forenicht, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 57. (13) n.Yks. His maister gave him a good word (I.W.). Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] If you offer yourself as a servant to Mr. B. I will give you a good word. (14) s.Sc. Tell her the mistress sent ye to see if she could gie ye a len' o' ane o' her milk-cogs, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 54. (15) w.Yks.[3] Host to a guest at table, 'Gie us a word.' (16) Shr.[2] I gave him as good as he brought. Nrf. I give him as good as he sent (E.M.). (17) Rnf. Weel a weel, I'll tell ye, gie me breath, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 40. (18) Cor.[2] A threat of punishment used by Cornish rowdies. (19) Sc. Fornenst the wark o' their han's, gie them hame their fill, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) xxviii. 4. (20, *a, b*) e.An.[1] Nrf., Sus. Holloway. (21) Abd. 'Twad mak' sma' odds gin I sud gie him o'er, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 44; We tak it out frae R— M—, But, troth, we'll need to gie him o'er, He's sic a fash, Beattie *Parings* 1801) 31, ed. 1873. (22) Lan. Yon Garibaldi's gan 'em silk, Waugh *Sngs.* (ed. 1871) 46. (23) Nrf. Ah! you've made a rum un, Old Dicka. You'll give 'em snuff, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 303. (24) Nhp.[1] I'll give you the bag. e.An.[1] (25) Nrf. The passon give us the down to lift the corpse and foller him inter the church, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 286. (26) e.An.[1] (27) Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812). e.Suf. (F.H.), Sur.[1] (28, *a*) Twd. I trow I gied him up his fit (Jam.). (*b*) Enff.[1] e.Fif. Gin ever they cam' in his gait, he wad gie them up their fit for daurin' to misguide a bairn o' his, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. (29) e.An.[1] The phrase is certainly allusive to the fawning of a dog. (30) Som. Gaf him to drink (Hall.). (31) I.Ma. Them givin sheet like the mischief, Brown *Doctor* (1891) 79. (32) w.Som.[1] A very different thing from 'to bark.' Any dog barks by way of alarm, but only spaniels, terriers, and hounds give tongue. 'Nif you hear th' old Ranter gee tongue, mind, 'tis a sure find.' (33) Lan. Johnny gan up his spoon one day beawt havin' any mooar warnin' nor other folk, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 49, ed. 1868. (34) n.Cy. (J.W.) Suf. I'll warrant I'll goon him what for, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). e.Suf. I'll give you what for (F.H.). (35) Sc. Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 43.

3. To permit, allow, grant.

Som. Gee's-zee-'em, nif you please, Miss Polly, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 186.

4. To forgive. Glo.[1]

5. To yield, relent.

n.Yks.[2] He gav when she said seea.

6. To relax, yield, give way, loosen; to stretch, expand.

Sc. It will be a post and a pillar guid—It will neither bow [bend] nor gae, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 39. Sh.I. Da legs o' da buits wis dat hard 'at dey widna gie mair dan if my legs id been in stocks, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898). N.Cy.[1] This ice gives with our weight. Nhb.[1] A plank that bends is said 'to give.' Cum.[1] n.Yks.[1] Of anything fixed; as, a stopper in a bottle, a nail in a wall, &c. 'New gloves always give a bit.' 'Ah can't stor it. It weeant give nae mair an nowght.' w.Yks.[2] Not. It's no use pulling at it, it won't give (L.C.M.); Not.[1] Lei.[1] The cloth gives. Nhp.[1] The boots will fit when they give a little. War.[3] The seam of my sleeve is beginning to give. Glo. (A.B.), Ken.[1] Wil. The branches bend, and the woodbine 'gives,' and the wayfarer may . . . descend more rapidly than he desires, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1887) 69. Dev. The 'ashen fagot' formed of a number of ash twigs . . . bound round with strands of straw, hay, or some such material. Whenever one of these strands is burst through or 'gives,' each of those round the fire may call for a quart of cider, *N. & Q.* (1877) 4th S. viii. 547. [His (a greyhound's) whole frame 'gives' and stretches, Jefferies *Open Air* (1885) 234.]

7. Of timber: to shrink, become leaky.

w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2], Not. (L.C.M.) Nhp.[2] A tub is said to give when it leaks.

8. Of the weather: to thaw, become mild. Of ice: to thaw, break up.

Sc. (Jam.), Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] When t'sun raise, t'roads gav. w.Yks.[2] O thowt t'oice 'ud give this morning. Not. It gives a bit in the sun (L.C.M.); Not.[1] s.Not. It has gien a good bit sin mornin (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.[1] It's not g'en a bit all day. Lei.[1] It gives a bit this morning. War.[3] The frost is giving. Glo. Weather is said to be giving when it shows signs of becoming better (A.C.). e.An.[2] It is beginning to give. Nrf. I think the frost fare to give a little (W.R.E.). e.Suf. The weather will soon give, I think. The frost begins to give (F.H.). Ken.[1], Sur.[1] Sus. Holloway. Cor.[2]

9. Of things: to be covered with moisture; to become moist or soft from damp or fermentation, to 'sweat.'

Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) w.Yks. Of bread or hay which when imperfectly dried is liable to become moist, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). Der.[2] Walls are said to give or cast in damp weather. nw.Der.[1] Not. Applied to corn (L.C.M.); Not.[1] Lei.[1] This wall gives. Nhp.[1] As the ground when it thaws, or paving stones in damp situations previous to rain; Nhp.[2] Applied to corn. ne.Wor. We shall have rain, the flags [flagstones] in the kitchen are giving ever so (J.W.P.). Shr.[2] The ground gives during a thaw. Glo. Corn is said to give when it becomes damp, especially after a frost (A.C.). Nrf.[1] Sus. Holloway. w.Som.[1] 'How the kitchen-floor do give—we be gwain to have rain.' The usual word is 'eave' (q.v.), but to 'give' in this sense is very common, especially among the better classes. Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (s.v. Eave); Dev.[3] There's a chaänge in the weather, the stones and the walls begin tü give. Cor.[2] When stones become wet by change of temperature, they are said to be 'giving.'

Hence **Givey** or **Givy**, *adj.* Of the ground: damp, soft, full of moisture.

w.Mid. I thought we were going to have a thaw last night, everything felt a bit givey (W.P.M.). Ken. (G.B.); Ken.[1] The ground is said to be givey when the frost breaks up and the roads become soft and rotten.

10. To strike, give a blow.

Sc. He gied me i' the teeth,—o' the lug,—o'er the fingers. He gied me wi' a stane (Jam.). Abd. Death has gi'en him wi' his mell And dung him dead, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 243.

11. *sb.* The first movement of a pull. Cum.[1]

12. A thaw; also in phr. *to be all on the give*, to set in for a thaw.

War. On Sunday last there was a pretty general 'give,' *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Feb. 4, 1897). Ken.[1], Sur.[1]

GIVEN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Oxf. Hnt. [For forms see **Give, I. 5.**]

1. Gratuitous, presented, imparted as a gift.

Sc. A gi'en horse shou'd na be look'd i' the mouth. A gi'en game was never won, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A geen bite Is seean put out o' sight. w.Yks. A gi'en horse suddn't be lewk't i' t'maath. Gi'en stuff is seldom cared for. God we'ant hae gi'en stuff, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); w.Yks.[1] Nivver look a geen horse i' th' mouth.

2. Plighted, pledged.

Dmf. His gien word [was] reckon't on near and far, Reid *Poems* (1894) 76.

3. Gifted, talented. n.Yks.[2]

4. With *to*: inclined to, disposed to, having a propensity to.

Sc. (A.W.) Cum. She's nut a lass 'at's geen to range, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 23; Cum.[1] He's ge'en tul 't. n.Yks.[2] Its geen te wet. Sair geen tiv a cough. w.Yks.[1] Lan. He're a bit gan to idlety, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 141, ed. 1868. ne.Lan.[1] I.Ma. Hard men too, and gove to be close, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 154, ed. 1889. Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] Lin.[1] I am not given to lying. n.Lin.[1] He's straangely given to drink. Nhp.[1], War.[2 3] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.)

GIVENS, *sb. pl.* Nhb.[1] In *comb.* **Givens agyen**, a rebate on a price, a price fixed which is understood to be subject to a certain sum being handed back to the negotiator.

He selt it at £22 10s. an' givens agyen, *Note by Mr. Jackson.*

GIVEROUS, *adj.* Stf. Generous. n.Stf. (J.T.)

GIVISH, *adj.* War. Liberal, generous.

'They wasn't so very givish,' said of some close-fisted persons, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 46.

GIVOUR, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **geiver-** Wm.; **giver-** N.Cy.[2] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **guiver-** Wm.; **gyver-** Cum.[1 3] Wm.; and in form **gifer** Nhb. Cum. [gai·və(r.] Greedy, gluttonous.

s.Dur., n.Yks. An eel is said to be a givour fish (J.E.D.).

Hence (1) **Giverous**, (2) **Giversome**, *adj.* greedy, ravenous; *fig.* avaricious, covetous; also used *advb.*

(1) N.Cy.[2], Nhb. (K.) Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1] Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1808) IX. Lan.[1] (2) Cum. (H.W.); He was always a giversome chap, greedy as they mak' em, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) III. 92, ed. 1888; Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] A lean, discontented, slee, gyversome creetur', 54. Wm. He eats his dinner as guiversome as any pig (B.K.); (R.J.W.) A dooat like t'thowts a bin ower gyversum an hankeran eftre it, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 36. Lan. (C.W.D.); Lan.[1] He'd hed nowt to itt [eat] o' t'day, an' wos varra gyversom, Barber *Forness Flk.* (1870) 13. n.Lan.[1]

[Þe ȝiure glutun is þes feondes manciple, *Ancr. Riwle* (c. 1225) 214. OE. *gīfre*, greedy, covetous.]

GIZAN, GIZANT, GIZE, see **Gizzen**, *v.*[2], **Gizzern, Guise.**

GIZEN, *sb.* Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Also in form **guizinny** Lin.[1] [gai·zən.] An ill-dressed person; also as *adj.* dressed oddly and untidily. See **Guise**, *v.* 3.

GIZEN, see **Gizzen**, *adj.*, *v.*[2], **Gizzern.**

GIZER, *sb.* Oxf. The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Also called **Norman Gizer.**

Aplin *Birds* (1889) 47. n.Oxf. *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 106.

[A der. of OFr. *guis*, 'viscum' (Hatzfeld, s.v. *gui*); cp. Fr. *grive de gui*, a missel-thrush; see Rolland *Faune Populaire de la France*, quoted in *N. & Q.* (*l.c.*).]

GIZLE, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **jizle** n.Cy. w.Yks. [dʒai·zl.] To walk mincingly.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

GIZZ, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **guiz** Sc.; and in forms **giz(z)y** Bnff. Edb. n.Cy.; **jeezy** Peb.; **jizzy** Abd.

1. A wig. Cf. **jasey.**

Sc. Wi' reekit claes and reested guiz, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 204. Bnff. Brave Bull. neist in a gizzy big, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 106. Abd. Syn set his jizzy, And said, we, yet, mith meet sic fate, Gin we were busy, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 239. Ayr. When in a bizz Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit gizz, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 17. Edb. His help-mate Bess Draws the kame thro' his gizz, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 19; Rob Gibb's grey gizz, new frizzl'd fine, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 121, ed. 1785. Peb. His bonnet . . . Had left, wi' speed, the portly pate, Unable there to lag, And jeezy save inviolate, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 39, ed. 1817. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Gizy-maker**, *sb.* a wig-maker.

Edb. Hair-kaimers, crieshy gizy-makers Shou'd a' get leave to waste their powders Upo' my beaux and ladies shoulders, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 174, ed. 1785. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. The face, countenance.

Abd. Something, tweish him an' the sky, Set up a frightfu' gizz, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 69 (Jam.); What means this fizz, That ye shaw sic a frightful gizz? *ib.* 107; A eant term (Jam.).

GIZZARD, *sb.* Lan. Yks. In phr. (1) *to get a gizzard of one's own*, to be independent, act on one's own account; (2) *to grumble in the gizzard*, (3) *to squeak in the gizzard*, to complain, to be dissatisfied.

(1) Lan. He's getten a gizzard o' his own, has Haworth. He's done it wi' his own hands, Burnett *Haworth* (1887) xxix. (2) w.Yks.[1] (3) *ib.* So if you sqeak but in the gizzard, You're try'd bi'th name of Prickshaw wizard.

GIZZEN, *adj.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Also written **gizen** Sc. Ant. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **gyzen** Sc. Nhb.[1] n.Lin.[1]; and in forms **gaizen** Sc.; **gaizin** Ant.; **gazen** Sc. N.I.[1] s.Don.; **geezen, geisan** Sc.; **geisen** Sc. Uls.; **geizen, geysan** Sc.; **geyzen** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1]; **gjaesn** Sh.I.; **guisen** Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1]; **guizen** N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1]; **gysan, gysen** Sc. [gai·zən, gi·zən.] **1.** *adj.* Of wooden vessels: leaky from shrinkage owing to drought; dry; thirsty.

n.Sc. To gang gizzen [to break out into chinks] (Jam.). Abd. (P.G.); My Muse is maistly grown gizzen, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 82. Edb. E'en tho' they drain their bowies gizen, Crawford *Poems* (1798–89). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. *v.* Of wood: to warp, twist, crack in consequence of drought; of wooden vessels: to become leaky from shrinkage.

Sh.I. Shü's laikin. . . Shü'll be gjaesn'd, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898); Shü'll [a churn] be dat wye gizzen'd 'at drap ta da sorrow o' watter 'ill shû had, *ib.* (June 12, 1897). n.Sc. Here maun your boat gizzen till the drift o' Januar be heapit oure her gunwale, Miller *Scenes and Leg.* (ed. 1853) xix. Cai.[1] e.Sc. An' it's no hiz that's geisand, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 30. Lnk. For fear that ye might gyzen, And in staves asunder fa', Rodger *Poems* (1838) 59, ed. 1897. N.Cy.[1] An empty cask, exposed to the sun, is liable to gizen. Nhb.[1] The posstub's guisened an' winnet had in. e.Dur.[1] Yon tuh 'll guisen. e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] Thoo's left that theäre bucket oot o' doors empty e' th' sun, till its gotten gizen'd soä as onybody mud shuv a knife atweän th' lags.

Hence **Gizzened**, *ppl. adj.* shrunk, leaky, cracked with heat or dryness.

Sc. Cracked quart stoups, and geisen'd barrels, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. w.Sc. Is't no better to hae a sairy sautfat, than a geyzened girnal? Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 92. e.Fif. Garrin' them creak an' quiver like an auld gizzen't hurl-barrow, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvii. Ayr. Ye'll see me a geizen't keg o' sobriety, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. Edb. My kirnstaff now stands gizzen'd at the door, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. Kcb. After ilk shot he'd tak a drap An' bann wi birr the geezen'd cap, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 112. N.I.[1], Uls. (M B.-S.) Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2]

3. To dry up, become parched with heat or lack of moisture; to wither, fade, shrivel.

Kcd. May superstition get the kick, And holy water gizen, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 38. Lth. The soil a' gizen'd sair before, Is filled wi' moisture to the core. Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 30. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb.[1]

Hence **Gizzened**, *ppl. adj.* dried, cracked, withered, shrivelled.

Sc. O' seedy aspect, erooned wi' gizzened mou', Allan *Lilts* (1874) 103. Ayr. Yon twa wizzent and gaizent penure pigs o' Barenbraes, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xiv. Lnk. Rubb'd weel my gazent skin wi' suds, Hunter *Poems* (1884) 31. Edb. Now moisten weel your geyzen'd wa'as, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 235, ed. 1785. Rxb. They hobbled and lap wi their gysent shins, Telfer *Border Ballads, &c.* (1824). Nhb.[1]

4. To parch, dry up with thirst.

e.Sc. I'd be geisand afor I gaed in there for a drink, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xviii. Abd. May thirst thy thrapple never gizzen, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 3, ed. 1812. s.Sc. I'm as dry's a whustle—I'm just gaizenin, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 12. Lnk. E'en noo my gab begins to geysan, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 74. Slk. There sall naething geysen i' my thrapple that my noddle pits there, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 80, ed. 1866. Edb. Swallow owr a dainty soup For fear they gizzen, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 125, ed. 1785. Nhb. Ma thropple was ready to gizen, Midford *Sngs.* (1818) 69; Nhb.[1]

Hence **Gizzened**, *ppl. adj.* parched, dried up with thirst.

Sc. A squad of geizened weavers drank him dry, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 32. Bnff. Thy couthy chiels wi' gizzen'd craigs, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 178. Rnf. Wi' wither'd lips and geezen'd guts, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 106. Ayr. Wark . . . brings drouth, Wha can thole a gaizen'd mouth? Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 150, ed. 1871. Lnk. Gizzen'd an' dry ilka thrapple an' mouth, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 133. Edb. The guid-man . . . Wi' gysand wizen leaves his hame, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 171. Slk. But hit hardlye wet his gyzenit throte, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 317. Nhb. With parchéd tongues, and geyzen'd throats, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 3.

[**1.** Norw. dial. *gisen*, leaky (of a vessel) (Aasen); ON. *gisinn* (Vigfusson). **2.** Norw. dial. and ON. *gisna*, to become leaky.]

GIZZEN, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **gisn** n.Cy. (Hall.); **gizan** w.Yks.; **gizen** Wm. [gi·zən.] To choke, gasp, sob violently; to make a wry face.

n.Cy. (Hall.), Cum.[4] Wm. Ah's aboot gizzened wi' dry taties; give us a drink (B.K.). w.Yks. I gat him bi't throit, and made him gizzen (M.N.); Thay begin a gizanin a all sides, like stuft turkeys, for want a summat ta drink, Tom Treddlehoyle *Upat Planitary Sys.* (1843) 24; Whol aw wor nearly gizzened, *Yksman.* (1890) 168; He fair gizzen'd agean wen he gat into t'cowd wotter (M.G.); w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] When a person's throat rattles from strangulation it is said to be 'gizzened.'

GIZZEN, *v.*[3] Not. Lin. [gi·zən.] To gaze, stare about vacantly.

Not. Addy *Gl.* (1891). **Lin.**[1] **n Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); She'll be sumwheares gizzenin' efter Bill, M. Peacock *Taales* (1890) 10: **n.Lin.**[1] Thoo's alust gizzenin' aboot at foäks passin' 'esteäd o' mindin' thy wark. **sw Lin.**[1]

Hence **Gizzening**, *ppl. adj.* staring, gazing.

Lin. You gret gizzening thing! (R.E.C.)

GIZZEN, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written **gisn** n.Yks.[2]; and in form **gizzing** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [gi·zən.] 1. *v.* To sneer, laugh satirically or contemptuously; to be always laughing and grinning.

n.Yks.[2], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Der.**[1] *Obs.*; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Gizzening**, *ppl. adj.* sneering, laughing.

w.Yks[1] He . . . said, in a gizzenin way, 'Good woman, don't be offended!' ii. 293.

2. *sb.* A grin, sneer, contemptuous laugh. n.Cy. (Hall.), m.Yks.[1]

GIZZEN, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. Also written **gyzen, jizzen.** Child-bed, *gen.* in phr. *to lie in gizzen*; also in *comp.* **Gizzen-bed.**

n.Sc. To lie in jizzen (Jam.). **Bch.** Within years less than half a dozen, She made poor Maggy lie in gizzen, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 30. **Abd.** The jizzen bed wi' rantry leaves was sain'd, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812. **w.Sc.** Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 30.

Hence **Gyzen-clout**, *sb.* an infant's binder.

Fif. Conspiracie stalk't out Nakit, without a gyzen-clout, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 108.

[Fr. *gesine*, a lying in child-bed, a lying in (Cotgr.).]

GIZZERIL, *sb.* Yks. A vulgar expression of hatred or scorn.

n.Yks. Ah decan't care fŏ(r) the(e), thou awd gizzeril (I.W.).

GIZZERN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Also in forms **gizen** Sc.; **gizzant** Chs.[1]; **gizzen** Sc. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[23] n.Lan.[1] Not.[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **gizzenen** ne.Yks.[1]; **gizzhorn** e.Lan.[1]; **gizzin** Cum.[1]; **gizzom** w.Yks.[3]; **gizzrin** Cum.; **gizzum** s.Chs.[1] [gi·zən.]

1. The gizzard of a fowl; also *fig.* of persons: the throat, esp. in phr. *to stick in the gizzern*, to be remembered with unpleasant feelings.

Fif. Sorry a flow had cross't their gizen O' solid or o' sap, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 185. **Dmf.** Mony an ancient auld-farrant carlin', Wi' furrowed broo an' sunburnt gizzen, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 35. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** For nowte need we our gizzrins tweyne, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 117; Stick that in thy gizzern, and don't thoo go bumman aboot like a bee in a bottle, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 101; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[123] **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] Shŭt yŭr gy'iz·ŭm [Shut yur gizzum]. Hast greased thy gizzum? **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Hit un in the gizzen. **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1]

[Gyserne of a foule, *jevsier*, Palsgr.; Garbage of fowlys or gyserne, *entera*, *Prompt.* OFr. *giser*, 'jecur' (Godefroy).]

GIZZING, see **Gizzen**, *v.*[4]

GIZZLE, *v.* Lei.[1] [gi·zl.] To giggle.

GJAESN, GJOP(P)EN, see **Gizzen**, *adj.*, **Gowpen.**

GJOSEREN, *sb.* Sh.I. The crop, or gizzard of a fowl. *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898).

GL-. In most of the midl. and s. dialects initial **gl-** has become **dl-**. As it is not yet possible to give the exact geographical area over which this sound-change extends, **gl-** is here used to indicate the pronunciation for all the dialects. The point will be fully treated in the Phonology.

GLAAB, *sb.* Sh.I. An opening visible at some distance between two mountains; any object on a hill defined against the sky.

He's makin' i' de glaab, Jakonsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 138; **S. & Ork.**[1]

GLAADE, GLAAMER, see **Glade**, *sb.*, **Gloomer.**

GLAAN, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. 1. *sb.* A whetstone, a small stone used for sharpening the point of a dull hook. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **glanny.**

2. *v.* To whet, grind, sharpen.

I canna gie me knife, Girzzie, I wis just glaan'd him for anidder kind o' wark, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898); Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 97.

GLAAR, GLAAYDE, see **Glaur, Glade**, *v.*

GLAB, *sb.* Chs. Shr. [glab.] 1. Foolish, idle talk. Cf. **gab**, *sb.*[1]

s.Chs.[1] Wŭn'yŭ uwd yŭr glaab'? [Wun yŏ howd yŭr glab?]

2. A talkative person, a chatterer, gossip.

Chs.[1] Not com. **Shr.**[1] Yo' met'n as well gie the bell-man a groat to cry it as tell Nancy Price anythin'—'er is sich a glab.

GLABBER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Chs. Also in forms **glaiber** Sc.; **glebber** *ib.* (Jam.); **glebor** Sc. [gla·bə(r, gle·bər.]

1. *v.* To chatter, jabber, gabble; to speak indistinctly. Cf. **glaver**, *v.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** Ay she's gleboring to hersell, Mactaggart *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) 362, ed. 1876; He wad hae glaiber'd about the splittin' o' breers for the hale o' a lang forenicht, *ib.* 25. **s.Chs.**[1]

Hence **Glabberin**, *ppl. adj.* chattering, babbling.

Sc. A glebberin' fule (Jam.). **e.Lth.** What aboot . . . that glabberin auld fule that ye're sae chief wi'? Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 100. **Gall.** Fash us douce bodies nae mair wi' their glaiberin' nonsense, Mactaggart *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) 28, ed. 1876.

2. To coax, wheedle; to pet, caress; also with *over.*

s.Chs.[1] Yoa· mŭn glaab·ŭr dhŭ mis·is oa·r tŭ let yŭ goa· Faad·li wai·ks [Yo mun glabber the missis o'er to let yŏ go Faddiley wakes]. To glabber a cat is to caress it and talk coaxingly to it.

3. *sb.* Foolish, idle talk; also used in *pl.* Rxb. (Jam.), s.Chs.[1] Cf. **glaver**, *sb.* 3.

GLACE, *sb.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A haughty bearing; an insolent, disdainful demeanour.

GLACK, *sb.* Sc. [glak.] 1. A ravine, narrow valley, glen; a defile between mountains.

Sc. The wolf wow'd hideous on the hill, Yowlin' frae glack to brae, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 234; That's weel up the glack, Donald *Poems* (1867) 3. **Bnff.** On the north shoulders of the two Ballochs . . . between the 'glacks,' Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 389. **Ags.** (Jam.) **Frf.** Deep i' the glack, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 34, ed. 1882. **Per.** Down the hill glack [I] took my way By Baron Hill and Westlaw Brae, Spence *Poems* (1898) 139. **e.Fif.** A sma' tackie ca'd Heatherie-Knowe lyin' in a cosy glack o' the Grampians, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv.

2. The fork of a tree; the fork of a road; the angle between the thumb and the fore-finger.

Sc. That is the spreading branch that used to shade us. . . And that's the braid wide glack we used to sit on, *Donald and Flora*, 55 (Jam.); The part of a tree where a bough branches out, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. *Gl.* **Cai.**[1] The glack of the hand. **Abd.** We met at the glack o' the roads, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv.

3. That which can be held in the hollow of the hand, a handful, morsel.

Abd. Taks frae her pouch a glack of bread and cheese, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 14, ed. 1812. **Ags.** As much grain as a reaper holds in his hand before it is laid down in order to be bound. A little food taken hastily (Jam.).

[Gael. *glac*, a hollow; a narrow valley; the hollow of the hand (M. & D.).]

GLACK, *v. Obs.* Sc. In phr. *to glack one's mitten*, to put money into one's hand, to bribe, 'tip.'

Bnff. Than said they, sure as mitten's glackit, Gudeman, ye seem to hae the knack o't, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 71. **Bch.** Deil ane has glacked my mitten, for as sair as I hae been niddered wi' them, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 13; How will he tak it, When he hears tell, How Maggy's mitten ye hae glacket, *ib. Dominie* (1785) 39.

GLACK, see **Glaik.**

GLAD, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **gladd** e.Lan.[1]; and in forms **glade, glaid** Sc. (Jam.); **gled** N.Cy.[1] [glad, glēd.] 1. Working smoothly and easily, loose, slippery, worn by friction; *fig.* smooth-tongued, not to be trusted; also used *advb.*

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Spoken of a door or bolt (K.); This bolt is glad, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[12], **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** Being well lubricated like a wheel axle (J.B.); *Gen.* applied to a surface, motion over which is easy, as piston-guides (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] A screw turns too glad if the hole is too large. **e.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Gladden**, *v.* to soften, make smooth; to thaw. n.Cy. Holloway. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. Phr. *to serve one glad*, to serve one right.

Nhb. If anyone offends Geordie, and he retaliates in kind, he does not 'serve him right' as in other parts of England, he 'serves him glad,' *Tit-Bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280, col. 1.

[1. MDu. *glad* (and *glat*), 'lubricus,' see VERDAM (s. v. *Glat*) and MULLER (s.v. *Glad*); Flem. *glat*, 'poli, politus, complanatus, leuis' (PLANTIN); LG. *gladd*, 'schlüpfrig' (BERGHAUS); Dan. *glat*, smooth.]

GLAD(D)EN, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Chs. Also in form **glatton** N.Cy.[2] Chs. Welsh flannel.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] Chs. *Inventory of Runwell Durbare* (1627) in *Sheaf* (1881) II. 308; Fyve greene gladden curteyns, *Inventory of Margery Clutton* (1611) in *Local Gleanings* (Feb. 1880) VIII. 299.

[Wel. *gwlanen*, flannel (DAVIES).]

GLADDEN, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A glade, an empty place, free from encumbrances.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[4]

[A gladen he waytis, And passes furþe at a posterne preualy alane, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 131.]

GLADDON, *sb.* e.An. Also written **gladden** e.An.[1] e.Nrf.; **gladen** Nrf. [glæ·dən.] Coarse marsh grass, bulrushes, esp. the greater reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, and the lesser bulrush, *T. angustifolia*. Also used *attrib.* and in *comp.* **Gladden-bushes**.

e.An.[1] Nrf. His [the fenman's] boat piled up with gladdon and other coarse herbage, to be used as litter, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 60; Liggers they were. Little cigar-shaped bundles of thick gladen, *Fishing Gazette* (Feb. 28, 1891) 122, col. 1; (A.C.); It had been a 'gladen-broad' and they grow up quicker than the 'reed-broads,' EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 221. e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789).

GLADDY, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in forms **gladie** Dev. Cor.; **go-laddie** Dev. [glæ·di.] 1. The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*.

Dev. There is sich a purty little gladdy out yer. The 'ead ov 'n is jist like a canary's, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); The gladdie on an hawthorn twig His golden vest displayed, CAPERN *Ballads* (1858) 127; Dev.[13] n.Dev. Thees morn I yeard the gladdies zing, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 53. nw.Dev.[1] 'Peart 's a gladdy' is a common simile for 'peartness.' Dev., Cor. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 69; *Zoologist* (1854) XII. Cor. RODD *Birds* (1880) 314; Cor.[12]

2. *Fig.* A fool.

Dev. To think as I was gladdie enough to b'lieve 'e! PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 117, ed. 1896; By Gor! missis, I knaw 'e's a fool, a rigler gladdie! Listenee tü 'n 'ow 'e chitter'th tü hiszelf, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); 'What is "mucks"?' 'Oh, yü poor gladdie, why "pillum" a-wet tü be sure!' *ib.* 112.

GLADE, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also written **glaade**. In phr. *to go to glade*: of the sun: to set.

Tell ee zin go t'glade, 84; Goan te glaade. Gone to glaade.

[In the Ester eve whanne þe sonne ȝede to glade, TREVISA *Higden* (1387) v. 189. Norw. dial. *glada*, to go down, to set (of the sun) (AASEN).]

GLADE, *v.* Brks. Also written **glaayde** Brks.[1] [glēd.] To look sly; to look slyly at. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1]

GLADE, see **Glad**, **Gled(e**.

GLADIATHOR, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Also written **gladiathur**. 1. *sb.* A fine fellow; a roysterer; a fighter, boastful quarrelsome fellow; a keeper, one set to watch over anything.

Ir. Whin I comes acrass a man who has two or three hundred pounds, an' sees all his capers an' antics, I says to meself, 'What a gladiathur ye are,' *Spectator* (Nov. 30, 1889). s.Ir. Well known in the southern half of Ir. It is a remnant of the time when Latin was very much studied in the schools. One who goes about talking big and ready to use his shillelah. Sometimes applied to such persons as gamekeepers, persons set to watch gardens, &c. (P.W.J.); There are fine walks in these pleasant gardens . . . The gladiathors, both bowld and darling, Each night and morning to watch the flowers, *Sng. of Castlehyde*.

2. *v.* To go roystering about, to go about ready to fight or to pick up a quarrel.

s.Ir. He went about gladiäthorin (P.W.J.).

GLADIE, see **Gladdy**.

GLADING-ROOT, *sb.* Irel. The stinking iris, *Iris foetidissima*.

Ir. *Science Gossip* (1877) 46. Tyr. (B. & H.)

GLADLY, *adv.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Nicely, readily; smoothly. n.Cy. GROSE (1790), w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1] See **Glad**.

GLADMELSHED, *adj.* w.Yks.[3] Of a cow: easily milked.

Said of a cow which wastes her milk even as she lies down.

GLADSOME, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Shr. [gla·dsəm.] Joyous, cheery, pleasant.

n.Yks.[2] Shr.[1] I 'spected to see yo' as gladsome as a butterfly.

Hence **Gladsomely**, *adv.* joyously, with gladness.

Lnk. Nane mair gladsomely Sang hope's sweet sang, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 14.

[Gladsome, cherefull, *alaigre*, PALSGR. (1530).]

GLAEP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **glaip**, **gleip** Or.I.; **glep** S. & Ork.[1] 1. *v.* To gulp, swallow; to catch at, seize.

Sh.I. He made a run an' glaepid her wi' a knap o' his teeth, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); He [hoe] glaeped every hnik as fast as dey gued ower da gunnel, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 243; S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (S.A.S.), Cai.[1]

2. *sb.* The act of swallowing. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *glȳpa*, to swallow greedily (AASEN); ON. *gleypa* (FRITZNER).]

GLAERL, *sb.* Sh.I. A patch of smooth ice upon the ground.

Dey wir a glaerl o' frost at da corner o' da hoos, *Sh. News* (Apr. 1, 1899); JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 119.

GLAFE, *adj.* Wm. [Not known to our correspondents.] Lonesome. (HALL.)

GLAFE, see **Glave**, *adj.*

GLAFF, *sb.*[1] Sc. [glaf.] A glimpse. Cf. **gliff**, *sb.* 1.

Lnk. She socht but a glaff o' the ingle sae cheerie, WATTS *The Bundle o' Clouts*, st. 3. Slk. Dreadfu' was the yellin, for ae glaff and ae glint; far doun it deadened, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 158.

GLAFF, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. [glaf.] 1. *sb.* A sudden blast, puff of wind; also used *fig.* Cf. **gloff**, *sb.*[1]

Abd. The cauld glaff of that ondinging has not left my inward parts to this blessed hour, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 40, ed. 1889. Cld., Lth. A glaff o' wind (JAM.).

2. *v.* To waft, breathe, blow gently.

Lnk. Hinny breath o' heather bells Comes glaffin' on the breeze, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 51.

GLAFFER, see **Glaver**, *v.*[1]

GLAFTER, *sb.* Sh.I. [gla·ftər.] A burst of laughter. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Glafterit**, *adj.* vain, giddy. *ib.*

GLAG, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [glag.] 1. *v.* To make a noise in the throat as though choking. Cf. **glog**, *v.*

The noise not so loud as that conveyed by 'glagger.'

Hence **Glagger**, (1) *v.* to make a loud choking sound in the throat; cf. **glugger**; (2) *sb.* a loud choking sound in the throat.

(2) He closet 's een, ga' a glagger or twa, an' 'twiz a' our wee 'im.

2. *sb.* A choking sound in the throat.

GLAGGER, *sb.* Sc. A keen pursuit, desire, greed for.

Abd. Atween the glagger for siller an' the pantin' for learnin', there's nae time left for muckle else, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 22, 1899).

GLAGGY, *adj.* Sh.I. [gla·gi.] Soft, adhesive. S. & Ork.[1] See **Claggy**.

GLAIBER, see **Glabber**.

GLAID, **GLAIF**, see **Glad**, **Gled(e**, **Gleid**, **Glave**, *adj.*

GLAIK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **glaick** Sc.; and in forms **glack-** Sc. (JAM.); **glak-** N.Cy.[1]; **gleek** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Yks. [glēk, glīk.] 1. *sb.* A trick, prank; a deception; *gen.* in *pl.*

Abd. Sic glaiks are not for douce folks like you and me, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 41, ed. 1889. Rnf. Jenny made wonderfu' light o' Johnny, Syne in her glaiks crap up the mou', WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 40. Lnk. They lead my mem'ry back to schule, An' a' its glaiks an' fun, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 49. Gall. We will not bow down and worship your glaiks, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxi.

Hence (1) **Glaikery**, *sb.* light-headedness, coquetry, trifling; (2) **Glaiky**, *adj.* (*a*) light, giddy, thoughtless; of a dog: unsteady in following the scent; (*b*) pleasant, charming, enchanting.

(1) Sc. O wad ye listen to a sound advice Ye'd quite your glaikery, DUFF *Poems*, 81 (JAM.). Ayr. Clear the fankl'd skeins that's spun In glaik'ry's trips, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 152. (2, *a*)

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Some of the glaiky brocks Did scrauch and shoot and scar aboot, Armstrong *Tarsettearian Fox* (1879); Nhb.[1] She's very glaiky. (*b*) Ayr. (Jam.)

2. Phr. (1) *to cast (fling, throw) the glaiks in one's eyes*, (2) *—the glaiks on one*, to dazzle, deceive, delude; (3) *to get the glaik(s*, to be deceived, deluded, cheated; (4) *to give the glaiks*, to deceive, cheat; to jilt, throw over; (5) *to play the glaiks*, to play tricks with, cheat.

(1) Sc. As if the grandeur of the king . . . had casten the glaiks in my een, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iii; Fit only to throw the glaiks in folk's een, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xii. Ayr. Trying to cast the glaiks in a' our een, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxiii. e.Lth. That's the way he cuittles ye aff an' flings the glaiks in your een, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 92. (2) Sc. (Jam.) (3) Sc. Thus syled, beguiled, They will but get the glaiks, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 224. Bch. Yet routh o' honour he has got, Ev'n tho' he gets the glaik, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 3. Edb. She gets the glaiks Frae bairns, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 214. (4) Sc. And she gave me the glaiks when a' was done, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 231. Rnf. Ye gied your friend the glaiks For greed o' copper, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 109. Slk. Ye hae gien me the glaiks aince by turning invisible, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 644, ed. 1866. Rxb. For lads the glaiks did gie ye, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 121. (5) Ayr. Bring the whisky and the baiks—Though fortune has play'd us the glaiks, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 197.

3. *pl.* Mocks, scoffs, gibes.

Abd. Jiltin' Jess flang glaiks at me, Shelley *Flowers by Wayside* (1868) 97. Fif. Blasphemin' . . . Twa ne'er-do-weels the Paip and deil, Wi' gleeks at Guise and Mary, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 22.

4. An idle, good-for-nothing fellow; a term of reproach for a woman. Also used in *pl.*

Sc. Och sorrow be on the glaik, my own heart will never warm to her, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 20 (Jam.); Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*

5. *pl.* The name of a puzzle-game; a child's toy or puzzle.

Sc. I never saw but one set, my grandfather's. . . It consists of a ring to which a nail is looped. These nails are all passed through a plate of sheet-iron, in which they move up and down. The puzzle is to link the double wire into the rings, or when linked in to remove it. The solution is too intricate to describe. A set of glaiks with nine or ten rings will take about 15 minutes to manipulate. It seems to have been a pretty general amusement in olden days. There is a saying implying dissatisfaction at a servant's work, 'Gae awa an' tak the glaiks.' A lazy person's work is characterized, 'He's been at the glaiks' (G.W.). ne.Sc. Amusing themselves . . . in such games as the Tod and the lam's, the glaicks, the dams or dambrod, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 57. Rxb. A toy for children composed of several pieces of wood, which have the appearance of falling asunder but are retained in their places by strings (Jam.).

6. A trick or illusion of the eyes; a ray, gleam, reflexion of light.

Sc. The reflection of the rays of light on the roof or wall of a house or on any other object from a lucid body in motion (Jam.); Life's but a glaik on the wa', we're auld afore we ken, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) ix. Fif. His een, bein' in the mirligoes, Ae single styme atore his nose They couldna see for glaiks, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 175. Ayr. I could see by a glaik of light from a neighbour's window that there was a man at the door, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxi.

7. *Fig.* Applied to the bat, *Vespertilio.* Lth. (Jam.)

8. A glance of the eye. Ayr. (*ib.*)

9. *v.* To trifle; to flirt; to wander idly.

Fif. 'Mid sic daffery and glaikin Baith god and priest were merry-makin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 19. Gall. I hae nae muckle, Jeanie; but you ken my fancy never glaikit after anither, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 88.

10. To jeer, to make fun of.

Fif. Auld folks, that scarce could girn or gape At Papistry did gleek and jaip, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 109 Yks. My wife gleeks me about it, and won't believe, Farquhar *Frankheart*, 217.

11. To shine, dazzle; to deceive, beguile.

Sc. She geeks as gif I mean'd her ill When she glaicks paughty in her braws, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1824) I. 95, ed. 1871. Fif. Thou . . . wi' thy glamour glaik'd his een, Bewitchin' them to joy, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 3. N.Cy.[1]

[1. I se they haue playit me the glaiks, Lyndesay *Satyre* (1535) 1871.]

GLAIKIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **glaicket** Nhb.[1]; **glaiked** Cai.[1] Nhb.[1]; **glaikeed** Nhb.[1]; **glaiket** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **glakit** Sc.; and in form **gleaket** Lnk. Senseless, foolish, stupid; thoughtless, giddy, inattentive.

Sc. Bolted off this gate after a glaiket ne'er-do-weel, Scott *Redg.* (1824) ii. Or.I. (S.A.S.), Cai.[1] Abd. Heely, heely, Tam, ye glaiket stirk, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. Frf. A spendthrift lass proves ay a glaiket wife, Morison *Poems* (1790) 131. Per. There's no use looking for that from her. She's a glaiket tawpie, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 178, ed. 1887. Fif. He intends to elope to foreign parts wi' some g'aikit hizzie, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 60. s.Sc. Wad mak a better wife than ony o' thae young glaikit hizzies, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 50. Rnf. Girn-again Gibbie, Wi' his glakit wife, Jenny Bell, Sempill *Bridal*, st. 6. Ayr. Drinking wauchts o' luve frae the glaiket bit lassie's een, Service *Notandums* (1890) 41. Lnk. Ilk glaikit wooer Was made to feel sma'er, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 105; Ye'll be gaun aff to Baby Steele, Daft tapie, gleaket hizzie, Watt *Poems* (1827) 60. e.Lth. Your Club men . . . are a pack of glakit timorous old women, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 253. Edb. Glakit fools, owr rife o' cash, Pamper their weyms wi' fonsom trash, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 124, ed. 1785. Slk. Twa wanton glaikit gillies, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 618, ed. 1866. Gall. The glaiket maiden sent the other two, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 19. Kcb. Ye ne er mann pine for the glaiket chiel That sailed awa owre the sea, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 20. N.I.[1] n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb.[1] 'Come here, yeah glaiket thing'—addressed to a shy or backward girl. Ye glaiked thing; ye've let the plate faa.

Hence (1) **Glaikitly**, *adv.* lightly, foolishly; (2) **Glaikitness**, *sb.* foolishness, levity, giddiness.

(1) Per. If glaikitly we yokit, We wad aye be toilin' sair, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 209. (2) Sc. Bid her have done wi' her glaikitness for a wee, *R. Dalton* (1823) III. 171 (Jam.). Cai.[1], Nhb.[1]

[Quha steirit vpe the rude peple, vnlearned pure, and blind, with thair gukit, vnwyse and glaiket preichings, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 397.]

GLAIKS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Also written **glakes** Ant. [glēks.] A lever attached to a churn-staff.

Ir. Whilst hung from the ceiling were the glaiks, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 95. N.I.[1] Ant. It is usually attached to a beam and has one projecting end to attach to the churnstaff, and another to act as lever, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

GLAIM, *v.* and *sb.* Buff.[1] [glēm.] **1.** *v.* To burn with a bright flame.

The fire glaims up the lum.

Hence **Glaimin**, *ppl. adj.* burning brightly.

We wiz sittin' at the cheek o' a fine glaimin' bit firie newsin' awa wee ane anither.

2. *sb.* A flame.

Fin the hoose gede on fire, the glaims gede oot our the riggan o't.

GLAIM, GLAIP, see **Gleam, Glaep.**

GLAIR-, GLAIR(E, see **Glor, Glaur.**

GLAISE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **glaze** Ant. [glēz.] In phr. *a glaise o' the fire*, or *ingle*, the act of warming oneself by the fire.

Cai.[1] To tak a glaise o' the fire. Slk. A glaise o' the ingle (Jam.). Ant. Sitting down and warming yourself at the fire would be taking a glaze o' the fire, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Being bound to the staik in the myddest of some coallis, . . . a trane of powder was maid and sett a fyre, quhilk gaue to the blessed martyre of God a glaise, Knox *Reform. Scotl.* (1570), in *Wks.* (ed. 1846) I. 17 (N.E.D.).]

GLAISTER, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **glister** Bwk. A thin covering, layer of snow or ice.

Bwk., Slk. There's a glaister o' ice the day.

Hence **Glaisterie**, *adj.* (1) sleety, snowing first and then melting. Cld.; (2) miry. *ib.*

GLAISTER, *v. Obs.* Sc. To babble, talk indistinctly; to bawl or bark. Cf. **glastrious.**

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Cld. To talk much with a pronunciation resembling that of one whose tongue is too large for his mouth (Jam., s.v. Glaster). Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) *Gl.*

[Sum glasteris, and thai gang at all for gayt woll, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 143.]

GLAIVE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. ? Cum. ? s.Cy. Also written **glave** ? Cum. A sword, broadsword.

Sc. Then furth he drew his trusty glaive, Ramsay *Tea-Table*

Misc. (1824) I. 229, ed. 1871; Where axe and glaive were brightest glancing, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 21. **Bnff.** Whan bougils sound t'unsheath the trusty glaive, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 188. **Per.** No battle-axe, broad-sword, dirk, halbert, glave, spear . . . is there, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 176. **Ayr.** Stuart brave At Maida shew'd his shining glaive, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 51; Let him swurl his glaive wi' a' his micht, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 125. ?**Cum.** Glave being a name for the long sword; hence the Glave-hill is supposed to be a hill where military exercises or executions were used, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 441. ?**s.Cy.** GROSE (1790).

GLAIZE, GLAK-, GLAKES, see **Glaze,** *v.*, **Glaik, Glaiks.**

GLAM, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also Som. Talk, noise, clamour.

Sc. *Gen.* applied to a long prolonged cry, as of a crowd or pack of hounds; as 'the glam of the ratches' (JAM. *Suppl.*). **w.Som.**[1] Hold your glam, anybody can't year theirzel spake.

[A grete glauir & a glaam of grekin tongis, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 5504. Norw. dial. *glam*, noise (AASEN); ON. *glam(m* (FRITZNER).]

GLAM *sb.*[2] Or.I. Nhb. Also in forms **glaumr, gloamr** Or.I. The hand. Or.I. (S.A.S.), Nhb. (HALL.)

GLAM, *sb.*[3] Dev. [glæm, glām.] A wound, ulceration, or botch; a swelling, an accidental hurt.

I must put on my coat; it bloweth cold, and I shall get a glam, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 85; **Dev.**[1] T'other day a had a nymphing-gang:—a hath always wan glam or other, 20. **n Dev.** A coad, riggelting, parbeaking, piping body in tha! olwey wone glam or nether, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 148; GROSE (1790).

Hence **Glamed,** *ppl. adj.* hurt. **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874).

GLAM, *v.* Dev. [glæm.] To put a yoke or log of wood round the neck or leg of an animal to prevent it from straying.

Dev.[2] Our cow is glam'd, her brock zo! **nw.Dev.**[1]

GLAM, see **Glaum,** *v.*[1], **Gloom,** *v.*[2]

GLAMMACH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **glamack** Abd. (JAM.); **gllammich** Bnff.[1] [gla·məx.] 1. *v.* To snatch at, clutch; to grope, search for.

Bnff.[1] The bairn glew fleyt in 's bed, raise, and cam glammachin' ben the lang dark trance. He pats airm in aneth the bank o' the burn, an' glammacht aboot till he got a bonnie trout. **Fif.** They scarce had time, 'mang sand and stanes, To glaum and glammach for the banes, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 152.

2. To eat greedily; often with *up.* Bnff.[1]

3. *sb.* A clutch, grasp, snatch.

Abd. My pouch is plackless, That saves me frae the session's glamack, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 24 (JAM.). **Ags.** *Gen.* denotes an ineffectual effort JAM.).

4. A handful, as much as the hand will hold; a mouthful.

Bnff.[1] Gee the beggar man a gllammich o' mehl. **Ags.** (JAM.)

GLAMMIE, see **Glaum,** *v.*[1]

GLAMOUR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Also written **glamer** Sc.; **glammer** Sc. Ant.; **glaumer, glaumour** Sc. [gla·mər, glā·mər.] 1. *sb.* Magic, enchantment, witchery; a spell, fascination, esp. in phr. *to cast the glamour over some one.*

Sc. As soon as they saw her well-far'd face, They coost the glamer oer her, CHILD *Ballads* (1890) IV. 65; The vulgar believed (and the idea is not yet universally exploded) that a four-bladed stalk of clover was the most effectual antidote to the influence of glamer (JAM.). **Sh.I.** If Tangie hed na come an' pitten some glamour ower Sandy, an' taen his strent fae him, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 133. **Abd.** To take your cursed glamour aff her een, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 39, ed. 1889. **Kcd.** Noo the glamour o' yer beauty Hes come owre me like a spell, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 86. **Frf.** A glamour cam' ower the haill crood in a wee, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 92. **Per.** He coost me wi' glamour, Till quarters I promised to gi'e for a night, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 141. **w.Sc.** Soon as he saw her weel-faured face, He coost the glamour o'er her, NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 132. **Fif.** Thou at his elbuck stood unseen, And wi' thy glamour glack'd his een, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 3. **Dmb.** Ye think I'm a witch and can cast the glaumour owre their een, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) viii. **Rnf.** 'Thout rowan-tree nae house was safe Frae devilrie and glaumer, BARR *Poems* (1861) 49. **Ayr.** She . . . cuist glamour on their kye, an' spile't their milk 'at it gied nae butter, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 218. **Lnk.** Like Belzie when he nicks a witch, He . . . Casts o'er her een his cheating glamour, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 283. **Lth.** Sae slee the glamour o' his ee, That I hae never been mysel', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 170. **Edb.** Major Weir . . . Has flung beguilin' glamour o'er your sight, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 105, ed. 1785. **n Cy.** When devils, wizzards, or jugglers deceive the sight, they are said to fling glamour over the eyes of the spectator, *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence (1) **Glamourie,** *sb.* witchcraft, magic, fascination, a spell; (2) **Glaumerify,** *v.* to cast a spell, bewitch.

(1) **Sc.** Let him buckle sic spiritual armour on As is proof against glamourie, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 256. **Per.** She steekit her hert to the gallants a' That were caught in her glamourie, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 98. **Rnf.** I thought yestreen, Some glaumery had come o'er my e'en, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 157. **Ayr.** My lord, this is glammerie, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxviii. **Lth.** Her shelf-fu' o' pewter, a' glancing like glaumrie, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 47. **Edb.** This sound o' walth is glamourie Cast owre folks een to mar sound sense, MACNEILL *Bygane Tmes* (1811) 11. **Slk.** Them that's no in the secret o' your glamoury fears that the end o' the warld's at haun, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 18. **Dmf.** Weel kens my heart their glamourie has cost it mony a storm, REID *Poems* (1894) 6. **Ant.** After halloweve the divil throws his glammery owre the blackberries, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **Edb.** Fou guid at glaumerifien ein Frae year to year, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 82.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Glamour-bead,** an amber-bead, used for enchantment; also used *fig.*; (2) **-gift,** (3) **-might,** the gift or power of fascination or enchantment; the power of casting spells.

(1) **Mry.** Their een, like glamour beads o' dew, Will set the cauldest heart a-dirlin', HAY *Lintie* (1851) 40. **Lth.** It was believed . . . that witches *gen.* wore amber beads, because of their magical power and for purposes of fascination (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** She is crabbit, . . but the glamour gift to weave spells is hers too, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 58. **Rnf.** Some wily lass . . . hauds him wi' her glamour gift, sae fell, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 21. (3) **Sc.** It had much of glamour might, Could make a ladye seem a knight, SCOTT *Lay of Last Minstrel* (1806) iii. st. 9.

3. *v.* To bewitch, beguile; to dazzle.

Ayr. The bardy scoot was never born that could glamour me twice, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 113. **Lnk.** Which joint imposition will glamour the third parties to trust them so much and so much, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 61. **Lth.** Aulder een than his are glamour'd by a glare, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 21. **Edb.** Ye may your trouble save to guile us, Nor yet presume to try to glamour 's, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 163.

Hence (1) **Glamoured,** *ppl. adj.* bewitched, spell-bound, blinded; (2) **Glaumrin',** *ppl. adj.* bewitching, enchanting.

(1) **Sc.** To clear your glamour'd sight, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 391. **Ayr.** The hobbleshow that fell out last Sabbath in Embro' has been seen wi' the glamoured een o' fear, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xiii. **Dmf.** The glamour't lass—the minny's dule—The aftercome—I min't it a', REID *Poems* (1894) 59. (2) **Sc.** For wealth was nocht but . . . A glaum'rin' shade that aft owre fouks' hearts fell, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 71.

[1. Sum hes thair advocattis in chamer, And takis thame selfe thairof na glamer, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 206.]

GLAMP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **glaump** Ked. [**glamp, glāmp.**] 1. *v.* To grasp, clutch at, snatch, grope; to gulp. Cf. **glaum,** *v.*[1]

Cai.[1] To glamp a thing up [eat it greedily]. To glamp at a thing. **Bnff.**[1] He pat 's han' in o' the botham o' the kist, an' keepit a glampan in 't for a meenit or twa. **Abd.** And sae I waken'd, glamping here and there, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 45, ed. 1812; He hed glampit aboot amo' the beasts till he was satisfeet, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 209. **Kcd.** Glaumpin the gate back to his bed, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 279. **Frf.** Syne glampit at the vacant air, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 39, ed. 1882. **Fif.** And aye they glampt, and aye they glaum'd, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 38.

2. To sprain. Ags. (JAM.) 3. *sb.* A snatch, clutch, grasp; a groping search for anything in the dark. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] 4. A sprain. Ags. (JAM.)

GLAMPER, *sb.* Irel. A horse that takes long strides. Uls. (M.B.-S.), Ant. (W.J.K.)

GLANCE-COAL, *sb.* Wal. Anthracite coal.

A hard, compact, mineral coal, of high lustre, differing from 'bituminous coal' in containing but little or no bitumen and consequently burning without flame, *Lab. Gl.* (1894).

GLANCING-GLASS, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A burning-glass, a glass used by children for reflecting the rays of the sun on any object; also used *fig.*

Metaph. applied to a minister of the gospel who makes a great shew, without possessing solidity (Jam.); Gazing, glancing glasses they are, fit only to fling the glaiks in folk's een, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xii; A glazing glancing-glass who loves to hear himself speak and the world to notice him, Walker *Remarkable Passages* (1727) 95 (Jam.).

GLAN(D, *sb.* Cor.[12] [glān(d.] The bank or brink of a river; the side of anything.

[OCor. *glan*, the bank of a river (Williams); Breton (Léon) *glann*, 'rive, bord' (Du Rusquec).]

GLAND, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The space for packing round a piston rod or other similar parts of an engine or machinery.

GLANNY, *sb.* Sh.I. A stone kept in a boat and used by fishermen to sharpen the 'skunie' upon. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. glaan.

GLANTH, *sb.* Shr.[1] A shade of tone or colour.

The barley innad 'urt—it's on'y jest a nice glanth on it.

GLANY, see **Gleany.**

GLAPE, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in form **glep** Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[1] [glēp, glep.] **1.** *v.* To stare vacantly. Cf. **glop.**

Lakel.[2] Wm. What's ta glaping at? (B.K.) n.Yks.[1]

Hence **Glaping**, *vbl. sb.* an idle sauntering. ne.Lan.[1]

2. To glance, cast quick glances. Lakel.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.)

3. *sb.* A vacant stare. Cum. (H.W.)

GLAR, see **Glaur.**

GLARE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Ess. I.W. Also written **glair·** Sc. [glēr, gleə(r).] **1.** A fixed wild look, a staring.

Ess. [The company] still kep upon the glare, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 110; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

2. A fine show, resplendent appearance.

Rnf. [They] threep wi' me I'm no sae puir But micht hae ane [a teapot] a' in a glare, A siller pat, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 106.

Hence (1) **Glary**, *adj.* showy; (2) **Glairy-flairy**, (*a*) *adj.* see (1); (*b*) *sb.* a gewgaw, a showy trifle or ornament.

(1) Sc. Sae awa' wi yer glairy goud 'crown, *Ballads* (1885) 158. Dmf. They were not so well dressed as their Edinburgh sisters; something flary, glary, colours too flagrant and ill-assorted, Carlyle *Remin.* (1866) I. 157, ed. 1881. (2, *a*) n.Sc. (Jam.) Fif. A pretty fairy, Beltit wi' ribbons glairy-flairy, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 31. (*b*) n.Sc. (Jam.)

3. *Comp.* **Glare-worm**, a glow-worm. I.W.[1] Cf. **glaze-worm.**

GLARE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Dor. Som. [gleə(r).] **1.** *sb.* Glaze, enamel, the glaze of earthenware; also used *fig.*

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); The roads are all a glare of ice, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Tloa·m úd·n gêo·d, neef úd·n u múd·leen glae·ur paun ut [Cloam (crockery) is not good, if (there) is not a middling glaze upon it]. Dhu roa·ud·z aul thu u glae·ur [The road is all of a glaze (of ice)].

2. *v.* To glaze; to glaze earthenware.

Dor. The baby's eyes were glared already (C.V.G.). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Most o' it's [crockery] a-glared way zalt.

GLARE, GLARR, GLASE, see **Glaur, Glaze**, *v.*[12]

GLASGOW MAGISTRATE, *phr.* Sc. Slang. Also in form **Glesco —.** A herring, fresh or salt.

w.Sc. One of our new Reform bailies complained to a friend that a mutual acquaintance had taken the liberty of calling him a 'queer fish.' He observed that . . . between a 'queer fish' and a Glasgow magistrate the difference could not be very great, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 143. Ayr. I got the lassock to fetch me . . . a saft bile't egg on a shave o' laif, and a Glesco magistrate, Service *Notandums* (1800) 78. Slang. From the practice of sending samples to the Baillie of the River for approval, Farmer.

GLASH, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Der. **1.** *v.* *Obs.* To flash.

n.Cy. Soe they ffought together like two lyons, And fire betweene them two glashed out, Child *Ballads* (1884) I. 434.

2. *sb.* A flash, as of lightning. nw.Der.[1]

GLASHAN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **glassan** Ir.; **gleshan** Arg.; **glosong** Ir. The coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.* Cf. **glassock.**

Arg. The gleshan, and guildee, They love to plonder through the loch, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 8. Ir. Buckland *Brit. Fishes* (1880) 225. N.I.[1] [Satchell (1879).]

GLASHIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Part of the intestines of a cow. S. & Ork.[1]

GLASHTROCH, *adj.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Continuous rain with the accompanying dirtiness of roads.

GLASP, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. [glasp.] **1.** *sb.* A clasp, fastener, hook.

Nhb.[1] 1626. Sep. 7. Item to James Coats for making glaspes for the roge stob, 00. 01. 02. 1624. Sowdering two glaspes, *Gateshead Churchwardens' Bks.* w.Yks.[1] Glasps and keepers [hooks and eyes].

2. *v.* To clasp.

Wm. I was glaspen them [clogs], Close *Satirist* (1833) 158. w.Yks. As he glaspt his 'ands, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 221; I glaspt both hands, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1874).

GLASS, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Lin.

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Glass-alleys**, a boys' game of marbles; (2) **-breaker**, a drinker, tippler; (3) **-case**, a looking-glass; (4) **-chack**, to plane down the outer part of the sash of a window to fit it for receiving the glass; (5) **-eyed**, wall-eyed, having a white ring round the pupil.

(1) e.Dur.[1] The game of German Tactics, played with these [alleys]. (2) Sc. I think we had better lie down, Captain, if ye're no agreeable to another cheerer. But troth, ye're nae glass-breaker, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlv. (3) e.Lin. *Gent. Mag.* (1861) II. 505. (4) Sc. (Jam.) (5) n.Yks. That dog's glass-eyed (I.W.).

2. Phr. *two* (*three*, &c.) *glass of wine*, two (three, &c.) glasses of wine.

Sc. I drank only two glass of wine, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238.

3. *v.* To give drink to; to toast.

Nhb. The farmers dined and glassed them, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 167.

4. *Obs.* To glaze; to fit or fill in with glass. Chs.[13]

GLASSAN, see **Glashan.**

GLASSEN, *adj.* Sc. Glo. Nrf. Dor. Som. Made of glass.

Frf. For breaking of the glassen window on that Sunday yee [the] communion was given, *Edb. Antig. Mag.* (1848) 151. Glo.[1] Nrf. A ruddy shelduck stands in a 'glassen box,' Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 208. Dor. When Lon'on vo'k did meäke a show O' their gre't glassen house woone year, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1869-70) 136. Som. I knaws un by hes glassen eyes, and hide stuff'd out wi tow, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 66; (W.F.R.) w.Som.[1] U glaas·n deesh [a glass dish].

[Glasyne, made of glas, *vitreus*, *Prompt.*]

GLASSENBURY DOG, *phr.* Cor.[1] A term of reproach.

Do le' ma knaw the Glassenbury dog.

GLASSER, *sb.* Sc. A glazier.

Abd. To Alex. Johnstone, glasser, £20. 0. 0 [Scots], Turreff *Antiq. Gleanings* (1859) 14.

GLASSEY, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Not. [gla·si.] **1.** A marble or 'taw' made of glass.

s.Chs.[1] Made of glass of various colours. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

2. A sweetmeat made of treacle.

Ayr. Aleck had a bit of gundy, glassy, or blackman (the stuff was known by any or all of these names), Hunter *Studies* (1870) 301.

GLASSIN(G, *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Glass-work, panes of glass, glass.

GLASSING, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A planing, smoothing.

Edb. The roof is first covered with divots laid on, . . with that end only exposed which hath received a knead or glassing by the first entry of the paring spade, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 89, ed. 1815.

GLAS(S)ITES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. A religious sect, followers of the Rev. John Glas (1695-1773).

Per. Some Presbyterian covenanters . . . Some Glassites, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 3; Glas, among other views, held that ancient Israel was only a typical Church with a typical King. He was an extreme Voluntary. The Glassites are now a handful (A.W.). Nhb.[1] Well known in Newcastle. They are called after John Glas, a Presbyterian minister who was expelled in 1728 by the Synod of the Church of Scotland for maintaining that the kingdom of Christ is not of this world. From Mr. Robt. Sandeman, an elder in one of the churches founded by Glas, the persuasion is sometimes called Sandemanian, and from the custom of the church members of dining together on Sunday in the dining hall of the church they were commonly known in Newcastle as 'The flesh and kail.'

GLASSIVER, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] A glazier.

GLASSOCK, *sb.* Sc. [gla'sək.] The coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*. Cf. **glashan**.

Sth. Piltock, synonymous with the pollock of the Hebrides; the glassock of [?] Sunderland, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822-25, ed. 1891); In summer glassocks or says are got in great plenty, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 290 (JAM.); When a year old, the coal-fish begins to blacken over the gills and on the ridge of the back; and we have then a new series of names: in Sutherland 'glassocks,' NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 7 (JAM.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

GLASTER, *sb.* Chs. Flt. Dnb. Shr. Mtg. s.Wal. Pem. [gla'stə(r).] A drink made of milk and water.

s.Chs.[1] A mixture of buttermilk and water. **Flt.** (T.K.J.), **Dnb.** (E.F.) **Shr.**[1] Aye, this is milk like milk, nod sich glaster as yo' getten i' the towns. **Mtg.** Sweet milk and water, a common drink among the husbandmen of this county (E.R.M.). **s.Wal.** (C.V.C.) **s.Pem.** Plees to give me a drink of glaster, I'm chokin' thoorsty (W.W.M.).

[Wel. *glasdŵr*, milk and water (lit. blue water).]

GLASTRIOUS, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Contentious, boastful. See **Glaister**, *v.*

If I was magstravigant and glastrious as other lads, I sud ken whether ye were a man or a boy, BLYD *Contract* (JAM.).

GLAT, *sb.* Wm. Wor. Shr. Mtg. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. [glat, glæt.] **1.** A gap in a hedge.

Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 179. **Wor.** GROSE (1790). **w.Wor.** He'd met him a-tryin' to git through a glat i' the hedge, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 30; **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** The Clatterin' Glat on Wenlock Edge, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xi; **Shr.**[1] Them ship bin all i' the lane, Maister, I doubt theer's a glat somew'eer i' the leasow fence; **Shr.**[2] Any thin ull dóa to stop a glat. **Mtg.** A glat in the 'edge (M.A.R.). **Hrf.** (K.); BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1 2] **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**[1] There you go, you chaps and wenchen, head over heels to hell like zhip drow a glat.

Hence **Glatting**, *vbl. sb.* mending the gaps in hedges. **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2]

2. A gap in the mouth caused by loss of teeth.

Shr.[1] 'I thought yo' wun gweïn to marry the cook at the paas'n's.' 'Aye, but 'er'd gotten too many glats i' the mouth fur me.'

3. *Fig.* A gap, vacant place, loss.

Shr.[1] So the poor owd Squire's gwun! It'll be a lungful wilde afore that glat's maden up.

GLATTEN, *sb.* Lan. The track formed upon ice by sliding.

n.Lan. In the Fylde district. Skerring upon a glave glatten, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 121.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *gletten*, smooth, slippery (AASEN).]

GLATTON, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A handful. Cf. **glack**, *sb.*[3]

GLATTON, see **Glad(d)en**.

GLAUDS, *sb. pl.* Nhp. Bdf. Also in form **gload-** Bdf. [glɔ̄dz.] Hot gleams between showers. **Nhp.**[1] Henee **Glaudy**, *adj.* changeable, having bright spells of weather between showers; gleaming.

Nhp.[1] It's a glaudy morning. **Bdf.** Said of the sun in certain states of the atmosphere (J.W.B.).

GLAUM, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also written **glawm** Ayr.; and in forms **glam** Sc. N.I.[1] Ant. [glām, glam.] **1.** *v.* To grasp, clutch at, snatch; to grope; freq. with *at*. Cf. **glamp**.

Sc. That laurelled giants may on ent'rin' in Note that a pigmy glaumed at bein' within, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 142; Whate'er they gat They glamm'd thereat, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 30. **Or.I.** Dan wi e spret, glamd at de trii [Then wi' a spret, glam'd at the tree], *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 72, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 793. **Ags.** *Gen.* denotes a feeble and ineffectual attempt, as that of an infant, or of one groping from blindness or in the dark (JAM.). **Per.** Had I no marked your greedy e'e—Ye would glaum riches speedily, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 185. **Fif.** And aye they glampt, and aye they glaum'd, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 38. **Dmb.** Glam'd for the key whare it did hing, TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 21. **Rnf.** Tammy Bluster now glamm'd for his purse, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 84. **Ayr.** Wha glaum'd at kingdoms three, BURNS *Battle of Sheriffmuir*, st. 1; To take hold of a woman indecorously (J.M.). **Lnk.** They fin' their shouther an' their back, An' glaum about their flank, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 40. **Edb.** We glaum at shaddows that aye shun us, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 52. **Bwk.** He coo's an' he craws An' glams at their ribbons, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 297. **Cum.** A darky glaum'd her by the hips, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 144.

2. *sb.* A grasp, clutch, snatch, *gen.* in phr. *to make a glam*.

Ags. Esp. one that is ineffectual (JAM.). **e.Fif.** Makkin a glaum i' the dark to grip grumphie by the lug, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Rnf.** [He] did his best and made a glaum, And catched a cloot in ilka haun, BARR *Poems* (1861) 94. **Ayr.** Up lap the Laird, an' made a glaum At Troker's head, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 190. **Lnk.** Ane o' the railway men made a glaum at my muckle bundle, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. **N.I.**[1] I made a glam at it. **Ant.** He made a glam at her, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

3. A mouthful. Also in form **glammie**. s.Sc. (JAM.)

GLAUM, *v.*[2] Sc. Yks. Also written **glawm** w.Yks.[4] [glām, glōm.] To stare, look; to look sad, frown. Cf. **gloom**, *v.*[2]

Sc. They glaum an glow'r at mysel', WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) xxii. 17. **w.Yks.** Shoo glammed thro it, *T. Toddles' Alm.* (1866); THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

[Norw. dial. *glaama*, to stare (AASEN).]

GLAUMER, GLAUMOUR, see **Glamour**.

GLAUMS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Instruments used by horse-gelders when gelding.

Gall. MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.).

GLAUN(D, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) A clamp of iron or wood.

GLAUR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also Som. Also written **glawr** Sc.; and in forms **glaar** Sc. s.Don.; **glair(e** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.; **glar** Sc. N.I.[1] Dwn. Nhb.[1]; **glare** Som.; **glarr** Nhb.; **gloar** n.Cy. Nhb.[1]; **glore** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **glour** Cum. n.Yks.[2]; **glower** Nhb.[1] [glār, glēr, gloər.] **1.** *sb.* Soft, liquid mud, mire, ooze; dirt, filth of any kind; scum. Also used *fig.* and *attrib.*

Sc. No son of mine shall be speldering in the glaur, STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* (1896) i; The feculent deposit found at the bottom of stagnant water. 'A goupin o' glar,' a handful of filth or slime, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 324. **Sh.I.** Laek a wirm trou da tik glaar, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 110. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Fare twenty years and less, indeed, Foul holes got teem'd wi' glaur, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 101. **Abd.** Let fly at me a great handfu' o' glar, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 35, ed. 1889. **Kcd.** His pirns an' clews, an' worsit heaps [were] Beclairtit i' the glaur, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 8. **Frf.** [He] filled his big gowpens wi' glaur, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 94. **Per.** See til the jaups o' glaar about yer guttery trotters, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 263, ed. 1887. **e.Fif.** Up to the very shoothers amang water and rotten glaur, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. **Rnf.** Fechting 'mang the sharney kye, 'Mang glaur up to the knits, BARR *Poems* (1861) 132. **Ayr.** He had his eye almost put out by a clash of glaur, GALT *Provost* (1822) viii. **Lnk.** And daddit aff the glar, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 108. **e.Lth.** To bring in the name o' releegion, an' trail it through the stour an' glaur o' a poleetical contest, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 176. **Edb.** With his velvet gown trailing for yards in the glaur, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Bwk.** Jock was up to the oxters i' glaur, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 134. **Slk.** Frae a throne amang the braided clouds doun upon a heap o' glaur, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 339. **Dmf.** The glar company of such-like individuals, CARLYLE *Lett.* (June 29, 1832). **Gall.** Rubbit my face wi' a clabber o' glaur, CROCKETT *Clog Kelly* (1896) 156. **Kcb.** She . . . maks tairts an' pies o' glaur, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 142. **N.I.**[1], **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** His goat is all gloar and dirt (J.H.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** How ye've whammled 'mang the glarr, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 319; **Nhb.**[1] In its common use now-a-days it is simply applied to the most offensive dirt. **Cum.** 'Kerr said it was glour.' *Coroner.* 'What did he mean by that?' *Witness.* 'Probably that it was soft mud, or something of that nature,' *Carlisle Patriot* (June 14, 1889) 5, col. 4; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] Glutinous matter. 'Give 'em a gowpen o' glour.' **Som.** Applied to a kind of scum on a liquid (W.F.R.).

Henee (1) **Glaurie, Glarry**, or **Glory**, (*a*) *sb.* soft mud, mire; (*b*) *adj.* muddy, soft with mud, filthy; smooth and shining in surface like wet mud; (*c*) *adj.* of the weather: dull, rainy; (2) **Glauroch**, *sb.* a soft, muddy hole.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** That carried me through a' the dubs and the glairie, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) l. 54. (*b*) **Frf.** The bottom was unca saft an' glaury, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 77, ed. 1889. **Rnf.** Thro' glaury holes, an' dybs, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 32. **Lth.** Shou'd a kittlen Be thrown that day wi' glarie sweep, They'd get a settlin, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 141. **e.Lth.** Ye dinna need to think shame o' your glaury buits, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 48.

Edb. Ye're unco fou O' filth, as ony glarry sow, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 143. Bwk. They were tryin' to loup owre a glaury hole, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 209. Gall. While peats are got in Plunton's glaury moss, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) 86, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1] Dorty glarry roads. 'The hand o' glory' is a boys' game, a practical joke, in which the victim's hand is brought in contact and smeared with gloar. (*c*) Dmf. Long-continued plunges of wet, then clammy, glarry days on days of half wet, CARLYLE *Lett.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (Oct. 1898) LXXXII. 451. (2) Gall. He'd slonk adown...A miry, quacking quaw, Or glauroch, far aboon the knee, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876.

2. Slippery ice; slipperiness. Bnff.[1], Abd. (JAM.)

3. *v.* To make muddy, slimy, or slippery.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Just whare their feet the dubs had glawr'd, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 10.

Hence **Glaired**, *ppl. adj.* covered with mud or filth. Nhb.[1]

4. To shine with mud or filth.

n.Cy. The butchers breeches gloar with fat and filth. The road gloars with limestone mud (J.H.).

[1. v. myles of this loch of Spynie ... quhair salmonte afor did abunde, is now maid glare and myre, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 45. Cp. ME. *gloryn*, 'maculo' (*Prompt.*).]

GLAUR, GLAUVER, see **Glor, Glaver**, *v.*[1]

GLAVE, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A slipper. (HALL.)

GLAVE, *adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **glafe** N.Cy.[2] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **glaif** e.Yks. [glēv, glēf.] Smooth, slippery, glossy; also used *fig.* smooth of tongue, polite.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (HALL.); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Polished like a varnished table (W.W.S.); e.Yks.[1] n.Lan. A glave glatten, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 121. [Smooth in speech, or cunning (K.).]

GLAVER, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Bdf. Also in forms **gelaver** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **gelawver** Dur.; **gilaver** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **glaffer** n.Cy. Chs.[123]; **glaiver** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1]; **glauver** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1]; **glavver** n.Yks.[2] [glē·, gleə·və(r.]

1. *v.* To chatter, babble, talk heedlessly or foolishly, to gossip. w. & s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[2]

2. To flatter, coax, wheedle; to fondle, talk endearingly.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.[2] Chs. RAY (1691); Chs.[123] Lei.[1] Glav'rin an' slav'rin, glauvrin an' slauv'rin. War.[3] Shr.[1] 'E glavered 'im o'er till at last 'e stud 'im a quart. Bdf. A person is said to glaver who speaks in a honied and over-kind manner (J.W.B.).

Hence **Glavering**, (1) *sb.* flattery, 'palaver'; indulgence, fondling; (2) *ppl. adj.* smooth-tongued, fawning, flattering.

(1) N.Cy.[1], Lei.[1] Bdf. The boys won't stand no glavering [it will not do to be too indulgent towards them] (J.W.B.). (2) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] A glavering fellow. Nhb.[1] Shr.[2] A glavering and slavering fellow. [K.)]

3. *sb.* Idle, foolish, or gossiping talk; chatter, nonsense; also, one who is addicted to such talk. See **Claver**, *sb.*[2]

w. & s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1] Dur. BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846).

4. Flattery. Nhp.[1] Let's have none of your glauver.

[3. A grete glauir & a glaam of grekin tongis, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 5504.]

GLAVER, *v.*[2] Lei.[1] To frown, scowl, look with disfavour on.

GLAWER, *sb.* Cor.[12] The fish *Morrhua minuta.* Cf. **glower**, *sb.*[2]

GLAWMZEEN, *prp. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Staring.

GLAWS, *sb.* Cor. Dried cow-dung used for fuel.

This word is still in use, and the same material is used for fuel in some parts of Wales, WILLIAMS; Cor.[12]

[OCelt *gloas*, dried cow-dung used for fuel (WILLIAMS).]

GLAZE, *v.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **glaize** Sc.; **glase** Nhb. [glēz.] 1. *v.* To smooth over, polish; to polish a steel instrument.

Sc. Glaize owre that onion bed wi' the back o' yer spade (G.W.). w.Yks.[2] An intermediate process between grinding and polishing.

Hence (1) **Glazer**, *sb.* an emery-wheel; a tool used in polishing steel instruments; (2) **Glasing**, *vbl. sb.* the process of polishing.

(1) w.Yks. At a certain point in the making of scissors the blades are placed on a wooden disk, faced with leather and covered with emery. This disk is called a glazer (C.V.C.); An't childer stan's rahnd to see t'sparks fly off t'hissin glazer, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vii; w.Yks.[2] (2) w.Yks. Putting a high polish on a steel instrument after grinding (C.W.D.); (C.V.C.)

2. *adj.* Smooth. Nhb.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *glasa*, to glaze (AASEN).]

GLAZE, *v.*[2] Dev. Cor. Also written **glaaze** Cor.; **glase** Cor.[1] [glēz, gleəz.] To stare, gaze intently.

Dev. I'm in a maze, I do so look about and glaze, Just leek a stinking hare, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 172; 'Er glazeth at me, 'z ef 'er cüde lüke me drü an' drü, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[3] Why yü dü glaze like a sticked pig. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. There she wor ... glaazing like a sticked pig, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 7; Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] What be 'ee glazin at? Cor.[3] Glazin' like a cungar. w.Cor. Glazing like a chucked sheep (M.A.C.).

[Cp. G. dial. (Alsace) *glāse* (*glese*), 'glotzen, stieren, scharf u. feurig sehen, sauer sehen' (MARTIN-LIENHART).]

GLAZED, *pp.* Cum.[1] Varnished with dirt.

GLAZENER, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] A blow received on the eyes (in slang parlance).

GLAZE-WORM, *sb.* e.An.[1] A glow-worm. Cf. **glare-worm**, s.v. **Glare**, *sb.*[1] 3.

[Dost thou not know that a perfect friend should be like the glaze-worm, which shineth most bright in the darke? LYLY *Euphues* (1579) sig. I 4 (C.D.).]

GLAZY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **glaizie** Sc. [glē·zi, gleə·zi.] Glazed, polished; glossy, having a shiny surface.

Ayr. I've seen thee dappl't, sleek an' glaizie, A bonie gray, BURNS *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 2. Nhb. A glazy hat. His coat was all glazy, *Note by Mr. T. Dunlop.* A waterproof or oilskin coat is called a glazy coat, *Note by Mr. J. Avery* (R.O.H.). Yks. (J.W.) [The faces are glazy, ARMATAGE *Sheep* (1882) 132.]

GLAZZEN, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Also written **glazen** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum. w.Yks.[245] e.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **glazn-** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[14]; and in forms **glaizn-** s.Not.; **glason-** Nhb.[1]; **glassen-** w.Yks.[3] [glē·zən, gla·zən.] To glaze, furnish with glass; to follow the trade of glazier.

Dur.[1], n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Glaz'nin t'windehs, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Glazzener**, *sb.* a glazier.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. If the glazener comes roond, tell him thor's a pane o' glass wants puttin in i' wor hoose (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. It's a pity he hedn't been a glazener, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 59; Sent fer a glazener at yance an hed them oa puttn in ageaan, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 151. n.Yks. This man's a good glazzener (I.W.); n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. It's a glazener 'at 'sat hiz wark at top at beelding, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnon* (1851) 20; w.Yks.[12345], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] The glazener has come to the pump.

GLEAD, *v.* N.Cy.[1] To squint. Cf. **glee**, *v.*, **glide**, *v.*[2]

GLEAD, see **Gled(e, Gleed**, *sb.*[1]

GLEAM, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Wm. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Also written **gleem** n.Cy.; and in forms **glaim-** Nhp.[2]; **gleeam-** s.Chs.[1]; **glem** Shr.[12] Hrf.[2] Rdn. [glīm, glem.] 1. A hot interval of sunshine between showers; a ray of sunshine.

Wm. Hot gleams (K.). Shr.[1] Han 'ee 'ad e'er a swarm o' bees it? Theer's bin some nice glems to-day. Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881).

Hence **Gleamy**, *adj.* Of the weather: hot, sultry, and uncertain; showery, with bright intervals.

s.Chs.[1] Gley-ümi. n.Lin.[1] Rain-clouds and sunshine blended is called 'gleamy' weather. Nhp.[2] Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[1] This glemmy weather's grand for feedin' the corn, now its dropped the blow; Shr.[2] Hrf.[2] So glemmy.

2. A flash of lightning. n.Cy. (K.)

3. Glittering splendour.

Ir. Och, it's feeble, an' fretted, an' lonesome he looked as he stared o'er the gleam, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 16, ed. 1893.

4. Phr. *gane gleam*, taken fire.

Bch. In spite o' Ajax muckle targe The barks had a' gane gleam, FORBES *Ajax* (1785) 27.

GLEAN, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Ess. Ken. Also in forms **gleean-** e.Yks.[1]; **glen** Glo. [glīn, gliən.] 1. A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner.

Nhp. I have gathered a glean on the way home (E.S.). Ken.[1]

Hence **Gleeaning-corn**, *sb.* corn gleaned on the fields during harvest. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

2. A sheaf of hemp.

Lin. For pulling every hundred gleanes of hempes, 1680, *Rates of Wages*, in THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 764. n.Lin.[1] YOUNG *Agric.* (1799) 157.

3. A bundle of teazles.

Glo., Ess. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Bunch).

[1. OFr. *glane*, 'poignée d'épis recueillie aux champs après l'enlèvement des gerbes'; *glener*, 'glaner' (LA CURNE).]

GLEAN, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Nhp. Dor. Som. Also written **glene** Dor. Som.; and in forms **glane** Dor. Som.; **gline** Nhp.[1 2] [glīn, glēn.] **1.** *v.* To look askance, leer; to sneer, jeer.

Nhp.[1 2] She didn't speak, but she glined at me. Dor. Lauk, John, the mwore that you do pout The mwore he'll glene, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 24; How they'll squint and glane, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 334, ed. 1895; Gleam [*sic*], HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; *Gl.* (1851). Som. To hold me up a fool for folk to glene at, RAYMOND *Gent. Uprott* (1893) 180.

2. *sb.* A sinister smile or laugh.

Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

[1. Sw. dial. *glena* (also *glina*), to laugh inopportunely (RIETZ); see **Gleen**, *v.*]

GLEAN, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] *Obs.* Hrt. **1.** *sb.* The placenta of a cow.

To bring away her glean, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i.

2. *v.* Of a cow: to discharge the placenta. *ib.*

GLEANT, see **Glent**, *v.*[2]

GLEANY, *sb.* Wor. Glo. Ken. Dev. Cor. Also written **gleeny** s.Dev. e.Cor.; and in forms **glany** se.Wor.[1]; **gleaner** Ken. [glī'ni.] A guinea-fowl. See **Galeeny**.

se.Wor.[1], Glo.[1], Ken. (H.K.) nw.Dev.[1] Sometimes called, on account of its peculiar cry, 'Come-back,' or 'Tom-pot.' s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

GLEARY, *adj.* Hmp. Shiny. (H.C.M.B.)

GLEASE, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **gleaze** n.Yks.[2]; **gleease** Yks.; **gleece** Nhb.[1]; **glise** n.Cy. [glīz, glīs.] **1.** *v.* To run rapidly in sport or frolic.

n.Yks.[1] As children in pursuit of their companions in any game.

Hence **Gleasing**, *sb.*, a hot pursuit.

ib.; n.Yks.[2] I've had a gleasing after him.

2. To glide past anything, so as just not to touch it.

n.Yks.[2] 'I just gleas'd it,' as an object is nearly hit by a stone thrown at it.

3. To rob, 'fleece.'

Yks. He gleeased him ov all he had (T.K.).

Hence **Gleasing**, *sb.* loss or damage, esp. that incurred by a suit at law.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] To 'bide a bonny gleasing,' to bear the cost of a lawsuit, or that of a failing speculation.

4. *sb.* A surprise.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb. The drapers next—he gov a gleece, 'Bout their unruly samples, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 16; Nhb.[1]

[The same word as ME. *glase* (*glace*), to glance, glide. Such gladande glory con to me glace, *Pearl* (c. 1325) 171, in *Allit. P.* 6. OFr. *glacer* (*glasser*), 'glisser, couler, pénétrer' (LA CURNE).]

GLEAVE, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also written **gleeve** Nhp.[1] [glīv.] **1.** *sb.* A kind of spear used for catching eels. Cf. **gleed**, *sb.*[2]

s.Lin. A fork of four flat prongs with tooth-edges fixed to a long shaft (T.H.R.). Nhp.[1] A pole about four yards long, with serrated prongs. e.An.[1] Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170.

2. *v.* To catch eels with a 'gleave.'

Nhp.[1] Let's go a gleeving.

[1. *Iavelot*, a gleave, dart or small javelin, COTGR.; Here i leue þe kinges glayue, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 7745. OFr. *glaive*, 'lance' (LA CURNE).]

GLEAWR, GLEAZE, see **Glower**, *v.*, **Glease**.

GLEB, *adj.* Cum.[1] Sharp, quick.

GLEBBER, GLEBOR, GLED, see **Glabber, Glad**.

GLED(E, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Suf. Also in forms **glade** n.Cy.; **glaid** Abd.; **glead** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[123] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1234] Lan.[1] Chs.[13] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Shr. Suf.[1]; **gleead** n.Yks.[2]; **gleed(e** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[5] Lin.[1] Nhp.; **gleid** Cum.; **glid** m.Yks.[1] Shr.[1] [glīd, gled, gliəd.] **1.** The common kite, *Milvus ictinus*, freq. in phr. *the greedy gled(e*; rarely applied to other species of hawk or falcon. Also used *fig.*

Sc. I am as hungry as a gled, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii; It was never for naething that the gled whistled, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Bnff. Wi' a tongue as glib as gled, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 171; Bnff.[1] A person of a greedy disposition. Abd. As ever hen upo' the midden-head Wad tent her chuckins frae the greedy glaid, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 11, ed. 1812. Kcd. Nae ae non-intrusion gled Sall ventur' to alicht, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 58. Frf. Their wanton flight's soon at an end, When hawk or glede does downward bend, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 30. Per. Must the dove to the falcon and gled be exposed? SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 172. Fif. Gif the hawk or glede rapacious Thee, O gentle bird, pursue, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 30. Slg. The slender linnet sees the gled, And seeks the sheltering thorn, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 60. Rnf. Lassie, quo' he, the cruel gled, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 40. Ayr. They are a wheen wily gleds in this town, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxviii. e.Lth. A weel-farrant lad he was, . . wi' an ee like a gled's, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 19. Edb. Dinna gape like gleds wi' greed, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 157, ed. 1785. Peb. Gleds round a' the mosses and moors ye can see, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 112. Slk. An owl was dangerous, . . a white glede made them quake, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 11, ed. 1866. Dmf. The very swiftest hawk to mourn, Or greedy gled, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 151. Gall. The eagle will not touch them, an' the lesser gleds dare not come near, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiii. Kcb. On seeing the gled Approach too near her bounds, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 4. N.I.[1] n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Aboon the craigs the glead is high in air, CHARNLEY *Fisher's Garland* (1841) 5; Nhb.[1] A falcon. Cum. Her skin freckled aw like a gleid, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 123; HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 5; Cum.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A pack o' young gleeads,' a lot of hearty children whose appetites attest their health; n.Yks.[3], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[12345] Lan. Thou'rt a greedy glead, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) I. 373, ed. 1872; Lan.[1] A hawk. Chs.[1 3], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Any kind of hawk larger than a sparrow-hawk. Nhp. 'Tis for the murder-aiming gleed To dart at every thing that flies, CLARE *Poems* (ed. 1835) 55. Shr. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 137; Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Bessey, run i' the orchut an' look after them young ducks—I see a glid about. Suf.[1] The same perhaps as puttock.

2. The buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*; also called **Buzzard-gled**.

Sc. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 133. Ayr. Here is Satan's picture Like a bizzard gled, BURNS *Excellent New Sng.* (1796) st. 8. w.Yks. (J.T.)

3. *Comb.* (1) **Gled's whissle**, an expression of triumph; (2) **Gled-wylie**, a children's game. Cf. **greedy-gled**, s.v. **Greedy**.

(1) Sc. Kites when they fall in with prey give a kind of wild whistling scream, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.). (2) Sc. One of the largest of the boys steals away from his comrades in an angry-like mood . . . and . . . begins to work as if putting a pot on the fire. The others seem alarmed . . . and gather round him. . . They say first to him—'What are ye for wi' the pot, gudeman? Say what are ye for wi' the pot? We dinna like to see ye, gudeman, sae thrang about this spot. We dinna like ye ava, gude gudeman, We dinna like ye ava. Are ye gaun to throw a gled, gudeman? And our necks draw and thraw?' He answers, 'Your minnie, burdies, ye maun lae; Ten to my nocket I maun hae; Ten to my e'enshanks, and or I gae lye, In my wame I'll lay twa dizzen o' ye by.' The mother of them . . . returns, 'Try 't than, try 't than, do what ye can, Maybe ye maun toomer sleep the night, gudeman; Try 't than, try 't than, Gled-wylie frae the heugh, Am no sae saft, Gled-wylie, ye'll fin' me bauld and teugh.' . . The chickens cling to the mother all in a string. She fronts the flock and does all she can to keep the kite from her brood, but often he breaks the row and catches his prey, *ib.* in GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 152.

4. Phr. (1) *to be in the gled's claws* or *clawts*, (2) — *in the gled's grups*, (3) — *in the gled's hands*, to be in ill-keeping or in danger, to have no chance of escape; (4) *to have the gled in one's eye*, to have a keen eye or sharp sight.

(1) Sc. We say of anything that has got into greedy keeping, that it has got into the gled's-claws, where it will be kept until it be savagely devoured, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.). e.Lth. Ye've been in the gled's claws, an' they hae pluckit ye

clean, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 197. **Gall.** Resistance!—they kenned they were in the gled's clawts, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 105. (2) **Sc.** He's in the gled's-grups now (JAM.). (3) **e.Fif.** Tibbie seein' me i' the gled's han's an' fearin' that Miss Phemie micht mischieve me, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxvi. (4) **Lth.** The wild roving rogue has the gled in his ee, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 99.

[**1.** Than new Desyr, als gredie as ane glede, DOUGLAS *King Hart* (c. 1505), ed. 1874, I. 98. OE. *glida* (*glioda*), a kite.]

GLEDE, see **Gleed**, *sb.*[1]

GLEDGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [gledʒ.] **1.** *v.* To glance at, take a side view; to look askance or slyly, to leer; to look archly. Cf. **glee**, *v.*, **gleg**, *v.*

Sc. Fremd servants like that chield Lockhard to be gledging and gleeing about, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. **Fif.** (JAM.) **Slk.** The corbie craw cam gledgin near, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 14. **Rxb.** Here cautious love maun gledge a squint, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 82.

Hence **Gledgin'**, *ppl. adj.* spying, looking slyly.

Gall. See A thousand queer things wi' her gledgin'e'e, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) 84, ed. 1876.

2. *sb.* An oblique look, sly glance; a transient view, glimpse.

Sc. He gae a gledge wi' his ee that I ken'd he took up what I said. SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxviii. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Lth.** I gat a gledge o' him (JAM.).

GLEE, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Amer. Also written **glea** n.Cy.; and in forms **gleey** Sc.; **gley** Sc. Bnff.[1] N.Cy.[1] s.Dur. w.Yks. Lan.[1] Lin.[1]; **glie** Sc. Nrf.; **gly** Sc. n.Cy. Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Amer. [glī.] **1.** *v.* To squint; to look sideways; to take aim. Cf. **gleg**, *v.*, **glide**, *v.*[2]

Sc. That chield Lockhard to be gledging and gleeing about, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi; There is a time to gley and a time to look straight, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Is yon da wye at doo's staandin' laek a güse glyin' at da thunder? *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1897). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Bnff.**[1] Ye widna need t'miss; for ye've gleyt lang an' sair. **Ayr.** If ye glie and grasp at a', The deevil haet ye'll get ava, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 9. **Lnk.** Love [may] look straught when we think he gleys, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 11. **Edb.** When I glee'd round over my shoulder, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. **n.Cy.** (J.L.) (1783); (K.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** She gleed, an she wasn't a varra good colour, GWORDIE GREENUP *Rhymes* (1876) 14; **Cum.**[1] **n.Wm.** Thoo lal munki, ahl larn thi ta glee (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[3], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); *Hlfx. Courier* (May 8, 1897); **w.Yks**[1345] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Lin.** RAY (1691); *Obs.* (R.E.C.); **Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Gleed**, **Gleet**, or **Glide**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* squinting, having a squint; blind with one eye; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* crooked, twisted, awry, oblique; (*c*) *adv.* crookedly, obliquely; *fig.* astray, amiss; (2) **Gleed-eyed**, (3) **-looking**, *adj.*, see (1, *a*); (4) **-necked**, *adj.* wry-necked, crooked; (5) **Gleeitness** or **Gleytness**, *sb.* the state of being squint-eyed, obliqueness.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** And there she espied the gleyed Argyle, CHILD *Ballads* (1890) IV. 56; Ye glee'd swine, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxx. **Sh.I.** Du can see what I'm efter, glied as du is, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) iii. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Cai.**[1] Blind of an eye. **Bnff.**[1] Blind of an eye. Rarely used in the sense of squint-eyed. **Abd.** The gley'd Sweetie Doctor, an' wee Tammy Proctor, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 5. **Per.** Who told the story of a hare Gley'd Rodgie shot at in the bog, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 88. **Ayr.** He was sheevil-shot, humphy backit, reel-fitted, and gleeyed, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 253. **e.Lth.** They ca'd him Skelly Simpson on accoont o' his gley'd een, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 25. **Edb.** Wi's glee'd jo, plast'rer Gash-gab, Nane ruises but himsell, *Carlop Green* (1793) 125, ed. 1817. **Bwk.** Jamie Bour, the auld gley'd earle, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 52. **Peb.** Sim Sturdy was sae stiff and squat Wi's gleed auld warlock een, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 15, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** Gleed Geordy Smith Reviews them, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 17. **Gall.** Sandy was gleyed, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) i. **Kcb.** Wi her gley'd Tammy, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 119. **Nhb.**[1] Ye then tuck the pet, cause aw danc'd with gleed Bet, *Joe Tomson and Nan.* **Cum.** Besides he's gleed, and swavels as he gangs, GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1776) l. 90. (*b*) **Sc.** That wa's gleyd (JAM.). **Or.I** (S.A.S.) **Dmb.** His auld gleet scow for Kippin Jim to trim, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 82. **Rnf.** Haud up your head, Stann' straught, an' dinna keep it gley'd, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 125. **Lnk.** Gley'd shots may now keep at a distance, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 64. **Nhb.**[1] Yor fur's [furrow] aa gleed, man. **w.Yks.**[5] Said of a horse when it turned its head so that the blinders did not impede its sight of the driver as he walked alongside the cart shaft. (*c*) **Sc.** Did you ever hear of the umquhile Lady Huntinglen, ganging a wee bit gleed in her walk through the world, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxii. **e.Fif.** She winna gang far gleyed, though she get ever sae lang a tether, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxviii. **Dmb.** A' gaed gleet, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868 28. **Lnk.** The next moment heils owre heid, Lord! I was lying a' ways glee'd, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 11. **Edb.** To reform ilka B—lie br—d In ilka brugh thro' a' Scotland, That has gane glee'd, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 70. **Nhb.** Till said to Tweed, What gars ye rin sa gleed? *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) I. 311. (2) **Sc.** Gleyed-ey'd Kate, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 16. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) (3) **Dmb.** They . . . ca'd you a gleed-looking b—ch, TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 38. (4) **s.Sc.** I was like to grow gleed-necked a'thegither, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 164. (5) **Cum.** Theer was glee'an Jenn, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 275. (6) **Sc.** (JAM.)

2. *sb.* A squint; a sidelong glance, sly look, peep; an aim.

Bnff.[1] Tack gueede gley afore ye fire, an' be sure an' nae miss. **e.Sc.** The whole kirk ta'en a gley at the auld man, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 338. **Edb.** Gave me a kind of half-gley, as much as saying 'take that to ye, neighbour,' MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A glee in the eye, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 8, 1897); Te try an git a sly gley at Betty, *Bingley Herald* (1886) *Notes and Queries.* **Lan.** Iv yoan tay notis yoan see ut aw've o sooart ov o gley wi mi een, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 6; **Lan.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 379.]

Hence (1) **Gley-eyed**, *adj.* cross-eyed; (2) **-mou'd**, *adj.* having a crooked mouth, having the mouth awry.

(1) **s.Dur.** She's gley-eyed (J.E.D.). (2) **Fif.** Quo' the bauld laird O' Innergellie To gley-mou'd Sipsie, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 165.

3. Phr. *to be off the gley*, to be off the track, wide of the mark, to be wrong.

Abd. Ye re a wee bittie aff the gley. That's nae far aff the gley (G.W.).

4. *pl.* Blinkers for a horse.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 32; (A.G.)

Hence **Gly-halter**, *sb.* a halter or bridle with blinkers, for draught horses. **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

5. *adv.* Crookedly, awry. Cf. **agley.**

Rnf. Baxter lads ding him ajee With barm swats and barley bree, Until the sense and wit gaes glee, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 202. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (HALL.)

[**1.** To glee, *limare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Cassandra was . . . Godely of gouernaunce and gleyit a litle, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 3995; Ffaire Ene hade þe freike . . . Glemyt as þe glasse and gliet a little, *ib.* 3943.]

GLEE, *adj.* Sc. Merry, gleeful.

Per. The carle sae pawkie and glee, FORD *Harp* (1893) 163.

GLEEAD, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [gliəd.] Agile.

As gleead as a willock.

GLEEASE, **GLEECE**, see **Glease.**

GLEED, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written **glead** Sc.; **glede** Ir. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Chs.[3] Stf.[1] Lei.[1] Wor. Shr.[1]; and in form **gleid(e** Sc. [glīd.] **1.** *sb.* A spark, ember, red-hot coal; a cinder, freq. in *pl.*; a fire, flame, glow; also used *fig.* Cf. **glöd.**

Sc. The moon shone like the gleed, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) 97; Not a gleed of fire then, except the bit kindling peat, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. **Sh.I.** I couldna see onything bit just da red gleed o' da braands whaur da fire wis, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 256. **n.Sc.** Even before my ain bower door, She in gleed should burn, BUCHAN *Ballads* (ed. 1875) 265. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** The fare weel-wished, the gleed right clear, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 237. **Bch.** But I like birky stood the brunt An' slocken'd out that gleed, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 4. **Abd.** Yon gleed o'er fast and fiercely glows For licht o' hvin' star, THOM *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 170. **Ayr.** Cheerly blinks the ingle gleed, BURNS *Lady Onlie*, st. 2. **Edb.** Her cheeks war red as the gleid, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 113. **Slk.** An there was a gleide in that auld carle's 'ee, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 374. **Rxb.** Now blaw the gleid, quo Geordie Tait, And let us see how's a' within, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 4. **Gall.** Mony a cutty is made lunt owre the glead o' a bachrun, MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* (1824) 36, ed. 1876. **Ir.** A will-o'-the-wisp luring him

over the bog with its goblin glede, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 122. **N.I.**[1] Gleed o' sense. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** There's no gleed o' a fire, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] *Obsol.* **Cum.** His een glittering for anger like a fiery gleed, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 484. **Chs.** This word may now be said to have gone out of use, *Sheaf* (1879) l. 227; **Chs.**[1] *Obsol.*; **Chs.**[3] Bits of wood and sparks left at the bottom of a brick oven, and generally wiped out with a maukin. **s.Chs.**[1] Taak')th mau'kin ŭn swēep'th glēedz aayt [Tak th' maukin an' sweep th' gleeds aït]. Esp. used of the glowing embers left at the bottom of a brick oven. **Stf.** (E.F.), **Stf.**[1] s.**Stf.** He steuped to light it wi' a gleed out o' the bars, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 10. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Of the radiations of heat as seen in a hayfield: 'It's makkin well; it's all of a gleed' (J.H.B.). **Lei.**[1] A clear fire without flame. **Nhp.**[1] There's a nice gleed, you may boil the milk now without smoking. **War.** I have been fetching some gleeds from the kitchin to light up the furnace fire (E.P.); **War.**[2][3] **Wor.** I'm going to cook master's bacon; he likes it done on the gledes (M.A.R.). **w.Wor.**[1] 'E wrote that nasty, an' I were that vexed with the letter, I pŭt it right i' the gleed. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** Many old-fashioned people even forbid gleeds to be carried from one grate to another, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxix. 401; **Shr.**[1] The gledes from oven-fuel are often collected into a tin pail for the purpose of making, or keeping, a dish of food hot, which they do very effectually. 'Sally, pŭt the men's 'tatoe-pie o'er them gledes as come out o' the oven, to keep warm for supper.' **Glo.** There were a few gleeds still alive in her fireplace, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) l. xii.

Hence **Gleedy** or **Gledy**, *adj.* Of a fire: red-hot, glowing, clear.

Der. You want a gleedy fire to cook chops (S.O.A.). **Shr.**[1] Mind to 'ăve a nice gledy fire fur makin' the suppin', else y'on get it ground.

2. *v.* To burn.

Or.I. To burn slowly and without flame, Dennison *Sketch Bk.* (1880 *Gl.*, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 801. **Bnff.**[1] To burn with a strong bright flame.

Hence **Gleeding**, *ppl. adj.* burning, smouldering.

Or.I. Too swiien läik e glidẽn skon [Though sweein' like a gleedin' scone], *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 148, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 795.

[1. ME. *glede*, burning coal (Chaucer); OE. *glēd*, live coal, flame; cp. G. *glut.*]

GLEED, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Cmb. [glīd.] 1. *sb.* A trident for spearing eels. Cf. **gleave.**

The pole is from 8 to 12 feet long, and the three blades of the trident very near together (W.B.).

2. *v.* To spear eels with a trident.

When men are engaged in spearing eels with this instrument they say, 'We are gleeding,' *ib.*

GLEEK, GLEEM, see **Glaik, Gleam.**

GLEEMOCH, *sb.* Sc. A faint gleam as that of the sun through fog.

Ayr. To gar the wallot [wallowit] skaud o' our mither tongue shyne like the rouky gleemoch in a cranrouchie morning, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 352 (Jam.).

GLEEN, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. 1. *v.* To shine, glitter.

Slk. Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 262 *note.*

2. *sb.* A bright light, gleam.

All glitter'd with a glowing gleen, *ib.*

[1. Sw. dial. *glena*, to shine (Rietz); see **Glean**, *v.*[1]]

GLEENWIT, *sb.* Lan. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.* (S.W.)

GLEENY, GLEER, GLEESH, see **Gleany, Glir, Glish.**

GLEESOME, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in forms gleezom Wxf.[1]; glissom n.Yks.[2] [glī'səm.]

1. *adj.* Lively, full of glee, merry; also used *advb.*

Sc. (T.S.) **Elg.** Ilka auld wife wad gleesome roar 'Good sooth,' Tester *Poems* (1865) 110. **Ink.** Hoo gleesum an' hirtsum the time slippet on! Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 294. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Gleesomely**, *adv.* gleefully.

Dmf. Gleesomely fitting A croon o' white flowers on her bonnie broon hair, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 70.

2. *sb.* *Obs.* Joy.

Wxf.[1] Yt beeth wi gleezom o' core [It is with joy of heart], 114.

GLEET, *sb.*[1] Cor.[3] [glīt.] Damp on the surface of a wall.

[OCor. *glit*, a hoar-frost, rime, cp. *gluth*, dew (Williams); Breton (Léon) *gliz*, 'rosée' (Du Rusquec).]

GLEET, *v.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. 1. *v.* To shine, glance, glitter.

Rxb. In auld stockin feet, the siller did gleet, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 122 (Jam.).

2. *sb.* A glance, the act of shining.

Wi siller gleet an' glowing phiz, *ib* 137.

[1. Drawin sweirdis at gletis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 88. Cp. ON. *glita*, to glitter (Vigfusson); OHG. *glīzzan*, 'splendere' (Graff).]

GLEETING-SPRING, *sb.* Nhp. A surface-spring; also called **Gleeting.**

Nhp.[1] Springs which have no free outlet, render the earth hollow and fuzzy, swelling and elevating the surface of it, Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 39. 'He's gone down to the gleeting.'

GLEG, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. [gleg.] A gad-fly, horse-fly, 'cleg.'

Abd. Some wickit wasp or gleg may sting him, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 157. **Per.** This sucks like a gleg to a staig. O! Ford *Harp* (1893) 268. **Edb.** Its body like a scew'r shap'd gleg, But nae sae lang, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 100. **e.Yks.**[1]

GLEG, *sb.*[2] Irel. [gleg.] Gossiping talk.

Ant. Gie me nane o' your gleg, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

GLEG, *sb.*[3] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to be off the gleg*, to be off the track, to be wrong.

n.Sc. Nay, noo yer aff the gleg again, man. The lassie never care't a prin for him, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 108.

GLEG, *v.* and *sb.*[4] Dur. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written glegg n.Yks. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Not. Lei.[1] [gleg.] 1. *v.* To squint. Dur.[1]

2. To look asquint, to look furtively or slyly; to peep, pry; freq. with *at*; rarely *trans.* Cf. gledge.

n.Yks. Gloove nut at me, because hah am black, because the sun hathe glegg'd upon me, Robinson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'They gan peeping and glegging into ivvery yan's neuk,' prying into every one's corner or concerns. **m.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Lóok aayt! dh)uwd wŭm'ŭn)z gleg'in aat' yŭ [Look aït! th' owd woman's gleggin' at yŏ]. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** A glegged at 'er (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (J.C.W.); Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 331; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1] Look how she's glegging at you! **Nhp.**[1] She glegged at me.

Hence **Glegging**, *ppl. adj.* glancing, furtive, sly.

Nhp. The simple rustics try their arts awhile With gleggingsmiles, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) II. 78.

3. *sb.* A squint, cast in the eye.

Der.[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Yo' can tell as a wur born i' the middle o' the wik by the gleg in his oy: a wur lookin' booth ways for Soonday. **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3]

4. A glance, peep.

n.Yks. Te try an' get a sly gleg at Betty, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 12. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 331. **n.Lin.** I've niver been afore any magistrates in this part i' my life, and wouldn't mind hevin' a gleg on 'em, Peacock *M. Heron* (1872) l. 108; **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] A spiteful side-glance: 'See what a gleg she's gen you!' **Nhp.** Searching with minutest gleg, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) II. 65; **Nhp.**[1] She gave me such a gleg. Keep your glegs to yourself; **Nhp.**[2]

5. An inquisitive person. n.Yks.[2]

GLEG, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also in form **glig** Sh.I. [gleg.] 1. *adj.* Clear-sighted; quick of perception or apprehension; clever, sharp, keen, eager; also used *advb.*

Sc. I was aye gleg at my duty, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxv; Saw you that an shot-na at it, an you sae gleg a gunner? Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 86, ed. 1881. **Sh.I.** His glig aald eew, baid black an blinkin, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 33. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Whan Bacchus had Taste's windows steeked, Gleg Cupid thro' the lattice keeked, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 177. **Bch.** The gods tho' look on mortal man Wi' eyn baith just and gleg, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 8. **Abd.** Ye hae a gey gleg tongue i' yer heid, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xlii. **Kcd.** My Muse is now nae near sae gleg, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 11. **Frf.** My power o' hearin', as ye ken, Was glegger than the maist o' men, Sands *Poems* (1833) 101. **Per.** We're no verra gleg wi' oor tongues, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 297. **e.Fif.** We keepit a gleg look oot for the venturo-locust, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx. **Slg.** He's awfu' gleg for ane sae young, Towers *Poems* (1885) 161. **Dmb.** Sitch laun [land] As ye never clappit your gleg twa een on, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Rnf.** [She] had a cluster o' white pearls Ere glegest mither could discern Their out-come in an or'nar bairn, Young *Pictures* (1865) 51. **Ayr.** Altho' I say't, he's gleg enough, Burns *To G.*

Hamilton (1786) st. 2. **Lnk.** She was gleg to note My braw new hat, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 60. **e.Lth.** I'm no verra gleg at thae kind o'jobs, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 221. **Edb.** They lie fu' gleg aff hand To trick the silly fallows, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 132, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** Hoo aften ye will meet wi' folk Aye gleg at findin' fault, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 214. **Peb.** At times ane wad think there's nane gleger, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 105. **Dmf.** One of the gleggest little elves I have seen, CARLYLE *Lett.* (1837) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 306. **Gall.** The minister was mair gleg than ye wad think, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 378. **Kcb.** Tam's an unco gleg wee cheil, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 140. **Wgt.** Loud he leuch at the crack, I wat, An' was gleg in their revelrie, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 209. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Wor lads, poor things, were not se gleg, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] He's gleg at that job. **n.Yks.**[2] Quite gleg at it. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 331. **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Glegly**, *adv.* cleverly, smartly, keenly, attentively; (2) **Glegness**, *sb.* keenness; quickness of perception; (3) **Glegsome**, *adj.* keen, sharp.

(1) **Sc.** Tho' we aft wad glegly watch, The thievin' hounds we ne'er could catch, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 247. **Abd.** To this auld Colin glegly 'gan to hark, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 139, ed. 1812. **Slg.** Glegly he could skin a veal [calf], MUIR *Poems* (1818) 18. **Edb.** Ye . . . aft sae glegly turn'd the trope, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 164. **w.Yks.** Glancing glegly round at wer counting-house cobwebs and dust, BRONTË *Shirley* (1849) xviii. (2) **Sc.** It was a story that her mother tell't me about her glegness, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 181, ed. 1894. **Slk.** I discern by the glegness o' the een o' him that he's yaup—yaup—yaup, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 96. **Gall.** For the Lord . . . did not stint me as to glegness of eye, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) v. (3) **Nhb.** An' a glegsome bit glance o' the e'e, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 112.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gleg-eyed**, (2) **-glancing**, sharp-eyed, quick-sighted; (3) **-lug'd**, quick of hearing; (4) **-set**, sharp, keen; (5) **-sighted**, see (2); (6) **-sure**, certain, perfectly sure; (7) **-tongued**, sharp-tongued; (8) **-witted**, sharp-witted.

(1) **Per.** Ane had a gun, a gleg-e'ed loon, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 161. **Nhb.** Ance mair I'll touch the gleg-e'ed trout An' wile him frae his hold, CHARNLEY *Fisher's Garland* (1825) 7. (2) **Lnk.** The gleg-glancin' een o' maraudin' schule weans, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 38. (3) **Sc.** Fow he tunes his lay Till gleg-lug'd echo tak her dinsome rout, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 2 (JAM.). (4) **Per.** A teuch auld carlie, wi' a gleg-set e'e, STEWART *Sc. Character* (1857) 127. (5) **Abd.** Gin detraction chance to see Its fau'ts wi' his gleg-sighted ee, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 22. (6) **Sc.** Some o' the lassocks and lads are sae gleg sure aboot it, *Crack Aboot Kirk* (1843) I. 10. (7) **Sc.** There's nothing a meddlesome, gleg-tongued old woman likes better to give, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 142. (8) **Lth.** The sharp-featured and gleg-witted spinster sister of my Lord Glum of Bleakanbare, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 205.

3. Phr. (1) *to be gleg at, in*, or *o' the uptake*, to be sharp-witted, quick of understanding, clever; (2) *— of, in*, or *wi the eye(sight*, to be sharp-sighted, keen of vision; (3) *— in the girn*, to be ready to growl, show the teeth; (4) *— o' sight*, (5) *— o' the glour*, see (2); (6) *— of the lug* or *hearing*, to be quick of hearing.

(1) **Sc.** Everybody's no sae gleg at the uptake as ye are yoursell, mither, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vii. **Frf.** If he wad but stick in he wad beat a' the ither laddies in the schule, he was sae gleg o' the uptak', WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 104, ed. 1889. **Dmb.** Though I'm no vera gleg o' the uptak, I think I can see a sufficient reason, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxv. **Lnk.** The unfortunate urchin who was not 'gleg in the uptak' generally underwent a severe course of corporal discipline, WATSON *Poems* (1853) x. **e.Lth.** He wasna very gleg o' the uptak, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 12. **Dmf.** Fu' gleg i' the uptak' tae was he, REID *Poems* (1894) 76. **Cum.** (J.D.) (2) **Abd.** Ye are gleg o' the e'esicht, Willie, MCKENZIE *Cruisie Sketches* (1894) x. **Lnk.** Sae quiet wi' the gab, an' sae gleg wi' the e'e, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 293. **Lth.** He is sleek in the tongue, he is gleg in the een, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 108. **Dmf.** Blin' bodies unco gleg o' the ee, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 35. (3) **Frf.** He is gleg i' the girn, but slaw i' the bite, WAIT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 81. (4) **Kcd.** Yet we kent he . . . Wis far fae gleg o' sicht, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 66. (5) **Lth.** (JAM.) (6) **Sc.** (*ib.*)

4. Brisk, nimble, active; swift, quick in movement; also used *advb.*

Sc. As gleg's the lurid flash that scuds ower sea and ocean, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 8. **Ayr.** Forbye, he'll shape you aff, fu' gleg the cut of Adam's philibeg, BURNS *Captain Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 8. **Lnk.** Mark the gleg wee spider's pluck Abune the Bruce's bed, ORR *Laigh Fluchts* (1882) 88. **Edb.** Bid Arthur's Seat To Berwick-Law mak gleg retreat, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 214, ed. 1785. **e.Lth.** Gleger than swallow bird,.. the wee broon squirrel, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 30. **Kcb.** The buzzard skims The staney dale, fu' gleg upon his prey, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 4. **Nhb.** Doon in the Forest, few can draw A glegger trigger, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* 1896) 334. **n.Yks.**[2] Gleg at walking. **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Glegly**, *adv.* briskly, quickly.

Sc. Gang glegly, an' tell his disciples, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) xxviii. 7. **Lnk.** Sae glegly as gied him an hour's guid remeid, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 89. **Edb.** Some fock, like bees, fu' glegly rin To bikes bang'd fu' o' strife and din, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 215, ed. 1785.

5. Bright, vivid, sparkling; gay, smart; also used *advb.*

Per. Glints o' sunshine glancin' gleg, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 116. **Nhb.** Thou never saw A glegger sight, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 334. **w.Yks.** There's a gleg light i' your een sometimes, BRONTË *Shirley* (1849 xviii.

Hence **Glegly**, *adv.* brightly, flashingly.

Sc. A kail-blade or a colliflour glances sae glegly by moonlight, it's like a leddy in her diamonds, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv.

6. Keen of appetite, hungry.

Sc. I'm gay gleg at meal-time, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) viii. **n Yks.**[2] Gleg at eating.

7. Of a knife, &c.: sharp, keen of edge; also used *fig.*

Sc. A timmer spade and a gleg shear, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 582; A gleg razor, a gleg needle (JAM.). **Per.** She'll cut yer gab as gleg as ony knife, FORD *Harp* (1893) 317. **Ayr.** Unskaith'd by Death's gleg gullie, Tam Samson's livin! BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* (1787) st. 17. **Edb.** Tongues sae gleg might clip a clout, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 21, ed. 1801.

8. Smooth, slippery; working smoothly; worn smooth with wear, loose-fitting.

Sc. 'Gleg ice,' ice that is very smooth because it facilitates the motion of any body (JAM.). **Ayr.** Haud your hand, for the ice is gleg, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891); Ice on which curling stones run with more than usual speed owing to the hardness of the frost (A.W.). **e.Lth.** The way he drappit his vice an' rowed his een was sign eneuch that he was on gleg ice, an' kent it, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 112. **Rxb.** Now oil the wheels to mak her gleg, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 185. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A tap that turns too easily and leaks from wear is said to be 'gettin gleg.' **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1]

[I. Norw. dial. *glǿgg*, clear-sighted (AASEN); ON. *glöggr* (*gleggr*); cp. OE. *glēaw*, clever.]

GLEG-HAWK, *sb.* Se. The sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus.* Rnf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 136. See **Gleg**, *adj.*

GLEIB, see **Glibe.**

GLEID, *sb.* Yks. Also written **glaid, gleyd.** [gleid.] A greedy, selfish person; a person with a temper; a rough girl.

w.Yks. Tha knows shoo's a glaid when shoo starts, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1872) 38; Aw once heeard tell of a young woman 'at wor a reglar glaid, *ib.* (Jan. 1870); He's a grand gleid yond; a bonny nipcurn, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3. 1891); A girl addicted to snatching, *ib.* (Apr. 13, 1889); A rough rompy lass (J.R.); **w.Yks.**[5] A selfish unscrupulous person.

GLEID(E, see **Gled(e, Gleed**, *sb.*[1]

GLEIP, GLEM, GLEMTH, see **Glaep, Gleam, Glent**, *v.*[1]

GLEN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [glen.] 1. In *comp.* **Glen-Saturday**, the day on which the Kilmarnock people are allowed to gather the daffodils, growing abundantly in the Glen of Craufurdland Castle grounds.

Ayr. The first Saturday in April, or other day indicated by notice from the Castle, posted in the shop windows (G.W.).

2. The name of the daffodil in Kilmarnock.

Ayr. She was kerryin' a grand big bunch o' glens (H.C.); (G.W.)

3. A glade. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

GLEN, see **Glean**, *sb.*[1], **Glent**, *v.*[1]

GLEN-ADDER, *sb.* Cor. Also written **glen-ader.** The cast skin of an adder.

Cor.[1] The foot of a toad is worn in a bag around the neck as a cure for epilepsy; **Cor.**[2] Sometimes worn as an amulet.

GLENCH, *sb.* Der. War. [glenʃ.] 1. A glimpse. Cf. **glink**, *v.*

Der. ADDY *Gl.* (1889-90). **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1234]

GLENDER, *v.* Sh I. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also written **glendur** Lan.[1]; and in forms **glendther** Wm.; **glenthur** Lan.[1]; **glinder** S. & Ork.[1] [gle·ndə(r.] To stare, gaze, look earnestly or vacantly; to look with twinkling eyes.

S. & Ork.[1] To peep through half-shut eyes. **n.Cy.** Grose 1790. **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 304; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Then he fleeard a bit, an glendthert et mi frae under his flype, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 10; Mind thi wark an' niver heed glenderen aboot (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** He glendurt at't lung, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 6; An' o' ease a ne'er-do-weel glendurt at her, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 163; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

GLENDER, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In *comp.* (1) **Glender-gane**, in a bad condition, declining state, physically, morally, or pecuniarily. Per., Lth.: (2) **-gear**, ill-gotten substance. Fif.

GLENDRIE-GAITS, *sb. pl.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Far-away errands.

GLENGARRY, *sb.* Sc. A woollen cap or bonnet worn by men.

Elg. Doff ye your blue Glengarry, Tester *Poems* (1865) 60. **e.Sc.** He pulled the feather out of my glengarry, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) v. **Frf.** Margaret was making a glengarry for him out of a piece of carpet, Barrie *Minister* (1891) ii.

[Named fr. Glengarry, a valley in Inv.]

GLENK, see **Glink**, *v.*

GLENT, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Cor. Also in forms **glemth** e.An.[1] Nrf. (Hall.); **glen** Nhp.[1] [glent.] **1.** *v.* To shine, sparkle, gleam; to flash, twinkle; of flowers: to blossom, put forth; also used *fig.* Cf. **glint**, *v.*[1]

Sc. The moon glent o'er Slia-mo'r, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 245; And gowans glent o'er ilka field, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 110, ed. 1871; I could but see them glent by wi' their bridles ringing, and their feathers fluttering, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) ix. **Elg.** Again it [a meteor] glents, yea! and again, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 101. **Abd.** As lang's the meen glentit owre the tap o' the hill, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 67. **Fif.** Her rays glentid 'mang the trees, Gray *Poems* (1811) 46. **Ayr.** [I] mark saft affection glent fond frae ilk e'e, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 80. **Lnk.** Till the sun glents east the sky, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 34. **Edb.** Flowers and gowans wont to glent In bonny blinks upo' the bent, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 202, ed. 1785. **Slk.** The moon was glentin' o'er the glen, Hogg *Poems* ed. 1865) 279. **Rxb.** Sin' We first saw it glenting in its glore, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 36. **Dmf.** Glenting is his hawking ee, Wi' kind love dwalling there, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 129. **Gall.** The Streamer's flitting light, Which glentid brightly through the night, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 235. **Kcb.** Soon as the day glents ruddy frae the east, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 7. **n.Cy.** To make a figure, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** For the first time the mail coach will glent o' them then, Wilson *Poems* (1843) 71; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Ed glented till ma een fairly watter'd agi'en, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 4. **Cum.** His eyes glented fire, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 30; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** T'sun's garn ta glent oot again (B.K.). **Lan.** Th' slant sunleet glentin uppoth speck'lt throat, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 21. **Lan.** This thought had hardly glentit thro' meh nob, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1811) 46.

Hence (1) **Glenting**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) gleaming, flashing, sparkling; blossoming; (*b*) hard, so hard as to emit sparks when struck; (2) **Glentin-stanes**, *sb. pl.* small white stones, used by children to strike fire.

(1,*a*) **Edb.** His glentin' brand adown his side Defied the fellest fae, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 13. **Gall.** Ilk glentin' wee flower on th' meadow Seemed proud o' bein' buskit sae braw, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 192, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** Her bonnie broon hair, an' her bricht glentin' e'en, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 70. **Nhb.** The sparkling glass, and glenting pot, Graham *Moorland Dial.* (1826) 11. **Cum.** Wi' glentin' spurs an' weel clean'd buits, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 7. (*b*) **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). (2) **Dmf.** Small white stones struck or rubbed against each other by children to strike fire, which they emit accompanied with a smell resembling that of sulphur (Jam.).

2. To glance, look, peep; to look askew; to squint; also used *trans.*

Sc. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (Jam.). **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **n.Cy.** Grose 1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[3] He glentit up at me throo his specks, 11. **Wm.** He minds me ov his faddur when he glents up (B.K.); An Bo being t'foremost a sidelens he glented, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 33. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); As sooin as Aw prize th' lid oppen tha mun glent in, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 24, 1896): **w.Yks.**[1] I happens to glent up my ee, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** When we glent back some tharty yer, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 30; Ye stond there glenting at me wi' your sly little een, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. I. ix. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1 3], **Nhp.**[2] **e.Cor.** Then he glented droo' a glass, Daniel *Poems.*

3. To glance off at an angle, to go aside; also used *trans.*

Dur.[1] To quit suddenly the original direction as a ball impinging on a hard substance. **n.Yks.** Our coo glented an' started, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* 1875 36; **n.Yks.**[2 4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah flang t'steean at t'yat stoop an' it glented off an' went thruff t'windher. **w.Yks.**[1] Naabody knaws how an arrow may glent, ii. 299. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1]

4. *sb.* A gleam, sparkle, flash of light; also used *fig.* of an instant of time, anything sudden.

Abd. And in a glent, my child, ye'se find it sae, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 138, ed. 1811; Our fouks came up, and fand her in a glent, *ib.* 139. **Lnk.** Where was an opening near the hou Throw whilk he saw a glent of light, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 523 (Jam.). **Wgt.** The lichtnin's glent was seen, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 209. **Gall.** The lichtnin's glent was keen, Harper *Bards* ed. 1889) 16. **Nhb.** 'I see your heart's blood!' 'It's nothing but the glent o' my scarlet hood,' Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 124. **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Wid a lilt iv her step an' a glent iv her e'e, 37. **n.Yks.**[2] A first thought.

5. A sudden blow or stroke.

Dmf. I'll tak ye a glent below the haffets. He gae him a glent (Jam.).

6. A glance, passing view, glimpse; a sly look, peep; a squint.

Abd. Peter gya a kin' o' a skair't glent, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvi. **Gall.** Ne'er a cuif Durst cast his eye, to gie a glent up to the roof. Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 21. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa seed it bi the glent o' yor ee. **Wm.** A pair o' men's shun She just gat a glent at, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7. **Cum.** You may see when they are geim be t'glent o' their eyes (H.W.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I gat a glent on't. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah just gat a glent on him. **w.Yks.** Shoo ga' mah a glent as mitch as to say, 'don't' (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] I just gat a glent on him; **w.Yks.**[3 5] **Lan.** An ran a mile afor I ga one glent behind meh, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740 17; If one could but catch glent on thee, Roby *Trad.* 1829) I. 380, ed. 1872; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Cbs.** Bur in a coner an geet a glent Oth tuther room, *John Stoyls* 1840 l. 29, in *Chs. N. & Q.* (Oct. 29, 1881) I. 174; **Chs.**[1 2 3], **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** Grose 1790) *MS. add.* P.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (Hall.) **Suf.**[1] I just got a glent of him. **e.Suf.** I got only a glent of them (F.H.).

7. A start to one side, sudden movement.

n.Yks. Our Tibb gave sike a glent, it flaid her sare, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 638.

[1. His glorious glem þat glent so bryȝt, *Allit. P.* (c. 1360) 43. Cp. MHG. *glenzen*, 'leuchten' (Lexer); OHG. *glanzjan*, 'nitere' (Graff). 2. Ghe glente and ȝhogte, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 1029. 3. Hym faylede of ys dynte, for þat swerd hym glente Bytwene ys scheld & ys forarsoun, *Sir Ferumbras* (c. 1380) 5588.]

GLENT, *v.*[2] Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Bdf. Nrf. Suf. Also written **gleant** n.Lin.[1] [glent.] *Pret.* and *pp.* of 'to glean.'

Not.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'm not gooin' to hev my cloäses gleänt afoore th' stooks is all shifted. **sw.Lin.**[1] They glent the wheat close. They're going to get it horse-raked before it's glent. **Rut.**[1] I glent thirty-two stone of barley an' better ner six strike of wheat myself with the baby. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'Are the gleaners in that field?' 'No, it was glent yesterday.' **War.**[3] **Bdf.** We've glent that piece (J.W.B.). **Nrf.** (A.G.F.) **Suf.**[1] That there filld eent half glent.

Hence **Glent-corn**, *sb.* corn gleaned on the field; also used *attrib.*

sw.Lin.[1] She's gotten aboun a strike of glent corn. **Rut.**[1] I like to give 'em glent corn. **Lei.**[1] It's oon'y glent-corn bread as yo'll get.

GLENTERS, *sb. pl.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Stones placed near gate-posts or at the corners, or along the side of narrow roads, to keep off the wheels of carts; also called **Glent-stones.**

GLENTHUR, see **Glender**, *v.*

GLEP, see **Glaep**, **Glape.**

GLET, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in form **glitt** Sc. Cai.[1] s.Don. [glet, glit.] **1.** *sb.* Ooze, slime; a sticky covering of moisture. Cf. **gleet**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Oily matter which makes the stones of brooks slippery in summer, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.); A slimy substance in the bed of rivers (JAM.). w.Sc. The vegetation that collects on stones in half-stagnant water (*ib. Suppl.*, s.v. Glitnit). Gall. The night dew had left a sticky 'glet' on the face and hands, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xi. s.Don. A green, slimy, vegetable organism which grows in water, slimy mud, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

Hence (1) **Gletty**, *adj.* green, slimy, oily; (2) **Glittilic**, *adv.* slimily, oozily; (3) **Glittiness**, *sb.* ooziness.

(1) Sc. The water asks, sae cauld and saft Crawl'd ouer the glittie flure, *Mermaiden of Clyde* in *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) (JAM.). Sh.I. Dere wis nedder hide nor hair o' da baste ta be seen except a sma' thing o' glettie lumie, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 69. Bwk. An old woman . . . in the shape of a white sea-mew—sitting lonely, on the 'glitty stane,' HENDERSON *Rhymes* (1856) 108. Slk. So calmly they lay on their glitty bed, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1866) 310. Nhb.[1] Applied to the appearance of stagnant water. (2, 3) Cld. (JAM.)

2. Phlegm.

Sc. Tough phlegm, that esp. which gathers in the stomach when it is foul (JAM.).

3. *v.* Of a wound, &c.: to discharge watery serum. Cai.[1]

[1. Glett, *viscositas*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Þe gore þer-of me hatȝ greued, & þe glette nwyed, *Allit. P.* (c. 1360) 45. 2. Hertis, that lepis ouyre all lettyngis, and kastis out of thaire hert all glet, WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 31 (MÄTZNER). Fr. *glette*, 'flegm, filth, which a hawk throws out at her beak, after her casting' (COTGR.). OFr. *glete*, 'ordure' (LA CURNE).]

GLET, *sb.*[2] Or.I. An intermission of rain. (S.A.S.); S. & Ork.[1]

GLETE, *v.* Suf. To 'greet,' cry, weep.

e.Suf. She takes on so that I m afraid she will glete herself to death (F.H.).

GLEY, **GLEYD**, see **Glee**, *v.*, **Gleid**, **Glyde**.

GLEYM(E, see **Glime**, *v.*

GLEZ, *sb.* Cor.[2] A swarm of bees. (s.v. Hez.)

GLIB, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A ram or boar-cat castrated.

Hence **Glib'd**, *adj.* castrated. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) See **Lib**.

[I should rather glib myself, SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 149.]

GLIB, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Mid. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **glibe** Nhp.[1]; **glybe** n.Cy. [glib.] **1.** *adj.* Smooth, slippery, easy; also used *fig.* and *advb.*

Sc. They gar the feuds gae glibber down, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 18. Dmf. The reaming cogs o' nappie ale Gaed glibber down, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 40. Kcb. Wi' channel-stanes, baith glib an' strong, His army did advance, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 161 (JAM.). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Dur.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.), m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] A man who was mixing mortar said he was making it glib, meaning soft. Not.[1] Boys speak of a 'glibby' slur [a slippery slide]. Lin. WHITE *e.Eng.* (1865) II. 17; (J.C.W.) n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] Th' roäds is that glib wi' ice I o'must fall'd doon three times 'e cumin' across chech-yard. sw.Lin.[1] Mind, the floor is so glib. Nhp. Or seeking bright glib ice, to play, And slide the wintry hours away, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 3; Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf. An oak floor, so nicely glib (C.G.B.).

Hence (1) **Glibbed**, *ppl. adj.* smooth, polished, slippery; (2) **Glibber**, *adj.* worn smooth; (3) **Glibberly**, (4) **Glibbery**, (5) **Glibby**, *adj.*, see (1); (6) **Glibly**, *adv.* smoothly, *fig.* easily swallowed.

(1) Nhp. And smooth as glass the glibbed pool is froze, CLARE *Vill. Minst.* (1821) II. 22. (2) n.Cy. (HALL.) (3) Cmb. (W.M.B.) (4) Suf. That fared soo glibbery. I coö'nt fare to git along noohow (M.E.R.). (5) Not. It were as glibby as glass (J.H.B.); My 'ands, you know, 's awful glibby, PRIOR *Renie* (1805) 262. s.Not. (J.P.K.) Oxf.[1] s.Oxf. A polished floor . . . most of them would have found 'too glibby,' ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 100. Hnt. *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 239. e.An. *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 166. (6) Sc. Sowens gang glibly oure (JAM.).

2. *Fig.* Cunning, sharp, 'slippery' in one's dealings; quick, active.

Gall. A person too quick, as it were, for the world, or glibb, is generally disliked, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.). n.Lin.[1] He's glibbest bairn at cypherin' we hev i' school.

Hence (1) **Glibbans**, *sb.* one who is sharp; (2) **Glibbing**, *vbl. sb.* begging in the streets; (3) **Glibs**, *sb.* a sharper; a pert, sharp person.

(1) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.). (2) Lon. Oh lor, don't say that, guvner; can't you make it glibbing instead? *Dy. News* (Oct. 1895). (3) Bnff. Tuncans, wha pe guard ty glibs, For fear John Buck pe prak teir ribs, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 175. Lnk. How ken ye that nae, Glibs! BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 130.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Glib-gabbed** or **-gabbit**, (2) **-mouthed**, (3) **-tongued** or **-tungt**, talkative, glib, voluble.

(1) Sc. I kam to tal ye that yeer glib gabbit steward, and his compeer, Grime, are too [twa] scoundrels, *Deserted Daughter* (JAM.). Frf. Glib-gabbit chiels now race an' rin, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 133. Ayr. An' that glib-gabbet Highland baron The Laird o' Graham, BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 13. Lnk. Ony glib-gabb'd preacher's screed, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 28. e.Lth. I'm no glib-gabbit enouch for that, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 23. (2) Lth. Nae post bag's half sae cramm'd wi' news As glib-mou'd tailor Davie, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 136. Edb. I hae seen glibber mou'd louns than you tongue-tackit on sic occasions, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 85. (3) Bnff.[1] Ayr. That glib-tongu'd Aiken, . . wi' hingin lips an' snakin, BURNS *Holy Willie's Prayer*, st. 15.

4. Smart and becoming in dress.

n.Yks.[2] Varry glib iv her cleeas.

5. *v.* To talk rapidly or volubly; to scold or reproach, gibe; also in phr. *to glib the jaws.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (HALL.) Nhb. [Ye'll] myek them a' the day to rue They glib'd their jaws at Lunnin, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 9. Glo.[1] He glibbed it over, I'll be bound.

Hence **Glibby**, *adj.* talkative, glib.

Lth. Wee Tailor Davie, sae glibby an' gabby, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 56.

6. With *up*: to trip one up on the ice. Oxf.[1]

GLIBBER-GLABBER, *v.* and *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To talk idly and confusedly. **2.** *sb.* Frivolous and confused talk.

GLIBE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Shr. Hmp. Also in forms **gleib** Sc. (JAM.); **gleibe** Hmp. **1.** A glebe, the portion of land belonging to an ecclesiastical benefice.

Ant. (W.H.P.) Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Ah! it wuz pretty down i' the Glibe (s.v. Flecked). Hmp. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400.

2. *Obs.* A piece, part, or portion of anything.

Sc. (JAM.) Bnff. Thereby happen to get glibes O' ill-won gear, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 9.

[2. Judas Iscariot for a gleib of geir, *Sat. Poems* (1587), ed. Cranstoun, I. 348.]

GLID, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Mtg. [glid.] **1.** *adj.* Smooth, polished, slippery.

Sc. Be canny, the ice is gey glid, *Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1868) 281. n.Sc. Glid ice (JAM., s.v. Glad). Nhb.[1]

Hence **Gliddy**, *adj.* slippery; also oily, sticky.

Nhb.[1] An icy road or pavement is said to be gliddy. Mtg. A word used to express the state of the roads or ploughed land when half thawed after a frost (E.R.M.).

2. *v.* To slip smoothly; to glide. Nhb.[1]

GLID, see **Gled(e**.

GLIDDER, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Nhb. Dev. Cor. Also in form **glitter** Nhb.[1] [gli·də(r.] **1.** *sb.* A frosted or glazed surface; an enamel.

Dev. The rawds waz all to a glidder, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). n.Dev. The frost set in and the roads were all to one glidder, making it properly difficult to get about, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) vii. Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] Glaze, or varnish, as white of egg, gum, &c.

Hence **Gliddery**, *adj.* shiny as if enamelled.

Cor.[2] Shiny, as the surface of a cake or bun when varnished with white of egg.

2. A loose, rolling stone.

Nhb.[1] The ground falls away in a very steep descent, covered with loose rolling stones, here called glidders or glitters. GREENWELL *Trans. Tyneside Natur. Field Club*, VI. 18; Harthaugh, with its grand steeps of blue glidders, and its double-crested summit, HALL *Guide to Glendale* (1887) 83; The shoots of sharp-edged stones are well known locally by the name of glitters or glidders, LEBOUR *Geology Nhb. and Dur.* (1886) 8.

3. *adj.* Slippery. Dev. (HALL.)

Hence **Gliddery**, *adj.* slippery, smooth; also used *advb.*

Dev. Two men led my mother down a steep and gliddery

stairway, Blackmore *Lorna Doone* (1869) iv. **Cor.** At the word 'whales,' let the music go snorty; an' for 'wells,' ghiddery, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i.

4. *v.* To glaze on earthenware or other surfaces.

Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **Cor.** 'John Udy of Luxillion His tin was so fine It glidered this punch bowl And made it to shine . . . 1731.' Inscribed on a punch-bowl in the Jermyn St. Museum of Practical Geology.

Hence (1) **A-glidder**, *adv.* slippery, in a glittering manner; (2) **Gliddered**, *ppl. adj.* frozen; (3) **Glidd(e)ring**, *ppl. adj.* shining, smooth, slippery.

(1) **Dev.**[1] 'Twas a tingling frost,—quite a-glidder down the lane, 18. (2) n.Dev. The plaunching's lick a gliddered pond, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 29. **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

GLIDE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Nhp. Lei. War. Oxf. Hnt. Also in form **gloide** Nhp.[1] [glaid, gloid.] **1.** *v.* To slide on the ice. Cf. **glid**, *v.*

Nhp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Nhp.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Oxf.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. *sb.* A slide on the ice. **Lei**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

GLIDE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Lan. Chs. Shr. Suf. Also written **glyde** Shr.[1] [glaid.] **1.** *v.* To squint; to take a side-glance. See **Glee**, *v.*

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 275. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **e.Suf.** I saw him glide his eye at her [look askant at her] (F.H.).

2. *sb.* A turn in the eye, a squint. **Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1]

GLIE, see **Glee**, *v.*

GLIFF, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. and n. counties to Chs. Stf. and Lin.; also Nhp. Also written **glf** Sc. Dur.[1] s.Dur. n.Yks. m.Yks.[1]; **gliffe** Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.; **glyph** Cum.; and in forms **cliff** w.Yks.[1]; **glift** n.Yks.[124] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] [glif.] **1.** *sb.* A glimpse, glance, a slight or transient view.

Sc. A gliff o' the e'e, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xiii. **Cai.**[1] **s.Sc.** I juist gat a gliff o' her making for the toon, Cunningham *Broomielburn* (1894) iii. **Ayr.** I got a gliff o' something white before me, Service *Notandums* (1890) 19. **Gall.** (A.W.) **n.Cy.** (J.L.) (1783); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Aw'd getten a gliff o' the wig, *N. Minstrel* (1806) pt. ii. 63; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** A' just caught a glif on her (J.E.D.). **Cum.** I gat a gliff o' Betty's feace, Relph *Poems* (1747) 2; Many said they caught a glyph of him, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) II. 82; **Cum.**[13] **Wm.** When I git a gliff o' thee, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 11. **n.Yks.** She gat a gliffe o'th dog, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 389; (J.E.D.); **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); His head being turned away for a gliff of his pursuers, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 164; **w.Yks.**[1] Aw them lads an lasses . . . at I gat a cliff on, ii. 309. **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** Let 'em but peep to teck a gliff of what is going on, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 17, ed. 1886; **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Stf.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

2. A flash, gleam; anything which endures for a short space of time; an instant, moment.

Sc. I'se . . . make ye a cup o' tea in a gliff, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 179; Tak' tent a gliffy to advice, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 117. **Cai.**[1] **Dmb.** Forgie me but a glif, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 55. **Rnf.** O' throw down a gliff o' thy lily-white gleam, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 59. **Ayr.** It was tootit oure a' the kintra-side in a gliff, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 258. **e.Lth.** Aye gettin a gliff o' the cauld ilka time they put on their Sunday claes, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 23. **Edb.** He took a chair in a gliff and began with some of his drolls, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Dmf.** Bonny Miss Jean, Maun wait a wee gliff langer for me, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 14. **Gall.** He never has the gliff o' smoke aboot him, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 200.

3. A sudden fright or shock; a state of excitement.

Sc. I, like a fule, gat a gliff wi' seeing the lights and the riders, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii; Gliff for gliff, you put a fear on me this day, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1876) 101. **Ayr.** He got a gliff the last week, I'm thinkin', that'll maybe dae him some guid. Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 134. **Edb.** Oh, I was in a terrible gliff! Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. **Bwk.** Gie'd us a' a gliff, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 4. **Slk.** Bless my heart, is that you? Sic a gliff as I hae gotten wi' ye, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 78, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He'd given Susie such a gliff, that she'd left the hoos, Pease *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 29; **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lin.**[1] The poor woman never mended after the gliff she had.

Hence **Gliffy**, *adj.* nervous, easily frightened. **Nhb.**[1]

4. *v.* To look in a quick, hurried manner, to glance; to flash, gleam; *trans.* to glance at, pass hastily by.

Sc. Fu' lang he glower'd at Jenny, But she barely gliffed at him, *Old Sng.* (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** Be cheerie . . . And gliff life's girnin' worriecraw, Shelley *Flowers by Wayside* (1868) 181. **m.Yks.**[1] He was going across the lane end, and I only just glifted him.

Hence **Gliffing**, *sb.* a gleam; a sudden sensation; an instant, moment.

Sc. Tib Mumps will be out wi' the stirrup dram in a gliffing, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxii. **Fif.** In a gliffin' ilka bishop Ramin'd in his hand and cleik'd his fish up, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 38. **s.Sc.** Oor countrywomen, even in the maist savage times, werena wi'out some gliffens o' affection, Wilson *Tales* (1839) 91. **Dmb.** Scarce for a gliffin stemmed the murky cloud, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 28. **Rnf.** A sudden glow of heat, Picken *Poems* (1813) *Gl.*

5. To affright, alarm, startle.

Sc. And now that ye hae gliffed us amaist out o' our very senses, *St. Johnstoun*, III. 144 (Jam.). **Cai.** (Jam.) **Lth.** I was that gliffed that I couldna say even 'Thank ye.' Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 187. **Bwk.** He was sae glift, He ran wi' speed To save their lives, *Bwk. Poems*, 11 (Jam.). **Rxb.** Cou'd I stand out ilk wind that blaws . . . I'd be the best to glif the craws, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 44. **Nhb.** She heard, sair glif'd, an awfu' roar, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 65; Her face had a strange sort o' smile That gliffed me, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 498; **Nhb.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] She gliffed me there.

Hence **Gliffin**, *sb.* a surprise, fright.

Rnf. Heeh! it was an unco gliffin', Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 47.

GLIG, *sb.* Lin. [glig.] A blister. (Hall.); **Lin.**[1]

GLIM, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. and Eng. [glim.] **1.** *sb.* A candle, lantern; a fire or light of any kind; the eye. Cf. **glum**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Ware hawk! Douse the glim! Scott *Guy M.* (1815) iii. **Sh.I.** Her sight is no muckle wirt wi' day, lat alane da glim o' da lamp, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897). **Frf.** I . . . made his murderer douce the glim, Sands *Poems* (1833) 121. **Gall.** Here, bos'n, the dark lantern! Let the glim fall on this! Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) xxii. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Just fist us the glim [pass the light], Brown *Yarns* (1881) 13, ed. 1889. **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Lon.** Get Joe the Loryer to rite a fake for William, not a glim [loss by fire] but a brake, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 312. **Cor.** Hold your jaw, and dowse the glim, Forfar *Kynance* (1865) 23. **Slang.** Let's have a glim . . . or we shall be breaking our necks, Dickens *O. Twist* 1839 xvi.

2. *v.* To shine. **w.Wor.**[1]

GLIM, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. [glim.] **1.** *adj.* Of a light: dim, glimmering.

e.Yks.[1] This cannle leet's varry glim te neet. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. Blind. Abd. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Glim-glam** or **-glaum**, *sb.* the game of Blind-man's buff, or Blind Harry. Bnff. (Jam.), Abd. (*ib.*) (G.W.); (2) **Glimmie**, *sb.* the person who is blindfolded in this game. Abd. (Jam.)

3. *sb.* An ineffectual attempt to lay hold of an object; a slip, tumble.

Abd. Ane, like you, o' slilly ee, May mony glim and snapper see, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 336.

4. Phr. *to gie one the glim*, to give one the slip, to disappoint one.

Abd. But, sang, I gae mysel' the glim For a' my cracks, Beattie *Pavings* (1801) 10; (Jam.)

GLIMBER, see **Glimmer.**

GLIME, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Also written **glyme** Slk. Nhb.[1] Cum.; and in form **gleym(e** Nhb. Cum.[1] [glaim.] **1.** *v.* To glance slyly, look askance or asquint; to look cunningly, or stare in an unpleasant manner.

Lnk. (Jam.) **Slk.** I keeks an' I glimes about till I sees his blue murt fin, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **N.I.**[1] Looking out of the corner of one's eye. **n.Cy.** (J.H.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** For suckshen a'ways glymin', Wilson *Dicky's Wig* (ed. 1843) 82; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Heedless I glim'd, nor could my een command, Relph *Poems* (1747) 2; He's gleymin and watchin her beath neet and day, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 63; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[13] **Wm.** Ned glim'd et me, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 48; There is no need for you to glime at a body like a bull (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Thou glincks and glimes seay, I'd misken'd thy face, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 481; **n.Yks.**[3], **m.Yks**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Pete grunted and glimed, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. III. xviii.

2. To sparkle, glitter. n.Yks.[2]

3. *sb.* A sly glance, a sidelong look.

Lnk. (Jam.) Gall. His slee address promotes a laugh, Wi' wink and glime, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 37. Nhb. Betty Kell gav her sic a gleyme, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 15. Cum. She teük a goodish leük, or anyways a glime, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 14; Efter anudder glime oot eh t'side of her een, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6; Cum.[1], m.Yks.[1] I.Ma. With a wink at Dan, and a glime at Davy, Caine *Deemster* (1889) 69.

[2. Norw. dial. *glima*, to shine (Aasen).]

GLIME, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The mucus from the nostrils of horses and cattle. (Hall.)

GLIMIGRIM, *sb. Obs.* Ken.[1] Punch.

Tom Julmot, a rapscallion souldier, and Mary Leekin, married by license, January 4th, 1748-9. Caspian bowls of well acidulated glimigrim, *Par. Register of Sea Salter, near Whitstable.*

GLIMMER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Dev. Also in form **glimber** Nhp.[1] [gli·mə(r.] 1. *v.* To blink, as from defective sight; with *owre*: to overlook; to twinkle, shine.

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Gall. Like a wise man, ye'll submit To glimmer owre me, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 344, ed. 1876. Nhp.[1] An old agricultural labourer said to me, 'I can always tell dinner time, by the peculiar way which the sun glimbers about noon.'

2. To look, glance. s.Dev. (F.W.C.) Cf. **glime**, *v.* 1.

3. *sb.* In *comp.* **Glimmer-gowk**, an owl.

Lin. While 'e sit like a greät glimmer-gowk wi' 'is glasses athurt 'is noäse, Tennyson *Village Wife* (1880) st. 7; Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 283, 332. n.Lin. Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 286, *note*; n.Lin.[1] A glimmer-gowk's afoore ony cat fer mice.

4. A glimpse.

Kcd. He . . . Wis far fae gleg o' sicht, An' got but just a glimmer o' 's, Grant *Lays* (1884) 66.

5. Mica, a smooth, shining lamellar stone.

Lth. In some parts of Sc. called 'sheeps siller' (Jam.). [Talc, catsilver, or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black, Woodward *Fossils.*]

6. *pl.* The eyes. e.Yks. (J.N.) Cf. **glim**, *sb.*[1] 1.

GLIMPSE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Glo. Wil. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in form **glimp** Abd. 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *not ae glimp*, not in the least degree, not an idea; (2) *the glimpse of the evening*, twilight.

(1) Abd. 'Do you know what it means, Nicie?' 'No ae glimp, missie,' Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxx. (2) Dev. To look dark and louring, as the sky often appears in the dimmet or glimpse of the evening, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 185.

2. *v.* To catch a glimpse or partial view of.

Glo. (Hall.), Glo.[1] n.Wil. I just glimpsed he a-gwein round thuc stowl (E.H.G.). Dev.[1] Batt . . . was skulking out o' door wan maester glimps'd en, 14. n.Dev. I thort I glimpsed Jan slinge to tha rebeck i' the dimpse, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 121; I wis out under Southoll Kliff . . . lukin vur reck, and I glimpsed somthing rapt up in a peece of clath, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Aug. 20, 1885) 6, col. 3. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. She looked back and glimpsed him! Baring-Gould *Vicar* (1876) vi. [Amer. Imagining I glimpsed small flitting shapes here and there down the columned aisles of the forest, Mark Twain *Tramp Abroad*, ii.]

GLIMPT, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] A glimpse, glance.

GLINCE, *adj.* Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written **glins** Ken.[2]; **glinse** Ken. (Hall.) Of ice: smooth, slippery.

Ken. At Greenwich (Hall.); Ken.[12]

Hence (1) **Glinced**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Glincey**, *adj.* smooth, slippery.

(1) e.Sus. The ice is very glinced, Holloway. (2) Ken.[1] The ice is terrible glincey. Sus.[12]

[Fr. *glincer*, as *glisser*, to glide or slide (Cotgr.); EFris. *glinsen*, 'glitschen, gleiten' (Koolman).]

GLINDER, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A shallow tub. (Hall.)

GLINDER, GLINE, see **Glender**, *v.*, **Glean**, *v.*[1]

GLINK, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Also in form **glenk** w.Yks.[3] [glɪŋk.] 1. *v.* To sparkle, shine, gleam. Cf. **glint**, *v.*[1]

Sh.I. Boanie glinks da hairst mün, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 101. n.Yks.[2]

2. To cast a side-glance, catch a glimpse of; to look cunning or sly; to jilt.

Sh.I. Da Loard jeust glink 'is 'ee alang I' da deerection o' de leein' crang, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). s.Sc. Expressive of the transient character of such affection, as it may be compared to a fleeting glance (Jam.). Ayr. (Jam.), Yks. (K.) n.Yks. Thou glincks and glymes seay, I'd misken'd thy face, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 481. m.Yks.[1] From glinking he got to gliming. w.Yks.[3]

3. *sb.* A gleam, flash. Cf. **glint**, *sb.* 4.

Sh.I. Da gowlden glink o Daan, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 78.

Hence **Glinkit**, *ppl. adj.* giddy, light-headed, unsettled.

Sh.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

4. A side-look, glimpse; a short, watchful glance. Ayr. (Jam.), m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[3] Cf. **glint**, *sb.* 5.

GLINK, *sb.*[2] Nhp.[2] The sound which a liquid makes in escaping from a narrow-mouthed vessel. Cf. **clink**, *sb.*[1]

GLINKEEN, *sb.* Irel. A depreciatory term used of a girl. Cf. **glink**, *v.* 2.

Wxf. Such a glinkeen of a girl, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 375.

GLINS(E, see **Glince.**

GLINT, *v.*[1] and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Der. Not. Lin. Also e.An. Sur. Som. Dev. Cor. [glint.] 1. *v.* To shine, sparkle, gleam; to flash, twinkle, glisten; of flowers: to blossom, peep out; also used *trans.* to light up, to brighten. Cf. **glent**, *v.*[1]

Sc. When the simmer glant wi' nature braw, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 6 (Jam.). Sh.I. Da gledsome sunshine o' hop an' happiness agen glintin' brightly ower wir heads, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 212. Cai.[1] Mry. I've seen the sun in Southern climes Glint through the silken clouds, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 46. Abd. The moon's just glintin' o'er the Castle Knowe, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 46. Per. The September sun glinted on the white silk, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 51. w.Sc. The sun was glintin sae laughing-like after the thunder-shower, Carrick *Land of Logan* (1835) 162. Fif. Licht glintin' through them mak the window truly magnificent, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 161. Slg. There sweetly glinting to the morn It ope's its dewy leaves, Muir *Poems* (1818) 140. Rnf. Now the moon glints o'er the hill, Barr *Poems* (1861) 143. Ayr. The risin' sun, owre Galston muirs, Wi' glorious light was glintin, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 1. Lnk. The gowans glint fu' bonnilie beside the castle wa', Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 1. Lth. The pale sun glints ower the heigh black houses, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 22. Edb. There's ae flow'r that glinteth forth 'Mang winter's frost an' snaw, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 169. Slk. The bricht-bun' byuckies glint splendid as sunbeams, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 93. Dmf. A licht less will glint on the muirlan' than did, Reid *Poems* (1894) 49. Kcb. Bricht in the sun the braid claymore was glintin', Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 71. Ir. An' her dark hair just glintin' wid glames, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 162, ed. 1893. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The sunbeams are glintin far over the sea, Charnley *Fisher's Garland* (1823) 6. n.Yks. The sunshine that glints in the air, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 8; n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. If aw ax shoo glints wi glee, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 52. Der. Clothyard shafts . . . glinted a threatening shew, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 235. n.Lin.[1] Th' sun glinted upo' th' glass winda's that bad I was omust blind wi' it. w.Som.[1] I thort I zeed something glinty, and there sure enough I voun 'un, all to a heap, eens mid zay. Dev. Their eyen a' glinted like quickened yembers i' th' dusk, Madox-Brown *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 254.

Hence **Glinting**, (1) *sb.* (*a*) a gleam; (*b*) the early morning dawn; (2) *ppl. adj.* sparkling, gleaming, shining.

(1, *a*) Sc. There are glintin's o' beauty, *Ballads* (1885) 129. (*b*) Sc. Glintin an' gloamin an height o' the day, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) lv. 17. (2) Abd. A win' wi' the glintin' stars abune, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxx. Per. It's no sae bricht an' glintin' as it ance was, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 190, ed. 1887. Rnf. Glintin' Morn led in the Dawn, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 77. Ayr. The glintin sun had ting'd the saughs, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 166, ed. 1871. Lth. Like twa glintin' stars, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 195. Gall. The red glinting of a soldier's coat, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 20.

2. To glance, catch a glimpse of; to peer, peep, look furtively; to squint.

Sc. Sometimes he'll glint at Robbie Burns' deil, As if he were a decent kind o' chiel, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 13. Cai.[1] Fif. I'm jealous o' you myself when I see the lasses glintin' at ye i' the kirk, Meldrum *Maigrêdel* (1894) 45. Rnf. Now when ye've glinted at my scroll, Wha kens ye'll aiblins think me droll, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 74. Ayr. Whiles in the dark he glower'd aroun'— Whiles to the left he glinted, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 114. N.Cy.[1], w.Yks.[3] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Oo glints wi' one oie. Dev.[1] Zeeing

us all glinting at en, he got up, 18; **Dev.**[3] **n.Dev.** Ther's Lew a-glinting at thy maid, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 20. **nw.Dev.**[1] Kom inzide; doan' ee stan' there glintin' roun' the cornder. **Cor.** Glinty round a bit child and see who's coming along be-ind, M. Quiller-Couch *Recovery of J. Vercoe*, 115; **Cor.**[12]

3. To glance off at an angle, to go aside; to pass by.

Slg. The warm sun it glinted aff her bright gowden hair, Towers *Poems* (1885) 174. **Ayr.** How slow ye move, ye heavy hours. . . It wasna so ye glinted by When I was wi' my dearie, Burns *How Lang and Dreary*, st. 3. **n.Yks.**[1] T'shot-coorns glinted aff its wings, lahk rain aff a duck's back; **n.Yks.**[2]

4. *sb.* A gleam, sparkle, flash of light; glitter; also used *fig.* of an instant of time, anything sudden.

Sc. The world could get on ill wanting the glint of innocence and freshness it brings, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 142. **n.Sc.** Ye'll maybe hae a kind o' glint that I supply Amos frae time to time wi' a gallon or sae o' the dew, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 102. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** See ye're up wi' morn's first glint o' grey, *Gudman Inglismaill* (1873) 46. **Kcd.** A thoosand angry glances Pierced 'im like a glint o' light, Grant *Lays* (1884) 114. **Frf.** A glint o' sunshine kiss'd the distant hill-tap, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 29. **Per.** Glints o' sunshine glancin' gleg, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1801) 116. **Rnf.** Wi' first glint o' morning, he's up, slumber scorning, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 3. **Ayr.** Frae glint o' day to gloam, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 256. **Lnk.** A glint of a star aboon, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 15. **Lth.** Glints of blue in sky and burn, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 17. **Slk.** For ae glaff and ae glint; far doun it deadened, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 158. **Dmf.** Open it stood tae ilk glint o' the sun, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 2. **Gall.** The Nith is seen in glints through the trees, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 113. **Kcb.** Glints o' gowden sheen, That keek the mirky clouds atween, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 109 **Nhb.** An' pools sae clear at glint o' morn, Harnottle *Angler's Greeting*. **Not.**[3] **Dev.** The red glint of the setting sun going down behind Lundy Island, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 77.

5. A glance, passing view, glimpse; a look, peep; a squint.

Sc. I scarce enjoyed my own company without a glint of her in a corner of my mind, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) vii. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** The next glint I had o' them they were speaking to ane another, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xliii. **e.Sc.** Ae bit glint o' love's worth a' your book lear, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Per.** As soon's he gets a glint o' him he loupit the stairs and ran, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 11. **Fif.** To hae a glint at the Lyceum . . . was what baith looked forrit to, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 68. **Rnf.** To get frae the lassie a smile or a glint, Allan *Poems* (1836) 138. **Ayr.** The wife got a glint o't in spite o' lock and key, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 169. **Lnk.** I was aye takin' anither glint how her father was lookin', Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 11. **Lth.** I never grow weary When catching a glint o' her e'e, M'Neill *Preston* c. 1895) 97. **Gall.** At the verra first glint I gat o' him I saw that Death had come, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 173. **Ir.** Or else agin' now some glint of a bame, Barlow *Bogland* 1892) 48, ed. 1893. **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** I gat A glint of his ee, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 42. **n.Yks.**[1] Ah nobbut gat a glint ov 'im. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** At the first glint of her I felt the blood flush over my face, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xiii; **w.Yks.**[235] **Lan.** I just catch'd a glint o' four or five men, Lahee *Acquitted* (1883) x. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** She. . . gev' a lil glint from behint it to see if he was comin', Rydings *Tales* (1895) 37. **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1] **Not.**[3] Catch a glint of anything bright or sparkling. **n.Lin.**[1] I nobbut just got a glint o' my laady as she was walkin' doon to th' chech. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** I didn't look particular at it; I jist gave a glint (W.R.E.) **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sur.** That's where we sees them 'ere little hay-builders, afore we gets a glint on 'em anywhere else, *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 5.

[1. Cp. MLG. *glinzen*, 'micare' (Schiller-Lübben); so MHG. (Lexer). 3. Cp. Sw. dial. *glinta*, to glance aside (Rietz).]

GLINT, *v.*[2] **Shr.**[1] [glint.] To dry, wither.

The sun glints grass and corn.

GLINT, *adj.* **Shr.**[1] Of a knife, &c.: dull, not sharp.

GLINTERS, *sb. pl.* **Nhb.** Vitrified shining scoriae. Cf. glimmer, 5.

It was . . . howkirg glinters fra amang the het ass [hot ashes], Brockett *Gl.* (1846) s.v. Hunkers).

GLINTLE, *v. Obs.* **Sc.** To sparkle, gleam, flash See **Glint**, *v.*[1]

Edb. The burnies . . . through the glens they wimple, While she [the moon], sae couthie, wons aboon, Garing a their ripples glintle, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 215.

GLIP, *sb.* **n.Yks.**[1] [glip.] A slip, the result of negligence, or want of care or vigilance; esp. in phr. *to give glip.*

In use among boys, and meaning to let one escape or pass unnaught in the course of any boyish game.

[Cp. Dan. phr. *gaae glip af*, to miss, fail of; EFris. *glip(pe*, 'wenn Einer od. Etwas gerade im Begriff ist, daran hinunter zu gleiten u. in die Tiefe zu fahren (stürzen, fallen, &c.), so sagt man: hê (*od.* dat) steid up de glip(pe' (Koolman).]

GLIPE, *sb.* Irel. [glaip.] 1. A spent, sickly cod-fish. Ant. (W.H.P.) 2. *Fig.* An uncouth fellow. N.I.[1]

GLIR, *v.* and *sb.* War. Glo. Oxf. Also written **glurr** War.; and in form **gleer** Glo.[1] Oxf. [glɪə(r), gliə(r).]

1. *v.* To slide.

War. Boys and girls like to glurr on the ice (M.E.B.); **War.**[124], **s.War.**[1] **Oxf.** K.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 158.

2. *sb.* A slide, a slippery surface. Cf. **glare**, *sb.*[2] I.

Glo.[1] The road was a gleer of ice. **Oxf.** *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. viii. 483.

[Cp. Holstein dial. *glirrig*, 'schlüpfrig' (*Idiotikon*).]

GLISE, see **Glease**.

GLISH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also in form **gleesh** Bnff.[1] [gliʃ.] 1. *v.* To shine, sparkle, glitter. Cf. **glisk**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. To burn with a strong, clear flame. **Bnff.**[1]

3. *sb.* A flash, sparkle, sudden gleam. **n.Yks.**[3]

Hence **Glishy**, *adj.* bright, gleaming, sparkling.

Nhb.[1] Glistening, as in the glittering effect produced by sunshine after rain. **Dur.**[1] 'A glishy morning,' which is frequently the harbinger of a wet day. **s.Dur.**, **n.Yks.** Weather is said to be glishy when sudden bright gleams of sunshine alternate with periods of cloud and dullness. It usually portends rain. 'It's ower glishy to last fine' (J.E.D.); **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.** If t'mornin be glishy An t'da be breet, Ye ma mak yersen suer We sal hev a fine neet, *Nidderdill Olm.* (July 1871).

4. A large, clear fire; a large, bright flame; also in form **gleeshach**.

Bnff.[1] That's a gleeshach o' a fire, it wid rost a geese at the door. The great gleeshachs o' glaims gede gleedin' hyne oot at the lum.

[To glish, *corruscare*; a glish, *coruscatio*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

GLISK, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. [glisk.] 1. *v.* To glisten, sparkle, shine, glitter. Cf. **glish**.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] It glisk'd like a piece of glass. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] The stars glisk to-neet. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

2. To glance at, glance over; also used *fig.*

Sc. I have only got time to glisk it over cursorily, Wodrow *Corresp.* (1720) II. 490, ed. 1843. **Sh.I.** Foregengs, witches, an' hillfolk gliskin' aboot me in a dark nicht, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 259. **Slk.** She glisked wi' her ee, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 63.

3. *sb.* A flash, sparkle, gleam of light, a transient ray.

Sc. The flocks thickly scattered over the heath, arose, and turned to the ruddying east glisk of returning light, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1820) 277 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Cum back again Lek a glisk o' sunshine efter rain, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 8; Bright is the glisk o' your ee, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 236. **Frf.** Withoot gettin' a glisk o' ony welcomin' coal or cannil licht, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 45, ed. 1889. **Per.** See yonder the glisk o't [a burn] through the bridge as it . . . shimmers in the evenin' licht, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 348. **Lth.** I never got a glisk O' my lassie's e'e, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 96. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1]

Hence **Glisky**, *adj.* excessively bright.

Cum. Too glisky to last J.W.O.); Ya glisky mworn, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 177; **Cum.**[1] It'll rain afoor neet, it's seah glisky this mwornin'.

4. A passing glance, a glimpse, transient view. Also used *fig.*

Sc. I chanced to obtain a glisk of his visage, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) ix; The first glisk that I got . . . gied me the heartsead at him, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 296. **Sh.I.** Een o' da Custom-Hoose men wis seen a glisk o' da bag, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 91. **Or.I.** I got a glisk of him (S.A.S.). **e.Sc.** I couldna get a glisk o' the writin', Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 180. **Frf.** When we get a glisk o' either the summer lodgers or the artists, we are a' smiles, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 43, ed. 1889. **Per.** Come owre some

orra day . . . And get a glisk o' oor auld wife, Ford *Harp* (1893) 318. **Fif.** I jist got a glisk o' her when she landed wi' Prince Albert at the North Ferry, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 169. **s.Sc.** I just got a glisk o' him, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 123. **Lnk.** I seldom get a glisk o' her ava noo, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xi. **e.Lth.** Ye'll ne'er get a glisk o' their bill or ainee they hae gotten a grup o' your votes, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 152. **Edb.** I catched a gliskie of the wench passing the shop window, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. **Slk.** Just to gie them a glisk o' the coming-on that was in't, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** She only got a glisk o't, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 132. **Dmf.** I wadna niffer sic a glisk . . . For foreign ferly or for unco sight Ere bragg'd in sang, Reid *Poems* (1894) 29. **Gall.** She had gotten a glisk of the grey thing that louped from Mistress Allison's petticoat into the darkness of the door, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) v. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The frichtit chiel's now got a glisk O' his ill hap, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 9; **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** My mind ran on with a glisk of things past that I had seen and done, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xviii.

5. A short space of time, a moment.

Sh.I. If ye wid just bide a glisk whaur ye ir, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 33. **Or.I.** I only saw him for a glisk (S.A.S.); ɐn nuu dɐ gɛt-grindz ɐgen fliuu aap'n in ɐ glisk [An' noo the gate-grinds agen Flew open in a glisk], *Oread. J. Gilpin*, st. 61, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 809. **Frf.** It wasna till a meenit or twa afore the end cam' that a glisk o' reason cam' back, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 43, ed. 1889. **Edb.** Wi' maw owreoupin like to spue Maist ilka glisky, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 172.

6. *Fig.* Anything transitory or slight in character, as a touch of pain or a gleam of pleasure; a short, brisk movement.

Sc. In the midst of the disgust that commonly overflowed my spirits I had a glisk of pleasure, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xviii. **e.Sc.** I'm doubtin' I've gotten a glisk o' cauld, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 243. **Frf.** To gie her dozen heels a glisk Afore she went to sleep, Lowson *J. Guidfollow* (1890) 233. **Per.** Canna e'en thole a wee glisk o' cauld, Stewart *Sc. Character* (1857) 26. **Fif.** When a glisk o' cold or a groosin brought on a hoast, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Lnk.** Baith high an' low get but a glisk [of pure happiness], While clad wi' human nature, Watt *Poems* (1827) 78. **Slk.** Nae glisk of contentment it bore, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 287.

7. *adj.* Of articles: bright, shining. **Lin.**[1]

GLISS, *v.* Sc. To shine, gleam, glisten.

Sc. Her girdle shawd her middle jimp, And gowden glist her hair, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 224, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** Gowden glist the yellow links, That round her neck she'd twine, *Harp* (1819) 210. **Lnk.** Nor wud I lig in Sillarwood Tho' gowden glist ilk wand! Motherwell *Ettin o' Sillarwood* (1827). **Lth.** Warm virgin tears . . . Whiles glist in the blue ee o' Naebod'ys Bairn, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 4; Grass wha's deep rich velvet green Is glist a' owre wi' silver sheen, *ib.* 29.

[Þe gaye God of Egipt glisiande bright, *Alisaunder* (c. 1340) 534. OE. *glisian*, to glitter; OFris. *glisa*, 'nitere' (Richthofen).]

GLISS, *sb.* Cor.[3] Mica, brown shiny crystals. Cf. **glimmer, 5.**

Gliss is known to some of the older miners as meaning brown shiny crystals that look like tin crystals, but are not. It is sometimes a very deep brown, but never quite black. The younger generation do not appear to know the word at all.

GLISSOM, see **Gleesome.**

GLIST, *sb.* I.Ma. [Not known to our correspondents.] A gleam, sparkle, glistening.

The scars of the turf were still unhealed, and the glist of the spade was on the grass, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. xxxii.

GLISTEN, *adj. Obs.* Chs. Applied to an ewe when *maris appetens*, 'blissom.' (K.); (Hall.)

GLISTER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Som. Also written **glisther** Wm.; **glistur** Lan.; **glyster** Nhb. [gli·stə(r.] **1.** *v.* To shine, glitter, gleam.

Frf. And bernish't bra, Glister't on ilk side like a raw O' hairst-moons down the table, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 24. **Nhb.** An' glistering in the airly sun I'll see thy waters smile, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 65. **Wm.** It fair glisthered wi coald (J.M.). **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Ut glisturt laike leetnin, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 42. **n Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Must put a little elbow grease about'n, gin he do glistery.

2. To hurry, walk quickly.

I.Ma. See that one how she is glistering there (S.M.).

3. *sb.* A glister, lustre; also used *fig.*

Edb. Man, That wi' your gowden glister ta'en, Still hunts you on the simmer's plain, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 141, ed 1785. **w.Yks.** A glister of peeping tears, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 218.

4. Quickness of motion or action, a brisk movement; a sharp, sudden shower of rain.

I.Ma. I got caught in that glister of rain just now. There is a bit of a glister on yanda one's tail [skirts] (S.M.).

Hence (1) *to get glister, phr.* to get a brisk scolding; (2) *to give one glister, phr.* to hurry one, make one go quicker.

(1) You'll get glister from your mother for being so late. (2) I'll give you glister (*ib.*).

[1. To glister, *splendere*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). 3. As faire Aurora in her morning gray, Deckt with the ruddy glister of her loue Is faire Samela, Greene *Arcadia* (1587) Chetham Soc. (1877) Cl. 59.]

GLISTER, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Suf. Dev. Also written **glyster** Dev.; and in form **glisther** n.Yks. [gli·stə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A clyster, a liquid injection.

Sc. From master made-caps rotten glisters, Maidment *Pasquils* (ed. 1868) 53. **Nhb.** A glister she gat—and ne langer she'd wait, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 218; **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **Dev.** Learn to boil glysters—nay, to give them too, If blinking nurses can't the bus'ness do, Peter Pindar *Lyric Odes* (1782) I. 15.

2. *Comp.* **Glyster-pipe**, the anal tube of a syringe.

Dev. Yet Squirt, the peepel zay, Brandish'd his gert horse-glysterpipe, Peter Pindar *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. i. st. 12.

3. A blister, administered medically. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

4. *v.* To blister (medically). *ib.*

[1. A glister, *clyster, enema*, Coles (1679); A glyster, *clyster*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

GLISTER, *v.*[3] Cor.[3] To cause to approach and touch gently. 'Glister tha boät tu thae rocks.'

GLISTER, see **Glaister**, *sb.*

GLIT, *v.* Dev. [glit.] To glut, cram.

n.Dev. I'm glitted now, wi' vaisting weary, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 22.

Hence **Glittish**, *adj.* gluttonish.

Dev.[1] The old smoker take the glittish gorbelly pig! 15.

GLITEN, *v. Obs.* Yks. (K.) To lighten.

GLITHER, *v.* War.[3] To slide on the ice. Cf. **glide**, *v.*[1]

GLIT(T, GLITTER, see **Glet**, *sb.*[1], **Glidder.**

GLITTERMENT, *sb.* Lan. A glittering, shining appearance.

Full o' flyin' pickters, an' o' maks o' grand glitterment, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 164, ed. 1879.

GLITTERY, *adj.* Yks. Glittering, gleaming.

n.Yks. T'glass is varry glittery (I.W.).

GLITTIE, *adj.* Sc. Having a very smooth surface.

Rxb. Often applied to that which has become so smooth that it will not sharpen edge tools (Jam.).

GLIZZEN, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. [gli·zən.] **1.** *v.* To shine, sparkle, glisten.

w.Yks. It freezes hard and een glizzens, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[14] **Lan.**[1] It wur as fair a gowden yallo as ever glizzent, wi' white wings o' th' untherside, Bamford *Life of Radical* (1840) xx.

2. *sb.* Lightning.

Lan.[1] Away it went i' th' glizzen an' th' thunner-din, o'er th' moor, Bamford *Life of Radical* (1840) xx.

GLOAD-, GLOAGS, see **Glauds, Glugs.**

GLOAM, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Also written **glome**; and in forms **gloamer, glomer.** The moon.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); Jakobsen *Sh. Dial.* (1897) 25: **S. & Ork.**[1]

[ON. *glámr*, a poet. name of the moon (Vigfusson).]

GLOAM, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. [glōm.] **1.** *sb.* The gloaming, dusk, evening.

Sc. Man gaes till his labor till comes the gloam, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) civ. 23. **Ayr.** We had raiket, afore gloam, wi' a gude glass, the Carrick coast an' the best feck o' the firth, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 127.

2. *v.* To become dusk, grow dark or dim.

Abd. Ye cudna expeck fowk hame afore it was weel gloam't, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Ayr.** When the day has, dookin', gloamed, And nicht comes owre the parks, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 107. **Dmf.** Row'd close thegither aneth ae plaid When lichts were gloamin' and winds were laid, Reid *Poems*

(1894) 203. m.Yks.[1] I must be going homewards before it glòams. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Gloamd**, *sb.* the twilight; (2) **Gloam't**, *ppl. adj.* dark, dusk, in a state of twilight.

(1) Lth. (Jam.) (2) Sc. By this time it was turn't gay an' gloam't, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 166 (Jam.).

[1. OE. *glōm*, gloom, twilight; *glōm ōðer*, the second twilight, the twilight of the evening.]

GLOAMIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **glomin** Sc.; and in forms **glooamin** e.Yks.[1]; **glowmin(g** Sc. [glō·min.] 1. Twilight, dusk, evening; occas. the twilight of early morning, esp. in phr. *the gloaming of the morning*. Also used *fig.* and *attrib.*

Sc. Yon place . . . was pit mirk from dawn to gloaming, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xii; At glowming when the sheep drave hame, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 109, ed. 1871. Elg. In the gloamin's dark, He comes to embrace his lady, Tester *Poems* (1865) 57. Bnff. It was now gloaming, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) xi. Abd. The lasses ay the glowming hail, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 3. Frf. There lichtit a corbie on oor hoose heid When the gloamin' shadows fell, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 19. Per. The plover its gloamin' sang whistles fu' shrill, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 117. w.Sc. One evening, between the gloamin' and the dark, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 157. Slg. Aye at the gloamin' I weary tae see—My laddie, Towers *Poems* (1885) 76. Dmb. How oft I've heard her voice fill gloamin' calm Wi' ballad sad and sweet as ony psalm, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 44. Rnf. In the early gloaming of a June evening, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 11. Ayr. Towards gloaming I walked to the kirkyard, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxiv. Lnk. She had often, in the gloamin', taken a walk through the auld burying place, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 64. Lth. The gloamin' o' her life was spent, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 73. Edb. Glomin fa's saftly and sweet o'er the lea, M'Dowall *Poems* 1839) 196. Bwk. Laith to lea' we lingered on Till gloamin' fell o'er Polart burn, Calder *Poems* (1897) 64. Peb. Drinking is a wae to woman, . . Turns her brightest day to gloamin', Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 125. Rxb. He meets me in the gloaming aye, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 27. Dmf. Piped the melody o' an unkent tune I' the gloamin', Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 3. Gall. As I rowed home in the gloaming of the morning, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) i. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Yon bonny Spring gloamin, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136; Nhb.[1] Rare. Wm. Lasst Midsummer Day aa was on t'Shanmoor road, i' t'gloaming, Ward *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. x. n.Yks.[12], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 18. ne.Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gloaming-fall**, (2) **-grey**, (3) **-hour**, dusk, twilight, the fall of evening; (4) **-hushed**, still as in twilight; (5) **-light**, see (3); (6) **-shot**, an interval at twilight taken by workmen before using lights; a twilight interview; (7) **-star** or **-starn**, the evening star; (8) **-tide**, (9) **-time**, see (3); (10) **-tryst**, an evening tryst.

(1) Sc. If he lets his tongue wag from cock-crow to gloaming-fa', Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 101. Abd. Read the text an' psalms ere gloamin' fa', Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 27. Frf. I love to muse at gloamin' fa', Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 80. Per. Love is a' at gloamin' fa' In that sweet grove wi' Nancy, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 30. Lnk. Frae mornin-daw to gloamin-fa', Coghill *Poems* (1890) 151. Bwk. At the mirk gloamin's fa', Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58. Dmf. Gloamin' fa's at last On the dour, dreich, dinsome day, Reid *Poems* (1894) 2. (2) Fif. Singin' frae the dawn o' mornin', Till it's near the gloamin grey, Douglas *Poems* (1866) 28. s.Sc. When we meet at gloamin' gray 'neath the auld aik-tree, Watson *Border Bards* (1859) 37. Rnf. Howlet like, prefer the nicht, Or gloamin' grey, Young *Pictures* (1865) 132. Peb. The sun sinks in the western main, And soon it will be gloaming grey, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 134. Keb. Syne last we met, at gloamin' grey, Aneath the bonnie trysting tree, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 48. (3) Sc. We spent the mellow gloamin' hours Wi' joy indeed, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 25. Dmb. Ilka day at the gloamin hour, Taylor *Poems* (ed. 1827) 91. Rnf. Just as the gloamin' hour sets in, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 62. Bwk. At gloamin' hour, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) *Dedication*, 7. (4) Lth. How sweet was thy sang, in the gloaming-hushed plantin', Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 136. (5) Frf. We'll hae a winsome wallop At Johny Jute's wi' glomin' light, Morison *Poems* (1790) 19. (6) Ayr. I once more roved out yesterday for a gloamin shot at the muses, Burns *Wks.* (1800) III. No. 36 (Jam.). (7) Lth. (Jam.) Edb. It's an hour yet frae the gloamin starn, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 276. (8) Bwk. There would I list, at shadowy gloaming tide, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 39. Dmf. I'll never set fit i' thy boun's again, At dawin' or gloamin-tide, Reid *Poems* (1894) 244. (9) Bch. Which ay were done at glomin'-time Or dead hour o' the night, Forbes *Ajax* (1712) 4. (10) Lnk. Oh, the rapture o' the gloamin' tryst, when to my arms she sprang, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 164.

[1. The king passing furth . . . in the glomung of the euining, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist Scott.* (1596) I. 250. OE. *glōmung*, 'crepusculum' (Ælfric).]

GLOAN, *sb.* Sc. Substance, strength.

Abd. It has nae gloan (Jam.).

[The same word as Gael. *gloan*, a deed of valour, fact, deed (M. & D.).]

GLOAR, see **Glaur**, **Glor**, **Glore**, *v.*

GLOAT, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **glot** e.An.[1] A species of eel.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77.

GLOAT, *v.* Suf. s.Cy. I.W. 1. To look intently, stare; to look sulky; to swell with anger.

s.Cy. (Hall.) I.W.[1] He gloats like a toad; I.W.[2] He gloats like a stuck pig.

2. To shine, gleam.

e.Suf. Said of the sun, shining through a key hole, hole in a shutter, &c. (F.H.)

[1. Gloting round her rock to fish she falls, Chapman *Odyssey*, XII. 150. Cp. G. dial. (Alsace) *glotzen*, 'starr sehen' (Martin-Lienhart); so Hesse dial. (Vilmar).]

GLOBBER, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A miser. (Hall.)

GLOBE, *sb.* n.Cy. Stf. Som. [glōb.] 1. In *comp.* **Globe-damp**, damp in mines forming into thick, globular mists. n.Cy. (Hall.), Stf.[1]

2. *pl.* The globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus*.

w Som.[1] Rarely found wild, but common in cottage gardens.

GLOBED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Chs. Wedded to, attached to; *gen.* with *to*.

Ray (1691); Grose (1790); Chs.[123]

GLOBER, *v.* Lei.[1] To talk coaxingly, 'glaver.'

Glob'rin an' slob'rin (s.v. Glaver).

GLOBICAL, *adj.* Cor. Of the weather: unsettled, changeable.

Looking rather globical, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

GLOCK, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **gllock** Bnff.[1] [glok.] 1. *v.* To gulp, swallow in large draughts; to gurgle, flow through too narrow an opening. Also used *fig.*

Sc. An' nae mortal swurd, it sal glock him, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xxxi. 8. Bnff[1], Ags. (Jam.) Per. The necks were broken smash aff the bottles, Fast as I broke they had them glockin' Adoon their throttles, Ford *Harp* (1893) 347.

Hence **Glocking**, *ppl. adj.* swallowing, devouring.

Sc. Wha amang us can thole sic a glockin gleid? Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xxxiii. 13.

2. *sb.* A gulp; a gurgling sound, the noise made by water passing through a narrow opening; also used *advb.*

Sc. Noo Neptune gae ane glock, Donald *Poems* (1867) 44. Bnff.[1] Fin the bung wiz taen oot o' the bowie, oot cam the ale gllock gllock.

GLOCK, *sb.*[2] n.Yks.[2] [glok.] An oddity.

GLOCKEN, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Also written **gloken** Gall.; **glokken** Yks. [glo·kən.] 1. *v.* To start from fright; to astound. Cf. **gloppen**.

Dmf. (Jam.) Gall. A stang about the neb or e'e, Wad har'ly make him gloken On ony day, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876.

Hence (1) **Glockened**, *ppl. adj.* astounded, startled; shocked; (2) **Glockening**, *sb.* a sudden start or shock from fright; an unexpected disaster.

(1) Yks. Shoo was so glokken'd at me, *Philip Neville*, I. s.Chs.[1] Ae·! mon, au· woz glok·nt wen au· seyd dhi [Eh! mon, aw was glockent when aw seyd thee]. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (2) Dmf. The mistress of a family coming home and finding her husband or child dead . . . would be said to have 'gotten an unco glockenin' (Jam.).

2. *sb.* A frightened start, a shock; an unexpected disaster.

Gall. No burd o' prey gives a clocken hen a greater glocken than the buttermilk gled, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 105, ed. 1876.

GLOCKENING, *sb.* n.Yks.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** Glimmering. **2.** A partial thaw. Cf. **glotten.**

GLÖD, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **gludd** S. & Ork.[1]; **glüde.** [glōd, glūd.] A glow, glare. Cf. **gleed**, *sb.*[1]

I couldna see wha hit wis for da glöd o' da sun i' me een, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898); Ye see yun glüde o ferries-kaerds, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 73; **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence (1) **Gloderak**, *sb.* a great dark cloud with white crest, through which the rain shines; cf. **gluddery**, *adj.*[1]; (2) **Glóding**, *adj.* glowing.

(1) Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 71. (2) Hit's mair needfil 'at I get a lock o' dis glödin colls an' aes smookid at the back o' da fire, *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897); Hüv'd him apo da hertstane til da glödin sparks an' brissl'd hair shook aff o'm, *ib.* (Oct. 1, 1898).

[Norw. dial. *glod* (pl. *glǿder*), a burning coal, a 'glede' (Aasen).]

GLODEN, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] The sunflower, *Helianthus annuus.* (B. & H.)

GLOFF, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. [glof.] **1.** *sb.* A sudden change of atmosphere; a sudden sensation, shock, esp. that felt in plunging into cold water; a twinge; a sudden fright, fear, alarm. Cf. **gliff**, *sb.* 3, **gluff**, *sb.* **2.**

Sc. There came never sic a gloff to a daw's heart, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); I fand a great gloff o' heat (Jam.). **Abd.** I sanna tell you what a gloff I got, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 44 ed. 1812. **Slk.** Till the gloffs o' dread shot to my heart, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1805) 321. **Kcb.** Mony a time I get a gloff, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 140.

2. *v.* To take fright, be seized with panic; to feel a sudden shock, to shiver, shudder from shock.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Bch.** How the auld hag gloff'd fan she fell down after I got out ouer her, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Abd.** The carling gloff'd and cried out will awae, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 69, ed. 1812.

GLOFF, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To sleep badly, have an unsound sleep. Fif. (Jam.)

Hence **Gloffin**, *sb.* a short, disturbed sleep.

s.Sc. Ye maun lie down an try if ye can get a gloffen o' sleep, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 96.

2. *sb.* Unquiet and disturbed sleep. Fif. (Jam.)

GLOG, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* With *over*: to swallow hastily, gulp down; to shake a liquid, cause it to gurgle. Cf. **glag**, *v.*, **glock**, *v.*

Abd. The De'il glog o'er, sic canna fail To drown in debt, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 136; Glog it owre this minute. Gar't glog owre, an' never think aboot it (G.W.).

2. *sb.* A hasty draught. (Jam.) **3.** The noise of a shaken liquid, a gurgle. (G.W.)

GLOG, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) **1.** Black, dark; having the appearance of depth.

Per., Rxb. That is a glog hole.

Hence **Gloggie**, *adj.* Of the atmosphere: dark, hazy, misty, muggy. Lth.

2. *Comp.* **Glog-rinning.** Of water: running slowly, dark and deep. Per.

GLOIDIN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Awkward. Cf. **gloit**, *v.*

Frf. Moses hasna muckle o' a hame wi' her, the gloidin' tawpie 'at she is, Salmon *My Man Sandie* (1894) 43.

GLOIT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [gloit.] **1.** A blockhead, lubberly fellow, lout.

Rnf. Ye gloits gae wonder glower and gaze To Lomond hill, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 105. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. A soft, delicate person.

Sc. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) (Jam.).

[Gael. *gloichd*, an idiot, a foolish or senseless woman (M. & D.); Ir. *gloichd*, an idiot (O'Reilly).]

GLOIT, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) To work with the hands in anything liquid, miry, or viscous; *fig.* to do anything in a dirty and awkward manner. Ags. Hence **Gloittry**, *adj.* dirty, miry, wet and slippery. n.Sc.

GLOMAX, *sb.* Not. [glo·məks.] A clumsy person. Cf. **clomax.**

s.Not. Yer gret soft glomax, yo! yer've trod on ma toes (J.P.K.).

GLOMBE, see **Gloom**, *v.*[2]

GLOME, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A bottom of thread. (Hall.)

[Lat. *glomus*, a bottom of thred or yarn, Coles (1679).]

GLOME, GLOMIN, see **Gloam**, *sb.*[1], **Gloamin(g.**

GLONDEKS, *sb. pl.* Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *in the glonders*, in the sulks, in a bad temper, having a frowning look.

GLOO, *v.* *Obs.* Yks. Lan. To squint. Cf. **glow**, *v.*

w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

GLOOAR, GLOOER, see **Glore**, *v.*

GLOOB, *sb.* Cor. A miner's term: a pit or vessel into which a trough carries the dross in a tin-mine. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

GLOOM, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also Wil. Also written **gloum** w.Yks.[1] [glūm, glōm.] **I.** *v.* To grow dark and gloomy; also used *trans.* to darken.

Sc. Storms are likely to arise in that flat air of England which long has been glooming, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 91 (Jam.). **Abd.** At last and lang when night began to gloom, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 33, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** Still the lift gloomed, and the wind roared, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxiv. **Edb.** When the winter's dreary reign Glooms the cheerless shorten'd day, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 82. **Slk.** The self-same yelements, gloomin and boomin, blackenin and brichtenin, pourin and roarin, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 223. **w.Yks.**[1] It gloums in. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] 'It looks very like rain.' 'I dunno know, I think it only glooms for heat.' **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *sb.* Dusk, twilight, the 'gloaming.'

Dmf. Frae dawning tae gloom, The prattle o' weans, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 6.

3. A passing cloud. Wil. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

[2. OE. *glōm*, twilight.]

GLOOM, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **gloum** Per. w.Yks.[1]; and in forms **glām** w.Yks.; **glombe** w.Yks.[1]; **glooam** e.Yks.[1] [glūm, w.Yks. glām.] **1.** *v.* To look sullen, to frown, scowl; to stare; freq. with *at.* Cf. **glaum**, *v.*[2]

Sc. I sat and gloomed betwixt them like the very image of ill-will, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) x. **Sh.I.** Your midder would flyte, . . Your sister would gloom upon me, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 237. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Glowing wi' mirth, or glooming wi' woe, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 15. **Elg.** Bade his ic'd visage, dark, nae mair Gloom oure a ruin'd land, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 39. **Abd.** Gin Willie ever gloom on me, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 191. **Frf.** Ye . . . Wha gloom when ither folk rejoice, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 130. **Per.** Though a' her kin shou'd glour and gloum, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 59. **Fif.** How he skewls his mou', And glooms and gluntches at the crew, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 60. **Dmb.** To Jenny's will he ne'er did gloom, Taylor *Poems* (ed. 1827) 19. **Ayr.** The minister might gloom and glare... John didna care, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 102. **Lnk.** She glooms at this, she orders that, Watson *Poems* (1853) 70. **Lth.** Sair gloomed his dark brow, blood-red his cheek grew, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 83, ed. 1856. **Edb.** He had kept his austere look, and continued to gloom, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 201, ed. 1815. **Slk.** George . . . gloomed at his mamma, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 64, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Thy latrant muse aye glooms sae sour, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 21. **Gall.** He ne'er was seen to gloom or fret, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 52, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** The warl' may frown, an' when it glooms Its scorn is sair to bide, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 207. **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.** (K.) **Cum.** He glump'd and gloom'd, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 29. **n.Yks.** Ise nee'r care, although her mistress gloom, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 616. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Gloomer**, *sb.* one who frowns; (2) **Glooming**, *ppl. adj.* frowning, gloomy, severe.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Among the gloomers grim and gaunt, A true born anti-smiler, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 31. (2) **Rnf.** We'll now review the glooming squad, And of our words be careful, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 28. **w.Yks.** He came in with a glooming face, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) i.

2. *sb.* A frown, scowl, sullen look; in *pl.* the sulks, depression.

Sc. It's a sair thing that Ewan of Brigglands . . . suld mind a gloom from a great man, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiii. **Cai.**[1] **Cld.** He's in the glooms the day (Jam.). **Dmb.** Nae camsheugh words nor yet a gloom, Taylor *Poems* (ed. 1827) 86. **Per.** What needs a man forecast the glooms To tak' them ere their day, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 17. **Rnf.** Aye damped wi' the dunts sae rife Ca'd fortune's gloom, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 110. **Ayr.** Nane o' your winks and glooms, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxviii. **Lnk.** Appeased at length, they gied her room, Wi' greedy discontented gloom, *Duel's Hallowe'en* (1856) 46. **Lth.** How we feared at writin' hour His glunches an' his glooms, Strathesk *More Bits*

(ed. 1885) 36. **Edb.** Mony a glunch, and mony a gloom I get for nae—fine Drawing room! MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 18. **Peb.** Ned . . . Sall's stringless coats, as fast's he dow, Geed back, and got a gloom, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 62, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** Gif glooms I meet yer smiles instead, I'se ne'er dae mair, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 82. **Gall.** Mount, and hame, wi' saucy gloom, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 94, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** I shall not again quarrel with Christ for a gloom, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 69. **w.Yks.** (J.W.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 29, 1893).

[1. To gloume, froune, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); To glome, *superciliare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); It is of Love, as of Fortune, . . . Which whylom wol on folke smyle, And gloumbe on hem another whyle, *R. Rose* (c. 1420) 4356. EFris. *glumen* (od. *glūmen*), 'einen finstern bösen, lauernden Blick auf Etwas werfen' (KOOLMAN); cp. Norw. dial. *glyma*, to look stern (AASEN).]

GLOOMER, *v.* Sc. Also in form **glaamer** Cai.[1] To grope. Cf. **glam**, *sb.*[2]

Or.I. Ta pal hi gloomard for a stəəl, *Pacty Toral* (1880) l. 216, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 797. **Cai.**[1]

GLOOMING, *ppl. adj.* Lei.[1] Glowing, burning hot.

An invalid said she felt a 'glooming coldness.'

GLOOMY, *adj.* Lei.[1] Glowing, burning hot.

GLOOP, GLOOT, see **Gloup**, *sb.*, **Glout.**

GLOP, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. [glop.] 1. *v.* To stare stupidly, gaze open-mouthed; to look wildly.

n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783). **Lakel.**[2] Ah just glopt up wi' mi een. **Cum.** Gwordie glop't an' glower't aboot, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 88, ed. 1876; The lads began ti glop, REI PH *Poems* (1798) 5; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Another [will be] glopping and makking remarks, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 149. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He glops and gauves. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** GROSE (1790).

Hence **Glopp't**, *ppl. adj.* suddenly frightened.

w.Yks. CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*

2. *sb.* A fool. **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 304.

[Norw. dial. *glupa* (pp. *glopet*), to gape (AASEN).]

GLOPERD, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Wm. Astonished. Cf. **gloppen.**

Wm. I wur quite gloperd tac see sic a pleaase, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 73.

GLOPPEN, *v.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Shr. Also written **glopn** Stf.; **gloppun** Lan.; and in form **gloppm** Wm. [glo·pən.] 1. *v.* To startle, astound, surprise; to scare, terrify; to stupefy; *gen.* used in *pp.* Cf. **glocken.**

N.Cy.[1] **Wm.** I'se sure I was gloppend haw it com, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 75. **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] I'se parfitly gloppen'd to think how Roberts wad let sike a . . . jack-a-leggs, come ower t'door-stons, ii. 297. **Lan.** Let's goo i' th' heawse an gloppen her, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 176, ed. 1868; I'r so gloppunt un sene, ut any mon moot o' lede me flat o' meh back, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 3; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** On openin' th' chest, [they] were gloppened to find it full o' bright gowden guineas, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 9; **Chs.**[23] **Der.** AODY *Gl.* (1888–1890). **nw.Der.**[1] He wur dloppent wen aw towd 'im aw node wot he'd bin dooin'. **Not.** Billy had married his mestur, and she'd gloppened him a goodish bit, HOLE *Memories* (1892) 192. **Shr.**[2]

Hence (1) **Gloppened** or **Gloppent**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) surprised, astonished; startled, scared; (*b*) sated, disgusted; (2) **Gloppenin**, *sb.* a surprise; (3) **Gloppenment**, *sb.* surprise, astonishment.

(1, *a*) **n.Cy.** (J.L.) (1783); **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[134] **Lan.** Wot mays thee look so gloppent un terrified, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1881) 52; (J.A.P.) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Stf.** Made glad on a sudden, RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 31. **Der.**[2] (*b*) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Mag.* (1871) l. 30; **w.Yks.**[3] 'Au'm gloppen'd on it,' or 'wi' it.' (2) **Lan.** The weaver rather chose to have a 'gloppenin,' BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 208, ed. 1884. (3) **Lan.** To maw greyt gloppunment, e towd me, *Great Eggshibishun* (1856) 13.

2. To be startled; to stare with astonishment, open one's eyes; to look with a sullen or malicious countenance.

Lakel.[2] That wad mak them gloppen. **Wm.** She did gloppm, CLARKE *Spec. Dial., Jonny Shuppard's Jurna* (1865). **Lan.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 268. **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. *adj.* Surprised.

Lan. Bounce goes her heart, an hoo wur so gloppen, AXON *Flk-Sng.* (1870) 15.

[1. Quen iesus sagh þam glopnid be He lighted of his moder kne, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 11611. 2. ON. *glupna*, to look downcast (FRITZNER).]

GLOPPERS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [glo·pə(r)z.] 1. Blinkers for horses.

Lakel.[1] **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Just pictur', then, Merry's remains i' thor gloppers—His een glindrin' oot, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 80. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. Old-fashioned spectacles.

Lakel.[2] Blufted specs fer sair een. **n.Yks.**[2] The old-fashioned ones with large round eyes, set in broad horn rims.

GLOPPING, *sb.* Lei.[1] A palpitation.

When ah heerd 'im a-coomin', it brought a sooch a gloppin' ovver me ah couldn' 'airdly spake.

GLOR, *sb.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Hrf. Ken. Also written **gloar** w.Yks.[1]; **glore** n.Cy. n.Yks. Hrf.[2]; **glorr** Der.[1]; and in forms **glair-** War.[2]; **glaur-** w.Yks.[2]; **glur** Lan. s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Lin.[1]; **glure** Ken.; **glurr** Der.[1] 1. *sb.* Fat, a soft mass of fat.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] All of a glor and a jelly [tremulous with adiposity]. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] 'It were all glor, and I couldn't touch it.' Applied to any kind of fat, and especially to over-fed meat, which is said to have a sickly taste. **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 232. **s.Chs.**[1] Ey·ür cy)z brau·t dhis Kris·mus beyf wom; ün it)s au· üv ŭ dluur [Here hey's brought this Christmas beif wom; an' it's aw of a glur]. **nw.Der.**[1] Soft, coarse fat, not well set. Applied to bacon. **Lin.**[1] Soft bacon, 'dripping' partially set. **Shr.**[1] **Ken.**[1] *First Raven.* 'Is she fat? Is she fat?' *Second Raven.* 'All glure. All glure,' *Two Ravens*, 57.

Hence **Glorry, Glairy,** or **Glaury**, *adj.* fat, greasy; corpulent.

w.Yks.[2] Fat bacon or fat meat of any kind is said to be glaury. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123]

2. *Comp.* **Glor-fat**, soft fat; excessively fat.

n.Yks. Here's fine backon, sister, it's glore fat, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 165; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] It's all glor-fat. **ne.Yks.**[1] It's glorr-fat ivvry bit on't. **e.Yks.**[1] The most greasy and transparent fat in animal food, when cooked, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] She's fair glor fat. **w.Yks.**[1] **Shr.**[1] An over-fed beast would be said to be glor-fat. **Hrf.**[2] [Gloar fat, excessively fat, BAILEY (1755).]

3. *adj.* Fat, tremulous with fat. m.Yks.[1], Der.[1] *Obs.*

GLORE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Se. n.Cy. Glory.

Per. A present life thou esteems more Than all hopes of eternal glore, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 18, ed. 1853; As they die, convey'd to glore, To reign eternally, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 17. **Fif.** The goddess in her glore Gaes in and mak's her beck, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 20. **Edb.** Sank their name an' pristine glore I' Gothic sway, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 29. **Bwk.** But they vile hags will ne'er sae glore, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[That war a gloir to se! DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 235. Fr. *gloire*, glory.]

GLORE, *sb.*[2] s.Chs.[1] A glow. Hence **Glory**, *adj.* glowing.

[Cp. LG. *gloren*, 'in sich glühen, von Kohlen, lodern, glimmen' (BERGHAUS).]

GLORE, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sh.I. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. e.An. I.W. Also written **gloar** n.Cy. Wm. n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15] n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] I.W.[1]; **gloor** Sh.I. Cum.[1] s.Wm. ne.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **gloore** n.Yks.[12]; and in forms **glooar** Wm. e.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **glooer** Cum.[3]; **glure** n.Yks.; **glwore** Cum.[1] [glōr, glūr, gloə(r.] 1. *v.* To gaze fixedly, stare; to 'glower,' stare rudely or gloomily.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** Dinnot glore sea (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Dolly glooert him hard i' t'feeace, 07. **Wm.** They steud gloarin about net knain what toth dea, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 14; Tomson glooart et Dixon, en Dixon glooart et Tomson, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 6. **s.Wm.** What's ta gloorin' at? (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** What's ta glūring at? (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] To gloore wi' beeath een. **ne.Yks.**[1] What's ta gloorin' at? Thoo gloors hard. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Whot ahr tu glorin' at ma like that for? TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 51; **w.Yks.**[1] He began o' skirlin an gloarin, ii. 292; **w.Yks.**[45] **Lan.** Thoose lung-seeted foke, at gloorn secont time at books, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 5; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 331. **n.Lin.**[1] Doän't stan' gloärin' e' that how. Didn't ta

iver see an almanac on a hoose wall afoore? Nhp.[1] He glored at me. e.An.[1], I.W.[1]

Hence (1) **Gloorer**, *sb.* one who stares; (2) **Gloorers**, *sb. pl.* old-fashioned spectacles.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) *ib.* The old-fashioned ones with large round eyes set in broad horn rims.

2. To squint. Lan.[1], I.W.[1]

3. To glow, shine.

Sh.I. 'What wis doo sayin' aboot da pilticks, Sibbie?' 'Man, dey're gloorin' wi' da mareel fil [till] da skio is light agen,' *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898).

4. *sb.* A stare, fixed gaze.

Cum.[1] Wm. You can see he is innocent by his glooar (B.K.). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. A bold, impudent stare, Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1839) *Gl.*

[1. Þan stode þai glorand on his gome, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4728. Norw. dial. *glora*, to stare, make big eyes (Aasen); ON. *glōra*, to gleam, glare like a cat's eyes (Vigfusson). 3. Norw. dial. *glora*, to shine; so Sw. dial. (Rietz).]

GLORE, see **Glaur, Glor.**

GLORG, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. 1. *v.* To do dirty work. Ags. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Glorgie**, *adj.* (*a*) bedaubed, miry, dirty; (*b*) of the weather: sultry, muggy; (2) **Glorgit**, *ppl. adj.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) Ags. (Jam.) (*b*) Ayr. Man, it's awfu' kin' o' warm and glorgy-wise, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 217; Applied to a warm suffocating day with a darkened sun (Jam.). (2) Ags. (*ib.*)

2. *sb.* A nasty mass or compound of any kind. Ags. (*ib.*)

GLORIOUS, *adj.* Sc. Excited by drink, hilarious.

Abd. Noo, glorious, uproarious, The vera rafters ring, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 96; To moyen ben anither bowl o' toddy; anither, an' anither yet, 'til a' war glorious, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 44. Ayr. Kings may be blest but Tam was glorious, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 57.

GLORUM, *sb.* Dev. A big, glowing fire. See **Glore**, *sb.*[2] A regular glorum of a fire, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 6.

GLORY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *my glory*, an exclamation of surprise; (2) *to enter glory*, to die; (3) *your honour's glory*, a respectful term of address.

(1) Cai.[1] (2) Ir. Her paärints had inter'd glory, an' both in wan day, Tennyson *To-morrow* (1885) st. 7. (3) Ir. Maybe they're all dead and buried, yer honour's glory, Beale *Gladys* (1881) ii.

2. Fun, merriment, hilarity.

Ayr. Wi' jokes rare and witty he kept up the glory, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 74.

3. *v.* To boast. Yks. (C.C.R.)

GLORY-HOLE, *sb.* Oxf. Wil. A place for rubbish or odds and ends.

Oxf. (G.O.) Wil.[1] As a housemaid's cupboard, or a lumber room.

GLOSE, GLOSONG, see **Gloze**, *sb.*[1], **Glashan.**

GLOSS, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. A glow; a low, clear fire, free from smoke or flame. Cf. **gloze**, *v.*

Fif. There's a fine red gloss but nae low (Jam.). s.Sc. (*ib.*) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 233, ed 1876. Lth. Cum in by and tak a gloss (Jam.). Nhb.[1] Ye can bake the cyek noo; the fire hes a fine gloss.

Hence **Glossins**, *sb. pl.* flushes in the face. Rxb. (Jam.) [ON. *glossi*, a blaze (Vigfusson); cp. Sw. dial. *glossa*, to glow as a red-hot coal (Rietz).]

GLOSS, *sb.*[2] and *int.* Irel. Stf. War. Wor. Glo. Also in form gloz War.[2] [glos, gloz.] 1. *sb.* The game of pegging-tops.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

Hence **Glozzer**, *sb.* a perfect cast or throw of a spinning-top. Stf., War., Wor., Glo. Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894).

2. *int.* An exclamation used at the moment of casting a top. War.[2]

GLOSS, *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Not. [glos.] 1. To polish; *fig.* with *off*: to 'polish off,' get done quickly.

w.Yks. (H.L.) s.Not. If they gen 'im any sort o' wurk to do, he soon glossed it off (J.P.K.).

Hence **Glossing-brush**, *sb.* a polishing brush.

w.Yks. I want a glossing brush, please (H.L.).

2. To adorn, give a bright hue.

Edb. To make the herbage greener gloss the vale, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 290.

GLOSS, *v.*[2] Lan. ? With *up*: to flatter.

Bo o' meeny o' fok, glossun um hop soour, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 4.

GLOST-OVEN, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Also in form **gloss-** Shr. The kiln in which china is baked after receiving the glaze.

w.Wor.[1] Shr. White *Wrekin* (1860 xxx.

GLOSY, GLOT, see **Glowsy, Gloat**, *sb.*

GLOTTEN, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **glouten** Rxb. (Jam.) [glo·tən.] 1. *v.* To thaw gently. Lth., Rxb. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Glottenin**, *sb.* (*a*) a partial thaw; (*b*) of a river: a slight rising accompanied with a change of colour and froth upon the surface; (2) **Glottenit**, *ppl. adj.* of a river: slightly swollen and discoloured.

(1, *a*) Rxb. It properly denotes the action of the sun on the ground, when after or during the continuance of a frost it mollifies the surface but scarcely penetrates farther. In this case it is said 'there was only a glottenin the day' (Jam.). n.Cy. A temporary melting of ice or snow (Hall.). (*b*) Rxb. A river is said to have got a glottenin (Jam.). (2) *ib.*

2. *sb.* A partial thaw. Lth., Rxb. (Jam.), Nhb.[1]

GLOTTENED, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Also written **glotend.** Surprised, startled. Cf. **glocken, gloppen.**

Grose (1790); Ray (1691); (P.R.); Chs.[3]

GLOU, GLOUF, see **Glow**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Gluff**, *sb.*

GLOUK, *int.* Sc. The sound made by a crow.

Gall. The black corbies that cry Glouk! Glouk! over the carcase of puir perishing Scotland, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 302.

GLOUM, see **Gloom**, *v.*[1 2]

GLOUNCE, *v.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] To throw, fling.

Two loustrin men glounc'd un pon tha ground, *T. Towser* (1873) 105.

GLOUP, *sb.* Se. Also written **gloop, glupe.** [glūp.] A cave; a chasm.

S. & Ork.[1] The term gloup seems to be generic, as it is elsewhere in these islands applied to other caverns of a similar description. . . The term gives a title to one of the proprietors in North Yell, where there is a fine cavern much frequented by seals. Cai. Near the top of the rock and on that which faces the Orkneys there is a vast gulph or cavern (called by the neighbouring inhabitants the Glupe) stretching all around perpendicularly down, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 150 (Jam.); Cai.[1] A cave which is roofless at its inner end, or a geo (q. v.) with a natural bridge across its mouth.

[Norw. dial. *gloppa* (*gluppe*), a cave, a cleft in a mountain (Aasen).]

GLOUP, *v.* Nhb.[1] To gulp, swallow.

[Norw. dial. *glupa*, to swallow (Aasen).]

GLOUPIN, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **glowpin** e.Yks.[1] Staring with amazement; sulking moodily. See **Glop.**

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] 'What are ye gloupin at?' The word implies the act of abstraction as in a fit of temper, or astonished amazement. Cum. If thou gloupin sit, and neathing say, I know she'll flier, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 84. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 64; e.Yks.[1] Almost *obs.*

GLOUR, see **Glaur, Glower**, *v.*

GLOURSIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Haggard, pale, wan. S. & Ork.[1]

GLOUSE, *sb.* e.An.[1] A strong gleam of heat from sunshine or a blazing fire. See **Gloze**, *v.*

GLOUSHTEROICH, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The offals of soup.

GLOUSTERIE, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **gloushteroich** Ayr. (Jam.); **glousteroich, glousterin** Sc. (*ib.*) Of the weather: blustering, gusty.

Cai.[1] Per. A glousterin day, an unequal state of the weather, in consequence of which it sometimes rains and at other times blows (Jam.). Ayr. Where there is some appearance of a fall of snow the term gloushteroich is applied to the weather (*ib.*). Twd. Applied to a day in which there is rain accompanied with a pretty strong wind (*ib.*).

GLOUT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Ess. Som. Dev. Also in form **gloot** Per. Fif. (Jam.) [glūt, gleut.] 1. *v.* To look sullen; to pout, sulk; to stare at.

Sc. Sinclair *Obs. Sc. Dial.* (1782) 85 (Jam.). Per., Fif. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[2], Wor. (H.K.), Glo.[1 2], Suf.[1] Ess. I will not have

you glouting in there any longer, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 270. Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

Hence (1) **Glouting**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Glouty**, *adj.* sulky, surly, ill-tempered; *fig.* of the weather: cloudy, not clear.

(1) Som. Mrs. Western . . . had been in what is vulgarly called a glouting humour ever since, Fielding *Tom Jones* (1749) bk. VII. viii. (2) Wor. (H.K.), Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

2. *sb.* A pout, surly look, sullenness.

Edb. Whae'er throuch sin'sters elritch glout Attempts to gar thee meanly lout Amang the nations, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 55.

[1. He gan to moorne . . . He glowtyd and gan to syke, *Rich. C. de Lion* (c. 1325) 4770).]

GLOUTEN, see **Glotten.**

GLOUTON, *sb.* Wor. A frog or toad. s.Wor. (H.K.)

GLOVE, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Oxf. Dor. Som. [gluv, glɐv.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Glove-master**, the glover who gives out the Woodstock gloves to be made. Oxf.[1]

2. A hatting term: see below.

Chs.[1] A flat piece of leather or wood fastened on the hand to protect it from the hot water when rolling the hats to felt them.

3. *Obs.* A sleeve.

Nhb. Her ain hand sewed the glove, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 187.

4. *v.* To make gloves.

Dor. *Good Wds.* (1870) 99. n.Dor. (S.S.B.) Som. To sew kid gloves in a machine which holds the two edges of kid together to be sewn with a needle (F.A.A.).

Hence **Glovress**, *sb.* a woman who makes Woodstock gloves. Oxf.[1]

5. To bevel. w.Yks.[1]

GLOW, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Also Som. Also written **glou** Som.; **glowe** Sc. **1.** A blaze; a glowing coal.

Fif. To ilk tar-tun he pat the lowe; At ance it flew up in a glowe, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 34. Ant. The 'ow' pronounced as in 'now,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Glow-basin, -bason**, or **-beason**, (*a*) a glow-worm; (*b*) *fig.* a bold, impudent fellow; (2) **-b'rd**, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). e.Som. *ib.* 36. (*b*) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) Lan. Wright *Eng. Lang.* (1857) 22.

[**2.** (2) *Hec nocticula*, a glouberd, *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 766.]

GLOW, *v.* Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **glou** Som.; **glue** nw.Dev.[1] To stare; to 'glower,' look angry or cross. Cf. **gloo.**

Dor. (A.C.), Dor.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Dev.[1] I have zummet to zay to you, Mrs. Prate-apace, an a glow'd upon ma, 13. n.Dev. Grose (1790). nw.Dev.[1] He glue'd 'pon ma ez I went alung. 'Ot dis' stan' there gluein' to me zo vor? Cor.[1]

Hence *glowing of cockles, phr.* the discovery of cockles in the water; searching, peering for cockles.

Dev. To look sharp for them, to watch as a cat watches a mouse, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) n.Dev. A term used by the people of Exmouth, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 185.

[Sw. dial. *gloa*, to stare (Rietz).]

GLOWER, *v.* and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **glowr** Sc. n.Cy. Cum. n.Yks.[3] Glo.[2] Dev.; **glowre** Sc. Cum.[3]; and in forms **gleawr** Lan.; **glour** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Bnff.[1] Lakel.[1] Yks. n.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] Der. Glo. e.An.[1] **1.** *v.* To stare, gaze, look intently; to look threateningly, scowl; *fig.* of the weather: to be overcast, look gloomy or stormy.

Sc. He aye glowers up at my window, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii; Ye glowr'd at the moon and fell on the middin', Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Sh.I. The laird o' St. Ringan glowered in the dark, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 239; What do ye stand glowering there for? Scott *Pirate* (1822) vi. Cai.[1] Mry. Like niggers did they grin, Like tigers did they glower, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 32. Elg. They glowr right big, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 79. Abd. Some glower'd this way, some that about, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 220. Kcd. Robbie first began to glower An' neist began to blink, Grant *Lays* (1884) 63. Frf. They a' gape an' glower at the wee Herd Loon, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 59. Per. Your match is nane aboon your thumb, Though a' her kin shou'd glour and gloum, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 59. Fif. As glowr'd he on his fishy heaps, Lo! lo! cam sailin' owr the deeps, . . Ten bonnie boaties, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 37. Slg. The glamour o' her witching Made folks crazy glowerin' at her, Towers *Poems* (1885) 177. Dmb. The Queen has to sit and get hersel' glowered at like an image in the wax-work, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xvii. Rnf. Accountant Marshall glooms and glowers Along with honest Rabbie, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 31. Ayr. As lightsomely I glowr'd abroad, To see a scene sae gay, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 2. Lnk. We did baith glowre and gaunt, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 18. Lth. Our four een were glow'rin' through ae pair o' specks, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 14. Edb. I stood amaz'd, and glour'd a while, *Bonny Nanny* (1796) 23. Bwk. Glowers on us a' wi' her wulleat e'en, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 93. Peb. Dave glour'd, an' little wonder, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 127. Slk. I could glower at her for hours, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 2. Dmf. They stood and glower'd wi' vacant stare, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 76. Gall. When that I come to the style, Ye stan' an' glowr, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 17. Kcb. The wabster lads kept glowrin, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 17. N.I.[1] s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. It myed the bairns to glower amain, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 7; Nhb.[1] Bob, thoo deevil, what's thoo glowerin at? e.Dur.[1], Lakel.[1] Cum. And at me aw the time wad keep glowrin, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 24; Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] He tok off his specs an glower't at me adoot them, 13. Wm. He star'd agast, then glower'd again, Whitehead *Jos o't Ho* (1859) 13. n.Yks.[12] w.Yks. You needn't git bits a smeeakd glass to rub your snouts ageean and glour throu (C.F.). Lan. Sladen's gleawring at him like a terrier, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II 315. n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[123] Der. Ralph the Ranger squared his staff And gloured on Robin, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 100. n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] Nhp. Under the wenches' fine bonnets he'd glower, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 159; Nhp.[12] War.[3] He glowered at me in a threatening manner that frightened me. Glo. Ur gloured at un with his teeth, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 101; Glo.[2], e.An.[1] Dev. Whot art glowring tü me vur now, then? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 82. Cor.[1]

Hence (1) **Glourer**, (2) **Glourie**, *sb.* one who stares; (3) **Glouriks**, *sb. pl.* the eyes; (4) **Gloweret-lack**, *adj.* threatening, stormy-looking; (5) **Glowering**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) staring, gazing, vacant-looking; scowling, quarrelsome; *fig.* overcast, threatening; (*b*) gleaming, shining brightly, clear; (6) **Glowery**, *adj.* out of temper, cross, surly.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. Pu's my moustache for a kiss In spite o' baith glowrers and gapers, Nicholson *Kilwuddy* (1895) 135. (2) Sc. (Jam.) (3) S. & Ork.[1] (4) Sh.I. He says da wind is takin' up at da south-east wi' da awful gloweret laek sky, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 144. (5, *a*) Sc. Such glowering down looks from the ancient sedan chair in which my Lady Inglis takes her airings, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 19. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Bch. Wi' glowrin een and scoulan brows He lookit on the yerd, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 13. Abd. Ye dinna ken yon bower Frae the glow'rin' warl' hidden, Thom *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 104. Frf. Tak' that, you glowering partan! Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 45. Ayr. A' the gapin', glowrin', dirty wives in the district were there to see, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 158. Lth. Glowerin' Archie Swan, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 4. Chs.[123] n.Dev. Grose (1790). (*b*) Ayr. It was a glowerin' nicht, the stars were skeenklin up i' the lift juist for a' t'e worl' like wee wheels o' glory, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 230. Abd. Tho' they had a glowring moon, Some peel'd their nise, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 220. (6) Brks.[1] A looks maain glowery about ut. Dev. 'E weer mighty glumpy an' glowry for a bit, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1893) 196 (ed. 1896).

2. Phr. *to glower out the eyes*, to stare hard.

Sc. There the poor men stood gazing and glowring out their eyne to behold the place where he ascended, Guthrie *Sermons* (1709) 7 (Jam.).

3. *sb.* An intent or angry look; a gaze, stare; an impudent leer; a scowl, frown, glare. Also used *fig.*

Sh.I. A deevil's ain glower, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 9. Cai.[1] Elg. Soon hunger yields his gape and glowr, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 161. Bch. Play, cries the cummer, with a glowr, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 44. Abd. Will he frae his patrons turn Wi' cauldrife glower? Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 169. Kcd. Sic a glower Jamie took, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 47. Frf. First gae a glowr, then did protest, The diel he saw, Morison *Poems* (1790) 39. Per. The haflin wi' his stirk-like glowre, Haliburton *Odd Idylls* (1891) 134. Slg. To saften poortith's eerie glower, Towers *Poems* (1885) 67. Ayr. He was only made aware o' what he had dune by the greedy glower of Thomas Taigle the elder, Service *Notandums* (1890) 10. Lnk. Her vera glow'r turns sweet to sour, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 42, ed. 1897. Lth. Then wi' a wierdly glower o' dark affection, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 103. Edb.

I'se . . . tak' a glour aff frae the head O' Bowman's pool, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 106. **Slk.** Drew ae glowr frae Robin's ee, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 94. **Gall.** The bauldest stood aback Wi' a gape and a glower till their lugs did crack, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 80. **Dmf.** The ither day her gipsy glower Dang B.'s green tea-leaf standard owre, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 21. **Kcb.** Refulgent glowr o' summer's sun, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 55. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Yes, yeh feul ye (wi' see a glower), Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 15. **Cum.** I neist tuik a glowr 'mang the boutchers, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1820) II. 167; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Efter t' ya hard glowre 'at she gev him, 9. **Nhp.** The near-hand stubble field, with mellow glower, Showed the dimmed blaze of poppies still in flower, Clare *Poems* (ed. 1835) 158.

4. The power of sight, vision.

Sc. Gleg o' the glour [sharp-sighted] (Jam.).

[**1.** EFris. *glūren*, 'mit halb gekniffenen Augen genau u. scharf wonach sehen' (Koolman); Bremen dial. *gluren*, 'von unten auf sehen, mit einer finstern Mine' (*Wlb.*).]

GLOWER, *sb.*[2] Dev.[3] The rock whiting.

A coarser and flatter fish than the silver whiting.

GLOWER, GLOWPIN, see **Glaur, Gloupin.**

GLOWSY, *adj.* e.An. Also written **glosy** Nrf. Of the weather: heavy, oppressive.

e.An.[1] The day fare so glowsy like. **Nrf.** Used to express a warm, humid summer's day, when the sun's rays apparently try in vain to clear the atmosphere. 'It fare to be a wunnerful glosy morning; leastways I sweat good tidily' (W.R.E.); (E.M.)

GLOWT, *sb.* Cum. A fool, blockhead. Cf. **gloit**, *sb.*

T'girt glowt glumpt an wreaat, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 214; **Cum.**[4]

GLOX, *v.* and *sb.* Hmp. Wil. **1.** *v.* Of liquids: to roll about, make a gurgling sound when shaken inside a vessel. Cf. **glock**, *v.*

Hmp. Used to describe the sound of falling, gurgling water, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 186. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] *Obs.* Fill the barrel full, John, or else it will glox in carriage, *Cunnington MS.*

Hence **Gloxing**, *sb.* the noise made by falling, gurgling water. Hmp.[1]

2. *sb.* The sound of liquids when shaken in a barrel. Wil. (Hall.)

GLOY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Gmg. Also in form **gly** (*pl.* **glies**) Wxf.[1] [gloi.] **1.** *sb.* Straw, esp. the straw used for thatching, making baskets, &c.

Sh.I. The straw is not allowed to go through the threshing-mill but just put in between the rollers and held till the grain is taken off and then pulled out again to prevent it being crushed. It is usually made of tall oats (J.M.); 'Tree lents o' gloy,' as Tammy had nicknamed Lowrie, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 45; Poau an gloy ta tichtly binnd, *ib. Rasmie* (1892) 68; Get me my büddie made o' gloy, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 92; **S. & Ork.**[1] The longest straws are selected. **Or.I.** Straw of oats, kept much in the same manner as in harvest [in the sheaves it would seem] only the oats being taken off (Jam.). **n.Sc.** They stripe off the withered blades from the straw and this they call gloy, with which they thatch houses or make ropes, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] Oat straw, stripped of the leaves and sheaths, and sorted in small bundles for making bykes, keyzes, or sma' simmans. **Wxf.**[1] **Gmg.** Refuse straw after the 'reed' has been taken out, Collins *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222.

2. *Comp.* **Gloy-stane**, the stone on which the threshing takes place, threshing-floor.

Sh.I. Dey're lyin' below da gloystane wi' a viskle o' gloy apo da tap o' dem, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897).

3. A hasty threshing.

Cld. So as only to beat out the best grains (Jam.). **Lnk.** A haun or twa they maun employ To gie't a sort o' roughsome gloy, Watson *Poems* (1853) 16.

4. *v. Obsol.* To give grain a rough threshing. Lth. (Jam.)

[Quhais rufis laitly full rouch thykyt war Wyth stra or gloy by Romulus the wycht, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 198. OFr. *glui*, 'paille de seigle dont on se sert pour couvrir les toits' (Hatzfeld); MDu. *gloy (glij, gluy)*, rye-straw (Oudemans). It is uncertain whether the word is of Germanic or Romanic origin; see Muller *Dutch Dict.* (s.v. *Glui*).]

GLOYD, GLOZ, see **Glyde**, *sb.*[1], **Gloss**, *sb.*[2]

GLOZE, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Also Som. Also written **glose** Sc. A specious show, a delusion, mistaken idea.

Slk. Because a kind of glose cam' o'er me that this might be the stawn heiress, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 592, ed. 1866. **Som.** But show's a vain flattery when 'tis the gloze o' nothing, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 149.

Hence **Glozing**, (1) *adj.* flattering, fawning, deceitful; (2) *sb.* talk, 'romancing.'

(1) **Gall.** Listen to no glosing words, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 29. **n.Cy.** A glozing fellow (K.). **Lan.** He hugged the glozing cheat, Roby *Trad.* (1829) I. 377, ed. 1872. (2) **Gall.** The glosing of the common people has raised a great number of legends in the country side, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xiii.

[ME. *glosen*, to interpret, explain; to flatter, cajole. Glosyng speche, *P. Plowman* (C.) v. 138; Whan that fortune list to glose, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 3330. OFr. *gloser*, 'expliquer' (La Curne).]

GLOZE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. **1.** *v.* To blaze. Cf. **gloss**, *sb.*[1], **glozen.**

Sc. The fire is said to be glozin when it has a bright flame (Jam.).

Hence **Glozing**, *ppl. adj.* blazing, gleaming.

Sc. A glozin' lowe to smother, Donald *Poems* (1867) 106. **Frf.** Up Etna's glozing steep, Lowson *J. Guidfollow* (1890) 233.

2. *sb.* The blaze or clear flame of a fire.

Frf. Kindles the fire and warms themselves at the gloze, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxiii; The ham dip gaed up the lum in a gloze, Salmond *My Man Sandy* (1894) 92.

[**1.** Bavar. dial. *glosen*, 'glimmen' (Schmeller); MHG. *glosen*, 'glühen, glänzen' (Lexer).]

GLOZEN, *v.* Yks. Also written **glozan** w.Yks.[5] To glitter, glisten. See **Gloze**, *v.*

w.Yks. It glozens like glass, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 51; **w.Yks.**[5] It glozans like a pond i' t'sunshine.

GLUBBE, *v.* Nhp.[1] [**glʉb.**] To swallow greedily.

How you glubbe at it!

[Gloton hadde yglobbed a galon and a gylle, *P. Plowman* (C.) VII. 397.]

GLUB-CALVES, *sb. pl.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Calves to be reared for stock. (Hall.)

GLUCK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. I.Ma. Glo. **1.** *sb.* A gurgling or clicking sound.

Frf. Then there was silence, but for the 'gluck' with which we lifted our feet from the slush, Barrie *Licht* (1888) xi. **I.Ma.** The swish of the scythe, . . the gluck of the wheels of a eart, Caine *Manxman* (1894) 113.

2. *v.* To swallow with difficulty. Glo.[1] (s.v. Glutch). Cf. **glock**, *v.*

GLUCK, *sb.*[2] ne.Wor. The swallow, *Hirundo rustica.* (J.W.P.)

GLUDD, GLÜDE, see **Glöd.**

GLUDDER, *sb.* and *v. Obsol.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* The sound caused by a fall in mire or slush.

Ayr. His foot slipped, and down he fell as it were with a gludder, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i; (Jam.)

2. *v.* To swallow one's food in a disgusting manner. Ayr. (Jam.) Cf. **gluther.**

GLUDDERY, *adj.*[1] Sh.I. Also in form **gludderig.** Of the sky: covered with heavy rain or thunder-clouds; covered with white clouds through which the sun shines. See **Glöd.**

Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 71; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1] A gluddery sky.

GLUDDERY, *adj.*[2] n.Sc. (Jam.) Wet, unctuous, or slippery to the touch. Cf. **glidder**, 3.

GLUE, *sb.* Shr.[1] The gum which exudes from the bark of hardy stone-fruit trees.

'Whad bin yo' ätin', Jack?' 'On'y a bit o' glue off the Lammas-plum tree' (s.v. Lammas-plum).

GLUE, see **Glow**, *v.*

GLUE-WARM, *adj.* Shr.[1] 'Lew-warm,' lukewarm.

Mix the waiter fur naidin' [kneading] nod mor than glue-warm.

GLUFF, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form **glouf** Rnf. Dmf. [**glʉf.**] **1.** *sb.* A sudden blast, gust; a breath of air, whiff; a twinge; also used *fig.* Cf. **gloff**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. At the gluff o' the win' o' thine angir, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) xviii. 15; Gluff o' heat (Jam.). **Bnff.**[1] He got a gluff o' caul' ween in's face. **Abd.** Wuntin a gluff o' the caller air, Alexander

Johnny Gibb (1871) xl. **Slg.** Twa lovers . . . Linked loof in loof, their bosoms one, Which sheds around, A gluff, Towers *Poems* (1885) 89. **Rnf.** I get whiles a glouf o' conscience, Gilmour *Pen Fik.* (1873) 20. **Ayr.** Jamie . . . had got an uncanny gluff o' a warning the night before, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 26. **Dmf.** The mawkin, houn'd wi' fear, Gaed like a glouf the bracken through, Reid *Poems* (1894) 60.

2. A sudden shock or fright. Cf. **gliff**, 3, **gloff**, *sb.*[1] 1.

Sh.I. As girt a gluff as der auld midders got whin da Press Gang cam, *Sh. News* (May 8, 1897). **Or.I.** I'm gotten sic a gluff, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 194, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 800. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The first gluff o' the cold water, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v.

Hence (1) **Gluffis**, *sb.* a frightful appearance; a boisterous, brawling person. S. & Ork.[1]; (2) **Gluffus**, *sb.* a very ugly person, one so ugly as to cause fright. Cai.[1]

3. *v.* To frighten, scare, take by surprise. Cf. **gliff**, 5, **gloff**, *sb.*[1] 2.

Sh.I. Da wy 'at he's been takin' on fir some time past gluffed me fairly, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 25. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** The hot ash glufft him maist, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 107, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 800. **Cai.**[1] **Lth.** It gluft him Jam., s.v. Gliff).

Hence **Gluffed**, *ppl. adj.* frightened, startled.

Sh.I. If I gie a gluffed luik ower my shooder, I see der ill-faured een glowerin' efter me, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 7. **S. & Ork.**[1]

GLUFF, *adj.* Dmf. (Jam.) Gloomy, sullen, esp. in phr. *to look gluff*, to be silently sullen, whether seriously or under pretence.

GLUGGER, *v.* Sc. [glʉ·gər.] To make a noise in the throat in swallowing a liquid. Cai.[1], Rxb. (Jam.) Cf. **glag**, **gluck**, *sb.*[1]

GLUGGERY, *adj.* Sc. Flabby, flaccid.

Ags. Applied to young and soft animal food, as veal (Jam.).

GLUGGING, *vbl. sb.* Irel. The act of gurgling. Ant. (W.H.P.) Cf. **glugger**.

GLUGS, *sb.* Sh. Or.I. Also in form **gloags** S. & Ork.[1] A mixture of 'burstin' and milk; oatmeal stirred in cold water, and consistent as porridge.

S. & Ork.[1], **Or.I.** (S.A.S.)

GLUM, *sb.*[1] Nhp. Wor. Glo. [glʉm.] A gleam or flash of light; a flush of heat. Cf. **glim**, *sb.*[1]

Nhp.[1] A light flung suddenly on a dark object; a sudden flash, as of a candle moved quickly before the eyes. **s.Wor.**[1] 'Hot glums' are spoken of in close, thundery weather. **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1]

Hence **Glummy**, *adj.* hot, close, thundery. s.Wor. (H.K.)

GLUM, *adj.*, *v.* and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [glum, glʉm.] 1. *adj.* Gloomy, dejected, sullen; of the weather: dull, heavy, overcast.

Sc. But what's the use o' looking sae glum and glunch about a pickle banes? Scott *Antiquary* (1816) ix. **Sh.I.** Cheer up, my pretty bird, and don't look glum, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 173. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Poortith's blast, sae cauld an' glum, Tester *Poems* (1865) 166. **Abd.** May be gar some fowk look glum, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 60. **Frf.** The black week of glum debauch that ushered in the year, Barrie *Licht* (1888) vi. **Per.** Music and dancing, and no a glum face amang them, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 11. **Dmb.** What maks you look sae glum? Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 11. **Ayr.** By my word he lookit glum, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 44. **Lnk.** I was glum an' dour, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 97. **Nhb.** (C.T.), **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] As glum as a thunder cloud. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ye luik fearful glum, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 337; **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 259. **Der.**[12], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** The rector always looked uncommon glum if ur did hear any word about it, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 18; (A.B.); **Glo.**[2], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[2] **Nrf.** Grose (1790). **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). **Ess.** When wet . . . he grumpy is, An' glum etch lass so smart, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 52. **Ken.** Cooper *Gl.* (1853). **Sus.**[1] The weather looks very glum this morning; **Sus.**[2] I think 'twool rain, it looks vast glum. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Maister lookth mortal glum z'mornin, I zim. **Dev.**[1] Hog pooched out es mouth, and look't glum, pt. iii. 18.

Hence (1) **Glumly**, *adv.* sullenly; (2) **Glummy**, *adj.* of the weather: murky, cloudy.

Frf. He glumly pressed his hands, Willock *Rosetty Euds* (1886) 70, ed. 1889. **Ir.** 'Who said there was any sinse in it?' demanded Peter Sheridan, glumly, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 260. **Nri.** 'Yeow might have told I,' said the girl glumly, Gibbon *Beyond Compare* (1888) III. 244. (2) **Hrf.** (W.W.S.)

2. *v.* To frown, look sullen or gloomy; to sulk. Cf. **gloom**, *v.*[2], **glump**.

Cum.[1] **m.Yks.**[1] If thou doesn't want it, say thou doesn't: thou n ed not go and glum over it. **w.Yks.**[4] **Lin.** Skinner (1671).

3. In lace-making: to sit in silence until a piece of work is finished; also in phr. *to sit glum*.

Bdf. In connection with lace-making, a girl proposes to 'sit glum while she does twenty pins'; or 'glum for half an hour.' Speaking or looking off till this is achieved leads to punishment in a lace-school (J.W.B.).

4. *sb.* A frown, a sullen look; used also of a morose person.

Cum. Nivver use the taws when a glum will do the turn, *Prov.* (E.W.P.) **Lan.** Snying weh glums and gawries, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 23, ed. 1811. **e.An.**[2] ['Mr. Rothemere, I suppose?' says young glum, Charlton *Wife and Mistress* (1803) II. 256.]

5. In lace-making: a close piece of work, performed in silence.

Bdf. A girl proposes to 'sit glum' while she does twenty pins. When the pins are completed, the emancipated spirit exclaims, 'My glum's done!' (J.W.B.)

GLUMCH, GLUMF, see **Glumsh, Glump**.

GLUM-METAL, *sb.* *Obs.* Stf. A hard kind of stone which becomes soft on exposure to the air.

A sort of stone found about Bradwall in the moor lands, as hard to dig as any rock, yet mollified by air, rains, and frosts, it will run as if it were a natural lime (K.); **Stf.**[1]

GLUMMOR, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A glimmer, glim, faint light.

GLUMP, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and n. and midl. counties to War. Wor. Glo. Also Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **glumf, glumph** Sc. [glump, glʉmp.]

1. *v.* To look sulky, gloomy, or discontented; also used *fig.* of the weather.

Sc. Now ye peep like a powt; ye glumph and ye gaunt, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 560. **Abd.** Aft fidgin wi' a dourlike grane, Glumpin wi' a sour disdain, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 52 (Jam.). **Ayr.** He glumphs and sumphs, and growls aboot, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 138. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** Aw nivvor glumpt it onny thing, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 332; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Neist time we met, he glump'd and gloom'd, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 29; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] At yowls when it wants owte an glumps when it gits it, 54. **n.Yks.**[4] If he's glumpy, let him glump. **m.Yks.**[1] Pray thee, what's thou glumping at? **w.Yks.** I knaw what tha's glumpin abaght, Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1876) 23. **n.Lan.**[1], **War.**[2] **Dev.** Tidden no use tü go about 'ouze aglumping like that, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 82; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 185; **Dev.**[3] What be yü glumping about? Cantee lüke spry and peart like? **Cor.** And you may glumpy, Uncle Ned, Daniel *Poems*; **Cor.**[1] Glumped up in a corner. **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

Hence (1) **Glumping**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Glumpish**, *adj.* surly, sulky; gloomy, mopish.

(1) **w.Yks.**[5] A gurt glumping hound. **War.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Her's main glumpin every whip's while. **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** How! ya gurt . . . glumping . . . yerring trash, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 39. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). (2) **Fif.**, **Lth.** (Jam.), **Cum.**[4], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **War.** It worrets me as Mr. Tom 'ull sit by himself so glumpish. . . He should be a bit livelier now, Geo. Eliot *Floss* (1860) bk. vi. iv.

2. *sb.* A sour, morose, or sulky person.

Sc. A peevish girnin glump, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 131 (Jam.). **Bch., Ayr.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Though mony a goaf and glumf. . . they hae bred, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 40, ed. 1876. **War.**[2]

3. *pl.* The sulks, 'dumps,' a fit of ill-temper or sullenness, esp. in phr. *in the glumps*.

Fif., Lth. (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Some in the glumps were glummin, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 185; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** It's nea guid speakin' till him, he's i' t'glumps (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks**[1] **w.Yks.** At Kirsmas we owt to be merry, an' not goin' into t'glumps (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[5] A person has got the 'glumps' who is short and crabbed in speech when spoken to. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 331. **Nhp.**[1] You're in the glumps to-day. **War.**[23] **Cor.**[1] She's in the glumps; **Cor.**[2]

4. *adj.* Sullen, sulky, out of humour. Cf. **glum**, *adj.*

Wm. T'lasses begin ta leak rader glump, *Mary Jane's Advice*, 15. **w.Yks.**[1] **Stf.** Sharp *Gl.* (1839). **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[13] **Wor.** Sharp *Gl.* (1839). **Glo.**[2]

GLUMPEN, *v.* Lakel.[1] Cum.[4] To look surly.

GLUM-POT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Som. Dev. A gallipot. Also used *fig.*

Som. (Hall.) **Dev.** 'As grave as a mustard pot' is a similar

phrase to 'he lukes as sour as a glum-pot,' *w.Times* (May 28, 1886) 2, col. 4; **Dev.**[1] A call'd her a purting glum-pot, 5.

GLUMPS(E, *adj.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. [**glumps.**] 1. *adj.* Sullen, sulky, taciturn, out of temper. e.Yks. (T.H.), n.Lin.[1] See **Glump.**

2. *sb.* Sulkiness. n.Cy. (HALL.)

GLUMPSE, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **glumse** S. & Ork.[1] 1. *v.* To turn suddenly and rudely upon one with a rough reply. S. & Ork.[1]

2. *sb.* A gruff way of speaking, a snap.

Wi' a glumse, an a deevil's ain glower, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 9; **S. & Ork.**[1]

GLUMPY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **glompy, gloompy** Lei.[1]; **glumfie** Gall. [**glu·mpi, glɐ·mpi.**] Sullen, morose, sour-looking; ill-humoured, low-spirited, 'grumpy.'

Fif., Lth. (JAM.) **Dmf.** Glumpy cottar, Wi' han' in pouch, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 57. **Gall.** Nae glumfie chiel sat... Scrutinizing the famous borrello, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 79, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (J.L.) (1783); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (C.T.), **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Lantic was glumpy, an' wadden't submit, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 90, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**[123], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Then they all stood in a row lukkin as glumpy as a lot o' stoops, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1889) 40. **Not.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] How glumpy you are. **War.**[2], **Wor.** (H.K.) **Dev.** Yü nidden be glumpy wi' me, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 82; 'E weer mighty glumpy an' glowry for a bit, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 196, ed. 1896. **Cor.**[2], **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

GLUMSH, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written **glumch** Sc. Bnff.[1] [**glumʃ, glɐmʃ.**] 1. *v.* To show sulkiness of temper, pout; to look sad; to labour under lowness of spirits. Cf. **glunch.**

Sc. She glumch'd thereat And nearly grat, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 5. **Bnff.**[1] **Fif.** Whan her marriage-day does come, Ye maun na gang to glumch or gloom, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 45. **Fif., Cld.** To be in a state approximated to that of crying (JAM.). **w.Yks.**[2] He sat glumshin at the fire.

Hence **Glumshin** or **Glumchan**, *ppl. adj.* sulky, low-spirited. Bnff.[1]

2. *sb.* Sulkiness, surliness; a sullen look; lowness of spirits.

Bnff.[1] He wiz in a glumch a' day aboot it. **Frf.** The puir bodies . . . hae to bear mony a glumsh, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 138, ed. 1889. **e.Fif.** I got my twa half-croons withoot a glumsh, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xviii. **Cld.** (JAM.)

3. *adj.* Sulky, ill-tempered, in low spirits.

Bnff.[1] Ye needna be sae glumch aboot it.

GLUMSH, see **Glunsh.**

GLUNCH, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **glunsch, glunsh** Sc.; and in form **gluntch** Fif. [**glunʃ, glɐnʃ.**] 1. *v.* To look surly or sulky, to frown, knit the brows; to whine, complain fretfully, grumble; esp. in phr. *to glunch and gloom.*

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* 1776 *Gl.*; Brows were glunsch'd cloudily, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 58. **Bnff.** He geed aboot a' day, an' did naething bit glunch, glunch, GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar*, 43. **Per.** (G.W.) **Fif.** How he skewls his mou', And glooms and glunteches at the crew, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 60. **s.Sc.** Ye'll sit glunchin and gloomin' like a puttin' cow, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 162. **Rnf.** Begins to glunch and hing her brows, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *To a Friend.* **Ayr.** Does ony great man glunch an' gloom? BURNS *Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 5. **Lnk.** Sit doon an' glunch an' grumil, HAMILTON *Poems* (ed. 1885) 55. **e.Lth.** Men quarrelled wi' their wives an' sat glunshin an' gloomin at the chimley-cheeks, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 122. **Edb.** May some foul fiend ding them o'er, Whaever gars thee glunch or glow'r, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 55. **Bwk.** Then dinna sit doon to glunch an' gloom, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 210. **Peb.** He . . . glunshed 'Hoot! hoot!' *Lintoun Green* (1685) 167, ed. 1817. **Rxb.** Ye glunshed and ye gloomed at our daffin yestreen, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 34. **Cum.** Bowtheeker' weyfe began to glunch, GILPIN *Ballads* (1866) 277.

Hence (1) **Glunching**, *ppl. adj.* frowning, looking austere or sulky; (2) **Glunchingly**, *adv.* gloomily, in a fretful or disagreeable manner; (3) **Glunchy**(e, *adj.* morose, dogged, bad-tempered.

(1) **Edb.** Gloomy, glunchin, senseless, sour, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 62. **Dmf.** Gae ca' yer glunchin' mnsie ben, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 28. (2) **Lnk.** Glunchingly they on their neighbours gloom, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 3. (3) **Slk.** Heiryne [hearing] that scho was wilsum and glunchye, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 109, ed. 1866. **Gall.** They're saucy, glunchy, greedy, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 80, ed. 1876.

2. *sb.* A frown, pout, sullen look; a fit of doggedness.

Sc. HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 315. **Sh.I.** An' doo can edder skjenk aboot it or tak it bi da glunch, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). **Fif.** A gloomie gluntch shot he, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 91. **Ayr.** Wha twists his gruntle wi' a glunch O' sour disdain, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 17. **Lth.** An' how we fear'd at writin' hour His glunches an' his glooms, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 36. **Edb.** Gie aff hand His part but [without] glunsh or fretting, M^cDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 226. **Rxb.** (JAM.), **Nhb.**[1]

3. *adj.* Gloomy, sour-looking.

Sc. What's the use o' looking sae glum and glunch about a pickle banes? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) ix. **Lth., s.Sc.** (JAM.)

GLUNDERIN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Glaring, gaudy.

Lth., Rxb. Applied to anything very gaudy, calculated to please a vulgar taste (JAM.).

GLUNDY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. [**glɐ·ndi.**] 1. *sb.* An inactive, awkward, or clownish person; a fool.

Per. (JAM.) **Rnf.** Dinna think I'm sic a glundy As tye myself up through the week, M^cGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 54; PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) **Gall.** A fellow with a sulky look, but not sulky for all; a ploughridder, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *adj.* Sullen. Lnk. (JAM.)

GLUNE-AMIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **Glunimie** (JAM.); and in form **Glunyie-man** Bnff. 1. A Highlander.

Sc. Upon a time, no matter where, Some Glunimies met at a fair, As deft and tight as ever wore A durk, a targe, and a claymore, MESTON *Poems* (1745) 115 (JAM.); He is but half a Highlander neither, and wants a thought of the dour spirit of a Glune-amie, SCOTT *Fair Maid* (1828) iii; In Perthshire, and wherever the Highlanders and the Lowlanders bordered on each other, it was a common term whereby, whether in scorn or honour, the Gaelic race used to be designated, *ib. note* 4. **Buff.** (JAM.)

2. A rough, unpolished, boorish-looking man. Bnff. (JAM.) 3. A fondling name for a cow. Rnf. (*ib.*)

GLUNSCH, GLUNSH, see **Glunch.**

GLUNSH, *v.* Cai.[1] Also in form **glumsh.** [**glɐnʃ.**] To swallow food hastily and noisily.

GLUNT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also Dev. Cor. [**glunt, glɐnt.**] 1. *v.* To emit sparks. Ags. (JAM.) Cf. **glint**, *v.*[1]

2. To peep, glance.

Dev. I stap'd to glunt hin to a shap, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 189.

3. To look sullen or disagreeable; to pout, scowl.

Per. (JAM.) **Fif., Rxb.** To glunt at one (*ib.*). **Cor.**[3] I had a fine talk with my man, though mother was glunting upon us all the time.

4. *sb.* A glance, look. Cf. **glint**, *v.*[1] 5.

Lan. I'n yod'n wap'd by un ne'er gan o' glunt ut th' spot, youd'd done meet reet, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 12; I ne'er . . . gan one glunt behunt me, *ib.* 21.

5. A sour look, a scowling or suspicious glance cast sideways or over the shoulder. Per., Fif., Rxb. (JAM.), **Cor.**[3]

Hence (1) **Glunter** or **Glunner**, *sb.* one who has a morose or sour look, a sour-tempered person; (2) *in the glunners, glunters*, or *glunts, phr.* in the glooms or sulks.

(1) **Per., Fif., Rxb.** (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) (*ib.*). (2) **w. & s.Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*, s.v. Glonders).

GLUNTIE, *adj.* and *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) 1. *adj.* Tall, meagre, and haggard. 2. *sb.* An emaciated woman.

GLUNYIE-MAN, GLUPE, see **Glune-amie, Gloup.**

GLUR(E, GLURR, see **Glor, Glore**, *v.*, **Glir.**

GLUSH, *sb.* Sc. [**glɐʃ.**] Sleet, slush; anything in the state of pulp.

Sc. Particularly applied to snow when beginning to melt (JAM.). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.)

Hence **Glushie**, *adj.* abounding with snow in a state of liquefaction, slushy.

Ags. The road's awfu' glushie (JAM.).

GLUSH, *v.* Sh.I. To devour, gobble. S. & Ork.[1]

GLUSK, *sb.* *Obsol.* e.Suf. (F.H.) A gust (of wind). Hence **Glusky**, *adj.* gusty, windy.

GLUSKY, *adj.* Nhp. e.An. Also in form **glusking** Nrf. Sulky; having a heavy, downcast brow, meditating mischief or revenge. Nhp.[1], e.An.[1], Nrf. (W.W.S.)

GLUT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Midl. e.An. Amer. [**glut, glɐt.**] 1. A large and thick wooden wedge, used in splitting blocks of wood, &c. Also in *comp.* **Glut-wedge.**

n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Midl. *ib.* II e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 371.]

2. In mining: a piece of wood to fill up behind cribbing or tubbing. Nhb.[1]

3. *pl.* Two wedges used as leverage in tempering the plough; wedges used in tightening the hooding of a flail.

Cld. The end of the [plough] beam being moveable in the stilt into which it was inserted, these wedges were anciently employed in raising or depressing it (Jam.).

GLUT, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. The offal or refuse of fish.

Dow'd or soor fish is aisier ta get da glut aff o', *Sh. News* (Nov. 12, 1898).

GLUT, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Not. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Suf. Dev. Cor. [glut, glɐt.] **1.** *v.* To swallow; to swallow with effort or at one gulp. Cf. **glutch.**

Gall. Nane refused their chappin' To glutt that day, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 267, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1], Cum. (E.W.P.), ne.Wor. (J.W.P.)

Hence **Glutty,** *adj.* gluttonish. Nhb.[1]

2. To fill to satiety; to cloy.

Dev.[1] Not vor me; I'me a glut way em, 18. Cor. Well, when we was well glut and we'd a nigh cracked our craws, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 107.

Hence **Glut-full,** *adj.* gorged, filled to satiety.

e.Suf. I'm so glut-full I can't work (F.H.).

3. *sb.* A drink, gulp; a large mouthful of liquid swallowed at one gulp.

Gall. Sae gullied her a dainty chack Without a glutt, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 400, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1] Tyek a glut or twee an' ye'll be bettor. Cum. He tuk yah glut, shot his mooth, an' it was gon' for ivver, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 137; A 'single glut' means that a person took a drink and swallowed only once (E.W.P.); The wed'ners just tuok gluts a piece, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 129. [The allowance of water should be stinted to ten gluts, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 332.]

4. A glutton. e.Suf. (F.H.)

5. Phr. *gluts and famines,* plenty and scarcity.

Oxf.[1] 'Tis gluts an' famines, gluts an' famines, with that family.

6. A heavy fall of rain, a saturation; a long continuance of wet weather.

s.Not. When there cooms a glut o' rain we're flooded out (J.P.K.). Nhp.[2] Shr.[1] We hanna 'ad sich a glut o' rain this lung wilde.

GLUTCH, *v.* and *sb.* Wor. Glo. Brks. Ess. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Nfld. [glɐtʃ.] **1.** *v.* To swallow with difficulty; to gulp; also used *fig.* Cf. **glut,** *v.* **1.**

s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1], Brks.[1] Ess. When I eat, and even when I glutch my spittle, it pains my throat (A.S.P.). Hmp. (H.E.), Hmp.[1], I.W.[12] Wil. Tha drinkin' question they wunt touch . . . Var tha publicans hood never glutch 'Em if they did, Slow *Poems* (1881) *Epist. to Mr. J. V. F.*; Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [Nfld. My throat is so sore that I cannot glutch anything, Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

2. To stifle a sob or sigh; to make a gurgling noise in the throat.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 282. Dor. Nobody will glutch down a sigh for he, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) III. 211. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

3. *sb.* The act of swallowing in gulps.

Dor.[1] An' grabb'd ther drink wi' eager clutches, An' swigg'd it wi' sich hearty glutches, 104. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Glutcher,** (2) **Glutch-pipe,** *sb.* the throat.

(1) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (2) Dor. I'd move every man's wyndpipe a good span away from his glutchpipe, Hardy *Two on a Tower* (ed. 1895) 20.

GLUTENEEN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A valley fog from the sea. Cf. **gluthen.**

GLUTHEN, *v.* ? Cum. w.Cy. Cor. To gather for rain.

? Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 304. w.Cy. (Hall.)

Hence *Gluthening up, phr.* gathering into rain. Cor.[2]

GLUTHER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **glutter** Ayr. Slk. **1.** *v.* To swallow food voraciously; to make a gurgling sound in the throat, to splutter. Cf. **gludder, 2.**

Sc. (Jam.) Slk. After gluthering and spurring a wee while, they [they fish] cam to again, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866.

Hence **Gluttering,** *ppl. adj.* gluttonous.

Ayr. What a gluttering maw! Nacthing cam wrang to his disgeester, Service *Dr. Dugnid* ed. 1887) 281.

2. *sb.* The noise made in swallowing; a gurgling sound in the throat, a splutter.

Sc. (Jam.) Rxb. Caused by grief, or otherwise preventing distinct articulation. 'A gluther cam into his throat, and hindered him frae speaking' (*ib.*). Slk. What a glutter of gutturals, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) I. 240.

GLUTTERS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Wet mud, dirt, soft earth. Cf. **gludder, 1.**

Lnk. Syne sic a swearin', sic a cryin', A' three amang the glutters lyin', Watt *Poems* (1827) 100.

GLUTTON, *sb.* Suf. A glut (of the market).

I could'nt get nothun' for my wate [wheat] at Stowmäärket Määrket; there was a rare glutton on the maarket (C.T.).

GLUVABANE, *sb.* Sh.I. A bone between the joints of the thigh-bone. S. & Ork.[1]

GLWORE, GLY, see **Glore,** *v.*, **Glee,** *v.*, **Gloy.**

GLYACK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The last sheaf cut in harvest, the 'Claaick-sheaf,' the 'Maiden.'

Abd. An ilka beast about the tun got a reap o' corn, an' the wainer ox got the glyack sheaf [on Christmas Day], *Dial.* (c. 1780) in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 771.

GLYBE, see **Glib,** *adj.*

GLYDE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **glide** Slk.; and in forms **gleyd**(e Sc. Abd.; **gloyd** Bnff. [glaid.] **1.** An old horse. Also in *comp.* **Glide-aver**; cf. **aver,** *sb.*

Sc. My auld ga'd gleyde o' a meere, Hist. of *Anecdote* (1874) 18; An auld gawed glyde fell over the heuch, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 352. Bnff. Seldom hae I felt the loss O gloyd or cow, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 42. Bch. Fan his peer glyde was sae mischiev'd He'd neither ca' nor drive, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 8. Rnf. (Jam.) Slk. If ye corn an auld glide-aver weel, she'll soon turn about her heels, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 80, ed. 1866.

2. *Fig.* An old fellow; a person of disagreeable temper.

Bnff.[1] Abd. Fyn dhy glä'id reez hi he'd yn alegruugys ljyk [When the gleyd rose, he had an allagrugous look], Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 775-6; I'm fry'd Wi' Sandy Shaw, that menseless glyde, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 118.

GLYDE, *sb.*[2] Sc. An opening, road.

Bnff. A break in a plantation caused by a hollow (W.C.). Abd. He rumbl d down a rammage glyde, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 5, ed. 1850.

GLYSTERIE, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **glysterin.** Boisterous, gusty, stormy.

Twd. Applied to a day in which there is rain accompanied with a pretty strong wind (s.v. Glousterie).

GNAFEEN, *prp. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Chopping.

Gnafeen a beanes [chopping the sod on beans].

GNAFF, *sb.* Sc. [naf.] Any small or stunted object, a poor-looking creature.

Lth. What are ye seeking for the piece o' thae bits of gnaffs, my woman? *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 120 (Jam.). e.Lth. I no think we've waled sic a puir gnaff after a', Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 34.

GNAG, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **knag** Cum. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Not. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] s.War.[1] Cor.[1]; **knagg** Chs.[3]; **nag** Lth. (Jam.) s.Don. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] Chs.[13] Not.[1] Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] War.[3] s.War.[1] w.Wor. s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[12] Glo.[1] Brks.[1] e.An.[2] Cmb.[1] Nrf. w.Som.[1]; and in forms **gnaghe, gnaigh** w.Yks.[3]; **knage** Yks. (K.) w.Yks.[2]; **knague** w.Yks.[1]; **knaig** w.Yks.; **naag** Sh.I. (Jam.) w.Yks.; **nagh, nague** w.Yks.; **naig** Wm. w.Yks.[5] e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **neg** s.Don. w.Yks. [nag, næg, neg; nēg, neəg.] **1.** *v.* To gnaw, bite at something hard; to nibble, tear, bite.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); N.Cy.[1] Cum., Wm. Ferguson *Northumn* (1856) 217. Yks. (K.), n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] Give t'dog a bone to nag. w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[123], ne.Lan.[1], Not. (J.H.B.) s.Not. A dug gor 'o'd o' my snuff-box an' nagged it (J.P.K.). Lin.[1] Don't nag that tough stuff, have some more. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] The sheep knag the young shoots. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] The child likes to gnag at a crust. War.[3] Cmb.[1] Take that end of your tidy out of your mouth. What are you gnagging it for?

2. *Fig.* To worry, find fault with continually; to scold, torment with constant complaints and fault-finding.

Sh.I. (Jam.) Lth. He's aye naggin at ane (*ib.*). He was aye nag, naggin at me aboot Tod Lowrie, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895)

88. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Nhb.[1] What are ye naggin on at? Yor elwis nag-naggin on aboot something. Wm. & Cum.[1] Aw' knag, an' clash, an' saunter, 200. Wm. He would naig the life out of one who took any notice of his ways (B.K.). n.Yks.[1] He's alla's knaggin' an' knaggin', fra moorn to neeght; n.Yks.[2] 'Knagg'd to the varry grund,' worrited to the very grave. e.Yks.[1] Missis hez been knaggin at mä all day. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. A womman at's allus naigin' throo morn ta neet, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1860) 24; w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[5] 'Keeps nāaging at muh fur a horp'ny, an' shoo knawahs varry weel ah āant one,' said of a child. Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] His ould ooman is a deadly one to nag. Not. (W.H.S.); Not.[1] A gets no peace of his life, his wife's allus gnagging at him. s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. Moother was naggin' an' groānin' an' moānin' an' naggin' ageān, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889); Lin.[1] She's always a-nagging me. n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] You're always knagging at me. War.[3], s.War.[1], w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] 'Is wife nagged 'im, till 'e's bin far druv to drink—as yo' met'n say—by a ŏŏman's tongue. Hrf.[2], Glo.[1], Brks.[1], w.Mid. (W.P.M.) e.An.[2] They tew mawthers are ollost nagging. Cmb.[1] She keeps on nag, nag, nagging all day long. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99; (E.M.) Ken. (D.W.L.), e.Ken. (G.G.) w.Som.[1] Tid'n no use vor to keep on a naggin o' the maid; the more you do naggy and hallyrag, I'll warn the wo'ser her'll be.

Hence (1) **Gnagger**, *sb.* (*a*) a person given to constant scolding or complaining; (*b*) a teaser; (2) **Gnagging**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* teasing, worrying, scolding; aggravating, irritating; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* constant scolding and fault-finding.

(1, *a*) Mid. Wouldn't she be a nagger, if ever she could get the opportunity? Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. v. (*b*) sw.Lin.[1] That's a knagger. (2, *a*) w.Yks. T'weary naagin, nengin turn, 'At plagued poor Natterin Nan, Preston *Poems* (1864) 4; w.Yks.[5] 'A nāaging barn,' always crying and at unrest. Not. (J.H.B.). War. (J.R.W.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Tak'n let the maid alone; you be the very nagginest old thing ever I zeed in all my born days. Cor.[1] (*b*) n.Lin. He begins to get fair stall'd on his witterin' an' knaggin', Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 67.

3. Of a pain: to gnaw, to keep up a slight but continuous pain.

Yks. (J.W.), e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] 'How's your face, now?' 'Well, it nags a bit.' Shr.[1] I couldna sleep las' night fur the tuth-ache; it wunna to say violent, but kep' nag, nag, naggin' all the wilde till about four o'clock.

Hence (1) **Gnagging**, *ppl. adj.* gnawing, dull aching, wearying; used esp. of toothache; (2) **Naggy**, *sb.* a child's name for a tooth.

(1) w.Yks. A dull knaiging pain, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 4, 1894); w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[5] 'A nasty nāaging pāan' is the toothache. n.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.* Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Gnagging pain [as chronic rheumatism, or tooth-ache]. War.[3] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] I've bin a terrified wi' this here naggin pinswill's vortnight and more. Cor.[1 2] (2) w.Som.[1] Here, my purty, let mother rub his poor little naggies vor-n.

4. With *on*: to struggle constantly and continually.

w.Yks. For six year I wor kept nagueing on early an' late, *Yksman.* (1881) 26.

5. *sb.* A gnawing bite, a gnawing sensation.

w.Yks.[3] Overheard between two bandsmen after refreshments. 'Hey, Jim, hast ta getten thi' churn full?' 'Nay, lad, Au've nobbut takken away the gnaigh on it.'

6. Phr. *to be on the gnag*, to scold, worry, find fault with.

Not.[1] Shay's allus on the gnag.

GNAGGLE, *v.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Wil. Also written **knaggle** n.Lin.[1]; **naggle** Wm. w.Yks. Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Der.[2] Not.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] Wil.; and in form **niggle** Glo.[2] [na·gl, næ·gl.] 1. To gnaw, bite at anything hard. See **Gnag**.

n.Cy. Holloway. w.Yks.[1 2], Lan.[1], Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3], Glo.[2]

Hence **Gnaggling**, *ppl. adj.* gnawing. Nhp.[1]

2. *Fig.* To grumble or fret continually; to scold, find fault with.

War. (J.R.W.), se.Wor.[1], Glo.[1 2] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Naggling**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Nagly**, *adj.* fretful, grumbling, complaining; ill-conditioned.

(1) w.Yks Her nagglin' tongue, *Yksman. Xmas. No.* (1880) 23. Der.[2] (2) Wm. She's as nagly as o' that (B.K.).

3. To dispute about any matter with a view to a bargain or otherwise; used in *prp.* Chs.[1]

GNAGHE, GNAIGH, see **Gnag**.

GNAING, *v.* Sus. Wil. Written **gnang** Sus. (Hall.) [nēŋ.] To mock, insult.

Sus. (Hall.); Dartnell & Goddard *Wds.* (1893). Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1]

GNANG, see **Nang**.

GNAP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **nap** Dmf. (Jam.); and in forms **gnape**; **nyap** Dmf. (Jam.) [nap.] 1. *v.* To gnaw, bite at, nibble; to snap at, bite. Cf. **gnip**.

Cai.[1] Abd. That dog . . . gashin' an' gnappin' there at the fleas, Paul *Aberdeenshire* (1881) 48. Fif. The Erle of Morton was standing gnapping on his staff-end, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 82, ed. 1842.

Hence (1) **Gnap**, *adj.* hungry; (2) **Gnapping**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* eager, earnest; (3) **Gnap-the-ween**, *sb.* very thinly-baked cakes; any kind of very light bread.

(1) Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) (2) Abd. She in gnapping earnest taks it a', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 98, ed. 1812; It's gnapin' earnest, lass, I mak you sear, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 86. (3) Bnff.[1]

2. *Fig.* To mince one's words, to speak affectedly.

Sc. He's come here to learn 's to speak; we'll hae to gnape the English til him, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxv. Abd. Wha only ken to gnap at words, and that P stands for pye, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 293.

3. To taunt, find fault with in a snappish way.

Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] He's a nyatterin' bodie: he's eye gnappin' at something.

Hence **Gnapping**, *ppl. adj.* given to fault-finding and taunting. Bnff.[1]

4. *sb.* A bite, mouthful; a morsel of anything eatable.

Bnff.[1] We didna get ae gnap; an' noo we're like t'eut the ween for hunger. The nowt hinna a gnap o' streh to pit i' thir hehds. Abd. To lat 'insel' get a gnap, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii; I saw their piece was but a gnap, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 75, ed 1812. Dmf. 'Nap and stoo,' complete consumption of any viands (Jam.).

5. Mincing, affected speech.

Abd. Speak my ain leed, 'tis gueed auld Scots I mean, Your southern gnaps, I count not worth a preen, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 9, ed. 1812.

[1. As manye horses as do playe with him that is sore, and gnappe of the matter that renneth out of the sore, shall have the same sorance, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 68. 3. Bremen dial. *sik gnappen*, 'sich zanken' (*Wtb.*); so Holstein dial. (*Idiotikon*).]

GNARL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Wor. Glo. Brks. Sus. Cor. Also written **knarl** n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1]; **narle** Glo.; and in forms **gnerl** Glo.[1]; **gnorl** Sc.; **gnurl** s.Wor. [narl, nāl.] 1. *sb.* A knot in a tree. Glo.[1] See **Gnar(r**, *sb.*[1]

Hence **Gnarly**, *adj.* (1) of timber, &c.: cross-grained, twisted, full of knots; also used *fig.*; (2) of soil: lumpy, knotty.

(1) Sc. He rubbed his gnorly hands before the fire, *Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1898-99) 152. Per. Their gnarly crummocks, which They brandished to protect their shins, Spence *Poems* (1898) 191. Lth. O dear that gnarly trunk to me! Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 174. n.Cy. (J.W.), s.Chs.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.) Brks.[1] Them planks be too gnarley for the plaayne to work. Cor. O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.* (2) Glo. The ground be regler gnerly (S.S.B.).

2. A hard swelling, esp. a hard swelling on the neck caused by cold, a 'kernel.'

m.Yks.[1] Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

3. *v.* To knot or entangle. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] e.Sus. Holloway.

GNARL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in n. counties to Lin. Also Som. Also written **knarl(e** n.Cy. Dur.[1] n.Yks.[3] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. n.Lin.[1]; and in form **nerl** n.Cy. [narl, nāl.] 1. *v.* To gnaw, bite at, nibble.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Dur.[1], Cum. (E.W.P.) Wm. A Billy gooat hed been knaarlan at it wi' its teeth, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 37. n.Yks. It's a little knarl'd with your earl-cat, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 166; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Gnarl'd and chavvell'd,' gnawed and frittered, as anything mouse-eaten; n.Yks.[3] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] This moos [mouse] hez ommost knarled

a'hooal thuff thrap. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). s.Not. Look how the rots ev gnarled this wood (J.P.K.). Lin. Not one of the swedes appeared to have been even gnarled by a rabbit, *Lin. Chron.* (Dec. 28, 1889); n.Lin.[1] That pup hes knarl'd th' boddum o' th' dog-kennil door awaay. sw.Lin.[1] He has taken to gnarl and bite in the stable. Ferrets are not like rats, they don't gnarl. w.Som.[1] Here, Watch, here's a bone for thee to gnardle.

Hence **Gnarl-band**, *sb.*, *fig.* a miser, a person who would starve his body to fill his purse.

Lin.[1] He's a regular gnarl-band. Oh! he's such a scrimp—a regular gnarl-band.

2. *Fig.* To grumble, complain; to snarl. See **Gnar(r**, *v.* **1.**

n.Lin.[1] She's alust a gnarlin' at me aboot sumthing. sw.Lin.[1]

3. To ache with a dull, heavy pain.

e.Yks.[1] Mah teeath's begun ti knarl nasty. sw.Lin.[1] When the pain begins to gnarl. His bones aches and gnarls.

Hence **Gnarling**, *vbl. sb.* a dull, heavy aching or gnawing pain; a gnawing sensation.

n.Yks.[2] A gnarling at heart. e.Yks.[1]

4. To maltreat. N.Cy.[1]

5. *sb. Fig.* Biting, rough treatment.

Lth. They eanna stand the gnarl O' the cauld winter breeze, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 62.

[**2.** Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite, Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 292.]

GNAR(R, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also written **knar** n.Yks.[2]; and in form **knur** Nhp.[1] [nar, naə(r.]

1. A hard knot in wood; a knob or ball; a lump in the flesh. Cf. **gnarl**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

Sc. (Jam.), n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1]

2. The game of hockey; see below.

Nhp.[1] A name which it obviously receives from the stick with which the game is played, having a gnar or knot at the end of it.

3. *pl.* See below.

Lan. Gnarrs are large beds of stones, covered with incrustations formed by insects for their habitations, Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 184.

[1. Þay vmbe-kesten þe knarre & þe knot boþe, *Gawaine* (c. 1360) 1434. Cp. LG. *gnurr, gnure, knuur*, 'ein knorren' (Berghaus).]

GNAR(R, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also Sus. Also written **narr** Nhb.[1]; **narre** Sus.[1]; and in forms **njirr** Sh.I.; **nyirr** Bnff.[1] [nar, naə(r.] **1.** *v.* To growl, snarl, like an angry dog or beast.

Sh.I. He barkit da wan time an' njirr'd da tidder, *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897). Nhb. The wild beasts gnarring, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 275. n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Sus. (M.B.-S.), Sus.[1]

Hence **Gnarring, Njirring**, or **Nyirran**, *vbl. sb.* a growling, snarling, snapping.

Sc. Curs are a race of animals more despised than dreaded, and mankind do not use to resent their gnarrings, *Sc. Presby. Eloq. Answer* (ed. 1847) 58. Sh.I. Da yarms an' spittin' o' da cat an' da njirrin' o' Berry waukin'd Sibbie, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898). Bnff.[1]

2. *Fig.* To find fault in a disagreeable, snarling manner; to quarrel.

Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] She'll be aye narr-narrin at him. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

3. *sb.* The snarl or growl of an angry dog. Bnff.[1]

4. *Fig.* Peevishness, peevish fault-finding. (*ib.*)

[**1.** At them he gan to reare his bristles strong, And felly gnarre, Spenser *F. Q.* (1596) I. v. 34. LG. (Pomerania) *gnarren*, 'sagt man von dem Laut kleiner Kinder, wenn sie unzufrieden sind, aber nicht recht weinen oder schreyen' (Dähnert); Bremen dial. *gnarren*, 'knarren, murren, verdriesslich seyn' (*Wtb.*); cp. Swiss dial. *gnurre*[n], 'brummen' (*Idiotikon*).]

GNASH, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written **nash** Sc. (Jam.) [naʃ.] **1.** *sb.* Pert, insolent talk; bluster.

Sc. (Jam.) Gall. Cursed excisemen gaun their rouns Wi' saucy gnash, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 129, ed. 1897.

Hence (1) **Nash-gab**, *sb.* impertinent talk or chatter, bluster; (2) **Nashie**, *adj.* talkative, chattering.

(1) Sc. There's the Philistines . . . are gaun to whirry awa' Mr. Henry, and a' wi' your nash-gab, deil be on't! Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) vii; They hae coost up my kindred to Rob to me already—set up their nashgabs! *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. (2) Cld. (Jam.)

2. *v.* To prate, talk impudently. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Gnashing**, *ppl. adj.* pert, insolent, chattering.

Sc. 'A nashin' body,' a little pert, chattering creature (*ib.*).

3. *adj.* Passionate, ill-tempered, irritable.

n.Yks.[2] 'Oor aud Tommy's varry gnash when he ails ought,' impatient when unwell. w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

Hence **Gnash-gab**, *sb.* one who speaks harshly of others or who gives an ill-tempered reply to a question asked. n.Yks.[2]

GNASHICKS, *sb.* Bnff.[1] The red bear-berry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.*

GNAT, *sb.* Nrf. Hmp. **1.** The knot, *Tringa canutus.*

Nrf. Gnats or knots, a small bird which, taken with nets, grow excessively fat, being mewed and fed with corn, T. Browne *Misc.* (c. 1664) in *Wks.*, ed. Wilkins, III. 318; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 194; Newton & Gadow (1896) 364.

2. *Comp.* **Gnat-hawk**, the dorr-hawk, the nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus.*

Hmp. [So called] from its fondness for moths and beetles, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 97.

GNATLING, *adj.* e.An.[1] Very much engaged about trifles, busy doing nothing.

GNATTER, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and n. counties to War. Shr. Also written **knatter** w.Yks.[4] e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Shr.; **natter** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1]; and in forms **knather** e.Yks.[1] Not.; **natther** e.Yks.; **nyatter** Bnff.[1] Abd. [na·tə(r.] **1.** To gnaw, bite at anything hard; to nibble, bite small with the teeth. Also used *fig.*

Cum. It would continually natter at David's heart, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) III. 103. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Coits wi' t'button hoyles nattered, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1862) 54; w.Yks.[13]; w.Yks.[4] A mouse knatters the wood of a trap when caught. Lan. Bring a bit o' summat for t'keep th' rottens fro' natterin' at one's feet. Brierley *Marlocks* (1866) vii; Lan.[1] Hello, there's bin a mouse i' th' bread-mug; sitho heaw this loaf's nattered. He's olus gnatterin' at his finger-nails. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[12]; Chs.[3] Poop hath nattered sponge. s.Chs.[1] Th'meys ün bin naat·ürin ŭt dheyz chey·ziz [Th' meice han bin gnatterin' at theise cheises]. nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Knattering** or **Nattering**, (1) *sb.* the noise produced by the gnawing or nibbling of wood by mice, &c.; (2) *ppl. adj.* gnawing.

(1) Nhb. (A.F.B.) (2) w.Yks. Wheare's that knattering din com throo? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 4, 1894).

2. To grumble, complain, fret; to find fault with constantly, to scold, 'gnag,' worry, tease.

Dmf., Fxb., Gall. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] What are ye nattrin on at? Cnm. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 158. Wm. She would natter a body's soul out (B.K.). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'He'll natter his chine away,' fret himself, as it is said, to the backbone. 'Genning and nattering the day tiv an end.' ne.Yks.[1] Sha's awlus natterin aboot nowt. e.Yks. She's nattherinest awd woman Ah ivver seed; she's ommast natthered her chine away, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 91. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Thou's . . . ollas gnatterin an hypin at him, ii. 304; w.Yks.[23]; w.Yks.[5] Shoo'd ha' summat else to du nur to sit thear nattering awl't dāay long if shoo hed to scrat for her bit o' living sāame as I hev. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Óo naat·ürz mi ter·ŭbli [Hoo gnatters me terribly]. Der. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] The missis does natter and werrit so, I nat'ly can't put up wi' it. Lei.[1] Shay's ollus a-yamberin' an' a-natterin' at 'er all dee long. Shr.[1] I wish yo' ŏŏdna knatter all the wilde about nuthin'.

Hence (1) **Gnatter** or **Natter**, *sb.* (*a*) a person who constantly scolds or complains; (*b*) peevish chattering, grumbling; (2) **Gnattered, Nattered**, or **Nattert**, *ppl. adj.* ill-tempered, peevish, irritable, quarrelsome; (3) **Natterer**, *sb.* a restless, worrying, irritable person; (4) **Nattering**, *ppl. adj.*, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) teasing, harassing, worrying; (5) **Nattersome**, *adj.* see (2).

(1, *a*) w.Yks. (H.W.) (*b*) Bnff.[1] (2) Lan. Yo're as natthert as two tinkers, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) v. ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] A gnattered temper. Stf.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Shr.[1] (3) Lin. Eh! Miss, she is such a natterer; she is always nattering about (G.G.W.). (4, *a*) Nhb.[1] He's a natterin body. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. She's nattherinest awd

woman Ah ivver seed, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 91. w.Yks. T'weary naagin, nengin turn, 'At plagued poor Natterin Nan, Preston *Poems* (1864) 4; w.Yks.[4] Lan.[1] Aye he's a natterin soart of a chap. n.Lan.[1] n.Stf. Whose motherly feeling now got the better of her nattering habit, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 65. Not.[1] s.Not. They're such a nattering couple (J.P.K.). nw.Der.[1] Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 712. sw.Lin.[1] She's a regular nattering old woman. Lei.[1], War.[3] (*b*) Lan. In consequence uv a yowin un natterin sensashun ut set in abeawt th' region o' my meight poke, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 42. s.Stf. He fidgets me wi' his natterin' ways, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (5) n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

3. To talk or gossip in an unfriendly manner; to debate, haggle; to quarrel, wrangle.

Abd. I've something ither adee nor waste time nyatterin on wi' the like o' you, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvi. Nhb.[1] Lan. They natter't, and brawl't, an' back-bote, Waugh *Barrel Organ* (1867) 281; He didn't, by th' use uv his tung, furnish food for th' scandal-mongers to natter at, Staton *Loomінary* (c. 1861) 54.

4. To rattle, make a rattling noise.

w.Yks.[2] A grindstone is said to gnatter when it is dowky.

[2. EFris. *gnattern*, 'murren, verdriesslich sein' (Koolman); LG. (Göttingen) *gnattern*, 'übel gelaunt sein und in Folge dessen auch oft weinen, meist von kleinen Kindern, jedoch auch von Erwachsenen, nam. von mürrischen Alten' (Schambach).]

GNATTERY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written **nattery** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.; **nattry** N.Cy.[1]; **nattrie, natrie, nyatrie** Abd. (Jam.) **1.** Ill-tempered, cross, peevish; petulant, fault-finding, grumbling, querulous.

Abd. (Jam.) Ayr. Whyles her gnattery tongue is a desperate fash to me, Service *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 163. N.Cy.[1] A nattry face. Nhb.[1] A nesty, nattery aad chep. n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks She gits cramley an queer an it maks her nattery and ill-natur'd, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1870) *July Notes*; w.Yks.[1] Don't be seea gnattery. Lan. One o' those nattery owd maids 'at con olaz tell so mitch better heaw to bring op a family nor thoose 'at have 'em, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 17. ne.Lan.[1]

2. Rugged, full of pebbles. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

GNAW, *v.* Sc. Not. Lin. War. Brks. Suf. Wil. Som. Also in forms **gnaa-** Wil.[1] Som.; **nä-** e.Som. [nɑ̃, nā.]

I. Gram. form. *Preterite*: **Gnew.**

Abd. At last in twa the dowie raips he gnew, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 45, ed. 1812. Yks. (J.W.), Suf. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comp.* **Gnaw-post**, a stupid, ignorant person; a fool, simpleton.

Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 707; Lin.[1] Have no further truck with that gnaw-post. War. (J.R.W.) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Som. (W.F.R.); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1883). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1]

2. To trouble, worry, annoy; also used of pain.

s.Not. It gnaws me so to see 'em so careless. She's gnawed to death with toothache. Yo children gnaw me to death (J.P.K.).

Hence **Gnawing**, (1) *ppl. adj.* worrying, annoying, teasing; (2) *vbl. sb.* a griping pain in the stomach.

(1) s.Not. They're such gnawing children (J.P.K.). (2) Brks.[1]

GNAW, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) A slight, partial thaw.

GNAWING, *vbl. sb.* Nhp.[1] Grass-keeping; see below.

Farmers often say, 'I've taken a good gnawing for my sheep, with a good dry lair;' signifying that they have taken a good grazing field, on dry land, such as will not 'trample off the gnawing,' i. e. receive the impress of the feet of the cattle grazing upon it. The inferior keep that remains, after the beasts have been fattened on the land, is termed 'rough gnawing.'

GNECK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [nek.] **1.** *sb.* A notch, as in a stick. Mry. (Jam.)

2. *v.* To cut notches. Bnff.[1] The herd-loon gneckit 's club.

GNEEP, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **gneip.** A foolish fellow; a booby, ninny. Abd. Ye blind gneep (Jam.).

GNEGUM, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [ne·gəm.] **1.** A tricky disposition.

Ye needna pit muckle trust in 'im: he hiz a gey gnegum; an' mayhe ye'll seen ken that t'yir cost.

2. A fiery, pungent flavour; esp. in catables.

That cheese hiz a gnegum.

GNEIGIE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Sharp-witted, quick, 'knacky.' Auld farran and gneigie was he ay, Jamieson *Ballads* (1806) I. 302.

GNEISLE, *v.* Abd. (Jam.) Also in form **gnissle.** To gnaw.

GNERL, see **Gnarl**, *sb.*[1]

GNEUT, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A stupid person. Also the *dim.* **gneutie, gneutick, gneutickie.**

GNIB, *adj.* Sc. [nib.] **1.** Ready, quick, clever.

Bch. An' wi' mischief he was sae gnib To get his ill intent, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 7; Far thinks I an' I shou'd be sae gnib as middle wi' the thing that did nae brak my taes, *ib. Jrn.* (1742) 17; Abd. Says a gnib elf, Ross *Helenore* (1768) *Sng.* 200, ed. Nimmo.

2. Sharp in demanding one's own; stingy, mean; ill-tempered, curt in manner.

Bnff.[1] He's unco gnib wee 's account. He's unco gnib; it wiz only yesterday a got the len [loan] o't. Per. 'Ye're rael gnib,' said of one that seeks settlement of an account before it is due (G.W.).

Hence **Gnibbich**, (1) *sb.* a little person of sharp, thin features and curt manners; (2) *adj.* curt in manner; mean, stingy, not inclined to be liberal.

Bnff.[1] (1) Often the notion of stinginess is intended to be conveyed. (2) He wiz gey gnibbich wee 's toddy.

3. Keen of appetite.

Abd. The mair we drank we grew the gnibber, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 39.

GNIDGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhp. [nidʒ.] **1.** *v.* To press, squeeze; to press down.

n.Sc. One is said to gnidge another, when he presses him down with his knees (Jam.). Bch. Where a fun-stane [whinstone] does Sisyphus Down to the yerd sair gnidge, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 5; The thing that angered me warst ava was to be sae sair gnidged by a chanler-chafted auld runk carlen, *ib. Jrn.* (1742) 15. Nhp.[1] *Obsol.*

Hence **Gnidgean**, *vbl. sb.* a continuance of squeezing. Bnff.[1]

2. With *off*: to rub off, to peel off by rubbing.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Frae our fingers to gnidge aff the hide With the wearisome wark o' the rubbing o't, Ross *Helenore* (1768) *Sng.* 284, ed. Nimmo.

3. *sb.* A squeeze.

Bnff.[1] Fin the ill-naitirt craitir got the weel-naitirt sumph doon, he ga 'im a gnidge i' the breest it took awa 's braith.

[1. Cogn. w. OE. *cnuwian*, to press, pound (B.T.); Dan. *knuge*, to press, squeeze.]

GNIF, *conj.* Dev. Unless.

Gnif tha uncle chout ha'ap tha avore long, a' daunt knaw hot 'ull happen ter tha, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. v.

GNIP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [nip.] **1.** *v.* To eat. Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **gnap.**

2. To taunt, complain constantly about.

Bnff.[1] Faht are ye eye gnip gnippin at? Canna ye fussil fair oot, an' lat 's ken faht ye wud be at?

Hence (1) **Gnippan**, *vbl. sb.* a continued throwing out of small taunts; (2) **Gnipping**, *ppl. adj.* given to fault-finding.

(1, 2) Bnff.[1] A wid tack a tellan' an' hae deen; but a cudna stan' that gnip gnippan o' his. A widna like 'im for maister: he's a gnippin' bodie.

3. *sb.* A morsel of any eatable. Also *dim.* **gnipick, gnipickie.** Bnff.[1]

[1. Four horsis quhite as snaw, Gnyppand gersis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 152.]

GNIPE, see **Nip, Nipe.**

GNIPPER, *sb.* Sc. **1.** The smallest piece of anything; used esp. of eatables. Bnff.[1] He ate ilky gnipper o't.

2. Phr. *Gnipper for gnapper* or *gnopper*, the very smallest particle.

Sc. 'Gnipper for gnapper,' a phr. taken from the sound made by a mill in grinding,—*gen.* with reference to eating, and signifying that nothing is left (J.M.); Brook his banes, gnipper for gnopper, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 239. Bnff.[1]

GNISSLE, see **Gneisle.**

GNIT, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [nit.] A gnat.

[Bremen dial. *gnid*, 'eine Art ganz kleiner Mücken, die wie Fliegen gestaltet sind und heftig stechen' (*Wtb.*).]

GNORL, GNURL, see **Gnarl**, *sb.*[1]

GO, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **I.** *v.* Gram forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Ga**, (2) **Gaa**, (3) **Gae**, (4) **Gah**, (5) **Gau**, (6) **Gauh**, (7) **Gay**, (8) **Gea**, (9) **Geae**, (10) **Geaw**, (11) **Ge(e**, (12) **Geu**,

(13) **Gie**, (14) **Goa**, (15) **Goe**, (16) **Goeth**, (17) **Goo**, (18) **Gooa**, (19) **Gowe**, (20) **Gu(e**, (21) **Guy**, (22) **Gwain(e**, (23) **Gwoə**, (24) ?**Yeand**. [For further instances see **II** below.]

(1) **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[4], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Kaa). **Wm.** He gaas net to kirk, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) 454. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Gae doon the toon an' seek the milk. **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12] **m.Yks.**[1] Very well, mother; let him gae. **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Kaa). **s.Wm.** Gah hēam (J.A.B.). **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (5, 6) **m.Yks.**[1] (7) **n.Cy.** (HALL), **Glo.**[1] (8) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (9) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. (10) **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 538; **w.Yks.**[4] (11) **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[1] He gez wid his feet breadd side furst. (12) **e.Dev.** Ai shall up an' gen voäth ta th' town, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 2. (13) **N.Cy.**[1] (14) **n.Yks.** Don't goä oot te-day, LINSKILL *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) vi. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** On I mud goa, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 16. (15, 16) **Wxf.**[1] (17) **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Stf.**[1] I wunna goo. **Der.**[2] Wu't goo wi' mey. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** But Parson a comes an' a goos, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 7. **War.**[2] *Introd.* 15. **m.Wor.** (J.C.), **Suf.** (F.A.A.) **Snr.**[1] I see him goo straight away across two fields. **Sus.** Well, gentlemen, I'll goo, I'll goo, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 55. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Zimon lad, thee mun goo to bed to onst, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 153. (18) **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[4] Gooa abaht thee bisness. **Der.**[1] **se.Wor.** I have never heard any but old persons pronounce the word 'go' in this way. (19) **Cum.** Wull ta gowe wie me? (E.W.P.) (20) **w.Yks.** Guə, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 143. **Lan.** Gut' Rachdaw weh a keaw, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 11. **Ken.** No gu nigh de hosses, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 57, ed. 1824. (21) **I.Ma.** (S.M.) (22) **Nhp.**[2] Will you gwain wi' me? (23) **Lan.** Ut gwoes bith neame o' Kopper Nob, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 10. **Glo.** Dunt 'e gwo far off, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i. (24) ? **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) [misprint for 'yeaud'].

2. *Imp.*: (*a*) *2nd pers.* (1) **Goes**, (2) **Goise**, (3) **Goos.**

(1) **e.Suf.** Goes away! (F.H.) (2) *ib.* (3) **Cor.** Goos 'ome, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; 'Goos-along!' she said, *Camborne Alm.* (1894) 100.

(*b*) [Used in 1st or 2nd *pers. pl.* as an invitation to accompany the speaker.] (1) **Gawa**, (2) **Gow**, (3) **Gowa**, (4) **Gowe.**

(1) **w.Yks.** Gawa [go we, let us go], THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4] (2) **Lakel.**[1] (s.v. Gang). **Cum.** An' then gow to Carel wi' me, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 257; Let's gow to Rosley Fair, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 1. **e.An.**[1] A farmer observed, that when his mother called the maids at 'milking-time,' she never said 'go,' but 'gow.' **Suf.**[1] (3) **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Lakel.**[1] Gowa seems equivalent to 'go away' and is now 'howay' (s.v. Gang). **Cum.** To a person about to leave, 'Let's gowa' (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] The industrious farmer says, 'Come, gowa to yer wark wid me, lads.' The indifferent farmer says, 'Howay to yer wark, lads,' and leaves them to themselves. **Yks.** I'm faairly clammed, gowa, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 158. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[1] It is always used in the way of invitation, and refers to the act of one person accompanying another: 'Come gowa toth' kirk.' (4) **Cum.**[1]

3. *Prp.*: (1) **Gaain(g**, (2) **Gaan**, (3) **Gaayn**, (4) **Gaein(g**, (5) **Gaen**, (6) **Gahin**, (7) **Gahn**, (8) **Gain**, (9) **Gan**, (10) **Gaun**, (11) **Gawin**, (12) **Gawn**, (13) **Geann**, (14) **Gewing**, (15) **Gine**, (16) **Goan**, (17) **Gooen**, (18) **Gooin**, (19) **Goon**, (20) **Guaying**, (21) **Guin**, (22) **Guining**, (23) **Gwain(e**, (24) **Gwainin**, (25) **Gwane**, (26) **Gwaning**, (27) **Gwaying**, (28) **Gween**, (29) **Gwine**, (30) **Gwoan**, (31) **Gwoing**, (32) **Gwyin**, (33) **Gwyn**, (34) **Gyaan**, (35) **Gyaun**, (36) **Gyin(g**, (37) **Gyne.**

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Wm.** She es gaain toth this show, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821. **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35. **Lan.** Now gaain' straight, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. (2) **Nhb.**[1] Them at's gaan up. **Cum.**[1] (3) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35. (4) **Mry.** The auld familiar faces, noo, wi' our youth are gaein awa, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 43. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** We're gaeing ta bring thee a new brat, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 253. **ne.Lan.**[1] (5) **Abd.** I was jist gaen up the stair, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Cum.** 'At tou'd gaen to dee for a hizzy, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 256. (6) **n.Yks.** Ah's gahin' yam, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 68. **ne.Yks.**[1] Wheer's ta gahin'? **e.Yks.**[1] (7) **s.Wm.** Whar's ta gahn? (J.A.B.) (8) **Bnff.**[1] **n.Yks.** A wɔz gāin ɔwōkin wi ūɔr bāns (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Tha's gain to kill thysel (F.P.T.). **nw.Dev.**[1] (9) **Nhb.** Luiking up At the procession gan to Swalwell, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1829) 17. **e.Dur.**[1] When used as an auxiliary verb it becomes 'gan.' 'A's gan to' [sae·] ' (see), 'A's gan to dae't.' **Cum.**[3] I's gān to eddle my five shillin' middlin' cannily. 2. **n.Lan.** Ut share whativer's gā'n! *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 19. (10) **Sc.** But ye are no gaun awa? SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) v. **Cum.** Gāun ta shūt, mister? FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 6. (11) **Nhb.** Here there wis plenty gawin and comin, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 58. **Wm.** Yur not gawin' out? WARD *Elsmere* (1888 bk. I. ii. (12) **Sc.** Now he's gawn anither's for to be, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 8. **Elg.** Yer gawn abroad Sammy, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 107. **Slg.** Aft, aft she spoke o' gawn awa, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 173. **Nhb.** That wor affairs were gawn aglee, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 56. (13) **Cum.**[1] (14) **Ess.** You're a-gewing to yer long home, Master French, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1893) 311. (15) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). (16) **Ir.** Boys goan home from the fair, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 98. **Wxf.**[1] (18) **Lan.** Gooin on at th' owd bat, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) ii. **Chs.**[1] Wheer art gooin? **Stf.**, **War.** (J.A.L.), **Oxf.**[1] **Sus.** What be you gooin' to do? EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 53. (19) **Ess.**[1] (20) **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13. (21) **Not.**[2] (22) **War.**[4] Where be you a guining? (23) **Stf.** Where be'st thee gwain? KNIGHT *Quart. Mag.* (1823) 300. **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** Bist a gwain to murther I? *R. Plowman*, 15. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.**[2] Where be 'e gwain to? **Cor.**[2] (24) **se.Wor.**[1] I be a gwainin wum. (25) **Sus.** (F.A.A.) (26) **Oxf.** Be you gwaning up the road, Mary? PROGRESS *Mary and Me* (1863) 191. (27) **Hrf.**[2] (28) **Sus.** (F.A.A.) (29) **Sus.** (*ib.*) **I.W.** Zay wot bist thee gwine wee he vor to doo, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) 54. **Dev.** I were gwine up street, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 155. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 68.] (30) **Lan.** Un id o gwoan wi us izel, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 3. (31) **Stf.**, **Wor.** He be a gwoing to take to that farm (G.M.). (32) **Hrf.**[2] (33) **Sus.** He sed he must be gwyn, LOWER *Tom Chdpole* (1831) st. 42. (34) **nw.Abd.** The mist's gyaan aff the Tap o' Noth, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 46. (35) **Abd.** It's gyaun to be ca'd Marget, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 30. (36) **n.Yks.**[2] I's gying te gan. **e.Yks.**[1] (37) **Cum.** Is thee gyne for a bit o' breeken? CAINE *Hagar* (1887) iii.

4. *Prp.* in *comb.* with *to*: (1) **Ganna**, (2) **Gauna**, (3) **Gaunna**, (4) **Ginnie.**

(1) **Fif.** Now, Willie lad, I'm ganna gie You twa or three directions, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 70. (2) **Sc.** Ye'll no' hae heard that Peter's gauna tak' a wife, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) ii. (3) **Fif.** There's gaunna be an unco crap the 'ear, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 19. (4) **Rnf.** The beast at me was ginnie bark, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 181.

5. *Preterite*: (1) **Gade**, (2) **Gae**, (3) **Gaed**, (4) **Gahd**, (5) **Gaid**, (6) **Geade**, (7) **Geead**, (8) **Geed**, (9) **Gied**, (10) **Gode**, (11) **Goed**, (12) **Gone**, (13) **Gooad**, (14) **Goode**, (15) **Güd(e**, (16) **Guid**, (17) **Yede**, (18) **Yeed**, (19) **Yewd**, (20) **Ycd**, (21) **Yode.** [Also used as *pret.* forms of **Gan**, **Gang**, *v.* (q.v.)]

(1) **Sc.** To Embro town ye gade awa, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 10. **Abd.** Yet I gade o'er nae that unswack, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 6, ed. 1873. **Frf.** Where aft he gade, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 9. **Edb.** Twae birkies on a day Gade out to tak a wee glif play, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 66. **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Sc.** My faither and me gaed hame again, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] My wo'd! Bud he gaed sharp! **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **Wm.** He gahd hiam (B.K.). (5) **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. (7) **n.Yks.**[2] (8) **ne.Sc.** They geed t'the mill, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 15. **Cai.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) (9) **n.Sc.** The kevels they gied thro' the ha', BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 200, ed. 1875. (10) **Glo.** When I gode over the hill, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 101; **Glo.**[12] (11) **n.Lin.**[1] Efter we'd talk'd a bit, he goed one way an' I goed anuther. **w.Som.**[1] But a always goed clappaty like. **Dev.** He goed, BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 26. (12) **Ayr.** From me her course she steer'd, And gone I know not whither, BURNS *Joyful Widower*, st. 2. **s.Wor.** I gone alung thot fütwahy munny's the time (H.K.). **Lei.**[1] 28. (13) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (14) **w.Wor.** He runde awaay, or goode awaay, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 94. (15) **Sh.I.** Behold a saar güd furt ta saa, *Parable of the Sower* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). (16) **Sh.I.** I . . . made da ring a' eddy afore we guid furt, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). (17) **n.Yks.** I yede ymel Dent and Gawthrop, SEDGWICK *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 82. (18) **Abd.** Some elder fowks . . . Yee'd to the pantry ben the house, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 215. (19, 20) **Der.**[1] *Obs.* (21) **Glo.**[12]

6. *pp.*: (1) **Gaan**, (2) **Gaed**, (3) **Gaen**, (4) **Gain(e**, (5) **Gane**, (6) **Gayn**, (7) **Gean(e**, (8) **Geayne**, (9) **Geean**, (10) **Geen**, (11) **Geyan**, (12) **Geyen**, (13) **Geyn**, (14) **Gian**, (15) **Gien**, (16) **Go**, (17) **Goan**, (18) **Goned**, (19) **Goo**, (20)

Gooan, (21) **Goon**, (22) **Guən**, (23) **Gwon'e**, (24) **Gwun**, (25) **Gyan**, (26) **Gyen**, (27) **Went**. [Also used as *pp.* of **Gan**, **Gang**, *v.* (q.v.)]

(1) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **Per.** A lot o' fowk gang because they've aye gaed, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet.* (1897) 25. (3) **Frf.** The trade of late's gaen to the deil, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 3. **Peb.** Awa you're gaen, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 143. **Nhb.** He's gaen clean daft, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 29 **m.Yks.**[1] [Ge·h'n], *Introd.* 35. **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**[1] He's gain toth' peeot moor, ii. 309. (5) **Sc.** The halt's gane now, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) ix. **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Gan). **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (6) **Wm.** Fer I'ze gayn nar ez thin ez a peelin, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 17. (7) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. **Nhb.** Thoo's been gean a gey bit to be gannin that fast, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 6. **Cum.**[3] He thowte o' his trübble was geän, 163. **m.Yks.**[1] [G:i·h'n], *Introd.* 35. **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] (8) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (9) **n.Yks.** Budnow them tahmes is geean, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 3; **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah izzant geean yet, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 220. (10) **Cai.**[1] (11) **ne.Lan.**[1] (12) **Nhb.**[1] (13) **Nhb.** Maw sweetheart wes vanisht an' geyn, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) *Introd.* 8. (14) **n.Yks.** War ez Rinth ən't childər gian? (W.H.) (15) **Dur.** My mother hevin' gi'en to Aucklan', EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 3. (16) **n.Dev.** Now, Jim, jist while the maids be go, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 59. (17) **Yks.** 'Twor all goan afore I got there, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xiii. **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Sur.** He be goan wrung in 's headworks, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. v. (18) **w.Som.** Very zoon they'll be all a-goned, *Athenæum* (Feb. 26, 1898). (19, 20, 21) **w.Som.**[1] (22) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 143. (23) **Lan.** Every bit ov a stick were gwone, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) iii. **w.Cy.** We's gwaïn to wed come zpring when rheumatiz be gwone, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 394. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (24) **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (25) **Cum.** If I had gyan into Dublin be me sell, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310. (26) **Nhb.**[1] (27) **Lei.**[1] 28. **s.Wor.** I wa-anted to 'a' went (H.K.). **w.Som.**[1] I should'n never i-went nif 't-'ad·n a-bin vor you. [**Amer.** I have went, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 7.]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Go-ashore** or **-shore**, better clothes as distinguished from working or sea-going ones; (2) **-by(e**, (*a*) a slight, the act of passing by without recognition, *gen.* in phr. *to give one the go-by(e*, to give one the cold shoulder; (*b*) a cheat, an evasion, *gen.* in phr. *to give one the go-by(e*, to give one the slip, leave in the lurch; (*c*) in phr. *to get*, or *give*, *the go-by*, to excel, beat, surpass, to get the advantage; (3) **-down**, (*a*) the act of swallowing, a drink; the appetite; (*b*) a drinking-bout, frolic, 'spree'; (4) **-lattan** or **-lattin**, (*a*) an accouchement; (*b*) a liquidation, breaking up of business, &c.; (5) **-look**, a tart, cheese-cake; (6) **-off**, in phr. *the first go-off*, the beginning, outset; (7) **-out**, a dismissal, esp. in phr. *to give the go-out*, to dismiss, kill; (8) **-through**, labour, difficulty; a great tumult, bustle, fuss; (9) **-to**, (*a*) a brawl, squabble, bout, attack, set-to; a drubbing; (*b*) a fixed abode, place of resort.

(1) **Frf.** After he had got his supper he shiftit himsel', puttin' on his go-ashores, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 87, ed. 1889; He had a' his goshore suit hung oot on the backs o' chairs a' roond the hoose, SALMOND *My Man Sandy* (1894) 119. (2, *a*) **Sc.** I would give Tam the go-by, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ii. **Cai.**[1] To gie one 'e go by. **Cld.** He gied me the gae-by (JAM.). **Gall.** It argued sounder sense to give it the go-by, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 1. **Nhb.**[1] Aa gav him the go-bye. **Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[1] A weant gie me the go-by. **nw.Dev.** He giv'd her the go-by (R.P.C.). **Slang.** The least egotistical of men . . . find it occasionally very hard to bear the cool 'go-by' the world gives them, LEVER *Martins* (1856) II. xxvii. (*b*) **Slg.** (G.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[1] When a hare has deceived its pursuers, it is said, she has given them the go by. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Oxf.**[1] 'E gived 'er the go-by, *MS. add.* **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) (*c*) **Wm.** He gat t'go-by when he selt t'bullocks. He gev o' t'other lads i' t'skeul t'go-by i' figurin' (B.K.). **Brks.**[1] (3, *a*) **Sc.** A gude gae-down (JAM.). **e.Lth.** It was a puir meal we made atween us. I hadna my usual guid gae-doun, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895). [On the morning of hunting he should be allowed from six to eight go-downs of water, YOUATT *Horse* (1831) 138.] (*b*) **Sc.** A bit blithe gae-down we had in't, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) iv. (4, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] (*b*) **Abd.** Meg Raffan taul me . . . that An'ro Langchafts was jist at the gae-lattin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxix. (5) **Lin.**[1] These are beautiful go-looks. (6) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **War.**[3] I couldn't manage it at all first go-off, but I've got into the swing of it now. **w.Wor.**[1] The parson gied mĕ this 'ere coät. I didna war 'im every daay, not at the first go-off you knaows. **se.Wor.**[1] (7) **Wm.** Glower'd as a stooat When a tarrier grabs it an' gi's it t'garooat, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 44. (8) **Bnff.**[1], **Rxb.** (JAM.) (9) **Lnk.** (JAM.) **Lan.**[1] Feight! He can feight noan, mon; he wur done up at th' first go to. (*b*) **Nrf.** A loafer came up and asked Jim where our boat belonged. 'She ain't got no go to, nor come from,' EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 40.

2. *Comb.* in oaths and exclamations: (1) **Go awa'** (g'wa), (2) **— awa' wi' ye**, an exclamation of impatience, scorn, or disbelief; (3) **— bon** (ye, (4) **— cab** or **keb** (ye, an oath, expletive; (5) **— fell**, an exclamation of pleased surprise; (6) **— hang** or **heng**, see (4); (7) **— look**, **Gollook**, or **Gullook**, 'go and see,' a resentful reply to a question; (8) **— set**, (9) **— sims**, see (4).

(1) **Sc.** Company? gae wa'! SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xvi. **Ayr.** 'G'wa'! g'wa!' quo' she, 'wi' your ravlins and dressin'!' SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 75. (2) **ne.Sc.** 'Gae awa' wi' ye!' quo' she, laughin'. 'What can the war hae to dae wi' the price o' a canary?' GRANT *Keckleton*, 68. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Gae wa' wi' ye, fu' could I guess! INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 168. **n.Yks.**[1] (3) **Nhb.** Go-bon, the queen, or misses, But wad, for Johnny's kisses, Luik upon as blisses Scrimp-meals, caff beds, and dairns, THOMPSON *New Keel Row*; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Go bon ye, are ye garn ta lig abed o' t'day? (B.K.) (4) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] Go cab my lug. **Nhb.**[1] Go keb, gan oot ma road. **n.Yks.**[1 2] (5) **e.Yks.**[1] Go-fell! lass, thoo is feyn an smart. (6) **Abd.** Ere I reply, ye'se a' gae hang, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *To the Critics.* **I.Ma.** Guy heng! I won't do it. You can do it yourself (S.M.); Guy heng! The woman's mad, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. i. iii. (7) **n.Yks.**[1 2] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2] Go look, thou silly fool. **Lan.** 'Thee gollook,' said Bowzer, 'dus tha think aw am a foo?' WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 10; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] (8) **Nhb.** Mr. Henderson preached a sermon to his parishioners upon the sin of using God's name so frequently in the modernized oath 'Go-set' (R.O.H.). (9) **Wm.** Go sims, I've missed mi train (B.K.).

3. *Comb.* with *prep.*, *adv.*, &c.: (1) **Go about**, (*a*) to stagger; (*b*) of a disease: to spread, be contagious; (2) **— abroad**, to fall to pieces; dissolve; (3) **— across**, to be transported; (4) **— afore** or **before**, to fall over; (5) **— after**, to court, woo; (6) **— again**, (*a*) of frost: to appear in the form of hoar-frost in the morning and dissolve before the influence of the sun can affect it; (*b*) to oppose, hinder, trouble; (7) **— along wi'** or **'longway**, see (5); (8) **— an**, to work for; (9) **— at**, to do, work at, be employed on; (10) **— away**, (*a*) to die; to faint, swoon; (*b*) of plants: to fade or wither before their time; (*c*) to leak; (*d*) of a river-bank, sluice, &c.: to break away; (11) **— awa' with**, to fail, go to ruin or wreck; (12) **— azew**, of a cow: to dry up, cease to give milk; see **A-sew**; (13) **— back**, (*a*) to grow worse, deteriorate, lose ground; to decline in health, fail, die; (*b*) to get behind-hand in money matters; (14) **— by**, (*a*) *refl.* to be beside oneself, go off one's head; (*b*) to befall; (15) **— down**, to be hanged; (16) **— enderds**, to go on, get along; (17) **— for**, to have the reputation of being or belonging to; (18) **— forrit**, to receive the Sacrament; (19) **— in**, (*a*) of a church, meeting, &c.: to begin, commence; (*b*) to resume work after a strike, accept terms; (*c*) to stand for an office; (*d*) to agree; (*e*) to shrink, contract; (*f*) to become bankrupt, ruined; to come to an end; (20) **— long**, to pass by, cross over; to ford; (21) **— off**, (*a*) to die of consumption; of plants: to fade, droop; (*b*) of a grinding-stone: to break; (*c*) to be the matter, to happen, stir; (*d*) to go away for a holiday; (22) **— on**, (*a*) to make a fuss, disturbance, to rate, scold; to quarrel; to fret, grieve; (*b*) to behave badly, misconduct oneself; (*c*) to prosper; (*d*) to cease, leave off; (23) **— on at**, to scold, rate, find fault with; (24) **— out**, (*a*) of horses: to turn to the outside or off-side; (*b*) of a church, assembly, &c.: to be ended, disperse; (*c*) of a bell: to toll; (*d*) to go away from home, take a holiday out of town; (*e*) to take part in a rebellion, esp. in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745; (25) **— over**, (*a*) to swarm, be overrun; (*b*) to transcend, be beyond one; (*c*) see (3); (26) **— through**, to bungle, come to grief; to waste, spend to the utmost; (27) **— to**, (*a*) of the sun: to set; (*b*) see (22, *a*); (28) **— together**,

to be married ; (29) — **under**, to undergo, esp. to undergo a surgical operation; (30) — **up**, to begin, commence ; (31) — **with**, (*a*) see (5); (*b*) to destroy, make away with ; (*c*) to fail, be ruined ; (*d*) see (4).

(1, *a*) **e Suf.** He du go about just as if he was drunk (F.H.). (*b*) **Nrf.** 'What's the matter with your son?' 'Wall, Sir, I suppose 'tis the complaint what go about' (W.P.E.). (2) **Cor.** I wish they'd make haste, the taties are all goo-en-abroad, and the pilshars are spooilen'! FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) i; **Cor.**[1] The sugar has gone abroad ; **Cor.**[2] (3) **Ir.** Them that wor only slips when I wint acrass, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) 221. (4) **S. & Ork.**[1] Yea, lamb, he's gaen afore [he has fallen over the banks or cliffs]. **Or.I.** If a man falls over the pier he is said to have gaen afore the quay (JAM.). (5 **Nhb.** Caws thoo's nut geayn eftor young men, nowther pooer nor rich, RONSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 10. **Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** It were told me as you were going after Sam's Betty (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] Did you know our John goes a'ter your dahter? **War.**[2] Does John Jones go after Mary Smith? **War.**[3] Often contracted to 'after.' **Ess.** He'd the pluck, at length, to tell His loave, an' har goo arter, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 28; **Ess.**[1], **Dor.**[1] (6, *a*) **Lnk., Twd.** This is viewed as an almost certain prognostic of rain sometime in the course of the day (JAM.). (*b*) **Brks.**[1] His leg goes agin un when a walks up hill [he finds his leg pain or trouble him when going up hill]. (7) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] Our Jane do go 'long way the young butcher Bishop—but lor! her widn have jich a fuller's he 'pon no 'count. (8) **Oxf.**[1] I be agwain an fur Mr. Louch, *MS. add.* (9) **Oxf.**[1] Used in reference to farm labour. 'Master, what be I to go at?' **Brks.**[1] A labourer enquires in the morning, 'What be I to go at to-daay?' (10, *a*) **Cld.** (JAM.) **Fif.** When he was haudin' forth aboot the sea, an' its michty waves, . . She gaed awa in a fit, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 27. **s.Sc.** And nought could daunten us ava Till our auld gudeman he gaed awa', ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 125. **Peb.** Gae bring the Doctor! or a' houp will vanish frae my eyes—I'm ga-an away, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 58, ed. 1817. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] Young plants, such as wheat or turnips, are said to 'go awaay' when they are eaten by insects or die from too much or too little moisture. (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] Said of a pump, or of any leaky vessel—the water 'goth away.' (*d*) **n.Lin.**[1] Yisterdaay th' Trent bank went awaay on Sir Robert's land at Butterwick for sixty yards together. (11) **Sc.** He's gane awa with (JAM.). (12) **Dor.** In course of time the cows would 'go azew'—that is, 'dry up,' HARDY *Tess* (1891) 140. (13, *a*) **Cum.** 'How's t'fadder?' 'He's varra gone back leately' (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1], **m.Cum.** (J.A.) **w.Wor.** If they hadna gone back, said he, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 51. **s.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] I'm afear'd my ŏŏman 'll goo back ; 'er's that wake [weak] 'er cun 'ardly stond wen 'er gets up out uv 'er cheer. **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Those roots have gone-back ever so since this dry time (A.B.) ; They be all gone back, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 226; **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] They beast be a-go back wonderful since I zeed 'em. Poor old fellow! I've a zeed he been going back's ever so long. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Aay bae'un een noa wŭn'durmunt dhu bae'uleez bee dhae'ur—ee bún gwai'n baa'k uz yuur'z [I am in no wonderment the bailiffs are there—he has been getting behind for years past]. (14, *a*) **Ayr.** The Laird's just gane by himself, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxx ; It's my opinion your father's gaun by himsel', *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. **Cum.**[1] (*b*) **Ayr.** O! wae gae by his wanton sides, BURNS *Here's his health in water*, l. 5 ; Wae gae by you, Duncan Gray, *ib. Weary fa' you, Duncan Gray*, st. 1. (15) **Sc.** The lasses and lads stood on the walls, crying, 'Hughie the Græme, thou'se ne'er gae down,' SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1803) III. 89 (JAM.). (16) **n.Lin.**[1] (17) **w.Som.**[1] What is he?—Well there, he do go vor a ginlman like. Dhu plae'us au'vees wai'nt vur ee'z, bŭd núv'ur t-waud-n [The place was always reputed to belong to him, but (it) never did]. (18) **Per.** A' see it wudna be fit for the like o' me tae gae forrit, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 169 ; Weel, Jessie, we're awfu' pleased tae think yer gaein forrit, *ib.* 125. (19, *a*) **Sc.** The church goes in (A.W.) **Lnk.** We played aye at twalhours Until the schule gaed in, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 49. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Oxf.** (G.O.) **s.Dev.** Has prayer gon in? (F.W.C.) [**Amer.** The church goes in at 11 o'clock, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 59.] (*b*) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **s.Stf.** I, for one, mean to goo in direc'ly they'n let me (T.P.). (*c*) **Der.** I didner care about ta'ing my coat off, but Jim Bradley . . . he says, 'Thee go in, Dick,' *Wkly. Telegraph* (Dec. 22, 1894). (*d*) **e.Lth.** Of coorse I didna gae in wi' his opeenions, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 77; That's weel said, sir, an' I'll gae in wi' every word o't, *ib.* 49. **Yks.** (J.W.) (*e*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*f*) **Cor.** Gone in, ess ee? THOMAS *Rendigal Rhymes* (1895 *Gl.*; That bal [mine] has gone in (M.A.C.). (20) **w.Som.**[1] You bwoys off to be 'sheamed o' it, not to let the maaidens go-long quiet like. Nobody cant go-long thick way, you'd be up to your ass in mud. The river was all out over the mead ; cou'dn go-long 't-all. (21, *a*) **w.Yks.** But he went off and wer laid by soon efter (J.T.). **Ken.** The hops are all right, they're only going off. The plant has gone off a good bit (D.W.L.). (*b*) **w.Yks.** The grinder's 'horse' is placed immediately behind and partly over the stone. . . About a fortnight ago I heard a large stone break, or, as it is here termed, 'go off.' . . The grinder was thrown upwards against the ceiling, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 192. (*c*) **w.Yks.** Theare wor summat goain' off wi' em, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xviii. (*d*) **Yks.** 'Wis gu ə' of for ə wik inâ.' 'Wen ji bân of?' (J.W.) (22, *a*) **Sh.I.** He wis gaein on ta get a bonnie skin fir a fit-bass, an' he'll no want ane noo, *Sh. News* (July 22, 1899). **w.Yks.** Sho did go on when he tell'd her hah mich he'd gi'en for't. When shoo heeard 'at Sam hed getten lamed shoo went on some-'at awful (J.T.). **Lan.** Un eh, heaw hoo did goo on, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 70. **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I really wonder you can go on soä ; ther's noht to complaain on, barrin' th' noise you mak' yersen. **s.Not.** How the master did go on, because I was that bit late (J.P.K.). **w.Som.**[1] Th' old Jim Shallis and Bob Hart valled out last night 'bout the money vor cutting Mr. Pring's grass, and did'n em go on! **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Cy.** I don't think when I wur your age I'd ha' kissed so free and gone on just as you was doing with a young feller, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1897) 494. (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] How's Bill M—— going on?—I've a-yeard he idn gwain on nezackly. Our Bob's a steady chap, he'll go on, I'll warn un. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*d*) **w.Som.**[1] Only used in imper. In a quarrel either of the parties themselves, or a third who wishes to stop it, says, 'go on.' (23) **Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] Oo does go on at im above a bit, when he comes wom drunk. **s.Stf.** For the laist mistak' her'll goo on at yer for an hour, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.** He's allas agwain on at me (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** She's always going on at me about something (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[2] He's allas a gwain on at me. **War.**[2] Don't go on at the chap so ; **War.**[4] **s.War.**[1] They do go on at me wonderful because I go to Church. **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Uurz aa'lus ugwai'n an ut uuy [Er's aulus agwain an at I]. **Brks.**[1] If 'e goes on at I any moor 'e med do the job yerzelf, vor I wunt. (24, *a*) **nw.Der.**[1] Addressed to horses in a team. **Glo.**[1] Said to cart horses. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825 ; **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Wgt.** Murder, murder! mither, the kirk's gaun oot, an' A'll be left here a' mi lane, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 365. [**Amer.** The church . . goes out at 12.30, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 59.] (*c*) **Oxf.**[1] The bell went out for old Master Higgins last night, *MS. add.* **Sur.**[1] The church bell went out for somebody to-day. (*d*) **s.Not.** I don't think of going out this year, except p'raps to Skegness for a week-end (J.P.K.). **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) (*e*) **Sc.** I thought my best chance for payment was e'en to gae out myself, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxxix ; He gaed out in the Forty-five (JAM.). (25, *a*) **Sh.I.** Shüs no sae cliver settin' dem [her teeth] inta da mice, an' da hoos gaun ower wi' dem, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898); Nor da kail howed dat's gaen ower wi' shickenwirt rumshick, an' melda, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 42. (*b*) **n.Sc.** That gaes ower me (JAM.). (*c*) **Ir.** I'd as soon go over, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 367. (26) **Sc.** He gaed through his discourse (JAM.) ; He gaed through a' his gear (*ib.*). **Frf.** The showman gaed through't, an' when a' thing was gane, As a beggar he tried to mak' use o' the wean, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 81. (27, *a*) **Ken.**[1][2] (*b*) **s.Not.** She was crying and going to all the while (J.P.K.). (28) **Sc.** We are but young, ye ken, And now we're gaun the gither, RITSON *Sc. Sngs.* (1794) I. 203 (JAM.) (s.v. Gang). **Sh.I.** I truly wid laek ta see dem gaain tagedder, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 31. **Lnk.** 'Tis certain that Janet took up wi' a jo, . . hows'ever they gaed na the gither, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 31. (29) **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**[1] Si tha, aw would no' go-under it again, not for fifty pound. **Sus.**[1] The doctor says he must go to the hospital and go under an operation. **Dev.**[3] Her broked her leg and is gwaine under a' operation bimbye. (30) **Nrf.** 'When does your master begin harvest?' 'Wall, Sir, we go up to harvest, I believe, next Friday' (W.P.E.). (31, *a*) **Sh.I.** I geed wi' her twa winters, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 128. **w.Yks.** I wor reckonin' to 'go' with another, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 2 ; **w.Yks.**[2] **s.Stf.** John do' goo wi' Nance Brown now, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **s.Not.** Our Sal goes wi' Draper's Bob now (J.P.K.). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Dor.**[1] He da goo wi Polly Hine. (*b*) **Lnk., Lth.** The weans are gaun wi' the grosets [gooseberries]. The sheep hae gane wi' the turnips (JAM., s.v. Gang). **Slk.** They had amaist gane wi' a' the gairs i' our north grain, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, I. 37 (JAM.). **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] The frost's gyen wiv aall the grozers this eer. His fethor left plenty but he's gyen wid aall. (*c*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*d*) **Wtf.** (G.M.H.)

4. Phr. (1) *Go a bit off it*, to become insane, go out of one's mind ; (2) — *agatewards*, to accompany a friend part of the way home, or on a journey; (3) — *a makin', pitchin', puttin'*, &c., to be made, pitched, put, &c. ; (4) — *a score*,

to run up a score or an account; (5) — *about the bush*, to beat about the bush, be bashful, backward; (6) — *and come*, to fade and recover; (7) — *around land* or *round land*, to die; (8) — *at Breck*, to go to make cheese, break the milk; (9) — *back in milk*, of a cow: to cease to yield or to lessen the quantity of milk; (10) — *bail*, to wager, warrant; (11) — *by (the) ground*, a dwarf, person of very low stature; also used *attrib.*; (12) — *by the wall*, a creeping, slow, helpless kind of person; (13) — *by (the) water*, to get one's living on the sea or water; (14) — *dead*, see (7); (15) — *for to do (say, send) anything*, to presume, venture to do anything, to intend, set about doing anything; (16) — *ends wi' you*, go along with you, go away; (17) — *from meat*, to lose one's appetite, go off one's food; (18) — *from one's word*, to break faith; (19) — *giddy*, to go into a passion; (20) — *home*, see (7); (21) — *i' twa*, to break over, to snap, divide into two pieces; (22) — *lie* or *to lie*, (*a*) of corn or grass: to be beaten down by wind or rain; (*b*) of the wind: to subside; (*c*) to go to bed; (23) — *like a thacker*, to set to work in good earnest; (24) — *min*, to betake oneself; (25) — *off it*, see (1); (26) — *off the box*, to cease to take benefit money from a club; (27) — *on a stick*, to walk with the help of a stick; (28) — *on the box*, to take benefit money from a club; (29) — *on the strap*, to go on credit, not to pay ready money; (30) — *one's gait*, (31) — *one's ways*, to depart, go away, go about one's business; (32) — *out foreign*, to go abroad, go on a foreign voyage; (33) — *out of doors*, to become a thing of the past, fall into disuse; (34) — *right*, to go to heaven; (35) — *round one's hat*, (36) — *round Robin Hood's barn*, to go out of the way, in a roundabout direction; (37) — *scat*, to stop working; (38) — *the country*, to act as pedlar or hawker; (39) — *the* or *a grey gate*, to go astray, go to the bad; to be wasted, squandered; see **Grey, 3**; (40) — *the rigs*, to behave recklessly, boisterously; to make a disturbance; to do anything with great speed or energy; (41) — *the rounds*, to go from one farm to another to work for wages of which some proportion is paid by the guardians; *obs.*; (42) — *the wrong way*, of cattle: to waste away and die; (43) — *through-land*, a spendthrift; (44) — *through the earth*, to be overcome with sorrow and shame; (45) — *to-bed-at-noon*, the common goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*; (46) — *to bed Tom*, a refrain to the regular beat of a kettledrum or pair of 'bones'; (47) — *to do (something)*, to intend, set about; to be made, designed, able to do something; (48) — *to ground*, to void excrement; (49) — *to it* or *to't*, to go to do it; (50) — *to prayer*, to pray; (51) — *to the bent*, to abscond; (52) — *to the gate*, to set out on a journey; (53) — *to Yorkshire*, to each pay one's share of the reckoning; (54) — *up Johnson's end*, to become very poor; (55) — *up the gate*, to die, go to ruin; (56) — *up the wooden hill*, to go to bed; (57) — *upon the beach*, to cure the fish brought in by the fishing-boats; (58) — *with horses*, to be a carter or wagoner, to have to do with horses; (59) *about to go*, to turn about and set off again immediately on arrival somewhere; (60) *away to go*, to set off; (61) *back, down, in, on, out*, &c., *to go*, to go back, down, in, on, out, &c., with the idea of prompt, energetic action; (62) *go-come-flight*, (*a*) a cuckoo; (*b*) an occasional visitor.

(1) **Wm.** Folk olaz said 'et Lanty Sha Hed gean a lile bit off it, Wilson *Why Mappen*, 111. **Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (3) **I.Ma.** An evil sperrit had stole a body that was goin a makin for a pious pessin, Brown *Doctor* (1891) 192; Goin a pitchin on the floor, *ib.* 63; Goin a puttin to the door, and collared by the police, *ib.* 41. (4) **Lon.** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 277. (5) **Ant.** A'll no go aboot the bush tae tell it tae him, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (6) **Ht.** A thetch [vetch] will go and come, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. (7) **Cor.**[1] They don't care how soon he goes around land; **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] Gone round land. (8) **n.Lan.**[1] (9) **Ayr.** The kye, who are such timorous creatures, may go back in their milk with fear, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 138. (10) **Abd.** That he's mair than a hunner, I'm safe to gae bail, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 132. **Ir.** But it's more than the years, I'll go bail, did be dhrivin' the ould master down hill, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 15, ed. 1893. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (11) **War.**[2], **e.An.**[1], **Cor.**[2] [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)] (12) **Lan.**[1] Neaw then, owd go-by-the-wall, shift eawt o' th' road. (13) **e.An.**[1] My son go by water; **e.An.**[2] A waterman is described as one who 'goes by the water.' [*Amer. Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 331.] (14) **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** That quack doctor hez gooan dead, Ferguson *Mouldywarp's Visit*, 6. **Chs.**[1] Owd Sammul's gone djed at last. **w.Wor.** S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 51. **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] As a plant or tree. **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] He's been gone dead these years. **e.An.**[2] **n.Dev.** The sooner the old fox had gone dead the better for he, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 3. **s.Dev.** Her's gone dead (F.W.C.). **Cor.**[1] He's gone dead three years since; **Cor.**[2 3] [**Amer.** Gone dead lately, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 417.] (15) **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** O' course I wouldn't go for to say sich a thing o' th' squire, Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 29. **Glo.** Garge, don't 'ee go fur to lift yer arm up, to-day, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii. **Dor.** Zure thee'd never goo vor to zend my Ben away vrom I down to th' House? Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 323. **w.Som.**[1] I be safe he never did'n go vor to do it. Used only in a negative construction. **nw.Dev.**[1] (16) **n.Lin.**[1] (17) **Rnf.** The callant's fairly gane frae meat; He canna sleep at nicht, Barr *Poems* (1861) 16. (18) **Brks.**[1] (19) **Chs.**[1] (20) **w.Yks.** Shoo's goan hoam, poor thing, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Sur.**[1] That old tree is going home very fast. **n.Dev.** Her wanted to see the old Miss Fishley too, as she was fast going home, Chanter *Witch* (1896) vi. (21) **Sc.** (Jam.) (22, *a*) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Dhik'ee vee'ul u wai t-s au'l u-goo-luy' [That field of wheat is all laid flat]. **Dev.**[1] By the time us a-do, the weend was a-go lie, 19; **Dev.**[2 3], **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[2] Gone to lie. [Nor does the drilled corn in such stiff ground as mine is, go lie so readily as the broadcast, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXIII. 315.] (*b*) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Dhu wee'n-z u-goo-luy' [The wind has gone down]. (*c*) **Wgt.** Are ye gain a ga lie? I gaed lie (W.G.). (23) **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2] (24) **Dev.** Wen tha chaps veels inclin'd vur ta git a yung humman, If shude be pin a Zindy, ta Vaur-strait they go min, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 15, ed. 1865. (25) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **s.Stf.** To hear him, yo'd think he'd gone off it, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (26) **s.Wor.** A shall goo off the box nex' wik (H.K.). **Oxf.** (G.O.) (27) **N.I.**[1] (28) **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Oxf.** (G.O.) (29) **w.Yks.** If he goas on th' strap, an' happens to be a munth behund [in payments], he's foorced to stand o' oneside till ivery body else gets sarved, Hartley *Ditt.* 106; They'll gooa ta t'Cooa-op when they've t'brass, but when they've ta gooa on t'strap they'll find a shop off o' t'Cooa-op (B.K.). (30) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Then gae your gate, ye'se nae be here, Burns *Wha is that at my Bower Door*, st. 1. (31) **Sc.** He gaed his wa's very peaceably (Jam.). **w.Yks.** Just gooa the way to Bakewell. Go thi ways in, *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 1; **w.Yks.**[1] Gea thy ways; **w.Yks.**[5] Go your way. I went my way. **Chs.**[1] 'Go thy ways,' common when bidding a person to be gone; used in a kindly manner. **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Chiefly addressed to children when bidding them begone in a good-humoured kind of way. **Cor.** Go thee ways t'ome (M.A.C.). (32) **n.Yks.** Mother said I might come an' say 'Good-bye' as I was gooin' oot foreign, Linskill *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) xxix. (33) **Ken.** I never thought as I should have lived to see poor old David gone out of doors, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 393. **Sur.** Farming seems to have gone out of doors. Those old red oats have gone out of doors nowadays, *ib.* 205. **Sus.** *ib.* 393. (34) **Oxf.**[1] I knowed 'e went right, far a says t'l, a says, 'I 'a sin a angel.' (35) **Dev.** Coachman had a road to a certain place described to him. 'Why, that's going all round my hat,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (36) *ib.* (37) **Cor.** I baant so fullish as to marry a sumpman ef the bal es going scat, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 377. (38) **Lnk.** There's auld Tam Glen, guid worthy man! . . The country's gaen . . . For mair than half a cent'ry, Watt *Poems* (1827) 67. (39) **Ir.** Only for it that couple's poor orphans wouldn't be left without father or mother as they were; no poor Hurrish go the grey gate he did, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 104. **Ant.** 'His money will go a grey gate.' 'He will go a grey gate in a misty morning.' The saying is rather falling into disuse (W.J.K.). (40) **n.Yks.** Miss — is goin the rigs wi t'lass [was scolding, grumbling at the lass]. Noo that hoss iz goin the rigs (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **e.Lan.**[1] (41) **Bdf.** The increase of population has caused a deficiency of employment, which is so remarkable in some seasons that a great proportion of the labourers 'go the rounds,' Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 590. (42) **w.Som.**[1] A peculiar season or insufficient food often causes a chronic state of diarrhœa under which the animal wastes away and dies. This is what is perfectly well understood as going the wrong way. 'I don't like the look o' thick yeffer, 'tis much to me nif her don't go the wrong way.' (43) **n.Sc.** Would I forsake my ain true lord And follow you, a gae-through-land? Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 44, ed. 1875. (44) **w.Sc.** Betty was like to gae through the yirth about it, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 133. (45) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Midl.** *Poetry*

Provinc. in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 34. War.[3], e.An.[1] (46) Nhb.[1] (47) s.Stf. He's goom' to come next wik, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Nrf. Dew that there thing go to come off? (W.R.E.) Suf.[1] A knife, &c. 'don't go to open' [is not made to open]. Don't go to eat [inedible]. w.Som.[1] Please, sir, I drow'd the stone, but plase, sir, I didn go to tear the winder. nw.Dev.[1] Used negatively. [Amer. I didn't go to do it, CARRUTH *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892).] (48) Hrf. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 86. (49) Ken.[1]; Ken.[2] 'Do this *or* that.' 'I am going to't.' Often used still, but pronounced 'to it' in full. (50) Nrf. When visiting a sick man, I have been often asked if I will go to prayer with him (W.R.E.). (51) Sc. (JAM.) (52) Abd. Now by the time that they a piece had ta'en, All in a brattle to the gate are gane, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 105, ed. 1812. (53) Yks. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) 175. (54) Wor. *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 249. (55) Cld. (JAM.) (56) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (57) Sh.I. 'I mind,' I said, 'whin I gude first apo' da beach . . . ta cüre da fish 'at da sixerns came ashore wi',' *Sh. News* (Nov. 5, 1898). (58) Ken. He's not a workman, he goes with horses (D.W.L.). (59) Dev. 'They go to X——, and about to go.' The visitors no sooner arrive than they turn about and are off again, *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (60) *ib.* (61) In giving a lad a mount, or 'a leg up': 'Now, then, up to go!' *ib.* (62) e.Suf. (F.H.)

5. To go to, proceed in the direction of.

n.Yks. If he can but dree, I saw him [?] yeaud up th' town, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 367. Rut.[1] They hev to go Uppin-g'am for everything a'moost. Lei.[1] 'Are yew a gooin' Le'ster?' 'A goos Hinckley Tuesdays.' War.[3]

6. To walk, move on one's feet.

Wm. An seä prood that yu hardly can gä, WILSON *Old Man's Talk*, 85. Yks. (J.W.) sw.Lin.[1] It's time he should begin to go. He can't go yet, but he creeps about anywhere. w.Som.[1] A very com. proverb is: 'A cheel that can tell avore he can go, 'll sure t' ha nort but zorrow and wo.' Th' old man can't go 'thout two sticks. I can go middlin like, on'y I baint very vast 'pon my veet like.

7. To get about and do one's work.

Ken.[1] 'He's troubled to go.' 'He's gone in great misery for some time.'

8. To ride, run away; to move rapidly.

s.Stf. Dai' we just goo acomin' back! PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). e.An.[1]

9. Of animals: to graze, go seeking food.

Sh.I. I wis up luikin fir a grey yow o' wirse 'at guid aboot Hjoganeep, *Sh. News* (May 20, 1899). Gall. (A.W.)

10. To die, *gen.* in phr. *to be gone.*

Lnk. O wha kames the laddie's hair, noo his mither's gane? STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 128. Wgt. 'He's gone, my lord.' 'Gone! where has he gone to?' 'I don't know, he's dead,' FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 287. Yks. (J.W.), nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] She was gooin' all neet, an' she went just as th' sun begun to shine into th' room winda'. w.Som.[1] Poor blid, her time ont be long, but there, her's ready vor to go. Poor old maister's a go to last.

Hence **Goner**, *sb.* a dead man, one who is dead or dying.

Midl. Oh, . . doan't saay he's a goner, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 64.

11. Of a clock: to strike the hour.

n.Cy. (J.W.) Nhb. It's gone twelve. Oh, if I nobbut kent where he was! *s.Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong.* n.Stf. It's gone half arter one a'ready, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) xviii. Lei.[1] It meks sooch a huzzin an' a buzzin' when it's a-gooin' to goo. It's just gone seven on 'em. War.[3] Suf. Have the clock gone twelve yet? (M.E.R.); That ha' goon nine, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Sur.[1] It's jest gone four by the church clock.

Hence *Gone one, two,* &c., *o'clock, phr.* having just struck, a few minutes past one, two, &c.

Cum. Apparently on her way home 'gone ten o'clock,' *Carlisle Patriot* (June 14, 1889) 5.

12. Of a wound or sore: to discharge, suppurate.

w.Som.[1] Her've a-got a tumour gwain from her sittin.

13. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Go of the year**, the latter part of the year when the days are short. Sc. (JAM.); (2) — **of water**, as much water as ean be carried at one time, two pailfuls. N.I.[1] s.Don. SIMMONDS *Gl.* (1890). Cf. **gang**, *sb.* **10.**

14. Phr. (1) *in go*, (2) *on the go*, in vogue, in fashion, popular; (3) *to be upon go*, (*a*) of persons: to stir about, make a fuss; (*b*) of things: to be much in use; (4) *to cry a go*, to have no more to do with any affair.

(1) w.Yks. It's aboon thirty year sin' coil-skep bonnets wor i' go (S.K.C.). (2) n.Lin.[1] Peram'laators is all on th' goä noo; ther' wasn't sich an a thing when I was a little lass. Cath'lics is on th' goä noo; we ewsed to reckon 'em as bad as Aatheists. (3 *a, b*) Abd. (JAM.) (4) Midl. Else I croy a go, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 232.

15. An attempt, effort, esp. in phr. *at a go, in two goes*, &c.

n.Cy. (J.W.) s.Not. I cut through it at a go. You can't do it in two goes (J.P.K.).

16. Distress, sorrow, anxiety or excitement; esp. in phr. *to be in a go at* or *about* something.

Cai.[1] A great go. In an unco go aboot something. Bnff.[1] She wiz in an unco go at hir sin's wa-gaan. The hail queentry side wiz in a great go fin it wiz kent the auld minister's sin wiz t'get the kirk. Cld. (JAM.)

17. A drunken frolic, 'spree,' esp. in phr. *to be o' the go.*

Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] He cam in the day unco thirsty-like; a kent he wiz o' the go. Cld. (JAM.)

GOAD, *sb.* Sc. Also Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **goard** Dor. Cor.[3]; **gord** w.Cor.; **gourd** Cor.[13]; **gwoad** Dor.[1] [gōd, goəd.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Goad-inch**, the ploughboy or youngster who holds the goad; (2) **-s-man**, the driver of an ox-team. Cf. **gadsman**, s. v. Gad, *sb.*[1] **3.**

(1) Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (2) Abd. It was usual for the goadsman who drove the team to whistle slow airs, PAUL *Aberdeenshire* (1881) 88. Hmp.[1] Thee'st a kind-hearted goadsman as ever went to field, SMITH *New Forest* (1829) II. 22.

2. Any long stick. Sus.[1]

3. A fishing-rod. Cf. gad, *sb.*[1] **5.**

Slk. I can do naething wi that goad, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 75, ed. 1866.

4. A measuring rod. Cf. gad, *sb.*[1] **7.**

w.Ken. A half-rod goad, HOLLOWAY. Cor.[1] Land in small quantities is measured by the goad or staff with which oxen are driven. It represents nine feet. w.Cor. A nine-feet rod to measure land, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

5. A measure of land of varying quantity; see below.

Dor. For cutting frith at 1½*d.* a goad (C.W.); A perch of ground (C.V.G.); Land is measured by the goad or lug of 15 feet and an inch, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 263; Dor.[1] A measure of fifteen feet. Cor.[1] A square yard; so called from being measured with the goad or staff by which oxen are driven; Cor.[2] Half a square yard of land; Cor.[3] Half a lace (of ground).

GOAD, see **Gaud**, *sb.*[1]

GOAD-BEE, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] A stinging fly or horse-fly; also called **Goad-fly.** Cf. **gad-bree.**

GOADICK, see **Guddick.**

GOADLOUP, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A military punishment, 'running the gauntlet.'

Sc. The criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man (JAM.). Lnk. Whosoever gave me a drink of water should get the goadloup, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 56, ed. 1828.

[Sw. *gatulopp*, gantelope, gantlet, *löpa gatulopp*, to run the gantelope (WIDEGREN). Gatulopp (now *gatlopp*) lit. 'a running down a lane,' bec. the offender has to run between two files of soldiers, who strike him as he passes. The Sc. form shows contam. w. *goad.*]

GOAF, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also in forms **go.** Nrf. e.Suf.; **gof**(e e.An.[1] e.Suf. Ess.; **goff**(e e.Yks. w.Yks. Nrf. Suf. Ess.[1]; **goof**(e Nrf. Suf.[1] e.Suf.; **gouf** e.Suf.; **gulph** e.Nrf. [gōf, goəf, gof, gūf.] **1.** *sb.* A rick or 'mow' of corn or hay, laid up in a barn. Cf. **goave.**

e.Yks. (J.M.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. Nhp.[1] A mow of straw in a barn, after it is threshed. e.An. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); e.An.[1] If in the open air it is a stack. Nrf. Git on the goaf, bor, and hull down some shoves, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 39; Seven were necessary on the goff to receive and dispose of the corn after it was raised to some height, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 367. e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849; Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. RAY (1691); (K.); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

Hence **Goaf-flap** or **Go-flap**, *sb.* a wooden instrument formerly used to make the ends of the sheaves even and the rick more complete.

e.An.[1], Nrf. (W.W.S.) Suf. The goaf-flap is seldom or never used. Hence on the 1st of April a silly fellow is sent to borrow a goaf-flap, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849. e.Suf. Used here only in jest (F.H.).

2. Phr. *riding the goaf*, the practice of riding a horse round and round on a rick of corn in a barn in order to

compress it. Suf. (M.E.R.), Suf.[1] **3.** The horse ridden upon the corn deposited in a barn in order to compress it; *gen.* in *comp.* **Goaf-horse.** e.An.[12], Suf. (C.T.)

4. The bay of a barn, a division of a barn in which a rick of corn or hay is placed; also in *comp.* **Goaf-stead** or **Go-stead.**

e.An.[1] A large barn has four or more. Nrf. GROSE (1790); Go-stead, a corruption of goaf-stead, not now in use (M.C.H.B.); (C.W.B.N.) e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849. e.Suf. (F.H.)

5. *v.* To stow on a loft in a barn. e.Suf. (F.H.) Cf. **Goave. 6.** To tread the rick or goaf. Suf. (C.T.)

[**1.** Let shock take sweate Least gofe take heate, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 125; Golfe of corne, *acervus, Prompt.* **4.** Goulfe of corne, so moche as may lye bytwene two postes, otherwyse a baye, PALSGR. (1530) 226, col. 1. Norw. dial. *golv*, the space between two posts in a barn (AASEN); ON. *golf*, a floor, a partition (FRITZNER).]

GOAF, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **goave** Nhb.[1]; **gough, gowf** w.Yks. [gōf, goəf.] **1.** The space left in a coal-mine after the whole of the coal has been extracted.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. I'd just as sune expect to see Oor goaf frae stythe an' gas made free, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 113; Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. It is usually of dome-like form, resting upon the wreck which has fallen from the roof of the exhausted space, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Dur., n.Yks. (J.J.B.), w.Yks. (P.F.L.), w.Yks.[2], Lan. (F.R.C.)

2. A hollow or depression in the moorland or on a hill-side. w.Yks. (D.L.)

GOAF, GOAFER, see **Goff**, *sb.*[1], **Gaufer.**

GOAK, *v.*[1] Sc. To be on the outlook. Cf. **groak.**

Sh.I. I wis faered somebody micht be gaen goaken aboot late as it wis, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 253.

GOAK, *v.*[2] Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] To shrink, contract; to discolour by damp, &c. (HALL.)

GOAK, *int.* Bwk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An exclamation of surprise; also used imprecatively, in phr. *goak me.*

GOAK, see **Gowk**, *sb.*[12]

GOAL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Rut. War. Ken. [gōl.] A gaol, prison.

Sc. It were great cruelty to suffer his servants to be carried to the goale in that case they were in, SPOTTISWOODE *Miscell.* (1844) I. 115. Wxf. Come pay for the whole, Or else you will be the first man in the goal, KENNEDY *Banks of Boro* (1867) 59. Rut.[1] For the Goal and Martialsey, 19*s.* 11*d.*, *Parish Accounts*, 1753. War.[2] Ken. Quorum wigs, upon my soul, Mind me, says Snap-crust, of a goal, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 47, ed. 1824.

[AFr. *goale* (also *gaole*), geôle, prison (MOISY).]

GOAL, *sb.*[2] Cor. [gōl.] A slow, aching pain. Cor.[12] Hence **Goalin**, *adj.* Of a pain: slow, heavy, aching. Cor.[2]

GOAL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **gole** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[1]; and in forms **goll** N.Cy.[1]; **gooal** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **gorl** Nhb.[1]; **goyle** w.Yks. [gōl, goəl, w.Yks. goil.] **1.** *v.* Of the wind: to blow with violence, rush, roar; to howl. Cf. **gowl**, *v.*[3], **gurl**, *v.*[1]

N.Cy.[1] How the wind golls against the window. Nhb.[1] Aa couldn't sleep a wink; the weind [wind] gorl'd see. n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] Applied only to the wind. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

Hence (1) **Goaling**, *ppl. adj.* Of the wind: rushing, howling; (2) **Gorly**, *adj.* wild, windy.

(1) n.Yks.[2] The wind is said to be 'a gooaling draught,' when it draws sharply through a narrow passage. (2) Nhb.[1] What a gorly day.

2. *sb.* A sudden gust or blast of wind; a strong current of wind. N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1]

[**1.** Sw. dial. *gola* (*gåla*), to blow gently (RIETZ). **2.** ON. *gol*, a gust of wind (FRITZNER).]

GOAL, *v.*[2] n.Lin.[1] Of water: to wash away. See **Gull**, *sb.*[5]

Th' rats hes maade a hoäle thrif th' bank, an' when Taacey taks in a tide, th' watter goäls it awaay. Th' watter's goäl'd a big hoäle e' my beck boddoms.

GOAL, see **Gole.**

GOAL-END, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The gable-end of a building.

GOALIN, *sb.* Yks. [gō·lin.] A narrow passage. See **Gowl**, *sb.*[2] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. ADDY *House* (1898) 99.

GOAM, GOAMER, see **Gaum**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[24], **Gormer.**

GOAN, *v.* Abd. (JAM.) To lounge.

GOAN, see **Gaun**, *sb.*[1], **Go.**

GOAP, GOAPEN, see **Gaup, Gowpen.**

GOAR, GOARD, see **Gor(e**, *sb.*[1], **Gore**, *sb.*[1], **Goad.**

GOARLING, GOARY, GOASTER, see **Gorblin(g, Gorry**, *adj.*, **Gauster.**

GOAT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Wor. Glo. Nrf. Wil. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Goat's-hair**, streaky or 'cirrus' clouds; (2) **-'s-leap**, a kind of leap practised by some equestrians; (3) **-whey**, a kind of hydropathic or resort for the purpose of drinking goat's milk; also used *attrib.*

(1) Nhb. 'There's neither goat's hair nor ony thing else brings ony rain as lang as its dry weather.' Cirrus clouds with flexuous and diverging fibres, resembling locks of hair, . . indicate wind or rain, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 7; Nhb.[1] [The cloud called goat's hair, or the grey mare's tail, forebodes wind, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 203.] (2) n.Cy. (HALL.) (3) Sc. In the summer of 1770 I was at the goat-whey in Rannoch, RAMSAY *Scotland* (1888) I. 31; Mr. Meredith was fain to go to goat-whey quarters, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) iii.

2. *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Goat-chaffer**, (2) **-owl**, (3) **-sucker**, the nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus.*

(1) Sc. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 97. (2) Glo. *ib.* 97; Glo.[1] [JOHNS *Birds* (1862).] (3) Nhb.[1] Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). w.Wor. Almost as bad at that as a Jack-squealer or goat-sucker, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. [FORSTER *Swallow* (1817) 80.]

3. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Goat-lettuce**, the wild lettuce, *Lactuca virosa*; (2) **-'s-tail**, a species of grass having a flowery top, prob. a variety of *Festuca*; (3) **-weed**, the ivy bindweed, *Polygonum Convolvulus*; (4) **-willow**, the common sallow, *Salix Caprea.*

(1) w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 302. (2) n.Yks. (I.W.) (3) Wil.[1] (4) Cum. The white silky catkins of the goat-willow, WATSON *Nature Wderaft.* (1890) 45.

GOAT, *v.* Dev. To set up loose, unbound corn in a field. Cf. **gait**, *v.*[1] **2.**

A 'cable' or band being put around it near the top. It is frequently employed in wet, 'catching' weather, instead of binding and setting up in 'shocks.' 'I think I shell goat thucker viel,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

GOAT, see **Gote.**

GOATHEEN, *sb.* Irel. A foundling reared on goat's milk.

Ant. The last of the goatheens of the county of Wicklow, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 22.

GOAVE, *v.* Lin. e.An. Also written **gove** Nrf. Suf. [gōv.] To lay up corn in a barn. See **Goaf**, *sb.*[1]

Lin. Do you mean to stack this corn or to goave it? MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. e.An.[1] Nrf., Suf. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849. [(K.)]

[In gouing at harvest, learne skilfully how Ech graine for to laie, by it selfe on a mow, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 131.]

GOAVE, GOAVEL, GOAVY, see **Gauve, Goaf**, *sb.*[2], **Govel, Govie.**

GOB, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Se. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **gaub** Amer.; **gub** Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev. [gob, gʉb.] **1.** *sb.* A mass or lump, *gen.* applied to some soft substance. Of edibles: a large piece of meat, pudding, &c.; a mouthful. Also used *fig.*

Gall. Cleg took a 'gob' of hard mud in his hand, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 191. Ir. He was a dacint poor lad any way, and a rael gob o' good nature, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 47. Ant. (W.H.P.), N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[1] Gobs of suet. Lan. Summut ut wur loik lumps o' crud . . . slur'd deawn hiz face e gobs, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Lahy-in i rüks ün gobz [Lyin' i' rucks an' gobs']. s.Stf. I giw him a gob o' puddin' to stop his rackle, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[1], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1] War. I can't eat my food in great gobs like this, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 238; War.[2] Gi'e us a gob o' rock [sweetstuff]; War.[3] He gave me nothing but a great gob of fat. A gob of mortar. ne.Wor. A great gob of bread (J.W.P.). Shr.[1] A lump of dough or bread; also of cheese. 'Mother, canna yo' spar me that gob o' duff to mak' pot-balls on?' Shr.[2], Hrf. (C.J.R.), e.An.[1] Nrf. With great gobs o' suet in it, SPILLING *Johnny's*

Jaunt (1879) viii; Great gobs of fat they did put in As big as my tew thumbs, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 6. Suf.[1] What great gobs of mutton and pieces of fat, My mother gave me when I was a brat. e.Suf. (F.H.) Hmp. Holloway. w.Som.[1] A gurt gob o' clay; a gob o' cow-dung. Dev. I can't ayte theäse piece ov pudden, there's za minny gert gobs ov fät in un, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 83. Cor. He drash'd a gob of sloans . . . afoar um oal, *T. Towser* (1873) 82. [Amer. A shapelass mass; sportively, gaubs of wisdom, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I; *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 341.]

Hence (1) **Gobbaz**, *v.* of stones: to lie in a loose or lumpy manner on roads; (2) **Gobby** or **Gubby**, *adj.* (*a*) knotty, rough, uneven, lumpy; (*b*) thick, sticky, viscous; (3) **Goblock**, *sb.* a lump of anything, an irregular mass.

(1) s.Chs.[1] Loose stones are said to lie 'gobbazin' about the road. (2, *a*) Nhp.[1] As uneven thread or silk. War.[2] A gobby road to travel. A gobby skein of worsted. Shr.[1] This knittin's despert onshooty, but I canna 'elp it—the yorn's so gobby. (*b*) w.Som.[1] This here paint wants some thinners, 'tis so [guub·ee] gubby's bird-lime. Dev. Cheap cocoa is always gubby, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 19. (3) n.Cy. (Hall.)

2. *Fig.* A foolish, lumpish person; a 'clod.' Chs.[13], nw.Der.[1], War. (J.R.W.)

Hence (1) **Gob-a-gaw** or **Gobba-gaw**. Chs.[1]; (2) **Gob-head**, *sb.* a blockhead, 'gaby.' s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1]

3. A quantity of spittle or expectoration.

Ant. (W.H.P.) Yks. Holloway. w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[12], Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] s.Not. What a big gob (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] War. (J.R.W.); War.[2]; War.[3] The dirty fellow spat a great gob in the fire. se.Wor.[1], Shr.[2], Oxf. (G.O.), e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken. (G.B.) w.Sus., Hmp. Holloway. nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2]; Cor.[3] He's beastly dirty—he never smokes but he covers the floor with gobs.

Hence **Goblock**, *sb.* expectorated phlegm. e.Yks.[1]

4. The crumb or middle part of a loaf, from which the crust has been broken off.

Shr.[1] Some chaps 'ad'n some baÿte at a public, an' pĕĕlenen the loaf. W'en the owd ŏŏman come in, 'er says—'What's to become o' the gob?'

5. The stone of any fruit containing a kernel. See **Cob(b**, *sb.*[1] **14.**

Dev. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 279; A cherry-stone, *w.Times* (May 28, 1886) 2, col. 4; Dev.[4]

6. A buneh, group, collection; a clump. See **Cob(b**, *sb.*[1] **10.**

Shr.[1] A rough sod, or clump of coarse grass in a pasture-field. Cor.[3] A gob of cherries. A gob of snails in a hole.

7. *Fig.* Amount, piece. Of money: a considerable sum.

Lin.[1] e.An.[1] By 'such a gob of money,' our countrymen must have meant, as we still mean, by the very same phrase, a good round sum. Ken. On asking a Whitstable man whether a certain house would fetch so much rent he answered, 'Ay, that's about the gob,' *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 512. Dev. There's a nice little gob of tillage, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 85.

8. *v.* To spit, expectorate.

Lan. (F.R.C.), Chs.[1] s.Not. Gob on the slate, Billy (J.P.K.). Lei.[1], War.[2], e.An.[1] Cmb.[1] Don't get gobbing about the clean floor like that. nw.Dev.[1]

[1. Beleching out the gubbes of blood, Phaer *Encidos* (1558) 66.]

GOB, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Se. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **gub** s.Don. w.Yks. e.Suf. [gob, gub, gɐb.] **1.** *sb.* The mouth; a beak. Also used *fig.* See **Gab**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

Sc. The goose . . . never rests, but constantly dips the gob of it in the water, *Sc. Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 115. Cai.[1] e.Fif. Now then, Sullivan, lad, apply your gob like a brick, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. Lnk. Creesh our loofs, and gust our gobs, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 172, ed. 1897. Ir. Accordin' to the onplisant gob he had on him, you might bet a week's wages he was after doin' murdher on some one, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 42. Ant. (W.H.P.) s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Qco. Here, my darling, open your gob! Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xviii. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12] Nhb. Says Mistress Todd—Ye greet sk'yet gob, Ye'd bettor had yor jaw, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 34; Nhb.[1] Dur. Let 'im kiss mah wud t'kisses uv his gob, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 2; Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cum. He's got a gob frae lug to lug, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 77; Oppen thy gob, hinny, an' put out thy lolly, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 192; Cum.[1] s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks. She's a gob like a backus oven (T.S.); n.Yks.[13], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Sha oppened her gob and sha let oot a yawp, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 40; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Makkin blobs wi' ther gobs, *Sauntcrer's Satchel* (1879) 10; w.Yks.[1235] Lan. We wur aw attenshun, wi eawr gobs woide oppen, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 113. ne.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Der. Put that i' thee gob, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 238. Not.[2] Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. n.Lin.[1] Lon. I managed somehow to turn my gob round and gnawed it away, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 421. e.An.[1], Suf.[1] Slang. While from his gob the guggling claret gush'd, *Tom Crib* (1819) 61. [Amer. Hit him on the gob, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

Hence (1) **Gobby**, *sb.* the mouth; (2) **Gobbed**, *ppl. adj.*, with *full*, *wide*, &c.: full-lipped, wide-mouthed; (3) **Goblock**, *sb.* a mouthful; (4) **Gubby**, *adj.* having prominent lips.

(1) Nhb. Wiv 's . . . gravat up ower his gobby-o, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 78; Nhb.[1] *Gen.* used in child's talk. 'Open yor gobby, hinny.' (2) Nhb. A full gobb'd yung wummin, aboot won an' twenty, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 13. Cum. He's wide-gobb'd, and ill-natur'd too, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 80. (3) Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) m.Yks.[1] (4) s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Gob-a-tosh**, or **Gubbertush**, a person having a prominent set of large teeth; a large projecting tooth; (2) **-fight**, (*a*) a wordy quarrel; (*b*) a feat at eating; (3) **-ful**, a mouthful; (4) **-meat**, food; (5) **-mouthed**, wide- or open-mouthed; (6) **-slotch**, (*a*) a greedy person, one who eats ravenously; (*b*) a noisy, open-mouthed person; also a term of reproach; (7) **-sops**, sops made of bread that is bitten into small pieces instead of being cut or broken; (8) **-stick**, a wooden spoon; (9) **-string**, a bridle; also used *fig.*; (10) **-thrust**, a stupid fellow; (11) **-vent**, utterance, familiar speech; (12) **-wind**, an eructation.

(1) w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2] [(W.W.S.)] (2, *a*) n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26. (*b*) n.Yks.[2] (3) Nhb. A gobful o' briny saut watter, Midford *Sngs.* (1818) 35. n.Yks.[3], e.Yks.[1] (4) n.Yks.[2] 'It isn't gobmeeat,' it is not fit to be eaten. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4. (5) I.Ma. Hould your dirty tongue, you gobmouthed omathaun! Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. v. (6, *a*) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 304. w.Yks.[13] Lan. That gob-slotch Bill, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 49; These gobslotches un happen dewse me o'er th' yead, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 11; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). (*b*) Cum. *Yks. Mag.* (1872) II. 65. w.Yks.[3] [To a child]: Coom yaat o' t'rooad wi' thee, tha' gret gobslotch! Lan. Theaw grete flopper meawtht gobslotch, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 9, ed. 1801. (7) w.Yks. Axed for sixpenorth o' gobsops at a Blackpool restorong, Eccles *Leeds Obs.* (1875) 9; 'Which will ta hev, gob-sops or cut-sops?' 'Ah'll hev some gob sops, missus.' After seeing how gob-sops were made the visitor decided he would prefer cut-sops (B.K.). (8) n.Cy. Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] s.Dur. Now almost *obs.* (J.E.D.) Cum.[1] Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. n.Yks. (J.E.D.), n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Used by farm-servants in drinking broth, &c. ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1] (9) n.Cy. 'Keep a tight hand on the gob-string,' keep a tight rein, Grose (1790). Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'He mun be hodden in wi' a tight gob-string,' held in by strong restraint. ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] Lin. 'Hold fast by the gobstrings.' Addressed to an inexperienced rider, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 707; Lin.[1] (10) n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); (Hall.) (11) n.Yks.[2] 'Good gobvent,' freedom of speech. m.Yks.[1] (12) n.Yks.[2]

3. Phr. (1) *a bat of the gob*, a blow on the mouth; (2) *a smack of the gob*, a kiss; (3) *all gob and guts*, a term applied to greedy children, or to talkative, ignorant people; (4) *to make gobs*, to make faces, to grimace.

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) Nhb. 'Gie's a smack o' your gob' was what Billy Purvis used to say to the lassies, Miller *Life of Showman*; (J.H.B.) (3) N.Cy.[1] All gob-and-guts like a young craw. Nhb.[1] (4) s.Sc. Wi' lips that mak' nae gobs at cinders! Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 70.

4. Speech, idle talk, noise. See **Gab**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

Nhb. Aw've heerd a deal o' gob an' tauk, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 29; Nhb.[1], Cum.[1], Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1], Shr.[2], e.Suf. (F.H.) Wil. Slow (1892) *Gl.*; Wil.[1] Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence (1) **Gobbish**, (2) **Gobby**, *adj.* talkative, loquacious; impudent.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Nhb. An' gobby ittorneys 'ill ha'e fewor jorneys, *Keelman's Ann.* (1869) 7; An' he'll nivor be se shabby, or se gobby, or se crabby, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 166; Nhb.[1] A gobby brat. n.Yks.[2]

5. Phr. (1) *the gift of the gob*, fluency in speech; (2) *to give gob*, to be impertinent, to 'cheek'; (3) *to hold one's gob*, to keep silence, hold one's peace; (4) *to set up one's gob*, see (2); (5) *to shut one's gob*, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) to silence, 'shut up'; (6) *to stop one's gob*, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) see (5, *b*).

(1) Nhb.[1] It's a grand thing the gift of the gob. Cum. Hed I thy gift a gob, Graham *Gwordy* (1778). e.An.[1] (2) n.Yks. Gimma neean o' thee gob (T.S.); n.Yks.[2] She gae gob. w.Yks. (J.W.) (3) Nhb. Noo, Mall, for a minit just ye haud yor gob, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 23; If Charley Smith's freens oney hadden their gob, Midford *Sngs.* (1818) 46; Nhb.[1] ne.Yks.[1] Ho'd thi gob, thoo au'd feeal. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) (4) Nhb. They're all civil enough gin you're civil to them. If ye set up your gob, they'll mump it, I's warn't, Pease *Borderland Stud.* (1893) 24; Aw'll sobble thy body . . . If thou sets up thy gob to Bob Cranky, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 76; Nhb.[1] Cum. Sud he Set up his gob, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 88. (5, *a*) s.Dur. A common expression among the rougher classes (J.E.D.). Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks. (J.E.D.) e.Yks. Shut thi gob, thoo dafty whatty. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 94; e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[3], n.Lan. (G.W.) Der. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 238. Shr.[2] Stop your gob. e.An.[1] (*b*) w.Yks. I shut many an old gentleman his gob when the subject was mentioned. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1895) 18. (6, *a*) Nhb.[1] (*b*) Nhb. Snuffs and sneers Suin stop yor gob and lay yor braggin, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9.

6. *v.* To brag, boast; to talk impudently or idly.

Nhb. For a' the fine things ye are gobbin aboot, Midford *Sngs.* (1818) 68; Folks gob aboot drink, Robson *Sngs. Tyne* (1849) 109; Nhb.[1] Suf.[1] Yeow tew e'ent a dewin a nawn—you only go gobben about all day. Wil.[1]

7. To swallow hastily, take in lumps.

m.Yks.[1] Watch me gob that up. w.Yks.[3] Lan. Hoo gob'd um meauthfo' by meauthfo' int' lue warm milk, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 40.

8. To snatch a marble. w.Yks.[3] Hence **Gobs**, *int.* an expression used by schoolboys when pouncing on their companions' marbles. Yks. (C.C.R.)

GOB, *sb.*[3] Dur. Yks. Stf. Shr. Glo. [gob.] 1. The worked-out part of a coal-mine; that part of a mine from which the coal has been removed.

Yks. (J.H.B.) w.Yks. (S.K.C.); (B.K.); w.Yks.[2] Shr.[1] To 'build the gob' is to prop the walls of the excavations with timber, as each miner proceeds with his work, in order to prevent them falling in upon him; Shr.[2] A particular measure in a coal mine. 'At work i' th' gob.'

2. Rubbish, refuse.

n.Stf. The heap of bass [rubbish] brought out of a pit, and put near the mouth (J.T.). Glo.[1]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Gob-fire**, the spontaneous ignition of small coal in a 'gob,' producing white damp. Dur. (J.J.B.), (H.M.); (2) **-gate-road**, a main road carried into the 'gob.' Shr.[1]

GOB, *v.*[3] Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. Som. Also in form **gub**. Nhp.[1] Hnt. [gob, gəb.] To stop, stuff, fill up; *gen.* used in *pp.* with *up*.

n.Lin.[1] An iron-worker's term. Nhp.[1] As the grate of a drain which is filled up with dirt, so as to prevent the water flowing through. When, on awaking in the morning, the eyes are not easily opened, they are said to be 'gubbed up.' War.[3] The sough must be opened, it is gobbed up. Shr.[2] The drain's gobbed up o' dirt. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.[1] All a gobbed up wi grease and dirt.

GOBBALEW, *sb.* Hmp. A coast-guard man.

In Christchurch the common term (H.C.M.B.).

[Fr. *gobe-à-l'eau*, one who seizes (anything) on the water; cp. Fr. dial. (Bournois) *gober*, s'emparer de quelquechose à la dérobée (Roussey).]

GOBBAZ, *v.* s.Chs.[1] [go·bəz.] To gape, yawn.

GOBBET, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also e.An. Sus. Dev. Cor. Written **gobbit** N.Cy.[1] e.An.[1] [go·bit.] 1. Of edibles: a piece, lump, mouthful. See **Gob**, *sb.*[1] 1.

Sc. He immediately began to transfer the mutton and pie-crust from his plate to his lips, in such huge gobbets, as if he was refreshing .. three days' fast, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xx. Fif. Their half-rais'd forks, bestuck with gobbets good, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 118, ed. 1871. N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2] 'Eaten in ower great gobbets,' in too large mouthfuls. Suf.[1], Sus.[1] [(K.)]

Hence **Gobbity**, *adj.* pleasant to the taste. e.An.[1]

2. *pl.* Fragments of the flesh of shipwrecked persons east ashore after heavy storms.

Dev. He picks up what gobbets of human flesh he can find on the shore, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1884) 354. Cor. After a storm, the corpses are fearfully mangled on the sharp rocks, and are cut to pieces by the slate as by knives; and bits of flesh come ashore. These are locally called 'gobbets,' *ib. Vicar* (1876) v; (M.A.C.)

3. An unfledged bird; also used *fig.* See **Gobbin**, *sb.*[2]

N.Cy.[1] 'Raw gobbit,' a forward, pert boy.

[1. And they gadered vp of the gobbetes (gobetis, in Wyclif, 1388) that remained xij basketes full, Tindale (1526) *Matt.* xiv. 20. Fr. dial. (Norm.) *gobet*, morceau que l'on 'gobe,' comme dans le style familier, et par suite fragment (Duméril).]

GOBBIN, *sb.*[1] w.Yks.[2] [go·bin.] A receptacle for any kind of waste goods. Cf. **gubbarn.**

GOBBIN, *sb.*[2] and *adj.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Der. Suf. Also in forms **goblin** Chs.[1]; **gubbins** e.Suf. [go·bin.] 1. *sb.* An ignorant or clownish person; a country fellow.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lan. Th' gobbin nere consithert at hangin wudno be coed good spwort, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 38; But when the singing started I stood just like o gobbin, Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 26; Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Gobbinshire**, *sb.* an old name for a portion of West Cheshire; see below.

Chs.[1] Gobbinshire seems to have included Saughall, Shotwick, Ness, Neston, and the hamlets on the north shore of the Dee to the borders, perhaps, of Backford. It has been suggested that the name means Gawbyshire, because forty or fifty years ago the residents there were out of the ordinary run of mortals, and the lubberly boys and girls who came from those places to Chester at Christmas for their annual hiring used to be called, and in fact were, 'country gawbies.' s.Chs.[1] This word only survives in s.Chs. in the following rhyme: 'Gob·inshŭr, Gob·inshŭr, frŭm Gob·inshŭr Greyn, Dhŭ rongk·ist uwd beg·ŭr ŭz ev ŭr wŭz seyn' [Gobbinshire, Gobbinshire, from Gobbinshire Green, The ronkest owd beggar as ever was seen].

2. A spoilt child. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] 3. *adj.* Uncouth, lubberly. Chs.[1]

GOBBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [go·bl.] 1. *v.* To eat greedily or in large mouthfuls; also used *fig.*

Fif. Some nibblet bits, some gobblet lumps, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 53. Dur.[1], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Brks.[1], Suf.[1] Ess. We tied him to a tree, An' maide belief the ghaost ud come an' gobble he, Downes *Ballads* (1895) 22. [Amer. The back seats were soon gobbled up, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

Hence (1) **Gobbler**, *sb.* the mouth; (2) **Gobbleten**, *sb.* one who 'gobbles' or eats greedily.

(1) w.Yks. *Doctor.* 'Will you kindly tell your child to let me see its tongue?' *Mother.* 'Oppen thi gobbler an' aht wi' thi lollicker' (F.P.T.). Lan. Yung Bobbur then put his gobbler to th' 'sorcur,' *New Wkly.* (Jan. 12, 1895) 7, col. 3. (2) Cum. Ah niver saw sec gobbletens iv oa my travels, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 127.

2. To talk rapidly and indistinctly; to speak in an insolent or impudent manner.

Wm. Shut thi gob, thoo's allus goblun at fooak (B.K.). n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.[1] To reply insolently to anything said; probably implying as much the action of the mouth, as the words employed; n.Yks.[2] 'I weeant be gobbled at,' I will not have your impudence. m.Yks.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.) War.[3] Speak slowly—why you gobble like a turkey.

Hence (1) **Gobbler**, *sb.* (*a*) a turkey-cock; (*b*) one who 'gobbles' or is loquacious; (2) **Gobbling**, *ppl.adj.* loquacious, roistering.

(1, *a*) Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Shr.[2], Brks.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. e.Suf. (F.H.) (*b*) s.Not. Polly's got so much to say; she's such a gobbler (J.P.K.). (2) Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

3. To do anything in a hasty or superficial way; to 'cobble.'

ne.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] 'Ere Sally, tak' this owd petticut an' gobble it up. Suf.[1] I hate work, so I gobble it over as fast as I can.

4. *sb.* Noisy talk, chatter; the noise made by a turkey.

Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] A deep, thick, resonant voice. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

5. *Comp.* (1) **Gobble-cock**, a turkey-cock; (2) **-gobble**, rapid and indistinct speech; (3) **-guts**, a name for a greedy person; (4) **-stitch**, in sewing: a large, ugly stitch.

(1) Nhp.[1], War.[3], e.An.[2], Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) Ir. I was that took aback, and they talkin' quare and quick, wid a sort of high gobble-gobble in it, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 79. (3) n.Lin.[1] w.Som.[1] A proper old gobble guts [gaub'l guuts] her is. (4) Ir. Stacey sewed hard all day, with horrible gobble-stitches it must be owned, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 235. Colloq. Miss M. the milliner—her fright so strong Made a great gobble-stitch six inches long, Hoon *Poems* (ed. 1862-3) *A Blow-up.*

6. A turkey-cock.

Shr.[2] Slang. Then in school-boys' phrase they shy at old Gobble, *Anecdotes of Impudence* (1827) 67.

GOBBLER, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] A goblet.

GOBBLERATCH, see **Gabriel-ratchet.**

GOBBLES, *sb. pl.* Glo.[1] Bubbles or splashes caused by heavy raindrops.

GOBBLET, *sb.* Sc. Also written **goblet.** [go·blit.] A large, cast-iron pan.

Sc. A stew-pan, but deeper and larger (G.W.). Rnf. Drawers, dressers, jugs, an' cans, An' gobblets, girdles, toasters, pans, Young *Pictures* (1865) 162.

GOBBLETY-GUTS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[2] The herb sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa.*

GOBBLY, *sb.* Cum. [gob·li.] The loach, *Cobitis barbatula.* (J.D.)

GOBBOCK, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [go·bək.] A piece of meat or pudding. Cf. **gob**, *sb.*[1]

GOBBOCK, see **Gabbuck.**

GOBBY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [go·bi.] A newly-hatched or unfledged bird. See **Gobbet, 3.**

GOBBY, see **Gaby**, *sb.*[1]

GOBERMOUCH, *sb.* Irel. One who interferes in other people's business. Ant. (S.A.B.)

[The same word as Fr. *gobe-mouche*, 'celui, celle qui accepte crédulement tout ce qu'il entend raconter' (Hatzfeld).]

GOBLET-GLASS, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] A large, stalked drinking-glass.

GOBLIN, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] A gooseberry.

GOBLIN, see **Gobbin**, *sb.*[2]

GOBLIN BUILDERS, *phr.* Lan. In folk-lore: demons supposed to possess certain supernatural powers; see below.

The feats of the 'Goblin Builders' form a portion of the popular literature of almost every locality. They are said to have removed the foundations of Roehdale Church from the banks of the river Roach, up to their present elevated position, Harland & Wilkinson *Fik-Lore* (1867) 89.

GOCH, *int.* Sc. An exclamation of pain.

Abd. Tam uttered an involuntary 'Go-ch,' Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii.

GOCHE, see **Gotch**, *sb.*[1]

GOCK, *sb.* Sc. A deep wooden dish; also in *comp.* **Gocky-cog.**

n.Sc. Put far awa' your china plates, . . And bring to me my humble gockies, Buchan *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 95. Abd. Han' me that gocky-cog (G.W.); (Jam.)

GOCK, see **Gowk**, *sb.*[1]

GOCKEN, *adj.* and *v.* Lin. [go·kən.] 1. *adj.* Ravenous, voracious. Lin.[1] That gilt is very gocken.

2. *v.* To be ravenous. (Hall.)

GOCKERS, see **Gock(s.**

GOCKIE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [go·ki.] A stupid person; a 'gawkie.'

GOCKMIN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **cockman, gokman** (Jam.). A sentinel, watchman.

w.Sc. They had a constant centinel on the top of their houses, called Gockmin, or in the E. tongue, Cockman, who is obliged to watch day and night, and at the appearance of anybody to ask, 'Who comes there?' Martin *W. Islands* (1716) 103 (Jam.); *Statist. Acc.* X. 37 (*ib.*).

GOCK(S, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **gok(s** Cum.; **gox** Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **gockers** Cum.[1]; **goke-** Sc.; **goxty** Ir. [**gok(s.**] 1. A disguised form of the word 'God,' used as a quasi-oath and exclamation of surprise. Cf. **cock**, *sb.*[5]

Ir. If the misthress isn't asleep, by goxty, Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) i; By goxty, I'd thry its mettle, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 190. Nhb. For, by gox! they'd ne'er reach the first story, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 157; Nhb.[1] e Dur.[1] By gock, thoo's a quare 'un. Cum. Gocks, but there was sum bonny things, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 10; Be gok, min, we're to be weddit, Dickinson *Joe and Geol.* 6; I thowt he'd giv' it back . . . and, by gocks! he hes an aw, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) *Helvellyn*, 392. n.Yks. By gock, Ah'd better cum back, or Ah sal be drown'd, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 14. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Gocks! That war a neviller, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Gocks bobs**, (2) **— dillies**, (3) **—sonn**, (4) **— wuns**, (5) **— wunters**, (6) **Goke-a-day**, common exclamations of wonder and satisfaction.

(1) Dur.[1] (2) Cum.[1] (3) Cum. Gock sonn! ah mun ha been dreamen, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 23; (J.Ar.); Cum.[1] (4) Cum. Gocks wuns, but it is a pleace, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 13. (5) Cum. 'Goks wunters, man, spell 't,' ses lāl Billy, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 22; (J.Ar.) (6) Wgt. Goke-a-day, A think A wull gang, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 266.

GOD, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **good** Sc. n.Yks.[2] Ess. Sus.; **gud, gude, guid, gweed** Sc. 1. In *comb.* (1) **God-bairn**, a godchild; (2) **-'s biddings**, the ten commandments; (3) **-cake**, a particular kind of cake sent by godparents to their godchildren on New Year's day; (4) **-'s child**, an idiot; (5) **-forgive-me**, a large mug used for warming beer; (6) **-'s good** or **Gos-good**, yeast, barm; (7) **-ha'-mercy**, a benefit, a blessing obtained by prayer; (8) **-hop**, a longer hop or jump than usual—quite out of the common way; (9) **-left**, god-forsaken, godless; (10) **-'s-penny**, earnest-money paid on hiring a servant or to seal a bargain; (11) **-send**, (*a*) a shipwreck, the flotsam and jetsam driven ashore; (*b*) a drove of whales; (*c*) a boat-fare; (12) **-sib**, a god-parent, sponsor at baptism; (13) **-speed**, (*a*) a screen or barrier within the door of a house to keep off the wind; (*b*) a removal, 'flitting,' change of house; (*c*) in phr. *the back of God-speed*, a solitary, unfrequented place; (14) **-speed stoop**, see (13, *a*); (15) **-stone**, a small, round, white stone, kept by children in the pocket as a treasure; (16) **-'s truth**, the real truth, the exact truth; also used as an exclamation.

(1, 2) n.Yks.[2] (3) War. The ancient custom in the city of Coventry of sending god-cakes on the first day of the year. They are used by all classes, and vary in price from a halfpenny to one pound. They are invariably made in a triangular shape, an inch thick, and filled with a kind of mincemeat. So general is the use of them on the first day of the New Year, that the cheaper sorts are hawked about the streets, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 229; War.[123] (4) Sus. Such as him were called 'God's children,' O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) l. 22. (5) Dor. Jacob stooped to the God-forgive-me, which was a two-handled tall mug standing in the ashes, cracked and charred with heat, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. (6) Nrf. (A.G.F.); Grose (1790). Nrf., Suf. Also called beergood, Ray (1691); (K.) Suf. *Ord's MS. Coll.* (c. 1760). Ken. Ray (1691); Ken.[1]; Ken.[2] In the times of superstition, when the success of anything was precarious, the good wives were used to bless or exorcise it, as in boiling of black puddings, and the like. So at this day [1736] in Der., after having beat the barm into the ale, when it is in the fat they always cross it with two long strokes with the hand from side to side. God's good, therefore, I would suppose to be a form of blessing or exorcising, or at least the two first words of such a form. (7) e.An.[1] That was no God-ha'mercy of yours [I acknowledge it as a favour from Heaven, but owe you no thanks for your prayers to obtain it]. e.Suf. (F.H.) (8) Chs.[1] (9) Sh.I. Dey wid shurely be nane sae Gud left as deny dat, *Sh. News* (July 17, 1897). (10) Ayr. 'We'll wat thoombs on that bargain!' and he birled his godspenny on the table, Service *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 78. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N Cy.[1] That paid by the tenant to the lord on admittance, as well as upon descent or alienation. Nhb. 'Godspenny' appears to have died out, *Athenæum*, No 3526 (May 25, 1895); Nhb.[1] *Obsol.* Dur.[1] It varies in amount from 1s. upwards. If returned before

the service commences, it denotes that the person hired has changed his (or her) mind. s.Dur. Now ye maun give us a good gods-penny (J.E.D.). n.Yks. *Gen.* returned to the employer if the servant does not choose to enter the service, and forfeited by the employer if he or she change their mind (W.H.); Tibby hes tane a godspenny, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 574; n.Yks.[1] Customarily half-a-crown; n.Yks.[23], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. When yov gotten yor 'God's penny,' off yo goa az frisky az a horse, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1865) 48; w.Yks.[1] Sho'ed gitten her god's-penny at Otley statties, ii. 297; w.Yks.[2] From *1s.* to £1; w.Yks.[345] n.Lin.[1] *Obs.* s.Lin. Elderly people used the term fifty years ago. It is now *obs.* 'Fas'en penny' is now used (T.H.R.). (11, *a*) Sh.I. It's seldom sic rich God-sends come on our shore, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) vii. Sh.I., Or.I. (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1] s.Ir. Jack had the supplying of half the gentlemen's houses . . . with the Godsends that came into the bay, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 196. Ken. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) I.W.[1] (*b, c*) Sh.I. The Shetlander . . . enumerates under the blasphemous title of the 'God sends,' a wreck, a drove of whales, and a boat-fare, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 197, ed. 1891. (12) Nhp.[1] Nearly *obs.* (13, *a*) Lakel.[1] Apparently called 'Godspeed,' because leave-takings or good-byes were said there. 'Betty com limpin by t'Godspeed.' Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] A small wooden partition placed within the house door, when it opens directly upon the sitting-room. 'His barns an' mine hev been feightin' till they've knock'd t'Godspeed doon.' (*b*) Stf. Just at the time of my God-speed, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 328; Stf.[1] (*c*) N.I.[1], w.Ir. (G.E.D.) (14) Lan. Nor was the 'speere' or 'God-speed stoop' wanting [in old farm-houses], THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 86. (15) Lan.[1] (16) Ayr. But in fac', to tell you the God's truth, laird, I didna ken what it was, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 16. N.I.[1], n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks.[1] I speak God's truth. Lan.[1] clen forgeet—an'that's God's truth, WAUGH *Tufts of Heather*, II. 89; Lan.[1] It's God's truth, aw tell thi, an' nowt else, whether tha believes it or not. nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] It's th' God's-trewth; I wish I may niver speäk another wo'd if it wasn't just as I'm tellin' yĕ. Oxf.[1] I wish I med drap down ded this yer very minute if every word as I aa telled ee yent God's truth, *MS. add.* Ess. An' smiled—goodstruth, you mighter knock' me down, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 9. w.Som.[1] That there's God's truth, nif tidn I an't a got thick stick in my hand! Dev.[3] Strike me dead! ef what I do zay idden God's-truth.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **God's eye**, the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys*; (2) **-'s fingers and thumbs**, the common fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*; (3) **-'s grace**, the field wood-rush, *Luzula campestris*; (4) **-'s meat**, the young leaves of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (5) **-'s stocking**, various species of campion, *Lychnis* and *Silene*.

(1) n.Lin.[1], Dev.[4] (2) Dor. (3) Chs.[1] (4) w.Yks. (H.L.); BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (5) Lan. *Nature Notes*, No. 9.

3. *Comb.* in names of birds and insects: (1) **God's bird**, the robin, *Erithacus rubecula*; (2) **-'s cow**, see (3, *a*); (3) **-'s horse**, (*a*) the lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (*b*) the sun-beetle; any bronze beetle of the genera *Amara obsoleta*, *Anchomenus*, and *Loricera*; (4) **-'s scholar**, the swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; (5) **-screw**, see (3, *a*).

(1) War.[3] (2) Cor.[2] (3, *a*) s.Lan. *Science Gossip* (1871) 212. (*b*) Cum.[4] This beetle, like Rainy Clock, is supposed to cause terrible storms if it be killed. (4) War.[3] (5) s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

4. Phr. (1) *God be here*, an expletive, exclamation; (2) — *bless me Fair*, a fair held when cherries are plentiful; (3) — *hard*, God forbid; see (15); (4) — *help (me, 'un*, (*a*) an exclamation, claiming pity, used after the names of certain places; see below; (*b*) applied to weak, dependent persons; (5) — *help me Fair*, a fair held when cherries are scarce; cf. (2); (6) — *keep me*, an exclamation of surprise; (7) — *kens*, an asseveration, expletive; (8) — *knows*, see (4); (9) — *knows (godnus) what bigger*, considerably bigger; (10) — *safe me, us*, &c., (11) — *sain them, us*, &c., an exclamation, expletive: 'God save me,' &c.; (12) — *sake(s*, for God's sake; (13) — *sakes alive*, see (1); (14) — *send Sunday*, a saying put into the mouth of idle workers; (15) — *sharld* or *shild (it, you*, &c., see (3); (16) — *waat*, (17) *-'s wuns*, (18) *-zores*, expletives or exclamations; (19) *the God*, used for 'God' in oaths and exclamations; see below.

(1) Ayr. Gude be here, how I sweat wi' fear, At sight of the Laird of Fail, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 30. (2) s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 21. (3) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). (4, *a*) Yks. A Tickhill man, when asked where he comes from, says, 'Tickhill, God help me,' *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 246. Lin. If a person meets one of the cherry-growers on his way to market and asks him where he comes from, . . if there is a scarcity of cherries the reply will be, 'From Lincoln Heath, God help 'un,' *ib.* 422. Wor. *ib.* 325. Shr. Melverley goes by the soubriquet of Melverley, God help. . . It is frequently inundated in winter and consequently very productive in summer. . . If a Melverley man is asked in winter where he belongs the . . . reply is 'Melverley, God help me,' but . . . in summer he answers quite jauntily, 'Melverley, and what do you think,' *ib.* Hrf. *ib.* 422. Oxf. I remember the same words respecting the village of Binsey, half-way between Oxford and Godstow, *ib.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 44. Suf. Many of the mendicants who ramble the county of Suffolk in search of relief, when asked where they come from, reply in a pitiful tone, 'Saffron Walden, God help me,' *ib.* 167. n.Hmp. *ib.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 422. (*b*) Oxf. A poor God-help-me sort of a creature (G.O.). (5) s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 21. (6) Edb. *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 11. (7) Sc. Guid kens gin my feet would hae carriet me, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) ii. Abd. Oh! I could speak, gweed kens hoo lang, O' hamely gifted sons o' sang, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 107. Fif. 'Wha's deid?' 'Guid kens, but we'll sune see,' M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 57. Slg. My laddie, gude kens! gin the waurst we maun dree, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 77. Lnk. Gude kens! I hae some o' my ain, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 63. e.Lth. It'll tak guid kens hoo lang to get the land clean again, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 248. Edb. But whereaway, Gude kens, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. Bwk. Gude kens hoo great their wyte, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 95. (8) Lin. Kyme, God knows, [is] well known to all explorers of the Fens. The adjunct 'God knows' is supposed to be part of the following verse: 'It's Kyme, God knows, Where no corn grows, And very little hay; And if there come a wet time It weshes all away,' *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 340. (9) w.Yks.[1] (10) Abd. Guid safe me! SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 137. Ayr. Guidsaff s, John! tou's surely no sawin' buirds on the Lord s day? SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 18. Lnk. Gude saf's! there's plenty o' them there, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 19. Lth. I ken his tread, guid safe's, how queer! BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 148. Slk. Good sauf's how the master ran to their assistance, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 327. (11) Sh.I. The like of her carena to have other folk's een on them when they are, gude sain us! doing their ain particular turns, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xxiv. Lnk. Twa dochters, gude sain them, are yet to the fore, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 148. (12) Sc. Gudesake, my Lord, I dinna think he has ony idea ye are a man at a', *Scotch Haggis*, 28. Per. Gudesakes! Pity me! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 272, ed. 1887. Frf. Godsake, hae we no telled you? BARRIE *Minister* (1891) x. Ayr. Gudesake, dinna preach and flyte, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 28. Lnk. 'Gude sake,' quo Jock, 'Will, try to pray,' WATT *Poems* (1827) 55. Lth. For gudesake, dinna greet! BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 50. (13) Sus. Well, good sakes alive, what was the use then? *Longman's Mag.* (July 1889) 269. (14) n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.) (15) n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.[1] Oh, hearsto! God shild it. There'll be sad wark, ii. 305. (16) n.Yks.[2] (17) N.Cy.[1] (18) n.Cy. Godzores e' land! thoo is a ninnyhammer (B.K.). (19) Sc. The Guid watch owr us, Sirs! T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 340. Abd. She . . . said, complete, in Aberdeen, 'The gweed protect me!' SANDS *Poems* (1833) 122. Per. Up he loups:—the gude be near 's, HALIBURTON *Oclul Idylls* (1891) 55. Ayr. He has gotten, the gude kens how, the right to the other wadsets, GALT *Lairds* (1826) vi. Lnk. The Guid keep me! an' what are ye? MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 19.

[The variant forms are due to assoc. w. *good, adj.*]

GOD-ALMIGHTY, *sb.* Shr. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **God-a'mighty** Shr.[1] Brks.[1] Hmp.[1] I.W.[2] Dev.[3]; **-'lmighty** Dor.[1]; **-o'mighty** Hmp. In *comb.* (1) **God-almighty's bread and cheese**, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (2) **-'s cock and hen**, the robin redbreast, *Erithacus rubecula*, and the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*; (3) **-'s colly-cow**, (4) **-'s cow**, the lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (5) **-'s fingers and thumbs**, the kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*; (6) **-'s golden cow**, (7) **-'s lady-cow**, see (4); (8) **-'s little man**, a small red spider; (9) **-'s pig**, a wood-louse; (10) **-'s thumb and fingers**, the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(1) w.Som.[1] Gau'd umai'teez buurd-n chee'z. (2) Brks.[1] It is considered wicked to hurt either of these little birds. 'Cock Robins and Jenny Wrens Be God Almighty's Cocks an' Hens.' w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] (3) Hmp. It is considered unlucky to kill [it]. The children repeat this rhyme: 'God-o'mighty's colly cow Fly up to heaven, Carry up ten pound And bring down eleven' (J.R.W.);

Hmp.[1] (4) I.W.[2] Dor. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; Dor.[1], w.Som.[1] Dev. Yer's tŭ or dree dear little God-a'mighty's cows. Bant um purty little craychers? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1] (5) Dor. (G.E.D.) (6) Dev. (J.W.B.) (7) Shr.[1] (8) Dor. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 146. (9) Oxf.[1], Dev.[3] (10) Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1]

GODDARD, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Also in form **gothard**. A fool. Grose (1790); *ib. MS. add.* (P.)

GODDARTLY, *adv.* Cum. Yks. Also in form **goddardly** n.Yks.[3] Cautiously, carefully; demurely, unconcernedly.

Cum. Right goddartly an' ginger, Gilpin *Sugs.* (1866) 281; *Gl.* (1851). n.Yks.[3]

GODDEEN, GODDEN, GODDER-, see **Goodden, Gother-**.

GODDIL(L, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **godil** Cum.: and in form **gothill** Sc. An exclamation meaning 'if God will,' *gen.* in phr. *a.n* or *i n goddil(l.*

Rnf. (Jam.) Dmf. In Gothill I'll be there (*ib.*). n Cy. Holloway. Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 304. Wm. An a Goddil wees nivver dea, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 67. w.Yks.[1] I' goddill, I'll esh 'em . . . what they wor an about, ii. 351. ne.Lan.[1] Der. A goddil, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

[Cp. the phr. *antle*, also *an it please God*; see **An**, *conj.*[1]]

GODDIT, see **Goodd'it**.

GODDLE, *v.* Nhp.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] To deceive, 'eod.' Cf. **coddle**, *v.*[3]

'I ben't agwain to be goddled a'ter that fashion.'

GODDLE-HOUSE, *sb.* War. A house that has been vacant a long time and is out of repair.

The word does not seem to be employed with reference to an ordinary empty house. 'Wonder when the Squire 'll let that goddle house' (N.R.); A farm bailiff tells me that he knew a ruined old farm which was called 'The Goddle-House.' He appeared to think that this was a term specifically applied to this particular house (E.S.).

GODDY, *sb.* Cum. [go·di.] A godmother.

She was his goddy, Gilpin *Sugs.* (1866) 276; Our weyfe was his goddy, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 92.

GODE, see **Go, Gold**, *sb.*[1]

GODFATHERS, *sb. pl.* Dur. In *comb.* **Godfathers and godmothers**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*. (B. & H.)

GODFER, GODGER, GODICK, see **Gatfer, Goodger(s, Guddick**.

GODLINS, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Nhp. Also in form **gadlin(s** Lan. e.Lan.[1] [go·dlinz.] A dim. form of the word 'God,' used as an exclamation and as a mild oath. Cf. **gad**, *sb.*[7]

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 304. Wm. But ea godlins I'll match him, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 17. Lan. E godlins Betty, sez aw, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 19; And bi' th' gadlins, Lahee *Trot Coffie*, 4. e.Lan.[1] By gadlins. Nhp.[2]

GODMER, *sb. Obs.* Glo. An old woman, a 'gammer.' *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 185.

GODOBS, *sb. pl.* Lan. The principal people, 'swells,' 'nabobs.'

Eawr inability to ax th' president oth Mechanics' Institution un th' rest oth godobs to eawr heawse, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 9.

GODRATE, *adj.* Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Cool, deliberate. Hence **Godratelie**, *adv.* coolly.

GODWIN, *sb.* Irel. The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*.

Swainson *Birds* (1885) 198. [Forster *Swallow* (1817) 83.]

GODWIT-DAY, *sb.* Lin. e.An. May 12th, the day on which the godwits first appear on the coast. Smith *Birds* (1887) 423.

GOE, GOEL, see **Gall**, *sb.*[2], **Gool**, *sb.*[2]

GOELLA, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] A bed.

Wey mŭn bog tŭ dhŭ goa·el·ŭ [Wey mun bog to the go-ella]. Only used by a limited number of persons. The first person who used 'go-ella' would probably do so with the full consciousness of its Welsh origin; but it would soon be caught up and repeated by others.

GOER-BYE, *sb.* Sc. A passer-by.

Per. An auld crusty hoolit keeps the goers-bye in view, Ford *Harp* (1893) 362.

GOER, GOF(E, see **Gor·e**, *sb.*[1], **Goaf**, *sb.*[1], **Gaufer**.

GOFF, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Also in forms **gaufe** Chs.[1 2]; **goaf** Sc.; **gouf** Nhb. Stf.[1]; **goufe** Chs.[1 3]; **gough** Not.; **gowf** Abd. w.Yks. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **guff** Sc. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum.[1] w.Yks.[5] Lan. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [gof, guf, gʉf.] 1. A foolish person, a simpleton; a gossip.

Sc. Ye muckle guff to stand there hangin' your head like a bulrush, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 115. Per. Ye tak' me for a silly guff, 'A gomeral gowk' ye ca'd me, Spence *Poems* (1808) 17. Slk. I wat ye'll never get the like o' her, great muckle hallanshaker-like guff, Hogg *Brownie* (1818) II. 186 (Jam.). Rxb. And maybe she thocht I mysel was a guff, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 166. Dmf. For a' the gowd and gear she has, She's but a guff, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 26. Gall. Though mony a goaf and glumf . . . they hae bred, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 40, ed. 1876. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Poor helpless goufs, that chance or fate Hae hoisted to their social state, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 174; Nhb.[1] Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). Lakel.[1] Cum. When see like guffs leame decent fwok, It's time some laws sud alter, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 76; What a goff to believe that tale (E.W.P.); Cum.[1] Wm. Thoo wants the lugs pooing, that thoo does, thoo goff thoo, *Spec. Dial.* (1883) pt. iii. 6. w.Yks. That silly gowf a mine, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1894) 54; Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Chs. Aw didno think aw should make such a gonfe o' mysel', Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11; Chs.[1 3] s Chs.[1] Dhaa grae t guwf [Tha grāt gowf]. Not. You great gough (J.H.B.). Lin. You gawstring goff, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 48. n.Lin.[1] One who laughs without cause or beyond measure.

Hence (1) **Goffish**, *adj.* foolish; (2) **Gowfin** or **Guffin**, *sb.* a noisy, silly fellow; a rustic; a clumsy, awkward person, a fool; (3) **Guffie**, (*a*) *adj.*, see (1); (*b*) *sb.*, see (2); (4) **Guffishlie**, *adv.* foolishly; (5) **Guffishness**, *sb.* foolishness.

(1) Rxb. (Jam.) Gall. Ilk clauchan's pang'd wi' goafish bards, The deil a mailin's free o' them, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 225, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1] Wm. He's a gurt goffish creature (B.K.). (2) Abd. Hae e'er ye heard tell o' the Toon o' the Gowfin? *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 6, 1898). w.Yks.[5] One who, from timidity, commits gross blunders, and is awkward in movement, with a spice of dulness to boot. Lan. A lot o' guffins i'th creawd, uz thowt it wur a grand lark to see an owd woman i' that strate, Ferguson *Mondywarp's Visit*, 15. Chs.[1] Tha great gowfin, tha never will have ony sense. Stf.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (3, *a*) Sc. (Jam.) (*b*) *ib.* e.Lth. He no' thocht we were sic guffies as to be taen in wi' that, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 176. (4, 5) Rxb. (Jam.)

2. An old man. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

[I. A *goffe*, foole, *morio*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). Fr. *goffe*, dull, sottish, doltish, lumpish, heavy-headed (Cotgr.); so It. *goffo* (Florio).]

GOFF, *sb.*[2] Ken.[1] The commonest kind of apple.

GOFF, *sb.*[3] w.Yks.[2] A hammer worked by water-power; a trip-hammer.

GOFF, *int.* Yks. I.Ma. Also written **gough** I.Ma. A disguised form of the word 'God,' used in exclamations.

w.Yks. Goff! Aw wish Aw'd hed it, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 98. I.Ma. Gough bless me, how grand you are (S.M.); Maybe a mile aback on the road, By Gough! Brown *Manx Witch* (1889) 7; 'My Gough! What? Phil!' cried Pete, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. i v.

GOFF, see **Guff**, *sb.*[2], *v.*

GOFFANS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[1 2] [go·fənz.] Old surface-excavations in a mine. Cf. **coffin, 7**; see **Goaf**, *sb.*[2]

GOFF(E, see **Goaf**, *sb.*[1]

GOFFEN, *v.* Yks. [go·fən.] To laugh idiotically.

n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] What's tha goffenin' at? e.Yks. An ivvery yan goffnin an gooavin sha meets, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 46.

Hence **Goffeny**, (1) *adj.* foolish, idiotic; (2) *sb.* a fool, silly person.

(1) e.Yks. 'Whah,' sez he, . . 'Thoo goffeny goavy, It's thoo at's daft whatty!' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 46. (2) ne.Yks.[1] Noo, then, goffeny.

GOFFER, *sb.* Yks. [go·fə(r).] A lie, an exaggeration.

w.Yks. That's a goffer, oavver, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 269, ed. 1877; w.Yks.[2]

GOFFER, *v.* Lon. Slang. To 'bonnet' a man.

A number of roughs . . . made it a practice whilst behind the fence to 'goffer' old men as they passed by in the street. Witness, in pantomimic fashion, explained that goffer meant blocking old men's hats, *Daily Telegr.* (Jan. 30, 1892) 3, col 7.

GOFFLE, *v.* Ess. [go·fl.] To eat fast and greedily, to gobble.

But when oad Styles to goffle it Bargun, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 68; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

GOFFRAM, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also written **goffrom** Wm. [go·frəm.] A foolish or awkward fellow; a rustic. See **Goff**, *sb.*[1]

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 304. **Wm.** GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 93.

GOFLE, *sb. Obs.*? Lin. A reticule, a small basket.

(HALL.); **Lin.**[1] The gofle fell from the drag.

GOG, *sb.*[1] Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Wil. Also written **gogg**· Wil.[1] [gog.] **1.** A bog, quagmire.

Nhp.[1] 'The land's full of gogs,' or 'all of a gog.' **War.**[3]; **War.**[4] When yer've past Oxhill Gogs yer'l be close to your journey's end. **Oxf.** (HALL.), **Wil.**[1]

Hence **Goggy**, *adj.* boggy, soppy, as marsh land.

Nhp.[1] 'It's very goggy.' In very *gen.* use among our agricultural labourers. **War.**[3]

2. *Comp.* **Gog·mire**, a quagmire; wet, marshy land.

Nhp.[1], **War.**[3] **s.Wor.** Us con't plaant no whate in this gogmire like (H.K.). **Wil.**[1]

Hence *phr.* (1) *all in a gogmire*, in a fix or dilemma; in a quandary; (2) *all of a gogmire*, in a wet, sticky condition.

(1) **Wil.**[1] 'I be all in a gogg-mire' is a n.Wil. phrase for being in what appears an inextricable difficulty, JACKSON *Aubrey* (1862) 271. (2) **s.Wor.** Who's bin an lef' the so·ap in the waater? why, a's a' ov a gogmire (H.K.).

GOG, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. [gog.] **1.** A boy's marble, or taw in the ring in the game of 'Boorey' (q.v.). **Nhb.**[1]

2. The object set up as a mark in playing at quoits, pitch and toss, &c.

Lth., Rxb. The parties stand at a little distance, and pitch the halfpenny to a mark, or gog; and he who is nearest the mark has the envied privilege of tossing up for heads or tails, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35 (JAM.).

GOG, *sb.*[3] Lan. A gag for the mouth.

We darrna oppen owr mows fo' fear o' a gog, AINSWORTH *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849 iii.

GOGAR, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **goger** Sh.I. **1.** A large fish-hook.

Sh.I. A muckle turbot gogar catched her right under da shin [chin], STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 32. [My friend . . . planted the gogger fairly in the monster's back; . . when the strain came, the gaff came back with the hook straightened out, and the beast got off, *Fishing Gazette* (Oct. 22, 1887) 241, col. 2.]

2. *Comp.* **Gogar-worm**, a worm of a serrated form, used for bait in fishing. Fif. (JAM.)

[Icel. *goggr*, an iron hook used by fishermen; see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 100.]

GOGAR, *sb.*[2] Rxb. (JAM.) Whey boiled with a little oatmeal in it, and used as food.

GOGE, *int.* Wil. An exclamation at something repugnant. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Cf. **goch.**

GOGGANS, *sb. pl.* I.Ma. [go·gənz.] A game played on Twelfth Day; see quot.

[They] play Valentines, which they call the Goggans. The girls set a row of mugs on the hearth in front of the fire, put something into each of them as a symbol of a trade, and troop out to the stairs. Then the boys change the order of the mugs, and the girls come back blindfold, one by one, to select their goggans. According to the goggans they lay hands on, so will be the trades of their husbands, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. vii.

[Manx *goggan*, a wooden vessel resembling a small mug (KELLY); Gael. *gogan*, a wooden vessel, a milk-pail (MACBAIN).]

GOGGAZ, *v.* s.Chs.[1] To stare, 'goggle.'

Wot ut dhŭ gog·ùzin aat', naay? Dhŭ z nóo móoŭr maan·ùrz ŭbaay·t dhi til iv dhŭ d bin bau·rn in ŭ wŭd [What a't tha goggazin at, naï? Tha's noo moor manners abaït thee till if tha'd bin born in a wood].

[For freq. suff. *-az* (*-uz*) see s.Chs.[1] (Introd. 8).]

GOGGIE, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [go·gi.] A hobgoblin; see below.

A hobgoblin who haunts woods and orchards, and is made use of as a protector of the fruit, children being told that if they go near such a tree, 'Awd Goggie is seer [sure] to get em.'

GOGGIE, *adj.* Fif. (JAM.) Elegantly dressed.

GOGGING, *ppl. adj.* War.[2] Also in form **goggiting.** Idling, gossiping. 'A goggiting woman'—'goggiting about.'

GOGGLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Nhb. Nhp. Glo. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [go·gl.] **1.** *v.* To shake or tremble; to stagger. Cf. **giggle**, *v.*[2]

Wil.[1] I do trembly an' goggly ael day.

Hence (1) **Goggle-headed**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Goggling**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Goggly**, *adj.* unsteady, shaky; giddy.

(1) **Glo.**[1] (2) **Nhp.**[1] Applied to rickety furniture. (3) **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** A man who has had a glass or two too much is very goggly (E.H.G.); (G.E.D.)

2. *sb.* A shake, trembling, esp. in phr. *all of a goggle.*

Glo.[1] **Hmp.**[1] 'His head was all on a goggle,' said of a paralytick person. **I.W.**[2] That taabel is all of a goggle, Missus. **Wil.**[1] 'How are you to-day, Sally?' 'Lor', Zur! I be aal of a goggle.'

3. *pl.* A disease in sheep; the rickets, staggers, or sturdy.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Glo.** This breed is liable to a disorder called the goggles, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 417. **Sus.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XX. 280. **Wil.** The present kind of sheep . . . are subject to disorders (particularly to the disorder called the goggles). . . The symptoms are, that the animal becomes loose in the back-bone, with shakings in his hind quarters, preceded by a continued dropping of the ears, DAVIS *Agric.* (1811) xiv; **Wil.**[1] **s.Wil.** MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 230. **Dor.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) II. **Som.** The goggles or rickets is a disorder not much known: it attacks sheep between one and two years old, BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Surv.* 147. **Dev.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 75. [LOWSON *Mod. Farrier* (1844) 229.]

GOGGLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. [go·gl.] **1.** *v.* To strain or roll the eyes; to glare with starting eyeballs; also used *fig.*

Sc. Her een they goggled like a fiend's, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 224. **Elg.** He . . . grain'd and goggl'd sair, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 69. **Cor.** He jes' lay flat to groun' and goggled an' glazed up at that eye like a dyin' duck in a thunderstorm, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

Hence (1) **Goggle**, *adj.*, (2) **Goggling**, *ppl. adj.* of the eyes: staring, protruding from the sockets; blinking.

(1) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (2) **Elg.** The glutted patriot's goggling e'e Blinks oure the ermine too, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 79. **s.Sc.** She fuffit an' glowred, wi' gogglin' een, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 110. **Frf.** Wi' gogling e'en, an' wither'd hands, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) II. **Ayr.** It would not do now for the like of you and me to be seen toddling home wi' goggling een and havering tongues, GALT *Provost* (1822) xliii.

2. Phr. *to goggle for gapes*, to look astonished, stare foolishly.

Cor. Now then, gankum, . . what be stopping there for goggling for gapes like a pattick? NOTLEY *Power of the Hand* (1888) I. xii; **Cor.**[1] Or stand goggling for gapes like an owl at an eagle, *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*; **Cor.**[2]

3. *pl.* The eyes, esp. when protruding. Also in *comp.* **Goggle-eyes** or **-een.**

Abd. His goggle een twinkled, though usually dull, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 51. **Nhb.** Aud Nick had twe greet goggle eyes, *Sng., As Aa wis gannin oot yen neet.* **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **s.Lin.** He stared at me wi' his gre't goggles till I trem'l'd like a leäf (T.H.R.). **Slang.** Rolling your goggles about after all manner of people, EGAN *Life in London* (1821) 241 (FARMER).

4. *pl.* Spectacles; eye-protectors made in the form of spectacles. Also in *comp.* **Goggle-eyes.**

Rnf. The fam'd Col'nel Coward . . . With his glass goggle-eyes, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 299. **Cai.**[1] Coloured spectacles such as are used by persons who break road metal, or are of weak sight. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wor.** The stonebreakers who, to prevent injury to themselves, are supplied with goggles, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 14, 1898). **Mid.** Elderly gent—wears goggles, and goes in for thunderbolts, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) xvi.

5. *pl.* Blinkers worn by horses.

Sc. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright, to prevent their seeing objects from behind (JAM.). **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Yks.** (J.W.)

GOGGLE, see **Guggle**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

GOGGLES, *sb. pl.* n.Lin.[1] [go·glz.] The fruit of the gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia.*

GOGGY, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. A child's name for an egg.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUITON *Tour to Caves* (1781); (HALL.) **ne.Lan.**[1]

GOGLET, *sb.* Sc. A small pot with a long handle; also in *comp.* **Goglet-pot.** Mry. (Jam.), Bch. (G.W.) Cf. gobblet.

GOGY, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form kōgi. The land as opposed to the sea.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); Kōgi s) (gōgi, -is), the high land seen from the sea, Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 95.

GOHANNA, *sb.* Chs.[1] A corruption of 'guano,' a manure used in agriculture.

GO-HARVEST, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **goes-**, **gose-**, **goss-**. The latter end of summer, the time of year between harvest and winter. Cf. **go-summer.**

Sc. You have seen . . . on a fine day in the go har'st . . . a number of cattle from different farms collected together, *Northern Antiq.* (1814) 404 (Jam.); If the deer rise dry and lie down dry on Bullion's Day (St. Martin Bullion July 4, Old Style) there will be a good gose harvest, Inwards *Weather Lore* (1893) 31. Bnff. *Agric. Surv.* App. 40 (Jam.). Abd. A succession of wet and stormy days in the 'go-harvest,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 24. Twd. If the hart and hind meet dry and rise dry on Rood-een (Eve of Holy Cross Day, Sept. 13) it will be a good goss-hairst (Jam.). Peb. If the deer ly down dry and rise dry on the day of Eddlestone Fair (Sept. 25) we will hae a gude goes-hairst (*ib.*).

[The former element of the compound prob. repr. *goose*; for the connexion betw. Martinmas and the goose see Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 316.]

GOIACK, *sb.* Sh.I. The coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, when a year old. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

GOIGH, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Very merry. (Hall.)

GOIL, *sb.* Cor. [goil.] The cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis.* (B.S.), Cor.[1 2]

GOIL, see **Gale**, *sb.*[1], **Goyle.**

GOILBRUL, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **guilbröl, gulbrül, gulbrule** S. & Ork.[1]; **gyoil-bröl.** 1. *v.* Of a cow: to give a loud, prolonged lowing sound.

Da kye wir gulbrülin, an' da liens wir claugin' at a tarble rate, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 57; A lock o' da young baess comin' doon . . . wi' a sporit, an' bultin' an' gyoil-brölin, i' ane o' dat elskoit fits 'at dey tak' sometimes, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898).

2. *sb.* The angry lowing or bellowing of a cow.

Da coo gae wan wild guilbröl, snappit da tedder, an' i' da barn window shü guid, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *gaula* and *brøla*, both meaning 'to make a deep lowing sound' (Aasen).]

GOIL(E, GOILLYA, see **Gall**, *sb.*[2], **Gulla.**

GOING, *vbl. sb.*, *ppl. adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [For forms see **Go, I. 3.**] 1. *vbl. sb.* In phr. (1) *Going a du*, a resolution never put into practice; (2) *— for an out*, a journey of pleasure; (3) *— to dee*, in a state approximating death; also used *fig.*; (4) *— to the vault*, of a hare: taking the ground like a rabbit; (5) *— wid it*, in the way of recovery; (6) *for going*, about to depart.

(1) Lth. That's amang my gaun-a-du's (Jam.). (2) Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (3) Dmf. A prov. applied when people say they are going to do something which we do not suppose they are likely to accomplish: 'It's lang or gaun-to-dee fill the kirk-yard' (Jam.). (4) e.Suf. (F.H.) (5) Cum.[1] (6) Yks. (J.W.) nw.Lin. They do tell me our Squire's for goin' to forren parts o' Setterda. I'm for goin', it's gettin' late (E.P.).

2. A departure.

m.Yks.[1] Let it be a gaeing altogether. Ken.[1] I didn't see the going of him.

3. The state of a road or footway for walking or driving.

e.Suf. The going in the lanes is very bad since the rain (F.H.).

4. The tread of a step.

Hrt. The going's eight inches (G.H.G.).

5. The right of pasturage on a common for a beast. Suf. Wright; e.Suf. (F.H.)

6. *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Going-board**, a board used to bring down the coals when the crane, flat, or station in a pit is not at the end of the headways course; cf. **ganning-board**, s.v. **Gan**, *v.*[1] 1; (2) **-body**, a pedlar, hawker, vagrant; (3) **-days**, the last fortnight of winter and the two first weeks of spring; also used *fig.*; cf. **gan-days**, s.v. **Gan**, *v.*[1] 5; (4) **-gear**, (*a*) of persons: those who are fast going to ruin, physically, mentally, or materially; of things: money or property that is being wasted; anything cheap and worthless; (*b*) movable property, the moving machinery of a mill as distinguished from the fixtures; (*c*) in phr. *to be in one's going gears*, to be in a state of activity; (5) **-graith**, apparatus of any kind that is in good order; (6) **-part**, a portion of a loom; see below.

(1) Nhb. The term is generally used now where the coals are running down a bord upon rails (R.O.H.). (2) Gall. Drumbreck has ever been a well-kenned place for the keeping of 'gaun bodies,' Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xviii. (3) Sth. (Jam.); Ye had the gaun days of prosperity for twenty years! *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1823) 313 (Jam.). (4, *a*) Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] Peer lassie, she's gain' gear; a'm unco wae. His is gain' gear, an' a dinna see foo we sudna get a haul o't ass weel 's ony ither ane. Lth. Ye got a bit glass for naething on Sabbath, when it was gaun gear ony way, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 225. (*b*) Sc. The gawn gear was to be divided between me and my mither, Graham *Coll. Writings* (1883) II. 12; Gude gain gear. When all the implements about a mill are going well (Jam.). Fif. (*ib.*) (*c*) e.An.[1] (5) n.Sc. (Jam.) (6) w.Yks. That part of the loom into which the sley is fixed, and which moves backward and forward to drive the weft to its place after it has gone through the shed (J.M.); (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[3] Suspended just before where the piece is woven. It has boxes to hold the shuttles, &c.

7. Active, moving; also in *comb.* **Going-about.**

Sc. A gawn foot's aye getting, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Frf. That's hardly natural in a gaen aboot body, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xiv. Ayr. A gaun fit's aye gettin something, if it should be a thorn in't, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 223.

8. Customary, prevalent.

Nrf. Less than going wages, *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170.

9. *adv.* In succession, following one after another.

n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Som.[1] Why you've a-turn'd up th' ace dree times gwain. I've a-knowed our Mr. Jim kill twenty shots gwain.

10. With *num. adj.*, *gen.* preceded by prep. *of*, *for*, *in*, *on*, or *upon*: approaching, nearly, almost.

Sc. I'm seven gaun acht, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) ii. Sh.I. I will hae ta be movin noo, it's gaain ipun ten o'clock, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 10. w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2] I'm going in twenty. I.Ma. The only child, .. And just about goin on twenty-one, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 35. Chs.[1] Only used in reference to time, or to a person's age. 'What time is it?' 'Goin' of eleven.' 'How old is your daughter?' 'Oo's goin' of eighteen'; Chs.[3] Going in, or of, ten years. n.Stf. I shan't be home before going for ten, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 13. s.Stf. I'm gooin' in seventeen now (T.P.). Der. He's only going of five, an' he knows the names of the trees, Cushing *Poe* (1838) I. i. Not.[2] I'm güin i ten. s.Not. A person in his twentieth year is going in (i') twenty, or less frequently going of (o') twenty (J.P.K.). Rut.[1] A's gooin' thootain. Gooin' o' twelve. Gooin' fur eeghty. War.[2]; War.[3] I am going of forty; War.[4] s.War.[1] 'How old are you?' 'I am going in twelve.' Bck. I'm gooin' thirteen, *Good Wds.* (1869) 492. e.Suf. (F.H.) w.Som.[1] I count th' old man's gwain vor vower score. 'Hot's the clock?' 'Gwain vor half arter dree.'

11. Phr. *to bring one going*, to bring one on one's way, accompany.

Dor.[1] Wher we did piart To bring ye gwâin o' Zundays, 73.

GOINTACK, *sb.* Sh.I. The rope by which the girth is fastened to the 'klibber' or saddle. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *gagn-tak*, a 'holder against,' the strap to which the girth is attached (Vigfusson).]

GOISE, GOISTER, see **Go, Gauster.**

GOIT, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Also in forms **göt, götie, guit, guyt** S. & Ork.[1] 1. The threshold of a door, the lintel-tree.

Da first at I saw was da büit rattlin at da guit o' da ütterdoor, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898); Shü cam' 'ithin the götie o' da door wi da twal hoors mylk, *ib.* (July 16, 1898); A caald gray stane At da göt o' da cellar door, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 5; (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. A way or road. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *gaatt*, the door-sill (Aasen); ON. *gátt*, the rabbet of a door-sill, in *pl.* the door-way (Vigfusson); see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 56, 126.]

GOIT, *sb.*[2] Sc. An unfledged bird.

Gall. Boys rave out the sparrow's nest Wi' young goits therein gorling dressed, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 400, ed. 1876.

Hence **Goitling**, *sb.* an unfledged bird; also used *fig.*

Wgt. Oor goitlin's gapin' for meat and nane to gie them, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 185.

GOIT, **GOITRIV**, see **Gote**, **Gutriv.**

GOKE, **GOKEE**, see **Gock(s**, **Gowk**, *sb.*[12], **Gook**, *v.*

GOKERT, *adj.* Cum. Awkward, clumsy. See **Gawk**, *adj.*

Sud iver gar a spankin' lass like me unto see mafflin', gokert arms comply? GILPIN *Pop. Potry* (1875) 205.

GOKEY, *sb.* Irel. In *comp.* **Gokey-hole**, a hole for peering through. Ant. (W.J.K.) See **Gawk**, *v.*[2]

GOL, *sb.* *Obsol.* Yks. [gol.] A boys' name for 'goal' in such games as 'tip-cat' and 'lits and gerts' (q.v.).

w.Yks. Only used in the game of 'lits ən gōts,' WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 105; For the purposes of the game [of lits and gerts], a thin stone five or six inches square was propped on its edge. This was known as the gol. Behind the gol the players placed the stakes, so many lits and gerts each. Each player in turn with a round stone quoit pitched at the gol (S.P.U.); (J.T.)

GOLACH, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **gewlick**, **golack**, **goulock**, **gowlick**, **gowlock.** A small beetle or earwig; a centipede. See **Gavelock**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. Nae haidgehoug or gowlick or rotten or cat, Or ony o' thae sort o' vermin, POUIE *Bk. of Nettercaps* (1875) 29. Elg. The worms haudin frolic Wi' a rogue o' a golack, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 143. Ags. 'A black golach,' a black clock. 'A horned golach,' an earwig (JAM.). Per. No sae guid for fouk an' flees, Emmocks, gowlocks, birds an' bees, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet.* (1897) 180. Fif. The foggie-toddlers hirpled about their business in the warm sod, among golacks and clip-shears. COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 11. Slg. A Maggy mony-feet (G.W.). Rnf. Ye wad scarcely suppose that I'd trouble ma nose Wi' a bud in which gonlocks In thousands repose, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1896 107. Lth., Rxb. (JAM.)

GO-LADDIE, see **Gladdy.**

GO-LAIGH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **go-laichie.** A term applied to a low, short-legged hen; also to a woman of a similar shape. n.Sc. (JAM.), Abd. (G.W.)

GOLAIGHTLY, *adj.* Dev.[3] Well-built, conveniently placed. 'Tez winderful golaightly.'

GOLBERT, **GOLCH**, see **Gaubert**, **Gulch.**

GOLD, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [gould, goud, gūd.] I. Dial. forms: (1) **Gawl**, (2) **Go'**, (3) **Gede**, (4) **Gohd**, (5) **Gole**, (6) **Good**, (7) **Goode**, (8) **Gool**, (9) **Goold**, (10) **Goud**, (11) **Gould**, (12) **Gowd**, (13) **Gowld.**

(1) **Wil.**[1] Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (2) **Dev.**[4] (3) w.Yks. Thay cheeks is bonny wi' rows o' jeewels, thay neck wi' cheens o' gode, LITTLEDALE *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 10. (4) n.Lin.[1] (5) Dev. Gole-cups bright, PULMAN *Sketches* (ed. 1853) 2. (6) ne.Lan.[1] (7) **Lan.**[1] (8) **Nhb.**[1] I.Ma. Nothin but gool. Every chair and every stool, BROWN *Doctor* (ed. 1891) 26. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dev. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 58. (9) **Cai.**[1], **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] Lan. As good as goold, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) i. **Chs.**[1], se.Wor.[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Goold' is a lingering form. Bdf. BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 320. Som. Among 'em there was . . . goold-cups, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 39. Dev. Komly . . . way chayns uv goold, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 10. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301. (10) Sc. Ye boast o' lads wi' goud and gear, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 17. Abd. In goud and scarlet dress'd fu' clean, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 130. Rnf. Routh o' goud an' siller plenty, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 1. Edb. They do shine like solid goud, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 7. Nhb.[1] Cum. 'Tis certain that your goud they see, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 180. w.Yks.[1] Hees buried aw his goud i' th' garth, ii. 306; w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), sw.Lin.[1] (11) Nhb.[1], s.Cum. (B. & H.) Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. Som. Barders o' goüld wi' stoods o' zilver, BAYNES *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 11. e.Dev. Eydgin's o' gould, all a-sparkid wi' zelver, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 11. (12) Sc. Your een are sharp enough to look after gowd and silver, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxi. Enff. Wi' gowd the hills adorning, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 39. Per. He would hae gien a barrowfu' o' gowd, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 27. Ayr. The rank is but the guinea stamp, The man's the gowd for a' that, BURNS *For a' that and a' that*, st. 1. Edb. Tho' ye had gow'd and wealth, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 24. Gall. Wi' beaten gow'd it was cement, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 21. Nhb. Yellow as gowd, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137; Nhb.[1], Cum.[1] Wm. Ivvery kist i' t'hoose filt wi gowd ginnics, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 21. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. He that hez gowd may buy land, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). Lan. It's about th' last place where ony body would look for a gowd piece, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 98. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[12a], Shr.[1] (13) Nhb.[1] Wm. It isn't a' gowld we see glitter, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 45. w.Yks. Gowld rings, and studs, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 10. Lan. Here's yore gowld an' much good may it do you, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 317.

II. Dial. uses. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Gold-digger**, one who empties compost-holes, a 'jakesman'; (2) **-dust**, ordure; (3) **-finch**, a piece of gold, a sovereign; (4) **-foolyie**, leaf-gold; (5) **-knop**, the lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (6) **-links**, tresses of golden hair; (7) **-water**, a kind of liquor.

(1, 2) **War.**[2] (3) **Cant.** A hundred to one is the odds you command; Here's a handful of goldfinches ready to fly! AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) II. ii. (4) Sc. (JAM.) (5) Ess. (J.W.B.) (6) Dmf. Ye may kame down thae gowd-links, thae lang simmers three, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 109. (7) Nrf. They sold all mander of things—spirits, goldwater, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 54.

2. *Comb.* in names of plants, fruit, &c.: (1) **Gold-chain**, the blossoms of the laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*; (2) **-crap**, (3) **-cup**, the crowfoot, buttercups in general, esp. *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens*; see **Gilt-cup**; (4) **-dust**, (*a*) the biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; (*b*) the plant, *Alyssum saxatile*; (5) **-heath**, the bog-moss, *Sphagnum squarrosum*; (6) **-knops**, see (3); (7) **-lock**, the charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*; (8) **-nep**, a small red and yellow early pear; (9) **-watches**, the flowers of the sea-poppy, *Glaucium luteum*; (10) **-weed**, the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (11) **-withy**, the bog-myrtle, or sweet gale, *Myrica Gale.*

(1) **Dev.**[4] (2) **Som.** (3) **Ken.** COOPER *Gl.* (1853). **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] Som. Among 'em there was . . . goold-cups too as yaller as butter colored for market, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 39; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev. Vilips white An' gole-cups bright, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 2, ed. 1853; **Dev.**[4], **Cor.**[3] (4, *a*) Sur. From the profusion of small yellow flowers. (*b*) **Dev.**[4] (5) Hmp. Used to make fine brooms, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 282; **Hmp.**[1] (6) **Glo.**[1] [KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).] (7) **Wil.** *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14; **Wil.**[1] (8) s.Lan. **Chs.**[1] This pear was formerly much grown and esteemed in Chs., but is becoming scarce; **Chs.**[23] (9) Dor. At Weymouth the bright yellow blossoms of Horn-poppy are Gold Watches, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14. (10) **Hmp.**[1] (11) Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 282; **Hmp.**[1], I.W.

3. *Comb.* in names of birds possessed of a bright, golden-coloured plumage, &c.: (1) **Gold-crest**, the golden-crested regulus, *Regulus cristatus*; (2) **-eye duck**, the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*; (3) **-finch**, the yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; see **Coldfinch**, 2; (4) **-flinch**, (5) **-french**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*; (6) **-head**, the pochard, or red-headed wigeon, *Fuligula ferina*; (7) **-lenny**, see (5); (8) **-spink**, (*a*) see (5); (*b*) see (3); (9) **-spring**, see (5).

(1) w.Wor. Why theest as confidint as a goldcrest, hang me if yer haynt, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). Wil. THURN *Birds* (1870) 20. (2) **Wxf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 159. (3) **Chs.** *Science Gossip* (1865) 36; **Chs.**[13], **Lei.**[1] Shr. SWAINSON *ib.* 69; **Shr.**[12] (4) **Nhb.**[1], n.Yks. (I.W.) (5) **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Goo-lvranch. Dev. SWAINSON *ib.* 58. (6) n.Ir. SWAINSON *ib.* 160. **N.I.**[1] (7) n.Yks. That bird's a gold-lenny (I.W.). (8, *a*) Sc. Mak your wife a gowdspink, and she'll turn a waterwagtail, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 61, ed. 1881; SWAINSON *ib.* 58. Frf. The speckl'd gowd-spink, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 47, ed. 1882. Per. The gowdspink and the linnet, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 76. Rnf. Nae mair the gowdspink an' the mavis sang, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 133. Ayr. The gowd-spink, Music's gayest child, Shall sweetly join the choir, BURNS *Bruar Water*, st. 6. Lnk. The gowdspink an' lintie fu' sweetly wad sing, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 148. Edb. 'Twas evening when the spreckled gowdspink sang, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 105, ed. 1785. Dmf. The gowdspink woos in gentle note, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 34. Kcb. Now o'er the fields the yellow goldspinks show Their blushing glory, DAVIDSON *Thoughts* (1789) 22. n.Cy. *Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)*; **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], Dur.[1] Cum. The gowdspink lo'es the thorny spray, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1820) 197. n.Yks. (T.S.) ne.Yks.[1] (s.v. Goldie). w.Yks.[12], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] [FORSTER *Swallow* (1817) 75.] (*b*) n.Cy. SWAINSON *ib.* 69. Yks. *Gent. Mag.* (1785) 333, ed. Gomme. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); GROSE (1790). (9) **Lnk.** (JAM.), **N.I.**[1]

4. Nodules of iron pyrites in chalk.

Wil.[1] On past the steep wall of an ancient chalk-quarry, where the ploughboys search for pyrites, and call them thunderbolts and 'gold,' for when broken the radial metallic fibres glisten yellow, Jefferies *Greene Ferne Farm* (1880) v.

5. The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

6. Phr. *to take the gold*, to enlist as a soldier, take 'the Queen's shilling.'

Frf. The Serjant swore by kirk an' fair That Rob had ta'en the gowd, Morison *Poems* (1790) 21.

GOLD, *sb.*[2] Som. The sweet willow or wild myrtle, *Myrica Gale*. See **Gale**, *sb.*[1]

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (J.S F.S.)

GOLD, see **Gool**, *sb.*[2]

GOLDEN, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [For dial. forms see **Gold.**] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Golden app**, a kind of apple; (2) — **back**, the natterjack toad, *Bufo calamita*; (3) — **ball**, a variety of apple; (4) — **bee**, the lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (5) — **beetle-head**, a petted child; (6) — **bird**, (7) — **bug**, see (4); (8) — **chafer**, a cockchafer; (9) — **drop**, (*a*) a variety of wheat; (*b*) a variety of plum; (*c*) a kind of gooseberry; (10) — **grain**, wheat; (11) — **knap**, a variety of pear; (12) — **knop**, see (4); (13) — **maid**, the wrasse, *Crenilabrus tinca*; (14) — **nob**, a variety of apple; (15) — **rozet**, a variety of apple, the golden russet; (16) — **tankard**, a large apple.

(1) nw.Dev.[1] (2) Sur. About Wisley the common toad is called always the 'ground toad,' in contradistinction to the natterjack or 'goldenback,' *Science Gossip* (1865) 111. (3) w.Som.[1] (4) Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. (5) Som. (W.W.S.) (6) Cmb. (W.W.S.) (7) Nhp.[1] Suf. Gowden-bug, gowden-bug, fly awah home, Yar house is bahnt deown, an' yar child'en all gone, *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 302; Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) (8) w.Sus., Hmp. The green ones which come in June are called . . . golden-chafers, Holloway. (9, *a*) Dor. *w.Gazette* Feb. 15, 1889 7, col 1; Dor.[1] (*b*) e.An.[1] Called in our catalogues of fruits 'drap d'or.' Nrf. (W.R.E.) w.Som.[1] Goal'dn-draap'. (*c*) Nrf. (W.R.E.), e.Suf. (F.H.) (10) Hrt. Wheat is named the golden grain, not only its being nearest in colour to that ore; but for bringing in the greatest profit, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. ii. (11) Slg. The golden knap, or gouden knap, as it is here called, seems peculiar to this part of Sc. . . . It is equal in beauty to any fruit tree whatever, *Agric. Surv.* 202 (Jam.). (12) e.An.[1] From the colour or brilliancy of the insect's head. (Ray (1691); (K.)) (13) Sus. (F.E.S.) [Satchell (1879).] (14) w.Som.[1] A kind of golden-pippin. (15) Hrf. Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 289. (16) w.Yks.[2] In shape not unlike a pear.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Golden ball**, (*a*) the globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus*; (*b*) the garden variety of the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (2) — **blossom**, the creeping cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans*; (3) — **chain**, (*a*) blossoms of the laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*; (*b*) the meadow vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis*; (*c*) see (1, *a*); (4) **-chain tree**, the laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*; (5) — **cup**, (*a*) buttercups in general, esp. *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens*; (*b*) the lesser celandine, *R. Ficaria*; (*c*) the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (*d*) see (1, *a*); (6) — **drops**, see (3, *a*); (7) — **grain**, the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (8) — **grass**, the seed of the crested dog's-tail grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*; (9) — **guineas**, see (5, *b*); (10) — **herb**, the orach or butter-leaves, *Atriplex hortensis*; (11) — **knobs**, see (5, *a*); (12) — **locks**, (13) — **maidenhair**, the common polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*; (14) — **moss**, the biting stone-crop, *Sedum acre*; (15) — **nob**, see (5, *a*); (16) — **osier**, the bog-myrtle, *Myrica Gale*; (17) — **polypody**, see (13); (18) — **rain**, see (3, *a*); (19) — **rod**, (*a*) see (7); (*b*) the plant, *Solidago Virgaurea*; (*c*) applied to several cultivated species of *Solidago*; (20) — **showers**, see (3, *a*); (21) — **stone-crop**, see (14); (22) — **withy**, see (16).

(1, *a*) Lan., Chs.[1] (*b*) w.Som.[1] Goa'ldn bau'l. Very common. (2) Dev.[4] (3, *a* Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), War.[2a], Wor. (J.W.P.), s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] Oxf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 165; Oxf.[1], Brks.[1] Wil. (E.H.G.); Slow *Gl.* (1892; Wil.[1] Dor. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 45; (C.W.); Dor.[1] Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); (J.S F.S.) w.Som.[1] Goa'ldn chaa'yn. Very common. Dev.[3], Cor.[12] (*b*) Wil[1] (*c*) w.Som.[1] (4) Hrf.[2] (5, *a* Dev.[4] (*b*) Dev. (*c*) w.Som.[1] Goa'ldn kuup. The usual name. Called also King-cup. (*d ib.* (6) n.Lin. (7) Dev.[4] (8) Lnk. The seed, which is of a reddish yellow, in some instances passes under the name of golden grass, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 84. (9) Nhp.[1] (10 n.Cy. (Hall.)) (11 Oxf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 165; Oxf.[1] (12) Hrf I have seen elderly women collecting it in Herefordshire as a specific against [hooping-cough]. . . It is called by these gatherers Golden Locks and Golden Maiden-hair, Newman *Ferns* 112, in (B. & H.). (13) Hrf., Ken. (14) n Yks., War.[3], Oxf. (15) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (16) I.W. (17) Ken. (18) War., Sus. (G.E.D.) (19, *a*) Dev.[4] (*b*) Cum., Yks., e.Lan.[1] Brks. In Chilsey woods, two miles from Oxford, it [Golden Rod] grows abundantly, *MS. in Lyte's Herball* (1660), Druce *Flora* (1897) 273. (*c*) Dev. He planted the garden with golden-rod, Baring Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 34. [Applied in gardens to several commonly cultivated North American varieties of *Solidago* (B. & H.).] (20) Shr.[1] (21) Brks. Druce *Flora* (1897) 217. (22) s.Cy., Hmp.[1], I.W.

3. *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Golden amber**, the yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; (2) — **crest**, (3) **-crested wren**, (4) — **cutty**, the goldcrest, *Regulus cristatus*; (5) — **dishwasher**, the yellow wagtail, *Motacilla Raii*; (6) — **eagle**, see below; (7) — **gladdy**, see (1); (8) — **maw**, the glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*; (9) — **wren**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) the willow warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*.

(1) Chs.[1], Shr.[1] (2) Per. The wren, the woodlark, and shy golden crest, Spence *Poems* (1898) 174. (3) Wil. Thurn *Birds* (1870) 20. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 25.] (4) Hmp. From its short tail, Swainson *ib.* 25. (5) w.Som.[1] Goa'ldn-dee'shwaur'shur. (6) Nrf. Immature white-tailed eagles that from time to time visit East Anglia, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. (7) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 7; Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 18. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). (8) Slg. Swainson *ib.* 207. (9, *a*) *ib.* 25. (*b*) Ir. *ib.* 26.

4. *sb.* The golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44.

GOLDENS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Also in forms **gouldens** n.Yks.[1]; **gowlans**, **gowlins** n.Yks.; **guldens** n.Yks.[1] Dry, charred stems of ling or broom after the burning of moors. n.Yks. (B. & H.); n.Yks.[12]

GOLDER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. e.An. Also written **gollder** e.An.[1]; **goldher** s.Don.; and in forms **gollar** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **gollir** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **gollor** Nhb.[1]; **gulder** Ant. Cum.; **guldher** N.I.[1] Uls. s.Don.; **guller** Sc. [go·l(d)ə(r, gu·l(d)ər.] 1. *v.* To shout, holloa, speak boisterously or with menace.

Frf. If I but grip you by the collar, I'll gar you gape . . . and gollar. Beattie *Annha* (c. 1820) 28, ed. 1882. w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Slk. Far frae being the dour deevils you would suppose frae hearin them gullerin at the bar, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 110. Rxb. (Jam.) Gall. Westerha' rode forward . . . 'gollering' and roaring at the bit things to frighten them, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) ix. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. What's ta doin'? gollerin' at t'laal barn i' that mak' (J.Ar.); His tongue gollers looder an' looder, Gwordie Grienup *Yance a Year* (1873) 10; Cum.[1]

Hence (1) **Guldering**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Guldersome**, *adj.* passionate, boisterous.

(1) Sh.I. Lie doon, doo gulderin füle, *Sh. News* (Dec. 31, 1898). (2) Dmf. (Jam.)

2. To growl in a loud and threatening manner.

Rxb. Freq. applied to dogs, when, in challenging suspicious persons, they bark in a thick and violent manner (Jam.). Dmf. (*ib.*) Nhb. Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 172; Nhb.[1] Cum. He seed somebody i' the croft And gulders as he'd worry me, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 27.

Hence **Gollerin** or **Gulderan**, *ppl. adj.* of a dog: growling, snarling.

Rxb. Like gollerin tykes ye ne'er gaed out At night, to make a din, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 15. Dmf., Gall. A term restricted to the larger animals; as 'a gulderan dog' (Jam.).

3. To emit a gurgling sound; to speak indistinctly.

Sc. To make a noise, like water forcibly issuing at intervals through a narrow opening, or as when one gargles the throat (Jam.). Cai.[1] To speak in a halt articulate way from pharingeal defects. Fif. Aboon the brig the fludes stand heapit, . . Though down they guller fast, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 161. s.Sc. (Jam.) Lth. Its wee stream gullers round the Carlin' Stane, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 296.

Hence (1) **Guldher-cock**, *sb.* a turkey-cock; (2) **Guldering** or **Gollering**, *sb.* a gurgling sound, as that emitted by an animal in a state of strangulation.

(1) **Uls.** Neddy the Guldhercock, *Chambers' Jrn.* (1856) 138. (2) **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Ant.** The noise made by a turkey cock is called guldering, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

4. To laugh in defiance; to laugh noisily; to 'lark.'

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27, 35; I left my work and went goldering off to the fair, Spilling *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 23; They was lanarkin an golderin together (E.M.).

5. *sb.* A loud, sudden shout, caused by anger or surprise; a gesticulation.

Sc. It's enough to gar a sow scunner to hear your golders, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 206 (Jam.). **Abd.** Webster gi'es a guller oot o' 'im, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **s.Sc.** A sudden, intemperate, angry expression of resentment, rebuke, or admonition (Jam.). **Slk.** Risin' to the surface wi' a guller, I shook my nieve at the neerdoweels, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 303. **N.I.**[1] I gave a guldher at him, and he ran away. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** A loud angry shout intended to deter or frighten, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1] The bluster of an enraged or dissatisfied person. **Nhb.**[1]

6. The angry growl of a dog.

Rxb. A grousome tyke wi' triple head Sic a tremendous gollar gied, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 167. **Dmf.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

7. A gurgling sound; the sound of water rushing through a narrow channel or orifice; the sound suggesting the idea of strangulation or suffocation; also, of half-articulate speech.

Sc. Deponed that . . . about a quarter before six o'clock she heard three screams and a guller. . . The guller was a sound as if a person was choking, *Edb. Even. Courant* (June 16, 1808) (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** A perfect guller of clarty language came pouring out of her, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xi. **s.Sc.** The sound made by a turkey-cock (Jam.). **Edb.** Linton linn, wi' dinsome guller, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 67. **Slk.** A gurgling sound in the throat when it is compressed or half-choked with water, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) *Gl.*

8. Low, noisy, vociferous language; a chat.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** I'll have a golder with you, *Leg. Broads*, viii; (E.M.)

GOLDILOCKS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Wm. War. Glo. Brks. Also in form **goudi-** Wm. 1. The wood crowfoot, *Ranunculus auricomus.*

Nhb.[1], **War.**[3], **Glo.**[1] **Brks.** Druce *Flora* (1897) 21.

2. The globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus.* Wm. (B. & H.)

[1. *Chrysocome*, Goldylocks, Cotgr.]

GOLDING, *sb.* Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Ken. 1. The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.* Cf. **gowlan(d.**

Chs.[13], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 708; **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[12]

2. The garden marigold, *Calendula officinalis.* Chs.[2]

3. The lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata.* Ken.[12]

4. *Comp.* **Golding-vine**, a variety of hop.

Wor. There are two varieties in particular esteem, both with the planter and the merchant—the golding-vine and Mathon white, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 378.

GOLDY, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **gooldie** Sc.; **gooly** Lin. n.Lin.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf. n.Dev.; **goudy** ne.Lan.[1]; **gouldy** Sc.; **gowdie** Sc. Ir.; **gowdy** S. & Ork.[1] Nhb.[1] 1. *adj.* Golden, of a gold colour.

Nhb.[1], **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** I saw it all full o' light, and rays croonin', goldy rays, *Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1899) 236. **n.Dev.** Goldy curls, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 32.

2. *sb.* The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans.*

Sc. The merle and the blackbird, The laverock and the lark, The gouldy and the gowdspink, How mony birds be that? *Answer*, three, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 198. **Per.** They may talk o' their goldies, canaries, an' a', Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 115. **Fif.** Linties an' goldies were fleein' a' aroond, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 23. **Ayr.** A shower o' yellow leaves frae the aishen tree like a flight o' gouldies, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 151. **Lnk.** (Jam.) **Peb.** A goldie's nest it might ha'e been, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 41, ed. 1817. **Nbb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **e.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 58.]

3. The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

n.Yks. (I.W.); Swainson *ib.* 70; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898); **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**, **Not.** Swainson *ib.* 70. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 332. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44.

4. The lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata.*

w.Sc. To possess a gooldie was considered very lucky, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 116.

5. A golden-coloured butterfly. **w.Yks.**[5]

6. A name given to a cow of light yellow colour.

Lnk. (Jam.) **Gall.** Gowdie, the cow, gives a junt of milk, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 288, ed. 1876.

7. The yellow gurnard, *Callionymus lyra.*

Lth. Neill *Fishes* (1810) 4 (Jam.). **Ant.** A small sea fish with spines (W.H.P.). [Satchell (1879).]

8. A species of crustacea, *Galathea squamifera.*

Nhb.[1] Holy Island.

9. A sovereign. Nhb.[1]

10. *Comp.* (1) **Goldie-brown**, golden-brown; (2) **-crap**, (3) **-cup**, the buttercups, *Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens*; (4) **-duck**, the golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*; (5) **-gripes**, advantage, pecuniary gain; (6) **-knob**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) the celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria.*

(1) **Dur.** Who has . . . such shining goldie-brown hair? *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 574. (2) **Som.** (3) **n.Dev.** Sweet butter rosems, gooly-cups, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 49. (4) **Sh.I.** Edmonston *Zetl.* (1809) II. 255 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.**, **e.Lth.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 160. (5) **e.Yks.**[1] He didn't git mich gowdy-gripes oot o' that bahgan. (6 *a*, *b*) **Oxf.**

GOLE, *adj. Obs.* Ess. s.Cy. Also written **goal** s.Cy. Large, full; rank (as grass); prominent.

Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl* (1851); **Ess.**[1] **s.Cy.** It is said of rank corn or grass that the leaf, blade, or ear is goal. So of a young cockrel, when his comb and gills are red and turgid with blood, that he is goal, Ray (1691); Grose (1790). [(K.)]

GOLE, see **Goal**, *v.*[1], **Gold**, *sb.*[1], **Gool**, *sb.*[12]

GOLES, *sb.* Sc. War. e.An. Cor. Also in forms **golles** Cor.[2]; **gollin**, **goll(s**, **gull** War. A disguised form of the word 'God,' used in petty oaths.

Ayr. By goles, it was worth more than double the money, Goldie *Poems* (1822) 103. **War.** By gollin (J.R.W.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (C.) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** By goles, there was a pretty smash up, I can tell ye (W.R.E.): (W.P.E.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Cor.**[2] [Why then, by Goles! I will tell you. I hate you and I can't abide you, Fielding *An old man taught wisdom* (1734), in *Wks.* (ed. 1784) III. 126.]

GOLFER, see **Gaufer.**

GOLFOBS, *sb. pl.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [go·lfobz.] Gooseberries, the fruit of *Ribes Grossularia.*

GOLINGER, see **Gileynour.**

GOLL, see **Gall**, *sb.*[2], **Goal**, *v.*[1], **Goles**, **Gull**, *sb.*[2]

GOLLACK, *sb.* Not. Glo. Dor. Also in forms **gollikins** Dor.; **gollocky** s.Not. A disguised form of the word 'God.' See **Goles.**

s.Not. Gollocky! I hev mucked mysen! (J.P.K.) **Glo.**[1] My gollack. **Dor.**[1]

GOLLAKER, *sb.* Oxf.[1] [go·lækə(r).] The throat. See **Gullock.**

GOLLAMUS, *adj.* Sh.I. Of persons: ungainly, large, unshapely. S. & Ork.[1]

GOLLAN(D, **GOLLAR**, **GOLLES**, see **Gowlan d**, **Golder**, **Goles.**

GOLLEYS, *sb. pl.* Bdf. A certain kind of pudding. (J.W.B.) See **Gulls.**

GOLLICK, *sb.* Cum. Also in forms **gullick** Cum.[4]; **gullock** Cum.[1] A deep gully or ravine; a hollow or depression in a lane; a deep cut or slash.

Cum.[12]; **Cum.**[4] The ghyll roared louder and louder. It seemed to overflow the gullock, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 27.

GOLLIMER, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] One who eats greedily.

GOLLIN, see **Goles**, **Gowlan(d.**

GOLLIN(G, *sb.* Yks. Hrt. Also in form **gullin** n.Yks.[2] [go·lin.] 1. An unfledged bird. Cf. **gollock**, **golly**, *sb.*[1]

n.Yks.[23] **ne.Yks.**[1] They're lahtle bare gollins. **e.Yks.** T'poor lahtle gollin' cheep'd an' hopp'd, an' flew as happy as it's mother, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 85; (C.F.); **e.Yks.**[1]

2. The catkins of the hazel or willow; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **gellins.** Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. ii.

GOLLING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Sc. A method of trenching in order to produce a new soil; see below.

Per. The moss sides were trenched two feet deep, and the deaf

stratum on the top put into the bottom of the trench, from whence strong clay was taken to replace the other. By means of this operation—called by him golling—a new soil was produced, Ramsay *Scotland in Eighteenth Century.*

GOLLOCK, *sb.* Yks. [go·lək.] An unfledged bird. Cf. **gollin(g.**

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 133; e.Yks.[1] *Gen.* called a bare gollock.

GOLLOCKY, GOLLOOK, see **Gollack, Go.**

GOLLOP, *sb.* Yks. Som. Cor. [go·ləp.] A slice, lump; a large morsel. See **Collop**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks.[2] Cut me a gollop o' lean and a gollop o' fat. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] A lump, as a gollop o' fat, a gollop o' clay. Cor.[2]

GOLLOP, *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **gollup** Nhb.[1] s.Chs.[1]; and in form **gullup** War.[2] se.Wor.[1] [go·ləp.] To swallow hastily or greedily; to gulp.

Sc. (J.F.) Nhb.[1] Dinna gollup yor broth like that. w.Yks. Shoe's nearly always sick; it's partly that shoe gollops 'er food down so (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] He'll gollop it up i' no time. e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Nah then! dunna thee gollop aw that puddin off at wunst; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Naay, dhen, dŭ nŭ gol ŭp it daayn dhi ŭz iv dhŭ·d aad· nóo mee t fúr ŭ wik· [Naï, then, dunna gollup it daïn thee as if tha'd had noo meat for a wik]. Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1 2] War.[2] Gullup it down; War.[3] se.Wor.[1] I sin [saw] one a them there great cranes a gulluppin' down a frog. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Oxf. (G.O.) Cmb.[1] Now, make haste, and gollop it up. Ken.[1] You golloped that down as if you liked it. Cor.[2] He golloped up the whole of it in no time. Slang. Farmer.

GOLLOP, *v.*[2] Nrf. Suf. Ken. Also written **gollup** Ken. [go·ləp.] **1.** To gallop.

w.Nrf. A dickey . . . gollopin cross the cummin in the dark, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 5. Suf. 'I would . . . mount . . . the pony.' 'The likes of you to go golloping down the street,' Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 68.

2. To move from side to side; to 'goggle.' Ken. (G.B.)

GOLLOP, see **Golp.**

GOLLOP-ALE, *sb.* e.An.[1] Ale made in a copper from malt and water simply boiled. See **Gallop**, *v.*[2]

GOLLOR, GOLLS, see **Golder, Goles.**

GOLLS, *sb. pl.* e.An. [golz.] **1.** The hands; also used occasionally in *sing.*

e.Cy. (Hall.) Ess. They have a sort of namby-pamby verse, which is addressed to children, as follows: 'Warm golls, warm; Boys are gone to plough; If you want to warm golls, Warm golls now,' *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; The couplet is still well-known (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1] [Give me thy goll, Grose (1790).]

2. Fat cheeks; ridges of fat on the fleshy parts of a corpulent person. e.An.[1]

3. Mucus.

e.An.[1] Pendent matter hanging from children's noses, sometimes called lambs' legs.

[**1.** Well said, my divine deft Horace, bring the whorson detracting slaves to the bar, make them hold up their spread golls, Jonson *Poetaster* (1601) v. i, ed. Cunningham, I. 255.]

GOLLY, *sb.*[1] Yks. [go·li.] An unfledged bird; also used *attrib.* Cf. **gollin(g.**

n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 64; e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] A bare golly nest s.v. Golp).

GOLLY, *sb.*[2] N.I.[1] [go·li.] A ball or block of wood used in the game of 'shinney.' Called also a **Nag.**

GOLLY, *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Pem. Lon. w.Cy. Cor. Lon. Amer. and in *gen.* slang use. Also in form **gully** n.Yks. A disguised form of the word 'God,' used in petty oaths. See **Goles.**

n.Sc. Golly! I let him have it, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 183. n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.) Chs. By golly! Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 7. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) Lon. Oh! golly! you mean the stable-man, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 192, ed. 1861. w.Cy. By golly, Lizzie! I made sure you was—was summat, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1897) 98. Cor. Golly! they do look curious, Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* (1887) i; By golly! . . . I dare take my oath I'd ha' shot he, *ib. Curgenven* (1893) xxxviii. [Amer. My folks to hum air full ez good ez his'n be, by golly! Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848–54).]

GOLLY, *v.* and *sb.*[4] Sc. [go·li.] **1.** *v.* To bawl at the top of the voice, make a loud noise. See **Golder.**

Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) Ayr. Wi' apen mouth they then began To bark an' golley, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 70. Dmf. The Annandale voice [a political gathering] gollying at them, Carlyle *Lett.* (June 12, 1838).

Hence (1) **Golliein**, *ppl. adj.* given to loud shouting, bawling. Bnff.[1]; (2) **Gollies**, *v.* to scold. Ayr. (Jam.)

2. To burst into loud weeping. Bnff.[1]

Hence **Golliean** or **Golliein'**, *ppl. adj.* given to much loud crying. Bnff.[1] Commonly used of children. Cld. (Jam.)

3. *sb.* A barking or bawling noise.

Dmf. One can fancy with what a gollie in the voice of him, Carlyle *Lett.* (1842) in *Atlantic Monthly* (Oct. 1898) 458; Their fierce bark, what in Annandale we call gollie, *ib.* (Nov. 27, 1834); (Jam.)

GOLOSHES, *sb. pl.* Yks. [gəlo·ʃəz.] Low gaiters for protecting the ankles and feet; leggings. n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1]

GOLOSHIN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **goloshan** Lth. A stupid fellow; a 'ninny,' 'sumph'; the name of a character in a 'Hogmanay' masque.

s.Sc. (Jam.) Lth. Goloshan is my name! With sword and pistol by my side, It's me shall win the game, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 44.

GOLP, *sb.* Yks. Also in forms **gellop** e.Yks.[1]; **golper** m.Yks.[1] [golp.] An unfledged bird. See **Gollin(g.**

e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] As bare as a golper.

GOLSH, GOLT, GOLTCH, see **Gault.** *sb.*[1], **Gulch.**

GOM, GOMB-, see **Game**, *sb.*, **Give, Gaum**, *sb.*[1]

GOMBEEN, *sb.* Irel. I.Ma. [gombī·n.] In *comp.* **Gombeen-man** (**-woman**), a village money-lender, usurer.

Ir. Blake *Pictures from Ireland* in *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 217; The tenants were driven to the village money-lender—to the gombeen man, Sexton *Speech in House of Commons* (Feb. 14, in *Times* Feb. 15, 1882); If these fellows had their farms for nothing, half of them would be in the hands of the gombeen man, Smart *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) I. xiv. Cav. (M.S.M.) Myo. A gombeen man is it? . . . He's a man that linds you a few shillin's or a few pounds . . . and then niver laves ye till he has tuck all ye've got, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) ii. I.Ma. She was a gombeen woman, and when she got a penny in her hand it was a prisoner for life, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. xii.

GOMBY, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [go·mbi.] A silly fellow. Cf. **gaumy** in **Gaum**, *v.*[4] **2.**

GOMER, *adj. Obs.* Lnk. (Jam.) A coursing term; see below.

Formerly used about Crawford Muir. 'She was gomer.' Whether spoken of the gru [greyhound] or the hare is uncertain.

GOMERIL, see **Gambrel**, *sb.*[1]

GOMERIL(L, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. e.An. Also written **gomeral(l** Sc. Ir. Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] Chs.; **gomerel** ne.Lan.[1]; **gommeral** Sc.; **gommerel** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] e.An.[1]; **gommeril** Nhb. n.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **gomoral** w.Ir. Cum.; and in forms **gomerl** Lan.; **gomrell** Sc. n.Yks.[1]; **gowmeril** Sc.; **gummeral** Nhb.[1]; **gummeril** Bnff.[1] w.Yks. [go·mərəl, go·mə·rl.] A fool, blockhead, stupid fellow, a simpleton, half-wit; also used *attrib.* Cf. **gaumeril.**

Sc. As silly as our auld daft laird here and his gomerils o' sons, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv; The school-master looked the gomrell he felt himself to be, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 37. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Per. Ye tak' me for a silly guff, 'A gomeral gowk' ye ca'd me, Spence *Poems* (1898) 17. s.Sc. His muckle gomeril o' a son, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 260. Dmb. I am ryting to you, ye ongrateful gommeral, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xiii. Ayr. The senseless gavallings of great gomerals and masterfu' weefils, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 108. Lnk. Gie that gomeril some mair milk, woman. Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii. Lth. You ignorant gomeral, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 96. Edb. I would be a great gomeril to expect that I should be the only white swan that ever appeared, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 227. Stk. What a gowmeril! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 176. Gall. The women fowk are a' great gomerils, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xvii. Keb. Gomerall Johnnie [Mactaggart] opened his mouth to better purpose later on in his Cyclopaedia, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 32. Ir. Supposin' I was great gomeral enough to be mindin' a word they'd say, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 302. N.I.[1], Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. *Ballymena*

Obs. (1892). w.Ir. A man feels a born gomoral, so he does, just a gomoral, no better, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. ii. **Nhb.** Thoo's a greet gommeril (J.H.); **Nhb.**[1] He's a greet gommerel, that. **Cum.** Thou's owther be a general or a gomoral, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 55. **n.Yks.**[1 2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hah can it . . . tha gomeril? *Yksman.* (1876) 96, col. 2; ECCLES *Leeds Olm.* (1881) 17. **Lan.** It 'ud be well if that gomerl, Renny Potter, 'ud do his'n, CASTLE *Light of Scarthey* (1895) 11; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** T'girt gomerals hed tacken some brogs on t'sand for t'French masts, MORRIS *Siege o' Brou'ton* (1867) 7; **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** How could'n th' woind blow i' thy feace both ways, you gomerall? BANKS *Prov. House* (1865) 248, ed. 1883; **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] He is a great gomeril. **Wor.** (H.K.), **e.An.**[1]

GOMF, GOMMACK, GOMMAGH, see **Gump(h, Gammock. Gonmoch.**

GOMMER, *sb.* Glo. Som. Dev. Also in forms **gomner** Dev.; **gonmar** Dev.[1]; **gonmer** Glo.; **gummer** w.Som.[1]

1. An old woman; a grandmother.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 185. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Dh-oa'lgunm'ur Greedy's kyat-n aaw'urz [The old mother Greedy's cat and ours]. **Dev.** We heard gomner that then was, crouching i' th' chimbley-crounder like me now, MADOX-BROWN *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 251; **Dev.**[1] I be going to Thatchcott to zee my old gonmar, 9.

2. *Comp.* **Gommer-margery,** a spirit distilled from the dregs of beer.

n.Dev. Wan drap o' gommer-margery, 'E ke'pth on zich a lidden, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 58.

GOMMERED, *ppl. adj.* Wor. Glo. Sus. **1.** With *up*: stopped up. **Sus.** (J.L.A.) See **Gaum,** *v.*[3] **2.** Botched, cobbled.

Wor. In use at Sedgeberrow near Evesham (H.S.H.). **Glo.**[1]

GOMMOCH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also Cor. Also in forms **gomach** Sc. Ir.; **gommach, gommagh** Ir.; **gommock** Cor.[1 2] [go·məχ, -ək.] A fool, idiot, simpleton. See **Gaum,** *sb.*[3] **2.**

Per. Why should Kate care for a gomach like me? NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 138. **Ir.** Mrs. Brian . . . was inwardly calling herself a big stupid gomach for alluding to Thady, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 37; The gommach, if he had sinse, and the fear o' God before, he'd not be sich a piece o' desate to sthrangers, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 340. **Ldd.** (M.S.M.) **w.Ir.** Don't be makin' a gommagh of yourself, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 180. **Cor.**[1 2]

GOMMULA, *sb.* Irel. A fool, simpleton, blockhead.

Oh, but you're the divel's own gommula of a Jack, for taking such wages, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 27.

GOMO, *sb.* **e.Yks.**[1] [go·mo.] A simpleton. See **Gaum,** *sb.*[2] **2.**

GOMPUS, *v.* **Hrf.**[2] [go·mpəs.] To roam, travel about for pleasure. 'He's gompussing off somewhere.'

GOM(S, *sb.* Yks. Stf. Wor. e.An. Also in forms **gommy** Stf.; **goom** Yks. [gom(z, gum, gūm.] **1.** A disguised form of the word 'God,' used interjectionally and in oaths. See **Gum,** *sb.*[3]

Yks. By goom that chap has a deal to answer for, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) 399, ed. 1874; By gom, thinks aw tĭ mysel, but thou's an auld leer (T.K.. **Stf.** By Gommy! if Cow Close ain't being laid afore Hogs' Meadow, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 36. **s.Wor.** By goms, a's tidyish jint o' mate (H.K.); By gom, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 9. **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Goles); **e.An.**[2] **Nrf.** And by goms I can't tell ye how many wide straats we weant throw, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 47; By goms, what a wicious warmin'! EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 7. **Suf.**[1] By gom. **e.Suf.** Gom blăm yow, mawr! Oh my goms! (F.H.)

2. Phr. *as true as goms,* perfectly true. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

GOMSH, *sb.* Irel. 'Gumption,' sense.

He had gomsh enough not to let go his holt, YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888) 210.

GONCONER, GOND, see **Gancanagh, Gund.**

GONDUD, *sb.* w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] [go·ndəd.] A gander.

GONE, *pp., ppl. adj., adv.* and *conj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [For forms see **Go, I. 6.**] **1.** *pp.* In phr. (1) *Gone cold,* grown cold; (2) *— with it,* recovered, having accomplished it; (3) *to be gone of,* to become of, happen to, befall; (4) *to be gone poor,* (*a*) to become poor; (*b*) to become spoilt, decayed, sour; of meat: to become tainted, high; (5) *to be (three, four, &c. months) gone with one,* of a woman: to be pregnant.

(1) **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Shr.**[1 2] (2) **Cum.**[1] (3) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** What's gone o' the missis? (J.P.K.) **War.**[2] What's gone of my coat? **Glo.**[1] Why, what's gone of all the rabbits? (4, *a*) **Cor.**[1] He used to be rich, now he's gone poor. (*b*) **Dev.**[3] I cant ayte this yer beef, 'tez gone poor—proper vinned. **Cor.** That place is so damp that my jams have gone poor (M.A.C.); THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[2] (5) **Frf.** Whan just sax month gane wi' me, Wi' my right arm I gae a budge, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 100.

2. *Comp.* **Gone-off,** a fool, simpleton. War.[2]

3. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Gone corbie,** a dead man, one who is dead; (2) **— idiot,** an utter fool; (3) **— man,** a lost man, one who has no chance of escape, who is 'done for.'

(1) **Lnk.** Hadna Pyotshaw grippit ma airm he was a gone corbie, clean, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 143. (2) **Mid.** Don't be such a gone idiot. Leave it to me—can't you? BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III. i. (3) **Edb.** And I was a gone man, bewitched out of my seven senses, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Ir.** We're gone men, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) xvii.

4. Intoxicated, drunk.

n.Cy. (J.W.) **Stf.** Quite gone, a little gone, *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. **Nhp.**[1] Gone rather far. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

5. Thin, wasted, emaciated. **Cai.**[1]

6. Of milk: sour. **n.Lin.**[1]

7. *adv.* Ago, since; also in *comp.* **Gone-by.**

Frf. Nae farther gane than yestreen, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 19. **Rnf.** I gaed wi' my sock to the smithy, Just nae further gaen than yestreen, BARR *Poems* (1861) 125. **Ayr.** Nae further gane than Mononday was eight days, GALT *Entail* (1823) xlix. **Lnk.** Nae farder gane than yesterday, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 52. **Wm.** Twea hundred years geayne by, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 18. **s.Wor.** Thot's fower months now gone (H.K.).

Hence *Gone a week, year,* &c., *phr.* a week, year, ago, this time a week, year, &c., ago.

Dmf. There was word from Jane on Sunday gone a week, CARLYLE *Lett.* (1837 in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 304. **Dur.** That waft I saw i' the kirk gone a year to-day, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 252. **Cum.** Last Martinmas gone a year, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 510.

8. *conj.* Since.

Rnf. Jist three dawns gane her weighin', Oor firstlin' bairn was born, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 64.

GONER, *sb.* Cai.[1] [gō·nər.] **1.** A mouth disease in cattle. Cf. **ganners.** **2.** A pig's snout.

GONEY, see **Gawney.**

GONGAR, *sb.* Suf. A large nose. (E.G.P.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

GONHELLY, see **Goonhilly.**

GONIEL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **goneill** N.Cy.[1]; **gonial** Sc. Nhb.; **gonniel** Nhb.; **gonyel** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **gonneril** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [go·niəl, go·njl.] **1.** A fool, stupid fellow, dunce; a headstrong, ill-conditioned person; also used *attrib.*

Rxb. Yon groom who brought the horse Maun surely be some gonial, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 157; A large ill-shaped person (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Had thy noise, thoo cawf-hearted gonniel thoo, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 10; That muckle gonial, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 339; **Nhb.**[1] 'Jack 'll believe owt ye tell him; he's such a greet goniel.' The 'goniel country,' to a Tindale man, is the district about Ponteland. **Cum.** He's a goniel to talk an' act i' that way (E.W.P.).

2. The flesh of a sheep fit for food, though not killed by the knife of a butcher; also used *attrib.*

s.Sc. In January, 1794, a terrific snowstorm passed over this district. . . In the parish of Eskdalemuir alone about 4000 sheep perished as estimated. . . This great storm is still referred to as 'the gonial blast,' *Broomieburn* (1894) xi, *note.*

GONK, GON(NED, see **Gunk, Give.**

GONNER, *sb.* Der. Not. Lin. Also in form **gonnies** Der. Lin. [go·nə(r).] A disguised form of 'God,' used in a boy's oath.

Der.[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** Ooh, by Gonner, look what ah've fun! (J.P.K.) **Lin.** By gonnies! we were light of foot, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 42.

GONNOR(T, see **Gander.**

GONNUT, *sb.* Yks. The gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus.* **n.Yks.** (T.S.)

GONNY, see **Gawney.**

GONSARN, *v.* **se.Wor.**[1] Used imprecatively. See **Concern,** *v.* **9.** 'Gon-sarn-yŭ!' 'Gon-sarn-it!'

GONSHUME, *v.* Wor. Used imprecatively. See **Consume**, *v.*

w.Wor.[1] Gonshume-ye! se.Wor.[1] Gon-shume-yu.

GONTERNS. *int.* Sc. Also in forms **gentrans** Rxb.; **gontrins**, **gontrum-** (Jam.). An exclamation of joy and admiration.

Rxb. My gontrans, lass, ye soon will fin' A wilfu' man maun hae his way, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 5; (G.W.)

Hence (1) **Gonterniblicks**, *sb.* gladness. Rxb. (Jam.); (2) **-icles**, **Gontrum-niddles**, *int.* an exclamation. (*ib.*)

GONY, **GONYEL**, see **Gawney**, **Goniel**.

GOO, **GOO**, see **Good**, **Gow**, *sb.*[1]

GOO, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **gou**. [gū.] **1.** Taste, relish, liking, gusto.

Sc. The truth is I have nae goo for Neil, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xvi; I ken weel that Willie had nae great goo o' his performance, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 71. Abd. Gude scoondered bannocks has nae gou' To husbandmen, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 10. Ayr. He aften quoted him to my grandfaither wi' a great goo, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 282. e.Lth. I had nae great goo o' discussin public questions wi' her at ony time, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 153. Gall. No goo for a minister wedding, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 86. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

2. Odour, smell of anything; offensive taste.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb.[1] 'Set it ootside till the goo blas off't'—said of tainted meat.

[1. Fr. *goût*, 'sensation agréable que produisent certaines saveurs' (Hatzfeld).]

GOO, *int.* Ken. [gū.] An exclamation of astonishment. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1] **Cf. gaw**, *sb.*[4]

GOOAD, *sb.* Yks. A fool, simpleton.

n.Yks. Get out, thou muckle gooad, An' a bonny pair ye'll be! Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 42; A purely local variety of 'gooak.' 'Gooad' would not be heard three miles off [Stokesley] (R.B.).

GOOAD, **GOOAN**, see **Go**.

GOOAK, **GOOAT**, **GOOAVE**, see **Gowk**, *sb.*[2], **Gote**, **Gauve**.

GOOBAH, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [gū·bā.] Ordure, excrement. *MS. add.*

GOOBY, see **Gaby**, *sb.*[1]

GOOCHY, *sb.* Sus.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] India-rubber, caoutchouc.

GOOD, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **geed** Cai.[1]; **go(ɑ** Chs.[1] Wil.[1] Som. Dev.; **gooid** w.Yks.; **goond** Wxf.[1]; **gud** S. & Ork.[1] Cum.[3] Wm. w.Yks.; **gude** Sc. Wxf.[1] Nhb. Wm. Dev. Cor.; **gueed(e** Sc.; **guid** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Cum.[1]; **guide** Or.I.; **gweed** Abd. [gud, guid, gēd, gūd.]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Good-a-Vriday**, Good Friday; (2) **— ale**, a superior kind of ale as distinguished from poor or inferior ale; (3) **-bluid**, a brave fellow; (4) **-bottomed**, good at the bottom, not utterly bad or selfish; (5) **-bread**, bread baked for marriages, baptisms, and funerals; (6) **— carne**, good rocks near which to fish; (7) **-cheap**, lit. a good bargain; gratis, for nothing; (8) **— churchman**, a clergyman endowed with a strong voice; (9) **-cousins**, friendly, on intimate terms; (10) **-dawning**, good-morrow; (11) **-day**, a holiday; (12) **— deed**, a favour, bribe; (13) **— doer**, of animals or persons: one who thrives well on his food, one who is in a healthy condition; (14) **— doings**, specially good fare; great eating and drinking; (15) **-ee hang**, a good-for-nothing person; (16) **— evening**, a salutation always used after noon; (17) **— family man**, a good listener; (18) **— feast-day**, Easter Sunday; (19) **-fingered**, deft, handy; (20) **-folk**, the fairies, elves or brownies; (21) **— forder**, a salutation used to a ploughman or labourer; (22) **— fores**, good qualities; (23) **-for-nought**, (*a*) a good-for-nothing person; (*b*) good-for-nothing, worthless; (24) **-for-owte**, of any good, use, or capability; (25) **-Friday biscuits**, biscuits of flour made on Good Friday; (26) **-Friday bread**, a small lump of dough baked on Good Friday; (27) **— goer**, a fast-going horse, one which works well; (28) **-goos**, good circumstances, good case; (29) **— hand**, in phr. *to have a good hand*, of corn: to be dry and slippery, not moist and rough; (30) **— handling**, a peculiar sensation of the flesh beneath the skin; (31) **-hearted**, kindly, kind-hearted; (32) **-humoured**, good-tempered; (33) **— hussey**, a housewife's needle and thread case; (34) **-like**, handsome, having a fine appearance, robust; also in phr. *-like naught*, a handsome but worthless person; (35) **— liver**, **livier**, or **livyer**, (*a*) one who leads an exceptionally good and pious life; (*b*) a well-to-do person, one who keeps up a good establishment; (36) **— living**, good or luxurious food; (37) **— luck**, in phr. *to play the good luck*, to 'play the deuce,' do mischief; (38) **— mind**, good temper; (39) **-natured**, (*a*) of inanimate objects: good, of the proper quality, easy to work with; (*b*) of a woman: disreputable, immoral; (40) **— neighbour**, a fairy, brownie; *gen.* in *pl.* the fairy race; (41) **— offer**, a good attempt, try; (42) **— one** or **Goodan**, **Goodin**, **Goodun**, (*a*) of persons: a good fellow, one who does anything well and energetically; a rich, well-to-do person; (*b*) anything superlatively good or great; an improbable story; (*c*) phr. *to run a good 'un*, to run very quickly; (43) **— ones** or **anes**, best clothes; (44) **— outs**, a good, profitable job, successful affair; (45) **— people**, see (20); (46) **— place**, hospitality shown to any one, a kind reception; (47) **-rest**, an evening salutation; good-night; (48) **— satlins**, ease, comfort; (49) **— shut**, good riddance; (50) **— skin**, see (38); (51) **-sorted**, of a good sort, of a good kind, well-bred; (52) **-spoon**, a mischievous child, a ne'er-do-well; (53) **— St. Antony**, a particular dance; (54) **— steward**, a frosty day, cold weather; (55) **-stuff**, sweetmeat, confectionery, sweets; (56) **-tahmin**, the custom of going begging on the day after Christmas day; (57) **-ta-tree**, worthy of belief, credible; (58) **— Thursday**, the Thursday before Good Friday; (59) **-to-nought**, (*a*, *b*) see (23 *a*, *b*); (60) **-to-ought**, see (24); (61) **— trencherman**, one who eats very heartily; (62) **— turn**, a lucky chance; (63) **-vare**, good-faring, welfare; (64) **— Wednesday**, the Wednesday before Easter-day; (65) **-will**, (*a*) love, affection; also in phr. *spering the guidwull*, asking for the hand of a young woman from her parents; (*b*) a gratuity, perquisite; (66) **-willie**, (67) **-willied** or **-willit**, hospitable, kindly, liberal, generous; (68) **— woman**, (*a*) a wife; (*b*) a sign of a woman without a head; (69) **-woolled**, of sheep: having a good fleece; *fig.* plucky, of good mettle, 'game'; (70) **— words**, a child's name for its prayers; (71) **— works**, a difficult job.

(1) Dev. Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 7, ed. 1865; Was that Good-a-Vriday, zir? *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (2) Der.[1] Cum on! let's go to t'Magpie; they'n a sup o' good ale on t'tap nah. (3) Edb. Lut our guid-bluids a' be kill'd, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 160. (4) w.Yks. Grandmoother was varra faddy, but shoe wor good-bottomed efther a' (F.P.T.). (5) Bwk. (Jam.) (6 Cor.[2] (7) Ayr. He will not sell it good cheap, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 94, ed. 1845. Kcb. It cost me nothing, it is good-cheap love, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 106. (8) Cor. O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.* (9) Not. Well, we're not very good-cousins, me and Mr. M— (L.C.M.). (10) w.Cy. (Hall.) [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)] (11) Stf. *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1083; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Stf.[1] (12) Bnff. Alex had got good deed from J— to hold his peace, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 90. (13) Lin. A man, on being told that he gets fat—'Ou, ay, I'm a good doer' (R.E.C.). n.Lin.[1], Brks.[1] (14) Chs.[1] There'll be good doins when th' heir comes of age, for they'n kill a bullock an' give ale i' th' park. Lin.[1] They had some solid good-doings at Martlemas. (15) Wxf.[1] (16) Hrf.[2], Glo.[1] (17) Lan. Good night; you're a good family man, *Cy. Wds.* (1867) 264. (18) e.Yks.[1] Formerly, if not still, in use about Hornsea. (19) w.Yks. Good-fingered an hondy i' th' heawse, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 9. (20) Sh.I. The guidfolk are not the best of archers, since the triangular flints with which the shafts of their arrows are barbed do not always take effect, and are therefore found strewed on the hills, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 192, ed. 1891. S. & Ork.[1] Cor. This be no place for talking o' the gudevolk, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xii. (21) N.I.[1] Meaning 'May you get on well.' (22) Bwk. He has guid fores about him (G.G.). Sik. But we are tauld he'd gude-fores too, Currie *Poems* (1883) 94. (23, *a*) Sc. Ye ill-cleekit gude-for-nought, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiii. Dur.[1] n.Yks.[2] A graceless good-for-nowt. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2], Lan.[1] n.Lin. Tak' that for a drinkin' good for nowt. Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 35. Sur. If they folk in London knew what an idle good for-nout thee be, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890)

I. i. **Dev.** It b'aint for you to mis-call Wil Kenyon an' me, same as ef we was good-for-naughts, *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 333. **w Som.**[1] Her's a proper good-for-nought [gēo·d vur-noa·urt]; her'll zoon bring his noble to nine-pence. (*b*) **Lnk.** Ye daised drunken guid-for-nocht heir o' the pit, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 111, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.** Unfottenately fer him he'd gitten a regiler good-fer-nowt wife, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 82, ed. 1892. **w.Yks.** Thease gud fer nowt chaps, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) xxvii. **w.Som.**[1] (24) **Cum.**[3] If thoo was gud for owte, thoo wad git a shilling a pūnd for't, 18. (25) **n.Yks.**[2] Best flour biscuits are made on Good Friday to be kept as a year's supply for grating into milk or brandy and water to cure the diarrhœa; and with holes in the centre, we have seen Good Friday biscuits hanging from the ceiling. (26) **Wor.** A small lump of dough put in the oven early in the morning of Good Friday, and baked until perfectly hard throughout. A small quantity of this, grated, is given to a patient when all other remedies fail, Black *Flk-Medicine* 1883) viii. (27) **n.Lin.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (28) **Dev.** When in good-goos, bide wer ee be, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 98, ed. 1871. (29) **Wil.** The complaint too often made of Wiltshire corn that it has not a good hand, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 96. (30) **n.Yks.** The skin should be rather loose, and under it the flesh should feel rather soft, yet firm and elastic, Tweddell *Hist. Clevel.* (1873) 94. (31) **Ken.** He's a good-hearted sort of chap (D.W.L.). (32) **w.Yks.** Mary wor as gooid-humoured as ninepence, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 8. (33) **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Dor.**[1] **Som.** What be âll tha tuthermy books you a got by yer goodhuzzey there in tha basket? Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 186. **w.Som.**[1] (34) **N.Cy.**[1] There's many a goodlike nought in the world. **Nhb.**[1] She's a good-like lass. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** I'se reet fain to see Your guid-like feace the same, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 60; A strappin', good-like chap I was, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 65, ed. 1876; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1 2] **e.Yks.** (Miss A.); **e.Yks.**[1] He's as good like a chap as you'll find in a day's march. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Who'd a' thowt ov a good-like chap like him deein'? (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1] He's a good-like fellow. A good-like naught; **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] A good-like body, an' soa is her barns. **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] What do you think to her?—Why, she's as leān as a witterick an' not hairf so good like. (35, *a*) **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Som.** I count there are a many poor there—not many good livyers, I should say (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] Th' old Squire was always a good livier, and none o' the chil'ern wadn never a-brought up vor to sar nort. (36) **Cai.**[1] (37) **Chs.**[1a], **s.Chs.**[1] (38) **e.An.**[1] He is not in a good mind. **e Suf.** (F.H.) (39, *a*) **Dev.** This is a good-natured stone [easy to work], *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 14, 15. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Her was always one o' the good-natur'd sort. (40) **Sc.** By their title of good neighbours, Scott *Monastery* (1820) iii; They are termed the good neighbours from supplying privately the wants of their friends and assisting them in all their transactions, while their favours are concealed, *ib. Minstrelsy* (ed. 1803) II. 228, 229 (Jam.). **ne.Sc.** The name of fairy was not pleasing to them, and men spoke of them as the fair folk or the gueede neebours, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 59. **Abd.** Oor guid neebours o' the Castlehill may rin aff wi' yon hale bink, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 31. **Ayr.** If ye ca's guid neighbours, guid neighbours we will be; But if ye ca's fairies, we'll fare you o'er the sea, *Ballads* (1847) II. 109 *note*. **Edb.** For a guid-neighbour ta'en because She's wiser than the lave, *Carlop Green* (1793) 176, ed. 1817. (41) **Dev.** That was a good offer [of a shot at 'Aunt Sally'], *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 95. (42, *a*) **Cum.** Theer wassent menny eud me fell, An' theer war gooduns than, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 30, ed. 1886; **Cum.**[1] He set to wark like a good an. **w.Yks.** Fiddlin like a gudan, Tom Treddlhoyle *Douts e Bainsla* (1838) 14; Shoo sed thay wor gudanze an varre cumfatubble, *ib. Ben Bunt* (1838) 17. **Lin.** If thou marries a good un I'll leāve the land to thee, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 14. **Lon.** I cannot say that I heard any especial appellation given by the working scavengers to the better-paying class of employers, unless it were the expressive style of 'good-'uns,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 208, col. 2, ed. 1861. (*b*) **Cum.** They gowl'd see a guid n, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 57. **Yks.** Ise nut farr; ist cow eawv'd?—that's a goodin, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 37; (K.) **Brks.**[1] That be a good 'un. (*c*) **Brks.**[1] To run a good 'un [to run very quickly]. (43) **Lth., Rxb.** She canna cum ben for she hasna her gude-anes on (Jam.). **e.Lth.** An' syne she got my guid-anes oot o' the kist, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 68. (44) **Suf.**[1] We made pretty good outs ont. (45) **Ir.** Their neighbours firmly believed that it was the 'good people' who did it, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 98. **w.Ir.** 'Fairy darts' are used by the 'good people,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 260. **s.Ir.** Their friends among the good people, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 60, 66. **I.Ma.** The inhabitants of the Isle of Man . . . say they live in wilds and forests and on mountains, and shun great cities because of the wickedness acted therein, Scott *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1803) 218, 228 (Jam.). **War.**[3] **Wor.** Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 192, ed. 1852. **Cor.** Those fairies, . . the 'good people,' as some were fond of calling them, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 98. (46) **Hrf.**[2] Thank you for my good place, 43. (47) **Bnff.** I kist my lass, bade them Gude-rest, An' down the brae I gaed fu' wight, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 65. (48) **e.Yks.**[1] He taks good-satlins. (49) **Not.** You'd never be seen no more. And good shut too, Prior *Renie* (1895) 249. **War.**[2] Good shut o' bad rubbidge; **War.**[3] He's gone and good shut. **se.Wor.**[1] (50) **e.An.**[1] (51) **War.**[2] A good-sorted fellow, apple, &c.; **War.**[3] We never set any but good-sorted uns [peas, &c.]. **w.Wor.**[1] Us 'as very good-sarted fruit in our archert. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **se.Wor.**[1] We've got some very good-sarted fruit in our arehud. **s.Wor.**[1] Good-sorted pigs. **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** I hear tell the're good-sorted ones (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] (52) **Cor.**[1] A regular young goodspoon; **Cor.**[2] (53) **Lon.** The first part of the medley dance is called 'the good St. Anthony,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 120, col. 2, ed. 1861. (54) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (55) **Wm.** A pennorth o' goodstuff (B.K.). **ne.Yks.**[1] 'What will you do with this half-penny?' 'Wear 't i' goodstuff.' **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **n.Lin.**[1] Mr. Moore broht sum good-stuff fo me all th' waays oot o' France. **s.Lin.** It's the feäst on Munda'; gi'e us a penny fer some goodstuff (T.H.R.). (56) **e.Yks.** Ostensibly to beg wheat for frumety, but really getting tea, sugar, &c., *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 482; **e.Yks.**[1] (57) **S. & Ork.**[1] (58) **Ayr.** This is gude Fursday's night, Strange things to us ye tell, Janet, this night, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 80. (59, *a*) **Chs.**[1] He's a reg'lar good-t'-nowt. (*b*) **Cum.**[1] But man may spare And still be bare If his wife be good to nought. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Cob it away; it's good t'nowt. **n.Lin.**[1] (60) **Cum.**[1] A man may spend And God will send If his wife be good to ought. (61) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (62) **w.Som.**[1] Twuz u gēod tuur·n yūe ad·n u būn·dhur [It was a lucky chance you were not there]. Gēod tuur·n mae·ustur ded·n zee·dhee! [(It was) fortunate master did not see thee]. (63) **Wxf.**[1] (64) **Nhb.**[1] (65, *a*) **Sc.** 'Spering the guidwull.' This was when the intended son-in-law, accompanied by a friend, went to the residence of the girl's parents and . . . sought their consent to his union with their daughter, Hislop *Anecdotes* (1874) 718. **Dmb.** If I had the guid-will o' a lass like you, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. (*b*) **Abd.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** The proportion of meal ground at a mill which is due to the under-miller (*ib.*). (66) **Sc.** And a 'good-willie waucht' of the 'rale peat-reek,' Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 322; They are good willy o' their horse that has nane, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 31. **Ayr.** We'll tak a right gudewillie waught [guid willie waught, Globe ed.] For auld lang syne, Burns *Auld Lang Syne*, st. 4; Blowing the froth from the cap in which Dame Lugton handed him the ale, and taking a right good-willy waught, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. (67) **Sc.** Gude-willit quhan I please, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 343, ed. 1848. **Cai.**[1] (68, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] Wait t'l my good woman comes. **w.Som.**[1] Address to the wife of a peasant. These refinements are practised by the class above the labourer. (*b*) **Oxf.**[1] 'There's unly one good ooman and 'er's got narra 'ead.' A common saying referring to a public-house sign of a headless woman, called 'The [*or* only] good woman.' Of course it means a woman who can't talk, *MS. add.* **Lon.** A sign in St. Giles', Holloway. (69) **s.Not.** Yer mun be a good-woolled un to faight like that (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** He tell'd him he was a good-woolled un, an' noa mistake, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 35; **n.Lin.**[1] He's a good-woolled un; one o' that soort as duzn't knaw when he's bet. **sw.Lin.**[1] Used for a good-worker, good stayer, or a good-plucked one. 'Why, I thought you were a goed-wool'd one! You are never giving over yet!' (70) **Frf.** Grannie wad teach them their guid words to lisp, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 49. **Lnk.** Mind o' the guid words You've a' got to say, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 19. (71) **n.Dev.** Pon times thay'd make the bullocks rin, Thare'd be gude works vor git mun in, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Nov. 12, 1885) 2, col. 4.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Good-Friday flower,** the tuberous moschatel, *Adoxa Moschatellina*; (2) **-Friday grass,** the field woodrush, *Luzula campestris*; (3) **— King Harry** or **Henry,** the goosefoot or wild spinach, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*; (4) **— neighbour(s,** the red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; (5) **— neighbourhood,** (*a*) see (4); (*b*) see (3).

(1) **Dor.** Believed to refer, not to the date of flowering of the plant, but to the 4-cleft corolla of its topmost flower, which to some minds suggested the Cross, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14; (G.E.D.) (2) **Sur.** From the time of its appearing. (3) **Nhb.**[1] Hodgson *Nhb.* pt. iii. II. 324. **Cmb.** [*Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxv. 124.] (4) **Wil.**[1] Jefferies (*Village Miners*) speaks of a weed called by this name, but does not identify it. **w.Som.**[1] (5, *a*) **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**, **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Wil.**[1]

3. *Comb.* in exclamations, &c.: (1) **Good-alive**, make haste, look alive; (2) — **eathy**, an exclamation of surprise; (3) — **cutting**, in phr. *good cutting to your horn*, good luck to you, may your horn never fail; (4) **-dear-a-me**, see (2); (5) — **deed (Giddeed, Guideed)**, (6) — **faith**, (7) — **grief**, a mild imprecation; (8) — **lad** or **Goo' laade**, an exclamation of encouragement; (9) — **lord**, an exclamation of sorrow or pity used after the names of places; cf. *God-help-me*, s.v. God; (10) — **lorjus**, (11) — **lorjus days**, see (2); (12) — **now, Genow, Go-now**, or **Gooner**, an ejaculation of various meanings, *gen.* equivalent to 'you know'; (13) — **on you**, see (7); (14) — **sale (to you)**, an expression of goodwill at leave-taking; (15) — **sirs alive**, see (2); (16) — **stars**, see (7); (17) — **sure**, see (12); (18) — **troth**, see (7).

(1) **Ess.** Look there, together, goodalive. Downe *Ballads* (1805) 11. (2) **s.Chs.**[1] Probably — 'Good, quoth I.' (3) **Ir.** Carleton *Traits Peas.* ed. 1843) 299. (4) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] (5) **Or.I.** Jenny wi' a' her heart giddeed Wad pu'd the pot frae aff his head, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 195, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V 707, 801; 'By my guideed.' More commonly used in emphatic negatives than otherwise; e. g. 'Na guidéed I.' *I* enclitic almost (J.G.). (6) **Rnf.** Gude faith, ye're devils in a thraw, You Ecclefechan bodies a'! Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 7. **Wm.** 'Gude faith,' says t'auld woman, 'aws peace an gude manners,' Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7. (7) **e.Yks.** (H.E.W.) (8) **Chs.**[1] Very frequent in urging a person, or a dog, to fresh exertions. Equivalent to 'Well done! go at it again'; **Chs.**[3] (9) **Dev.** Chagford, on the borders of Dartmoor, is in winter a very desolate and almost unapproachable place. If an inhabitant be asked at this season concerning his locality he calls it 'Chagford, good Lord.' . . Widdicombe-in-the-Moor . . . is commonly spoken of as 'Widdicombe in the cold country, good Lord,' *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 452. (10) **Lan.** 'Good lorjus, Mak!' exclaimed the old dame, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 43; Good lorjus o' me, a body connaw doo moor thin the con, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1811) 22. (11) **Lan.** Good lorjus deys! Th' like wur never! Tim Bobbin *ib.* 34. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). (12) **Wil.** Sometimes it was 'Downton, to be sure' at haymaking with plenty of work in prospect, and 'Downton, good now' at harvest end when work was slack. . . Even the courteous collector at the station murmurs a friendly 'Downton, good now,' as he punches the return half of our railway ticket, *Downton Par. Mag.* (Jan. 1897); Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] What do 'ee thenk o' that, genow! **Dor.** I'm going again go now (G.E.D.); **Dor.**[1] Yā bēn't gwāin to put upon I, good now. **Som.** Sitting cheek by jowl with people of consequence, Dr. William Hoggett and the crowner himself—good-now! Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) vi; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Y-oa'n ae' un vur dhu muun'ee, gèo'-nur [You will not have it for the money, you know]. **Dev.** That ont do ver I, goo'-ner! Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 98, ed. 1871; **Dev.**[1] Good-now don't 'ee zay no more about ct. 21. **n.Dev.** They was, gude-now, es puir buoy Wallis's, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1807) st. 72. (13) **Nrf.** Good on you, Gilbert! Get it on the stack, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 144. (14) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Good day, and good seeal to ye,' a piece of manners antiquated forty years ago. **m.Yks.**[1] Still common enough at the door, and to neighbours going by to market with produce, or cattle. It means 'good luck to you.' (15) **Nhp.**[1] (16) **w.Yks.** Good stars! hah is it at summat to heit awlis tastes better uppat moors? *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 6. (17) **Dev.**[1] (18) **Abd.** To sing o' Scotland's hills an' dales, Guid troth, I'd never tire, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 95.

4. Phr. (1) *good and well*, well and good, so be it; (2) — *for*, capable of, equal to, of use; esp. in form *nought good for*, of no use; (3) — *hand, good hire*, ? piece-work, payment according to the amount of work done; (4) — *o' the gab*, talkative, having 'the gift of the gab'; (5) — *rye thrives high*, a proverb, the opposite 'of ill weeds grow apace'; (6) — *to*, see (2); (7) — *to know*, easily known, or recognized; (8) — *to like*, satisfactory, having a favourable appearance; (9) — *to tell*, easy to tell, discern; (10) *a good nothing*, as good as nothing, of no use; (11) *for good(s, (a)* for good and all, for ever; *(b)* a term in marbles denoting that the winner may keep all the marbles he has gained; (12) *in good matter*, (13) *in good sadness*, in good earnest, in all seriousness; (14) *in good sooth*, indeed, of a truth; (15) *the good place*, an expression used for heaven; (16) *to never be good no more*, to be utterly exhausted; to be fit for nothing, unable to work.

(1) **Per.** If it's His will to open a way for me, guid and weel, Jacque *Herd Laddie*, 24. (2) **Der.**[2] He's now't good for till he's happed up (s.v. Happed up). **Not.** That's as much as one pair of 'ands is good for, Prior *Renie* (1895) 83. (3) **Chs.**[1] Since he has lived in Stockport and worked sometimes on weekly wages, and sometimes good hand good hire, *Town's Flks. of Poynall Fee* (1787). (4) **Ayr.** Weel pack'd wi' knowledge, an' guid o' the gab, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 119. (5) **Sus.** When I was a growing lad . . . a kindly old farmer's wife . . . would [say] 'and good rye thrives high,' Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 82-3. (6) **Cum.** Runnan efter a few hofe-starvt hogs . . . was aboot oa t'oald maizlin was iver goodteuh iv his life, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 67. **w.Yks.**[1] He's naught good to. (He's nought good to Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)) (7) **n.Cy.** (J.W., **Nrf.** (E.M.)) (8) **n.Yks.**[2] They're good to like. **n.Lan.**[1] A wound not going on well is 'not good to like.' 'Sin' this raain's cum'd th' to'nups is a deal better to like then th' was.' (9) **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** It wor good ta tell what country he cum aght on, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip to Lunnan* (1851) 31; She was good to tell from all others, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 57. (10) **s.Not.** The keeper's a good nothing; yer 'd best ax the squire 'isself (J.P.K.). (11, *a*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **Lan.** (F.R.C.), **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) **Cmb.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 411. (12) **Chs.**[1] Art ony jokin when tha says tha'll gie me the watch, or art i' good matter? He means what he says; he's i' good matter. (13) **Shr.**[1] Now set about that job in good sadness, as if yo' mānen to do it. It's sure to be the truth, for 'e toud me in right good sadness. (14) *ib. Obs.* Theer's bin parlour-lai-ers theer all wik—in good sooth, I amma gwein to scrape thar orts after 'em. (15) **Ess.** The future world, with them, was divided into two states. . . One was spoken of as 'the good place'; and the other was only hinted at as 't'other.' *Longman's Mag.* (Jan 1893) 310. (16) **Cor.** Ef the young gentleman had gone over cliff too, I shud nevar ha' b'en good no more, Forfar *Wizard* 1871) 54. **w.Cor.** I laughed 'till I cried; I thought I should never be good no more. He has been very ill; I think that he will never be good no more (M.A.C.).

5. *Comb.* in names of relationship by marriage: (1) **Good-aunt**, an aunt by marriage; (2) **-billie**, (3) **-brother**, a brother-in-law; (4) **-cousin**, a cousin by marriage; (5) **-daughter**, a daughter-in-law; (6) **-father**, a father-in-law; (7) **-mother**, (*a*) a mother-in-law; (*b*) a stepmother; (8) **-sister**, a sister-in-law; (9) **-son**, a son-in-law; (10) **-uncle**, an uncle by marriage.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Dmf.** Gude billie, I maun na wise ca' ye, Lest doon amang the clarts I draw ye, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 39. (3) **Sc.** My guid-brither's sister's man telt me that Shoosan said she wad never darken their door while she leeved, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Ye micht write her gudemither, or her German gudebrither, Tester *Poems* (1865) 142. **Abd.** My gweed-breeder's sister, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. **Ayr.** See if ye think it's your gude brother that has broken his neck, Galt *Lairds* (1826) ix. **Edb.** Aft ye wist I was your ain guid brither, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 281. **Slk.** An' I their gude brither, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 283. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (5) **Sc.** If ye hae business wi' my gude-daughter, or my son, they'll be in belyve, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xl. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** The countess-dowager was able to ken her gude-dochter, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv. **Lnk.** My good-daughter and me are on the best o' terms, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 174. **Nhb.**[1] She's gyen ti leeve win her good dowtor. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (6) **Sc.** Now caw out your kye, gudefather, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 164. **Sh.I.** Given to him be umquhile Sir James Follesdaill his gudfather [c. 1605], *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Ou ay—ye're Fraser's gweed-fader, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 49. **Lth.** That Friday week His now gude-faither he did seek, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 150. **N.Cy.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (7, *a*) **Sc.** Our gude-mither will ken, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Ye micht write her gudemither, Tester *Poems* (1865) 142. **Abd.** His nain gweed-mither taul' me, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Per.** My gude-mither wad aye be sayin' it was a sign the Deil was losin' its hauld o' the bairn, Clelland *Inchbracken* (1883) 64, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** The things that happened wi' my ain guidmither came fresh to my memory, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 59. **Ayr.** My grandfather hastened to the dwelling of Widow Ruet, his gude-mother, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xii. **Lnk.** She'd rather leeve an auld maid a' her days as hae siccan an auld fiend as you for a guid-mither, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 42. **Edb.** Her mother (my gudemother like) having been for some time ill, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. **N.Cy.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **Sc.** A green turf's a good good-mother, Ramsay *Prov.* (1776) 11 (Jam.). (8) **Sc.** You'll send it to her with the crape on it that I wore for guid sister Maylin, Keith

Lisbeth (1894) vi. **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** Forby Johnnie's guidsisters, an' my ain wife Betty, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 17. **N.Cy.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (9) **Sc.** I'm your good-son: I hope your daughter shall live as godly a life with me as you or she could wish, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 68. **Sh.I.** She should repent what she had done to your daughter and good-son. HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 281, ed. 1891. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** James Farquhar, thy awin gude son haulding the kow, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 57. **Abd.** Yer gweed sin's fell't! ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 36. **Slg.** James Dalzell, the provost's good son, and sundry others, were sent for me, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 9 ed. 1843. **N.Cy.**[1], **e Suf.** (F.H.) (10) **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

6. Considerable, large; of time or distance: long.

Abd. A gweed hantle. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1] **Brks.**[1] Gie us a good helpin' o' pudden. **w.Mid.** A good bit, a good helping (W.P.M.).

7. *Comb.* (1) **Good bit,** a long time; (2) **— bit sin,** a long time ago; (3) **— deal,** in phr. *a good deal of,* almost; (4) **— few,** several, a considerable number, a good many; (5) **— lock,** a considerable quantity; (6) **— piece sin,** see (2); (7) **— sort,** a great many; (8) **— store,** in an extreme degree; (9) **— tuthree,** see (4); (10) **— ways,** a considerable distance; (11) **— wee bit,** see (1).

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W. **Lon.** I 'listed and was a good bit in the Ingees, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 42, col. 2, ed. 1861. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **e.Yks.**[1] (3) **Stf., War, Wor.** I've got a good deal of a pot on 'em (H.K.). (4) **Sc.** It has taught me a good few things, sir, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xii. **Edb.** A good few friends, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[2], **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Ther was a good-few fooaks at chotch [church] this mawnin. **w.Yks.** Wal, there was a good few, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**[23], **ne.Lan.**[1] **I Ma.** My friend has lived a good few years in the Isle of Man (S.M.). **Chs.**[1] 'Have yon any raspberries this year?' 'Oh aye; we'n getten a good few.' **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** I see a good few o' th' hunters cross our wheat (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** There were a good few out-my-towns at the meeting (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] I have got a good few snails to-night. **n.Lin.**[1] How are you off for apples to year?—We've a good-few. **sw.Lin.**[1] There are a good few berries to-year. **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 46. **Brks.**[1], **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Ken.** There was quite a good few on the Sands this mornin' (D.W.L.). **Dor.** That's getting on for a good few years ago now, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) I. 109. **Dev.** Theer was a gude few travellers theer warmin' theerselves 'fore the coach went on, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 223. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 371.] (5) **Sc.** (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] Ah, that's nuthin'; gi'e us a good lock. (6) **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **e.Yks.**[1] (7) **n.Yks.**[2] (8) *ib.* They rais'd a rumpus good stoore. (9) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 46. (10) **w.Som.**[1] He do live a good ways herefrom.—How far?—Well! a good ways. (11) **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

8. Well-born.

Sc. Many a quarrel . . . has been produced at schools by the use of this term. 'You are no sae gude as me' (JAM.).

9. Brave.

Ir. He was never what could be called a good man though it was said that he could lift ten hundredweight, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 141.

10. *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Good-bred,** well-bred; (2) **-doing,** (*a*) thriving, flourishing, putting on flesh or fat; (*b*) of land or roads: in good working order, in proper condition; (3) **-gaun,** proceeding steadily; (4) **— little,** the medium between much and little, inclining to the larger quantity; (5) **-living,** leading a pious life, charitable, benevolent; (6) **— much,** a great deal, a large proportion; (7) **— nicely,** very well; (8) **— tidy,** of quality and quantity: considerable, pretty good; also used *advb.* very well; (9) **— tidily,** well, very well, considerably; (10) **— tight,** see (8); (11) **— tightly,** see (9).

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's two fine things e' this wo'ld, Squire—a man 'ats afeard o' noht, an' a good bred hoss wi' plenty o' boäne. (2 *a*) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Them there pigs are rare good-doing ones (W.R.E.). (*b*) **e.An.**[1] (3) **Ayr.** He had aye aboot a dizzen guid-gaun law pleas wi' his neebors, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 12. (4) **n.Yks.**[12] (5) **Cai.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** He wouldn't swear; he was a good-living man (J.P.K.). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Wil.**[1] Her wur allus a good-living sart o' a 'ooman. (6) **w.Som.**[1] U gèod muuch· u dhu wai t·s u-kaar·d [A large proportion of the wheat is carried]. (7) **Nrf.** (E.M.) (8) **e.An.**[1] She staid a good tidy stound. This is a good tidy crop. **Nrf.** He ha' got a good-tidy lot o' money, I know (W.R.E.); He fares good tidy (J.H.). **Suf.** Thaah n.ade a good tidy noise, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **e.Suf.** Used of a crop, horse, bull, quantity, &c. (F.H.) **Hmp.** A good tidy crop, HOLLOWAY. (9) **e.An.**[1] He slapped him good-tidily; **e.An.**[2] That will do, good-tidily. **Nrf.** I'm good tidily, thank yer (E.M.). **Suf.** He fared good tidyly riled (M.E.R.); He fare to furnish out in the legs good tidily, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **e.Suf.** It du rēn [rain] good tidily (F.H.). (10) **Suf.** (C.G.B.); (C.T.) (11) **Suf.** He fared good tightly riled (C.G.B.); He fare good tightly puttered up (C.T.).

11. Phr. (1) *as good* (*as,* (*a*) as much, an equal amount, an equivalent; esp. in phr. *to give as good* (*again,* to retaliate, pay back equally well; (*b*) as well; (2) *as good as,* almost, nearly, quite; as much or as many as.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** I'll gar him as gude, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xxiii; He gae as gude again (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] He gave as geed 's he got. **Nhb.** She aye gives ye tweyce as gude aghayn, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12. **War.**[2] 'Look what a lot o' rock they gin me at that shop, for a penny.' 'Will they gi'e me as good, if I goo?' **Lei.**[1] A didn't foire at me, but ah reckon as a did as good. (*b*) **Sc.** Ye had as gude no (JAM.). **n.Yks.**[2] You may as good fettle t'full (s.v. As-good). **ne.Yks.**[1] Yan mud as good lap up. **e.Yks.**[1] Thoo mud as good hod thē jaw, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[5] I'd as good as ne'er ha' spokken fur what better ah am. Ad as good goa now, hedn't e think sta? [**Amer.** I'd as good 's go to New York. Only heard among the illiterate, BARTLETT (1859).] (2) **Sc.** There were as gude as twenty there. Ye have as gude 's a pound wecht (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] As geed as twenty. **w.Ir.** It was as good as a week before she could lave her bed, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 191. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] As good as a couple o' moile furder abaont. **War.**[3]

12. *sb.* In *comp.* Good-doing, charitable.

e.An.[1] The parson's daughters are very good-doing young women.

13. Phr. (1) *to be no good of,* to be of no good, no use; (2) *— be no more good,* to be of no further use; (3) *— do good,* to flourish, thrive, prosper; (4) *— go away for the good of one's eyes,* to take a holiday without leave.

(1) **Wor.** An 't worn't no good ov, *Wig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (Oct 1897). **n.Wil.** T'eant no good of (E.H.G.). (2) **Nrf.** Hnll it abroad; that is no more good, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. (3) **Abd.** 'Geordie Paip, they say, never did nae gweed upon 't.' 'Hand yer tongue! Forbyse to dee gweed, he cudna deen muckle waur,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 16. (4) **War.** 'I don't see the Smith girls at work to-day.' 'No, sir, they've gone away for the good of their eyes' (F.P.T.).

14. Wealth, substance, rank; property of any kind.

Sc. (JAM.), **Chs.**[12] **Stf., Der.** In April Dove's flood Is worth a king's good, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 79.

15. *pl.* Live stock, cattle, sheep, &c.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** He would gar the gueeds come dancing hame, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 29, ed. 1812. **Lakel.**[1] **Wm.** If it wor a lile scot an twea or three guds, it wod set yan forit, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 78, ed. 1821. **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 323. **e.Yks.** Snowe . . . fallinge abont St. Andrewmasse . . . maketh goodes fall sharply to their hard meate, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 76. **Lan.** In the evening I foddered my goods, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 75. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Stf.**[1] **Der.** GROSE (1790); **Der.**[2]

16. *pl.* Household furniture and utensils.

Lakel.[1], **Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Their goods be gwain to be a-zold a Zaturday.

17. *pl.* Dairy produce, butter, cheese, cream.

w.Som.[1] There idn nort like cake vor cows; the goods be so much better vor 't.

18. *pl.* Minerals.

Som. An old miner was firmly of opinion that if a gruff hole were sunk where the shadow of Worle Mill falls at 6 o'clock on a summer morning, 'goods' enough would be found to purchase the manor (W.F.R.).

19. *v.* To thrive, fatten, prosper; to improve; to cause to improve.

w.Wor. That flood, it gooded 'em, though 'twere a mess, sure-ly, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 24. **Som.W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Of cattle of all kinds. 'How they there young things will goody in your keep.' **Dev.** ''Ow's yer ole hummun agitting on, Charlie?' 'Thankee, 'er'th agüdied bravely thews last vew days,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 90; **Dev.**[1] Her, poor homan, took by upon the death of her husband, and never gooded arter, 16. **n.Dev.** Dest thenk enny theng will goodee or vitte wi' enny zitch a trub es thee art? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 262. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Weakly children—'children that wouldn't goode,'—were sometimes drawn through the cleft ash-tree, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w. Eng.* (ed. 1896) 421; **Cor.**[1] Our cheeld don't goody; **Cor.**[2] It's sure to goody.

w.Cor. We have a few stories of pisky changelings, the only proof of whose parentage is that 'they ow'nt goodey,' QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 133.

20. To manure land, fatten with manure.

Or.I. They good their land with sea ware and lightly midden muck, *MS. adv. Libr.* in BARRY *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 447 (JAM.).

Hence **Goodin'**, *sb.* manure.

Sh.I. (W.A.G.) Sh.I., Or.I. The skirts of the isles are more ordinarily cultivated, and do more abound with corns than places at a greater distance from the sea, where they have not such goodin at hand, BRAND *Desc. Or. I.* (1701) 18, 19 (JAM.). S. & Ork.[1], Or I. (S.A.S.), Cai.[1] Abd. It's only the auchteent crap sin' it gat gueedin', ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 23.

21. To benefit, gain; to cause to gain.

Nhp.[2] It wont good me none! Dev. I'll warndee he'll goody purty much by thickee job, ef 'e ant agoodied a'ready! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence *God good one with something, phr.* much good may something do one; *gen.* used ironically.

n.Lin.[1] A man called —— hes gotten my farm. God good him wi' it, an' send him a weet summer to mak' th' wicks graw.

22. To satisfy, indulge, gratify; *gen.* used *refl.*

Cum. Ah . . . telt em teh good hissel wih glooaren at ivery wrap o' cleaas ah hed, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 61; When ah'd goodit me een, *ib.* 194; Cum.[1] He may good his sel' on't for he'll git na mair; Cum.[3] T'ould tinker . . . tean it wid him, fwoke suppwos't, to gud his-sel' wid t'seet on't, 71.

23. *refl.* To flatter, congratulate oneself, to anticipate.

Cum.[3] Ey, gud thysel', Myles Philipson—thou thinks th'u's mannisht grand, 97. ne.Yks.[1] Ah gooded mysen 'at he'd com ti see ma. e.Yks. Aa guoded misen Aa suod it betdher [I flattered myself I should eat better] (Miss A.); e.Yks.[1] Ah was goodin mysen 'at mĭ awd man wad bring mă a new goon fre toon. n Lin.[1] Thoo neădn't good thў sen on it, fer thoo'll niver fall it.

GOOD, see **God, Gold**, *sb.*[1]

GOOD-DEN, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Glo. Oxf. Dev. Also in forms **goddeen** n.Yks.; **godden** Sc. n.Yks.[12]; **godeen** Lan.; **goden** n.Yks.[1] Glo.; **good-een** w.Yks.[1] Lan. Chs.; **gudeen, gude-e'en, guide'en** Sc.

1. A salutation, greeting, *gen.* 'good evening'; also in phr. *to give one good-den*, to wish one good day.

Sc. I give your lordship god-den, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxix; James Bethune returned the farmer's cheery guid e'en, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) iv. Ayr. Gudeen to you, kimmer, BURNS *Gudeen to you, kimmer*, st. 1. N.Cy.[1] n.Yks. 1st God morn or God deen, what sesta, Will? MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 483; (K.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] I give you godden. w.Yks.[1] Lan. 'So, Godeen t'ye.' 'Godeen,' responded the rest, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 62. Lan., Chs. A greeting often used to passers-by, of 'Goody, good een,' or 'Goody, good eel,' WILBRAHAM *Gl.* (1826). Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Oxf. (K.), Dev.[1] n.Dev. Good den, ont Nell, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 551.

2. Phr. *fair gud e'en and fair gude day*, polite intercourse, civility, courtesy; on terms of civility.

Sc. Fair gude'en and fair gude day is a' I want o' him. *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 77 (JAM.). Ayr. I canna understand this new-kythed kindness. . . We'll just be fair gude-e'en and fair gude-day as we were wont, GALT *Entail* (1823) xlvi.

GOODDIT, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also written **goodit** Stf.[1]; and in forms **goddit** Lan.[1]; **gootet** Stf.; **gootit** nw.Der.[1]; **guttit** Chs.[12a] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] [gu·dit, gu·tit.] **1.** Shrovetide.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Lan.[1], Chs.[12a], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1]

2. Shrove Tuesday; *gen.* in *comp.* **Goodit-Tuesday**. Cf. **Goodish-Tuesday**, s.v. **Goodish**.

s.Chs.[1] Stf. *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 397; Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1]

[The word repr. *good tide*. Shrovetide was formerly not only a season of extraordinary sport and feasting, but it was also the stated time for repentance, confession, and absolution.]

GOODE, see **Go, Gold**, *sb.*[1]

GOODEN, *v.* Lin. Dev. To grow, improve, prosper. See **Good, 19**.

n.Lin.[1] My bairn goodens nistely, duzn't he? Them hogs goodens fast noo the're upo' th' sweädes. Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36.

GOODGER, *sb. Obs.* Dev.[1] An old man, the correlative of 'goody.'

[We may perh. compare obs. Sc. *goodyer*, a grandfather. My goodyer in Flowdon was drawen to his death, *Randolphes Phantasey* (1565) 400, in *Sat. Poems*, ed. Cranstoun, I. 17.]

GOODGER(S, *sb.* Rut. Nhp. w.Cy. Dev. Also written **goodjers** Nhp.[2]; and in forms **godger** Dev.[1]; **good-year** Rut.[1]; **goujere** w.Cy. [gu·dʒə(r), gu·djiə(r).] The deuce, the devil, used in exclamations and imprecations.

Rut.[1] Nhp.[2] What the goodjers be that? w.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 607. Dev. Tha goodger take tha theng, I can't dŭ nort wi' 'n! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] I warnis our vokes wonder what the godger's a come o' me, 20. n.Dev. Stunned by the din, she could get little information beyond a general statement that the 'goodger' was in the house, *Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 246.

[What the good-yere! SHAKS. (1623) 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 64. Cp. the use of the word in *K. Lear*, v. iii. 24: The good-yeares shall devour them. LG. (Pomerania) *Wat to'm goden Jaar?* sagt man, wenn man sich über schlechte Handlungen wundert (DÄHNERT).]

GOODING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Bdf. Hnt. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Cor. Also in forms **gooden** Sus.[1]; **goodening** Bdf. Ess. e.Ken. Sus.[1]; **goodying** Lin.[1] Cor. **1.** In phr. *to go (a)-gooding*, to go round collecting alms or gifts before Christmas-time, *gen.* on St. Thomas' Day; see below.

e.Yks.[1], Chs.[13] Stf. St. Thomas's Day is observed thus:—Not only do the old women and widows, but representatives also from each poorer family in the parish, come round for alms. The clergyman is expected to give one shilling to each person. Some of the parishioners give alms in money, others in kind. Thus some of the farmers give corn which the miller grinds gratis, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 487. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 708; Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Called also Mumping or Thomasing. Rut.[1] Lei.[1] On St. Clement's day. Nhp.[1] A custom observed on the morning of St. Thomas's day, by old women and children. In some villages they formerly went about with a two-handled 'pad,' or 'gossiping pot,' begging furmety, or wheat for making it Still continued at Peterborough, and in some few villages, but it is going fast into desuetude. War.[3] Kept up in War. certainly to 1860, and possibly now continued. w.Wor.[1] Shr. BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxix. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 133; HONE *Year-bk.* (1832) col. 1596. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ess. *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 88. Ken.[12], e.Ken. (G.G.) Sus.[1] This was done by women only, and a widow had a right to a double dole; the presumed object being to obtain money or provisions for the enjoyment of the approaching festival of Christmas. Hmp.[1] The recipients are supposed to be the wives of holders of cottages. n.Wil. (E.H.G.), Som. (W.F.R.) Cor. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 114; Cor.[1] On Christmas Eve large parties of poor women, sometimes as many as twenty in a party, call on all their rich neighbours, asking alms; Cor.[2] To travel the parish over to collect materials for the Christmas cake and pudding. w.Cor. Practised by the wives of even respectable labourers; farmers are accustomed to grind a certain quantity of corn at this season, specially for this purpose, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gooding-day**, the day on which the villagers go 'gooding,' *gen.* St. Thomas' Day; (2) **-Tuesday**, Shrove Tuesday; cf. **gooddit**.

(1) w.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] A quartern measure was the quantity [of wheat] usually given to each applicant. Bdf. At Blunham, a village near Tempford, HONE *Year-bk.* (1832) col. 1596. Wil.[1] (2) w.Yks.[2]

GOODISH, *adj.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **goodest** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **goodies** Shr.[1]; **guddish, gudish** n.Yks. **1.** Fairly good in quality; often ironical; also used *advb.*

Cum.[1] He's a goodish swort of a fellow. Wm. It's a goodish knife noo, at won't cut butter when it's het (B.K.). n.Yks. TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) *Gl.* w.Yks. (J.W.) Lin.[1] He'll make a goodish thing to-year. n.Lin.[1] He'll mak' a goodish thing this year o' his taaties. You've maade a goodish thing on it this time, th' packit's goän an' you'll be laate for th' traain. War.[2] The cow milks goodish; War.[3]; War.[4] You've got some goodish broceolow there. Glo. BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). Som. A'd made a goodish guess be zure, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 37. w.Som.[1] Dhur wuz zum gŏo'deesh bee·us tu fae·ur [There were some very good cattle at the fair]. Dev. She . . . still left the turfs with a goodish glow in them, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) iv.

2. *Comp.* **Goodish-Tuesday**, or **Goodest-, Goodies-**, Shrove Tuesday. Cf. **gooddit.**

Stf. *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 141; So called by nearly all the old folk, *ib.* (1858) 2nd S. v. 209. **Der.**[2] Goodest or Pancake Tuesday. **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* 'E knowed why it wuz called Goodes'-Choozd'y wuz 'cause Mam al'ays made poncakes.

3. Considerable in quantity, size, distance, or time; rather large.

n.Cy. We used to fight a goodish bit by times, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1889) 608. **Nhb.**[1] Thor wis a goodish congregation at the meetin'. **Wm** Hoo far is't ta t'station?—A goodish bit (B.K.). **n.Yks.** We steead a guddish bit, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 65. **e.Yks.**[1] He's bin a goodish while ĭ yan [one] pleeace. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** 'Tilda's perked up a goodish bit of late, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1895) 162. **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Lin.** It's a goodish bit sin' I wor theer (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1] There was a goodish drop of milk. I stayed a goodish while. **War.**[2] It's a goodish distance. **Glo.** A goodish lump, BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** A goodish size (G.B.); It's a goodish way off (D.W.L.). **Ess.** He lived a goodish way, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 63. **Wil.** I've been at home a goodish while, EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) vi. **Som.** I'd a-had luck, and saved a goodish bit o' money too, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ix. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** I'm afraid her will be crying a goodish bit to-night, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Arter a goodish while 'e minded as 'ow 'e used 'em in zoderin' up a little tin case, STOOKE *Not Exactly*, xi.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Goodish few**, (2) **— lot**, (3) **— many**, a considerable number, good many; several.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] Rather more in number than ordinary. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A goodish faew, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1], **Not.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] (s.v. Good few). **Rut.**[1] A moderate number, neither scanty nor yet crowded. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Suf.** There were a goodish few there (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (2, 3) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

GOODLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Also in forms **gueedly** (JAM.); **guidly.** **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Goodly-neighbour**, a fairy. Cf. **good neighbour**, s.v. **Good. 1.**

Per. Are ye a goodly-neighbour stark Far-famed langsyne for squodgie wark? SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 142.

2. Godly, religious. **Abd.** That's a gueedly buik (JAM.).

3. *adv. Obs.* Well, conveniently, easily.

Slg. To the end that ye might be appointed to a special flock, which ye could goodly attend to, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 74, ed. 1843. **Abd.** I . . . canna guidly recommend it, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 336.

GOODMAN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. e.An. Ken. Sus. Dev. Also in forms **geedman** Sc.; **good(e)n, go'on** e.An.[1 2]; **gudeman** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Wm.; **guid-** Sc. Cum.; **gweed-** Sc. **1.** The master of a house, head of a family; a husband; a common form of address.

Sc. She'll hae had some quarrel wi' her auld gudeman, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii; A wife is wise enough that kens her guidman's breeks frae her ain kirtle, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **ne.Sc.** For once in her married life she obeyed her gweedman's orders with alacrity, GRANT *Keckleton*, 115. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** There the goodmen, in green auld age, Enjoy the cauler air, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 117. **Bnff.** To her may soon a leal gudeman be giv'n, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 76. **Abd.** The gudeman disna like tramps, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, xxxiii. **Kcd.** The auld gudeman did love to see him. JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 2. **Frf.** The corbie that croupit on oor hoose-heid Bodit ill to my ain gudeman, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 19. **Frf., e.Per.** Commonly applied to the husband or head of the house, not only by his wife but also by outsiders, and is a usual form of address. 'It's a fine mornin', guid men!' (W.A.C.) **Fif.** The guidman sat in his armchair at the side of the kitchen fire, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 18. **Slg.** I ca'd up at the manse, But found the guidman aff to France, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 67. **Rnf.** My dear guidman's a sailor, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 64. **Ayr.** Matrons had sought her help to win back the apparently declining affections of their guidmen, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 11. **Lnk.** Gudeman, I've ta'en your bairn, An' ye can tak' my mither, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 3, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Ilk guidman and wife affhaun' The bairns richt welcome gi'e, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 44. **Edb.** Some wife whase rig now lingering stands, On her gudeman lays her commands To gi'e her help, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 19, ed. 1801. **Bwk.** She required to mount behind the goodman, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 78. **Peb.** [She] chaps, an' speirs for her guidman, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 127. **Slk.** Dear gudeman, wha ever heard of a mortal soul? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 2, ed. 1866. **Gall.** The gudeman in the corner there, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The gudeman an' him, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136; **Nhb.**[1] Still in constant use. **Cum.** Guidman stuid wraulin' at her lug, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 276. **Wm.** The gude man sat in t'yaek arm chair, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 15. **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] My goodman is frae heyam. **e.An.**[1] Not many years since, they were the universal address of the simple cottager and his spouse. They are, here and there, yet retained by a few aged couples; **e.An.**[2] **Ken.**[1] *Obs.* **Sus.**[1] 1745, December y^e^ 22. Goodman Gasson payd fower men for carring John Gasson to the ground 00. 04. 00. **Dev.** I looked in, vor I've a found zummat to show your good man, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 155; When she first came there as bride, with a good man of her own, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 4.

Hence **Gudemanlike**, *adv.* in a manner becoming a husband.

Ayr. Ye'll surely never refuse to carry her head in a gudeman-like manner to the kirkyard, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxv.

2. *Comb.* **Goodman's milk**, the milk first skimmed from the pan after the cream has been taken off.

Sc. As, if possible, none of the milk must be mixed with the cream, a portion of the latter remains; which makes the upper part of the milk that is taken out of the vessel richer than what is left behind. It is therefore considered as a morsel exclusively belonging to the head of the family, because of its superior quality (JAM.).

3. The head of an establishment, a master, chief, manager.

Sc. The goodman of the Tolbooth caused call us down, against our will, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 123, ed. 1871. **Bnff.** The Goodman of the Bank conducted his visitor to Bushroot, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 217. **Rnf., Ayr.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** Lang may the soncy gudeman o' the 'Herald,' Wi' Janie M^c^Nab, wauchle on through this warld, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 33, ed. 1897. **Edb.** He kens the guid o' mickle purse, His daddy ance was guid-man burse, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 162. **Gall.** They offer for to bell the cat Wi' our gude-man, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 62.

4. A farmer in contradistinction to a proprietor.

Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** Young wanton chields just aff the flail . . . And young guid-men, fond, stark an' hale, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 16. **Fif.** Gudeman, we joy to hear your ca'; We're at your service, ane an' a', DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 116. **Gall.** The poor goodman of Girvanmains, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 7.

Hence **Gudeman's acre**, *comb.* the spot of ground appropriated by a farmer for his own use, when he wishes to resign the farm to his son. **Lnk.** (JAM.)

5. A proprietor of land, *gen.* a small proprietor who farms his own land.

Sc. Mr. Thomas Hamilton, son to the goodman of Priestfield, *Scot. Staggering State* (1754) 68 (JAM.). **Fif.** (JAM.)

6. A term used euphemistically for the Devil.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bwk.** The Goodman will catch you in his net, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 111.

Hence (1) **Goodman's craft**, (2) **-'s field**, (3) **-'s taft**, *comb.* a portion of land dedicated to the Devil and left uncultivated.

(1) **Bnff.** There was a Rig of uncultivated land called 'The Guidman's Craft,' alias 'The Gi'en Rig,' which was set apart or given to the Diel, to obtain his good will, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 53. (2) **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 111. (3) *ib.* Bonny's the sod o' the Goodman's taft, *ib.*

7. Phr. *the Good man*, a child's name for God.

Lnk. Nae doot it was the Good Man wha made the flowerets wee, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 135. **Edb.** Who gave them food, and calmed their souls with prayer; 'Twas the good man, the lisping infant cries, M^c^DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 14. **Gall.** (A.W.)

GOODNESS, *sb.* Sc. Cor. **1.** Butter or any kind of fat put in pastry, cakes, &c.; the richness or fatness in food; also used ironically.

Cor. They wanted some curran's, and goodness, TREGELLAS *Tales*, 135; Put plenty of goodness in that paste, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; A cake not made rich enough to please the eater I have heard described as having too much of the goodness of the well in it (M.A.C.); **Cor.**[1] There's not enough goodness in this cake; **Cor.**[2]

2. Phr. *goodness be here*, an expletive, mild imprecation.

Per. Wi' beck an' wi' bow, and wi' 'Goodness be here!' He trampit in o'er to the ingle, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 140.

GOODWIFE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **geed-, gude-, guid-, guide-** Sc. **1.** The mistress of a house, a wife; also used as a familiar term of address.

Sc. 'Gae hame, gudewife,' quoth the farmer, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxx. **ne.Sc.** I canna think it will be lang afore ye get the

place o' gudewife aifter his mither in your offer, GRANT *Keckleton*, 37. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** The goodwife, kindly, at the door, Receives the ancient frien', COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 115. **Bnff.** They found the gudewife, and enquired if there was a wounded man with her, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 35. **Kcd.** [He] took a tackie i' the Mearns, An' got a braw gudewife, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 9. **Frf.** Our gudewife, wi' eydent hand, Had just been out to flit the cow, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 205. **Per.** It was rare to hear a man call his wife by name; it was usually 'gudewife,' IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 73. **Rnf.** Guidwife, dae ye ken What the neehours a' say? NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 18. **Ayr.** Lappin up ony ream the guidwife may set bye, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 133. **Lnk.** My guidwife is kin' to me, an' keeps a cosy fire, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 43. **Lth.** John Thamson's gudewife cam her liege lord to seek, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 113. **Bwk.** The gude-wife—the acting spring—the gude-man completely cowed, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* 1856) 81. **Slk.** I'll tell ye, gudewife, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 3, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Blithe could he crack wi' the douce gude wife, REID *Poems* (1894) 77. **Gall.** Indeed, gudewife, I've neist to nane, Although I chanced to hae this wean, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 69, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**[1] Is the goodwife at hyem?

2. The mistress of an inn, a landlady.

Sc. The cheering hospitality of the gudewife of the inn, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 39. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** The 'White Horse' is her sign, . . She's a jewel o' a good gude-wife, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 52. **Ayr.** Then guidwife count the lawin, BURNS *Gane is the day*, st. 1.

3. A female farmer, one who manages a farm.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** My granny becam' The guidewife o' a seven-plough farm, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 69.

GOODY, *sb.* and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **guddey** Cor. **1.** *sb.* An old woman, 'goodwife'; a familiar term of address.

Frf. Sure goody's taunts I neer will bear, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 105. **Ayr.** He attached himself more and more to the gaffers and goodies of the village, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ix. **w.Yks.**[4] Has almost disappeared. **Chs.**[1] *Obs.*; **Chs.**[23] **Nhp.**[1] Confined entirely to the rural population, and with them going fast into disuse. **War.**[3] When Goody Dobbins call'd me nasty bear, JAGO *Poems* (1784) 170. **e.An.**[1] **Ken.**[1] Old Goody Knowler lives agin de stile. **Sus.**[1] Expences for the yeare 1743: Payd Goody Gorge for washing and mending.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Goody's eye**, the clary, *Salvia Sclarea*; (2) **— good een**, or **— good eel**, a greeting, salutation.

(1) **Som.** (B. & H.) (2) **Lan.** WILBRAHAM *Gl.* (1826).

3. A child's name for a sweet; a sweetmeat, confectionery; often in *pl.*

Cai.[1] **Lnk.** Sleep fu' soun' till mornin's daw', Syne I'll gie ye lots o' goodies, M'LACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 63. **Edb.** Pouch-fu's bought O' goodies, and nick-nacks, *Carlop Green* (1793) 130, ed. 1817. **Nhb.**[1] Gan an' buy a ha'porth o' goodies. **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Fetch us a hawporth o' goody. **w.Yks.** The window . . . with little more exhibited in it than a few thick-skinned oranges and a few glass bottles of mixed 'goodies,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1896); **w.Yks.**[5] Tha'll nivver gehr onny more goody, 17. **Lan.** Hoo should happen bring some goody back wi hur, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 16. **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] Buy me some goodies, daddy. **s.Not.** He had spent the remainder of the money in tea, cakes, goodies, *Not. Guardian* (Aug. 21, 1895) 2, col. 7. **n.Lin.**[1] Oor parson's as fond o' goodies as a bairn. **War.**[3], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Cor.** Wust a han a bit of guddey, Bill? HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 16; **Cor.**[3]

4. Spirituous liquor.

Cmb.[1] Has granny had her half-corten of goody yet?

5. *adv.* In phr. (1) *to grow goody*, to improve, thrive, prosper; (2) — *talk goody*, to talk in a canting, affectedly pious manner.

(1) **Dev.** They believe . . . that all things put in the earth on a Good Friday will grow goody, and return to them with great increase, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. Lett. xxx; TOZER *Poems* (1873) 63; The poor there like to plant crops on Good Friday, especially to sow peas, saying they are sure to grow 'goody,' HENDERSON *Flk Lore* (1879) ii. (2) **Mid.** He did not in any way attempt to 'talk goody,' as our people call it, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III. iii.

GOOD-YEAR, GOODYING, see **Goodger(s, Gooding.**

GOOF, *sb.* e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of sweet cake. (HALL.)

GOOF(E, see **Goaf**, *sb.*[1]

GOOG, *sb.*[1] Cor.[123] Also in form **gug.** [gūg, gʉg.] A cavern by the sea, a sea cave.

GOOG, *sb.*[2] Ags. (JAM.) The young of animals, an unfledged bird; very young meat that has no firmness.

GOOGG, *sb.* Bnff.[1] **1.** A large, open, festering sore. **2.** A heavy cloud.

GOOK, *sb.*[1] Cor. Also in form **gowk** Cor.[12] [gūk.] A sunbonnet.

This gayte bucca-davy, all'ys geekin round arter a gook, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. 1. ii; I put on my clean gook to-day, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 24; Gowks, sparables, and lettice, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 39; **Cor.**[1] A large bonnet worn by country women, often made from printed calico; it has a protruding front, and a large curtain at the back to keep off the sun; **Cor.**[2]

GOOK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] w.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **gokee** w.Cy. [gōēk.] **1.** *v.* To bend backwards and forwards; to hang or bend down.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Som.**[1] Women in pain, or in any mental strain, are very prone to gooky [gėok·ee]. 'Tidn a bit o' use to gooky over it, you cant help o' it now.' **Dev.**[1] What dost thee gook thee head vor? 2. **n.Dev.** And wi' the zame tha wut rakee up and gookee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 145; Which made Dick gook his head, ROCK *Jan an' Nell* (1867) st. 105; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 186.

2. *sb.* A bend in the neck. Cor.[2]

GOOK, see **Gowk**, *sb.*[1]

GOOL, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Cmb. Sus. Also written **goole** Cmb.[1]; and in forms **gole** n.Cy. Sus.[1]; **goule** Lin. [gūl.] **1.** *Obs.* A whirlpool, floodgate, sluice. n.Cy. (K.) **2.** A pond used for washing sheep in before shearing them. **Cmb.**[1] It's just past the goole on the Walsoken Road. **3.** A ditch. Cf. **gull**, *sb.*[5] **2.**

e.Yks. (J.M.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **Lin.** RAY (1691; K.); GROSE (1790); ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 311. **4.** A wooden drain-pipe. Sus.[1]

[1. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *goule*, 'la bouche de l'homme' (MOISY); OFr. (Norm.) *goule*, 'gueule, bouche d'un animal' (*ib.*). MLat. *gula*, 'os,' *gula fluvii*, 'ostium per quod mare influit' (DUCANGE).]

GOOL, *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Sus. Also in forms **goel** e.An. Suf. Ess.[1]; **gold** Midl. Not. sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Bdf. s.Cy.; **gole** e.An. Suf. Ess.[1]; **goold** Sc. (JAM.); **goud** Not. sw.Lin.[1]; **goul** Wor. Bck. Bdf. Sus.; **gould** Hrt.; **gowle** Cum.; **gueel** Abd.; **guild(e** Sc. (JAM.); **guile, gule** Sc.; **gull** Cum.[1] **1.** *sb.* The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. The gule, the Gordon, and the hoodie-craw Are the three warst things that Moray ever saw, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 285; As yellow as the guilde. I wadna do that for you, an' your hair were like the guild (JAM.). **Mry.** The guile is . . . only too plentiful in some of the lighter sandy soils, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 111. **nw.Abd.** The verra servets i' the kist Wad be as yellow 's gueel, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 25. **Per.** Five stocks of gool were formerly said to grow for every stock of corn through all the lands of the barony, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 537 (JAM.). **Cum.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 30; **Cum.**[1] **e.Cum.** Gulls, a weed which infested the corn land, totally rooted out, under pains inflicted by the homage of the court, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 220. **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Not.** There's always been a lot of them nasty gouds i' that field (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**[1] The corn is full of gouds. **Nbp.**[1], **Wor., Bck. Bdf.** The golds, and other weeds, quickly gain an ascendancy, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 390. **Hit.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. **s.Cy.** RAY (1691). **Sus.**

Hence **Gool-riding**, *sb.* a custom of riding through a parish, to observe the growth of 'gools,' and to impose a fine on the negligent farmer.

Per. An old custom takes place in this parish, called Gool-riding. The lands of Cargill were formerly so very much over-run by a weed with a yellow flower that grows among the corns, especially in wet seasons, called Gools, and which had the most pernicious effects, not only upon the corns while growing, but also in preventing their 'winning' when cut down, that it was found absolutely necessary to adopt some effectual method of extirpating it altogether. Accordingly . . . an act of the baron-court was passed, . . imposing a fine of 3*s.* 4*d.* or a wedder sheep, on the tenants, for every stock of gool that should be found growing among their corns at a particular day, and certain persons stiled 'gool-riders,' were appointed

to ride through the fields, search for gool, and carry the law into execution when they discovered it. Though the fine of a wedder sheep is now commuted, and reduced to a *1d.* sterling, the practice of gool-riding is still kept up, and the fine rigidly exacted, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 536-7 (Jam.).

2. The marigold, *Calendula officinalis.* e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. *adj.* Yellow, of a gold colour.

Sc. (Jam.), e.An. (Hall.) Suf., Ess. Grose (1790). Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

Hence **Gule-fittit**, *adj.* of fowl, &c.: yellow-footed, having legs of a yellow colour. Sc. (Jam.)

GOOL, see **Gold**, *sb.*[1], **Gowl**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[3], **Gule**, *v.*[2]

GOOLABEE, *sb.* Bdf. The lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata.* (J.W.B.)

GOOLANDIZE, see **Guldize.**

GOOLD, *sb.* Cor. The goal in the game of hurling.

There is a pole erected on the beach, and each side strives to get the oftenest at the 'goold,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 400.

GOOLD, GOOLDIZE, GOOLE, see **Gool**, *sb.*[2], **Guldize, Gowl**, *v.*[3]

GOOLER, *sb.* e.An. Also written guler. The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

e.An.[1] Nrf. As the clods get powdered with white snow, the goolers draw up to the farm-houses, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 124; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 69.

GOOLGRAVE, *sb.* Sh.I. A ditch containing strong manure in a liquid state; strong manure. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

GOOLIE, see **Gully**, *sb.*[1]

GOOLNIGGAN, *sb.* Cor. A cuttle-rod.

Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

GOOM, *sb.* Shr.[1] A swelling, as from a sprain.

'Ow did'n yo' come by that goom o' yore 'ond?—I gid it a kench.

GOOM, see **Gaum**, *v.*[4], **Gom(s, Gum.**

GOON, see **Give, Go.**

GOONHILLY, *sb.* s.Cy. Cor. Also in form **gonhelly** s.Cy. A small horse or pony, formerly reared on the Goonhilly downs.

s.Cy. Ray (1691). Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] There is a kinde of naggs bredd upon a mountanous and spatious peece of grounde, called Goonhillye, lying betweene the sea coaste and Helston; which are the hardeste naggs and bestes of travaile for their bones within this kingdome, resembling in body for quantitie, and in goodness of mettle, the Galloway naggs, Norden *Cornwall* (1728).

GOONY, see **Gowny.**

GOOR, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *sb.* The broken ice and half-melted snow of a thaw.

Used only with reference to running water. 'The goor's comin' doon the burn noo, for ass short's the thow's been.'

2. *v.* Of streams: to become choked with masses of ice and snow in a thaw. Also with *up.*

Spoken of streams when the water rises, in a thaw, over the ice and snow. 'The muckle burn's a' goort up, and rinnin' our the hauchs.'

GOOR, *sb.*[2] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Also written gor ne.Lan.[1] A sea-gull.

GOOSE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [gūs, guis, giəs, gīs, gūs, gœs.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Sing.* (1) **Geause**, (2) **Geease**, (3) **Geese**, (4) **Geose**, (5) **Geuse**, (6) **Geuss**, (7) **Gewse**, (8) **Geyus**, (9) **Giss**, (10) **Goise**, (11) **Gooas**, (12) **Gooise**, (13) **Goos**, (14) **Gooz**, (15) **Gos**, (16) **Guise**, (17) **Guse**, (18) **Guze**, (19) **Gyoose**, (20) **Gyus**, (21) **Gyusse.**

(1) n.Yks. Gray geause hes laid, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 121. (2) n.Yks.[2] A rooast geease. (3) Cai.[1] (4) N.Cy.[2] (5) Cum. And pautet like a geuse, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866 301. Chs.[1] (6) Nhb. Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 8. Cum.[1] (7) Nrf. *Dy. News* (May 4, 1897) 5. (8) Nhb.[1] (9) w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 254. (10) e.Yks. A goise egg boiled twenti minuts, Ruddleputty *Farm Servant's Lett.* (1840). (11) Cum.[1] (12) w.Yks. There nivver wor bud one Baildon gooise, Cudworth *Dial Sketches* (1884) 25. (13) n.Cy. (K.) Lin. Skinner (1671). Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). (14) Nhp.[1] (15) Lin. *Good Wds.* (1886) 191. Glo.[1] (16) Cum. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) I. 148. (17) Sc. I am such a gude-natured guse, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) x. Nhb. Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 116. Lakel.[1] Cum. Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv. Suf.[1] Dev. You wouldn't know a hen from a guse in one of your mune-gazing mudes, Bray *Fitz of Fitzford* (1845) iv. (18) Dev.[3] (19) e.Dur.[1] (20) Nhb.[1] (21) Nhb. How div ye like Alder's gyusse pye? Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 6.

2. *Pl.* (1) **Geesen**, (2) **Gyesus.**

(1) Suf. (M.E.R.) (2) Nhb. An torkeys, gyesus, pork an' ham, Wilkinson *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1886) 5.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Goose-apple**, *obsol.*, a green, juicy variety of cooking apple; (2) **-book**, a book in which the foot and other marks of geese are recorded; (3) **-bow**, a bow hung round a goose's neck to prevent it creeping through hedges; (4) **-cap**, a fool, a stupid, foolish person; (5) **-chick** or **-chicken**, a gosling; (6) **-cowl**, (7) **-cree**, a hut or pen in which to put geese; (8) **-dub**, a goose-pond; (9) **-ee**, a blind, stupid eye; used *fig.*; (10) **-feast**, Michaelmas; (11) **-flesh** or **-'s flesh**, the roughened, pimpled state of the skin produced by cold or fear; (12) **-gabble**, foolish, noisy talk; (13) **-gait**, the right of pasturing geese upon a common; (14) **-garth**, an enclosure in a farmstead for geese; (15) **-grass** or **-grassing**, see (13); (16) **-gull**, the greater black-headed gull, *Larus marinus*; (17) **-headed**, foolish, brainless; (18) **-herd**, one who breeds or tends geese; (19) **-house**, a place of temporary confinement for petty offenders; (20) **-hull**, see (7); (21) **— intentos** (**— with-ten-toes**), *obs.*, a goose claimed by husbandmen; see below; (22) **-lumps**, see (11); (23) **-lumpy**, having the skin roughened or raised into small pimples owing to cold or fright; (24) **-ma(n-chick**, see (5); (25) **-neck**, (*a*) a twisted stick with two sharp points to run into thatch in order to prevent the wind blowing it up; (*b*) an instrument used for cleaning out the 'crumbs' (q.v.) at the bottom of a chad or drain; (26) **-necked**, of standing corn: so ripe that the ears bend downwards towards the ground; (27) **-nests**, a recess formed in the interior walls of houses for the comfort and convenience of the geese while sitting on their eggs; (28) **-oil** (**-ile**), goose-grease; (29) **-pan**, a pan used for stewing a goose; the largest pot or pan used in cooking; (30) **-play**, the custom of disposing of a brood of geese by card-playing; see below; (31) **-riding**, an old custom; see below; (32) **-seam**, see (28); (33) **-skin**, see (11); (34) **-stee**, a piece of wood fastened by the middle to a goose's neck to prevent it getting through hedges; (35) **-tod**, goose-turd.

(1) Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Excellent for sauce. (2) Cum.[1] Kept in the parish of Kirkland, whereby each may be identified in case of being mixed with other flocks, or of straying. (3) Cum.[1] (4) Wxf. What a goosecap she would be, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 374. Lin. (W.W.S.), n.Lin.[1], War. (J.R.W.), e.Suf. (F.H.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Come, Liz, hot be larfin o' now? I never didn zee no such goose-cap as thee art. Dev.[1] (5) w.Som.[1] Dev. Off went Polly, innercent seemin'ly as a guse-chick, *Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 824; Nor goose-checks, no, nor gabbling ducks, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 171; Dev.[1]; Dev.[3] Zo wayke 's a güze-chick. nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] As weak as a goose-chick. (6) Nrf. The pen or keep in which the domestic goose lays and incubates (W.W.S.). (7) n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2], Nhb.[1] (8) Elg. An admirably convenient goose-dub, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 137. w.Sc. Ye'll ken noo what the goose dubs is like, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 43, ed. 1877. (9) w.Sc. Now my lads, ye hae gotten through the goose-ee this night, and from this day keep aye hawk's een in your head, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 81. (10) Lin.[1] From the custom of eating geese upon that day. (11) Rxb. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] Aa been a' ower goose's flesh sin last neet. Cum.[1], w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] But let's not talk about it. It makes me o' goose-flesh, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 204, ed. 1879. n.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[2a], w.Som.[1] Dev. An' she went bivverin' all awver wi' guse-flaish, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 202; Dev.[3] I creme all awver; lukee yee, I be covered wi güze vlesh all awver. Colloq. (A.B.C.) (12) w.Yks. Gooise-gabble of a tap rahm, *Bradford Wkly. Citizen* (1895) 64. (13) Cum. Originally the Wastcote priest had been paid by clog shoon, harden-sark, whittle-gait, and guse-gait, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv. (14) n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 78. m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Fold-garth). (15) Lakel.[1] Cum. *Obs.*, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) I. 148; Crosthwaite Church, in the Vale of Keswick, hath five chapels. The minister's stipend is £5 a year, and goosegrass, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 296. (16) Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 208. (17) n.Yks.[2] A geease-hecaded trick. (18) Lin. The racks, or pens

that the geese are kept in during the time they are sitting, are set in tiers one above another, and as the geese cannot get up and down by themselves, a man has to do this at stated times; he is called a gosherd. They are driven down by him to water, and . . . are driven back again and lifted up to their respective boxes. The gosherd's power of remembering each goose is remarkable, since he has to put all back in their respective nests. *Fens and Broads* in *Good Wds.* (1886) 191. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (19) **Suf.** Appended *gen.* to a country house of correction, or sessions house, for security until they can be carried before a magistrate: of small dimensions *gen.*, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 36. **e.Suf.** The thing itself has passed away; but it is remembered, and its name, by old people (F.H.). (20) **Yks.** Felix never failed . . . to run down to what was called 'the goose-hull,' a kind of little hut, about four feet square, formed and roofed with coarse peat sods, built on the bank of the beck, and opening on it, Howitt *Hope On* (1840) viii. (21) **Lan.** Husbandmen claim to have a goose intentos on 16th Sunday after Pentecost from last words of collect 'praestat esse intentos.' Common people mistake it for a goose with ten toes, Blount (1681); Bailey (1721); Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 250. (22) **w.Yks.** Mi flesh wor i' gooise-lumps, mi feet wor like ice, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1877) 51. (23) **w.Yks.**[2] Oh it makes me go goose-lumpy to see it. (24) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] (*25 a, b*) **Nhp.**[1] (26) **w.Mid.** In olden days corn was not cut until it was 'goose-necked,' because it would have been difficult to thresh it clean by hand (W.P.M.). (27) **Or.I.** The custom is now nearly *obs.* (Jam. *Suppl.*) (28) **Chs.**[1] Made by rendering down the leaf or internal fat of a goose. It is very efficacious as an external remedy in many cases, such as a cold in the chest, and is always spoken of as very 'searching.' (29) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **w.Lth.** Ther is in the kitchen . . . ane frying-pann and pott brod, ane goose pann, and ane pair of standing raxis, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844) I. 372. (30) **Nhb.** Each goose being put up at a value, the guests advancing stakes to the amount, and the winner of the game taking the goose. 'There was a guse play every night,' Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 116. (31) **Der.** A goose whose neck has been greased, being suspended by the legs to a cord tied to two trees or high posts, a number of men on horseback, riding at full speed, attempt to pull off the head; which if they effect the goose is their prize. This has been practised at Der. within the memory of persons now living, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.* (32) **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VII. 173. (33) **w.Yks**[1] I'se an goose-skin. **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (34) **Wm.** (B.K.) (35) **n.Lin.**[1] The dung of the goose was, and is, used here and elsewhere as a medicine for men and animals.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Goose-and-goslings**, (2) **-and-gublies**, (3) **-chickens**, the male catkins of the willow, *Salix alba*, and of the sallow, *S. Caprea*; (4) **-cleavers**, the catch-weed or cleavers, *Galium Aparine*; (5) **-corn**, (*a*) the soft brome-grass, *Bromus mollis*; (*b*) the wild oat or field brome-grass, *B. secalinus*; (6) **-flop**, the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (7) **-flops**, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (8) **-gob**, (9) **-gog**, the fruit of the gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*; (10) **-grass**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) the silver-weed, *Potentilla Anserina*; (*c*) see (5, *a*); (*d*) the rough brome-grass, *Bromus asper*; (*e*) the hairy or hammer-sedge, *Carex hirta*; (11) **-tansy**, see (10, *b*); (12) **-tongue**, (*a*) the sneeze-wort, *Achillea Ptarmica*; (*b*) the small spear-wort, *Ranunculus Flammula*; (*c*) see (4); (*d*) the nutmeg, *Myristica moschata*.

(1) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 708; **Lin.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (2) **Shr.**[1] (3) **Dev.**[1] (4) **Lnk.** Patrick *Plants* (1831) 93. (5, *a*) **Cum.** (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (6) **w.Som.**[1] (7) **Dev.**[4] (8) **Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2] **Dev.** Thews güze-gobs be ripe. Let's 'ave a güde tuck-in ov' 'm, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[4] (9) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 10, 1897). **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**, **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A childish name. **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[2,3], **Shr.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **Hrt.** (G.G.), **Mid.** **e.An.**[1] Particularly when ripe. **Cmb.**[1] I'll give y'r some goose-gogs for some cherry-cobs. **Suf.**[1], **Ken.** (H.M.), **Sur.**, **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] A green gooseberry. Used by children. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] (10, *a*) **Lnk.** Patrick *Plants* (1831) 93. **n.Cy.** **Cum.**[1] *Introd.* 20. **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Nrf.**, **Suf.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **n.Cy.** So called because eaten by geese (K.); Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1], **Yks.** **Lin.** Skinner (1671); **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Glo.** Ellacombe *Garden* (1895) iv; **Glo.**[1], **e.Cy.** **Hnt.** An old cottager has been laid up during the past fortnight with 'bad legs.' To allay the inflammation, he applied goose-grass to them, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 268. [Ray (1691).] (*c*) **Bnff.** Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 285. **Lnk.** Patrick *Plants* (1831) 79. **Nhb.** *Bromus racemosus and B. commutatus* (R.O.H.). **Cum.**, **e.An.** (*d*) **Bnff.** Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 285. (*e*) **w.Som.**[1] (11) **n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790). **Cum.** **Mid.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1790). **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Nrf.** Cozens Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (12, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.** (*b*) **Cth.** The goose-tongue herb grows chiefly in marshy grounds, is very hot on the tongue, and bears a yellow flower with an indented leaf of a longish make, somewhat like a goose's tongue, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. (*c*) **Chs.**[1] (*d*) **Wor.** (H.K.)

3. Phr. (1) *cutting the goose's neck*, a harvest custom; see below; cf. *to cut the gander's neck*, in **Cut**, *v.*[1] **II. 3**; (2) *like a goose cut in the head*, bewildered, confused; (3) *to cook one's goose*, to 'do for,' make an end of, to do anything thoroughly; (4) *to get goose*, to get a good scolding.

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] Now almost *obs.* When the reapers are about finishing a field of corn, they leave a small piece standing. The heads of this are tied together with a piece of ribbon, and the reapers then throw their sickles at the bunch of heads. The one who severs the heads from the stalks receives a prize. (2) **Nhb.** Just like a geuss cut i' the head, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 8. **e.Dur.**[1] (3) **Lan.** Hoogien me. . . a look that itshot reet through me, un regilurly cookt my goose, Staton *Loomimary* (c. 1861) 108. [Cats may have had their goose Cooked by tobacco-juice, Calverley *Verses*, 57.] (4) **Nhp.**[1] Be careful, or you'll get goose.

4. The eagle lectern of a church.

Nrf. Here is a Norfolk farmer's criticism upon [Dean Goulburn]: 'Hay wunna so much of a praicher, but hay wuz a wunnerful fine man at the gewse,' *Dy. News* (May 4, 1897) 5, col. 2; Used here and there only (E.G.P.)

5. The lean of the thin, flabby part of a leg of veal. **Nhp.**[1]

6. The game of tip-cat; the 'cat,' or piece of wood pointed at each end, used in this game.

Not.[1] **s.Not.** The goose is the bit of wood sharpened at both ends, which on being struck flies into the air (J.P.K.).

7. A hatting term: an implement used in the curling of hat-brims. **Chs.**[1]

8. A workmen's annual outing, given by their employers.

Oxf., **Lon.** A very common shortening of 'wayz-goose.' 'Have they settled where they are going for the goose this year?' The goose formerly was a very prominent feature of the entertainment. Since the introduction of railways the nature of these gatherings has largely changed, and the goose itself has disappeared (G.O.).

9. *v.* To iron, smooth.

Sc. Now nearly *obs.* (Jam.) **Per.** Brush up your beard, goose out each lirk. Nicol *Poems* (1766) 55.

Hence **Gusing-iron**, *sb.* a smoothing-iron.

Sc. Dinna ye think she wad need to rin ower her face wi' a gusing iron, just to tak the wrunkles out o't? Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xx. **s.Sc.** (Jam.)

GOOSEBERRY, *sb.* **Sc.** **Lan.** **Nhp.** **War.** **Brks.** **Hnt.** **Suf.** **Sus.** **I.W.** **Wil.** **Dor.** **Som.** **Dev.** **Slang.** **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Gooseberry-mackerel**, a particular variety of mackerel; (2) **-pie**, (*a*) the great hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*; (*b*) the comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*; (*c*) the marsh valerian, *Valeriana dioica*; (3) **-pudding**, see (2, *a*); (4) **-wife**, the large furry caterpillar; often used as a 'bogey' to deter children from picking the gooseberries.

(1) **Dev.** A nice sort that come round when gooseberries are in season, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 88. (2) **Suf.** From the smell of the leaves. **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (G.E.D.), **Dev.**[4] (3) **Sus.** (4) **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] The gooseberry wife 'll be sure to ketch ye.

2. The devil, esp. in phr. *to play old gooseberry*, to play the deuce, to throw everything into confusion.

Lan. Th' match ther wur onct betwixt a tailior and owd Gooseberry, Axton *Blk. Kt.* (1870) 36. **Nhp.**[1] 'To play old gooseberry with you.' Similar to 'paying you off with your own coin;' or 'giving you a Rowland for your Oliver.' **War.**[3] **Brks.**[1] The devil is called 'Awld Gooseberry.' There is also the phrase 'Plaayin' up awld Gooseberry.' **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] Dhu buurdz bee plaa-yeen dh-oa-l güe-zbuur-ee wai dhu wai-t [The birds are playing the deuce with the wheat]. Arter he've a-had a little drap nif he ont play the very old gooseberry. **Slang.** I'll play old gooseberry with the office, Dickens *M. Chuzzlewit* (1844) xxxviii.

3. *Obs.* 'Head-money.'

Bwk. Head money, known as gooseberries, has not existed in the borough of Berwick for the last sixty years, *Bwk. Advtsr.* (Feb. 23, 1861) in *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) I. 6.

GOOSEHILL, see **Guzzle**, *sb.*[1]

GOOSEN-CHICK, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in form **gusan-** Dev. 1. A gosling. Cf. **goose-chick** in **Goose, II. 1.**

Som., Dev. D. & G. *Wds.* (1893). **Dev.** *Poetry of Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 40.

2. *Comb.* **Goosen-chick's father**, a gander. Som., Dev. D. & G. *Wds.* (1893).

GOOSER, *sb.* Lin. I.W. Slang. 1. A finisher to an argument; the upshot, end of anything.

Lin.[1] **I.W.**[2] It's a gooser wi'n this time, I lowz. **Slang.** If it hadn't been for him it would have been a gooser with me, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 123, col. 1, ed. 1861.

GOOSEY, *sb.* Sc. Yks. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **geasy** n.Yks. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Goosey-gander(s**, (*a*) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (*b*) the fool orchis or bleeding willow, *Orchis Morio*; (*c*) a children's game; (2) **-goslin(g)s**, the catkins of the willow, *Salix alba*; (3) **-vlops**, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (4) **-weasen**, a goose's neck; used *fig.*

(1, *a*) **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (C.W.) (*b*) **Dor.** (C.W.) (*c*) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); About Salisbury the children stand in a circle, with one in the centre, round whom they dance, singing:—'Goosey, goosey, gander, Whither shall I wander, Up-stairs, down-stairs, Or in my lady's chamber?' After going round a few times to the right and left, another child is chosen to stand in the centre, and so on, until all have taken their turn (G.E.D.). **Som.** The game is played by girls in a ring. They go round and round in a ring until one at a time they all drop out giddy (G.S.). (2) **Shr.**[1 2] (3) **n.Dev.** Whit-zindays, snap-jacks, goosey-vlops, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 49. (4) **Lth.** I wad ring yer gusey weasen like Davie Hogart's, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 261.

2. *Fig.* A fool, 'goose.' n.Yks. (I.W.)

GOOSEY-DANCE, see **Geese-dance.**

GOOSIER, *sb.* Som. An owner of geese; one who breeds or looks after geese.

One goosier will own as many as 3,000 geese, LUCKETT *Sayings and Doings* (c. 1820) 28, ed. 1888; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

GOOSTER, *sb.* Sh.I. A strong breeze.

SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1809) 119.

GOOSTRUMNOODLE, *sb.* Cor. A stupid person, fool.

I should like to peep into [that room] one day . . . when those goostrumnoodles come here to know who has ill-wished them, FORFAR *Wizard* (1871) 13.

GOOSY, GOOTAR, GOOTET, see **Gissy, Gutter**, *sb.*, **Gooddit.**

GOOYAN, *sb.* Cor. A periwinkle shell. w.Cor.(M.A.C.)

GOOZE, *v.* Lin. Also in form **goozen.** To stare aimlessly, gape.

What are you standing goozing at? *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 506; What's the good o' me goozening about? FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 24.

GOOZEY-GEN, *sb.* Cor. A small black spot caused by a pinch or bruise, a blood-blister.

'Tis nought but a goozey gen, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 17; **Cor.**[3]

GOPE, *v.* Wm. [dʒōp.] To splash. (A.C.)

GOPE, GOPEN, see **Goup**, *v.*[1], **Gowpen.**

GOPPISH, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Pert, proud; pettish, apt to take offence. GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[2]

GOR, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Der. Also written **gore-** n.Cy. [go(r, gō(r.] 1. The red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus.* N.Cy.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gor-cock**, the moor-cock, or male of the red grouse; (2) **-hen**, the moor-hen, or female of the red grouse.

(1) **Sc.** Full ninety winters hae I seen, And piped where gor-cocks whirring flew, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 451. **Ayr.** Gorcocks through the heather pass, BURNS *My Lady's Gown*, st. 3. **Slk.** The gor-cocks hichering flew, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 15. **Dmf.** The flichtering gorcock tae his cover flown, REID *Poems* (1894) 20. **Gall.** The gor-cocks craw, HARPER *Bards* (1889) 60. **n.Cy.** (W.T.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Gorcocks beck around Aid Crag, ARMSTRONG *Aid Crag* (1879). **Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Stf.**[1], **Der.** (K.) [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 175.] (2) **Yks.** GROSE (1790 *MS. add.* (P.

GOR, *sb.*[2] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A clownish fellow. (HALL.)

GOR, see **Get, Goor**, *sb.*[2]

GORACHEN, *sb.* Sc. Hard work.

Dmf. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 143.

GORAVICH, see **Galravitch.**

GORB, *sb.*[1] Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **garb** Sc. (JAM.); **gorbie** Cum.[3]; **gorbin** Dur.[1]; **gorfin** m.Yks.[1] [gorb.] An unfledged bird. Cf. **gorp, gorblin(g.**

Ags. (JAM.) **Ayr.** The vile nigger harried it when the young cam' out, just bare gorbs, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 19. **Dmf.** (JAM.) **Gall.** He ran tae wuds, and lived upon young gorbs, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 150, ed. 1876. **Dur.**[1] Raw gorbin. **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.**[2]; **Cum.**[3] Geàp, gorbie, an' thou'll git a wūrm, *Gl.* **Wm.** (K.), **m.Yks.**[1]

GORB, *adj.*, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **gorib** Ant. [gorb.] 1. *adj.* Greedy, voracious.

Ayr. The gluttonous or gorb city, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 76, ed. 1845. **Ant.** (S.A.B.)

2. *sb.* A glutton, a greedy person or animal.

N.I.[1] In Belfast the boys of any one school called the boys of another gorbs. **Uls.** That kitten is a greedy gorb (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** Anyone eating more than his share would be called a greedy gorb, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

3. *v.* To eat greedily. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

GORBACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Or.I. A longitudinal heap of earth.

S. & Ork.[1] **Or.I.** A sort of rampart . . . resembling an earthen wall and suggesting the idea of its having been originally meant as a line of division between the lands of different proprietors (JAM.).

GORBAL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **gorbel**; and in form **garbel** (JAM.). [go·rbl.] 1. An unfledged bird. See **Gorb**, *sb.*[1]

Bnff. There he recovered two other 'gorbals,' SMILES *Natur.* (1876) II. 34, ed. 1879. **Fif.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Sparrows fed their gorbals in the far boles, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii.

2. Phr. *the gorbel of the nest*, the last-hatched bird.

Lth. The birdie sure to sing is aye the gorbel o' the nest, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 58.

GORB-EEL, *sb.* N.I.[1] The broad-nosed eel, *Anguilla latirostris.* Cf. **culloch.**

GOR-BELLY, *sb.* Lan. Lin. Som. Dev. [gǭ·-beli.] A corpulent, big-bellied person; *fig.* a glutton; also used *attrib.*

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 232. **Som.** You girt vlat-vooted, gorbelly, shinpole, Zolomon Moggridge, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii. **w.Som.**[1] Gorbelly [gau·rbuul·ee] would never be used in speaking of a woman. **Dev.**[1] The old smoker take the glittish gorbelly pig! 15.

Hence **Gor-bellied**, *adj.* corpulent, big-bellied.

n.Lin. She ewsed fer to be as thin as a lat for all she's so gor-bellied now (M.P.). **Dev.** Get tha gone out on't, tha gurt guttling gor-bellied mazy-jack! MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i; **Dev.**[1]

[The belching gorbelly hath well nigh killed me, *Lingua* (an Old Play), v. 213 (NARES); Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are ye undone? SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 93.]

GORBIE, *sb.* Sc. [go·rbi.] A raven; also used *fig.* See **Corbie.**

Sc. The two gorbies regaled themselves with the savoury stake, DICKSON *Auld Min.* (1892) 19; (JAM.) **Ayr.** He saw the gorbies pyking at the banes of the young laird's patrimony, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 74; The clergy are God's gorbies, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) i.

GORBIT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **gorbet** Sc. [go·rbit.] A newly-hatched bird; *fig.* a child. See **Gorb**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Ilk gorbit cries gie, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 25. **n.Sc., Ags.** (JAM.) **Per.** The half-fledged gorbits screeched And cried for mercy, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 158. **Fif.** The young gorbets were fed on crowdie, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **Nhb.**[1]

GORBLE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. To eat ravenously; to swallow eagerly; also with *up.* See **Gorb**, *adj.*

Lnk. Raff soon reply'd and lick'd his thumb, To gorbl't up without a gloom, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 531 (JAM.). **Lth.** (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 234, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (HALL.)

GORBLET, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) 1. In *comp.* **Gorblet-hair**, the down of unfledged birds. Abd., Rnf. 2. *Fig.* A child. Ags.

GORBLIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **goarlin(g**, **gorlan** Sc.; **gorlin(g** Sc. Nhb.[1] s.Dur. Cum.[1 2] Wm. n.Yks. [go·r(b)lin.] **1.** An unfledged bird; *fig.* anything very young or bare; also used *attrib.* and *advb.* See **Gorb**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Abd. We gie the gorblins wormies, Davidson *Poems* (1861) 118. Fif. (Jam., s.v. Garbel). Lnk. Whether their wee gapin' gorlins are 'scuddies,' or covered with 'puddock hair,' Watson *Poems* (1853) *Introd.* 11. Edb. Like gorblin sprawlin' on its nest, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 74. Peb. Gorlans featherless Beneath their mothers downy breast, *Linton Green* (1685) 157, ed. 1817. Rxb. The birds . . . wha . . . for their helpless gorblins toil, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 245. Galt. The sparrow's nest Wi' young goits therein gorling dressed, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 400, ed. 1876. Kcb. Her little gorlin brood Pieping distress pop headlong in the flood, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 84. Nhb.[1] Aa fun' a nest wi' raa gorlins. s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cum. Geäpe, gorlin, an' I'll gie thee a worm (M.P.); Cum.[1] As neäkkt as a gorlin'; Cum.[2] Wm. Gape gorling and thou's [shalt] be fed (K.). n.Yks. (J.E.D.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gorling-baird**, the first downy hairs that appear on the chin; (2) **-hair**, the down of unfledged birds; also used *fig.*

(1) Gall. Mony a wanton minor laird Wi' . . . goarling baird, Wha langs to be my age, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876. (2) Cld. (Jam.) Gall. Beardless boys, with nothing but goarlin hair on their chafts, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 57, ed. 1876.

GORBUZON, *sb.* Not. A fool, stupid fellow. Cf. **gaubison**. Like a great gorbuzon as I was, Hooton *Bilberry Thurland* (1836).

GORBY, **GORCH**, see **Gaby**, *sb.*[1], **Gotch**, *sb.*[1]

GOR-CROW, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Oxf. Bck. Wil. Also written **gaw-** Nhp.[1]; **gore-** Sc. (Jam.) Oxf.[1]; and in form **ger-crow** w.Yks. The carrion-crow, *Corvus corone.*

Sc. The black blood-raven and the hooded gore-crow sang amang yere branches, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1820) 283 (Jam.). Yks. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 82. w.Yks. *ib.* Nhp.[1] Oxf. Aplin *Birds* (1889) 214; Oxf.[1] Bck. *Science Gossip* (1891) 119. Wil. (E.H.G.)

GORD, **GORDLE**, see **Gird**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Gourd**, *v.*, **Girdle**, *sb.*[1]

GORDS, *sb. pl.* Or.I. Lands now waste which formerly were cultivated. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

GOR(E, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also written **goar** Dev.; **gorr** n.Yks.[2]; and in form **goer** e.An.[1] [gō(r, goə(r.]

1. *sb.* Dirt, mire, slime; a caked mass of dirt or mud; anything rotten or decayed.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] n.Yks. It's nought but gorr, it ploshes under feaut, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 109; n.Yks.[2], Nhp.[2] e.An.[1] 'Slush and gore.' The former expresses the thin, the latter the thick part of the mire. e.Suf. The roads are all gore. A gore of slush (F.H.).

2. *Comp.* **Gore-sand**, a sharp yellow sand.

sw.Lin.[1] Sharp sand, as'll run thruff your fingers. It's that nasty gore sand. [Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXIV. 531.]

3. The caked secretions of rheum from the eyes; occas. the eyes when eaked with rheum. Cf. **garr**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. No drouth of sinne can chink my weeping gores, Lithgow *Poet. Rem.* (ed. 1863) *Gushing Teares.* Dev. 'Dü yü mayn tū zay yū've a-washed yer veāce theāse marning?' 'I be zartin yū ant, vur I can zee tha goars in both yer eyes,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

4. The core of a boil.

n.Lin.[1] I pot a lily-root pultis on it, an' then it started an' stang'd, . . but efter a bit oot gore cums like oht.

5. Clotted blood; a congealed mass of blood, esp. in phr. *a gore of blood, to be all of a gore.*

Nhp.[1] 'It's all of a gor,' often said of a wound, when the blood is coagulated; or of an eruption on the skin. e.An.[1] All of a gore. All of a gore of blood. Suf. He's all a gore of blood, Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Suf.[1] He's all of a gore. e.Suf. A gore of blood (F.H.). Cor.[1] A gore of blood.

6. *Comp.* **Gore-blood**, (1) clotted, congealed blood; (2) besmeared, clotted with blood.

(1) Nhp.[1] e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] All of a gore-blood. e.Suf. (F.H.) Hmp. Holloway. (2) Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1]

7. Jelly. n.Yks.[2]

8. *adj.* Miry, dirty; rotten, decayed.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 153. w.Yks.[1] Stee wer rosseled, fram, gor an masker'd, ii 287. ne.Lan.[1]

Henee **Gored**, *adj.* bemired, muddied.

e.Suf. You shan't come in with your feet gored as they are (F.H.).

[1. For gore and fen, and full wast, That was out y-kast, *Lyb. Disc.* 1471 (Matzner). OE. *gor*, 'fimus, lutum' (B.T.); cp. Sw. *gorr*, dirt (Widegren).]

GOR(E, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Dur. Der. Hnt. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **gorr** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **gar** w.Som.[1] n.Dev.; **garr** Der.[1]; **gorra** Ir. [go(r, gā(r).] **1.** A disguised form of 'God,' used in exclamations and oaths. See **By**, *prep.* **16** (13 and 30).

Sc. If I were to do a' she bids me, gor, she would keep me carryin' water a' day, Dickson *Auld Min.* (1892) 130 Cld. (Jam.) Ayr. But gore! doctor, ye ken that's just rideeklous, Service *Notandums* (1890) i. Lnk. Gore, a wee thing wad gar me ding the ribs o' ye in, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 13. Ir. Oh, be gorra, the misthress can't but thrive, Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) i. w.Ir. By gor, Ned, there'll be wigs an' the green afore long! Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 51. Der.[1] By garr. Hnt. My gor (T.P.F.). Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). w.Som.[1] I 'ont do it, by gor. n.Dev. Gar, thee cassent make a pretty vella o' ma, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 349.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gore-cap**, (2) **-eyes**, (3) **-pate**, a quasi-imprecation or exclamation.

(1) e.Dur.[1] (2) w.Som.[1] Gor eyes! how a did tan un! (3) Rxb. (Jam.)

GORE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Glo. Brks. Bck. e.An. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **goar** Lin. [goə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A triangular piece of land, a small piece of land running to a point; the short ridges at the corner of an irregularly-shaped ploughed field. Cf. **gair**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks.[2] s.Not. In 'piking' land out for the plough all irregularities which occasion a shortening of the length of the furrow are called gores (J.P.K.). Lei.[1] Glo. A narrow strip of land, shaped like a spear (H.S.H.); Glo.[1] Bck. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). e.An.[1] Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813); Wil.[1] Som. Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* 1887) I. 187.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gore-acre**, (2) **-butt**, a tapering strip of land into which the corners of fields are divided; (3) **-furrow**, the first furrow made in ploughing; a space formed to prevent the meeting of two ridges; (4) **-ridge**, the first ridge turned up by the plough.

(1, 2) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 14, 1885) 8. (3) w.Yks.[2] [Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 176.] (4) w.Yks.[2]

3. Level, low-lying land.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. The lowest part in a tract of country, Willan *List Wds.* (1811). Brks.[1] Most parishes have a field called the 'Gore.'

4. A cut in a bank.

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 332. n.Lin.[1] Gores, these according to the vulgar use of the word, I conceive to be . . . nothing else but great breaches or great cuts wilfully made, *Jurymen on Com. of Sewers*, 42.

5. *Comp.* **Gore-coat**, a gored petticoat or gown.

w.Som.[1] A petticoat made so as to fit closely at the waist without gathering. Som., n.Dev. A gown or petticoat with the pieces or strips, cut off above, sew'd in so below, so as to make the garment wider at the bottom than the top, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 187. n.Dev. Thy gore coat oll a girred, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 154.

6. *v.* To plough the 'gores' or strips of land at the side of a field.

Abd. In some bit of loose stubble land the 'loons' might be trusted to gore away as they listed without fear of damage, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 4.

Hence (1) **Gored**, *ppl. adj.*, in *comp.* **Gored-acre**, a strip of land tapering to a point; (2) **Goring**, *sb.* a triangular strip of land at the side of an unevenly-shaped ploughed field.

(1) Som. Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 187. (2) Not.[2] sw.Lin.[1] We've gotten it all done, all but the gorings. There's no-but 3 acres of gorings.

[1. OE. *gāra*, an angular point of land, a jutting 'gore' (Earle's *Charters, Gl.*).]

GORE, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Yks. Also written **gorre** Yks.

1. *Obs.* In phr. *chewing of gorre*, a disease of sheep.

e.Yks. This disease proceeds from a defeckt in nature, for a greate part of theire meat whiles that they are chewinge of it workes forth of the wykes of their mouthes, Best *Rur. Econ.* 1642) 14.

2. *Comp.* **Gore-chower**, a sheep unable to masticate its food properly.

Nhb[1] A sheep which, owing to some structural defect in its mouth, is unable to retain or properly masticate its food.

[ON. *gor*, the cud in animals, *gor-vömb*, the first stomach (Vigfusson); Norw. dial. *gor*, the half-digested food in a beast's stomach (Aasen).]

GORE, *sb.*[3] w.Som.[1] A goad.

Goa·ur, goo·ur. A long rod tipped with a small spear for driving oxen. Always so called.

[OE. *gār*, a dart, spear; cp. MHG. *gēr* (Lexer).]

GORE, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Nhb. A pool of water to trap fish in; a fish-trap.

To pluck down all wears, gores, and engines, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 186; **Nhb.**[1] No maner person or persones from hensforth areise, levye, or make any maner weire, gore, or engin in the said haven betwene the sayde places called Sparhawkes and Hedwinstremes, upon peine of 100*l.*, *Acte concernynge Newcastell upon-Tyne* (1530) in Welford *Hist. Newcastle* (1887) 119.

GORE, *sb.*[5] Sus. Also in form **gar-**. In *comp.* (1) **Gore-bill**, (2) **-fish**, the sea-pike, *Belone vulgaris*.

(1) A fish with a pointed snout, going in front of a 'school' of mackerel. It is esteemed a delicacy (G.A.W.); This fish is supposed to act as a pilot to the mackerel (F.E.S.). [Satchell (1879).] (2) (G.A.W.) [Satchell (1879).]

GORE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Lin. To make up a 'mow' of hay. (Hall.) [To gore, to make up mows, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

GORE, *v.*[3] Wil. To gall or rub the skin off. n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

GORE, *v.*[4] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] With *in*, *with*: to believe in, trust. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

GOREHIRD, see **Gurherd**.

GORE-THETCH, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. A variety of vetch, *Vicia sativa*. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii.

GORE-THRUSHER, *sb.* War.[24] s.War.[1] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.

GORFIN, see **Gorb**, *sb.*[1]

GORFY, *adj.* Ags. (Jam.) Having a coarse appearance.

GORGE, *v.* Fif. (Jam.) To squeak, make a gurgling, 'squelching' sound. Cf. **girg**, *v.*

The noise made by the feet, when the shoes are filled with water.

GORGEON, see **Gudgeon**, *sb.*[1]

GORGER, *sb.* Nrf. Slang. A gentleman, a well-dressed man.

The old gorger used to tell me if I had to go to a fresh piece, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 17; We were ever so long before the old gorger found that out, *ib.* 182. **Slang.** Mung kiddey, mung the gorger, beg, child, beg of the gentleman, *Lex Balatronicum* (1811).

[A Gipsy word; cp. Rommany *gorgio*, a white man, not a Gipsy, Leland *Eng.-Gipsy Sngs.* (1875) *Gl.*]

GORGETCHES, *sb. pl.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A calf's pluck; the heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

GORGEY, *v.* *Obs.* Som. To shake, tremble.

Som. (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** Lookee, how our chimney do gorgey with the wind, *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1083; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

GORGY-MILL-TREE, *sb.* N.I.[1] A willow-tree.

GORIE, *sb.* Sc. [go·ri.] A disguised form of 'God,' used in oaths and exclamations of surprise.

Sh.I. (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**[1], **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Cai.**[1] By Gorie. **Bnff.**[1] Gorie me.

GORING, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A brutal, lawless, turbulent fellow.

The memory of [Lord Goring's] wild warfare still survives in Cor., where a rude rough roisterer is called to this day a Goring, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 33.

[Lord Goring (1608-1657), the most brilliant and prodigal of the younger courtiers... After 1645 he retired into north Devon. His time was spent partly in jollity and debauchery, C.H.F. in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*]

GORING-CROW, *sb.* War.[24] s.War.[1] The carrion-crow, 'gor-crow,' *Corvus corone*.

GORKIE, *adj.* Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Nauseous, disgusting.

GORL, GORLAN, GORLEY-GUT, see **Goal**, *v.*[1], **Girl**, *v.*[1], **Gorblin(g, Garley-gut**.

GORLINS, *sb. pl.* Lnk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The testicles of a ram.

GORM, *v.* Chs. Nrf. Suf. Dev. Slang. Also written **gawm** Chs.[1] [gǭm.] Used imprecatively like 'damn.'

Chs.[1] Well, aw'm gawmed if ever aw heerd owt loike that. **Nrf.** Gorm the t'other one, Dickens *D. Copperfield* (1850) xxi; He was 'gormed'... if he could spake them hard words at all, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 22. **e.Suf.** I'll be gorm'd if it ain't so (F.H.). **Dev.** Yū want'th me tū zill my 'oss, dăee? I'm gormed if I dū! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Slang.** I'm gormed, Farmer; Gormed if there ain't that old parson again! *Longman's Mag.* (1884) 623.

GORM, see **Garm, Gaum**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[3]

GORMAND, *v.* w.Yks.[5] Also written **gormond**. [gǭ·mənd.] To eat greedily.

Doan't gormand that stuff up soa, pretha!

[Fr. *gourmand*, a glutton, gormand, belly-god, greedy-gut, gully-gut (Cotgr.).]

GORMAN-RUTTLES, *sb.* Yks. A disease of horses, quinsies. w.Yks. (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[2]

[Fr. *gorme*, the thick humour which young horses void at their narrels, or by the overture made under their throat, some call it the strangles (Cotgr.).]

GORMAW, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **gormer** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.; **gormow** Cum.[1] [go·rmǭ.]

1. The cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*.

Sc. Still retained by the common people, *Complaynt of Sc.* (ed. 1801) *Gl.* (Jam.) **Nhb.** (M.P.); **Nhb.**[1] A gormer, iv a pick black neet, 'll find his way ti Fahren islands. **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). [Gorma, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 142.]

2. *Fig.* A greedy person; a clownish fellow. Cf. **gaw-maw**, in **Gaum**, *v.*[4] 1.

Lnk. (Jam.) **Cum.** A great gormaw (M.P.); **Cum.**[1]

[1. The golk, the gormaw, and the gled, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 141. *Gor* (as in *gor-crow*) + *maw*; cp. ON. *már*, a sea-mew; the raven is *Yggjar-már*, Odin's mew; crows are *ben-már*, *blóð-már* (Vigfusson).]

GORMER, *sb.* Yks. Not. Also written **goamer** w.Yks.[2] [gǭ·mə(r).] A wooden framework or rail fastened to the ends of a eart to inerease its earrying eapacities; *gen.* in *pl.*

w.Yks.[2] A newly made cart, with wraithes, gormers, and sideboards complete. **Not.**[2] It is detachable; **Not.**[3] Put on carts and waggons at harvest time. **s.Not.** A pair of upright hurdles sometimes fixed to the back and front of the rathes of a cart (J.P.K.).

GORN, *sb.* Lan. Suf. [gǭn.] A disguised form of 'God,' used in oaths.

Lan. It didno' matter a gorn-dang heaw he'd getten his brass, Brierley *Cotters*, xx. **e.Suf.** Gorn sim your body! (F.H.)

GORN, see **Gaun**, *sb.*[1], **Girn**.

GORP, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Also in form **gorpin** n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] [gorp, go·rpin.] A featherless or unfledged bird, as when just hatched. Cf. **gorb**, *sb.*[1]

Cum.[1] (s.v. Bare). **n.Yks.** The man... seemed to find no more excitement than 'a gowk in finnding its gorpins,' Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 138; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] As naked as a gorpin. **m.Yks.**[1]

GORPHIN, *sb.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A potato. 'There's no disease in the gorphins to-year.'

GORR(A, GORRE, see **Gor(e**, *sb.*[12], **Gore**, *sb.*[2]

GORREL(L, *sb.* Der. Hrf. Pem. Also written **gorral** s.Pem.; and in form **gurrell** Der. [go··rl.] 1. A young pig. Hrf.[2]

2. *Fig.* A glutton, gormand.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Gorrel-bellied**, corpulent, pot-bellied; (2) **Gurrell-belly**, a fat, corpulent person, a glutton. Cf. **gor-belly**.

(1) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **Der.** By calling me young gurrell belly, Thou lousy scoundrel, what dost mean? Furness *MS. Poem*; Addy *Gl.* (1891).

[1. Cp. OFr. *gorreau*, 'cochon de lait' (La Curne); dim. of *gorre*, a sow (Cotgr.); Fr. (Norm. dial.) *gore*, 'truie, d'où le dim. *goret* (jeune cochon)' (Moisy). 2. *Bredailler*, a gorbelly, gorrel, gulch, fatguts (Cotgr.).]

GORRISH, *adj.* Cum.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [go·riʃ.] Thick and luxuriant, sometimes coarse and over-luxuriant. Cf. **gorry**, *adj.*

GORROCH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **gorrach** Dmf. [go·rɔx.] 1. *sb.* Anything of a dirty, sticky nature; a 'sloppy' mess, a mass of mud, &c.; *fig.* a bungle, 'hash.' Slg. Ye've made a complete gorroch o' that job (G.W.). Gall. The stack-yaird's a perfect gorroch. Ye are makin' a perfect gorroch o' your porridge (S.R.C.).

2. A bungler; an untidy, slovenly worker. Gall. She's just a handless gorroch; she never keeps ony place snod (S.R.C.).

3. *v.* To stir about, or mix anything of a sticky or dirty nature, to imbed in mire; *fig.* to spoil, bungle. Slg. (G.W.) Dmf. Shaw *Schoolmaster* (1899) 348. Gall. One great stot . . . trod upon me and 'gorroched' me deeper into the black peat broth, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii; To mix and spoil porridge, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 234, ed. 1876.

GORROM, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] A worm, a term used by boys.

GORRY, *sb.* Cor.[12] Also in form **gurrie** Cor. [go·ri] A wicker 'flasket' (q.v.) with a long handle on each side, carried in the mode of a sedan chair.

GORRY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Also Som. Also in forms **goary, gory** Som. [go·ri, gō·ri.] 1. Very fat, nauseously fat; freq. used of the neck. w.Yks.[1] Som. Applied to onions, thick-necked, not bulbing. Also applied to cattle (W.F.R.); The neck perhaps thick and goary, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXX. 334.

2. Coarse and luxuriant. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Cf. **gorrish**.

GORSE, *sb.* Irel. Wm. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Bdf. Wil. Also in form **goss** Wxf.[1] s.Not. Nhp.[12] Lei.[1] Wil.[1] [gǫs, gos.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Gorse-cote**, a shed, the sides of which are made of gorse, wound amongst upright stakes; (2) **-cover**, a fox-cover; (3) **-hook** or **Gossuk**, a bill-hook for cutting gorse.

(1) Chs.[1] A cheap and expeditious way of providing shelter in a field for young cattle during winter. s.Chs.[1] (2) Nhp.[1] (3) Lei.[1], Nhp.[2]

2. *Comb.* in birds' names: (1) **Gorse-bird**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (2) **-chat**, the whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*; (3) **-hatch**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the wheat-ear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (4) **-hatcher**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (3, *b*); (5) **-hopper**, see (2); (6) **-linnet**, (7) **-thatcher**, see (1).

(1) Shr. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 65; Shr.[1] (2) Wm. Swainson *ib.* 11. (3, *a*) *ib.* (*b*) Lei.[1] [Johns *Birds* (1862).] (4, *a*) Shr. Swainson *ib.* 65; Shr.[1] This name points to the bird's habit of making its nest under gorse-bushes. (*b*) War.[3] (5) Chs. Swainson *ib.* 11. Chs.[123] (6) s.Not. (J.P.K.), Lei.[1] Nhp. Swainson *ib.* 65; Nhp.[1] A name which it receives from its habit of building its nest in a gorse or furze-bush. War.[23] (7) Shr. Swainson *ib.* 65; Shr.[1]

3. A plant or stalk of heath, furze, or fern. Wxf.[1]

4. The rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*. Cf. **cammock**, *sb.*[1] 1. Bdf. Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 322. Wil.[1]

GORSE, GORSH, see **Grass, Gosh.**

GORSIMMENS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Strong ropes used for securing the hay and the corn in the yard. Jakobsen *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 44.

GORSK, see **Gosk**, *sb.*[2]

GORST, *sb.* Chs. Midl. Shr. Hrf. Also in form **gost** Hrf. [gǭst, gost.] The gorse, *Ulex europaeus*. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] I'll 'ăve a foud 'urdled out by that shad an' waund ŏŏth gorst. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812).

Hence **Gorsty**, *adj.* abounding with gorse, covered with gorse. Midl. (B. & H.) Shr.[1] A gorsty bonk. Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812); Hrf.[1]

GORSTIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Or.I. Also in forms **gairsta** Or.I.; **garsty** Or.I. (Jam.); **giresta** S. & Ork.[1]; **girsty** Or.I.; **goresta** Sh.I. (Jam.); **gorsta** S. & Ork.[1] A ridge of land acting as a boundary; the grassy space between the ridges of a field; also used *fig.*

Sh.I. I' da gorstie, Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 79, ed. 1892; An Life hae gorsties aa da gact, *ib.* 81; I wis begun ta paek aboot da broos an' gorsties, bit I hed ta gie hit up, *Sh. News* (Aug. 21, 1897); A slight raised division of earth between corn fields (*Coll.* L.L.B.); 'Gorsti,' dyke-stead, foundation of an old dyke, which word is also applied in some places to a division between two corn-rigs, Jakobsen *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 44; S. & Ork.[1] Something resembling the remains of an old dyke; A strip of grass between ridges of corn, *ib. MS. add.* Or.I. I can recall the word used as a proper noun, the name of a farm or house, and sounded 'Gairsta' (J.G.); Something resembling the remains of an old dyke (Jam.); A strip of grass in the middle of plowed land (S.A.S.).

[Norw. dial. *gardstøde*, place where the hedge is or has been, also called *gardstad* (*garsta*) (Aasen); ON. *garð-staðr* (mod. Icel. *garðstaði*), the place of a fence (Vigfusson).]

GORVISON, GORY, see **Gauvison, Gorry.**

GOS, *sb.* Sc. Also written **goss** (Jam. *Suppl.*). [gos.] The goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*.

Sc. Jam. *Suppl.*) Ayr. Swift as the gos drives on the wheeling hare, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 63.

[The *gos* in *gos-hawk* repr. OE. *gōs*, a goose. OE. *gōs-hafuc*, 'aucarius' (Ælfric); ON. *gás-haukr*, a gos-hawk (Vigfusson).]

GOSH, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. War. Bdf. e.An. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in forms **gash** Lan. s.Not.; **gorsh, goshen, goshie, goshins** Sc.; **gos s** n.Cy. Lan.; **guish-** Lan.; **gweeshie, gweeshtens** Abd. [goʃ.] 1. A disguised form of 'God,' used in exclamations of surprise and in mild oaths.

Sc. Gorsh! Miss Marjory, wass I no tellin' you he was bonnie? Steel *Rowans* (1895) 85. Sh.I. Gosh bliss me! *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898). Elg. She swears, by gosh! she'd hang ye in a batch some nicht, Tester *Poems* (1865) 162. Abd. Gweeshtens, ye've seerly been sair ta'en up, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv; Goshie, man! *ib.* xxvii; Goshins, laddie, ye'll mairtyr yersel eatin' sae muckle (G.W.). Fif. 'Gosh! we maun gang there, Tammas,' said Tibbie, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 29. Slg. Gosh, I've forgot my purse (G.W.). Rnf. Gosh, I'll gar them a' laugh round the study [stithy], Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 7. Ayr. Gosh me! we could na eat eggs for ever, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 122; (J.M.) e.Lth. (G.G.), Nhb.[1], Yks. (J.W.) Lan. For, by goss . . . it's danged nasty, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 8. Not.[1] s.Not. By gash! she is a bad un (J.P.K.). Lei.[1] Gosh dock it! War.[3] Bdf. 'By gosh!' he said, looking down at the gold, Ward *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 62. e.An.[1], Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) w.Cy. 'Well, by gosh!' said William James, rubbing his leg tenderly, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1898) 375. n.Dev. Gosh, 'e'll ha quite a vortin, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 65. Cor. Good gosh, 'twas so cowld as ice, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 14. [Amer. He leaped hurriedly, and ejaculating 'Gosh!' Adeler *Hurly Burly* (1878) xxiii.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gosh-cab**, (2) **-dalled**, (3) **-trimmed**, a mild oath or imprecation.

(1) n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783). Nhb. Goshcab, what caud weather, wor Dicky did shoot, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 398; Gosh cab if aw knaw what to say, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 7; Nhb.[1] (2) s.Lan. (F.E.D.) (3) Lan. He would be 'gash trimmed' if he 'didno' think ther' wur summat i' th' wynt that mornin,' Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 26; Well, I'll be guish-trimmed! *ib. Cast upon World* (1886) 287.

GOSHAWK, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Not. Wor. Cor. Also written **gos-'awk** s.Not.; **gossawk** Cor.[2] [go·sǭk.]

1. *sb.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*. See **Gos.** Ir. Improperly applied. The true goshawk . . . is short-winged, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 139.

2. The buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*. *ib.* 133.

3. *Fig.* A vacant, stupid-looking fellow, a booby, lubber. s.Not. Ger out o' th' road, yer gret gos-'awk; y'er not wuth yer salt (J.P.K.). w.Wor. Is, he waited for him, like a goshawk, and then he had him, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). Cor.[2]

4. *v.* To stand gaping and staring vacantly. s.Not. There was three or four on 'em, gos-'awking at the corner (J.P.K.).

GOSHEN, GOSHINS, see **Gosh.**

GOSK, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1] [gosk.] The chickweed, *Stellaria media*.

GOSK, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Also in form **gorsk** (Jam.). [gosk.] 1. *sb.* Strong, rank grass. Bnff. If they [sandy fields] be early toth'd, they shoot out the whole into gorsk, *Agric. Surv.* 59 (Jam.). Ags. Grass that grows through dung (Jam.).

Hence **Gosky**, *adj.* rank, coarse; luxuriant; of an animal: large in size, but feeble. Ags. Having more straw than grain (Jam.). Fif. Whair thy altars glitter now, Shall craps o' gosky dockens grow, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 73.

2. *v.* Of grass, &c.: to grow in luxurious patches through the dung dropped by cattle. Bnff.[1]

GOSLIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Cor. [go·zlin.] **1.** In phr. *as weak as a midsummer gosling*, weak, feeble. Hrf.[2] **2.** *Comp.* **Gosling-blast**, a transitory storm, a sudden squall of rain or sleet; also used *fig.*

Lin. Freq. occurs in April or early May about the time the young geese are beginning to run about. 'Oh, it's nobbut a gosling-blast, it will soon be o'er' (H W.); 'Twill soon be ower, It's nobbut but a gosling blast, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 57.

3. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Gosling-grass**, (2) **-scrotch**, the goose-grass or cleavers, *Galium Aparine*; (3) **-tree**, the sallow, *Salix Caprea.*

(1) Nhp.[1] Given as food to young goslings. Oxf. (2) Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess. (3) s.Wil. Occas. (G.E.D.)

4. An unfledged bird. Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.)

5. *Fig.* A fool. Sc. He's a mere goslin (JAM.).

6. The male catkin of the willow, *Salix Caprea*, and other species of *Salix*, *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **geslin(g**, 3.

Cum., Chs.[3] Nhp.[1] Called also Cats and kitlings, and Geese and goslings. War.[123], Shr.[2], e.An.[1], Cmb. (W.W.S.), Nrf., Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.), n.Ess., Sus., Hmp.[1], Wil. (G.E.D.) Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433.

7. *pl.* The early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula.* Wil.[1]

GOSPEL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Stf. War. Slang. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Gospel-greedy**, fond of going to church; (2) **-hearer**, one who attends church; (3) **-hearted**, having the gospel in the heart, pious; (4) **-lad**, a Covenanter; (5) **-minister**, an evangelical minister; (6) **-shop**, a church; (7) **-tree**, a tree marking the boundary of a parish or township.

(1) N.I.[1] (2) Edb. Your gospel-hearer sair repents it, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 34. (3) Ayr. That gospel-hearted woman spoke of what she would do with her children, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxi. (4) Ayr. Weel prosper a' the gospel lads, That are into the west countrie, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 51. (5) Ayr. Disconsolatory as it was to hear of such treatment of a gospel-minister, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxii. (6) Slang. There's a gospel shop in Oxford Road, *Lan. Thief*, 11. (7) Stf. The boundaries of the township and parish of Wolverhampton are in many points marked out by what are called gospel-trees, from the custom of having the Gospel read under or near them by the clergyman attending the parochial perambulations, SHAW *Hist. Stf.* II. pt. i. 165. War. We pass at the town's entrance the now decaying 'Gospel Tree' that still indicates the boundary of the borough in this direction, MAY *Guide to Stratford-on-Avon*, 92, in *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 306.

2. A text of Scripture written in a particular manner and blessed by a priest; it is then hung, stitched in cloth, round the neck as a charm.

s.Ir. Would have been kilt entirely, if it wasn't for a gospel composed by Father Murphy that hung about his neck, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 270.

GOSPEL(L, *sb.* *Obsol.* Ken. A goose.

(H.M.); Ken.[1] Gospells feedin on de groun An boys de dunnocks mindin, *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 42.

GOS(S, see **Gosh.**

GOSS, *sb.*[1] Cor. [gos.] **1.** A moor. Cor.[2] **2.** The common reed, *Arundo phragmites.* Cor.[12] Hence **Gossy**, *adj.* luxuriant, reedy, growing like the 'goss.' Cor.[3]

3. *Comp.* **Goss-moor**, a reedy moor.

Cor.[1] w.Cor. There is a moor called Goss Moor, near Helston, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 480.

4. The bulrush, *Typha latifolia.* Cor.[1]

[1. OCor. *cors*, a moor, bog, fen (WILLIAMS); Wel. *cors*, 'palus, juncetum' (DAVIES). 2. Cp. Wel. *cors*, 'arundo' (*ib.*); Breton (Léon) *cors*, 'roseau' (DU RUSQUEC).]

GOSS, *sb.*[2] Cor.[2] [gos.] A wood.

[OCor. *cos*, a wood, forest; older form *coid* (WILLIAMS); Wel. *coed*, Breton (Léon) *koat*, 'bois' (DU RUSQUEC).]

GOSS, *sb.*[3] Cor.[12] [gos.] A fuss or perplexity.

GOSS, *sb.*[4] Ken. The three-bearded rockling, *Mustela vulgaris.*

It is called a 'goss' by the Folkestone fishermen, BUCKLAND *Brit. Fishes* (1880) 203.

GOSS, *v.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To guzzle or drink. (HALL.)

GOSS, see **Gorse, Gos.**

GOSSAMER, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Nhp. [go·səmə(r).] **1.** Vapour arising from boggy or marshy ground.

N.Cy.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] Fine filmy vapour . . . after a long continuance of warm weather.

2. The down of plants. N.Cy.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

[Prob. identical with *go-summer* (q.v.). Cp. ME. form *gose-somere*, 'filaundre' (BIBLESWORTH).]

GOSSAN, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **gossen**; and in forms **gozan** Cor.; **gozzan** Cor.[2]; **gozzen** Cor. [go·s-, go·zən.] **1.** A mining term: yellow earth just above a vein of metal; the course, bed, or back of a lode; mineralized earth.

Dev. There was much ado in wheeling to the stampers the gozzen that had been extracted, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1884) 140. n.Dev. Manganese, and copper, and above all this gossan, which I suspect to be the very crude form and *materia prima* of all metals, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* (1855) 109, ed. 1889. Cor. 'Tes the keenliest gozan thee ever ded'st see, TREGELLAS *Tales*, 56; 'What dost think of that last batch of ore?' 'Why pewer and keenly gossen,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 462; Cor.[1] 'Keenly gossan,' earth that looks promising for metal; Cor.[2] [The material at or near the outcrop of a lode of mineral, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 382.]

2. Rust. Cor.[2]

3. *Fig.* An old wig grown yellow with age and wear; also used *attrib.*

Cor. It was a 'gossan' wig, as we call it in our parts, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 36; GROSE (1790); Cor.[12]

[OCor. *gossan* (also *gozan*), iron ochre, ferruginous earth; rust (WILLIAMS).]

GOSSEN, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Ropes made of grass or straw, put over thatched roofs. (K.I.), S. & Ork.[1]

GOSSIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **goss.** **1.** A 'gossip,' an intimate, friend; a fellow, person. Cf. **gossip, 2.**

Sc. He dously drew in Mair gear frae ilka gentle goss, Than bought a new one, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1756) 60, ed. 1787. Abd. Nae to fear the chirmin chang Of gosses grave that think me wrang, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 100. Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) Lnk. Let a' thy gossies yelp and yell, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 21. Lth. Greedy goss (JAM.).

2. *Comp.* **Gossie-fain**, fond of a gossip.

Edb. A gossie-fain, cadgy, and canty, Ither tae meet and hear, *Carlop Green* (1793) 132, ed. 1817.

[1. Now, gosse, farewell! yche can no lenger abyde, *Cor. Dial.* in BOORDE *Introd.* (1542), ed. Furnivall (1870) 122.]

GOSSIP, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **gossep** Shr.[2] [go·sip, -əp.] **1.** *sb.* A godparent, a sponsor at baptism; an intimate friend invited to the baptism.

Sc. Every base servile man . . . when he has a bairn to be baptized, invites twelve or sixteen persons to be his gossips, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 204. Ayr. The gossip keekit in his loof, BURNS *There was a lad*, st. 3. Ir. Surely some of the young ladies . . . from the big house should stand gossip, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 89. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.[2] Lan. Randall Alston had some scruples about gossips in baptism, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 59. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lin. (G.G.W.) sw.Lin.[1] I suppose the same gossips will do for both. Lei.[1] Who were the gossips? Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), War.[24], s.War.[1] Shr.[1] Yo'd'n a pretty gran' Chris'nin' I 'ear; Shr.[2], Hrf.[2] Suf. What say you . . . to being my gossip? STRICKLAND *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 52. Sus.[1] Still used, though very rarely, by old people. 'They've brought a child to be christened, but they haven't got no gossips.' Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1], Dev.[13] n.Dev. Fegs, I'll be gossip to 'un, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 41. Cor. The clerk towld un that the gossips wadn come, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 73.

Hence **Gossiping**, *sb.* a christening, christening feast.

Wil.[1] *Obs.* Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] [A gossiping, a merry meeting of gossips at a woman's lying-in, BAILEY (1721).]

2. An intimate friend, boon companion, crony. Cf. **gossie.**

Sc. Upon inquiry . . . it proved to be her gossip, Trotting Nelly, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) iv. Abd. What's like a frien'ly chappin ale, Whan canty gossips meet? COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 118. Fif. Girt wi' a groupe o' gossips bricht, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 23. Ayr. Thou maks the gossips clatter bright, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 12. e.Lth. Cried Maggie J. to her companion and bosom gossip, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 235. Slk. Baffled outright . . . by gossips in endless array, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865 288.

Hence **Gossips' wake**, *sb.*, *obs.*, see below.

Fif. After the mother's recovery, friends and neighbours assembled

to congratulate the parents, and drink to the child's prosperity. This gathering was known as the *cummer fealls*, or the gossips' wake. ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 195.

3. Phr. *to be up to one's gossip*, to be aware of a person's designs. w.Yks.[1]

4. *v.* With *about*: to make merry, gad about.

w.Som.[1] Dhai bee aarvees u gaus-aarpeen nbaewt [They are always gadding about at merry-makings].

Hence **Gossiping**, *sb.* a merrymaking, carouse.

ib. Dhur wuz u maa'yn gaus-aarpeen u Dhunz'dee, anp tu Faa'rm Stoa'unz [There was a fine carouse on Thursday, up at Farmer Stone's].

[1. Gossyppe (a man), '*compere*'; gossyppe (a woman), 'commere,' PALSGR. OE. *godsibb*, a sponsor; see **Sib.** 2. Ich haue good ale, godsyb Gloton, *P. Plowman*, (c.) VII. 357.]

GOSSIPING-POT, *sb.* Nhp.[1] A two-handled pot.

The pot, requiring two persons to carry it, brought them into such close contact as allowed them to indulge in gossiping as they went along.

GOSSOON, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Also in forms **garson, gorson** Wxf.[1]; **gorscon** N.I.[1] [gɔsū'n.] 1. A boy, lad.

Ir. A girsha's as well intitled to a full glass as a gorsoon, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) i; There's not a bare-legged gossoon on the estate, LEVER *Martins* (1856) II. x. N.I.[1] Uls. (M.B.-S.) w.Ir. As if he was a lump iv a gossoon, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 14. Qco. Hearing of their plan from the gossoon of Reuben, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. ii. Wxf. The gorsoon got through the pigs, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 361; Wxf.[1] [The six-foot life guardsman, and little gossoon, Will all join in three cheers for the 'Monstre Balloon,' BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) 74.]

2. A silly, awkward fellow. w.Yks.[5]

[1. Ir. *garsún*, a boy (FOLEY); Fr. *garçon*.]

GOSSY, *adj.* Ken. [gɔ'si.] Gorse-growing, applied to a field growing gorse. (W.F.S.)

GOST, GOSTER, see **Gorst, Gaster, Gauster.**

GO-SUMMER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **go o' simmer** Frf. The latter end of summer.

Sc. (JAM.); The go-summer was matchless fair in Murray, . . July flowers and roses springing at Martinmas, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 34 (JAM.). Frf. Our gray hawkit mare, Wha last year i' the go o' simmer Broke my fore leg, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 113.

[The form *go o' simmer* (meaning the 'go,' the departure of summer) is prob. due to pop. etym. For the orig. forms, explaining the element *go-*, see **Go-harvest.**]

GOT TO, *phr.* Wor. In comparison with.

The weather's quite mild got to what it was (H.K.).

GÖT, see **Goit**, *sb.*[1]

GOTCH, *sb.*[1] ? Sc. Yks. Bdf. e.An. s.Cy. Wil. Also in forms **goche** Suf. Wil.[1]; **gorch** w.Yks.[2] [gɒtʃ.] 1. A large jug or pitcher.

? Sc. MOOR *Suf. Wds.* (1823). w.Yks.[2] Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 133. e.An. Here, maur, take yeow this here gotch, an' goo an' buy a punner o' yist, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 167; e.An.[1] Cmb. (J.D.R.); (J.W.B.) Nrf. Now, just mind yow don't break that there gotch (W.R.E.); While she pours you out a glass of ale from a 'gotch' into a 'beaker,' RYE *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. Bring me that there gotch, will ye? (M.E.R.); A pot or pitcher of earth or stone for ale or beer (K.); Suf.[1] A jug or piteher with one ear or handle. e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. (W.W.S.); *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 184. s.Cy. A large earthen or stone drinking pot with a great belly, RAY (1691). Wil. (K.), Wil.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gotch-belly**, (2) **-gut**, a protuberant belly, pot-belly; (3) **-gutted**, pot-bellied, corpulent.

(1) e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) e.Suf. (F.H.) (3) Nrf. A gotch-gutted fellow, GROSE (1790).

3. *Fig.* A disease to which rabbits are liable.

e.An.[1] Ess. The body swells from eating too much green food (J.F.).

GOTCH, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. 1. *v.* To spoil, mar, 'botch.' Per. (G.W.) 2. *sb.* A bungle, marring, 'hash.'

Ye've made a complete gotch o' that, *ib.*

GOTE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Cmb. Som. Also in forms **goat** Ags. (JAM.) n.Cy. w.Yks. Lin. n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[2]; **goit** n.Yks.[3] w.Yks.[1 2 3] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Der.[1]; **gcoat** n.Yks.[2]; **got** Sc. (JAM.); **gott** Sc. Nhp.[2]; **goyt** n.Yks. w.Yks.[4] Lan.[1]; **gwote** Cum. [gōt, goat, goit, got.] 1. A small artificial watercourse leading to a mill or reservoir, a mill-race or water-channel; the outlet from a stream; also used *fig.* Cf. **gaut, gout**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.[1] A stream of water approaching the sea through sand or slake. Cum. (M.P.) w.Yks. The throat of a mill dam (J.W.D.); One of them slipped into the mill-goyt and was rescued with some difficulty, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 46; w.Yks.[1234] Lan. *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. v. 250; 'Tis a narrow goit that will not let a drowning man through, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) I. 55; Lan.[1], e Lan.[1] s.Lan. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 155. nw Der.[1] Lin. The Trent floods override the sluices and goats, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 34.

Hence **Goitstead**, *sb.* an old watercourse. n.Yks.[3]

2. A drain or ditch, a gutter.

Sc. The gote is . . . such a ditch as is used for draining marshes (JAM.). Rnf. Rake the gotts frae paddock ride To muck the lan', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 40. Cum. A gutter through a hedge, not covered in, but stopped with thorns, &c.; if covered in it is called a cundeth (E.W.P.). Yks. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 28, 1883). n.Yks *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 77, 114. sw.Lin.[1], Nhp.[2] Cmb. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 326. Som. A drain for water—going under a road (W.F.R.).

Hence (1) **Gott fit**, *sb.* the end of a drain; (2) **Gotty**, *adj.* of land: intersected with small streams.

(1) Lnk. I've gather'd hips an' slaes Wi' thee near the auld gott-fit, PARKER *Misc. Poems* (1859) 33. (2) Nhp.[2]

3. A narrow passage from the main streets to the water-side. Cf. **gaut**, 2.

n.Yks. A narrow gut or slip, opening at the side of a long or main street, and going down to the harbour beach [Whitby]. Only applied to those passages which lead to the harbour, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 77; n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] Common in seaside towns.

4. A narrow cavern or inlet into which the sea enters. Ags. (JAM.) 5. A slough, a deep miry place. Lnk. (*ib.*)

6. A sluice, floodgate.

N.Cy.[2] Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. Yks. Sculcoates gote to the mid-stream of the river Humber, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 402. Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Der.[1] Lin. We read in Callis that 44 Eliz. 'a great controversie did arise in co. Lincoln, about building of two new gotes at Skirbeck and Langrate [Langrick], for the draining of waters out of South Holland Fens into Boston Haven,' ANDERSON *Pocket Guide* (1874) 24; Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] The present new sluice or goat, as they call it, at the end of Hamond Beck, *Present State of Navigation* (1751). There was formerly a drain in the township of Burringham called Goat dyke which probably acquired its name from one of these goats. Cmb.[1] The Feur Gowts are situated at a spot midway between Newton and Tydd Gote.

7. A small bridge over a stream crossing a road. Also in *comp.* **Gote-stock.**

Yks. The culvert carrying a cart road over a drain from field to field, or from field to a lane, *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 28, 1883). e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. We mun pull yon goitstock up, it's gitten bleck't up wi' sludge. A sceet't watter can't git throu (W.H.).

8. *pl.* Stepping-stones over a river.

n.Cy. (GROSE (1790)). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

[1. Gote, *aquagium*, *Prompt.* Du. *gote*, a gutter or a channell (HEXHAM); MLG. *gote*, 'Gosse, Renne, Abfluss-kanal' (SCHILLER & LÜBBEN).]

GOTFER, see **Gatfer.**

GOTH, *int.* Sc. [gɒþ.] A corruption of 'God,' used in oaths.

Cai.[1] Goth man! Goth ay! Ags. (JAM.) Gall. Hit him a whap wi't aneath the lug, till goth he gaed heels owre gowdy without a bough [bark], MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876.

GOTHAM, *sb.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Lan. Also in form **gotum** Lan. 1. *sb.* A name for Newcastle; see quot.

N.Cy.[1] Gotham, a cant name for the famous old town of Newcastle, and other places, containing a considerable proportion of inhabitants not endowed with absolute wisdom.

2. *adj.* Foolish, ignorant.

Lan. Eawr Gotum Guides hus seely sheep dun rob, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1811) 16.

GOTHARD, see **Goddard.**

GOTHER, *v.* Irel. [gɔ'ðər.] *Preterite* and *pp.* of 'to gather.'

Ir. They all gother about her, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 45; Th' all gother roun' th' bed to listen, BLACKBURNE *Stories*, 9.

w.Ir. He gother all his monks about him, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 101. Myo. I know too well how it was gother up, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) xiii. Wxf. There was a good many people now gother together, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 162.

GOTHERLIGH, *adj.* Bnff. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Confused, in a state of disorder, esp. of persons.

GOTHERLISCH, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **godderlisch, gotherlitch** (Jam.). 1. *adj.* Pious, sanctimonious, canting.

Kcd. Always . . . expressive of ridicule or contempt; as 'a godderlisch gouk' (Jam.).

2. Foolish. *ib.* 3. Sluttish. Abd. (*ib.*) 4. *sb.* Want of delicacy, in feelings or manners. Nai. *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (*ib.*)

GOTHERLY, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in form **godderly** m.Yks.[1] [go·ðərli.] Sociable, affable, of a kindly disposition.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] The ewe is gotherley with its lamb. Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A heartwarm gotherly set. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1]

GOTHILL, GOT(T, see **Goddil(l, Gote.**

GOTTER, GOTTRIDGE, see **Gutter**, *v.*[2], **Gatteridge.**

GOTUM, see **Gotham.**

GOUCH, *sb.* Sc. [gūχ.] A bad smell. Cf. **guff**, *sb.*[1] 2.

s.Sc. The gouch o' his breath comes owre me like the reek o' a snuffed-out candle, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 70; Death hasna already blawn the witherin gouch o' his breath on't, *ib.* III. 380.

GOUCHER, GOUCK, see **Gutcher, Gowk**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

GOUCKOO, see **Gowkoo.**

GOUD, *preterite.* Sc. Began. See **Begoud.**

Sc. The cocks 'goud craw, the day 'goud daw, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 96, ed. 1848. Wgt. 'Na, by my sooth!' the lassie 'goud say, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 59.

GOUD, see **Gold**, *sb.*[1], **Gowd.**

GOUDA, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **goudy, gowdie** Sc.; **gowdy** Nhb.[1] A Dutch cheese; *gen.* in *comp.* **Gouda-cheese.**

Fif. That's a bit fine gowdie. I wouldna gie a bit guid gowdie for a' the grand cheese yow could put before me, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 105. Lth. She had the buttock o' the last goudy cheese still i' the press, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 250. e.Lth. Goodly whangs of gouda cheese, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 138. Nhb.[1]

GOUDIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. The keeper of a key of the Box of a Trade Incorporation in Glasgow; also called **Box-master**; the name of the office.

Lnk. In each of the incorporated trades of Glasgow there were two such officers; and they were always selected from the Master Court. . . The incorporation of Cordiners is perhaps the only one which still retains this old term; and the following are its rules. . . 'One master, to hold office for one year shall be nominated and appointed by the Deacon and be called the Deacon's Goudie. . . A Trade's Goudie . . . from among the nine masters to hold office for one year,' *Rules of Incorporation of Cordiners* (Jam. *Suppl.*).

GOUDIE, *sb.*[2] Ags. (Jam.) A blow, stroke.

GOUF(E, see **Goaf**, *sb.*[1], **Goff**, *sb.*[1]

GOUF(F, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **gowf(f** Sc. Nhb. [gauf.] 1. *sb.* A blow, cuff, stroke; also used as an *int.* 'bang.'

Sc. A gowf in the haffit (Jam.). Abd. Wi' a firm gowff he fell'd the tane, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 4. Per. I'll gie ye a gouff i' the lug'll gart stound the next half-hour, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 136, ed. 1887. Fif. There were sic gouffs and youffs, and swaks, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 205. Ayr. (J.M.) Lnk. My muse may len' me then a gowff, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 206; Gowff, her steck'd nieve took my lug, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 52. Edb. Whan I see . . . ilk ane striking the tee'd ba, Maun I no . . . gie't a gowf as weil's the rest? Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 15. Ant. A blow on the ear by way of correction, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb. Had ganger met you, I'm afraid You'd got a gowff, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 80.

2. Phr. *to the gouff*, to ruin, wreck.

Abd. He wud ca' 't a' to the gowff, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii; They canna weel affoord to lat 'im gae to the gowff, *ib. Ain Flk.* (1882) 121.

3. *v.* To strike, hit, cuff.

Sc. She . . . tightly gouff'd his haffets, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) in Mackay. Abd. Gowff'd him alang the shins a blaize, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 4. Cld. (Jam.) Ayr. But, word an' blow, North, Fox, and Co. Gowff'd Willie like a ba', man, Burns *When Guilford Good, &c.*, st. 9. Lnk. 'Twas Jamie there was gowffin' at the cat, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 108. Edb. Is this the gait to gowf the ba', Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 16.

GOUF(F, see **Guff**, *v.*, *sb.*[1]

GOUFMALOGIE, *sb. Obs.* Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A woollen petticoat formerly worn by women, having on its border large horizontal stripes of different colours.

GOUGE, *sb.* and *v. Obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Lei. s.Cy. Also in forms **gourge** w.Yks.[1]; **gowarge** n.Cy. w.Yks.[1]; **gowge** Lei.[1] 1. *sb.* A chisel used for making hollows.

n.Cy. Holloway. w.Yks.[1] s.Cy. Used to make a hollow to receive an augur, Holloway.

2. *v.* To scratch, tear out with the nails or talons.

Yks. Up-and-down fights . . . with the horrid addition of 'pawsing,' and 'gouging,' and biting, Gaskell *Life of C. Brontë*, ii. Lei.[1] Shay lugged 'im, an' shay gowged 'im.

GOUGH, see **Goaf**, *sb.*[2], **Goff**, *sb.*[1], *int.*

GOUJERE, GOUK(E, see **Goodger(s, Gowk**, *sb.*[1 2], *v.*[2]

GOUKMEY, *sb.* e.Sc. The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus.* Neill *Fishes* (1810) 14 (Jam.).

GOUL, *sb.*[1] Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] A hut or cottage. *Gl.* (1851).

GOUL, *sb.*[2] Sc. The soul.

Rave a' their gouls sindry till they turn'd Papists again, Graham *Coll. Writings* (1883) II. 26.

GOUL, GOULAN(D, see **Gool**, *sb.*[2], **Gowlan(d.**

GOULD, GOULE, see **Gold, Gale**, *sb.*[1], **Gool**, *sb.*[1]

GOULKGALI(S)TER, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A pedantic, conceited fool; a wanton rustic; a simpleton.

[*Gowk*, sb.[1] 4 + *gallivaster* (sb.) q.v.]

GOULL-BANE, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) A name given to a bone near the hip, the top of the 'femur' where it is lodged in the 'acetabulum.'

GOULOCK, see **Golach.**

GOUNCE, *sb.* Cor.[2] A long, shallow place for washing fine ore stuff.

GOUND, *sb. Obs.* Wm. Lin. Also in form **gund-** Wm. The yellow secretion in the corners of the eyes; cf. **gunny**, *adj.* Lin. Skinner (1671); (R.E.C.) Hence **Gunded**, *adj.* affected with a running secretion. Wm. (K.)

[Gownde of þe eye, *Prompt.*; *Des oiez outez la jacie* (v. r. *chacie*), the gunde, Biblesworth (c. 1325) in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 145. OE. *gund*, matter, corruption (*Leechdoms*); cp. OHG. *gunt*, 'pus, sanies' (Graff).]

GOUP, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **gowp** Sc. N.I.[1]; and in form **gope** Sc. (Jam.) 1. *v.* To beat, throb, palpitate; to ache.

Sc. His heart did goup, Lochore *Foppish Taylor* (1796) 6. Lnk. Ane cries hoo his lug it goupit! Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 72. Lnk., Lth., Rxb. I think my finger's gaun to beel, it's gouping sadly (Jam.). Dmf. It gopes, gopes like the heart of a gorling (*ib.*). Ant. A hae a sore head [headache], feel how it's goupin, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Gowpin'**, (1) *vbl. sb.* the beating, throbbing of a wound or sore; (2) *ppl. adj.* aching, throbbing.

(1) Lnk. (Jam.), N.I.[1] (2) Rnf. Nae daddie near To press her gowpin broo, Young *Pictures* (1865) 63. Ayr. Little do ye ken o' the gowpin' terror that taks haud o' their bit hearts, Service *Notandums* (1890) 53. Lnk. Twa-three sips o't 'ill mak' yer goupin nerves as quate's a kirk moose, Murdoch *Readings* (ed. 1895) II. 67.

2. *sb.* A single beat of pain.

Per. Though that goup I'll never rue, At first I shivered through and through, Spence *Poems* (1898) 140. Lnk. (Jam.)

GOUP, *v.*[2] Sc. Yks. Also written **gowp** e.Yks.[1] To scoop, lave with the hands, to hollow out. Per. (G.W.), e.Yks.[1]

GOUP, see **Gaup.**

GOUPLE, *sb.* Ant. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A support for a roof. (S.A.B.) See **Couple**, *sb.* 3.

GOUR, *adj.* e.An.[1] Voracious. See **Gair**, *adj.*

GOURD, *aaj.* Sc. [gūrd.] **1.** Stiff, unwieldy, difficult to open or move.

Sc. Some hands were swell'd . . . That to pull out, they seem'd full gourd, GRAHAM *Coll. Writings* (1883) I. 165. **Cld.** Applied to what is stiffened by exposure to the air; as to the sash of a window when it will not move (JAM.). **Lnk.** Arce ye [a penknife] wad open wi' a click, But now ye're grown as gourd 's a stick, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 35. **Lth.** (JAM.)

Hence **Gourdness**, *sb.* stiffness. Cld. (JAM.)

2. Of ice: not slippery. Hence **Gourdness**, *sb.* want of slipperiness. Cld. (JAM.)

[Fr. *gourd*, stiff, dull, heavy, lumpish (COTGR.).]

GOURD, *v.* Sc. Also written gord Gall. Of running water, &c.: to stop, be pent up.

n.Sc. A body of running water is said to gourd when it is stopped in its course by earth, ice, &c. (JAM., s.v. Gurd).

Hence **Gourded**, *ppl. adj.* pent up, stopped; frosted over.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Gall.** Gorded Lozens, panes of window-glass in the time of frost are so named, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* 1824) 234, ed. 1876.

[As thy greis gurdis. Lurkand like a longcour, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III 146. Fr. *se gourdir*, to be numb by the extremity of cold (COTGR.).]

GOURDER, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **gourdal**. The storm petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*.

Ker. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 211. [JOHNS *Birds* (1862).]

GOUREEN, *sb.* Irel. The herring, *Clupea harengus*.

Ker. The fishermen by whom they were known as and called 'goureens,' *Zoologist* (1853) XI. 3847.

[From 'Gourock,' the name of a fishing town near Greenock (Rnf.). Cp. the slang expression 'a Gourock ham' for a salt herring (FARMER).]

GOURIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. The garbage of salmon.

Sc. Few or no corbies were seen in either Aberdeens at the Waterside of Dee or Don, or the shore where they were wont to flock abundantly for salmon gouries, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 332 (JAM.). **Abd.** The refuse of the intestines of salmon is still called salmon gouries and used as bait for eels JAM.). [Gowries, *Salmo salar*, SATCHELL (1879).]

GOURL, *v. Obs.* Dor. To growl as a dog.

HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

GOURLINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. The root of a plant, prob. the earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*.

The black bulbous roots of an herb with a white bushy flower, good to eat, called Hornecks in some parts, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 234, ed. 1876.

GOURY, *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Nhp. Also in form **gowery** Cum. Gloomy, frightful; sullen, stupid, dull.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Cum.** A varra girt gowery-leuckan spot it was, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 43. **Nhp.**[1]

GOUSE, *sb.* Cor.[1] Dried cow-dung used for firing. (s. v. Glaws.)

GOUSTY, *adj.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **gowsty** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [gau'sti.] **1.** Waste, desolate, dreary, gloomy; ghastly, supernatural, uncarthly.

Sc. Is it not an unco lucre o' gain wad bring this Dousterdivel . . . at twal o'clock at night to thir gousty wa's? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxv. **Frf.** A gousty cawdron boil'd, BEATTIE *Aintha* (c. 1820) 35. ed. 1882. **s.Sc.** A large, empty, gousty mansion, WILSON *Tales* (1837) III. 4. **Edb.** And the snug wee place . . . seemed in my eyes to look douff and gousty, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. **Slk.** In sooth he was a gousty ghaist, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 228. **N.Cy.**[1] What a gowsty hole he lives in. **Nhb.**[1] Frequently used as signifying dismal or uncomfortable, and applied to a dwelling house without ceiling, &c. **n.Yks.**[2] 'A gousty spot,' said of a ruined building.

2. Of persons: pale, sickly, emaciated, haggard.

Sc. Rackless youth makes goustie age, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 388. **Abd.** A gowsty man has a pale sickly appearance (G.W.); The merchant a stiff gousty lookin' stock, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi.

[2. Misgovernit 3owth makis gowsty age, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small. II. 309.]

GOUSTY, *adj.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **gowsty** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Tempestuous, stormy, windy. Rxb. (JAM.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2]

GOUT, *sb.*[1] Cum. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Cmb. s.Cy. Dor. Som. Also written **gowt**(e Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] se.Wor.[1] Glo. Cmb.[1] s.Cy. Som. **1.** An artificial passage for water, a mill-stream; a ditch, drain, a covered conduit, underground sewer or sink. Cf. **gaut, gote.**

Cum. (M.P.) **Nhp.**[1] A water-course under a gateway bridge; **Nhp.**[2] **Wor.** A drain carrying the road to a gate, or a drain across the road (E.S.); Reported as to the gout at Aston Somerville, *Evesham Advertiser* (Jan. 11, 1896). **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.**[1] A water-course bridged to make a roadway. **Hrf.**[1] A drain from a house. **Glo.** (H.T.E.); Bristol is eminent for these goutes or subterraneous vaults, by reason of which they draw all things on sledges for fear the shaking of cart-wheels should loosen these arches (K.); **Glo.**[1] **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Cy.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Dor.**[1] **Som.** (F.A.A.); RAY (1691); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. The outlet of a canal or sewer, the mouth of a drain.

Cum. (M.P.) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 708. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.** (W.H.C.)

3. A sluice, floodgate; a gateway bridge over a stream.

Lin. Others built up what was termed a gowt—a flood-gate arrangement for keeping out the sea at high water, and opening it at low, so as to give egress to the drain-water collected from the fen-land, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) viii; A term applied at Saltfleetby to a set of trap-doors raised by chains on rollers for letting the water out of the higher level in a large drain into a lower, *N. & Q.* (1876 5th S. v. 77; **Lin.**[1] We have the Great Gowt, Little Gowt, Anton Gowt, &c., in various parts. **n.Lin.**[1] Vast quantities of water were discharged which used to enter through the Gout at Langare, CHAPMAN *Witham and Welland* (1900) 29. **sw.Lin.**[1] **War.**[4] Wha'at, be yer stuck in that stream? I'll put a gout there afore next harvest. **Cmb.**[1]

[1. Fr. (Béarnais) *goute* (*gote*), 'égout' (LESPY).]

GOUT, *sb.*[2] Chs. Midl. Nhp. Also in forms **geaowt** Chs.[1]; **gueout** Chs.[2]; **gutout** Chs.[3] Wet, spongy soil, a soft boggy place in a field. Chs.[123]

Hence **Gouty**, *adj.* wet, spongy, boggy.

Chs.[1]; **Chs**[3] 'What is a gouty place?' 'A wobby place.' 'What's a wobby place?' 'A mizzick.' 'What's a mizzick?' 'A murgin.' 'What's a murgin?' 'A wet, boggy place.' **Midl.** Diseased and swelled by subterraneous water, as boggy tumours at the bottom or on the side of a hill, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Nhp.**[2] A gouty field.

GOUTCHER, see **Gutcher.**

GOUTHART, *ppl. adj.* Dmf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Frightened, scared, terrified.

GOUTHERFOW, *adj.* Sc. Amazed, scared, terrified.

Ags. (JAM.) **Fif.** The rest . . . sat goutherfow, and doutit, Glowrin' at ane anither, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 26.

GOUT(TE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Midl. Cor. Also in form **gut** Sc. (JAM.) w.Cor.; **gutt** Sc. [gūt.] **1.** *sb.* A drop; a large drop of rain.

Sc. Not a goutte of his physic should gang through my father's son, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xii; Being interrogated 'How many guts or drops of laudanum he was in use to take at a dose,' *Ogilvie and Nairn's Trial* (1765) 141 (JAM.). **Ayr.** I . . . shook in a few gutts, or draps, of burned sugar, and lo! it was ready, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 124; Raking storms With gouts of thrashing hail, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 351. **Gall.** There sprang a gout of black oozy blood, CROCKETT *Grey Man* 1896) 311. **w.Cor.** I don't mind mist, do you think it will come down in guts? (M.A.C.)

2. *pl.* Condensed or clotted matter.

Midl. As congealed blood, &c., TOONE *Dict.* (1834).

3. *v.* With *down*: to rain in great drops. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

[1. Fr. *goutte*, a drop. 2. I see thee still, And on thy blade and dudgeon gouts of blood, SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 46.]

GOUTY, *adj.* Nhp. War. Also written **goutty** Nhp.[1] [gū ti.] Knobby, knotty, abounding in protuberances.

Nhp.[1] As rough, uneven thread, worsted, or silk. Gubby and gumpy are correlatives. **War.**[2]

GOVANCE, *sb.* and *adj.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *sb.* Good-breeding. **2.** *adj.* Well-bred.

[Repr. older Sc. *gouernance*, good-breeding, self-control. Off worschip, wyt, manheid, and gouernans, *Wallace* (1488) VIII. 1477.]

GOVANENDY, *int.* Sc. An expletive, an exclamation of surprise.

Wgt. Govanendy! did she really ca' ya a wh—e? FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 268.

GOVE, see **Gauve, Give, Goave.**

GOVEL, *v.* Sc. Wm. Also written **goavel** Wm. [gō·vl.] To move about in a disorderly manner.

Wm. While t'younger end . . . Danced, laughed, an' goavelled up an' doon, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 37; A word of not very extensive use (B.K.).

Hence **Govelling**, *ppl. adj.* staggering, swaying; hanging loosely and ungraeefully.

Ags. A woman's head-dress is said to be govellin. Applied to one, from the appearance of his eyes, when he is intoxicated (Jam.).

GOVER, *sb.* Rut.[1] 1. A gable. See **Gavel**, *sb.*[1] 2. *Comp.* **Gover-end**, the end wall of a building.

'Tis a thick gover-end between this and the next house; not a thin partition.

GOVIE, *int.* Sc. Also in form **goavy**. Fif. An exclamation of surprise; also in *comp.* **Govie-dick**.

Cai.[1] **Per.** Most commonly used by children (Jam.). **Fif.** Such expressions of surprise as, 'my certe,' 'my San,' 'losh peetie me,' 'goavy-dick,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Rnf.** My Govie Dick! Maister Walter, ye're sair forfouchen looking, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 21. **Lnk.** Govie-dick, it was an awfu' mistak', ye ken, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 18. **Lth.** (Jam.)

GOVISON, see **Gauvison**.

GOVIT, *ppl. adj.* Cld. (Jam.) Hollowed out.

GOVUS, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) A simple, stupid person. Cf. **gauve**.

GOW, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **goo**, **gu** (Jam.).

1. *sb.* The gull, *Larus canus*.

Abd. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 207. **Rnf.** (Jam.)

2. *Fig.* A fool.

Gall. Ane bastard-bairn somehow Was got atween a curious pair, A Gomerall and a Gow, Maciaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 39, ed. 1876.

Hence **Gowishness**, *sb.* folly.

His *Red Lion Frolic* is as fine a specimen of gowishness as I have seen, *ib.* 224.

3. *v.* With *over*: to entice, allure, seduce. Cf. **goy**, *v.*

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** Ill company gowin' them owre, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvi.

GOW, *sb.*[2] Ags. (Jam.) 1. A halo, a cloudy, colourless circle surrounding the disk of the sun or moon, supposed to portend stormy weather; the usual name for this phenomenon is 'brough.'

2. In phr. *to tak the gow*, to run off without paying one's debts, to make what is called 'a moonlight flitting.'

GOW, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lan. Ken. Also in forms **geaw** Lan.; **goo** Ken. [gou.] A disguised form of 'God,' used as an exclamation, or imprecatively. Cf. **goy**, *sb.*

w.Yks. 'E'e gow!' he said, 'av ve done it at last,' Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 17; Weel sung, by gow, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 40; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Staton *B. Shuttle*, 59; 'That shows whether hoo's a witch or not.' 'It does, by geaw,' Brierley *Old Nook*, iii. **e.Lan.**[1], **Ken.**[1] (s.v. Gau).

GOW, GOWA, see **Go**.

GOWAN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also in form **gawan** Sc. [gou·ən.] 1. A generic name for the daisy, *gen.* the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*; also used *attrib.*

Sc. The bonny spots of turf sae fu' of gowans and yellow kingcups, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlii. **Or.I.** We saw the pleasantest mixture of gowans . . . or daisies, white and yellow, on every side, growing very thick, Brand *Desc. Or.I.* (1701) 31 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** Fair lady Isabel sits in her bower sewing Aye as the gowans grow gay, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 22, ed. 1875. **Mry.** Starry gowans gem the banks o' Lossie's peacefu' stream, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 44. **Elg.** The rose, proud, mingling wi' the birk, The laughing gowan sees, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 128. **Bnff.** Summer months, wi' gowans gay, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 42. **Bch.** An' wad hae gien twice forty pennies to had the gowan ouer my feet again, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **e.Sc.** Even yet the sun stands still, to the wayside gowans, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iv. **Abd.** Aye the tither waefu' tear Amang the gowans wad fa', Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 110. **Kcd.** The whin it blooms at yon dykeside. The gowan on the lea, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 43. **Frf.** Her broo it was white as the wee gowan's breist, Wait *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 67. **Per.** The braes are white wi' snaw instead o' gowans, Halliburton *Horace* (1886) 15. **Fif.** Her bonnie lairdships bricht Glitterand wi' gowans and wi' licht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 33. **Rnf.** Nae mair he'll praise young Damon's rose, Or gowan bed, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 145. **Ayr.** Whare gowans grew Sae white and bonie, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 23. **Lnk.** Patrick *Plants* (1831) 317. **Lth.** When bairnies . . . pu' the gowans at their feet, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 69. **Edb.** The bumbees were bizzing among the gowans and bluebells, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **Bwk.** An' gathered the gowans to weave in braids, Calder *Poems* (1897) 90. **Slk.** Whether she skim the gowans or brush the clouds, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 117. **Rxb.** 'Tis na lang since we wad pu' Gowans on our green that grew, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 32. **Dmf.** The primrose and gowan, so lovely and sweet, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 85. **Gall.** The dales and holms were pranked out with white hawthorn and broad gowans, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) i. **Kcb.** The gowan closes its tearfu' e'e When the sun gangs doon, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 89. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** An' gowans sweetly blaw, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iii. 36; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** The gowan blooms beside the brae, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 57. **Cum.** Gowans greet the fairy feet o' bonny May Marye, Burn *Border Ballads* (1874) 55, ed. 1877.

Hence (1) **Gowaned**, *adj.* daisied, covered with daisies; (2) **Gowany**, *adj.* (*a*) see (1); (*b*) *fig.* bright, having a fair appearance; deceptively fine.

(1) **Sc.** On yon gowan'd lawn she was seen, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 80 (Jam.). **Mry.** The gentle Lossie's gowan'd banks, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 54. **Elg.** Proud looks he back on a' his works, His green and gowan'd scenes, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 72. (2, *a*) **Sc.** Aften on a simmer nicht Upo' the gowany green, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 9. **Bnff.** Along the banks and gowany mead, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 114. **Abd.** O' a' the lasses I ha'e seen, That tread in ha', or gow'ny green, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 285. **Kcd.** We sit on gow'ny simmer braes, Grant *Lays* (1884) 137. **Frf.** The gowany braes whare we Played a' thegither, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 88. **Per.** What ither than a gowany bield Amang the lane here? Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 95. **Fif.** On Eden's green and gow'ny braes, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 22. **Slg.** The bluebell wayside, and the gownie lea, Towers *Poems* (1885) 75. **Rnf.** [They] Chase ither ow're the gow'ny green, Young *Pictures* (1865) 52. **Ayr.** In gowany glens thy burnie strays, Burns *Pastoral Poetry*, st. 8. **Lnk.** Frae the loch-fauld's gow'ny green The laverock soars awa', Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 17. **Lth.** O! light! light she's dancing keen on the smooth gowany green, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 212, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Like Patie o' the gawany braes, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 48. **Bwk.** I've sported on thy gowany braes, Calder *Poems* (1897) 72. **Dmf.** Miss Jean . . . Speeled bonnie Langley's gowanie brae, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 12. **Kcb.** There lives a bonnie lass I ken On yonder gowany brae, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 84. (*b*) **Fif.** A gowanie day, a day which has a flattering appearance but attended with such circumstances as are commonly understood to indicate an approaching storm (Jam.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gowan-gabbit**, (*a*) of the weather: bright, fine, deceptively clear; (*b*) *fig.* of the face: having much red and white; (2) **-head**, the head of a daisy; (3) **-shank**, the stalk of a daisy; (4) **-sparkled**, (5) **-speckled**, speckled, dotted with daisies; (6) **-tap**, the flower or top of a daisy.

(1, *a*) **Lth.** Applied to the appearance of the sky when it is very clear early in the morning. 'We'll hae rain or night, this morning's o'er gowan-gabbit' (Jam.). **Rxb.** 'A gowan gabbit day,' a sunshiny day when the gowans have disclosed themselves (*ib.*). (*b*) **Rxb.** Viewed as a mark of delicacy of constitution (*ib.*). (2) **Dmf.** Whare the gowan-heads hang pearlie, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 65. (3) **Rnf.** Ilk wing was like a clover-leaf, His legs like gowan-shanks, Picken *Poems* (1788) 130 (Jam.). (4) **Lnk.** Straying thro' the gowan-sparkled leas, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 99. (5) **Dmf.** He . . . Bore her frae the laughin' water up the gowan-speckled brae, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 66. (6) **Lnk.** The clesin' gowan-taps were wet Wi' pearls frae the dappl'd skies, Watson *Poems* (1853) 77.

3. Phr. (1) *not to care a gowan*, not to care a button, not to care in the least; (2) *to cow the gowan*, an expression of surprise: to beat everything.

(1) **Abd.** Love roam'd awa frae Uryside . . . Nor cared a gowan whaur he gaed, Thom *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 57. (2) **w.Sc.** Weel, I declare! that coo's the gowan, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 139, ed. 1877. **Lnk.** It fair cowes the gowan a' thegither, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 9.

4. The common globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus*. Nhb. *Nature Notes*, No. 9. 5. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*. Nhb.[1], Cum. (B. & H.) 6. The flower of the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*, or various species of hawkweed, genus *Hieracium*. [Not known to our correspondents.] n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[1. The feildis ouerflouis With gouans that grouis, MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (c. 1600) ed. Cranstoun, 193. Cp. Gael. *gugan*, a daisy (M. & D.).]

GOWARGE, see **Gouge**.

GOWD, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **goud** w.Yks.[1]; and in form **gold-** Yks. [goud.] To cut the dirty wool from the hind-parts of sheep, esp. before washing them. n.Cy. (HALL.), Yks. (W.C.S.), w.Yks.[1]

Hence **Goldings** or **Gowdins**, *sb. pl.* the clotted wool picked from sheep.

n.Cy. (HALL.), Yks. (W.C.S.) w.Yks.[1] Some cowarse garn, maad fray sheep gowdins, ii. 292.

GOWD, see **Gaud**, *sb.*[1], **Gold**, *sb.*[1]

GOWDER, *sb.* Som. A hawker of fruit. W.& J. *Gl.* (1873).

GOWDER, *v.* Nhb. Wm. Of animals: to copulate. Nhb.[1], Wm. (J.H.) See **Gowdy**, *adj.*[1] 2.

GOWDIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **goudie**; and in form **gowrie** Frf. In phr. (1) *heels o'er gowdy* or *heelster gowdy*, head over heels, topsy-turvy; (2) *gain hee gowdie*, of a child: walking alone, going fairly out.

(1) **Bch.** The wanton towdy, Who did the Dominie ding o'er, Just heels o'er gowdy, FORBES *Dommie* (1785) 44. **Abd.** And heels-o'er-goudie conpit he, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 5; I'd heels o'er gowdy whirl frae there, ROBB *Poems* (1852) 123; Popularly heelst'r-gowdy. 'He knocket me heelster-gowdy' (G.W.). **Frf.** My mind sae wanders at whate'er I be, Gaes heels o'er gowdie, when the cause I see, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 121; Doon I gaed,.. an' Sandy ower the tap o' me, heels ower-gowrie, SALMOND *My Man Sandy* (1894) 114. **Fif.** A tumbler at a fair . . . Heels-over gowdie whurlin', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 150. **Ayr.** Soon heels o'er gowdie! in he gangs, BURNS *On Life* (1796) st. 7. (2) **Dmf.**, **Gall.** (JAM.)

GOWDIE, see **Goldy**, **Gouda**.

GOWDLE, *v.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To punish, chastise.

GOWDNIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **gaudnie**, **gawdnie** (JAM.). The yellow gurnard, *Callionymus lyra*. Cf. **goldy**, 7.

Fif. The gaudnie, as the fishers call it, gilt-necked and backed—of the bigness of a small whiting SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 129 (JAM.); Its colours, which are yellow, blue, and white, are very vivid when the fish is new caught. Hence the name gowdnie, i. e. gold-fish, *ib. note*. [SATCHELL (1879).]

GOWDNIE, *sb.*[2] Fif. (JAM.) The golden-eye, a species of duck, *Anas clangula*.

GOWDNOOK, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **gowdanook**. The saury pike, *Scomberesox saurus*.

e.Sc. It is not uncommon in the north of Scotland and almost every autumn it enters the Frith of Forth in considerable shoals, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 17 (JAM.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

GOWDS, *sb. pl.* Sc. A word used by old women in familiar conversation.

Cai.[1] The word has no particular meaning, but is complimentary or at least civil, and implies familiarity.

GOWDY, *sb.*, *adj.*[1] and *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. Lan. Also written **goudy** Wm. [gou·di, gau·di.] 1. *sb.* A toy or plaything; a sort of bower that children form to play in, also called **Goudy-house**, **Gowdy-lakin**. See **Gaud**, *sb.*[1] 2.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Figures made with shells or broken crockery by children. A toy house erected by children with small wooden bricks or other material when at play. **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. *adj.* Frolicsome, festive; wanton, lascivious. Cf. **gowder**, *v.*

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] Ye he' been hevin a gowdy time on't. **Wm.** (J.H.)

3. *v.* To toy, play with. Wm. (J.H.)

GOWDY, *adj.*[2] Sur.[1] Swollen, distorted.

GOWDY, GOWE see **Goldy, Go.**

GOWER, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhp. Hmp. A large dish or platter. Nhp.[1], Hmp. (K.)

GOWERY, see **Goury**.

GOWF, see **Goaf**, *sb.*[2], **Goff**, *sb.*[1], **Guff**, *v.*

GOWFEN, *sb.* Uls. A handful, as much as can be held in both hands. (M.B.-S.) See **Gowpen**.

GOWF(F, GOWG, see **Gouf(f**, *sb.*, **Gowk**, *sb.*[1]

GOWGAIR, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) A mean, sellish, greedy fellow.

GOWGE, see **Gauge, Gouge.**

GOW-GLENTIE, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A sharp, interesting child.

Retained in the following rhythm of the nursery: 'Gow, gow-glentie, Ee, ee brentie, Mouth, mouth merry, Cheek, cheek cherry, Nose, nose nap, Chin, chin chap.'

GOWK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Shr. Glo Hnt. Sur. Dev. Cor. Also written **gouck** Sc.; **gouk(e** Sc. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[2] Nhb. Lakel.[1] w.Yks. w.Wor.[1]; and in forms **goak** Sh.I. N.I.[1] w.Yks.; **geuk-** Dev.[4]; **gock** Sc.; **goke** n.Lan.[1] Glo. Cor.; **golk** Sc. (JAM.); **gook** Sc. Cor.[3]; **gowg**, **guek** Sc. [gouk.] 1. The cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus*. See **Gawk**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Ye breed o' the gowk, ye have ne'er a rime but ane, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 35. **Or.I.** The cuckoo . . . or gouk of this place is found, though but rarely, in the retired and romantic hills of Hoy and Waes, BARRY *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 311 (JAM.). **Frf.** The gowk wowffs to the echoing words, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 111. **Per.** The gowk, though in May, has been scarce heard to sing, FORD *Harp* (1893) 188. **Fif.** On the ninth of Averil The gowk comes o'er the hill, In a shower of rain (JAM.). **Slg.** (*ib.*) **Dmb.** The tittling it follows the laigh-fleein' gowk, CROSS *Disruption* (1884) xxxviii. **Edb.** The gouk's serenading the grove, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 112. **Slk.** Like the gouk on a June day, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 80, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** The gowk frae the craft never cried 'cuckoo,' CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 32. **Gall.** Sit and see the swallow flee, Gang and hear the gowk yell, See the foal afore its minnie's e'e, And luck that year will fa' thysell, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 211, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] The bat, the bee, the butterflee, the cuckoo, and the gowk, The heather bleat, the mire snipe, hoo many birds is that? *Answer*, Twa. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 109; **N.Cy.**[1 2] **Nhb.** Cuckoo scabbed gowk, Mickle said little wrought, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 94; (K.); **Nhb.**[1] He' ye seen or heerd the gowk yit? **Dur.** The first and second of Aprile Hound the gowk another mile, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 452; **Cum.**[1], **Yks.** (G.E.D.) **n.Yks.** A gowk in finnding its gorpins [a cuckoo in feeding its fledglings], ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 138; **n.Yks.**[1 2], **ne.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Gawk). **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 168. **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Gawk). **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) xviii. **Lan.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 332, 283. **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Wor.** He be as lazy as a gowk or a howlet, as don't make no nest, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888).

Hence (1) **Geuky**, *sb.* the cuckoo; (2) **Geuky-flower**, *sb.* (*a*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (*b*) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

(1) **Dev.**[4] (2, *a*) *ib.* Us calls 'en geuky-flower, because it comes in blow when the geuky is here (*b*) **Dev.** (E.C.H.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Gowk-bear**, the golden maidenhair, *Polytrichum commune*; (2) **-'s clover**, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (3) **-'s hose**, the Canterbury bell, *Campanula medium*; (4) **-'s meat**, see (2); (5) **-oats**, oats, the sowing of which has been delayed until April; (6) **-'s shillings**, (7) **-'s siller**, (8) **-'s sixpences**, the yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Cristagalli*; (9) **-spit**, (10) **-spittles** or **-'s spittle**, the white froth discharged on the leaves of plants by the insect *Cicada spumosa*; (11) **-storm** or **-'s storm**, (*a*) a storm or gale occurring about the end of April or beginning of May; (*b*) *fig.* an evil or obstruction of short duration; (12) **-'s thimles** or **thumles**, the hair-bell, *Campanula rotundifolia*.

(1) **Ayr.** *Agric. Surv.* 35 (JAM.). (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Slg.** (JAM.) (4) **Sc.** LIGHTFOOT *Flora* (1792) 238 (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] (5) **Nhb.**[1] The season for sowing oats is usually during the month of March. 6 **Lnk.** (JAM.) (7, 8) **Nhb.**[1] (9) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] Formerly said to be a young grasshopper produced by the saliva of the gowk or cuckoo. (10) **Gall.** Common about the latter end of the summer and the beginning of autumn; in the interior of these spittles, a little insect is always found, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 115, ed. 1876. [*Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 81, 82.] (11, *a*) **Sc.** Believed by the peasantry to take place when the gowk visits this country (JAM.). **n.Ir.** (J.S.); **N.I.**[1] On the N.E. coast of Co. Antrim, 'the peasantry look forward every spring for what they call the gowk storm, that takes place about the end of April or the beginning of May, when the note of this bird is heard. This storm, which is from the east, casts on the beach vast quantities of sea-wrack, which is used as manure for their potatoes,' THOMP-

son *Nat. Hist.* (*b*) **Sc.** That being done he hop'd that this was but a gowk storm, *Sir G. Mackenzie's Memoirs*, 70 (Jam.). (12) **ne.Sc.** Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 148. **Bnff.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *Gowk and titling*, the cuckoo and the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*, or any other small bird of the 'tit' species, the young cuckoo and its foster-mother; *fig.* an incongruous pair of any kind, an inseparable pair of friends; (2) *hunt a gowk*, an exclamation used when anyone has been made an 'April fool'; *fig.* a disappointment; (3) *to hunt the gowk*, to make an April fool of any one, to send any one on a fool's errand; (4) *to see the gowk in one's sleep*, (*a*) to imagine anything without foundation, to be given to vagaries; (*b*) to change one's mind, think better of a thing.

(1) **Abd.** They never were single, an' when they gaed out, Like the gowk an' the titlin' they travelled about, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 13. **Ayr.** The gowk and the titling, as the two boys were called, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iv. **Nhb.**[1] A big thing and a little one seen together are said to be 'gowk an' titlin.' The disproportion in size between the two birds when seen in company is such as to suggest the phrase. **ne.Yks.**[1] At Kilvington the young cuckoo and its foster-mother are still called 't'gowk an' titling' (s.v. Gawk). **w.Yks.**[3] The gowk is supposed to be attended by a little bird of the tit species. (2) **Fif.** A wheen o' the newsladdies . . . began shouting . . . Hint-a-gowk! April! McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 60. **Slg.** To gie sae mony 'hunt the gock' Afore the time, Taylor *Poems* (1862) 17. **Ayr.** He shouts 'Hunt 'e gowk!' i' their lug, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 150. (3) **Sc.** 'Hunting the Gowk' was a favourite amusement even among the proverbially sober-minded people of Scotland, *Morning Post* (Apr. 1, 1889). **Lnk.** Has Jove then sent me 'mang this fowk, Cry'd Hermes, here to hunt the gowk, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 490 (Jam.). (4, *a*) **Fif.** (Jam.) (*b*) 'Ye'll see the gowk in your sleep,' you will on second thoughts repent *ib.*).

4. *Fig.* A fool, simpleton, blockhead; a clumsy, awkward fellow, a clown; esp. in phr. *an April gowk*, an April fool. Cf. **gawk**, *sb.*[2] **3.**

Sc. They make April gouks of you Cockneys every month in the year, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxv; Hold your peace, ye Armenian [Arminian] gowg, *Scotch Haggis*, 60. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Yet some gowks will play their pranks, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 20. **Elg.** Be sure ye gie'm your loudest strain, An' gar the dull gowk hear, Tester *Poems* (1865) 194. **Bnff.** Tho' Venus dinna like A gowk wha starts at seugh or syke, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 58. **Abd.** Fegs! ye're no the gowk I took ye for, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xiv. **Kcd.** Come up the stair, ye senseless gowk, Grant *Lays* (1884) 21. **Frf.** Fool gowk, nae better I'll ye ca', But witless chield, Morison *Poems* (1790) 37. **Per.** Ye tak' me for a silly guff, 'A gomeral gowk' ye ca'd me, Spence *Poems* (1898) 17. **w.Sc.** O man, what a gouk ye maun be, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 156. **Fif.** You hav'rin' gowk, ye're dreamin', Douglas *Poems* (1806) 140. **Stg.** She's but a bairn, ye gowk, And barely cast aside her schooling frock, Towers *Poems* (1885) 16. **Rnf.** Will's no sic' a gowk, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 47. **Ayr.** Conceited gowk! puff'd up wi' windy pride, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 107. **Lnk.** Ye gouke, it's the soond of a carriage wheel, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 15. **Lth.** Your Jock's but a gowk, and has nacthing ava, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 217, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Tremble gouk! they're Satan's traps, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 44. **Bwk.** There's silly gowks in them a', Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 10. **Peb.** Is this your Evangelic creed, Gouk Andrew? Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 31. **Slk.** Gae away, ye muckle gouk, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 18, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** He's nacthing better more nor less But just a gouk, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 25. **Gall.** Our kirks are ringin' Wi' what auld gowks ca' ballad singing, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 81. **Kcb.** O' a' sic daft gowks I'm a scorner, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 177. **n.Cy.** What art thee gauping at, thee gowk? *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1889) 618; Grose (1790); *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ye gowks that 'bout daft Handel swarm, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 14; **Nhb.**[1] Yor a gowk if ye divvent knaa that. **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** 'We hope to send one gentleman back to London as our representative in Parliament, and the other as an April-gowk,' was said at a late election (M.P.); 'Bout kings and consuls gowks may fratch, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 98; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Aald Robin Heslop peeat cooat, et Sum gin't gowk er udthre hed left stannan reet i mi geeat, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2. **n.Yks.** Neaa-makkins! we 's see wheea's gowk! Atkinson *Lost* (1870) cxxvi; An April gowk, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 265; **n.Yks.**[12], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** He's noan Lancashire ony gowk could tell, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) i; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sur.** I told him I could mind having married such a gowk as 'ee, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i. **Cor.** I felt like a gowk while I stood there, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 243; **Cor.**[3]

Hence (1) **Gokin**, *sb.* a fool; an awkward fellow; (2) **Gowked**, *adj.* (*a*) foolish, stupid, awkward; (*b*) of a woman: 'light,' giddy; (3) **Gowkedly**, *adv.* foolishly, stupidly; (4) **Gowkish**, *adj.*, see (2, *a*); (5) **Gowky**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 186. (2, *a*) **Sc.** This gouked gyse was begun by our bailie, to show his love for a good cause, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 231 (Jam.). **ne.Sc.** Gouckit Geordie, Brig o' Dee, Sups the brose an leaves the bree, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 17. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Sorra tak my gowkit muse, The hizzie's mad, Tester *Poems* (1865) 97. **Abd.** Cud I sit, like a gowkit ass, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 41. **Frf.** John was undoubtedly 'gey gowkit,' Inglis *Ain Fik.* (1895) 141. (*b*) **Ags.** A guckit quean (Jam.). (3) **Slg.** There is nothing quherein nature places her honour mair guckedly nor in privie revengement, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) v, ed. 1843. (4) **Nhb.**[1] He's oney a gowkish kind o' a chap. (5) **Rnf.** Nelly, that thriftless gowky, Wha's siller entices the men, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 4. **e.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Ah'd heerd t'yung uns laffin an jeerin at him for beein sich a gowkie, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1892) 34; Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1875) 21; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w Yks.**[2] Many a Welsh gowky carries his pedigree up to Adam and Eve. **Shr.**[2] **Glo., Cor.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 186.

5. *Comb.* (1) **Gowk's errand**, a fool's errand; (2) **-like**, foolish, stupid; (3) **-thropple**, one given to foul language; a scolder.

(1) **Sc.** Ye can do your gowk's errand yersel, Conban *Andaman* (1895) i. **s.Sc.** Ye hae gien us a gowk's errand, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 10. **Ayr.** Sending my father on a gouk's errand, Galt *Entail* (1823) vii. **n.Cy.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 85; **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (2) **w.Sc.** Though Archy Keith might have done a very gowk-like thing when he joined their cloth, *Reg. Dalton* (1823) I. 234 (Jam.). **Lth.** He'll tell ye wi' a gouk-like stare, He downa read it, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 185. (3) **n.Yks.**[2]

6. A heavy, awkward lump.

Wm. Auld Roman mills, and gowks o' steaynes An Attic mells, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 43.

[**4.** Despitful spider! poore of spreit! . . . Gowke! Montgomerie *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 23.]

GOWK, *sb.*[2] **Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks.** Also written **gouk** Nhb.; and in forms **gaohk**, **gaok** m.Yks.[1]; **gauk** ne.Yks.[1]; **gawk** n.Yks. e.Yks.[1]; **geak** m.Yks.[1]; **goak** Yks. n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **goke** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1]; **gooac** n.Cy. e.Yks.; **gooak** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **yowk** Nhb.[1] [gouk, gauk, goɔk.] **1.** The central portion of anything, the pith, core, esp. the core of fruit; the hard centre of a boil or sore; also used *fig.* See **Coke**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** (J.H.B.); **Nhb.**[1] The heart or pith of a plant. The matter which has obtruded or filled in the space between the edges of a hitch or trouble found in mining is called the 'gowk of the trouble.' **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] (s.v. Cowk). **Wm.** It's nothing but gowk (B.K.). **n.Yks.** If thoo dizn't git t'goak oot it weant mend [heal] (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] The harder or more solid mass in a boil or ulcer which does not come away like the fluid pus, &c.; **n.Yks.**[2] The fleshy substance in the middle of a sore. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah can't git t'gauk on't oot. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); (H.E.W.); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] A apple gōak. T'gōak on a pear.

Hence **Goaky**, *adj.* having much core.

n.Yks. T'apple's varry gooaky (I.W.).

2. The core or pith of an animal's horn. **Nhb.**[1]

3. The yolk of an egg. **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5]

4. The core, inner part of a haystack.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1] The centre piece in a stack of hay left after the outside has been cut away all round. The bottom sheaves in a stack of corn set upright to form a foundation, or more properly a nucleus, for the rest. **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] A stack which has been cut round to a little remainder, has been 'cutten to t'gōak.'

GOWK, *v.*[1] **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] To strain, vomit. Cf. **gulch, 2.** [Norw. dial. *gulka*, to eructate (Aasen).]

GOWK, *v.*[2] **Sc. Cum.** Also written **gouck**, **gcuk** Sc. To stare idly, to gaze in a vacant or foolish manner. See **Gawk**, *v.*[2]

Cai.[1], **Ags.** (Jam.) **Frf.** What are you goucking at? Barrie

Tommy (1896) xxi. **Cum.** A queer mak ov an' oald body stanin' gowking, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 10.

[Sum gonkis quhill the glas pyg grow full of gold 3it, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 145.]

GOWK, see **Gook**, *sb.*[1]

GOWKEN, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Also written **gouken** Sc. (JAM.) A handful; also in *comp.* **Gowken-fu'**. See **Gowpen.**

Ayr. (JAM.) **Dur.** Ye cud ha gitten a gowken fu' fer a penny, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 8.

GOWKOO, *sb.* Sc. Also written **gouckoo** (JAM.); and in form **gowk-coo** Abd. A cuckoo. Cf. **gowk**, *sb.*[1]

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** The gowk-coo's a bonny bird, He sings when he flies, PAUL *Aberdeenshire* (1881) 127.

Hence **Gowkoo-clock**, *sb.* a cuckoo-clock.

Frf. The auld gowkoo-clock wad gie warnin' o' ten, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 50.

GOWKSTON, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *to make John Gowkston of*, to make a cuckold of.

Ayr. You might ha'e come to me yoursel Outwitten o' ony body, And made John Gowkston o' the laird, And kiss'd his bonnie lady, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 34.

GOWL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. War. Also written **goul** w.Yks.[25] Lan.[1] Chs.[3] nw.Der.[1] War.[123]; and in forms **gaal** e.Lan.[1]; **gael** w.Yks.[3]; **gahl** w.Yks.; **gail** w.Yks.[3]; **gall, garl** w.Yks.; **geaul** e.Lan.[1]; **geawl** Lan.[1] [**goul, gaul**; w.Yks. gāl, Lan. gēl.] **1.** *sb.* A yellowish discharge from the eyes. Cf. **gound.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 10, 1893); *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[1235], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[3], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** My children allus hev a deal o' gowl in their eyes i' the morning (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] The gowl troubles him so in the eyes. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[12a]

Hence **Gowly**, *adj.* of the eyes: secreting much 'gowl,' gummed up with 'gowl.'

w.Yks. Gowly eyes, WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 105.

2. *v.* To have the eyes half-closed or sealed with a yellowish discharge after sleep; *gen.* in *pp.* with *up.*

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. **w.Yks.** Yon bairn's een's fair garled with her cowd, poor thing (S.P.U.); Theer he wor . . . his een galled up, an' his noas runnin, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 11; **w.Yks.**[1] My e'en er parfitly gowl'd up iv'ry mornin; **w.Yks.**[3] The eyes gail; **w.Yks.**[5] The'r nobbut goul'd up a bit. **Lan.**[1] His een looked white an' wild; an' as geawl't as a whelp, WAUGH *Sketches* (1865) 130. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** When iver ah've a co'd ma eyes is gowled up two or three times a day (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] Her eyes have been clean gowled up.

[1. *Cispa*, a blemmish or waterish matter in sore eyes called of some gowle, FLORIO; *Glaucoma*, the gowyl sowght, *Nom.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 709.]

GOWL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Lin. Nhp. Also in form **gool** Nhb.[1] Lin. [**gaul, gūl.**] **1.** *sb.* A hollow passage, a defile between mountains; a gap, hole. Cf. **goyle, goalin.**

Per. From thence we, passing by the windy gowle, Did make the hollow rocks with echoes yowle, ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie*, 149 (JAM.); The windy gowle . . . is a steep and hollow descent betwixt two tops of Kinnoul-hill, *ib. note.* **Nhb.**[1] **Lin.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777).

2. *Fig.* Applied to anything large, wide, and empty.

Lnk. It's an unco gowl o' a house that (JAM.). **Gall.** (A.W.)

Hence **Gowlsome**, *adj.* large, empty, dreary. Sc. (*ib.*)

3. *v.* To become open, enlarged.

Nhp.[1] When an eyelet-hole, or button-hole, is worn out of shape, or enlarged by use, it is said to gowl.

[1. The fortresses of Carrow and Sewing Shields stand in such a goole passage, or common entry of all the thieves of Liddisdale in Scotland, *Bowes' Survey* (1542) in Hodgson's *Nhb.* (1840) III. 229.]

GOWL, *sb.*[3] Lin. [**gūl.**] A lump or swelling on the body. Cf. **cowl**, *sb.*[3]

Lin. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 311. **n.Lin.**[1] My husband fetch'd me a knock oher my heäd 'at raais'd a greät gowl 'at's here for you to see noo, sir.

GOWL, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **goul** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1]; and in forms **gool(e** Sc. Nhb.; **gowel** Sc. [**gaul, gūl.**] **1.** *v.* To howl, yell, cry, whine; to scold, growl, threaten, scowl, *gen.* with *at.* Of the wind: to blow fitfully with a hollow sound. Cf. **goal**, *v.*[1]

Sc. They'd gowl an' girn an' roar their fierce demands, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 110. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Frf.** Folk begoud to gowl and bark Contrair the Roman city, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 1. **Ayr.** Jean o' the Scales set her broos and gowled to him whaur she sat, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 77. **Lnk.** (JAM.) **Slk.** He gowled at the carle, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 34. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** Niver gowl [howl] till you're hit, *Chambers' Jrn.* (1856) V. 139. **n.Cy.** (J.L.) (1783); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Tho' I gowled aw the teyme, it's a wonder to tell on't, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 217, ed. 1842; But nobbet peek and gowl and fret, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 2. **Wm.** What for is thoo gowlen like that? Ah'll gie thi summat ta gowl for (B.K.); An' thrice the hound dog gowl'd, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 57, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Goal). **m.Yks.**[1] Said of the wind, when it comes in noisy gusts. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Gowler**, *sb.* a dog; (2) **Gowling**, *ppl. adj.* howling, growling; boisterous, stormy; sulky, scowling; (3) **Gowly**, (*a*) *adj.*, see (2); (*b*) *sb.* a fretful, crying child.

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **Ayr.** May ne'er misfortune's gowling bark Howl thro' the dwelling o' the Clerk! BURNS *Dedication to G. Hamilton*, ll. 96, 97. **Lnk.** The gowlin' storm, as in 'twad come, Cam hoasting down Kate Hyslop's lum, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 10. **Lth.** 'A gouling day,' one marked by strong wind (JAM.). **Rxb.** To ne'er a gowlin scoundrel e'er was whalpit I'll quat wi' life, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 159. **Gall.** The unchancie curs within Soon heard, and made a gowlin' din, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 65, ed. 1897. **Keb.** Frae the kennel the mad, rav'ning pack Are, gowling, led, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 108. **Wm.** The gowlen pack may smell her track, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 36. (3, *a*) **Rnf.** (JAM.); The big gowly man said, 'God pity you, Mrs. Swan, and me too,' GILMOUR *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 51. **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** (G.W.)

2. *sb.* A yell, howl, cry; the growl or howl of a dog.

Sc. The troublit pool conveyit the gowl, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 341, ed. 1848. **Sh.I.** Berry got up wi' a gowl o' a bark, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898). **e.Sc.** (JAM.) **Per.** Sour milk, and girnin' gools, Psalm-beuks, and cutty-stools, FORD *Harp* (1893) 64; The gowel would fley'd an hungry priest From roast beef after Lent, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 56. **Fif.** Ilk gallerie sent out a gowl, And the great altar gave a growl! TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 183. **Rnf.** Ne'er invade the sugar bowl, Or something harsher than a gowl Thoul't frae our guidwife hae to thole, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 173. **Ayr.** Diel-be-licket's my portion o' the pastime but girns and gowls, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxv. **Lth.** Wi' a gowl that made me roar, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 53. **Gall.** I . . . burst out in a kin' o' gowl o' anger, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliv. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** The cry of a dog is its gowl, B.K. . . **m.Yks.**[1]

[1. Gowling piteously . . . he answerd me, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 87. Norw. dial. and ON. *gaula*, to low, bellow; see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 78.]

GOWLAN(D, *sb.* Also in forms **gollan** Cai.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **golland** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1]; **gollin** Cum.[1] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **goulan** N.Cy.[2]; **gouland** n.Yks.[1]; **gowlon** Nhb.[1] A name given to many species of familiar flowers which are of a yellow or golden colour; esp. (1) the marigold, *Calendula officinalis* (Nhb. m.Yks.[1]); (2) the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum* (N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]); (3) the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Cai.[1] Nhb.[1] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]); (4) the common daisy, *Bellis perennis* (Cai.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Der.); (5) the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Nhb.[1]); (6) the globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus* (Cum.[1]); (7) var. kinds of *Ranunculus*, esp. *R. acris*, *R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens* (Nhb.[1] e.Yks.). Cf. **golding.**

(2) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (K.) **Nhb.**[1] 'As yalla as a gollan' is a common expression. **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 66; **n.Yks.**[2] 'As yellow as a gowland,' jaundiced. (3) **Nhb.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. (6) **Cum.**[1] What ails ta? Thou's as yalla as a gollin. (7) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

GOWLANS, GOWLINS, see **Goldens.**

GOWLE, GOWLOCK, GOWLON, see **Gool**, *sb.*[2], **Golach, Gowlan(d.**

GOWN, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Lon. Also in form **geawn** Lan. [Lan. gēn.] In *comp.* (1) **Gown-alane**, without a cloak or outer covering, having on indoor garments only; (2) **-piece.** (*a*) a piece of stuff, sufficient for a dress; (*b*) haberdashery fragments.

(1) **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* (2, *a*) **Lan.** Th' profits to

be gan fur to buy o nu geawnpese fur th' lanlort's woife, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) ii. (*b*) **Lon.** There are the 'print-brokers,' who sell 'gown-pieces' to the hawkers or street-traders, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 374, col. 1.

GOWND, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Ess. I.W. Som. Dev. Also written **gound(e** Nhb.[1] s.Wor. I.W.[1] [gaund, geund.] A gown, frock.

Wxf. A nate cotton gownd, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 221. **Yks.** T'leet from t'back kitchen window came on a bit o' gownd, BARING-GOULD *Oddities* (1874) I. 237, ed. 1875. **Chs.**[1] **Der.** They've a sent Cassandra as pretty a spot for a gownd as ever you saw. VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) i. **Nhp.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] 1756. Pd. for a gownd for An Bridwaters, 8*s.* 9*d.*, *Ch'wardens' Accs.* **Hrf.**[1 2], **Brks.**[1] **Ess.** If you're nut drest as smart as I When in my yallar gownd, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 61; **Ess.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Som.** She wor a . . . gownd of blue. AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 66. **Dev.** Tes vor my wedden gownd, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 160.

GOWNY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **goony** Nhb.[1] [gū·ni.] A child's nightgown.

Bwk. When they hae put on their gownies The dreamland o' slumber to seek, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 70. **Nhb.**[1]

GOWP, see **Gaup**, **Goup**, *v.*[1 2]

GOWPEN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. s.Cy. Also written **goupan** Sc. Ir.; **goupen** Sc. Lakel.[1] n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **goupin** Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks.[1]; **gowpan** Sc. e.Yks.[1]; **gowpin** Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. n.Yks. e.Yks.; and in forms **gjopen**, **gjoppen** Sh.I.; **goapen** N.I.[1]; **gopen** Ir.; **gopin** Sc.; **goping** N.Cy.[2]; **gopn** S. & Ork.[1]; **goppen** Sh.I. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[2] e.Yks. n.Lin.[1] s.Cy.; **gouping** Sc.; **gowping** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy.; **gyoppne** S. & Ork.[1] [gau·pən, gou·pən, go·pən.] **1.** *sb.* The hollow of the hand, esp. of the two hands held together so as to form a bowl; also in *pl.*

Sc. The fill of the gowpin, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 324; Try as 'e like it'll rin through yer goupin, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 154. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** [He] filled his big gowpens wi' glaur, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 94. **Lnk.** Bring gowd in your gowpens to big up the touir, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 141. **Ant.** The full o' my gopen, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** The two hands held together (M.P.). **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** COLE *Place Names* (1879) 39.

2. As much as can be held in both hands together, a handful, *gen.* a double handful; also in *comp.* **Gowpenful.**

Sc. A goupan o' grozets for a penny (H.W.); A handfu' of trade is worth a gowpen o' gowd, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** A gjoppen o' tatties in her haands, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898); (W.A.G.); Oot o mi hair, feth! he claachters a goppen, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 16. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** I wudna gi'en a goupenfu' o' sheelocks for yer chance, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiv. **Per.** What man could hoolie When clutchin' goupenfu's o' spoolie, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 196. **e.Fif.** I tane up a gowpen fu' o snaw, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi. **s.Sc.** Rin ye to the door and get a gowpen o' snaw, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 95. **Ayr.** Gatherin' a gowpenfu' o' wanns, an' waitin' for Jack, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 224. **Lnk.** Cast a goupinfu' o' saut Athwart their pridefu' tails, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 41. **Lth.** A gowpinfu' o' gray, win-strewn ase, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 208. **Edb.** His winsome lady Has aye her heapit goupins ready, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 216. **Slk.** What's a gowpen o' glaur? CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 327. **Dmf.** The awmous bannock an' goupen o' meal Into his wallet an' pock, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 1. **Gall.** A full gowpenful of golden guineas, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvi. **Kcb.** Who for a knife Or penny whissle will part wi' their gold In gopinfu's, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 13. **N.I.**[1] She gave the poor body a goppen o' meal. **Ant.** A gopen o' pratis, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **s.Don.** Esp. the quantity of meal given to a beggar, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** (K.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1 2] **Nhb.**[1] A gowpen o' meal. A gowpen o' yetts. A gowpen full is invariably both hands put together and filled. **Lakel.**[1] Within my own remembrance the beggars were furnished with a bag, and the charitable housewives put into it a goupen of meal or flour. **Cum.** Ah brout oot a gowpenful o' soverans, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 14; He threw the greetest gowpen on hur knee, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 208. **Wm.** Put a gowpinful o' meal intat swine crowdy (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Double gowpens,' as much as the two open hands will hold; **n.Yks.**[3], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Gowpen o' glaur. In com. use near Manchester about 50 years ago: practically *obs.* now (R.P.). **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** (J.C.W.); STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 332. **n.Lin.**[1] I gev him his goppens full o' nuts. **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

Hence *a gowpinfu' o' a thing*, *phr.* a contemptuous term applied to one who is a medley of everything absurd.

Sc. If I war at your lug I sud gar ye laugh the laugh o' Bamullo, ye gowpinfu' o' a thing, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 66 (JAM.).

3. *pl.* A great quantity, a large store, an indefinite amount; esp. in phr. *gowd in gowpens*, *gowpens o' gowd*, a great quantity of money, great wealth.

Sc. He gets gowd in goupins, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) iii; A kindly night for proving the locks that had the gowd-in-gowpins of the worldlings, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 158 (JAM.). **Bch.** That gou'd in goupens he had got The army to betray, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 7. **Abd.** I've gowpens o' gowd, an' an aumry weel stow'd, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 184. **Per.** I've gowpens o' gowd in a stockin', FORD *Harp* (1893) 164. **Fif.** The jollie-cheekit moon . . . Flang frae her lap rejoicinglie Goupins o' glory down, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 118. **Ayr.** She has gold in goupens, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxi. **Lnk.** He had gowpens o' gowd at comman', ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 54. **Lth.** Our laird has fine houses and guineas in gowpins, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 196, ed. 1856. **Edb.** He has gowd in gowpens plenty, M^c^DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 199. **Slk.** Goud in goupings, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 322, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** If I had gold in goupins My laddie should work no more, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 54; **N.Cy.**[1] Gold in gowpens. **Nhb.** Makin' goold bi gowpins bi hewin' coal, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 32; **Nhb.**[1] Wi huz grew up yor trade That gowd i' gowpens made, WILSON *Humble Petition* (1832). **Cum.** Hed he gowd i' gowpens I wadn't hae sec a clown, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 23. **Wm.** Becoz' he was knaan to hev gowpens o' gear, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 26. **Yks.** He'd gi'e me gowpins of gold if I'd marry as he likes, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 2. **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] They gat gold by goupens.

4. *v.* To lift or ladle out with the two hands placed together.

Sh.I. Cut yon sma'er yet lass, an' den gjopen hit up, an' pit hit i' da kettle, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897). **Cai.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.)

Hence **Gowpen'd**, *ppl. adj.* dealt out, lifted up in handfuls.

Elg. My gowpan'd meal . . . Should bid the mourner sing, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 177.

[**1.** Norw. dial. *gaupin*, the two hands held together in the form of a bowl, also, as much as can be taken in the hands held together (AASEN); so ON., see Vigfusson. **2.** *Jointée*, a joynt or double handful of, . . . in some countreys of England it is called a yeaspen, in others, a goppen-full of (COTGR.).]

GOWPINS, *sb. pl.* Lan. Very large pins. (C.W.D.)

GOWRIE, see **Gowdy**, *sb.*

GOWST, *v.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To boast. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 239, ed. 1876. Cf. **gauster.**

GOWSTER, **GOWSTY**, see **Gauster**, **Gousty**, *adj.*[1 2]

GOWZE, *v.* and *sb.* Cum.[1] **1.** *v.* Of a fluid: to burst out suddenly. 'Watter com' gowzan' out.'

2. *sb.* A rush or gush of fluid.

[**1.** EFris. *gūsen*, 'rauschen, sausen, giessen, strömen' (KOOLMAN).]

GOX, **GOXTY**, see **Gock**(s.

GOY, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in form **goys** Lin. [goi.] A disguised form of 'God,' used in exclamations and petty oaths.

Cum.[4] **Wm.** Goy, ad fergittan o aboot t'cheeses, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **n.Wm.** Goy, lad, I'll gie thee it (B.K.). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** By goy, what a big coil, BINNS *From Vill. to Town* (1882) 93. **Lin.** By goys! a bonny noise they mäde, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 44. **n.Lin.**[1]

GOY, *v.* Abd. (JAM.) To allure, seduce, decoy; also with *owre*. See **Gow**, *sb.*[1] **3.** Hence **Goyit**, *ppl. adj.* foolish, silly.

GOYCKS, *sb. pl.* Lin. Also in form **gykes** n.Lin.[1] [goiks.] A way, method, mode of doing anything.

I've got the goycks of it, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 708; **Lin.**[1] I'll show you the goycks to do it. **n.Lin.**[1] I'll shaw you th' gykes on it.

GOYFLE, *v.* Bdf. To shuffle along quickly. (J.W.B.) Cf. **gaffle**, *v.*[1]

GOYLE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also written **goil**, **goyal** Dev. [goi·əl.] A ravine, gully, a steep, narrow valley. Cf. **gowl**, *sb.*[2]

w.Som.[1] Usually with a running stream down it. 'Let's try the

goyle [gauy·ul] here—uncommon likely place vor a pheasant.' Dev. A little cottage standing on the sloping side of a goyle, down which ran a tiny lake, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 7; The 'goyles' or deep trenches being everywhere visible, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 515; F. P., of Clayhanger, went scaring rooks, and 'zeed a deyd sheep down the goyle pin tap 'is back,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1]

GOYLE, see **Goal**, *v.*[1]

GOYLER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **goylir**. The Arctic gull, *Stercorarius crepidatus*.

w.Sc. The bird goylir, about the bigness of a swallow, is observed never to land but in the month of January, at which time it is supposed to hatch; it dives with a violent swiftness. When any number of these fowls are seen together, it's concluded to be an undoubted sign of an approaching storm, Martin *Desc. W. I.* (1716) 72 (Jam.).

GOYLTER, *v. Obs.* s.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To frolic, romp about; to laugh aloud. Bailey (1721).

GOYSTER, GOZAN, GOZB, see **Gauster, Gossan, Gazb.**

GOZELL, GOZILL, see **Gazel.**

GOZNY, *adj.* Lin. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [go·zni.] Stupid. (J.C.W.)

GOZZACKIN, *ppl. adj.* s.Chs.[1] Gossiping, tale-bearing.

Oo goz ŭn telz ev·rithin; ahy nev·ŭr seyd sich· ŭ goz·ŭkin bich [Hoo gos an' tells everythin'; I never seid sich a gozzackin bitch].

GOZZAN, GOZZEN, see **Gossan.**

GOZZARD, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Nrf. [go·zəd.] **1.** A 'goose-herd,' one who tends geese.

n.Yks. The shepherd, the cow-herd, the neat-herd, and even the goose-herd [gozzard], were persons with very precise and well-defined duties to fulfil, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Jan. 12, 160$\frac{7}{8}$) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* I. 99. Lin. Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) I. 141: Large flocks of domesticated geese . . . were driven out to pasture in the morning and brought home at night by the gooseherd or 'gozzard,' Smith *Birds* (1887) 457; Lin.[1] Nrf. Gozzards were as much thought on an' wanted as shepherds es tu-day, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 61.

2. A fool. n.Lin.[1]

GOZZON, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [go·zən.] A common. (J.W.) See **Goss**, *sb.*[1]

GRAA, see **Grow.**

GRAABACHE, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **graapish.** Trash, garbage, stale victuals.

Well zide, stuggoone, an thee raste o' graabache [Well said, [with thy] bad bread, and thy rest of garbage], 100.

GRAAM, *adj.* Sh.I. Greedy, eager; lustful.

I see you a' as graam an' as kibbie as I for your pairt whin we come ashore, Spence *Flk. Lore* (1899) 243; S. & Ork.[1]

[The same word as ON. *gramr*, angry, fierce (Fritzner).]

GRAAND, see **Grind**, *v.*, **Ground**, *sb.*

GRAB, *sb.*[1] Nhp. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [græb.] **1.** The fruit or tree of the crab-apple, *Pyrus malus*; occas. in *comp.* **Grab-apple.** Also used *fig.*

Glo. Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 47; Glo.[1], Wil.[1] Dor. *Prov.* To pick over the heap, and get a grab after all (C.V.G.). w.Som.[1] A seedling apple-tree. Dev.[3] nw.Dev.[1] 'Zour 's a grab.' Commoner than 'grab apple.' Cor.[12]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Grab-stick**, (2) **-stock**, a young crab-tree, the cutting of a crab-tree.

(1) Nhp.[1] (2) n.Wil. I wants a grab-stock to graaft (E.H.G.). Dor. (C.W.); *Gl.* (1851); Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] The young seedling apple tree on which the better kind is grafted.

GRAB, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Der. Mid. Sus. Wil. Slang. [grab, græb.] **1.** *v.* To get possession of by unfair means, wheedle away.

Bnff.[1] He'll grab a 's siller aff the silly aul' man, by 's cullican in wee 'im. w.Yks. Theas gooid things ther allus sooin grapped up, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881 29.

Hence **Grabban**, *ppl. adj.* inclined to cheat, grasping. Cai.[1]

2. Phr. *grabbed on the jury*, forced to serve on the jury. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Grab-all**, a grasping, avaricious person; (2) **-hook**, a grapnel used for recovering lost buckets from a well.

(1) w.Mid. He wants everything for hisself, the old grab-all (W.P.M.). Slang. Farmer. (2) Sus. The four-year-old daughter . . . fell down a well 50 ft. deep, and was rescued by a neighbour with a 'grab-hook,' *Dy. Mail* (Oct. 18, 1898). Wil.[1] [Kept at every village draw-well, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 179.]

4. *sb.* A snap, bite. nw.Der.[1]

5. Phr. *the tatie grab*, the eating of potatoes from a dish with the hand; used *fig.*

Sc. In former days—thirty years ago—potatoes were boiled and poured, and the pot was placed within the circle of feasters with its mealy contents: the salt was placed within reach, and every man, woman, and child seized a tatie, devoured it, and seized another (G.W.). Per. The last time that we had a spree He shared the tatie grab wi' me, Spence *Poems* (1898) 167.

6. The number of objects seized or grabbed. Rnf., Lth. (Jam.)

7. An advantageous bargain, an advantage of any kind.

Cai.[1] To get a geed grab of a thing. Bnff.[1] 'He got a richt grab o' the horse at the roup.' There is often the idea of greed and dishonesty conveyed by the word. Gall. Grabs, little prizes, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 240, ed. 1876.

8. A grasping, miserly person.

Rnf. Hae nocht to do wi' greedy grabs, Barr *Poems* (1861) 253. Lnk. A bare-faced, auld, close-fisted grab, Orr *Laigh Fluchts* (1882) 42. Lth. Ilk dusty batchy, Ilk muckle grab, ilk little tailor, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68.

Hence **Grabby**, *adj.* greedy, avaricious, grasping; inclined to cheat.

Bnff.[1] Rnf. Some smooth gaun fo'ks are geyan grabby, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 12. Nhb.[1] He's a grabby aad chep.

GRAB, *v.*[2] Ken. Sus. Hmp. [græb.] To rake up with the hands so as to soil them; to 'grub.'

Ken. Cooper *Gl.* (1853). Sus.[2], Hmp.[1]

GRAB, see **Grub**, *sb.*[1]

GRABBER, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lin. [gra·bə(r.] **1.** A tight-fisted, avaricious fellow. w.Yks.[3]

2. One who takes a farm from which the previous tenant has been evicted.

Ir. Can you recall any instance in which you denounced men for moonlighting 'grabbers'? *Standard* (June 22, 1889) 5, col. 7.

3. A part of a pile-engine; see below.

Lin. The part of a pile-engine which makes and breaks, as required, the connection between the hoisting chain and the falling weight (ram or tup). It consists of a hook which, when lowered, automatically engages with a ring on the top of the ram. When the ram has been hoisted to the desired height, the hook can be disengaged by pulling a cord so as to allow the ram to fall. After the tup has fallen, the monkey (or grabber) quickly slips down the guides, head first, with its tail sticking out on the other side, seizes the ring of the tup, and carries it up until the cord is pulled (A.A.); The part of a pile-engine which 'grabs' hold of old piles to draw them up (R.E.C.); Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vi.

GRABBING, *vbl. sb.* Irel. The taking of a farm from which the previous tenant has been evicted. Cf. **grabber, 2.**

There was no grabbing, except once, *Standard* (June 22, 1889) 5, col. 7.

GRABBLE, *v.* Lan. Wal. Der. Nhp. Brks. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Dev. [gra·bl, græ·bl.] **1.** To grasp, seize, grab; to grapple with, resist, contend; to grope.

ne.Lan.[1] To grabble for trout. Brks.[1] 'I drowed the apples among the bwoys an' let um' grabble vor um.' 'Grabble' partakes of the two words 'grab' and 'scramble.' e.An.[1], Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] w.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Dev.[1] To seize any loose bodies undistinguishably in the dark. n.Dev. Be quite es zey a grabbling o' wone's tetties, *Exm. Crtship.* (1746) l. 375; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 189. nw.Dev.[1]

2. To do odd jobs.

Nhp. 'He is grabbling about,' of a person cleaning or mending the roads (P.G.D.).

3. In salmon fishing: to catch the fish with a large hook as they spring. Cf. **grapple**, *v.* **2.**

Wal. In this little piece of still water they grabble every fish that comes up, *Reports on Salmon Fisheries* (1861) No. 2612, 76; Every one that goes grabbling pays him so much for going through the garden, *ib.* No. 2615, 76.

Hence **Grabbling**, *vbl. sb.* the system of catching salmon by means of a hook; the right of 'grabbling.'

Wal. There is a system called grabbling, that is, heaving a large hook over, and as the fish spring they catch them under the belly,

ib. No. 4407, 129; Does the man who possesses the garden let the grabbling, *ib.* No. 2615, 76.

4 *Comp.* **Grabble-cake**, ?oatmeal cake. Der.[2] (s.v. Reed-bread).

GRABBLES, *sb. pl.* Ags. (Jam.) A disease among cows, affecting their limbs, so that they are unable to walk.

GRABBY, *adj.* Ken.[1] Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] [græ·bi.] Dirty, grimy, filthy, 'grubby.'

GRAB EYE, *phr.* w.Som.[1] A peculiar grey eye in horses, said never to go blind.

GRACE, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Nhp. War. Hnt. Also in forms **greace** Wm.; **greeas**(e e.Yks.[1] [grēs, griəs.]

I. Good qualities, virtue; protection.

Sc. Lunnon's . . . an ill place for a young chield. Ye'll need a' yer grace to guide ye there, Jamie, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) xvi. Ayr. Wha'er shall say I wanted grace, Burns *Had I the wyte*, st. 2. Wm. An' I, mesel for want o' greace, Fell into t'fire an' burnt me feace, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1820) I. 512.

2. Advantage, benefit, good results.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] They weeant get a vast o' grace by 't. e.Yks. He weeant gether mitch greeas oot o' that, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 64; e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

3. Phr. *grace and growin'*, good health and good fortune, an expression of goodwill to any one.

Abd. Wi' this ae fervent wish he ends, A' grace and growin' to his friends, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 251; Most common as an utterance of good wishes for a new-born child by its parents' friends (A.W.).

4. The space allowed to a fox, hare, or other animal before the hounds are set on.

Nhp.[1] War.[3] Also applied in the game of hare and hounds, or in a paper-chase. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

5. *Comp.* **Grace-drink**, a 'grace-cup' or drink taken after grace at the end of a meal.

Sc. To this Queen [Margaret, Malcolm Canmore's queen] tradition says we owe the custom of the grace drink, she having established it as a rule at her table that whoever staid till grace was said was rewarded with a bumper, *Encycl. Britann.* (1797) (s.v. Forfar) (Jam.). Lnk. When we hae ta'en the grace-drink at the well I'll whistle sine, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 26, ed. 1783.

[1. Fr. *grace*, vertue, honesty, integrity, a good disposition (Cotgr.). 2. OFr. *grace*, 'succès' (La Curne).]

GRACE, GRACEY, see **Grease, Greasy.**

GRACE-WIFE, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. A midwife.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. *S. Nicholas Parish Registers* (Feb. 1645) in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 362; Nhb.[1], Dur. (K.)

GRACHEN, *sb.* Mtg. A very diminutive thing. (E.R.M.) Cf. **greck.**

GRACHT, *sb. Obsol.* Yks. A ditch.

n.Yks. Chiefly of a town ditch used formerly for fortification (R.H.H.).

[Du. *gracht*, a ditch.]

GRACIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **graicie** (Jam.). 1. A pig. Rxb. (Jam.) Cf. **grice.**

2. *Fig.* A fat, ungraceful woman, of loose character. Bnff.[1]

[Prob. a der. of Fr. *gras*, fat.]

GRACIE, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Devout, religious; well-behaved.

Ags. 'A wife's ae dother's never gracie,' an only daughter is so much indulged that she is never good for anything. w.Sc. He's no very gracie.

[Mr. Jacomb . . . made a gracy sermon like a Presbyterian, Pepys *Diary* (Apr. 14, 1661).]

GRACIOUS, *adj.* Sc. Der. 1. Pleasant, friendly, affectionate; agreeable.

Dmb. My father and he have got very gracious by happening to agree about Church matters, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ix. Gall. His marriage with Mary Gordon was most happy and gracious, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 344.

2. Graceful. nw.Der.[1]

GRACIOUS, *adv.* Nhp. War. Gratis, without fee or reward. Nhp.[1] I'll give it you gracious. War.[3]

GRACKLE, *sb.* Cor.[3] [græ·kl.] A pile of ore.

GRACY, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in form **greasy** Dev.

1. In *comb.* (1) **Gracy Daisy**, (*a*) the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (*b*) the daisy, *Bellis perennis*; (2) — **Day**, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) w.Som.[1] Grae·úsee dai·zeez. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1889). s.Dev. (F.W.C.) (*b*) Dev. (W.W.S.) (2) Dev.[4] Probably in reference to the Day of Pentecost.

2. *pl.* A species of apple. s.Dev. (F.W.C.)

[1. The same word as *grace*. The insertion of the *y* sound in compounds is precisely similar to 'flappy-dock,' 'Dartymoor,' &c.]

GRADDEN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also written **graddan** Sc. (Jam.) Uls.; and in forms **graden** N.I.[1]; **greddan**(e Uls.; **gredden** Sc.; **gredin** Ant.; **greidan** Elg. [gra·dən, grē·dən, gre·dən.] 1. *sb.* A coarse kind of oatmeal; freq. in *comp.* **Gradden-meal**; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Grain dried in a pot over the fire and then coarsely ground in a hand-mill (J.Ar.); There was a supply of gradden-meal prepared that made cakes, Miller *Schools and Schoolmasters* (ed. 1879) v; Bannocks of guide gredden meal, Maidment *Bk. of Ballads* (1844) 13, ed. 1868. w.Sc. The island lassies are as merry at their work of grinding the graddan . . . as those of Greece were in the days of Aristophanes, Pennant *Voyage to Hebrides*, 322 (Jam.). N.I.[1] *Obs.* Uls. Made from oats burnt from the straw, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) IV. 13. Ant. Oats ground along with their husks for cattle feeding (W.H.P.).

2. The name of certain kinds of snuff.

Sc. That kind of snuff which is commonly called 'bran,' as consisting of large grains. Those who used it, prepared it for themselves by toasting the leaves of tobacco on or before the fire. When sufficiently parched they put these leaves into a box, grinding them with a kind of pestle. Hence from the resemblance of the mode of preparation to that of grain, the snuff was called graddan and the box . . . the miln or mill (Jam.). Elg. The pipe sae clean, the greidan fresh, Will keep the tale alive, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 237.

3. *v.* To parch grain by scorching the ear.

w.Sc. The corn is graddan'd or burnt out of the ear instead of being thrashed. This is performed two ways; first by cutting off the ears and drying them in a kiln, then setting fire to them on a floor, and picking out the grains, by this operation rendered as black as coal. The other is more expeditious, for the whole sheaf is burnt without the trouble of cutting off the ears, Pennant *Voyage to Hebrides*, 321, 322 (Jam.).

Hence **Graddaned**, *ppl. adj.* of corn or meal: parched, burnt out of the ear.

Gradanned corn was the parched corn of Holy Writ, *ib.*; Oat-cakes made of what is called graddaned meal, that is meal made of grain separated from the husks and toasted by fire instead of being threshed and kiln-dried, Boswell. *Jrn. of Tour* (1785) 190 (Jam.).

[1, 2. Gael. *gradan*, an expeditious mode of drying grain for the quern by burning the straw; the meal obtained from such grain; snuff hastily prepared (M. & D.).]

GRADEL(E)Y, *adj.* and *adv.* ?Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also ?Glo. Dev. Also in forms **graadly** Wm.; **gradley** Lan.; **graidly** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Chs.[23]; **greadly** Lan. Chs.[23]; **greidley** n.Cy. [grē·d-, grea·dli.] 1. *adj.* Of persons: decent, orderly, respectable; honest, thriving; well-meaning, 'of a good sort.'

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum.[1] Seldom heard; Cum.[3] A varra gradely man. Wm. Th' lanleady wur a varra graadly body, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 29; 'Why,' ses she, 'he's a gradely fella,' Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 3. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. They're gradely, upright working-men, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 10; w.Yks.[1] He leetens to be a gradely fellow, ii. 306; w.Yks.[23] Lan. Jamie 's as greadly a lad As ever stept eawt into th' sun, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 136; Hoo wondert if o' th' gradley chaps had gone across th' bruck, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) i; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] Chs.[12]; Chs.[3] She's a gradely lass. Stf.[1] Der.[2] A gradely sort o' body. nw.Der.[1], Shr.[2]

2. Handsome, comely, good-looking; fine, splendid, well-made; healthy; also used *advb.*

n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 495. Cum. I met a young and gradely pair, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 167. w.Yks. A gradely pair they mak, *Yksman.* (1876) 24, col. 1; It wad be a varra gradely mak o' a bran-new house, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 185. Lan. Wesh thee face, owd lass; it's a reet gradely un, Lake *Longleat* (1870) I. xviii; Hoo'l give it um i gradely style, Ferguson *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) i. s.Lan. That is a gradely coat (E.F.). Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] Chs. The pack . . . was indeed a gradely soight, Warburton *Hunting Sngs.* (1860) 93; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). s.Chs.[1] A gradely wench. Midl. *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 495.

3. Friendly, kind.

m.Yks. He awlus wer gradely wey me, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 12. **w.Yks.**[1] Ye heynot behaaved tumme in a varra gradely way, ii. 293; Aw couldn't do less, yoa known, seein ut he wur so very gradely, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 12; Naaw, Isik, be gradely foronst i' thi loife, an' fettle this speet for me, BOWKER *Tales* (1882) 51.

4. Clever, accomplished; also used *advb.*

w.Yks. Oh, shoo's a gradely penman, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) 115 ed. 1894. ? **Glo.**[1]

5. Having full possession of one's faculties, in one's senses.

n.Cy. One would think you were not altogether gradely, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 334. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhur)z sùm ŭt ŭbuw·t dhaat laad· ŭz i)n·ŭ grai dli [There's summat abowt that lad as inna gradely].

6. Proper, fit, right; real, genuine, true; good, satisfactory, perfect.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] I set off i' gud fettle for Kes'ick, got theear i' gradely time, 20. **w.Yks.** Ther's verry few at cannot mak a gradely livin if they'll try, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 3; He gave me a mint of gradely counsel, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 215. **Lan.** So to it we fell i' gradely Lancashire style, *Betty o' Yep*, 23; Kep' i' th' gradely track, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 9; He's ta'en a farm wi' gradely grund, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 76: **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** It . . . wer'nt a gradely drum, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 12; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Chs.**[1] 'A gradely road' is a properly formed road, or a public road as distinguished from a road which people make without having the right to do so. **s.Chs.**[1] A haunted house would be said to have 'summat na' gradely' about it.

7. Phr. *a gradely shop*, a good appointment.

w.Yks. If he getsa gradely-shop It's seldom he can stick, HARTLEY *Ditt.* 2nd S. (c. 1873) 14. **Lan.** Thae'd better get a gradely shop, MELLOR *Poems* (1863) 5.

8. Great, considerable, big; 'famous,' thorough, 'out and out.'

n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 334. **w.Yks.** They went in a gradely hurry, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 11. **Lan.** He thowt me a gradely part o' Providence, FOTHERGILL *Healey* (1884) xv; That's gradeliest laff aw've hed this monny a dai, FERGUSON *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) 14.

9. *adv.* Decently, orderly; properly, excellently; carefully, cautiously.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Cum.** How gradely 'd gan our courtin', WHEATLEY *Joe the Buits* (1869) 16. **Yks.** A child is admonished to do a thing gradely, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 334. **w.Yks.** He did his wark gradely (D.L.). **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1 3] **Lan.** Come gradely up the stairs, BANKS *Forbidden* (ed. 1885) x; Tha conna mak' a wax end gradely yet, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 33; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** We've done that gradely, *Owd Peter*, i. **Chs.**[1] Yo dunna do it gradely. **Dev.** He did it so gradely. Used commonly in Bideford, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); **Dev.**[3]

10. *Comp.* (1) **Gradely-like**, well-behaved; (2) **-spokken**, well-spoken, straightforward, honest.

(1) **s.Lan.** Now be gradely like (E.F.). (2) **Lan.** He's as gradely spokken a mon as ever aw knew, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) iv.

11. Thoroughly, entirely, completely; exactly, quite; truly.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Lan.** He set off afore it wur gradely leet, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler*, viii; Marget could niver gradely say Where nesht wi' t'ghoost shon went that neet, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** By gol! sez au, weere gradely quaftet, *John Stoyls* (1840) l. 96, in *Chs. N. & Q.* (Oct. 29. 1881) I. 174. **Der.** T'warld wor gradely swarmin wi em, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. vi.

12. Tolerably well, very well.

Cum. As for t'rest on us, we gat on gradely, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 40. **w.Yks.** Ah'm gettin' on gradely consitherin' hah poorly ah've been (Æ.B.); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Hoo're [i.e. she was] gradely, for owt I know, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, ii; *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127. **n.Lan.**[1]

13. Used as an intensitive before *adjs.* and *advs.* Very, much.

Wm. Poor Geordie! he was a graadly bain fellow, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 375. **Yks.** 'E looked after me gradely well (F.P.T.); We're gradely weel off after all, TOWNLEY *Sngs.* 10. **w.Yks.** Wi' choosin' he geet gradely fast, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 10. **Lan.** So I gav' him a gradely good baggin', LAHEE *Acquitted* (1883) iii; It's a gradely quare do, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 291. **Chs.** Hoo gen me a gradely good un, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 3. **Der.** They moight get th' job done gradely nigher hant than Gratna Green, BANKS *Forbidden* (ed. 1885) xxv.

14. ? Near. **Chs.**[3]

[A form of *grathly* (q.v.), altered by pop. etym.]

GRADELY, *adv.* **n.Yks.**[1 3] **Shr.**[2] Gently, by degrees; moderately.

GRADÈS, *sb. pl. Obs.* **Wxf.**[1] Qualities.

Oure zeuse o' ye grades whilke be ee-dighte wi yer name, 114.

GRADJINS, *sb. pl.* **Irel.** The grounds or lees of coffee, &c. (A.S.P.) See **Gradden**.

GRADUALITY, *sb. Obs.* **Sc.** In phr. *by a graduality*, gradually, by degrees.

Ayr. I may be able, by a graduality, to clear the estate, GALT *Lairds* (1826) vi.

GRADUATE, *sb.* **Nrf. Suf.** Also in form **gradywit** **Nrf.** A physician, doctor. Cf. **graduwa**.

Nrf. He must be very bad—a gradywit's been to him (W.M.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

GRADUWA, *sb.* **Sc.** Also written **gradawa**. A physician, a doctor with a medical degree. Cf. **graduate**.

Ayr. For mair than a month he was thought beyont the power o' a graduwa, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xi; It's a' vera fine for you, Doctor Duguid of Kilwinning, a Gradawa o' Glesco, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 5.

[Fr. *gradué*, a graduate, one that hath taken a degree in an University (COTGR.).]

GRAEF(F, GRAEGLE, see **Graf(f, Greggle**.

GRAEM, *v.* **Sh.I.** To be in a passion. **S. & Ork.**[1]

[ON. *gremja* (reflex.), to get angry (VIGFUSSON); cp. Sw. dial. *grämes*, to grieve (RIETZ).]

GRAEMIT, GRAET, see **Greemit, Greet**, *v.*

GRAFAN, *sb.* **Irel.** Also in form **griffaun**. A small axe with the edge turned across like an adze, used for grubbing. **s.Ir.** (P.W.J.)

[Ir. *grafán*, a grubbing-ax (O'REILLY).]

GRAFE-HOOK, *sb.* **Nrf.** A sickle. (P.H.E.)

GRAFEL, *v.* **Sc.** To lie in a grovelling attitude.

Faith, I'll let ye grafel there as I fand ye, RAMSAY-*Remin.* (ed. 1872) 43.

GRAF(F, *sb.* and *v.* **Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Snr. Sus. Hmp. Wil.** Also written **graffe** **Sc. n.Lin.**[1]; and in forms **graef(f Sh.I.**; **graif Nhb.**[1]; **greaf Sc. Nhb.**[1] **Wm.**; **gref Sh.I.**; **greff S. & Ork.**[1] [graf, græf.] 1. *sb.* A grave.

Sc. Ye'll mak my greaf baith braid and lang, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 62; But then there are dainty green graffs in St. Cuthbert's kirkyard, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Rnf.** The grass owre their graffs is now bonnie and green, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 205, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** Ev'n as he is, cauld in his graff, BURNS *Epigram on Henpecked Squire*, st. 2. **Lth.** These rascals . . . have banded themselves together, spat on their neives, and dug my graff, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 312. **Edb.** How can I houk a graff for her? LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 15. **Slk.** But the graffe shall gepe, and the korbe flee, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 119, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1] 'To break a graff,' dig a grave. **Nhb.** (J.H.), **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Graff-stane**, *sb.* a gravestone.

Fif. Ane College Regent bangin', stood Heigh on a graff-stane up, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 215.

2. A ditch or trench; a channel, cutting; a hole, pit, or hollow. Cf. **graft**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. I would premonish you . . . to trace out a sconce upon that round hill, with a good graffe, or ditch, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) x. **Sh.I.** Yirdid hit i' da graeff o' ane o' Robbie Scollay's paet-banks, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898); The gref of the peat bank, JAKOBSEN *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 84; **S. & Ork.**[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] Any kind of cutting, either with pick-axe or spade. **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Upon the bank of which mote, betwixt the wall and the graff, was a strong palisado throughout, *Civil War Tracts* (1642–51) 158, in *Cheth. Soc.* (1844) No. 2. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 332. **n.Lin.**[1] A deep graffe and wide, full of water, SYMONDS *Diary*, 231. **Wil.** I was wonderfully surprised at the sight of those vast stones [at Avebury] of which I had never heard before, as also at the mighty bank and graff about it, AUBREY *Monumenta Brit.* in WAYLEN *Hist. Marlborough* (1854).

Hence **Graffage**, *sb.* a railed fence at the junction of two ditches, or where a ditch abuts on a road at right angles. **Hmp.**[1]

3. The sea bottom.

Sh.I. There were several names applied to the sea bottom, such as . . . jube, graef, and the ljoag, SPENCE *Flk. Lore* (1899) 120.

4. The depth of a spade or 'graffing'-tool in digging; the quantity of earth turned up by a spade at one time, a spadeful. Cf. **graft**, *sb.*² **2.**

ne.Yks.¹, **w.Yks.**², **Chs.**¹, **Der.**², **Lei.**¹, **Nhp.**¹ **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**²³ **Shr.**¹ The letters were about an elne long, and were a spade graff broad and a spade graff deep, GOUGH *Hist. Myddle*, 29; **Shr.**² Turn up the sile a spade's graf.

5. A spade, in the form of a scoop, used in draining, &c.

s.Wor.¹, **Glo.** (S.S.B.), **Glo.**¹ **Sur.**¹ He had a spade or a graff in his hand; I couldn't see which. **Sus.**¹

6. *v.* To dig a grave; to break the ground with a spade. **Nhb.**¹, Wm. (J.H.), **Hrf.**¹

Hence (1) **Graffing-bit**, (2) **-tool**, *sb.* a spade with a narrow tapering blade, used in draining, digging graves, &c.

(1) **Glo.**¹ (2) **Lei.**¹, **s.Wor.**¹ **Sus.**¹ *Gen.* made of wood shod with iron.

[1. OE. *græf*, a grave, trench; cp. Du. *graf*.]

GRAFF, *sb.*¹ Sc. Yks. Hrf. A graft, a small branch inserted into the stock of another tree. Cf. **griff**, *sb.*¹

Sc. (A.W.) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 28, 1883). **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12).

[OFr. *grafe* (mod. *greffe*), 'pousse d'arbre' (HATZFELD).]

GRAFF, *sb.*² Hmp. A pig brought up by hand.

WISE *New Forest* (1883) 288; **Hmp.**¹

GRAFF, see **Groff.**

GRAFFY, *adj.* Nhb. [gra·fi.] **1.** Rough, sturdy, short, thick-set. **Nhb.**¹ See **Groff.**

2. Growing luxuriantly. (R.O.H.)

GRAFT, *sb.*¹ Wm. [graft.] Family, stock. See **Graff**, *sb.*¹

He's yan o' t'seeam graft, Ah'll apode [uphold] it (B.K.).

GRAFT, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Sc. ? To grapple.

Sc. Humphrey grafted with Sir John, and while they were wrestling in a dirty bog, our David Balfour wounded Humphrey in divers places, SPOTTISWOODE *Miscell.* (ed. 1844) I. 114.

GRAFT, *sb.*² and *v.*² In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Eng. and Aus. [graft, græft, grāft.] **1.** *sb.* A trench, ditch, a place 'graved' or cut out. Cf. **graf(f**, *sb.* **2.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**¹ **Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* **m.Yks.**¹ A hole, or spade-cutting; as the patch of ground left bare where turf has been dug, or where the excavation for a house has been made. **w.Yks.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 158. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 332. **n.Lin.**¹

2. The depth of a spade in digging; the amount turned up by one application of the spade. Cf. **graf(f**, *sb.* **4.**

Dur.¹ **n.Yks.** I was with the men, and talking to the one who . . . was engaged in taking out the third 'graft' below the surface, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 446; **n.Yks.**¹ Get a graft up fra' t'bottom, an' leuk what 't 's like. **ne.Yks.**¹, **m.Yks.**¹, **w.Yks.**¹, **Chs.**¹³ **s.Chs.**¹ Tuurn it oa·r ú güd graaf·t déep [Turn it o'er a good graft deep]. **nw.Der.**¹ **Not.** Try a graft here (J.H.B.). **Lei.**¹, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**² **Hrf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.**¹

3. Work of any description.

w.Yks.² 'Well, I've got some graft to do now.' Often heard in and about Sheffield. **Lan.** The word occurs also in Lan., but to the best of my knowledge only in the form 'hard graft,' meaning hard work (S.O.A.). **War.**², **Glo.**¹ **Slang.** Millbank for thick shins and graft at the pump, *Answers* (Oct. 24, 1891) 384, col. 3. [Aus. You're not worked down yet, my man. . . Wait till you've had another month's graft where I'm going to put ye, BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* (1892) II. xiv.]

4. A narrow, crescent-shaped spade, used in cutting drains. Cf. **graf(f**, *sb.* **5.**

Lei.¹, **War.**³, **se.Wor.**¹, **Hrf.**² **Glo.** [Witness at Camden Petty Sessions] Defendant had a graft under his arm, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 19, 1896); (S.S.B.) **Oxf.**¹, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Wil.**¹

5. *v.* To dig with a spade, esp. to make trenches in draining land. Cf. **grave**, *v.* **1.**

w.Yks. (F.K.), **w.Yks.**² **s.Chs.**¹ To dig about the surface. **Hrf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Hrf.**¹ **w.Som.**¹ In draining land or digging a grave, if the soil works well, so that it can be taken out with a spade without digging first with a pick-axe, they would say—Kn graa·ft ut aewt [one can graft it out]. To 'graft' is to go much deeper than to 'spit.' **nw.Dev.**¹ To dig with a spade, so as to push the tool down to its full depth each time the soil is lifted.

Hence (1) **Grafter**, (2) **Grafting-iron**, (3) **-shovel**, *sb.* a long, narrow, concave spade, used esp. in draining operations; (4) **-tool**, *sb.* (*a*) see (3); (*b*) a curved spade, shorter in the iron part than the draining tool.

(1) **n.Lin.**¹, **I.W.**² (2) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Som.** (W.F.R.) (3) **s.Chs.**¹ Graaf·tin-shùv·il. **Shr.**¹ (4, *a*) **n.Yks.**¹, **w.Yks.** (F.K.), **nw.Der.**¹, **Lei.**¹, **Nhp.**¹, **War.**³, **se.Wor.**¹ **Shr.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**² **Glo.** LEWIS *Gl.* (1839). **I.W.**² **w.Som.**¹ Graa·fteen-teol. A kind of spade, long in blade, straight in handle, and curved on the cutting edge, used for draining, or digging clay. **nw.Dev.**¹ [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).] (*b*) **Shr.**¹ It is much used in 'rabbiting,' as it digs down to the hole at two semi-circular cuts, whereas a common spade would require three or four to the same end.

6. To do work of any description.

w.Yks.² He'd graft away all night if they'd let him.

[1. Dan. *gryft*, a ditch, trench; so Sw. dial. (RIETZ); ON. *gröftr* (gen. *graftar*), a digging (VIGFUSSON). Cp. OE. *græft*, sculpture.]

GRAFTED, *pp.* Yks. Not. Lin. Also Dev. Cor. Also in forms **graft** s.Not.; **grufted** w.Yks.² n.Lin. sw.Lin.¹ Deeply impressed (with dirt), begrimed; also with *in.*

n.Yks. His hands are fair grafted we muck (T.S.). **e.Yks.**¹ Grafted in wi muck, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Thoo's perfectly grufted, HOLDROYD *Anecdotes* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 3, 1887); Now rare, but fairly common 40 years ago (M.F.); **w.Yks.**² He wer grufted in dirt. **s.Not.** Yer neck's graft wi' dirt. She niver weshes 'ersen; she's reglar grafted wi' dirt (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** I'm fair grufted in wi' sin, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 103; **n.Lin.**¹ **sw.Lin.**¹ His hands are grufted up. You'd take them for gipsy children, they're so grufted. **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* **Cor.**¹ The dirt is grafted in; **Cor.**² Your nails are grafted with dirt.

GRAH, *sb.* Irel. Affection, love, fondness, liking, inclination.

Ir. I hope . . . it's not for her money that you have any grah for her? CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) v. **N.I.**¹ I had no gra for it. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Shew the extent of their grah for the person, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 23. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Wxf.** She might show a little more gra to me, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 9.

[Ir. *gradh*, love (O'REILLY).]

GRAID, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) Also written **grade.** To prepare, make ready. See **Graith**, *v.*

'To graid a horse,' to put on the necessary furniture for riding or work.

GRAIDLY, GRAIF, see **Gradel(e)y, Graf(f.**

GRAIG, *v.* Sc. [grēg.] **1.** To belch, eructate; to make a noise in the throat.

Bnff.¹ **Abd.** To utter an inarticulate sound of contempt or scorn (JAM.).

2. To hesitate, 'hum and haw,' grumble about.

Bnff.¹ He graigs aboot it ass lang's ony ither bodie wid be o' deein 't.

Hence **Graigan**, *sb.* hesitation.

He hauds an unco graigan afore he dee 't, *ib.*

3. To find fault with, grumble at in a hypocritical way.

He's graigin' and shackin 's heid at the lads an' lasses takin' a bit dance, *ib.*

GRAIL, *sb.*¹ Dev. The offal of grain.

s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

GRAIL, *sb.*² Cor.¹² [grēl.] A three-pronged fish-spear.

GRAILING, *sb.* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ A slight fall of hail, which barely covers the ground.

[A der. of Fr. *grêle*, hail.]

GRAILS, see **Gruels.**

GRAIN, *sb.*¹ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **grane** Sc. w.Yks. Lin.¹; **grayne** Nhb.¹; and in forms **graain** Brks.¹; **green** Chs.¹; **grein** Dev.; **greyne** Not. [grēn, greən.] **1.** A branch or bough of a tree; the junction of the branches of a tree; a forked stick.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** He has hang'd them, but mercie, Up heich upon a grain, FORD *Harp* (1893) 21. **Dmf.** SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 348. **n.Cy.** (J.L.) (1783); **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.** Look weel amang yon heaps o' grains, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 341; **Nhb.**¹, **Dur.**¹, **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); 'If I could get into t'top grains I wad be like King Charles.' Said by a very little boy (M.P.); **Cum.**² **Wm.** Snag all t'grains off that tree (B.K.); (A.T.) **n.Yks.** T'wind's blawn a lot o' grains off last neet (J.E.D.); **n.Yks.**¹ **ne.Yks.** It wants one grain off (J.C.F.). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL

Rur. Econ. (1788). **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 106. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** His knee was doubled in the grain of the tree, *Ann. Chron.* (Sept. 1, 1888); Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 332. **n.Lin.**[1] The misseltoe-thrush hes begun to build i' th' graain of th' Hessle peär tree. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Nhp.** From its grains a bough I broke, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 129; **Nhp.**[12] **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

Hence (1) **Grained** or **Grain't**, *ppl. adj.* forked, divided; (2) **Graining** or **Granein**, *sb.* the fork of a tree, or junction of the branches.

(1) **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**[1] **Lan.** He kept proddin' down intul t'mud wi' a grain't stick, Piketah *Fowness Flk.* (1870) 39. (2) **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] I war standin . . . i' th' grainin, an snaggin off some boos, ii. 303. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] If you cut the cherry-tree top off abuv the graaining it will be sewer to graw. **sw.Lin**[1]

2. The fork or branch of a river or stream.

Sc. (Jam.) **Bwk.** Ale Water is formed by the junction of three small streams or rills, . . at a place called Three-burn Grange or Grains, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 26. **Nhb.**[1] The grains in Tynedale and Redesdale are the river branches of the North Tyne, and so, too, 'the grains and "hopes" of the country on the south of the Coquet,' *Northern Tribune* (1854) I. 159. **Cum.** In Alston Moor especially the word occurs in names of numberless small streams (M.P.). **Wm.** (J.H.) **w.Yks.**[2] Near where the Alport brook bifurcates is a place called 'Grains in the Water.'

3. The branch of a valley or ravine.

s.Sc. The branches of a valley at the upper end, where it divides into two; as Lewinshope Grains (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1] The said valleys or hopes of Kydland lieth so distant and divided by mountains one from another, that such as inhabit in one of those hopes, valleys, or grains cannot hear the fray, outcry, or exclamation, of such as dwell in any other hope or valley upon the other side, Bowes *Survey* (1542). **Wm.** (J.H.), **n.Yks.**[3] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

4. *Fig.* The branch of a family; a clan. **Nhb.**[1]

5. The prong or tine of a fork.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 130; (Jam.) **Cai.**[1] **Slk.** Whenever he put the grains o' the leister into the water, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** (J.L.) (1783); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1] Fork grains, otter grains, &c. **Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **w.Yks.**[1245], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Not.**[12], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] The fork of a boat-hook or stower. **sw.Lin.**[1] A two-grain fork. **Shr.**[1] 'Im as 'ad the pikel grayns potched throu' 'is 'ond. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** (S.S.B.); **Glo.**[1] *Obs.* **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Wil.**[1] [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

Hence (1) **Grained**, *adj.* having 'grains' or prongs; *gen.* preceded by a numeral; (2) **Grain-staff**, *sb.* a quarter-staff with a pair of short tines or 'grains' at the end.

(1) **w.Yks.** 3-grain'd muck drags [a bent rake for pulling manure out of a cart with three teeth] (J.J.B.); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] He's diggin' up roots wi' an owd three-grained fork. **s.Not.** Bring me a fower-grained fork (J.P.K.). **Brks.**[1] A dung prong is a three-graained prong. **Oxf.**[1] Fetch I the three-grained fork, *MS. add.* **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **e.Cy.** (Hall.), **Nrf.**[1], **Wil.**[1] (2) **s.Cy.** Ray (1691); (K.); Grose (1790).

6. The groin, fork of the thighs.

n.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 384. **n.Lin.**[1]

7. *pl.* The fangs of a tooth.

nw.Lin. *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890); (M.G.W.P.)

8. *pl.* A peculiar fish-spear or harpoon, *gen.* with four barbed points.

Pmb. 'I stuck the grains into him as I hadn't a proper spear.' Said of a salmon 'foul killed' near Haverfordwest (W.B.T.).

[**1.** ON. *grein*, a branch of a tree, an arm of the sea (Vigfusson); so Norw. dial. (Aasen). **2.** Touyr is kend ane grane of that rever In Latyne hecht Danubium or Hester, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 10. **4.** And lyk a birthfull trie [she] spred thair granes and branches throuch all Scotland, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 23. **5.** His greit matok havand granis thre, Douglas *ib.* 104.]

GRAIN, *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **graan** w.Yks.; **graain** Brks.[1] I.W.[12]; **grin** N.I.[1] **1.** *pl.* The husks of oats. **Nhb.**[1]

2. *pl.* The refuse of malt after brewing, much used for feeding swine and cattle.

Sc. (A.W.), **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[124], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Thoo mun give them graains to th' pigs. **Nhp.**[2], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **I.W.**[12] [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

3. Acorns. **Hrt.** (H.G.)

4. Turf.

nw.Dev.[1] 'To dress a field on the grain' is to spread manure on the sward or turf. 'I zee they'm dressin' the medda on the grain.'

5. A particle, a small quantity of anything; a little bit.

Sh.I. Da door wis still a grain oppen, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 16; A peerie grain o' licht, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 253. **Edb.** Every grain, Baith waft an' warp, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 16. **Rxb.** I did nae think a grain o' shame To spend the night wi' glee, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 9. **n.Ir.** I hope you didn't forget to bring us a grain o' the best green [tea] from Misther M'Shane's? Mulholland *Ailsie's Shoe*, 234; **N.I.**[1] Gi'e us a wee grin o' sthroe. **Ant.** 'A grain of hay,' a bundle, an armful. 'A grain of sugar,' a good spoonful (S.A.B.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Oxf.**[1] He ain't got narra grain o' sense, *MS. add.* [**Amer.** I don't care a grain. Push the candle a grain further from you, Bartlett.]

6. Broken victuals. [Not known to our correspondents.] Som. (Hall.)

GRAIN, *v.* **e.An. s.Cy.** Also written **grane e.An.**[2] **Ess. s.Cy.**; and in forms **graan** Nrf.; **gran** Suf.; **grean Ess.**; **green** Suf.[1] Cmb. [grēn, grīn.] To strangle, throttle; to gripe the throat.

e.An.[12] **Nrf.** They hild me so tight in the neck that they naarly graaned me, Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) viii; **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.** I was nearly gran'd outright, *Garland* (1818) 342; Yow mah'nt pull tew hahd, du y'ahl grain him (M.E.R.); (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] A tight collar is said to green a horse. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125; Oh, you grean me! the dress is too tight round the neck (H.H.M.). **Cmb.** (W.W.S.) **s.Cy.** Ray (1691); Grose (1790). [(K.)]

[We may compare ME. *grane*, a snare for choking or strangling. He hangide hym with a grane, or a gnare, Wyclif (1380) *Matt.* xxvii. 5.]

GRAIN, GRAINCH, see **Grin**, *sb.*, **Granch.**

GRAINED, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* **Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Wil. Som.** Also written **graned e.An.**[1]; and in forms **grainded** Som. w.Som.[1]; **grainted** Glo. Som.; **grinted** Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] **1.** *pp.* Of dirt on the skin that will not come off in washing: ingrained, 'grafted,' grimed; *gen.* with *in*.

Nhp.[1] The child s face is grained in dirt, it will never come clean. **War.**[3] **Glo.** The dirt is grainted in, when the hands or face have not been wash'd for a considerable time, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 189. **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] My 'ands be that a-grainded [graa·ndud], they ont be fit vor to put in the butter 'is week to come.

2. *ppl. adj.* Speckled; used of a sheep whose wool is a mixture of black and white. **e.An.**[1]

GRAINER, *sb.* **Sc.** (Jam.) The knife used by tanners and skinners for stripping the hair from skins.

[Cp. Du. *granen*, to dresse or tanne leather; *graner*, a tanner or a hide-dresser (Hexham).]

GRAINING, *sb.* **Lan.** A cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus Lancastriensis*.

Found in the Mersey and its tributaries (C.D.). [Satchell (1879).]

GRAINS, *sb. pl.* **Shr.**[1] The rings in a cow's horn.

'That cow's ten 'ear owd—fur I counted seven or eight grayns in 'er 'orn.' As it is the practice of dishonest cattle-dealers to file out the grains or rings in a cow's horn, in order to make her appear younger than she is; so, a woman, who by artificial means tries to give herself a more youthful appearance, is said to 'tak' the grayns out'n 'er 'orns.'

Hence *Graining in the horn, phr.*, see below.

A ring appears on a cow's horn with every calf she has after the first one; this is called 'grayning' i' the 'orn.' Hence, by metaphor, a woman waxing in years is said to be 'grayning' i' the 'orn.'

GRAINSHIRE, GRAINTAL-, GRAINTED, see **Gain-shire, Grintal-, Grained.**

GRAINY, *adj.* **Pem. Dev. Cor.** Also written **grainee Dev.**[1] [grē·ni.] **1.** Cross-grained, ill-tempered; proud, haughty.

Dev. Yü take my word vur 't, they be got terrabul grainy since they had thickee stub ov money alayved tü um, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] A little grainee or zo, 11. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge*

(1874). **Cor.** Es larnin makes un grainey, DANIEL *Thalia*, 15; So she turned away, looking very grany, and muttering something, BARING-GOULD *Vicar* (1876) vi; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A grainy old chap.

2. Miserly, close-fisted. **Cor.**[2]

3. Well-fed, in good condition.

s.Pem. This horse looks grâiny enuff, â's wirein' in to oâts at a mighty raât (W.M.M.).

GRAIP, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written **grape** Sc. s.Don. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur. e.Dur.[1]; **greyp** Cum.[1]; and in form **greàpp** Cum.[1] [grēp.] A three- or four-pronged fork, used for lifting manure, litter, &c.; a dung-fork; also used in gardening operations. Cf. **gripe**.

Sc. 'A begun turn is half ended,' quoth the good-wife when she stuck the grape in the midding, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 3. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Pirlin aboot the byre doors wi' a bit graipie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. **Frf.** Flung aside like a broken graip, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xviii. **Per.** A spade's expense, and a graip's expense, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 24. **w.Sc.** I'll just take the grape and slip out and howk a wheen, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 133. **Fif.** Some flourish'd... graips, and forks, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 54. **Ayr.** The graip he for a harrow taks, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 18. **Lnk.** Baith tatoe grapes an' sickles, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 41. **e.Lth.** A worker going after each plough, and with a grape placing every pile of... wrack in the sole of the exposed furrow, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 178. **Slk.** Getting hold of a graip, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 156, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Wi' barrows, clauts, hoes, grapes, an' spadies, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 32. **Ir.** Half the townland pursued the other with spades, graips, pitchforks, YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888) 191; With a graip over his shoulder, like as if he was about doing a job for you, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 15. **Uls.** (R.H.C.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Wmh.** (W.M.) **n.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 158; **N.Cy.**[1] A fork with three or more prongs shaped like a spade or shovel for filling rough dung. **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** RAINE *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 52, 299. **e.Dur.**[1] A kind of shovel or huge fork-like implement used in filling coke, and by farmers for removing manure. **Cum.** Now, greypes, shouls, and barrows thrown by, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 116; (J.Ar.) [(K.); Should be thrown into the cart by hand, and not by forks or graips, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 193.]

[Norw. dial. *greip*, a dung-fork (AASEN); Dan. *greb*; cp. Flem. *greep*, a three-pronged fork (SCHUERMANS).]

GRAIP, *v.* Sc. Nhb. To gripe, give pain internally.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** Aa been sair graiped sin aa teuk the physic (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *greipa*, to gripe (AASEN).]

GRAITH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Pem. Also written **graithe** e.Yks.; **grathe** n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks.; **grayth** Wm.; and in forms **grath** Dur. n.Yks.; **greath** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Lan.; **greth** Ir. s.Pem. [grēþ, greəþ.] 1. *v.* To prepare, equip, make ready, put in condition for use, as accoutrements, harness, dress, tools, &c.; often used in *pp.*

Sc. Gowden graithed his horse before, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 17; And graith my horse! ... For to Ettrick Forest will I me, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 381, ed. 1848. **Lth.** The young an' stoot Maun graith them for the shootin', LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 36. **Rxb.** An' graith your ponies ane an' a', RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 185. **Dmf.** There's nane can graith with siccan gear, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 78. **n.Cy.** (J.L.) (1783); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Weel graith'd—sair on mettle, Oor harness in fettle, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 192; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** 'To grath a house or room,' to deck it or dress it up neat and fine (K.); GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Graith'd in aw their kurk-gawn gear, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 73. **Wm.** The day was fine I grayth'd mysel, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 43, ed. 1896. **Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 361. **n.Yks.**[1] 'Bonnily graithed,' 'ill graithed,' both applied to dress or clothing; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Get the table graithed,' the provisions set out. 'We're graithing for off,' preparing to go; **n.Yks.**[3] **ne.Yks.**[1] He's fettled an' graith'd. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Graithed**, *ppl. adj.* prepared, equipped, set ready for use; (2) **Graithing**, *sb.* equipment of any kind, such as clothing, harness, furniture, tools, &c.; provision, preparation; (3) **Greathy**, *adj.* well-stored, well-provisioned.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[1] A well graithed table, a table nicely or handsomely set out. (2) **Sc.** He put siller graithing on them, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 14. **n.Sc.** Ye'll bid her shoe her steed before And a' gowd graithing him behind, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 219, ed. 1875. **Dmf.** He put siller graithing on them [colts], CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 102. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.**, **n.Yks.** He had bad graithin' to work wi' (J.E.D.); **n.Yks.**[1] Tea-graithing, tea-equipage; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Don't make a graithing for my coming,' do not make a 'spread' on my account. 'In bad graithing for't,' in poor order for the undertaking. **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (3) **Wm.** Sae greathy was the place where I was drinen That I me sicker thought I was in Heauen, BRATHWAIT *Mushrome* (1615) 130, ed. 1878.

2. In mining: to replace the worn leather in a pump-clack or bucket.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence **Graither**, *sb.*, see below.

Nhb.[1] The 'changer and graither' in a pit is the man who changes and replaces or puts in order the leather of the pumping buckets.

3. To steep in a ley of stale urine.

Sc. Applied to their necks and arms blanching poultices; or had them 'boukit and graithed'—as housewives are wont to treat their webs in bleaching, *Glenfergus* (1820) II. 84 (JAM.).

4. *sb.* Preparation, readiness, condition; esp. in phr. *in graith* or *in good graith*. Also used *advb.*

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721). **Cum.** In my present garb and graith, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 53. **Wm.** Is your razor in good graith? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[2] 'In good graith,' stout and healthy. **w.Yks.**[1] Nut bein i' good graith, I war seea swelted, at I sweeat like a brock, ii. 295. **Lan.** I went o-greath [a-greath, all right] tilly welly coom within a mile oth teawn, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 17, ed. 1775.

5. Accoutrements, trappings; clothes, dress; furniture, equipment.

Sc. Then up got the baron and cried for his graith, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 106; A' the fine graith, pictures, tapestries, needlewark, hangings, and other decorements, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxv; Can sic as he, in a' his Sunday graith, Convince his victims o' his Christian faith? ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 63. **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** Wi' this bouksome graith You will tyne half your speed, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 11. **Per.** He thinks he's in his Highland graith, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 81, ed. 1853. **Fif.** Gainst Papish trash and idol-graith, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 7. **Rnf.** We had nought but wearin' graith, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 124. **Ayr.** Saw him in shootin graith adorn'd, BURNS *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 8; Cleed me roun' wi' mourning graith, LAING *Poems* (1894) 14. **Lnk.** Bedeckit sae braw in his superfine graith, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 63. **Edb.** Bids bauld to bear the gree awa', Wi' a' this graith, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 126, ed. 1785. **Rxb.** When priests in haly graith did shine, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 132. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** He closer grips his fechtin' graith, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 11; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Monny a clay-cold corpse I've stripp'd Of a' their graith, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 25; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** His neighbour Roger... in riding graith adorned, *Spec. Dial.* (1887) 16.

6. Harness, the fittings, trappings of a horse.

Sc. A year's rent o' mony a gude estate gaed for horse-graith and harnessing, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) iv; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **ne.Sc.** With such slender-looking materials as a wooden plough and graith made of sauch waans, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 180. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Ye been makin' a hantle adee about blaikin' that graith, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Kcd.** He never... try'd to guad when in the graith, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 60. **w.Sc.** Loose the ass—equip me with his graith, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 246. **e.Fif.** There's Yettlin' skilled in pleughs an' graith, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Dmb.** Flee, get our yads in graith, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 89. **Rnf.** His own fine horses, carts, and graith, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 37. **e.Lth.** Hoo are ye to come by horse an' graith for the pleuchin? HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 89. **Edb.** Thae purfeit chiels that clean coach graith, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 179. **Bwk.** 'That's Castle Law graith!'—said of any useless, rotten harness, &c., HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 123. **Dmf.** Wi' his branks and his blinders, and graith, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 82. **Gall.** I wat a pleugh he weel could tune, And trim his graith, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 41, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **s.Pem.** Graiths, chain traces of a cart, LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; Grethis, the harness of the fore-horse in a team (W.M.M.).

7. Apparatus, such as tools, implements, machinery, &c.; also used *fig.*

Sc. All kinds of instruments, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; Wi' graith o' weir, Sword, gun, and speir, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 10. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] *Membrum virile*. **Abd., Ags.** (JAM.) **Kcd.** I soon got a' the writing graith, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 164. **Frf.** In his shop he had routh o' richt gaudy-like graith, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 38. **Dmb.** The stock and graith grew spare, SALMON

Gowodean (1868) 28. **Ayr.** An' ploughmen gather wi' their graith, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 10. **Lnk.** Pate's comin' up alnit wi' the bowls an' dishes, an pit graith, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 215. **e.Lth.** I'm gaun to mak ye a present o' the mill, . . stan'in graith an' gangin graith, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 207. **Edb.** In this country spinning Linning and woollen, if I had graith, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 389, ed. 1815. **Rxb.** With swords and guns and other graith, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 208. **n.Cy.** J L.) (1783). **Nhb.** We can still guide our fishing graith, CHARNLEY *Fisher's Garl.* (1824) 6. **Cum.** (M.P.)

8. Substance, wealth; material belongings generally.

e.Lth. If the man has a guid name, an' if he's worthy o' the eldership, we dinna look at his graith or his gear, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 49. **Gall.** He canna spend gear and graith recklessly on unkenned bairns, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xxxiv. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); We will gather up its [the garden's] graith as our more lasting possession, SMILEY *Garden Graith* (1882) 6. **Nhb.** Nae doubt your spirits were aloft To see their graith, DONALDSON *Glanton* (1809) 138; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* **Cum.**[1], **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** To stir wee'r laith; But weel I wait, weese gether here nea graith, MERITON *Praise Ale* 1684 l. 518; **n.Yks.**[1] **ne Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **Chs.**[1 2]; **Chs.**[3] If you've graith and grunt, you'll be never without, *Old Prov.*

9. Stuff, material; also used *fig.*

Sc. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom (JAM.). **Ayr.** She and I are kittle graith to kill ootright, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 216. **Edb.** Every grain, Baith waft an' warp, an' a' sic graith, Grew in his brain, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 16.

10. Company, companions; rank.

Bnff.[1] Ye'll aisy ken fat kyne he is by the ticht graith he tacks up wee. **Edb.** Ye syne maun graze mang scabbit graith, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 56. **Nhb.**[1] In n.Nhb. applied in reference to rank in life; as in the expression, 'Ye cannot expect iz ta mix wi' thame graith,' where the allusion is to the superior rank of the persons spoken of. It is also used in speaking of an inferior graith as well as of a high social rank.

11. Hot water prepared with soap for the purpose of washing clothes, lather; a thick, dirty liquid.

Sc. A thickish liquid with nothing hard in it is here called a graith—a soapy graith, brothy graith, muddy graith, &c. (G.W.) **Cai.**[1] **Frf., e.Per.** 'A fine graith' is a common expression (W.A.C.). **e.Fif.** Her hands i' the washin' tub . . . garrin' the saepy graith flee through a' the neuks o' the kitchen weetin' a' their duds, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. **Lnk.** We're not yet begun To freath the graith, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 39, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Tibbie scoured the blankets, tramping them thoroughly amongst a soapy mixture called a 'graith,' which she skilfully compounded out of singular ingredients, according to her ideas of what they required, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885 8. **Nhb.**[1] Also used as the term for the dirt in water after washing.

12. Stale urine, used for washing. Ags. (JAM.)

[**1.** He . . . dide greyþe a super riche, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 1762. ON. *greiða*, to arrange, make ready (VIGFUSSON; cp. Norw. dial. *greida* (AASEN). **4.** ON. *greiði*, arrangement, ordering; cp. Norw. dial. *greida*. **5.** Full riche tresour thai bene and precius graith, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 3.]

GRAITHLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **grathely** Nhb. Dur.; **graythely** n Lan.; and in form **greathly** N.Cy.[2] Lan. **I.** *adj.* Of persons: honest, upright, respectable. Of things: trim, tidy; correct, right. Cf. **gradel(e)y.**

Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Lan.** Has teaw ever hyerd any greathly akkeawnt, heaw or when it koom int' the'r hyeds fort mak it? WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 37. **nw.Der.**[1] Oo's a graithly wuman. 'A. B. 'el give yŭ a fair price for th' cauve [calf].' 'Ah, au nō 'ĕe will, 'ĕe's a graithly chap.' Tha's get a graithly cart nah.

2. *adv.* Trimly, tidily, decently, in order; handsomely; exceedingly.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Deean vary graithly,' done in very good order. **n.Lan.** I was graythely weel done [deceived] in that cow (G.W.). **nw.Der.**[1] Doo that job graithly, wilt?

[**1.** Sone aftur þat gretnede þat greiþli mayde, *Jos. Arim.* (c. 1350) 88. ON. *greiðligr*, ready, prompt (VIGFUSSON). **2.** Graunt him 3our grace him greiþli to help, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 984. ON. *greiðliga*, readily, promptly.]

GRAIL, see **Grawl.**

GRALLOCH, *v.* Sc. [gra·ləχ.] In deer-stalking: to cut a deer's throat. Cf. **groilach.**

Arg. The stag must be gralloched ere ye brag of him, MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 245.

GRAMACIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A form of returning thanks, 'gramerey,' many thanks.

Ken ye the Gordons' gramacie? To curse and swear and —— and lie; And that's the Gordons' gramacie, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 303.

[Gramercy, fellow: there, drink that for me, SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 108; Grantmercy! CHAUCER *C.T.* D. 1403. OFr. *grant merci*, 'remerciment' (LA CURNE).]

GRAMARIE, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Also written **gramerie** Sh.I.; **gramowrie** Fif. Magic.

Sc. The witches hazel in each steel cap In scorn of Soulis' gramarye, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 254, ed. 1848. **Sh.I.** Der a gramerie cas'n ower dat hoos o' Saetter as shüre as we're sittin' here, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898). **Fif.** Her gramowrie she cast, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 147. **n.Cy.** And aye their swordes soe sore can byte, Throughe helpe of gramarye, *Percy's Reliques* (ed. 1887) I. 96. **Lan.** There's death at the door . . . an' this gramarye and foretokening is'nt for nought, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 218, ed 1872.

[Cowthe ye by youre gramery reche us a drynk, I should lie more mery, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1450) 90. OFr. *gramaire*, magic, see HATZFELD (s.v. *grimoire*), the same word as Fr. *grammaire*, grammar.]

GRAMASHES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **gramashens** Rnf.; **gramashons** Ayr. (JAM.); **gramoches.** Gaiters, riding hose; occas. used in *sing.* See **Gamashes.**

Sc. Gramoches or leggins, made of thick black cloth, completed his equipment, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) i; Put your shanks in your thanks, and mak gude gramashes o' them, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 135, ed. 1881; Gaiters reaching to the knees. Sometimes applied to a kind of stockings worn instead of boots (JAM.). **Per.** With his best broad bonnet on his head, and his new gramashes drawn over his knees, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835 81, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** I've guid gramashens worn mysel', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 124. **Ayr.** *Gl. Survey*, 690 (JAM., s.v. Gamashons). **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 240, ed. 1876.

[Fr. (Languedoc) *garamachos*, 'guêtres de pêcheurs, houseaux, garniture des jambes' (BOUCOIRAN).]

GRAMBLER, *sb.* Cor.[1 2] A stony place.

GRAM(E, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Anger, passion.

Slk. Laithe to lay ane laitless finger on her, I brankyt in myne gram, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866. **Nhb.** It will turn the to grame, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk.* (1846) VI. 227.

[ON. *gramr*, wrath (VIGFUSSON).]

GRAMFER, *sb.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **grampha** Wil.[1]; **grampher** Hmp.[1]; and in form **gramver** Brks.[1] [græ·mfə(r.] **1.** A grandfather. See **Grandfer.**

Brks.[1] Always preceded by 'awld.' **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** (C.W.); **Dor.**[1] The brook That runn'd all down vrom gramfer's, 107. **w.Dor.** ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** 'Your servant, sir,' still lingers among the gramfers of the old school, COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882 60. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 185; **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[2]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Gramfer-greygles**, (*a*) the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (*b*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (*c*) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (2) **-griddle-goosey-gander**, see (1, *c*); (3) **-grig**, (*a*) a wood-louse; (*b*) the long-legged water-gnat; (4) **-long-legs**, the crane-fly or daddy-long-legs; any long-legged spider or fly.

(1 *a*, *b*) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 345. (*c*) **Dor.** (B. & H.) (2) **Wil.**[1] **s.Wil.** *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14. (3, *a*) **Wil.**[1] **nw.Dev.**[1] Gramfer Greg Bort a fine peg, An' putt'n into clauver; The peg a died, An' gramfer cried, Zo all the fun waz auver. *b*) **nw.Dev.**[1] (4) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Why, 'e 'th acatched some gramfer-long-legs, an' is apulling off their legs za vast as 'e can, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. The smallest pig of a litter; a pig brought up by hand. Hmp. (H.E.), Hmp.[1] **4.** A wood-louse. Som. (W.F.R.)

5. A 'drill' shell. Cor. (S.H.)

GRAMMAR, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A grammar-school boy; also called **Grammarian.**

Abd. The grammars had twenty days play, and the collegenars had eight in Old Aberdeen, conform to use and wont at Yool, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792 I. 287; The colleginers got the play

on the 27th of Dec. to the 3rd of January, and the grammarians to the 10th of January, *ib.* 331.

GRAMMARY, *adj.* Dev. Grammatical.

The very words, though not so grammary, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) xxxvi.

GRAMMATICALS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Grammar.

Ayr. In the way of grammaticals he was able to have mended some of the parliamentary clishmaclavers, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxix.

GRAMMAW, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A greedy person, one with an insatiable appetite, a 'gormaw.'

GRAMMER, *sb.*[1] Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **grammar** Cor.[2]; **grammur** I.W.[1]; and in form **gronmer** Dev.[1] [græ·mə(r).] 1. A grandmother; an old woman.

Brks.[1] Always preceded by 'awld.' **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1 2] **Wil.** Our grammer used to zay, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 58; **Wil.**[1] *Obsol.* **Dor.** (C.W.); **Dor.**[1] I da zeem to zee grammer as she did use Var to show us, 209. **w.Dor.** ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** Grammer understood the bees, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 93; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] I zeed grammer's cat-n onrs! **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 185; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Won't ye g'up and zee grammer avore ye g'up to Challacomb? *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 537. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** With no more manners than grammer's ould sow, FORFAR *Cousin Jan* (1859) st. 3.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Grammer's apples**, a variety of apple; (2) **— greygle**, the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (3) **— pig**, a wood-louse; (4) **-'s pin**, a large pin; (5) **— sow**, see (3); (6) **-'s taties**, a variety of potato.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] (2) **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1; *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 45. (3) **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.) (4) **w.Som.**[1] A large shawl-pin. **Dev.** Life's not worth a grammer's pin, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 177; A long blanket-pin. 'I say, Jim, I'll gie thee theäse gert quarrender vur thickee grammer's-pin,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] (5) **Cor.** A wise woman at Penzance, about two years ago, . . was still in the habit of prescribing in scrofulous cases grammar-sows, . . to be swallowed as a pill, BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) xii; **Cor.**[12]; **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Sow-pig.) **w.Cor.** (G.F.R.) (6) **w.Som.**[1]

3. A cowrie shell. Cor. (S.H.)

GRAMMER, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms **gramnaer-** Brks.[1]; **grommer** Hmp.[1] [græ·mnə(r).] 1. *sb.* Mire, dirt.

Nhp.[1] 'The ground was so wet, I stuck all in the grammer.' Its circulation is very local, but in some parts of the county it is well known.

2. *v.* In *pass.*: said of dirt: to be ingrained.

Hmp. It's grormnered in 'em (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1]

Hence **Grammered** or **Gramnaerred**, *ppl. adj.* begrimed, ingrained with dirt; sometimes with *in*.

Nhp.[2] How grammerd your feayce be! **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] **n.Bck.** His face was grammered with dirt (A.C.). **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Wil.**[1] Grammered in. **n.Wil.** How dye get yur hands all grammered wi' dirt like that? (E.H.G.)

GRAMMLE, *v.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To scramble. Hence (1) **Gramloch**, *adj.* avaricious, grasping; (2) **Gramlochie**, *adv.* avariciously, in a grasping manner; (3) **Gramlochness**, *sb.* a worldly disposition.

GRAMMUK, *sb.* Wm. [gra·mək.] Thick gruel.

n.Wm. An t'coffee was as thick as grammuk (B.K.).

GRAMMY, *sb.* Oxf. Som. A grandmother. Oxf. (G.O.), Som. (W.F.R.) See **Grammer**, *sb.*[1]

GRAMNAER-, see **Grammer**, *sb.*[2]

GRAMP, *sb.* Glo.[1] Oxf. (G.O.) Wil.[1] A grandfather.

GRAMPUS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An ignoramus; a greedy, stupid person.

Slk. A greedy grampus of a thing that eats its own kind, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 63, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Apparently a cant term (JAM.).

GRAMSCHOCH, *adj.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. Of vegetation: coarse, rank.

2. Of the sky: heavy, lowering, portending a heavy fall of snow or hail.

GRAMULTION, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) Common sense, understanding, 'gumption.'

GRAN, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also Oxf. A grandmother.

Gall. His mother or his gran, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 189; Not a common form (A.W.). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

GRAN, *sb.*[2] Ant. [Not known to our correspondents.] A 'wee' man. (S.A.B.) Cf. **cran**, *sb.*[2]

GRAN, see **Grain**, *v.*, **Grin**, *v.*[2], **Grind**, *v.*

GRANABLE, *adv.* Ken. Very. See **Grand**, *adv.* 7.

(G.B.); De clover was granable wet, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 22; **Ken.**[1]

GRANADA, *sb.* Ken.[12] A golden pippin.

GRANAM, see **Grandam(e.**

GRAN-CAP, *sb.* Nhp.[2] A conical covering for the head made by children of rushes.

GRANCH, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also in forms **grainch** se.Wor.[1]; **graunch** w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] War.[23] Wor.; **grensh** Shr. (HALL.); **gronch** Chs.[1] s.Not. [granʃ, gronʃ.] 1. *v.* To crunch between the teeth, to scrunch, crash; to grind the teeth; to eat noisily or voraciously. Cf. **cranch**, *v.*

w.Yks.[2], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) No. 768, I. 271; **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** How yer do gronch! Eat quieter, child. He soon gronched it up (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] I'm sure it freezes, for I heard the ice grannching under the wheels of the carriage. **War.**[23]; **War.**[4] I used to granch up all the crusteses. **ne.Wor.** A child when eating sugar or sugar-candy would be told to 'granch it up' (J.W.P.). **m.Wor.** (J.C.), **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** (HALL.); **Shr.**[1] Them curran'-cakes as yo' buyen bin nasty things—they granch under yore tith like ätin' cinders. All them ship öön granch that bit o' grass up in no time. **Glo.**[1]

Hence **Grauncher**, *sb.* a huge, heavy person. War.[2]

2. Of the joints: to crack.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy kon'ü tuurn mi nek bŭ wot it grau·nshiz [I conna turn my neck bu' what it graunches].

3. *sb.* A crunch, crash; a hard bite.

Lei.[1] Often used to describe the sensation of having a tooth extracted. **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] Theer wuz a bit of a stwun i' that curran'-cake an' I gid it a granch an' split a piece off my tuth.

4. Unripe fruit.

Chs. He made hissel' bad wi' eatin' sa mitch gronch, *Sheaf*, No. 768, I. 271; **Chs.**[1]

GRAND, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Sus. Guer. Also in forms **graand** Sc.; **gran** Sc. Nhb.[1] Ken.[1] Sus.; **graund** Sc. 1. *adj.* Fine, capital, splendid, first-rate, excellent.

Sc. That's a grand, big wean o' his age (H.C.). **ne.Sc.** 'I'll sen' her doon to spen' the forenecht.' 'That'll be gran'!' said Mary, GRANT *Keckleton*, 41. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** What's the heaviest weight o' a woman a grand lusty man could carry in his arms? BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 231. **Per.** Jean's a grand milker, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 240, ed. 1887. **n.Cy.** It's a grand country yo coom from, somewheer, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 84. **Nhb.**[1] He's a gran chep at boolin'. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.** EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 84. **Der.**[2] Hay! it wor grand, lads, that ale wor. **nw.Der.**[1]

2. Phr. *to be grand on*, to be expert in, skilful, eloquent about.

Per. Tell my Auntie Lillie, she's just graund on the jandies, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 209, ed. 1887; He was graand on Jenny Geddes, an' hoo she was a mither in Israel, *ib.* 11.

3. Of the weather: fine, bright, sunny.

Sc. (A.W.) **e.Dur.**[1] [Graan dee'u] is the usual salutation on a bright, sunny day. **n.Yks.**[2] Here's a grand day. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

4. Showily dressed. Cai.[1]

5. *Comp.* **Grand-plough**, a ploughing in which several farmers bring their horses to plough one field.

Guer. Dan had his grand-plough to-day (G.H.G.).

6. *adv.* Grandly, finely, very well.

Kcd. The sclaiters, plasterers, an' vrichts, Fa hed the job in hand . . . Soudert wi' us gran', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 55. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Aw, he works them grand, BROWN *Doctor* (1891) 2.

7. Very, esp. in phr. *gran(d nigh*, nearly.

Ken. A coach dat come from Dover Did gran nigh tread us under feet, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 49; Grand-crass, grand-rich, GROSE (1790); **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** Till I was gran nigh spent, LOWER *T. Cladpole* (1831) st. 59; Gran nigh beazled, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 250.

GRAND, see **Grind**, *v.*

GRANDAM(E, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Midl. Not. Shr. Brks. Dev. Also written **grandham** Sc.; and in forms **granam** Edb.; **grandeeam** n.Yks.[2]; **granmam** s.Not.; **grannam** Sc. n.Yks.[2]; **grannum** Sc. Brks. Dev.; **gronmam** Lan.[1]; **gronnam** Lan. A grandmother.

Sc. The spirit of action is as dead in Alsatia as in my old grannam, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xvii. Abd. Snd but your honest grandham hear ye, I wadna for a sixpence clear ye, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 331; I'ussy's grannum's weather-glass, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 20. Edb. My gran'am spinning, To make a web of good Scots linen, Pennecuik *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 3. n.Yks.[2] Lan. Ot last th' owd gronnam's reaching, *Sngs. of Wilsons* (1865); Lan.[1] Midl. My poor old grandame, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 9. s.Not. My grannam and him were cousins (J.P.K.). Shr.[2] Brks. She had left, by a good grannum, Full five thousand pounds per annum, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 91. Dev. Grannum, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 185. [Full many a tale would my grandam tell, In many a bygone day, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) 27.]

GRANDBAIRN, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Also in forms **granbairn** n.Yks.[2]; **gronbarn** w.Yks. A grandchild.

n.Cy. (J.W.), e.Dur.[1], n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (J.W.)

GRAND-DA, *sb.* Sc. Also written **grand-dey** (Jam.). A grandfather. See **Da**, *sb.*

n.Sc. Whist, again say I, grandda, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 146. Fif. (Jam.)

GRAN(D-DAD, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Also Som. Amer. Also in forms **gran-dadder** Som.; **gran(d-daddy** Sc. Ir.; **grondad** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] **1.** A grandfather.

Frf. Our grand-daddies ower the braes O' blooming heather Ran breekless, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 162. Lnk. Our grannies and our gran'dads too, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 131, ed. 1897. Gall. The grand-daddy o' me was then a limber loon, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 120. Ir. For if gran'daddy sted on asleep, he'd be wantin' no supper that night, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 92, ed. 1893. Lan. Mi Grondad's getten wack an' owd, Wood *Sngs.* (1879) 18; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] Som. No bees ever stung Girt-gran-dadder, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 92.

2. *Comb.* **Grand-daddy-long-legs**, the daddy-long-legs or crane-fly. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) 397.]

GRANDERY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Grandeur, pomp, display.

Cai.[1], n.Cy. (J.W.) Lan. There's a wo'ld o' grandery i' thoose silver wattles o' his, Mullins *Thrums from Spindle*, 27; What grandery! Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii.

GRANDFATHER, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. **1.** A daddy-long-legs. Sus.[1]

2. *Comb.* **Grandfather's beard**, a species of horsetail, *Equisetum*. Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1]

GRANDFER, *sb.* Not. Lin. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **grandfa** s.Hmp.; **grandfur** I.W.[1]; **granfa** Lin.; **granfer** s.Not. Glo. Wil.[1] Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.[2]; and in forms **granfey** Som.; **granther** Amer.; **grenver** Brks.[1] [gra·n-, græ·nfə(r).] **1.** A grandfather.

s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. My fathers and gran'fa's was gard'ners, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 7. Glo. 'E be a good girl to look after your old granfer, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 21. Brks.[1] Always preceded by 'awld' (s.v. Gramver). s.Hmp. At last grandfa judge he comes down o' him, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxvii. I.W.[1 2] Wil. Then poor woold granfer hollerd out God bless ee, maid and bwoy, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 93; Wil.[1] Dor. He's his grandfer's own grandson, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. Som. (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Oold granfers, as oopright an' tall as the buoys, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 149; When old Granfer Lord lived there, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 85. Cor. My old granfer . . . is dead, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w. Eng.* (ed. 1896) 59; Cor.[2] [Amer. *Dial Notes* (1895) 397.]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Granfer-giggles**, (2) **-goslings**, the wild orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (3) **-gregors**, the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (4) **-grig**, a wood-louse; (5) **-griggles** or **-greygles**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) see (2); (*c*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (6) **-long-legs**, a daddy-long-legs or crane-fly; (7) **-mug**, see (4).

(1) Som. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358. (2) Wil.[1] (3) Dor. (B. & H.) (4) Wil.[1] At Deverill children try to charm it into curling up, when held in the hand, by singing:—'Granfer Grig killed a pig, Hung un up in corner; Granfer cried and Piggy died, And all the fun was over.' e.Som. (F.W.W.) (5, *a*) Dor. (C.V.G.); (C.W.) (*b*) Dor. (C.W.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (*c*) Dor. (C.W.) (6) I.W.[1], s.Dev. (F.W.C.) (7) e.Som. (F.W.W.)

GRAND-GUTCHER, *sb.* Sc. ? Ancestor, great-grandfather. See **Gutcher**.

Abd. By the spirit of my grand gutcher, that fell fighting for the covenant on the plains of Auldearn, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 36, ed. 1889.

GRANDIDIER, *sb.* Obs. Cum. A grenadier.

A brigadier, or grandidier, He says they're sure to meak him, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 57.

GRANDLY, *adv.* Ken. [græ·ndli.] Greatly.

Ken.[1]; Ken.[2] I want it grandly.

GRANDMOTHER, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Not. Nhp. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Also written **granmother** n.Yks.

1. In *comb.* (1) **Grandmother's bonnets**, the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; (2) **-'s night-cap**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the white campion, *Lychnis vespertina*; (*c*) the great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (3) **-'s slippers**, the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (4) **-'s toe-nails**, the shells *Gryphaea*.

(1) Som. Little Hannah coming down the garden path . . . between . . . grandmother's bonnets, an' blue love-in-a-puzzle, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 208. (2, *a*) n.Yks., Chs., Nrf. (I.W.) Ken.[1] (*b*) Sus.[1] 134. (*c*) Sus. (3) Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) (4) Nhp.[1]

2. *pl.* The flowers of the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

s.Not. Probably because the white rays suggest the frilled border of an old-fashioned cap (J.P.K.).

GRANDSIRE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Shr. Also in forms **grandsher** Sc.; **granser** w.Yks.[1]; **gransir** n.Yks.[2] Shr.[12]; **grencher** S. & Ork.[1] **1.** A grandfather.

n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] ii. 356. Shr.[1] *Obs.* I've lef' the two little uns alung ööth thar gransir; Shr.[2] Rapidly falling into disuse, and is I suspect confined to the western district.

2. A great-grandfather.

Sc. His grandsher, his gutsher, his daddie, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 292. S. & Ork.[1], Mry. (Jam.) Fif. Auld grandshers at their doors sat beikin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 10.

3. *Obs.* The chief officer of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

w.Yks. The chief officer of the Order of these old wool-workers was styled Grand-sire, Wilkinson *Mutual Thrift*, 17.

GRANDY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also in form **grondy** Wm. [gra·ndi.] **1.** A grandmother.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. My grandy cou'd not cure a bleedin heart, Relph *Poems* (1747) 3; *Gl.* (1851).

2. A grandfather.

Edb. They rive an' screed auld grandie's 'scutcheon, Whilk he mid strife Wan frae fierce faes, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 142. Wm. An lass is wie her grondy, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 15, ed. 1821.

3. *Comp.* **Grandy-needles**, a children's game, *gen.* in phr. *to thread grandy-needles*.

Wm. It is, or was, the custom at Kendal for young people to assemble in the Vicar's Fields on Easter Tuesday; and, after spending the afternoon there, to return in procession through the streets, 'threading grandy needles,' *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 329.

GRANDY-STEP, *sb.* Cum.[4] [Not known to our correspondents.] A wrestling term: see below.

The action consists in getting one of the legs behind both of those of the opponent.

GRANE, see **Grain**, *v.*, *sb.*[1], **Grin**, *sb.*

GRANFER, GRANFEY, see **Grandfer**.

GRANGE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Shr. w.Cy. Also in forms **grainge** e.Yks.; **grenge** Wxf.[1] **1.** *Obs.* A barn or granary; farm-buildings.

Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). Cai.[1] This word fell into disuse about the middle of the 19th century. Rnf. Now dull is meadow, craig, and grange, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 102. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] n.Yks. Laid waste everything, . . conventual buildings, granges or farm-buildings, Atkinson *Whitby* (1894) 124. ne Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Granger**, *sb.*, *obs.*, one who was accustomed to keep charge of a farm or storehouse; a farmer. Shr.[2]

2. A homestead, small mansion or farm-house, esp. one standing by itself remote from others.

Wxf.[1] Nhb.[1] Now often a modern name of a small mansion—Anick Grange, Gregory *Place Names.* Dur.[1] Wm. A homestead; e.g. Reagill Grange, Thrimby Grange (B.K.). ne.Lan.[1] A large farm-house and dependent buildings. sw.Lin.[1] Any lone farm-house. So Doddington Grange. w Cy. Poole *Forth Gl.* (1867).

Hence **Grainger**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a tenant living at a lonely house.

e.Yks. The graingers are tyed to come themselves, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 97.

3. A small hamlet (in place-names).

nw.Der.[1] Shr.[2] In time the term became identified with the place itself, as in the instances of Harnage Grange, Stoke Grange.

[I. Fr. *grange*, a barn for corn (Cotgr.).]

GRANGE, *v.* Yks. Dev. Cor. Also written **grandge** w.Yks.[5]; and in forms **graunge** n.Dev.; **gringe** s.Dev. Cor.[1] To grind the teeth, crunch; to eat voraciously. See **Graneh.**

w.Yks.[5] To masticate tough substances, as celery, is called 'grandging' it. n.Dev. To graunge an' guddle all tha day, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867 st. 61. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.), Cor.[1,2] w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301.

GRANIEAN, *vbl. sb.* Bnff.[1] The act of crying or screaming; a continued scream.

GRANITE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A term applied by sinkers to a very flinty rock in the coal-measures.

GRANK, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in form **grenk** n.Yks.[1,2] [graŋk] **1.** *v.* To complain, murmur; to covet querulously.

Cum. Owre grankin' sniftering, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 116; Cum.[3] Grippin' hard by his oan, and still grankin' for mair, 56; Cum.[4] A cud heer it stanken', an' granken', an' blooen, Christian *Mason's Ghost*, 9. n.Yks.[2] 'Grenking on,' continuing to murmur. e.Yks.[1]

Hence **Granky**, *adj.* complaining, grumbling, ill-tempered; despondent; slightly unwell, 'cranky'; also used *fig.* N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[1,4] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'I feel grenky all over,' indisposed in every part. 'A grenky spot,' a neighbourhood of hills, that makes one pant and groan in traversing it. e.Yks.[1]

2. *sb. pl.* Griefs; pains. n.Yks.[2]

[ME. *granken*, to groan (Stratmann); cp. Sc. *grank*, the cry of a wounded hart (Douglas).]

GRANMAN, GRANNAM, see **Grandam(e.**

GRANNOWS, *sb. pl.* Shr.[1] Also in forms **grinners, grinnows.** Streaks of dirt left in clothes from bad washing. See **Grained.**

I canna get the grinnows out if I rub the piece out, they'n bin biled in so many times.

Hence **Grannowed, Grinnered**, or **Grinnowed**, *adj.* ingrained with dirt.

I ŏŏdna gie anythin' to sich a nasty slanny; 'er clo'es bin all grinnowed ŏŏth dirt.

GRANNY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Shr. Glo. Bck. Wil. Dev. Aus. [gra·ni, græ·ni.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Granny's cap**, the water-avens, *Geum rivale*; (2) **-dod**, a snail-shell; (3) **-gills**, head vermin; (4) **-greybeard**, a hairy grub; (5) **-hitch**, an awkwardly made bow or hitch; (6) **-hoods**, the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*; (7) **-jump-out-of-bed**, the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; (8) **-moil**, a flattering or false old woman; (9) **-'s needle**, (*a*) a hairy caterpillar; (*b*) a dragon-fly; (10) — or **-'s night-cap**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*; (*c*) the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium* and *C. arvensis*; (*d*) see (1); (*e*) see (7); (*f*) the white campion, *Lychnis vespertina*; (11) **-'s pudding**, apples baked in a dish with batter; (12) **-reared**, of a child: spoilt, over-indulged; (13) **-snail**, a snail with a large grey shell; (14) **-threads**, the runners of the crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens.*

(1) n.Wil. (G.E.D.) (2) Cum. (Hall.) (3) N.I.[1] (4) s.Don. Called a hairy moll in parts of Munster, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). (5) ne.Lan.[1] (6) w.Yks. (W.F.) (7) Wil.[1] (8) Gall. Macfaggart *Encyl.* (1824) 240, ed. 1876. (9 *a*, *b*) N.I.[1] (10, *a*) Wil. *Gardn Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxi. 76; Wil.[1], Dev.[4] (*b*) War. (B. & H.), Wil.[1] (*c*, *d*) Wil.[1] (*e*) Glo.[1] (*f*) Bck. (G.E.D.) (11) Dev. Sharland *Ways Vill.* (1885) 49. (12) s.Chs.[1], War.[2] Shr.[1] 'Whad a spiled, pinnikin lickle thing that child is!' 'Aye, 'er looks like a granny-reared un—duna-d-'er?' Shr.[2] (13) n.Lin. Fer all the world like a gret granny-snëal drawin' itsen i'to it sh-ll. Peacock *Tales* (1890) 73; n.Lin.[1] (14) w.Yks.[1]

2. *Fig.* The last remaining growing stalks of corn made up into a small sheaf and used at the festivity of the harvest-home. Cf. **cailleach.**

N.I.[1] The stalks are plaited together, and are cut down by the reapers throwing their reaping-hooks at it from a little distance. It is then carried home in triumph, and the person who has cut it down puts it round the neck of the oldest woman of the farmer's family. It is sometimes hung up against the 'chimney brace,' where it remains till next harvest, when it gives place to the new granny. Ant. (A.S.P.)

3. One of the oldest ewes of a flock.

[Aus. Three thousand ewes, including the 'grannies,' or oldest members of the flocks, Nicols *Wild Life* (1887) I. ix.]

4. An old tough hen. Sc. (Jam.) **5.** A grandfather. *ib.* **6.** A simpleton. s.Chs.[1]

GRANOGOE, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **granogue** Wxf.[1] A hedgehog.

Hedgehogs are considered witches, and called 'granogoes,' *Flk-Lore* (1881) IV. 104. Wxf.[1]

[Ir. *gráinneóg*, a hedgehog, Gael. *gràineag* (Macbain).]

GRANPAP, *sb.* Nhp.[1] War.[2] A grandfather.

GRANSER, GRANSIR, see **Grandsire.**

GRANT, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Wor. Suf. **1.** *v.* To give as a penalty.

Suf. The Magistrates gave William a month, and 'granted' John a fortnight more, because they thowt he was the eldest and wust, *c.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.G.B.)

2. *Obs.* To consent.

Per. We'll build him one upon this side, If he with us will grant to bide, Smith *Poems* (1714) 7, ed. 1853.

3. *sb.* In phr. *to get the grant*, to obtain permission.

s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 20; s.Wor.[1]

GRANT, *v.*[2] Sc. To moan, 'grunt.'

Gall. Our canty Wright ye didna spare . . . But laid him down to grane and grant, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 25.

GRANTHER, see **Grandfer.**

GRANYAGH, *sb.* Irel. The corn-spurrey, *Spergula arvensis.* Don. (B. & H.)

GRAP, *sb.* Wor. A heap, patch.

The snow is about in graps under the hedges, I thinks we be to have more (H.K.).

GRAPE, *sb.* Dev. Cor. A grapnel, hook.

Dev. The *modus operandi* embraces 'clumming,' as presently practised, and gathering by grape and hand the seed-mussels from the banks which are dry, Fullarton *Report on Mussel Grounds* in *n.Dev. Herald* (June 25, 1896) 2, col. 2. w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319 (s.v. Kellick).

GRAPE, see **Graip, Grip**, *sb.*[2], **Grope.**

GRAPED, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Of cattle: having the lungs tuberculated.

Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Óo'z ŭn uwd grai·pt ŭn; ahy wŭ)nŭ bahy ŭr [Hoo's an owd graped 'un; I wunna buy her].

GRAPE-FEET, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] The wild orchis, *Orchis mascula.* Cf. **crake-feet**, s. v. **Crake**, *sb.*[1] **2** (2, *a*).

GRAPPLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Lin. Brks. Also in form **gropple** Brks. [gra·pl.] **1.** *v.* To struggle, exert oneself. Cf. **grabble**, *v.*

n.Lin.[1] What wi' swimmin' an' what wi' grapplin' to get to bank-top them little ducks was lagged whiles thaay couldn't chirrup.

2. To catch fish with the hands in streams and brooks, to 'guddle.'

Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] He saw the accused grappling for grey trout, *C. Patr.* (May 26, 1893) 3, col. 5; It was the practice of the miners to go by the river for the purpose of kittling or grappling fish, *ib.* (June 14, 1895) 6, col. 7. n.Lan.[1] A common mode of catching trout, by wading in the becks and grappling the fish under stones or in holes. Brks. The boys had... gone off to the brook to 'gropple' in the bank for crawfish till the shooting began, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxx.

Hence **Grappling**, *sb.* a method of catching salmon; see below.

Inv. *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 512 (Jam.). Dmf. In the Annan ...there is a pool called Rock hole... where incredible quantities of salmon are caught by a new and singular mode of fishing called grappling. Three or four large hooks are tied together in different directions on a strong line having a weight of lead sufficient to make it sink immediately as low as the person inclines, and then by giving the rod a sudden jerk upward the hooks are fixed into the salmon, which are thus dragged to land by force, *ib.* XI. 384, 385.

3. To dredge for sunken bodies in water, to drag.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. Maw equal thor wes niver for grapplin coaly Tyne, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 429; Nhb.[1]

4. *Comp.* **Grapple-airn**, a grappling-iron.

Ayr. Then heave aboard your grapple-airn, Burns *Dream* (1786) st. 13.

5. *sb.* A grip in wrestling.

Fif. They warslet teuch in gurlie grapple, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 88.

GRAPPLOCH, *v.* Sc. To grasp, seize, grab.
Abd. Fat are ye grapplochin at? (G.W.)

GRAPS(E, *v.* Dev. To clutch hold of, grasp; esp. in phr. *to graps(e hold.*
Tom, grapsing 'old o' the stone-work, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 207, ed. 1896; Yü wunt be drownded! No, tinoby; graps-hold ov tha end ov theäse pole and clitch tü 'n wi' both 'ands, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).
[The form *graps(e* repr. the older form of ME. *grasped* (CHAUCER); cp. Bremen dial. *grapsen*, 'greifen' (*Wtb.*); so Holstein dial. (*Idiotikon*), LG. *grappsen* (BERGHAUS).]

GRAPSLIN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. Also in form **grasplin** Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Twilight w.Cy. GROSE (1790). Dev. (HALL.) Cf. **gropsing**.

GRAPUS, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A name for the devil or for a hobgoblin.

GRASH, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Chs. [graʃ.] 1. *sb.* Green or unripe fruit; vegetables.
Chs.[1ā] s.Chs.[1] Dhai'n maid ŭmsel'z baad wi ee'tin au' dhaat' graash [They'n made 'emsels bad wi' eatin' aw that grash].
2. *v.* To chew with a crunching noise. e.Lan.[1] Cf. **granch**.

GRASHLOCH, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **grashlagh**, **grashlogh** (JAM.). Stormy, boisterous, blustering.
Sc. What win' has blawn you here in sic grashlogh weather? *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 216 (JAM.). Ayr. *Agric. Surv.* 692 (JAM.); (J.M.) Ayr., Lnk. A grashloch day (JAM.).

GRASPER, *sb.* Lon. Slang. A 'sweating' employer, who reduces the wages and keeps up the price of goods.
The employer alone is benefited, and is then known as a 'grasper,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 233, col. 1, ed. 1861.

GRASS, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **gaers** w.Yks.[3]; **garse** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.; **gers** e Sc. (JAM.) Wm. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **gerss** Sc. (JAM.); **gess** n.Yks.[12]; **girs**e Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Bnff.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1]; **girss** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1]; **gorse** Nhb.[1]; **grace** Rut.[1] Suf.[1]; **grase** Rut.[1]; **gress** Sc. w.Yks. e.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Not. n.Lin.[1] Rut.[1]; **gurs(e** N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. w.Yks.; **gurze** Cum.; **gus** n.Yks. [gras, grās, gres, gers, girs, gās.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Grass-bat**, a grasshopper; (2) — **beef**, meat of a grass-fed beast; (3) **-bog**, a tuft of coarse grass in a field; (4) **-bunting**, the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (5) **-chat**, (*a*) the whin-chat, *Pratincola rubetra*; (*b*) the corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*; (6) — **cheese**, cheese made from the milk of cows which have begun to 'lie out' at night; (7) **-cock**, a small cock of hay or grass; (8) **-cold** or **-cauld**, a slight cold or catarrh affecting horses; (9) **-cuckery**, a field; (10) **-day**, the day on which cattle are turned out to pasture, *gen.* about the 13th of May; also called Pasterday; (11) **-drake**, see (5, *b*); (12) **-flat**, a grass plot; (13) **-fouk**, cottagers; see (19); (14) — **fruit**, apples first picked up; (15) **-garth**, a small grass enclosure; (16) **-gaw'd**, cut or 'galled' by grass; (17) **-goose**, a goose fed on grass; (18) **-hook**, a portion of a scythe; see below; (19) **-house**, a house in the country possessed by a tenant, which has no land attached to it; (20) **-ill**, a disease among sheep; (21) — **keeping**, pasturage; (22) **-lion**, a donkey; (23) **-louper**, see (1); (24) **-man**, (*a*) the tenant of a cottage in the country which has no land attached to it; (*b*) see below; (25) **-meal**, the grass that will keep a cow for a season; (26) **-mouse**, the shrew, *Sorex vulgaris*; (27) — **mumruffin**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (28) **-nail**, see (18); (29) **-park**, see (15); (30) **-plat**, see (12); (31) **-proud**, of land: yielding grass in abundance; (32) **-puckle**, a blade of grass; (33) **-quake**, see (5, *b*); (34) **-strae**, hay; (35) **-tack**, the 'tack' or lease of a 'gerss-man'; (36) **-tree**, a child's toy made of grass; (37) **-weed**, the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*; (38) **-widow**, a loose woman, a woman who has had a child before marriage.
(1) Wor. (C.W.) (2) w.Som.[1] Complaining of the shrinkage of a certain joint, the butcher said: 'You know there idn nothin but grass beef this time o' year, and we always expects grass beef to lost a little.' nw.Dev.[1] (3) Chs.[1] (4) Cum.[4] *Fauna*, 546. (5, *a*) Cum. Here, too, the meadow-pipits and grasschats build, WATSON *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) xx. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Within this last fortnit I've seen t'grass-chat, *Yksman.* (1881) 314; (J.T.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 11. [MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Birds* (1867).] (*b*) w.Yks.[5] (6) Chs.[1] (7) Cum.[1] The first and smallest of hay-cocks (s.v. Feutt cocks). s.Not. A very small hay-cock, such as unhayed grass would be made into (J.P.K.). Lei.[1] The grass falls under the scythe in swaths; . . it is next hacked or chopped with a quick action of the rake into windrows, which are then made up into grass cocks and subsequently into larger cocks (s.v. Hay). Hrt. It may be turned once or twice and after that raked into windrows and then put into grass cocks, BRITTEN *Wds.* (1880) (s.v. Hay-making). Mid. Lastly, the single windrows are put into grass-cocks, MIDDLETON *View Agric.* (1798) 239. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) Sus., Hmp. Small heaps of mown grass while quite green, HOLLOWAY. [The first cocks made of it are small, and are called grass-cocks, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 237.] (8) Dmf. There is a grass-cold, as the farmers call it, that seldom does much harm or lasts long, *Agric. Surv.* 380 (JAM.). (9) Rut.[1] I was working in the grāse-cuckery. (10) n.Yks. (W.H.); In Cleveland, we don't make 'turning-out time' till about a fortnight later than this for cows, but in the south perhaps May 13 will do, to turn cattle out of the house to pasture (I.W.). (11) w.Yks. SWAINSON *ib.* 177; Wal burds ov ivvry soart—throo a grass-drake to a tom-tit, *Pog-moor Olm.* (1869) 32; (E.G.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* Nov. 8, 1884) 8; w.Yks.[35], e Lan.[1], Lin. (W.L.A.) (12) s.Chs.[1] 19. (13) n Sc. (JAM.) (14) Dev.[4] (15) n.Yks.[2] (16) Sc. 'Girs-gaw'd taes.' Applied to toes which are galled or chopped by walking barefoot among grass that has been recently mown (JAM.). Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) (*ib.*). (17) War.[3] (18) Chs.[1] A short iron rod connecting the head of a scythe-pole and the base of the blade, cutting off the angle, as it were. The effect of the contrivance is to prevent the grass clogging aroond the base of the blade. s.Chs.[1] Not. The strip of iron running from the blade to the shaft to turn or carry the cut grass and prevent it falling over the scythe (T.A.H.); Not.[2] The piece of iron which fastens the scythe blade to the shaft and acts as a stay. n.Not. (J.P.K.) Shr.[1] A small hook attached to the head of a scythe-pole which fastens into the scythe and keeps it steady. (19) Ags. (JAM.) (20) Sc. When about three weeks old and beginning to make grass their food—a straggling lamb or two will sometimes die of what is called 'grass-ill,' *Price Ess. High. Soc.* III. 351 (JAM.). Hdg. The same as braxy elsewhere, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 68. (21) Midl. 64 acres excellent grass keeping, till September 29, 1889, *Midl. Times* (Apr. 13, 1889). (22) Wor. A (grass) lion at large.—William Archer was charged with allowing a donkey to stray on the highway at Ashton under Hill, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 3, 1898). Nrf. Even the grass-lions were noisier and more musical than usual, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 175. (23) n.Sc. (JAM.) (24, *a*) Sc. There was not a lock, key, band, nor window left unbroken down daily to the tenants, cottars, and grass-men, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 187 (JAM.). Ags. (JAM.) Abd. Now fallen into disuse, but is still perfectly intelligible to elderly people (*ib.*). (*b*) N.Cy.[1] Officers of great antiquity in Gateshead, whose duty was to look after the grass. Nhb.[1] At Gateshead Common, before its enclosure, 'the gentlemen acting for the borough were called grassmen,' and had charge, with the lord's steward, of the common lands. (25) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 240, ed. 1876. (26) Frm. *Science Gossip* (1882) 41. (27) Wor. SWAINSON *ib.* 26. [JOHNS *Birds* (1862).] (28) Gall. A long piece of hooked iron, which has one end fixed to the blade of a scythe and the other to the scythe's handle, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 240, ed. 1876. Cai.[1] Nhb.[1] The stiffening piece of iron at the end of a scythe. Cum. 'Ah'll hap his gurse-nail for him'—a common boast. Used metaphorically, girse-nail signifies that the man must move his scythe more quickly so as to avoid having the girse-nail covered by the swayth of the next man, i.e. a man should be careful in his actions, and keep his position (E.W.P.); Ah wad ha that chap teh mind his gurse-nail if he means teh square oot mickle mair eh that fashin, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 81; Cum.[1] n.Wm. A piece of strong wire used to secure a scythe blade to the shaft, one end passing with a hook through the blade, the other secured with a 'stub' to the shaft. 'Whar's t'gerse-nail gitten?' (B.K.) n.Yks. Fasten t'gessnail on (I.W.). Not. (T.A.H.) s.Not. An iron hook nailed to the shaft of the scythe and inserted in a hole in its blade, so as to give it additional support (J.P.K.). s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] The hook which supports the scythe in its attachment to the 'sned.' Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] It also serves the purpose of throwing the grass from the blade. Nrf. All the gang was there, . . some on 'em making grass-nails, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 131. (29) Edb. A brown stot That frae the grass park we ha'e brought, *Tint Quey* (1796) 22. Gall. The nineteen years' lease of Sandyknowes—its grass parks and its gardens, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) lv. (30) n.Lin.[1]

(31) n.Yks.[2] (32) Sh.I. Nor a girspuckle for da beas' meat at nicht, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 42. (33) w.Yks. T'noize sum on em wer mayin wer ez unmusikal az a gress-quake's whissal, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1892) 55. (34) S. & Ork.[1] (35) Ags. Sometimes a lease in consequence of which the tenant has no benefit of the grass on the farm for the first year (Jam.). (36) n Lin.[1] (37) I.W. (B. & H.) (38) n.Yks.[12], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], e.An.[12], Suf.[1] Cor. Grass widows with their fatlings put to lie in and nurse here, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 440.

2. Phr. (1) *a flush o' gess*, the sudden springing of the fields; (2) *to give the grass in a churchyard*, to be buried.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Ir. How dar' you, be goin' on wid tricks like this over the poor man that is 'giving the grass' in the churchyard, and robbing the poor widow? *Spectator* Oct. 26, 1889).

3. The grazing season, time of new grass, spring.

Nhb.[1] A gelding five years old the last grass, *Newc. Courant* (Dec. 1, 1722). Dev. And who commeth twenty three next grass, *Gent. Mag.* (1733) 330, ed. 1884. [Amer. I'll move out o' here next grass, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I 331.]

4. A mining term: the surface of a mine, esp. in phr. *to* or *at grass*, to or at the surface; the surface-works of a mine.

Cor. So hope to have bra tummils soon to grass, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 462; The men in the level above at once ran off to the sollar to carry the news to grass, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. i. i; Aw, how I'd clem and git to grass, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 90, ed. 1865; Cor.[1] The ores are said to be brought to grass. The miner says he is going to grass when he comes up from underground; Cor.[23]

Hence (1) **Grass-captain**, *sb.* a mining officer employed above the surface; (2) **-man**, *sb.* a surface man.

(1) Cor. O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; Cor.[1] A man who superintends the preparing the ore after it has been brought to grass; Cor.[2] One who is manager [of a mine] 'at grass' (s.v. Cappen). (2) Cor. To creep 'bout to watch the grass men, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 15; Cor.[3]

5. Asparagus, *Asparagus officinalis.*

War.[3] Wor. The best 'grass' crops this year are at Norton, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 14, 1898). Nrf. I was once asked by one of my farmers if I would accept of some grass (W.P.E.) Sus. Lon. Then there's grass (asparagus), and that's often good money, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 93, col. 1. Colloq. Miss Wiggins, with some grass upon her fork, Tossed it just like a haymaker at work, Hood *Poems* (ed. 1862-3) *A Blow Up.* [Amer. Common among grocers, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 389.]

6. *v.* To pasture, feed on grass; to afford pasture for; to graze.

Bnff.[1], Cai.[1] Gall. The laird, as nowte grew dear and dearer, Turned he wouldna grass the cow, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 116, ed. 1897. Cum. A yacker on't waddent girse a geuss (E.W.P.). ne.Lan.[1] To gerse out cattle, to send them out to gist.

Hence (1) **Girst**, *ppl. adj.* fed on pasture; (2) **Grassing**, (*a*) *sb.* pasturage, grazing; a pasture, the right of pasturage; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* grazing, fit to be put out at grass; (3) **-field**, *sb.* a grass-field, pasturage; (4) **-head**, *sb.*, see below; (5) **-land**, *sb.* pasture grounds.

(1) Bnff.[1] The steers are in gueede order; the've been weel girst a'simmer. (2, *a*) Sc. The ffealing and girsing of Aldinalbanagh, Gordon *Earls of Sth.* 344 (Jam.); The forest, pasturage, and gressing of Glaslatter, *Orig. Paroch.* (1850-5) II. pt. ii. 407 (Jam. *Suppl.*). Cai.[1] He has gressin for ten kye. Bnff.[1] The fairmir sent 's earals awa t' the girsan yesterday. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] *Obs.* Cum. Far is the gursin off, Relph *Poems* (1747) 14; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[4] The grassings are seen to be improving almost day by day, *C. Patr.* (May 10, 1895) 4, col. 2. n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] Moorland pastures. ne.Lan.[1] e.An.[1] The grassing requires about five weeks, and if there are showers constantly turning thrice a week. (*b*) Bnff.[1] He hiz a puckle fine girsin' earals. Abd. Aw'm gyaun doon to the market the morn to see foo girsin'beasts's sellin', Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 99. (3) Dur.[1] Cum.[1] Theer laal girse in our girsin'-field t'year. w.Yks. It'll mak a pooer gersin field, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) v. (4) Cum. Taking our stand by the margin of the valley stream, we have, first, the meadow slip, then the 'intacks' or fell-side pasture, the 'grassing heads,' and, finally, the mountains, Watson *Nature Wkcraft.* (1890) v; The young cattle graze the 'grassing heads' in summer, but are brought to the coppice belts of birch and hazel to pick a scanty winter fare, *ib.* xi. (5) n.Yks.[2]

7. *Fig.* To eject, turn out, cast out of office; also in phr. *to send* or *turn a-gersing* or *to gerse*; to discharge from work for a short time.

Sc. Well known in the Councils of boroughs. When a member becomes refractory, or discovers an inclination to be so, the ruling party vote him out at the next election. This they call gerssing him. Also turning him out to gerss or a-gerssing (Jam.). n.Sc. Not to re-elect, though it be legal, customary, and expected (*ib.*). Ayr. Threatening to send me, his mother, a-garsing, Galt *Entail* (1823) lv. Lan.[1] 'What's up wi' yor Jim?' 'Why, he wur drinkin'; an' th' mestur grassed him for a fortnit.'

8. In mowing: to mow past or up to a fellow-mower, when more than one are engaged.

Wm. It practically means his disgrace as a mower (B.K.).

GRASSUM, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written **grassom** Cum.[14]; and in forms ?**grasson** n.Cy.; **gressom** Nhb.[1] Cum.; **gressome** w.Yks.; **gressonmys** n.Lin.[1]; **gryssom** Nhb.[1] [gra·səm, gre·səm.] A fine or payment made to a landlord, esp. by a tenant on taking possession of a farm, or entering on the rental of fields; also used *attrib.* See **Garsom.**

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Sh.I. The duty to the king was named a grassum, being a term of Danish or Anglo-Saxon derivation, importing a compensation, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 43, ed. 1891. Bnff. One of the lords of Findlater . . . gave a life interest in the lands known as the 'Cuthil Braes,' as a grassum or compensation in consideration of his erecting a 'Beating-mill' on Isla side, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 262. Abd. Consideration must be had where grassums are paid at the entry, and small duties thereafter, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 208. Ayr. They got their loofs creeshed with something that might be called a grassum, Galt *Provost* (1822) iv; A lump-sum paid to the life owner of an entailed estate on condition that afterwards the yearly rent should be nominal for a lengthy period, *ib. Gl.* Edb. Wi' gowd in gowpins as a grassum gift, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 196, ed. 1785. n.Cy. Grasson, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 8. Nhb.[1] Cum. Paying their fines and gressomes at the change by death, or otherwise, either of the lord or tennant, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 125; Cum.[1] A manorial rent in lieu of fines; Cum.[4] Properly a 'general' fine, that is, the fine paid by all the tenants of a manor on the death of the lord; the word 'general' is to distinguish a grassom from a dropping fine, which is the fine payable on the death or alienation of the tenant. It is sometimes used to signify a manorial rent. 'Payment of the yearly customary rent of 18s. grassam,' *Penr. Obs.* (June 21, 1898) 8, col. 1. w.Yks. One of the customs of the manse of Skipton was that the tenant paid every tenth year, a year's rent by way of gressome, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 6. n.Lin.[1]

GRATE, *v.*[1] Sc. Som. Dev. 1. To rub slightly, to graze.

w.Som.[1] T-wuz u nee·ur tûch, dhû wee·ul grae·utud aup ugûn·mee baak· [It was a near touch, the wheel grazed against my back]. Dev. Hee's clamp grated agen my leg, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 99, ed. 1871.

2. *Obs.* To annoy, irritate, vex.

Lnk. The council . . . restrict ministers as to their helpers . . . being grated lately with that which Mr. John Livingstone kept at Ancrum, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 287, ed. 1828.

[1. I grate, as a weapen dothe upon harnesse, or any sharpe thynge and harde upon a nother, *Je amors*, Palsgr. Fr. *grater* (mod. *gratter*), to scratch, to scrape, rub (Cotgr.).]

GRATE, *v.*[2] Flt. To be friendly. (T.K.J.)

GRATE, *v.*[3] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To seize, snatch. (Hall.)

GRATE, see **Greet**, *sb.*[2]

GRATE-HOLE, *sb.* Yks. Also written **-hoile**, **-hoyle.** [greət-oil.] 1. The hole of a cellar, or a small cellar-window, protected by a grate.

w.Yks. An thowt sho'd get intut haase be t'cellar grate-hoyle, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 4.

2. The hole on the hearth into which ashes are drawn; the ash-hole (q.v.).

w.Yks. Get it aht o' t'grate-hoil, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 4; w.Yks.[5]

GRATER, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Dor. Also in forms **gratter** w.Yks. Lan.[1]; **greaater** Cum. [grē·tə(r.] 1. *v.* To grind anything to powder, to grate; to grind the teeth; to shake.

Wm. It wad grater a body's inside out (B.K.). Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Theau may gratter a bit o' nutmeg in it, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 41. e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] He's gratering his teeth. s.Chs.[1] Go an' grater some nutmeg.

Hence **Grattered**, *ppl. adj.* grated.

Lan. I'll put some gratter't ginger, an' cloves, in it, WAUGH *Tufts of Heather*, II. 176; **Lan.**[1] A jug of warm ale with some grattered ginger in was placed on the table, BAMFORD *Radical* (1840) ix.

2. To graze, to scratch slightly.

w.Yks. Tom's noase was nearly rub'd off wi graterin agean t'wall, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannsla Ann.* (1851) 54. **Dor.** He didn't cut his head, only just gratered the skin (C.V.G.).

3. Of the joints: to crack.

s.Chs.[1] Mahy nek grai·tŭrz ev·ri tahym ahy tuurn it [My neck graters every time I turn it].

4. To sift, as cinders, &c.

w.Yks. Doant sit at door-steps when t'ass-nook is full o' cowks at want gratterin, *Pegmoor Olm.* (1893) 24; **w.Yks.**[5] Shoo sal learn to grater t'couks astead o' melling o' things 'at shoos noa business to mell on, 17.

5. *sb.* A kind of rasp, or rough instrument to grind with. Wm. (B.K.), Yks. (J.W.), e.Lan.[1]

Hence **Grater-faced**, *adj.* having a face marked with small-pox, resembling a grater.

Cum. Grater-feac'd Lizzy, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 7; Thoo ugly, greaater-feaace't, lantern-jo't, sneevalen speciment, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 116.

6. An unpleasant noise, with a grinding sound.

Wm. Such as the crunching of cinders under the foot (B.K.).

GRATH, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Assured, confident.

BAILEY 1721); GROSE (1790); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 158; **N.Cy.**[2]

GRATH(E, GRATHELY, see **Graith, Graithly.**

GRATIFICATION, *sb.* Sc. A reward, recompense, 'tip.'

The old char-woman . . . hobbled into the room, to try if she could gain a small gratification by waiting on the stranger, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxii.

GRATIFY, *v. Obs.* Sc. To reward, 'tip,' give a douceur.

Abd. Given to Mr. Robert Barron . . . to gratifie him in some measure for his dedicatioun £66. 13. 4. TURREFF *Antiq. Gleanings* (1859) 13. **Lnk.** People were still obliged to gratify the keepers for any access they had to visit or minister to their friends, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 125, ed. 1828.

[Fr. *gratifier*, to requite, recompense (COTGR.).]

GRATING, *vbl. sb.* w.Yks.[1] The act of separating the large from small ore. Cf. **grater**, *v.* 4.

GRATINGS, *sb. pl.* Wil. The right of feeding in the stubbles. DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); Wil.[1] See **Gratton.**

GRATIS, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **gratus** Ayr. Free, costing nothing, gratuitous.

w.Sc. The pedlar kept crumping the gratis cakes, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 72. **Ayr.** Her best sheets, the which, she said, were gi'en her in gratus gift frae the Lord Abbot, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iv. **Nhb.** Cheps . . . gat mony a gratis lesson, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 15.

GRATTER, see **Grater.**

GRATTLE, *v.* Lei.[1] [gra·tl.] To click or strike together, 'rattle.' Cf. **grater.**

The horse's heels grattle.

GRATTON, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Nhp. Glo. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Also written **grattan** e.An.[1] Ken.[1] e.Ken. Sus. Dor.; **gratten** Nhp.[1] Ken.[1] Sur.[1] Sus.[1 2]; and in forms **gretton** Wil.[1]; **grotten** Ken.[2] Dor.[1]; **grotton** Dor. [gra·tən, græ·tən.] 1. *sb.* Stubble; a stubble-field, applied to land after corn, hay, and other crops have been removed, on which it is customary to turn sheep, pigs, geese, &c., to feed; also used in *pl.*

Nhp.[1] Confined to the *ne.* part. 'Haulm' is synonymous in other districts. **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. **e.An.**[1] **Ken.** RAY (1691); Bean, oat, or wheat gratten, GROSE (1790); (D.W.L.); LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[1 2], **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **Sur.** The clover leys are also termed 'sheep grattens,' *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 517; **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** (F.E.); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Sus.**[1 2], **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** (H.E.); **Dor.**[1] A sheep-slade, a run or pasture for sheep.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gratton-geese**, stubble-geese; (2) **-grass**, (3) **-ground**, (4) **-land**, coarse pasture left after the crops have been removed; fallow or stubble-land.

(1 **Ken.** K.) (2) **Glo., se.Eng.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 189. (3) **Wil.** The arable gretton-grounds bear an abundance of wyld tansie, AUBREY *Wilts (Roy. Soc. MS.)* 121, in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 26. **Dor.** HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. (4) **Glo., se.Eng** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 189.

3. The second crop of grass, aftermath.

Yks. (G.R.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **Sus.** RAY (1674).

4. Phr. *to make a gratton of*, to do anything in a bad or indifferent manner.

Ken. 'Wat fur a sarmon ded de new Pa'son preach?' 'He meäde a turrble gratten of it surelye' (P.M.).

5. *v.* To feed on stubble-land.

Ken. 'To gratten hogs,' to let them run in the stubble (K.); **Ken.**[1] To turn pigs out grattening is to turn them out to find their own food. **Sur.** Partridges that feed on the stubbles are said to be grattening, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 361; **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] By the time the pigs have been grattening for a week they'll look eversmuch better; **Sus.**[2] De geese be gone a grattening.

[1. OE. *grǽd*, grass + *tūn*, an enclosure. See **Gruds.**]

GRATY-, GRAULSE, see **Greaty, Grawl**, *sb.*

GRAUM, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Hrt. Ken. [grōm.] 1. *sb.* Smut or soot on the bars of a grate, &c. **w.Yks.**[3] (s.v. Grime). 2. *pl.* Blacks in wheat. *ib.*

Hence **Graumy**, *adj.* begrimed. Cf. **grimy**, s.v. **Grime.**

Hrt. Graumy, clogging earth, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i.

3. *v.* To soil with dirt, to begrime, blacken. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1] See **Gaum**, *v.*[3], **Grom**, 2.

GRAUNCH, GRAUNGE, see **Granch, Grange**, *v.*

GRAUP, *sb.* Yks. The lower stone margin of a beach.

e.Yks. In common use by fishermen and others at Spurn and along the coast, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Apr. 1891) 180.

GRAVAMINOUS, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Serious, of grave import; grievous, burdensome.

Sc. 'Tis gravaminous for us to have wanted you so long, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 15; Less caickling wad serve ye on sic a gravaminous subject, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xi. **Lnk.** This act was not only gravaminous to all presbyterians, but many prelatists themselves were dissatisfied with it, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 139, ed. 1828.

GRAVAT, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **gravit** Sh.I.; and in forms **grauvet** Lnk.; **grauvit** Per. e.Fif. [grə·vat, gra·vət.] A cravat; a knitted woollen comforter for wearing round the neck; also used *fig.*

Sc. It has its daddy's gravat tied about the craig o't, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 18. **Sh.I.** Proceeded to divest himself of an enormous gravit, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 4. **Kcd.** Cut my gravat wi' yer knife! . . Ye'll girn through hempen gravat Gin I dee upo' the road, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 44. **Frf.** E'en let him tak a dance, In a hemp gravat, on yon lonely tree, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 130. **Per.** We gang without a grauvit Careless o' the cauld, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 20. **w.Sc.** D'ye think a'm gaun tae rin my heed intil a hempen gravat? MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 162, ed. 1877. **e.Fif.** Hingin' me up to the brainch o' a tree by my grauvit, LAITO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Lnk.** And a muckle tartan grauvet, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Edb.** Gie me my sark an' gravat, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 166, ed. 1785. **Slk.** His gravat was suddled, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 279. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl. (Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** An gravat up owre his gobby, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 52; **Nhb.**[1]

GRAVE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **greave** Cum.; **greeave** n.Yks.[2] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Grave-deserter**, a name sarcastically given to a white, sickly-looking person; (2) **-garth**, a burying-place; the churchyard; (3) **-spike**, an instrument used by sextons in digging graves; (4) **-stone gentry**, the dead and buried; (5) **-yard**, see (2); (6) **-yard chorus**, a 'churchyard' cough, symptomatic of near death; (7) **— deserter**, see (1).

(1) **Hrt.** (G.H.G.) (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **nw.Der.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) (4) **Lnk.** My bed is owre amang yon gravestane gentry, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 20. (5) **Ken.**[1] (6) **Lnk.** That host o' yours [is] . . . jist like a graveyaird chorus, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 38. (7) **Lnk.** 'John, puir man,' abroad, and 'graveyaird deserter' at hame, *ib.* 112.

2. *Fig.* A hole in the middle of a loaf, popularly supposed to betoken a death in the family. Wil. (G.E.D.)

3. A mine or lead-pit. Cf. **groove**, *sb.* 1.

Cum. The [lead] miners speak of the scene of their daily labour as the greaves, CLARE *By Rise of the River* (1897) 241.

4. A pit or hollow. Sh.I. JAKOBSEN *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 84.

5. A pit in which potatoes, swedes, &c., are deposited, to store them for the winter.

Lin. He has a grave of carrots, like as of potatoes (R.E.C.); **Lin.**[1] **e.Lin.** 'Potatoe grave,' the common expression for the hole

in the ground in which potatoes are kept covered in winter. Strictly speaking it is not a hole but the potatoes are laid on the ground and covered with straw and soil. So too a grave of mangolds (G.G.W.). **s.Lin.** An oblong or conical heap of potatoes, carrots, and the like, covered with straw and mould. 'Ah've a gre't graäve o' taätes to sell cheäp' (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1], **Sus.** (S.P.H.) **Dor.** An ignited fragment fell upon the straw covering of a long thatched heap or 'grave' of mangel-wurzel, HARDY *Desperate Remedies* (ed. 1896) 204.

GRAVE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Wor. [grēv, greəv, grīv, griəv.] **1.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Graav**, (2) **Greaav**, (3) **Greav**, (4) **Greave**, (5) **Greavv**, (6) **Greeav**, (7) **Greeave**, (8) **Greeve.** (1) **w.Yks.** They're agate graavin peäts, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 255. (2) **Wm.** WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 47. (3) **n.Yks.** (H.M.), **Lan.**[1] (4) **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.), **m.Yks.**[1] (5) **Cum.**[1] **Lan.** Grubbin' an' greavvin' an' pickin', BARBER *Forness Flk.* (1870) 20. (6) **Wm.** Thood addle meear wi' greeavan peeats, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 4. **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (7) **n.Yks.**[2a] (8) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 255.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Grofe**, (2) **Grov**, (3) **Grove.** (1) **e.Yks.** He up grofe it, and he fell in the pit that he made, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 64. (2) **e.Yks.** We grov that piece o' grund ower last neet, *ib.* 3; **e.Yks.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[1]

3. *pp.* (1) **Graven**, (2) **Greavvt**, (3) **Groven**, (4) **Grovven.** (1) **e.Yks.**[1] (2) **Lan.** Spots whaar folk hed greavvt toppins, BARBER *Forness Flk.* (1870) 6. (3) **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** When he'd groven it, pigs gat in an paddled it doon ageean, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 64. (4) **n.Yks.**[1 2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** To dig or break up the ground with a spade; to pare turf. Cf. **graft**, *v.*[2] **5.**

Sc. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** He was thrang graven' his garden (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** (J.Ar.); The peat has to be 'graved,' then stacked, WATSON *Nature Wderaft.* (1890) vi; Lads comin' heäm frae gravin' peats, DICKINSON *Lit. Remains* (1888) 161; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** (E.C.); What er yee begun tae greaav peats yet? WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 47. **n.Yks.** Tak this spead [spade] and greav yon garden (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1] He's awa' 't peat-moor greeavin' peats; **n.Yks.**[2] Hae ye getten your turves grovven? **n.Yks.**[3] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah's gitten t'garth graved ower. **e.Yks.** We grave up a rownde sodde with a spade, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 70; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] 'Is thou boun to pick?' 'Nay, I shall gréave a bit.' **w.Yks.** The owner of the horse was to go at midnight into his orchard and grave a turf at the foot of the largest apple-tree therein, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) v; To grave the garden, GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 137; (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1 4] **Lan.** Her āld man was greävin, MORRIS *Siege o' Bruton* 1867) 5; I called on John Wood to see if he would grave my turf, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 16; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 332. **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; **n.Lin.**[1] Esp. to dig turves and peats for fuel.

Hence (1) **Graver**, *sb.* (*a*) a man who delves; a miner, a digger; (*b*) a spade for cutting turf; (2) **Graving-tool**, *sb.* a spade used in making drains; (3) **Groven-ground**, *sb.* that part of a piece of land which has been dug.

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Grover). **Wm** Mappin he'd feel ower grand ta be a greeaver, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 36. (*b*) **n.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.)

2. To dig for shell-fish in the sand. **S. & Ork.**[1]

3. To bury, inter (persons).

Frf. Some purposed in the sea to grave him, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 85. **Fif.** They told you I was dead, too, and graved in yonder kirk, GRANT *Six Hundred*, ix. **Gall.** O! never melt awa thou wride o' snaw, That's sae kind in graving me, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* 1824 411, ed. 1876.

4. Of roots, potatoes, &c.: to bury temporarily, to cover over. **Not.** He's graved all his turnips by this time (L.C.M.). **Lin.** 'I graved them down a bit,' said of putting young trees temporarily in the ground (R.E.C.). **s.Lin.** Ah've graäv'd the mangels and tunops so as they 'ul stan' eny weather. The long frost caäme just as we finished graävin the tunop heäps down (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] They're graved down. **Wor.** When potatoes are graved or pitted, *Evesham Jrn.* Oct. 10, 1896).

[I. 3. ME. *graven*, to dig, to bury (CHAUCER); OE. *grafan*, to dig.]

GRAVE, see **Grieve.**

GRAVEL, *sb.* Cum. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **grawl** w.Som.[1] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Gravel-duck**, the goosander, *Mergus merganser*; (2) **-grinding**, driving at a slow, snail-like pace; (3) **-last-spring**, a young salmon; cf. **graveling**; (4) **-path**, the belt of stars stretching across the heavens known as 'the Milky Way'; (5) **-rash**, abrasures on the face or hands occasioned by falling or being knocked down on the rough surface of a road.

(1) **Cum.**[4] The goosander is still called the gravel duck on the shores of the English Solway, *Fauna*, 306. (2) **Dev.**[3] Well, zir, I was a-ordered tü go za zlaw 's I cüde. Jist tü dü a bit ov gravel-grindin' like. (3) **Hrf.** Salmon fry or salmon spinks are here known as last-springs. . . Two kinds of last-springs are found in the Wye; . . the other is termed gravel last spring, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 301. (4) **Wil.**[1] (5) **War.**[3] Often used sarcastically of men who have fallen down when in liquor, and bear these marks of the fall. **Wor.** If plaintiff was knocked down as described by defendant, he could not have the gravel rash on his face, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 22, 1898).

2. The subsoil.

w.Som.[1] Nif I zets-n [the plough] any deeper, he'll be down in the grawl.

3. *Obs.* A ford.

Nhp.[2] In former times it was usual in the fenny districts to fill the beds of rivers and watercourses with gravel, in order to save the expense of building a bridge, which, as it gradually wore away, was supplied with fresh materials, by common day-work, at the expense of the parish in which it was situated. Hence the term gravel, as applied to a fordable passage.

GRAVEL, *v.* Sc. Lan. Stf. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Ken. Slang. [gra·vl, græ·vl.] **1.** To cause to stick fast; to confound, embarrass, puzzle.

Sc. The committee went very deep with the two scholars, and still they were not able to gravel them, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 33; The gifted Ralpho . . . determined to gravel him at once with a grand, leading, unanswerable question, *Scotch Haggis*, 100. **Lan.** Aw geet gravell't middlin soon, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 457. **Wa.**[3] When he asked me that I was completely gravelled.

Hence (1) **Gravelled**, *ppl. adj.* brought to a standstill, beaten, 'floored,' perplexed; (2) **Gravelling**, *ppl. adj.* perplexing, embarrassing.

(1) **Stf.** SHARP *Gl.* (1865). **Not.** (J.H.B.), **War.**[13] **Wor.** SHARP *Gl.* (1865). **Slang.** Brooke, it must be confessed, felt rather gravelled, HUGHES *T. Brown* (1856) pt. II. v. (2) **Slg.** This was one of the most gravelling things Mr. Bruce had met with, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 64, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** The consequence of so many gravelling scruples . . . was first empty churches, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 336, ed. 1828.

2. To vex, irritate, annoy, make angry.

s.Lin. He wor that gravelled ovver bein' beäten he wouldn't speäk to nobody (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1] I was so gravelled, I didn't know how to contain myself. **War.**[3] Now you have gravelled him. **Ken.** That seemed to gravel him a bit (D.W.L.). **Colloq.** If men will be gravelled, why we can't help it, DICKENS *L. Dorrit* (1857) bk. II. vi.

Henee **Gravelled**, *ppl. adj.* sorely vexed, mortified.

War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123]

[1. The word means lit. to stick in the sand. William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be gravelled, and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground, CAMDEN (JOHNSON).]

GRAVELING, *sb.* Irel. Dev. Also written **gravelin** Dev.[1] A young salmon. See **Grawl**, *sb.*

N.I.[1] (s.v. Ginkin.) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1895); **Dev.**[1] A small migratory fish, about six inches in length, commonly reputed to be the spawn of the salmon; so called from affecting the gravelly shallows. [SATCHELL (1879); All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names . . . salmon, . . hepper, last brood, gravelling, . . or by any other local name, *Stat.* 24 & 25 *Vict.* (1861) cix. § 4.]

GRAVELOCK, *sb.* Wm. A crowbar. (E.C.) Cf. **gavelock**, *sb.*[1]

GRAVES, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Nhb. Chs. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Oxf. e.An. Suf. Also in form **greaves** N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] Not.[1] Lei.[1] [grēvz, grīvz, griəvz.] The refuse of meat, skin, and fat from the process of tallow-making; also maggots found in refuse tallow.

N.Cy.[2], **Nhb.**[1] **Chs.**[1] They are pressed into large blocks, and sold as food for dogs. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1], **Rut.**[1] **Lei.**[1] The word is inseparably connected in the average mind with the maggots

which thrive so fatly and multitudinously in refuse tallow, and form such excellent bait for nearly all kinds of white fish. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Soaked in water and given to dogs or ducks, *MS. add.* **e.An.**[1], **Su**[c.1] **e.Suf.** Given as food to pheasants and partridges as well as to dogs (F.H.).

[Cp. Holstein dial. *greeven*, 'Haut u. Sehnen, die vom ausgebrannten u. geschmolznen Fett von Ochsen oder Schweinen übrig bleiben' (*Idiotikon*); so Bremen dial. *greven* (*Wtb.*); LG. *greven*, 'Grieben' (Berghaus); MHG. *griebe*, 'cremium' (Lexer).]

GRAVIL, see **Grawl**, *v.*

GRAVING-BOWL, *sb.* N.I.[1] A gratuity paid to ship-carpenters when they have completed the repair of a vessel, on bringing her out of the graving-dock.

GRAVING CLOUDS, *phr.* Cor.[1 2] Clouds moving contrary to the wind below them, denoting a storm.

GRAVITCH, *v.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To gad about in a dissipated way. Cf. **gilravage.**

GRAW, see **Grew**, *v.*, **Grow.**

GRAWL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **grall** Dwn.; **graul** N.I.[1]; and in form **graulse** Sc. (Jam.) Gall. [grɔ̄l.]

1. A young salmon. Cf. **graveling.**

Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. Many a grawl, and many a trout, By net resistless dragg'd to shore, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1811) 100, ed. 1871. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 240, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] A sea-fish resembling a young salmon, Harris (1744).

2. A half-grown fellow; a raw youth.

Dwn. He is quite a young grall of a fellow (R.A.S.). **N.I.**[1]

GRAWL, *v.* Se. Also Som. Also in form **gravil** Som. To grope, search for.

Lth. Needy naked shoals That winter cruel Sends crawlin' forth . . . To grawl for fuel, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 130. **Som.** To grope in the dark, Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

GRAWSOME, see **Growsome, Gruesome.**

GRAY, *sb.*[1] Se. 1. A slight breath of wind. Cai.[1] See **Gro.** 2. Of dram-drinking: a taste, drop, a nip, a small quantity, a 'whiff.' *ib.*

3. *Fig.* A thrashing, drubbing.

Rxb. 'Ye'll get your gray,' you will be well trimmed. 'I'll gie him his gray,' a threatening of retaliation on the person addressed (Jam.).

[1. Norw. dial. *graae*, a breeze curling the waves (Aasen); ON. *grāði* (Vigfusson).]

GRAY, *sb.*[2] Sc. An arithmetic-book; from one formerly much in use, written by a Mr. Gray.

Per. Our teachers shelve the Grays and grammars, Spence *Poems* (1898) 84.

GRAY, *sb.*[3] Lon. A halfpenny, with both sides alike, used by sharpers in 'pitch and toss.'

I don't like tossing the coster lads: they're the wide-awakes that way. The thieves use 'grays.' They're ha'pennies, either both sides heads or both tails, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 199.

GRAY, GRAYNE, see **Grey, Grain**, *sb.*[1]

GRAYVE, *sb. Obs.* Cum.[4] The goosander, *Mergus merganser.*

GRAZE, *v.* Not. Lei. War. Wor. e.An. Som. Dev. Also in form **greeze** Suf.[1] [grēz, greəz.] 1. To keep cattle at grass; to fatten cattle; with *up*: to weigh after fattening.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] An agriculturist of eminence, who also grazes considerably. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1] I don't greeze ta year. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] Applied to cattle, but quite as much to stall-fed as to grass-fed. 'We be gwain to graze [grae·uz] her out, arter we've a-tookt off the flush o' milk.' 'I have a great sow I reckon will graze up pretty nigh thirty score.' **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 7.

Hence (1) **Grazed**, *ppl. adj.* fattened; (2) **Grazing-farmer**, *sb.* one who occupies grass-land almost exclusively; (3) **-land**, *sb.* rich, fattening land.

(1) **e.Suf.** A well-grazed beast (F.H.). (2) **War.**[3] Not necessarily for grazing purposes alone, as meadow land would be included. (3) **War.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] Capical farm, 'most all o' it grazin-land.

2. Of birds: to eat up.

s.Wor. The birds keep grazing the radishes as soon as they come through the ground (H.K.).

3. To become covered with growing grass. **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (Hall.)

GRAZIER, *sb.* n.Cy. Chs. War. Nrf. Suf. Also written **grasier** n.Cy. (Hall.) 1. A farmer who keeps fatting stock.

e.Nrf. Fatters of cattle; whether their food be grass, turneps, or oilcake, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1]

2. A sheep or other animal when fed solely on grass. n.Cy. (Hall.), War. (J.R.W.)

3. A young rabbit, just beginning to feed on grass. **Chs.**[123]

GRAZZLE, *sb.* Not. [gra·zl.] New-formed skin on a sore. 'He knocked the grazzle off' (L.C.M.).

GREABY, GREADLY, GREAF, see **Grubby**, *adj.*[1], **Gradel(e)y, Graf(f.**

GREAMA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **grīma.** A name applied to a streaked or striped cow. Cf. **greemit.**

Da first 'at I saw wis your Gibbie's Greama, an' Loard bliss me, as shū is ill, if no waur, Da 'oo', Sibbie, is in wan flyog apon her, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898); Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 103.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *grima*, a streak or stripe on the face (Aasen); so Sw. dial. (Rietz).]

GREAN, see **Grain**, *v.*, **Green**, *v.*[2], **Groin.**

GREAP(E, GREAPP, see **Grip**, *sb.*[2], **Grope, Graip**, *sb.*

GREASE, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. e.An. Also written **greaz** Yks.; **greeas(e** n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **greeaz(e** Cum.[1] n.Yks.; and in forms **grace** se.Wor.[1]; **grase** Nrf.; **graze** e.Suf. [grīs, griəs; *v.* grīz, griəz.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Grease-horn or -arn**, (*a*) a horn used by carters or mowers to carry grease in; (*b*) *fig.* a flatterer, sycophant; (2) **-pot**, in phr. *to use the grease-pot*, to flatter, curry favour, fawn.

(1, *a*) **Wm.** Used by mowers to carry the tallow in, with which to smear their 'strickles' so that sand will adhere to them (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] Farmers have a cow's horn filled with grease slung to their carts for greasing the axletrees. **e.Yks.** Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 32, in Peacock *Gl.* (1889); **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He heddant much rest, for t'end at greasehorn kept ticklin' hiz neck-hoyle, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 6; Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 105. **e.Lan.**[1], **n Lin.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] (*b*) **Wm.** Thoo's nowt but a gurt grease-horn (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** What a awd greeas horn that fella is! Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 64; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); Tha wants a haup'n'y, doesn't ta? Yo little grease-horn, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 25; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks**[5] He cawal'd fur that grēase-horn Richyson, 75. (2) **w.Yks.** One of his twopenny haup'ny smiles 'at he puts on when he's usin' t'grease-pot, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 31, 1896).

2. Strong, rancid butter; also in *comp.* **Grease-butter.**

e.Yks. Rancid butter, of the lowest degree, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788) *Gl.*; The firsts and seconds go to the London market, the grease to the woollen manufactory in the west of Yorkshire, *ib.* II. 196. **w.Yks.**[1] Rancid Irish butter in firkins, used for sheep salve.

3. Lard. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

4. *Fig.* Flattery, adulation, hypocritical affection; also a hypocritical flatterer.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 64; **e.Yks.**[1] She pretended to be varry luvvin, bud it's nowt bud greease. **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 31, 1896). **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I should like him a vast sight better if he hedn't soā much on his grēase.

5. A faint and dim suffusion over the sky.

e.An.[1] Not amounting to positive cloudiness, and supposed to indicate approaching rain. **e.Suf.** There is a graze round the moon (F.H.).

6. *v. Obs.* To apply grease to boots and shoes before blacking was introduced.

Cum. Her fadder sat whusslin, an' greasin his shoon, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 101; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Her fadther, honest man, wor fain ev a par a clogs weel greased when 'e warn't at kirk, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 446. **w.Yks.** As much greeas uppat soides as ad greeas't shoos for a muuth, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 116.

7. Phr. (1) *as much as would grease the gimlet*, a very small quantity; (2) *to grease the*, or *a, fat sow*, to give to those who do not want.

(1) **n.Yks.** As dhū ez a silly gius [goose], dhū eznt əs mitch sence əs wud greeaze a gimlit (W.H.). **w.Yks.**[5] 'Nut mich fat gotten art o' thease al assure yuh—nut as mich as ad grēase t'gimlet.' A gimlet is often greased at the end by joiners, causing it to work easier. (2) **Nrf.** (E.M.) [Do not grass a fat sow, *Chet. Soc. Corresp.* CIX. 33.]

8. To fawn, flatter, curry favour; also with *in, in with, up.*

Lakel.[2] To make up a quarrel with a bit of whakly talk. **n.Yks.** He greeases t'maister up (I.W.). **e.Yks.** He thried to greease ma

up an get ma ti buy summat, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 64; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** That tother doctor had done greeasin ya, *Shevvild Ann.* (1852) 13; **w.Yks.**[2 3 5] **Lin.**[1] At the public dinner, they greased him well!

Hence **Greazagate**, *sb.* a flattering, wheedling fellow. [Not known to our correspondents.] Yks. (HALL.)

9. With *up*: to become dim, hazy, to have a faint suffusion over the sky.

e.An.[1] The sky begins to grease up; we shall soon have rain. **e.Suf.** The moon is greased up (F.H.).

GREASEN, *pp. Obs.* Yks. [griə·zən.] Smeared with grease.

w.Yks. Hes ta gotten t'cart greasen? *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 21, 1883); (J.W.)

GREASER, *sb.* Yks. [griə·zə(r).] A man employed to oil or grease the shaftings and couplings in a factory. w.Yks. (F.R.); (J.M.)

GREAST, see **Grist**, *sb.*[1]

GREASY, *adj.* Sc. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also written **greazy** Brks.[1]; **greeasy** n.Yks.; and in form **gracey** Brks.[1] [grī zi, griə·zi; grī·si.] 1. Muddy, dirty; slippery from moisture or mud.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.** In a particular state of the mud, in which it is very slippery, the salutation is sure to be 'Tis greäsy,' LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 254–55. **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] Of fallows or ploughed ground when wet with drizzling rain. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Like wet clay land. **Nhp.**[1] The ground is 'very greasy,' when it begins to thaw after a slight frost. **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. *Obs.* Of fallows and ploughed lands: foul, grassy.

e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789).

3. *Comp.* **Greasy-heeled** or **-legged**, a condition to which horses are subject when not in regular exercise.

Sc. (A.W.), **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** T'meer's garn ta be greasy-leg'd if thoo doesn't watch her (B.K.).

4. Flattering, given to flattery. See **Grease**, 4.

n.Yks. He's a greeasy talker (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[3]

5. Of the sky: dim, misty, hazy. See **Grease**, 5.

Sh.I. 'What's he [the weather] ta be da morn?' 'Rain, I faer. Da sooth is very greasy lack,' *Sh. News* (Sept. 2, 1899). **e.An.**[1] The sky is greasy. **Nrf.**, **Suf.** HOLLOWAY. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

GREAT, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **gart** Cum.; **gate** Dev.; **gert** Wm. n.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] Dev.; **girt** Cum.[1 3 4] Wm. w.Yks.[1] Lan. ne.Lan.[1] I.W. Wil. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **greeat** Cum.[1] n.Yks. e.Yks.[1]; **greet** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Ken.; **gret** e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] Not. sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Nhp.[2] s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] n.Bck. Bdf. Dor.[1]; **grete** Ken.; **grett** Bnff.[1]; **greyt** e.Lan.[1]; **grit** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] War.[2 4] s.War.[1] Glo.[1] e.An.[1]; **grite** Sc.; **gurt** Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] Wm. I.W.[1] n.Dev.; **gut** n.Yks. [grēt, grīt, griət, gret, grit; girt, gərt, gēt.]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Great axe**, a large English woodman's axe; (2) — **bee**, a drone; (3) **-bred**, high-bred; (4) — **church**, (*a*) Canterbury Cathedral; (*b*) Salisbury Cathedral; (5) — **cock**, a heap of hay formed to protect it while drying; (6) — **doctor**, a physician; (7) — **end**, the greater part of anything; (8) — **goods**, the larger domestic animals; cattle and horses; (9) — **hap**, a lucky chance, good luck, providential escape; (10) — **house**, (*a*) the manor or chief house of a village, &c., the residence of the principal personage; (*b*) a workhouse; (11) **-line** or **Grettlin**, a line used in catching fish; (12) **-printed**, having large type; (13) — **stup** or **stupe**, a great fool.

(1) **Wil.**[1] JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* (1879) iv. (2) **Cum.**[1] (3) **Edb.** She . . . may wi' ony grit-bred beauty shine, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 296. (4, *a*) **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] Always so called at Eastry. 'That fil belongs to the Great Church' [is part of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury]. (*b*) **Wil.** This term occurs in West Harnham Vestry Book in 1792. Even now the Cathedral is sometimes spoken of there as 'the girt church' (G.E.D.). (5) **Cum.**[4] He hed ya field i' girt cock . . . 'at they duddent brek, RICHARDSON *Talk*, 2nd S. 156. **Mid.** The small cocks, made into bastard cocks, the bastard cocks, into great cocks, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 107. (6) **Ken.** As distinct from a surgeon. 'I see the great doctor's carriage from Canterbury at his door; I am afraid he is worse' (H.M.). (7) **Cum.**[4] Theer wad be t'girt end eh twenty fellas sleepan eh t'sceam room, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 46. **Wm.** Ye'll want t'gurt end o' twenty pund fer t'hefer Ah'll apode (B.K.). **Yks.** (J.W.) (8) **Cum.**[1] (9) **w.Som.**[1] 'Twas a girt hap they had'n both o'm a-bin a-killed. **n.Dev.** And nif by gurt hap tha dest zey mun at oll, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 267. **nw.Dev.**[1] (10, *a*) **Oxf.**[1] I doos the washin' for the gret 'ous, *MS. add.* **Sur.** We be a goin' to kill him directly after dinner for the great house, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 148; **Sur.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] A house of the better class, such as the squire's, or the parson's—better than the farm-house, and still better than the cot-house. **n.Dev.** The gurt-house shou'd a' be vor them, They wid tha Manor grace, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 57. (*b*) **Lon.** I suppose I shall lose my lodging this week, and then I must see what the 'Great house' will say to me, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 60, col. 2. (11) **S. & Ork.**[1] A long-line with a number of hooks set inshore. **Cai.**[1] A ground-line is laid on the bottom and has hooks at intervals. A hand-line is dropped from a boat, and is pulled up when a fish is hooked. **Bnff.**[1] Used for catching the larger kinds of fish, as cod, ling, &c. (12) **Frf.** Wi' her auld creepie chair, an' her grit printed beuk! WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 87. (13) **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

2. *Comb.* in names of birds and plants: (1) **Great bindweed**, the *Convolvulus sepium*; (2) — **buttercup**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (3) — **daisy**, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (4) — **dragon**, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (5) — **harvest curlew**, the French curlew, *Numenius arquata*; (6) — **horse-knobs**, the greater centaury, *Centaurea Scabiosa*; (7) — **ox-eye**, see (3); (8) — **peggy**, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (9) — **plantain**, the greater plantain, *Plantago major*; (10) — **purl**, the common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*; (11) — **waybrede**, see (9); (12) — **whaup**, see (5); (13) **Greater loon**, the great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*; (14) — **saddleback**, the greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **s.Bck.** (B. & H.) (3) **Cum.**[1] (4) **Sus.** (5) **Nrf.** The females are called 'great harvest curlews' from their size and because the birds appear in the marshes about harvest time, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 200. (6) **Yks.** (7) **Cum.** (8) **Lei.** SWAINSON *ib.* 23. (9) **s.Cy.** (10) **Nrf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 202. (11) **n.Cy.** (12) **Or.I.** SWAINSON *ib.* 200. (13) **w.Ir.**, **Nrf.** *ib.* 215. (14) **Ir.** *ib.* 208.

3. Phr. (1) *a great many company*, a great deal of company; (2) *the girtest at ivver owt was*, 'the greatest that ever was,' highly excited; (3) *to be no great go*, (4) — *no great things*, to be worth little, of no great account; not to be very well; (5) *to make gert of*, to make much of.

(1) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1800) 238. (2) **Cum.** When they telt t'auld chap what he was to hev, he was t'girtest at ivver owt was, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 2nd S. 74, ed. 1876. (3) **Ayr.** Pride and Co! A dashing firm, but nae great go, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 230. (4) **w.Som.**[1] They baint no girt things. I baint no girt things to-day, mum, thank'ee. **nw.Dev.**[1] (5) **Wm.** We'll be pleeas'd an' meeak gert o' the', RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 4.

4. Big, large in dimensions; of persons: of large build, heavy.

Sh.I. 'Yon gless is only laek a timble.' . . 'Da gless is grit eneugh,' *Sh. News* (Dec. 5, 1898); Da boat wis little gritter dan a fower-er-een, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 37. **Stk.** I dinna like your fleem ava, man, 'tis ower grit for an auld body's veins, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 18, ed. 1866. **Cum.** T'fiddler wad cum an' a few gart fellows wid him, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787) 3, ed. 1869. **n.Yks.** That's a rare gert stack. T'fahmers ez sum gert hosses (W.H.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** He taks a girt shoe, WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) 181. **nw.Der.**[1] **I.W.**[1] 'Tes my gurt brother Will, he now looks aater she, 54. **Dev.** Passon be o' rid complaxion, Varmer-like an' gert an' strong, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 74.

5. Pregnant, enceinte.

Sc. O silly lassie, what wilt thou do, If thou grow great they'll heez thee high, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1771) II. 58 (JAM.). **Lnk.** He'll . . . gently lead your ewies grit wi' lamb, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 120, ed. 1897. **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** Bet is girt wie barn, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821; She's varra gurt (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Great-ewe** or **-yow**, *sb.* a ewe big with young.

Ayr. It is usual . . . to sell a certain proportion of ewes while great with young, from whence they are called great ewes, *Agric. Surv.* 258 (JAM.). **Edb.** The superannuated breeding ewes are either sold fat, . . or with lamb, in March, when they are called great ewes, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 52, ed. 1815. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

6. Full, overflowing with emotion, ready to weep, esp. in phr. *to grow great.*

Sc. My heart's been a kind o' grit a' day, because yer letter

didna come, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xvi. **Abd.** Her heart has been right grite, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 103. **Per.** My heart grew grit, unseen I grat, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 15. **w Sc.** My heart aye grows grit when I think on them, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 162. **Ayr.** She kissed them twice, Wi' heart owre grit to speak, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1802) 35. **Lnk.** His heart it grew grit, an' the tears fill'd his e'en, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 18. **Lth.** Soon the tears began to start, Grit and gritter grew her heart, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 209, ed. 1856. **Edb.** As he drove away I must confess my heart was grit, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxi. **Dmf.** Our hearts grow grit, our pulses beat, REID *Poems* (1894) 253.

Hence **Grit-hearted**, *adj.* having a full heart, ready to cry. Sc. (JAM.)

7. Of a river or body of water: swollen with rain.

Sc. During a flood it is said 'The water's grit' (or 'very grit'), 'it winna ride' (JAM.); The country people seeing . . . that they could not ride the water, it being great, began to pursue them with shot, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) 198 (JAM.). **Gall.** A rivulet called Pinkill Bourn, which is sometimes so great that the people in repairing to the church are necessitated to go almost a mile about, SYMSON *Desc. Gall.* (1823) 30 (*ib.*).

8. Boastful, vain, important-looking.

Ayr. He was a splorin' sort o' a goose, and was always great before his sweetheart, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 296.

9. Ancient. N.Cy.[1]

10. Familiar, friendly, intimate; on good terms, in high favour; improperly familiar.

Sc. Dansily cheek for chew sat we, As we'd been great, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1756) 13, ed. 1787; How came you and I to be so great? Spoken when our inferiors are too familiar with us, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 164. **Frf.** Sae grit grew oor Tam wi' the auld man's Oe, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 69. **Rnf.** Twa auld trustie, tried frien's, Wha had been grit thegither sin' their teens, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 120. **Ayr.** Mary an' me were great when we were alane, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 19. **Lnk.** The Laird an' my brither Were grit when by chance they forgather't thegither, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 32. **Lth.** He . . . grew grit wi' the lasses, an' great wi' the callants, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 44. **Ir.** Her and us are not great (S.A.B.). **N.I.**[1] As great as inkle weavers. **Ant.** HUME *Dial.* (1878) 28. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** This butcher chep aw chanced to meet, man, An' him an' aw got very greet, man, BAGNALL *Sngs.* (c. 1850 3; 'A greet man,' one in favour with his master (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Gurt wi' t'sarvant lass, eh? **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] Oor lad an your's is varry greeat just noo. **w.Yks.**[1] Th' ere feaful girt; **w.Yks.**[24], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Him and them isn't very great just now; **Chs.**[3], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Peabody is great with everybody. **n.Lin.**[1] Sam's very greät wi' ——. If he'd nobbut keäp fra drink he mud stop theäre till he's past doin' onything. **s.Lin.** Iv'ry body knoäs they bin gre't fu 'ears (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] While we were falling out, the bairns were as gret together, and kissed one another. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[23] **w.Wor.**[1] Our lads wuz use to be very great with 'is'n. **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 134. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dor.**[1] How grēt thēy two be. **w.Som.** Grait is used only in the sense of close friendship. Dhai bee tuurbl grait, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 15. **n.Dev.** Jan Hath bin too gurt wi' drooling Nan, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 120.

Hence *Great folks, phr.* great friends, intimates.

Not. He and Tom's wife are 'great folks' (L.C.M.).

11. *adv.* With *adj.* or *adv.*: used as an augmentative, very, 'big,' esp. in *comp.* **Great foul, likely, much.**

n.Cy. Great-like (HALL.). **Cum.**[3] T'silver cup fund theear, Heead theear, girt like o' purpose, 96. **n.Yks.** What a gūt fool thing! (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] Great likely, very like, 'to be sure.' A great-foul cart-rut; **n.Yks.**[2] Yan was a natty little body, but t'other was a great foul weean. Ay, ay, great likly, great likly. **m.Yks.**[1] 'Great foul,' applied to any object of great, awkward size. **w.Yks.**[1] Girt like, shoe'l tack uncuth tul't at first, ii. 292. **s.Not.** Often used with *adj.* that express disgust, contempt, &c. 'Who are yer starin' at, yer gret brazen-faced huzzy?' (J.P.K.) **Ken.**[1]; **Ken.**[2] Great much. **I.W.** There was . . . a girt high wall all hround to pen 'em in, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 162. **Dev.** Slap droo a gate long hole we shet, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 183; The gate ould thing afore us balin', *ib.* 184.

12. *sb.* Piece-work, job-work, *gen.* in phr. *to work by the great*, to work by contract or by the piece as opposed to working by time. Also in *comp.* **Great-work.**

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Nhb.** To work by the greet (R.O.H.). **Cum.**[4] To be on by greet. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] (s.v. Hagg); **Chs.**[3] **s.Lin.** Ah've ta'en it by the gre't (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] You see he was not picking by the gret, but by the day. **Rut.**[1] I could earn more, working by the gret. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1] **Wor.** He arns a lot o' money; he'll never work except by the great (H.K.). **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** Take it by the day or take it by gret work (S.S.B.); **Glo.**[1], **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Bdf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 134. **w.Mid.** Those turnips were hoed badly, they were done by the great (W.P.M.). **e.An.**[1] **Ken.** 'The men are working by the grete.' I think 'grete' means harvesting a certain number of acres in the day (D.W.L.); ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 139; **Ken.**[1] [Some were talking already of the 'grit' work,... that is, mowing and haymaking, which mean better wages, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 114.]

GREATABLY, *adv.* **Cai.**[1] Greatly, much.

GREATEN, *v.* **Ken.**[1] [grē·tən.] To enlarge.

GREATH, GREATHLY, see **Graith, Graithly.**

GREATISH, *adj.* Yks. Hmp. Also in form **gurtish** w.Yks. Rather great.

w.Yks. At the distance ov a mile or so theer is a gurtish hill, *Yksman.* (1880) 23; A mer ə gətis lot on əm (J.W.). **s.Hmp.** 'Tis a greatish while sin' I heard, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxix.

GREATNESS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **gritness.** Width, girth, the circumference of any body.

In the parochen of Lintoun . . . there happened to breed a monster in form of a serpent . . . with a head more proportionable to its length than greatness, *MS.* (1680) in SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) III. 24 (JAM.); Silk cords of the just length and greatnes of the saint, SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett.* (1700) 53 (*ib.*).

GREATSOME, *adj.* m.Yks.[1] Huge.

GREATY, *adj.* Stf. War. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **graty** s.Stf.; **girty** Dev. Cor.[1]; **gurty** Cor. In *comp.* (1) **Greaty-dick**, (2) **-meat**, a dish made with groats and meat; (3) **-milk**, oatmeal porridge; (4) **-pudding**, see (2).

(1) **s.Stf.** A thick stew of boiled groats with scraps of meat and bones (T.P.); We han graty-dick for supper o' Friday nights, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (2) **Cor.** The small entrails of a pig baked with blood, groats, &c., THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Finish your dennar pon good gurty-mait, *T. Towser* (1873) 27. (3) **Dev., Cor.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cor.** A thin gruel made with milky water, salt, and pepper, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; A cloam bason of gurtymilk, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 6; **Cor.**[1] (4) **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1] A very common article of sale in Birmingham.

[A der. of *grit*(*s*, oats coarsely ground. OE. *gryttan* (pl.), grits, coarse meal (SWEET).]

GREAUN, GREAUT, see **Groin**, *sb.*[1], **Grout**, *sb.*[1]

GREAVE, *sb.* Irel. Lan. Also written **greve** Wxf.[1] Lan.[1]; **gryev** Lan.[1] A grove; a division of a forest.

Wxf.[1], **Lan.** (K.), **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** The gryevs or greves in the ancient forest of Rossendale, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

[She fled into that covert greave, SPENSER *F. Q.* (1596) bk. VI. ii. 43; Greave or busshe, *boscaige*, PALSGR. (1530); To maken him a gerland of the greves, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 1507; OE. *grāfa*, a bush (*Chron.* 852).]

GREAVE, see **Grieve.**

GREAVE OR GREAVE-BY, *phr.* Lan. Also in form **greeof-.** Right or very nearly so.

Beleemy mon, I think theaw'rt oather greave or greave-by, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1811) 51; Sed I, is yoar neme Mr. Scar? Sed he, theaw'r oather greeof or greeof by, *ib.* 43; **Lan.**[1] A common saying in the Rochdale district, meaning that anything which may be the subject of dispute is either what it is said to be, or so near as to make no difference.

GREAWPIN, GREAWT, see **Groupin, Grout**, *sb.*[1]

GREBE, *sb.* Cor.[12] [grīb.] A handful.

GRECE, see **Grice.**

GRECIAN, *sb.* War. [grī·ʃən.] The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

TIMMINS *Hist. War.* (1889) 213; **War.**[3] The name owes its origin to Greek characters, which, it is said, are to be found in the marks on its eggs, *B'ham and Mid. Instit. Arch. Trans.* (Nov. 24, 1875); **War.**[3]

GRECK, *sb.* Yks. Also written **grek.** [grek.] The last or smallest of a progeny, as of a litter of pigs; also in form **greckling**, a 'reckling.'

w.Yks. It wor allus a greck, aw nivver expected to rear it (H.L.);

Yes, Johnny is a deal less than the others; he's the grek of the family (M.N.); (S.P.U.); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[5] Sometimes applied to a weak, puny child.

GREDDEN, see **Gradden**.

GREDDON, *sb.* Sc. The remains of fuel, the sweepings out of the peat-claig, peat-dust.

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 241, ed. 1876.

GREDE, *sb.* Lin.[1] A small wash-tub.

GREDE, GREDIN, see **Greed, Gradden**.

GREE, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [grī.] The first place, the highest honours, the palm of victory, prize, reward; freq. in phr. *to bear*, or *bear away, the gree*, to hold the first place, to bear off the highest honours.

Sc. They arena that bad at girdles for carcakes neither, though the Cu'ross hammermen have the gree for that, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxix; This tune will bear Th' unchallenged gree, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 6. **Bnff.** Without it I ne'er can hae merit or gree, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 102. **Abd.** But Ramsay bears The gree himsel and the green laurels wears, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 8, ed. 1812. **Kcd.** Auld Bon-Accord aye bears the gree, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 113. **Frf.** A' his aim at putting, jump, or play, Is frae the rest to bear the gree away, Morison *Poems* (1790) 185. **e.Fif.** Frae a' the fair dames that graced the temple o' Terpsichore that nicht she bore the gree awa, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Rnf.** The auld wives . . . a' sing to his weel, And gies the young miller the gree, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 18. **Ayr.** Where glorious Wallace Aft bure the gree, as story tells, Frae Southron billies, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 10. **Lnk.** He like a judge for steadiness bears the gree, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 178. **Lth.** Ralph right noble bore the gree, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 32. **Edb.** You bear the gree, Aboon the diff'rent tribes an' nations, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 52. **Bwk.** Nor let the gree gang down While Polwart is a town, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 114. **Peb.** Drumelzier 'mang them bore the gree, Their drum to beat alarms, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 10, ed. 1817. **Slk.** An' carried aye the gree awa', Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 432. **Dmf.** That winna yield the gree at ance tae winsome muirland Wanlock, Reid *Poems* (1894) 5. **Gall.** My wee thing bears the gree, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 208. **Kcb.** O'er sceptres, sock! thou bear'st the gree awa, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 9. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1]

[Þai grauntid Agamynon the gre for to haue, Ches hym for cheftain, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 9626. OFr. *gré*, 'degré, rang' (La Curne); see **Grees**.]

GREE, *sb.*[2] Sc. [grī.] **1.** The fat that exudes in the boiling of fish, the livers of fish.

Sh.I. Slott an gree, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892 34; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Gree'd**, *adj.* boiled so as to exude fat.

Sh.I. I pervail'd apo' wir folk ta hae gree'd brismaks for da supper. Der no a better or heltier dyd 'at gengs i' da mooth o' ony ane . . . as gree'd fish, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899).

2. The 'ichor' or matter which exudes from the sore of an animal. Ags. (Jam.)

3. A dye, tinge.

Abd. Her face was smear'd with some dun colour'd gree, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 139, ed. 1812.

GREE, *sb.*[3] *? Obs.* Sc. Favour, loving-kindness.

By the nieborlie gree o' the Heighest he sal ne'er be steer'd awa, Waddell *Psalms* (ed. 1891) xxi. 7.

[That every wight . . . Shulde preyen Crist that he this mariage Receyve in gree, Chaucer *C.T.* B. 259. Fr. *gré*, liking, thankfulness, gratefulness (Cotgr.).]

GREE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also Suf. Som. [grī.] **1.** To agree, to come to an agreement; to live in amity.

Sc. Ye maun gree wi' Knockdunder that has the selling o' the lands, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlix; Tak a pint and gree, the law's costly, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **n.Sc.** We'll nae 'gree, I'm thinkin', Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 68. **Mry.** Decerning that the cheapest way is—tak' a pint an' 'gree, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 53. **Bnff.** Sae we did 'gree, an' hame we gaed, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 62. **Abd.** Gin we can 'gree aboot the waages, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Frf.** The Whigs and Radicals, ye'll see, Wi' a' their zeal, will never gree, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 132. **w.Sc.** Gae awa' hame an' gree wi' your father, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 248. **Per.** The smith and his thrawn wife maun 'gree, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 52. **Fif.** See ay, ye gree ay, Be thrifty an' behave, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 124. **Dmb.** Straik the rest by the hair and get them to gree again, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. **Rnf.** The proud and the vauntie and him canna gree, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 113. **Ayr.** Come, gies your hand, an' sae we're gree't, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 11. **Lnk.** Ay castin' oot, syne greein', Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 156. **Lth.** Bairns brocht up thegither, . . fu' weel did we gree, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 92. **Edb.** Ye parted wi' the dame, But gree'd to meet another time, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 31. **Bwk.** Noo gree bairnies, gree—be as guid as ye can, Calder *Poems* (1897) 205. **Peb.** Causey saint an' house devil, Wi' your wife ye canna gree, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 128. **Dmf.** Whitefaced toon's fowk gree far best wi' the air weel tempert and warm, Reid *Poems* (1894) 197. **Gall.** If that we wad 'gree the-gither, De'el burn them if they dare come hither, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 41. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** They'll shift it, they say, if the grit folks can 'gree, Where the coaches will flee, 'steed o' runnin, Wilson *Poems* (1843) 68; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** What see a pair can ne'er 'gree, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 137; **Cum.**[1] They're about 'greean for a horse. **Wm.** How weel they 'gree wi' double strength, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 23; Thae dew ther best ta try ta git em ta gree, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 14. **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** So wi greed te tak it in e numbers, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 40. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** If your heart and mind to him will gree, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 13. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis a poor job way em—they never doa'un gree very long, and her ll vall 'pon he in two minutes.

Hence (1) **Greeance**, (2) **Greement**, *sb.* agreement, concord.

(1) **Lnk.** (Jam.) (2) **Abd.** Ye'll mak amends when ye come back, Gueed greement's best, Beattie *Tales* (1813) 19 (Jam.). **Per.** Ilk ane forga' their former routs, New 'greements they erected, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 50. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. To cause to agree, to reconcile; to arrange.

Sc. They've fallen out among themselves, Shame fa' the first that grees them, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 146, ed. 1874. **Bnff.** By fair means sey your skill to gree them, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 169. **w.Sc.** That morning that I gaed to gree matters wi' Lizzie, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 162.

[1. I gree me wele therto, *Generydes* (c. 1440) 5294.]

GREE, see **Grey**.

GREEABLE, *adj.* Sc. Som. **1.** Harmonious; living in peace and goodwill; of kind, obliging disposition. Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.)

2. In agreement with, suitable, convenient, matching. See **Agreeable, 2.**

w.Som.[1] I must look out vor a dog greeable to thick I've a-lost. That there gurt heavy plough-tackle idn no ways greeable [grai·ubl] to your 'osses: they baint nothing near big enough vor the land.

GREEAN, GREEAP, see **Groin**, *sb.*[1], **Groop, Grope.**

GREEAS(E, GREEAV(E, GREECE, see **Grace, Grave**, *sb.*, **Grees.**

GREECUMS, *sb. pl.* Dev. [grī·kəmz] Whims, fancies.

I baint gwain to stand none o' his greecums, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 7.

GREED, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Suf. Also written **grede** e.Suf. **1.** *sb.* A greedy, covetous person; a miser, niggard.

Yks. (C.C.R.), **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. *v.* To covet.

Abd. (Jam.) **Nhb.** One boy will say that 'he hes greeded it frev us,' meaning that a boy has coveted and induced another boy to part with anything (R.O.H.).

GREEDS, *sb. pl.* Ken. [grīdz.] Straw used to form manure.

Long manure in the straw-yard, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Grose (1790); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) 52; **Ken.**[12]

[OE. *grādas*, 'gramina,' *Cleop. Gl.* (c. 1050), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 412; cp. EFris. *grāde*, 'Weideland' (Koolman).]

GREEDY, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Lei. Shr. Mid. I.W. Som. [grī·di.]

1. *adj.* Covetous, niggardly; saving, economical.

Cum.[4] 'Menseful greedy' applies to a person who is careful and saving but who will not be mean or shabby in anything that he has to do. 'Menseless greedy' . . . would apply to a person who is thoroughly stingy, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 181. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lei.**[1] Shay's that greedy shay's welly clammed her-sen.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Greedy gled** or **glade**, (*a*) the kite, *Milvus ictinus*; also used *fig.*; see **Gled(e**; (*b*) a children's game, see below; (2) **-gut(s**, a glutton; an avaricious, covetous

person; (3) — **hound**, a greedy person, one who bolts his food.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** A person is spoken of disparagingly as 'a greedy gled' (W.C.). **Shr.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 137. (*b*) **Bnff.** A child's game sings about the coming of the greedy gled or glade (W.C.). **Abd.** At 'greedy glade' or warpling on the green She 'clipst them a', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 15, ed 1812. **Ags., Kcd.** It seems to be the same with that in Fife denominated Shue-gled-wylie (Jam.). **Edb.** 'The greedy gled's seeking ye,' is one of the lines of a rhyme used in hide and seek, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 152. (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He's a reg'lar greedy-guts (R.O.H.). **Dur.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] 'To bed, to bed,' says Sleepy Head; 'Tarry a while,' says Slow; 'Put on the pot,' says greedy-gut, 'We'll sup before we go.' **w.Mid.** Ur, the greedy-guts, 'E's eat it all! (W.P.M.) **I.W.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (3) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Yks.** (J.W.)

3. Phr. *to be greedy for gospel*, to be eager to go to church. **Uls.** Ye nivver wos greedy for Gospel, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 42.

4. *v.* To long for. n.Cy. (Hall.), ne Lan.[1]

GREEF, see **Grief.**

GREEK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lon. 1. In phr. *to become short of the greek*, to become speechless. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Sc. No wonder she became so short of the greek when Mr. Buchan's name was mooted with that of Miss M'Latchy, Tweeddale *Moff* 1896) 96.

2. An Irishman.

Lon. We had the Greeks (the lately-arrived Irish) down upon us more than once, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 226.

GREEK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **greik** (Jam.). [grīk.] Daybreak. Cf. **greking.**

Sc. Greik of day, Sibbald *Gl.* (1802 (Jam., s.v. Greking). **Sh.I.** Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 105. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1]

[A der. of ON. *grȳja*, to dawn; ep. Dan. and Sw. *gry*. The form *greek* (*grīk*) is for *grī-ek*, *-ek* (*-ək*) being a common Shetland suff.; see Jakobsen (*l. c.*).]

GREEK, *sb.*[3] Sc. The grain, the peculiar distinguishing texture or quality of a stone. Cf. **greet**, *sb.*[2] **3.**

Fif. Three different kinds of stone, one of a bluish black colour, with a fine greek, capable of receiving a polish like marble, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 483 (Jam.).

GREEMIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Also written **gremit** S. & Ork.[1]; and in form **graemid** (-it). [grī·mit.] Of a cow: having a white face spotted with black; also *fig.* of a person with a soiled or sallow face. See **Greama.**

Sibbie . . . luit da graemid coo stramp oot da life o' twa o' dem, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897); He [it] wis juist below da graemit coo's horns, *ib.* (Sept. 18, 1897); Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 103; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

GREEN, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **grein** s.Chs.[1]; **grin** Glo.[1] [grīn.]

I. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Green-bag**, the bag in which hops are brought from the garden to the oast; (2) **-bed**, a lounge in a cottage kitchen; (3) **-board**, to have up a servant before the master or mistress to account for any misdoings; (4) **-brees(e**, a cesspool, a stagnant pool about a dunghill; (5) — **cheese**, (*a*) cheese flavoured with sage or other herbs; (*b*) new cheese, before it is thoroughly dry; (6) — **chisel**, (7) — **chisom**, a variety of pear; (8) — **coaties**, the fairies; (9) — **corn**, oats mixed with tare to be cut in summer for green fodder; (10) **-court**, the grass-plot near a farm-house; (11) — **cow**, a cow recently calved; (12) **-crop**, a turnip-crop; (13) **-drake**, the may-fly; (14) — **drink**, wort before it is fermented into beer; (15) **-fade**, blue mould in cheese; (16) — **fallow**, land under turnips; (17) **-fly**, an insect which attacks cherries; (18) — **fowk**, see (8); (19) **-gaisling**, a foolish person, goose; (20) **-gibs**, young goslings before their feathers begin to grow; (21) **-goose**, a young goose, a goose fed on grass, before it is brought to the stubble; also used *attrib.*; (22) — **gown**, (*a*) the supposed badge of the loss of virginity; (*b*) grass, sod, turf, esp. in phr. *to get on the green gown*, to be buried; (23) — **grass**, a children's singing game, see below; (24) — **gravel**, a children's game, see below; (25) — **grow the leaves**, a children's game, see below; (26) **-hand**, a novice, an inexperienced hand, one who is new to his work; (27) **-hew**, a payment made to the lord of the manor for the privilege of cutting wood or undergrowth upon an estate; (28) **-horn**, a spoon made of horn having a greenish tinge; (29) **-horned** or **-hurn't**, foolish, simple, silly; (30) — **kail-worm**, a caterpillar; *fig.* a puny or effeminate-looking person; (31) — **land**, pasture or meadow land; (32) — **lane**, a road that has never been stoned or sanded; (33) — **leighton**, a name applied to a foolish person; (34) — **malt**, malt before it is dry; (35) — **marsh**, a marsh which is only dry at high water and produces only a growth of glass-wort; (36) **-meat**, vegetable food, clover, &c., given to animals in a green state as opposed to dry fodder; (37) **-milk**, the milk of a cow newly calved; (38) — **milk-woman**, see (11); (39) **-mire**, the green furrow between lands or balks; (40) **-'s plat**, a grass-plot; (41) **-road**, a permanent farm-road, giving access to fields, &c.; (42) **-rock**, see (49); (43) **-sand**, sand used in its natural state for moulding without other admixture; (44) — **side or side up(wards**, pasture, grass land; arable land when in grass; grass, turf, green-sward; (45) **-silver**, a payment made to the lord of the manor, see below; (46) — **sleeves**, a particular kind of dance; (47) **-sod sludge**, sea-mud, used as a manure; (48) **-soil**, to feed off a growing crop upon a field; (49) **-stone**, soft, slaty rock; (50) **-tail**, the diarrhœa in deer; (51) — **teeth**, a water-sprite; (52) **-top-yalla**, Dale's hybrid turnip; (53) — **trick**, a silly action, stupid trick; (54) — **waist-coat**, in phr. *to put on the green waistcoat*, see (22, *b*); (55) **-ware**, turnip, clover, and other green crops; (56) — **way**, a road over turf between hedges; (57) — **whey**, clear whey which separates from the curds in the cheese-tub; (58) **-wife**, a female greengrocer; (59) — **yair**, a species of pear.

(1) **Ken.**[1] (2) **Guer.** Afterwards he lay down on the green-bed, *Guer. Advertiser* (June 29, 1889 2, col. 6; She was on the green-bed (G.H.G.). (3) **w.Yks**[5] (4) **ne.Sc.** The midden . . . half filled with water—the sewage of the kitchen and the farm buildings, green as grass—the greenbrees, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 51. **Bnff.** (Jam.) **Abd.** The greenbrees is spread roon, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 17. 5, *a*) **Der.**[2] Always eaten at Christmas. **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **n Lin.**[1] (*b*) **n Lin.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (6) **w.Yks**[2] A small, green, round pear. (7) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (8) **Abd.** (Jam.) (9) **Cai.**[1] (10) **Som.** Not *gen.* used now (W.F.R.). (11) **Rxb.** Denominated from the freshness of her milk (Jam.). (12) **Nhb.**[1] (13) **Wmh.** (A.S.P.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). (14) **w.Som.**[1] (15) **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] (16) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).] (17) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. (18) **w.Yks.** The green-fowk shak their feet when t'mooin on Heeside's breet, Dixon *Milkin' Time* (1872) st. 4. (19) **Sc.** Sic a set o' green-gaislings, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxv. (20) **n.Lin.**[1] (21) **Sc.** His ain dear Annie and her two sisters had to taigle home by theirselves like a string of green geese, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xix. **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] A goose killed at midsummer time. A goose under four months old. **Nhp.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] They should be eaten on Old Michaelmas Day. **Nrf.** Green geese [are] guse fed on the grun'. Spilling *Arryand 'Arriett* (1880) 24. **Ess.** A fair held at Bow was called Green goose Fair (Hall.). **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** In the basket a 'green goose,' O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 115. [A green goose, however, is considered a greater delicacy, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 353.] (22, *a*) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Lth.** (*ib.*) (23) **Lnk.** The game was played entirely by girls, never by boys, and *gen.* in the months of May or June, about forty years ago. The children sang with rather mincing and refined voices. They walked with their hands clasped behind their backs up and down the road. Each child was crowned with rushes and also had sashes or girdles of rushes, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 162; [At Biggar] Played by a row of boys on one side and another of girls opposite. The boys selected a girl when singing the third verse, *ib.* **Chs.** Played by two lines of children about equal in numbers, *ib.* **Not.** *ib.* **Lin.** When the last line is sung everyone claps hands, *ib.* **Shr.** *ib.* **Hnt.** One child at the end of the line of children acts as 'mother.' One child advances as suitor and says the three first verses. The 'mother' replies with the next line. The suitor chooses a girl and says the next verse, and then all the children sing the last verse, *ib.* **Sus.** The child at the end of the line is taken over by the child who sings the verses, and they lock their little fingers together while singing the remainder, *ib.* **Lon.** Played by two lines of children of about equal numbers, *ib.* [The popular version . . . is played by the greater number of children forming a line on one side with joined hands, and one child (sometimes two or more) facing them,

advancing and retiring while singing the verses. When he asks the question 'Will you come?' the girl on the opposite side answers 'No,' and afterwards 'Yes.' When this is said she goes to the opposite side, and the two dance round together while singing the next verse. The game begins again by the two singing the verses and thus getting a third child to join them . . . and so on, *ib.* For rimes and further information see *ib.* 153–162.] (24) **Ant.** GOMME *Games* (1894) 176. **Nhb.**[1] The name applied to the central personage in a child's game. All but one join hands in a ring, one stands in the centre and the rest go slowly round him or her, chanting a peculiar song, each verse of which begins with 'Green-gravel, green-gravel!' **Dur.** GOMME *ib.* **w.Yks.** A little boy stands in the middle of a circle of girls who sing the first verse. At 'we'll all cou' don' together,' all crouch down, . . then rising slowly sing the next verse. After 'my pitcher and my can' each child mentions her own name. At 'Isn't — as nice as her?' each mentions her sweetheart's name, and the child thus chosen goes into the circle. At the end of the fourth verse they all clap hands, and the one that is sweetheart to him in the middle kisses him, *ib.* **Lan., I.Ma., Der.** *ib.* **Lin.** The second verse . . . terminates the game with the players one by one reversing their position and facing the centre of the ring, *ib.* **Wor., Shr.** *ib.* **Glo.** The crouching down is also done in the Forest of Dean version when singing the fourth line. The last one to stoop has to name her sweetheart. When this is done the children all dance round and sing the other lines, *ib.* **Oxf., Cmb., Nrf., Ken., Sur., Hmp., I.W., Wil.** *ib.* [The more general way of playing this game is to form a ring of children simply. The children walk round singing the verse, and when the last line is sung the child whose name is mentioned turns round, facing the outside of the ring and having her back to the centre. She continues to hold hands with the others and dances round with them in that position. This is repeated until all the children have 'turned' their backs, *ib.* For rimes and further information see *ib.* 170–183.] (25) **Yks.** There is a circle of children with one child in the centre who chooses a partner after the lines have been sung, GOMME *ib.* 185. **w.Yks.** The children march round two by two in a double circle with one child in the centre singing the verse. At the conclusion the children who are marching on the inner side of the circle leave their partners and take the place of the one in front of them, while the centre child endeavours to get one of the vacant places, the child turned out taking the place of the one in the centre when the game begins again, *ib.* **Not., Lin.** The game is played by the children forming a circle and dancing round, singing. . . Partners are chosen during the singing of the last line, *ib.* **Nhp.** The game was more like a country dance than anything else, being a sort of dancing follow my leader, *ib.* (26) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Aye, it's done pretty well fur a green-'ond—yo'n get saisoned to it afore seven 'ear. (27) **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (K.), **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] Still paid in the parish of Dalton, for liberty to cut pea-sticks, &c. in certain woods. **ne.Lan.**[1] (28) **Slk.** She [the goat] has not given me a green-horn spoonful of milk this morning, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 91, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Glancin' green-horns snugly laid In Lucky Dad's ain spoon-creel, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 123, ed. 1897. (29) **Dmb.** I'm no sae green-horned as tak' a jump in the dark that gate, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. **Lan.** An ordthur for eawer green hurn't warriors, AXON *Flk. Sug.* (1870) 30. (30) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Slk.** Shakel my knackers . . . if I do not crack thy fool's pate! What does the green-kail-worm mean? HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 199 (JAM.). (31) **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851). **Ken., Sus.** HOLLOWAY. (32) **Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Willerton greän laane is th' offilest roäd as is, barrin' noän. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (33) **Nhb.** 'Gie thi ways, Green Leighton!' A phrase in more common use formerly than at present. It is used in a mild or jocular way of rebuke to people who make a ridiculous remark or indulge in some ridiculous action in your presence. Greenleighton is a township, in the parish of Hartburn, about ten miles from Rothbury (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] (34) **n.Lin.**[1] **Dor.** Must mind that she don't get green malt in floor, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 30, ed. 1895. [Green malt, which consists of steeping light barley for 48 hours in soft water, when the water is let off . . . till it gets warm and begins to sprout, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 284.] (35) **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) viii. (36) **Ken.** (P.H.) **w.Som.**[1] There idn nothin in the wordle do do osses so much good this time o' the year 's a bit o' green-mate. (37) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] (38) **Ags.** (JAM.) (39) **Wor.** (H.K.) (40 **Glo.**[1] (41) **Ken.** We call them green-roads (D.W.L.). (42) **s.Stf.** In the s.Stf. coal-field sheets of greenstone, known in the district as 'green-rock,' have been ejected among the coal measure beds, RAMSAY *Rock Specimens* (1862) 72. (43) **s.Yks.** (C.W.D.) (44) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Keep t'plew oot o' t'land; it 'ill give t'meast liggin t'green side up, GIBSON *Wise Whiff*, 26. **Chs.**[1] Land laid down to grass is said to be 'green side uppards.' **s.Chs.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.**[1] The green side is the most profitable after all. (45) **Ess.** It is an antient custom within the mannor of Writtel that whatever tenant has his fore-door opening to Greenbury, pays a halfpenny yearly to the Lord of the Mannor by the name of green-silver (K.). (46) **Lan.** Soon after this they wur seen doancin green sleeves together, STATON *Loomin-nary* (c. 1861) 50. (47) **Chs.** We have what we call the green sod sludge and the slob, the former is the strongest, and is always preferred, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 145; **Chs.**[1] It was obtained from the salt marshes on the banks of the Mersey and Weaver. 'We take one graft off the lower part of the marsh, never going deeper. One man gets it with a shovel, whilst another puts it into the cart with a pitchfork,' HOLLAND *View Agric.* (1808) 368. (48) **Nrf.** Our original idea was to green-soil . . . the whole of this little field, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (May 1899) 45. (49) **Hrf., Rdn.** As distinguished from sandstone and limestone. Not so called from its colour, but from its being moist, LEWIS *Gl.* (1839) 47. (50) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1] (51) **Lan.** Children . . . cautioned against venturing too near the water's brink lest Green Teeth . . . should pull them in, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 86. (52) **Nhb.**[1] (53) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (54) **Som.** If ever day should shine an' no welcome in Charterhouse, let John Winterhead put on the green waistcoat, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) iv. (55) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. (56) **e.An.**[1] Usually without gates. (57) **Chs.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 56; **Chs.**[1] It is semi-transparent, and of a greenish colour. It is called green whey as distinguished from the white whey which comes from the curd under pressure. **s.Chs.**[1] (58) **Lth.** Thy pow wins mony dimpled laurels, . . Nor grocers' fists, or greenwives' snarls, Can stop thy takin', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 67. (59) **Sc.** The Green Yair, or green pear of the Yair, is a small green fruit, sweet and juicy, but with little flavour, NEILL *Hortic. Edb. Encycl.* (1817) 212 (JAM.).

2. *Comb.* in names of plants: (1) **Green-arrow,** the common yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*; (2) **-broom,** the common broom, *Sarothamnus scoparius*; (3) **-ginger,** the mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*; (4) **-kail,** a variety of colewort, *Brassica oleracea*; the broth made from colewort; (5) **-pops,** (6) **-poppies,** the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (7) **-sauce,** various species of sorrel, esp. *Rumex Acetosa* and *Oxalis Acetosella*; a sauce made from sorrel; also used *attrib.*; (8) **-sloke,** the oyster-green or sea-lettuce, *Ulva Lactuca*; (9) **-snob,** (10) **-sorrel,** see (7); (11) **-weed,** the dyer's broom, *Genista tinctoria.*

(1) **Suf.** Green 'Arrow, Green 'Arrow, you bears a white blow; If my love love me my nose will bleed now; If my love don't love me, it 'ont bleed a drop; If my love do love me 'twill bleed ivery drop, *Rhyme* in (B. & H.). (2) **Hrt.** (3) **Lin.** (4) **Sc.** That plain species of green colewort which does not assume a round form like savoys or become curled; called German greens (JAM.). (5, 6) **Cor.** (7) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 125. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Dog-daisies, toad-stooils, and green-sauce, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Thowts, &c.* (1845) 39; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[3] About fifty years ago every garden had its greensauce. It was very common then to have 'cofe' feet boiled, and the greensauce was used with them; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Green-sauce—cake an' cheese, WAUGH *Tufts of Heather*, l. 24; Little Joe coome wi' a cleaut o' greensauce on his yead, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 31; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei., War.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Dev.**[4], **Cor.**[1 2] (8) **Sc.** (JAM.) (9) **War.**[3] (10) **Bck.** (11) **e.An.**[1] Its foliage is of a very bright green.

3. *Comb.* in names of birds and fishes: (1) **Green-back,** the viviparous blenny, *Zoarcus viviparus*; (2) **-bird,** the greenfinch, *Ligurinus chloris*; (3) **-bone,** (*a*) the gar-pike or sea-needle, *Belone vulgaris*; (*b*) see (1); (4) **-bull,** (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea*; (5) **-cormorant,** the shag, *Phalacrocorax graculus*; (6) **-dullin,** the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (7) **-headed diver,** the scaup, *Fuligula marila*; (8) **-legged shank,** the knot, *Tringa canutus*; (9) **-lenny,** (10) **-lennard, -lennit, -linnard,** or **-linnet,** (11) **-lintie,** (12) **-lintwhite,** (13) **-oalf, -olf, -olph,** or **-ulf,** see (2); (14) **-peak,** the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*; (15) **-plover,** the lapwing or peewit, *Vanellus vulgaris.*

(1) **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (2) **Sus.** (S.P.H.) [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 59.] (3, *a*) **ne.Sc.** HARRIS *Notes on Marine Zool.* in *Zoologist* (1851) IX. 2999. **Fif.** It is sometimes an ell or more in length, with a beak or neb eight inches long. Some call it 'green-bone,'

Sibbald *Hist. Fife* (1803) 127 (Jam.); It seems to receive this name from 'the light green which stains the backbone of this fish when boiled,' Pennant *Zool. Fishes* (1769) 274 (*ib.*). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] [Satchell (1879).] (*b*) **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 391 (Jam.). **e.Sc.** Here [in the Frith of Forth] this species gets the name of eelpout and guffer, but more frequently green-bone, Neill *Fishes* (1810) 8 (*ib.*). [Satchell (1879).] (4, *a*) **Lan.** (G.E.D.) (*b*) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. (5) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 143. (6) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (7) **Ant.** Swainson *ib.* 159. (8) **Nrf.** *ib.* 195; Johns *Birds* (1862) 453. (9) **n.Yks.** He's catcht a green-lenny I.W.). (10) **Sc.** Swainson *ib.* 59. **Ir.** That wants to sell the boys like neegers, all as one as Hart and the green linnets in Dublin city, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xii. **n.Cy.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **Nhb.**[1] **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 323. **w.Yks.** Dicky-dunnocks, spinks, green-lennits, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts, &c.* (1845) 39; (W.F.) **Lan.** Swainson *ib.* 59. **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Shr.**[1] **Nrf.** Swainson *ib.* 59. **e.Suf.** *Dy. Times* (1892). **I W.**[1] **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 31. **w.Som.**[1] (11) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 241, ed. 1876. (12) **Sc.** (Jam.) (13) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Swainson *ib.* 59; The greenfinch, or greenulf, as the Broadsmen call him, is the dirtiest bird alive, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 92; *Science Gossip* (1882) 283. **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 353. (14) **Lin.** Swainson *ib.* 99; **Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1] (15) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 183. **Nhb.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49.

4. Young, youthful, vigorous; fresh, not dry, esp. in phr. *to keep the bones green*, to keep hale and in good health; inexperienced, simple.

Sc. Ye might aye have gotten a Sheriffdom, or a Commissary-ship amang the lave, to keep the banes green, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) x; Folk wad gang ten or twal miles i' my green days to hear a preachin', Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 13. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Tho' his body was wither'd his heart was aye green, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Abd.** Auld joints, says he, are stiffer than the green, And need a rest, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 145; Applied to the milk of a nurse (Jam.); Jane's pap wi' sa't and water washen clean For fear her milk gat wrang fan it was green, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812. **Edb.** Lay up first what keeps auld banes green, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 54. **Rnf.** Tak' a skair O' what may keep the banes just green, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 41. **Gall.** Thou lead'st the righteous aft astray, The virgin green and maiden gray, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 51, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** It is not the rock that fleeth and moveth, but the green sailor, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 294. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Shr.**[1] Whad can yo' expect from a green young wench like that? [**Aus.** The two black fellows had the duty assigned to them of each looking after the young or green lambs, close to the hut Ferguson *Bush Life* (1891) xxiv.]

5. Of things: immature, unripe, fresh. Of wood: unseasoned, having the sap still in it.

Frf. He eyed her with the look a hen gives the green egg she has been sitting on twenty days, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 54. **Yks.** Reaped quite green on the 12th Aug... Reaped green on the 19th Aug., Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 352. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Wor.** Not fat—opposed to ripe (H.K.). **Sus.** The doctrine that the two things sufficient to drive a man mad are a 'cross wife' and 'a smoky chimney,' receives a local addition among us of 'green wood and no bellows,' Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 75. **w.Som.**[1] Green walls are walls newly built, or freshly plastered, which have not had time to dry.

6. Fresh, unsalted or unseasoned.

Sc. Green fish (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Der [fish] no half wush'n noo, nedder whin der green, or whin der sant, *Sh. News* (Nov. 12, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **w.Yks.** Uncured, as a ham unseasoned, as cigars (J.T.). **Dev.** I bought a small loin of green pork the other day, Sharland *Ways Vill.* (1885) 158.

7. Of food: raw, under-done, half-cooked.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Dor.** (W.C.) (c. 1750); (A.C.) **w.Som.**[1] In carving a joint it is very common to ask 'Do you like it green or dry?'

8. Of the weather: raw, mild, rainy; without frost or snow; esp. in phr. *a green Christmas* or *winter*.

Per. Whyles a simmer cauld an' green Has left a hunger'd hairst ahint it, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 52. **s.Sc.** A green Yule mak's a fat kirkyard (A.W.). **Lakel.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] A green Kesmas maks a fat chotch-yahd, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1], **s Chs.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

9. Phr. *to fret one's heart green*, to fret very much, have a sore heart.

Dor. He'll fret his heart green if he don't soon hear from that maid of his, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) I. iv.

10. *sb.* A common, an open or waste piece of ground; a lawn.

Sc. Tables were spread on the 'green,' a drying and bleaching ground in the midst of the kail-yards of the inhabitants of the close, Conran *Andaman* (1895) xxxii. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Not confined to the sense of village green. Very common in place names. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Ken.**[12] **Dev.** Es drade vore ta tha green, in tha firnt uv tha houze, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 29, ed. 1865.

11. Grass land as distinguished from arable; sod, turf, grass.

Per. The kintra-side will miss her sair When she's laid aneath the green, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 94. **Glo.** 'All green'—all grass; no plowland, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) II; Grose (1790); **Glo.**[1]

Hence *to take a horse*, or *to go, a green*, *phr.* to take a horse, or to go, to grass, go to the field for pasture. **Ken.**[2]

12. A sailors' paradise or Isle of the Blest; see below.

Cor. Cornish sailors often speak of the 'Green,' which they frequently call 'Fiddler's Green' amongst themselves. They described this place as an 'Isle of the Blest' in which honest tars, after . . . this life . . . enjoy . . . bliss with . . . old comrades and favourite fair ones. In orchards of fruit, ever ripe, they are entertained with music, dancing, and everything else in which they delighted in their lifetime, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 198.

13. A leafy twig, a small bough of any kind; evergreen; also used in *pl.* m.Yks.[1]

14. Coal when first put on the fire; also used *attrib.* and in *comp.* **Green-coal.** w.Yks.[s], nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1]

15. *v.* To become green.

w.Som.[1] Nif this yer weather do last 't'll zoon 'gin to greeny, and we shall have some keep vor the things.

Hence (1) **Greened**, *ppl. adj.* of seed-potatoes: hardened by having been exposed to the sun before storing; (2) **Greening**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* growing green; (*b*) *sb.* a variety of apple; (3) **Greening-weed**, *sb.* the dyer's broom, *Genista tinctoria*.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2, *a*) **L'h.** The lambkins owre the greening braes In frolic begin their plays, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 148. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] (3) **e.An.** (B. & H.)

16. *Obs.* To make green, cause to become green.

Ess.[1] Colchester oysters were frequently distinguished by a green tinge. In order to green the oysters, they were put into pits about 2 feet deep, in the salt marshes, which are overflowed only at spring-tides, to which they have sluices, and let out the salt water until it is about a foot and a half deep. These pits, from some quality in the soil, will become green, and communicate their colour to the oysters that are put in them, in 4 or 5 days, though they commonly let them continue there 6 weeks or 2 months, in which time they will be a dark green. . . This distinction of Colchester from other oysters is rapidly wearing away; indeed, it may be said that few or none of them are now ever greened. See Cromwell's *Hist. Colchester*, 293.

Hence **Greening-pits**, *sb. pl.* pits in which oysters were formerly put to cause them to become green. *ib.*

GREEN, *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **grean** S. & Ork.[1]; **grien** Sc. n.Cy. [grīn.] To long for. Cf. **gern**, *v.*

Sc. You may be greedy but you are not greening. An excuse for denying what one asks of us because the want of it will not make them miscarry, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 365. **Sh.I.** Meggie wis juist sain da day it shü wis greanin' for a bane o' fresh fish, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** He green'd again some play to pree, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 9. **e.Fif.** Muckle though I was grienin' for a crack wi' her, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Dmb.** I green For you, Jean Brown, for you, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxviii. **Rnf.** A' the gear that misers green for, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 187. **Ayr.** I hae need to green for wedding in my family, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxv. **Lnk.** Corbies and tods grien for lambkin's blood, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 20, ed. 1783. **Edb.** Nae mair they'll grien to taste his heavy mettle. Crawford *Poems* (1798) 101. **Slk.** The feck o' them gey and sickly and greenin for hame, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 100. **Dmf.** The squadrons grien'd for ale, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 32. **Gall.** This heart ne'er grienèd for anither's gear, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 37. **Kcb.** His heart to kiss her sair did green, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 77. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl. Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Never green to come again, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 244; **Nbb.**[1]

Hence **Greening**, (1) *sb.* a longing, craving, yearning; an eager desire; (2) *ppl. adj.* longing, craving, full of desires.

(1) **Sc.** Bessie, to slocken his greenin, a prieve o' her mou' hardly gae 'm, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 295; The lasses had stanched their greening Wi' fouth o' braw apples and beer. CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 585. **Bch.** Perhaps I may their greening stench, Ere I hae done, FORBES *Shop Bill* (1785) 13. **Ayr.** I ne'er was in my greening greedy, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 215. **Ant.** A longin' for some kinds of food by women in the family way, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl. (Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Sc.** Let my greening soul see it, *Sc. Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 108. **Rnf.** Let us cleek it [marry] Or the greenin' days gae doon, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 105. **Ayr.** How to mix a posset for a greening wife, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (ed. 1887) 281.

[Sum grenis eftir a gus, To fars his wame full, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 143; Herodes grenid him to se, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 16167.]

GREEN, see **Grain**, *v.*, *sb.*[1]

GREENEY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. [grī·ni.] The greenfinch, *Ligurinus chloris.*

Abd The 'rosies' an' 'greenies' are perched on each tree-tap Alang wi' their mates, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 203. **Frf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 59. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** SWAINSON *ib.* 59; **Cum.**[14], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

GREENICHY, *adj.* Sc. In *comp.* **Greenichy-yallichy**, of a greenish-yellow colour.

Frf. It was greenichy yallichy like, like 's somebody had skelt a pottal o' green-kail on the sheet, SALMOND *My Man Sandy* (1894) 68.

GREENLAND-DOVE, *sb.* Sc. The black guillemot, *Uria grylle.*

Or I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 218. **n.Sc.** (R.H H.) [RUDD *Birds*, 314.]

GREENMENT, *sb. Obs.* Cum. Greenness.

White shows the rye, the big of blaker hue, The bluimen pezz greenment wi' reed and blue, RELPH *Poems* (1747) 13.

GREENSWARD, *sb.* Nhb. Glo. Oxf. Ess. Also in forms **grinsard** Oxf.[1]; **grinserd** Glo.[1] [grī·n-, grī·nsəd.] **1.** Grass land, pasture, a grass field; also in *comb.* **Grinsard grounds.**

Nhb. The produce is at present grass—a continued sheet of greensward from base to summit, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 7. **Oxf.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

2. The grassy border left at the edge of a field. Ess. (W.W.S.)

GREENWELL, *sb.* Nhb. **1.** An artificial fly used in salmon-fishing, so called from its inventor, the Rev. Canon Greenwell.

'The Greenwell' fly did most execution, HENDERSON *Life as an Angler* (1880) 280; **Nhb.**[1]

2. *Comb.* **Greenwell's glory**, the name of a celebrated artificial trout-fly.

104 fish chiefly captured with the 'Greenwell's glory' fly, HENDERSON *Life as an Angler* (1880) 265; **Nhb.**[1] NORMAN *Hist. Bwk. Natur. Club*, X. 450, *note.*

GREEP, *sb.* and *v.* Som. Dev. Cor. [grīp.] **1.** *sb.* A bundle; a grip, armful; a bunch of flowers. Cf. **grip**, *sb.*[3]

w.Som.[1] I meet'n comin along way a greep o' hay, vor the boy's rabbit, I s'pose. **Dev.**[1] I mit her full butt wan day wi' a greep o' white lilies, 52; **Dev.**[2] Take the cows in a greep of hay each. **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. *v.* To grip, grasp, clutch with the fingers.

Dev.[1] Whan a had greep'd down a wallige of muss, a quat down upon the mors of the tree and toz'd et, 2. **Cor.** The old man made sure he should greep hold of her round the waist before ever she found him out, BARING-GOULD *Vicar* (1876) vi.

GREEP, see **Grip**, *sb.*[2]

GREES, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **greece** w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **greece** n.Yks. w.Yks.[4] Lan. Der.; **greese** Abd. n.Yks. w.Yks.[4] Lan.; and in forms **grice** w.Yks.[1]; **griece** N.Cy.[2]; **grise** Yks. [grīs.] **1.** Steps, stairs; a staircase, a flight of stairs.

n.Cy. (GROSE (1790); K.); **N.Cy.**[12] **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** Yeand up 'th greese and fetch 'th gamashaes, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) I. 374; **n.Yks.**[2] Up grees. **w.Yks.** (E.G.); (J.B.); THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 539; **w.Yks.**[14] **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 233.

Hence **Grees-head**, *sb.* the head of a staircase. **n.Yks.**[2]

2. *Obs.* A step.

Abd. Neither doth the arched roofe thereof raise that pairt of the New Church floor bot 3 steps or greeses higher, TURREFF *Antiq. Gleanings* (1859) 105. **n.Yks.** Also for the repairinge the staithes or greeces be to the Toll booth att Sutton, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (July 12, 1631) in *N.R. Rec. Soc.* III. 314. **Der.** 1710. In ye churchyard is a fair cross of five greeces [steps] with a top stone and standard. COX *Churches* (1877) II. 60.

3. An ascent, a slight slope.

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 233; **Lan.**[1] **n Lan.**[1] The inclined way to a barn or granary when built over a shippon or stable.

[1. Greece to go up at, or a stayre, *degré*, PALSGR. (1530); Paul cam to the grees, WYCLIF (1388) *Acts* xxi. 35. OFr. *grés*, steps, *pl.* of *gré*, 'marche d'un escalier' (LA CURNE). See **Gree**, *sb.*[1] **2.** *Eschellette*, a small step, or greece, COTGR.; Lay a sentence, Which as a grise or step, may help these lovers, SHAKS. *Oth.* I. III. 200.]

GREESHOCH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **greeshach** Wxf.; **greeshagh** Ant.; **greeshaugh** Ir.; **greeshaw** N.I.[1]; **greeshough** Ayr.; **grieshach** Lnk. Wxf.; **grieshoch** Gall.; **gruishack** Dmf. (JAM.); **grushach** Dmf.; **grushaw** N.I.[1] [grī·ʃəx.] **1.** A red, glowing fire without flame; red-hot embers or ashes.

Sc. By the same token there was a pit greeshoch purning yet, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) li; She bakit a bannock and set it afore the greeshoch to harden, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 86. **Abd.** Keep 's! sic a greeshoch! (G.W.) **Ayr.** (J.M.) **Lnk.** She'll sit py ta grieshach her haffets to claw, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 28, ed. 1897. **Dmf.** SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349; (JAM.) **Gall.** Something to eat and drink . . . stood ready . . . only needing to be set on the grieshoch, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliii. **Ir.** Warm them for him on the greeshaughs, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 6. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** Burnin' yer shins at the greeshaugh, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 45. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); A labouring man lights his doodeen from the hot greeshaugh, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 24. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Wxf.** Bake it on the hearthstone under the hot greeshach, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 45.

2. *Fig.* A glowing affection.

Ayr. The swaping o' the court . . . soon gart our knabrie tyne a' that auncient greeshoch whilk they had for their forbears, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351 (JAM.).

[1. Gael. *griosach*, burning embers; Ir. *griosach*, coals of fire (MACBAIN).]

GREESOME, see **Gruesome.**

GREET, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **greit** Sc. w.Yks.; **grete** w.Yks.[2]; **griet** n.Cy. Cum. [grīt.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Graet**, (2) **Grat**, (3) **Greeted**, (4) **Greht**, (5) **Gret**, (6) **Gruot.** [For further instances see **II** below.]

(1) **Sh.I.** I set me apo da brae an' graet laek a bairn, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). (2) **Sc.** She lap and she grat, she flet and she flang, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 12. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa grat sair aboot it at the time. **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12] **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35. **Lan.**[1], **neLan.**[1] (3) **Yks.** Nelly asked him why he greeted, HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) xii. (4) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35. (5) **Sh.I.** First I leuch and then I gret, For lauchin' was a sin, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 231. **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** She whing'd and gret full sear, GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) I. 32. **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35. (6) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35.

2. *pp.* (1) **Grat**, (2) **Gratten**, (3) **Grattin**, (4) **Greeten**, (5) **Gret**, (6) **Gretten**, (7) **Gritun**, (8) **Grutten**, (9) **Gruttin.**

(1) **Sc.** I could have grat as I looked at her, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 277, ed. 1894. (2) **Dmf.** She'd gratten till her heart's content, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 12. **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Dmf.** Ye've grattin' far ower lang, THOM *ib.* 83. (4) **Nhb.**[1] (5) **Cai.**[1] (6) **n.Yks.**[1] (7) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35. (8) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. **e.Fif.** She had grutten hersel' blin' an' hairse aboot me, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xx. **Cum.**[4] **m.Yks.**[1] Gruot'u'n, *Introd.* 35. (9) **Edb.** Fou aft I've gruttin, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 343.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *v.* To cry, weep, lament.

Sc. Mattie . . . grat awee, the sillie tawpie, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii; As sair greits the bairn that is dung after noon as he that is dung before noon. FERGUSSON *Prov.* (1641) 5. **Sh.I.** Sair, sair shū greets an' sits by her lane, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 82. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **ne.Sc.** It was accounted unlucky to sing before breakfast. Hence the saying—'Sing afore breakfast, Greet aifter 't,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 31. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** They hae grat for their dad. For they kent I was sad, TESTER *Poems* (1865) vi. **Bnff.** The Fairy that was seen on a Sunday morning dressed in green tartan sitting greetin', GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 29. **e.Sc.** An' Harden grat for very rage, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Bch.** Dull and douf It is to greet an' grean, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 14. **Abd.** He

begood an' grat, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii. **Frf.** I roar'd and grat Fan the puir beast I cam' to quit, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 116. **w.Sc.** The young things nearly grat for fainness, CARRICK *Land of Logan* (1835) 272. **Per.** They grat, or sleepit, or sweetly Lay lauchin' at my feet, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 57. **Fif.** Silence! bairn, and greet nae mair, GRANT *Six Hundred*, 72. **Slg.** I'm maist like to greet Wi' perfect vexation, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 266. **Dmb.** I'se greet a year, or ablins twa, For my guidman that's taen awa, TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 44. **Rnf.** O'ercome wi' perfect joy, I grat, ALLAN *Poems* (1830) 9. **Ayr.** E'mbrugh wells are grutten dry, BURNS *Elegy on the Year 1788* (1789) l. 30. **Lnk.** I wairn ye a' to greet and drone, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 22. **Lth.** Her mither grat, A word her sister never spoke, M'NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 76. **Edb.** Make baith men and bairns greit, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 328, ed. 1815. **Peb.** Like a fury, in she ventur'd, Roar'd an' grat wi' horrid squeel, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 122. **Slk.** What! You're greetin too! CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 179. **Dmf.** I've grutten sair at the herriet nest, REID *Poems* (1894) 243. **Gall.** My Mary . . . At ither times, sat down an' grat, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1706) 7. **Kcb.** He lay an' grat a roun' soun' hour, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 141. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); A witch cannot greet, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 86; **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Sur his muther grat mair than ony body, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 14; **Nhb.**[1] **s.Dur.** Dinnot greet sa sair (J.E.D.). **Cum.** And grat to see the lad return, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 199, ed. 1842; RAY (1691); **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] It's nae mair to see a woman greet than to see a goose gang barefit, *Prov.* **Wm.** We . . . sat down an' grat, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 560; Marry, I've enuff tae greet about, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 15. **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] Noo then honey, thoo munna greet. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] When thou's grutten thy een [eyes] out, thou'll maybe give over. **w.Yks.** 'Soa, soa!' he sed, 'ther's noa use greetin' abaat it.' HARTLEY *Clock Almt.* (1879) 43; WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** It's no use greetin' at this gait, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 90, ed. 1872; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence (1) **Greeting**, (*a*) *sb.* crying, weeping, tears, esp. in phr. *to be at*, or *near, the greeting*; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* crying, weeping; (2) **-faced**, *adj.* looking as though about to cry, 'puling'; (3) **-fou**, *adj.* maudlin drunk, at the tearful stage of intoxication; (4) **-washing**, *sb.* the last washing that a servant puts through her hands before leaving a family.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Dinnae wi' your greeting grieve me, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1756) 49, ed. 1787. **Sh.I.** On dem 'at's caused dy greetin', Shörly malison sall rest, NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 36. **Abd.** In a tone approaching the greetin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. **Per.** I wes near the greetin', IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 47; Tibbie's real lonesome, an' aye at the greetin, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 50, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** Tak' my excuse for ance, and no vex me wi' your greetin', CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xv. **Ayr.** At the object I beheld . . . I could have taken to the greeting, GALT *Legatees* (1820) iii. **Lnk.** I, puir wight! am near the greetin', RODGER *Poems* (1838) 83, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Dinna deave us wi' your greetin', LIDDLE *Poems* 1821) 39. **Ewk.** The voice as of the greeting and wailing of a child, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 73. **Wm.** When we hed hed our belly-full o' greeting, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 561. (*b*) **Sc.** A greeting wife and bairnies three, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 6, ed. 1848. **Elg.** On thy witch'd arm and wither'd limbs. Thy greeting mither hings, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 103. **Frf.** Sinn'd ye wi' yon greetin' cheese, Frae which the tears profusely weeze, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 105. **Ayr.** Then there's the greetin' wife, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 95. **Lnk.** When I had washed them well in cold water, and given mysel' a thorough wash, my greeting fit was over, ROY *Generalship* ed. 1895) 125. **Edb.** Greetan' Ganderfeet, That grat sae sair, *Carlop Green* (1793) 128, ed. 1817. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Some greetin-fow, an' ithers clean uproarious, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 44. **Frf.** He had arrived at that stage known to Scottish connoisseurs as greetin' fou, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 145. **Per.** Gettin' greetin'-fou, an' stoitin, STEWART *Character* (1857) 63. **Ayr.** Pate Yirrit, the elder, was greetin' fou, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 31. **Lnk.** It drives me mad to hear the jand While greitin-fou she's skirlin, COGHILL *Poems* (1890 89. (4) **Sc.** From the circumstance of tears being often shed at the idea of parting (JAM.).

2. *sb.* A fit of weeping or sobbing, esp. in phr. *to take a greet*, to have a good cry; a tear, sob; whine.

Sc. He took his drop milk . . . and then ga'ed to sleep again without a greet in his head, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 104, ed. 1894; She was glad to run away into the back kitchen and take her greet. SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 136. **Sh.I.** Aff Sibbie set wi' da greet in her craig. *Sh. News* (Aug. 21, 1897). **Or.I.** De griit i hiz kreeg, whäil sät teerz fiim [The greet i' his craig, while salt tears feam], *Paety Toral* (1880) I. 58, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 793. **Elg.** The feeble greet, the double sob, Steal on the grieving soul, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 138. **Abd.** Ye wudna aiven hear't gi'e a cheep o' a greet in a month's time, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 67. **Per.** Her greet was heard through a' the town, SPENCE *Poems* (1808) 44. **Rnf.** They lay owre the hedge and took a gude greet thegither, GILMOUR *Pen Flk.* 1873) 36. **Lnk.** That screigh is loud eneugh to drown A grumphy's greet, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 27. **Lth.** A brither dear, Whose wee bit helpless mournfu' greet, ye canna thole to hear, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 48. **Dmf.** She'll hear the wee, wee greetie o't, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 30. **Gall.** Never a whinge or a greet did ye gae, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 326. **Nhb.** Whyles gie'n a whink of a greet, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk.* (1846) VII. 137.

Hence *to be on the greety*, *phr.* to cry, weep, to be always crying.

Kcb. He naps his taes an' peels his heels—He'sever on the greety, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 140.

[1. And queñ we gamen suld & glade, we grete & we pleyn, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4370. OE. *grātan* (pt. *grēt*), to weep; cp. ON. *grāta*.]

GREET, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] **Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Cor.** Also in forms **grate Wil.**[1]; **greit s Chs.**[1]; **grete Sc.** (JAM.) **Hmp.**[1]; **groot Dev. Cor.**[23]; **gruet Dev.**[3]; **grut c.Yks.**[1]; **grute Dev.**[12] **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[1]; **gut-Cor.** [grīt.] 1. *sb.* Finely pulverized soil, earth, mould; dirt; also used *fig.*

Brks. The loose mould thrown or raked over a drill in which seed has just been sown (M.J.B.). **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] **Dev.** This 'll tak tha groot stains out ov yer scarlet, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) vii; **Dev.**[1] The cob-wall sluer'd away all to wance and made such a sture, that a come heal'd in brist and grute, 4; **Dev.**[3] Layve alone the bullicks dùee. Whot's yennee gruet tù 'm vor? **n.Dev.** Their grute's a holy thing, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 98; He's of good grute, *ib. Gl.* **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**[12] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854 1st S. x. 301.

Hence **Greeter**, **Grooter**, or **Gruter**, *sb.* the breast or earth-board of a plough.

Cor. 'Twas so clisty that the gruter Would hardly turn the coam, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 26; **Cor.**[3]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Greet-board**, the earth-board of a plough; (2) **-field**, a ploughed field; arable land; (3) **-rest**, (4) **-rise**, see (1).

(1) **Wil.** The mould or earth-board of a plough which turns the furrow, earth being frequently called grate, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] **Cor.** THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[123] (2) **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). (3) **nw.Dev.**[1] The grute-rest or mould-board is . . . nailed to the front spill and the ladder (s.v. Sull). (4) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 191.

3. Sand, grit; sandstone crushed into a fine powder; silver sand.

e.Yks.[1] The small refuse of a limestone quarry. **w.Yks.**[23] **Chs.** [At Knutsford] As soon as the bride has set out for the church, a near relative spreads on the pavement a quantity of silver sand, locally designated 'greet,' in the form of wreaths, floral emblems, &c., *Wit and Wisdom* (Aug. 1889) 162; It is said that this custom arose from the only church they had being without bells, and therefore to give notice of a wedding they adopted it, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 617; **Chs.**[1] Used for scouring wooden dairy vessels. It is *gen.* bought from itinerant vendors. Outside almost every farm-house backdoor is a slopstone—a flag set up on brick pillars—and on this may generally be seen a lump of greet, a smooth round paving stone for pounding it, and a wisp of straw very ingeniously plaited into a scrubber. The scrubber is first dipped into water, then into the greet, and the vessel-cleaner works at the tubs with a will, and gets them to a high degree of cleanliness; **Chs.**[3], **s Chs.**[1]

Hence **Greet-stones**, *sb. pl.* a sort of freestone.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107. **n.Lin.**[1] Sometimes the softer beds of the oolite.

4. *pl.* **Greets.** Commons or wastes; also used *attrib.*

e.Yks. The Lord's greets, commons, or wastes, *Eccl. Proc. Dun.* Lanchester (1618) in BEST *Rur. Econ.* (ed. 1857) *Gl.*; Kellithorpe Greets was wonte to bee a pasture that younge beasts would like very well on, *ib.* 119; The greets-sheepe are neaver folded till they bee shorne, *ib.* 94.

5. The peculiar distinguishing texture of a stone.

Abd. When they mean to split it, they begin by drawing a straight

line along the stone in the direction of its grete, *Agric. Surv.* 56 (Jam.). Rxb. (Jam.)

6. Coffee grounds. Cor.[1]

7. *v.* To clean up a furrow. Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

[1. As greyn that lyth in the greot, *P. Plowman* (c.) xiv. 23. OE. *grēot*, sand, dust, earth, gravel.]

GREEVE, GREEZE, see **Grave**, *v.*, **Greave, Graze.**

GREEZEE, *adj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Ugly.

GREFF, see **Graff.**

GREG, *v.*[1] and *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [greg.] **1.** *v.* To belch. Cf. **graig.**

2. *sb.* An eructation. Children say 'Ah let a greg.'

GREG, *v.*[2] Irel. Cum. Amer. Also in form **grig** Wxf.[1] Amer. [greg.] To tantalize or tease a person by offering something with no intention of really giving it; to annoy, vex.

Ir. 'Will you have this?' 'Ah, I know you're only gregging me' (A.S.P.). n.Ir. Sich gregin' an' comparin' you never hard since the day you were born, Mulholland *Ailsie's Shoe*, 235. Wxf.[1] Cum. (H.W.); Nowt eh this wardle could greg em war ner teh see a blue [Liberal] git in, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 150; Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] An' she cutter't wi' thee just to greg Harry Scurr, 182. [Amer. That word 'superiors' grigged me, Haliburton *Human Nature* (1855) 83 (Farmer).]

GREG, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Nhb.[1] [greg.] See below.

In the game of 'spell and oar,' to 'greg a sack' was to pretend to seek it, but to walk upon it and greg or drive it into the earth out of sight and to come afterwards and take it away.

GREG, see **Grig**, *sb.*[3]

GREGAGH, *sb.* N.I.[1] A sea-fish, the ballan wrasse, *Labrus maculatus.* Cf. **bavin**, *sb.*[2]

GREGGLE, *sb.* Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **graegle** Dor.[1]; **greygle** Wil.[1] Dor.; **greygole** Dor.; **griggle** Dor. Som. [gre·gl, gri·gl.] **1.** The wild hyacinth, 'crake-feet,' *Scilla nutans, gen.* in *pl.* Also used *attrib.*

Wil.[1] Dor. (G.E.D.); (C.W.); She grew to talk of 'greggles' as 'wild hyacinths,' Hardy *Mayor of Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 155; *Gl.* (1851); Dor.[1] Beside the wood-screen'd graegle's bell, 53. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. The early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula.* Dor. (B. & H.)

GREGLAN, see **Griglan.**

GREGORY, *sb.* Lan. w.Cy. Dev. **1.** In *comp.* **Gregory Gret-onion**, the feast of St. Gregory the Great, March 12; see below.

Lan. The farmer or cottager deems it necessary, in order to secure a crop of onions, to sow the seed on St. Gregory's day . . . named 'Gregory-gret-onion,' Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 140.

2. *pl.* The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.*

w.Cy. (Hall.) Dev. The people of the village [Frittlestoke, near Torrington] call these plants Gregories, a name . . . coinciding with the appellation of the order to which the neighbouring monastery belonged, Maton *Obs. w. Counties*, II. 55, in (B. & H.); Dev.[1]

GREIDAN, GREIDLEY, see **Gradden, Gradel(e)y.**

GREIK, GREIST, see **Greek**, *sb.*[2], **Grist**, *sb.*[1]

GREKING, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **grikin** Sh.I.; **gryking** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. Daybreak. See **Greek**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. In the gryking of the day, *Thomas of Erseldoun* (c. 1500), note in Scott *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) III. 179 (Jam.). Sh.I. De grikin o' de mornin, Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 105. Nhb. The warder . . . sounds his horn, to rouse the guard, At gryking of the day, Noble *Laird of Thorneyburne* (1855) 43.

[Quhen the quene The first greking of the day has sene, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 212; The greiking of the day, *ib.* III. 77.]

GREMIT, GREN, GRENCHER, see **Greemit, Grin**, *sb.*, **Grandsire.**

GREND, *sb.* Cor.[1 2] [grend.] A kink or twist in a chain.

GREND, GRENGE, GRENK, see **Grind**, *v.*, **Ground**, *sb.*, **Grange**, *sb.*, **Grank.**

GRENSH, GRENVER, see **Granch, Grandfer.**

GREOBY, GREP-, see **Grubby**, *adj.*[1], **Grip**, *v.*[3]

GRESIANS, *sb.* Irel. Soft, spongy, greasy turf. Ant. (A.B.)

GRESSELD, GRESSOM(E, GRESSONMYS, see **Grizzled, Grassum.**

GRET, *sb* Lin. A snare to catch hares.

(Hall.); Lin.[1] The poulcher had both grews and grets.

GRETE, GRETH, see **Greet**, *v.*, *sb.*[2], **Graith.**

GRETTEN, GREVE, see **Gratton, Greave.**

GREUM, GREUN(N, GREUP(P, see **Groin**, *sb.*[1], **Groop.**

GREW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. ? Sus. Also written **gru** Not.; **grue** Dmf. Gall. Ant. Yks. [grū.] A greyhound; also in *comp.* **Grew-bitch, -dog.** Also used *fig.*

Sc. Twa couple of slow-hunds, five grews, and a wheen other dogs, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxii; *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 274. Ayr. Is that your gaet—ye greedy grew? Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 190. Lnk. Gaun outbye Wi' hunting grews, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 52. Slk. And on the hill the other three days wi' the grews, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 115. Dmf. Took out the grue, and hunted hares, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 54. Gall. Owre the riggs like a grue can gang, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 222; Forbes bidin' his time wi' a face like a grew, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 27. N.I.[1] As hungry as a grew. Uls. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 274. Ant. (S.A.B.) Nhb. He has a grew in a string [leash], Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms*, 122; Nhb.[1] Yks. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 19, 1883). w.Yks.[1] Not. He's a troublesome man, that new tenant, and they tell me he keeps grews (L.C.M.); (W.H.S.) s.Not. (J.P.K.), Lin.[1] n.Lin. A rabbit 'at th' grew hed picked up, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 37; Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] He fastened up his grew-dog over-night. ? Sus.[1]

[The word *grew* is prob. due to *grewnd*, an old contracted form of **grewhound** (q.v.).]

GREW, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written **grue** s.Chs.[1]; and in form **graw** Lan. [grū.] In *pp.*, besides the regular forms *grewed, grued*, there are **grawed** Chs.[13]; **grewn** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **grow(e)d** War. Shr.[1]; **grown** nw.Der.[1] Lin.[1] War.[3]; **gruen** s.Chs.[1] **1.** *v.* Of milk, &c.: to adhere to the sauce-pan in boiling; to burn; *gen.* used in *pp.*

Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Milk may be spoken of as grewin', or as being grewed or grewn [gróod, gróon], to the bottom of the saucepan. Stf. Wright (s.v. Bishop'd Milk). nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] The milk tastes as if it was grewed. War. (J.R.W.); War.[3] The milk has grown to the kettle. s.Wor. (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] Not common. Shr.[1] W'y, Bessy, this suppin's bwiled till it's all growed to the pot; Shr.[2] The milk is grew'd to the pot. Glo.[1]

Hence **Grewty**, *adj.* of food, porridge, &c.: burnt by sticking to the pan. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.)

2. To adhere firmly to the flesh, as dirt or filth; to fur or become foul.

Chs.[1] The tea-pot is a good one, it never grews. Grewn-wi-dirt; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] A housewife speaking of the dirty state of a room will declare it is 'grued up.' A dirty person may be said to be 'grued' or 'gruen up to the ears.' Shr.[1] That poor child's never 'afe weshed—the dirt's reg'lar growed in; Shr.[2] The dirt's grew'd into thee.

3. *sb.* Grime, dirt, filth.

Lan. When a thing is not clean washed they say, 'All the graws are left in' (A.E.C.). s.Chs.[1] Go an' wesh someo'th' grue off.

GREW, *adj.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Yks. **1.** *adj.* Grey, of a grey colour.

Sc. An auld red Kilmarnock on his puir grew pow, *Scotch Haggis*, 133.

2. *sb.* A badger. Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). See **Grey, 6.**

GREWHOUND, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. e.An. Also written **grue-hound** Lin.; and in forms **grewan** Knr.; **grewant** Lan.; **grewhund** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.[2]; **grewin** e.An.[1]; **grewnd** w.Yks.[1] Der.[2]; **grewnt** Lan.[1]; **grewund** nw.Der.[1]; **groond** Chs.[1]; **groo-und** nw.Der.[1]; **gruan** Rxb. (Jam.); **gruand** Lan. e.Lan.[1]; **gruant** Lan.[1] [grū·ənd, greu·ənd.] The greyhound. Cf. **grew**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. The grewhoundes had fylde thaim on the dere, Scott *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1803) II. 279 (Jam.). Knr. (Jam.), w.Yks.[12] Lan. Yoad'n be as gawnt as a grewnt, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1750) 59; As leet i' th' anclif as a gruand. Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 397; As gaunt as a grewant, Harland & Wilkinson *Lyr.* (1873) 192; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 708; Brookes *Tracts Gl.* s.Lin. (T.H.R.), e.An.[1]

[Hunting . . . the dae and the rae principallie wt

sluthehundes . . . and with vthiris swofte dogs called grewhundes, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 7; A grewnd that finds a sturdie bore, Harington *Ariosto* (1591) xxiv. 52. ON. *grey-hundr*, a greyhound (Vigfusson); see Grew, *sb.*¹]

GREWS, *sb. pl.* n.Lin.¹ The outmarsh or foreshore; the land lying between the edge of a tidal river and its bank.

GREWSE, GREWSOME, see Growze, *v.*¹, Gruesome.

GREY, *adj.*, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written gray; and in forms grea Dor. Dev.; gree Sh.I. Dev. [grē, greə, grī.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Grey badgers**, brown peas; (2) **-beard**, (*a*) a large earthenware jar or bottle for holding wine or liquor, &c.; (*b*) the plant Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*, when in seed: also in *pl.*; (3) **-beard jar**, (4) **-beard jug**, (5) **-beard pig**, see (2, *a*); (6) **-beds**, arenaceous shale, *gen.* grey or buff-coloured; (7) — **bothum**, iron ore; (8) — **bread**, coarse bread made of rye or oats; (9) **-bwoys**, the dry turfs used to thatch or cover turf-stacks; (10) **-coat**, a name applied to an agent employed to collect tithes; (11) **-coat parson**, a lay impropriator of tithes, or the tenant who hires the tithes; (12) — **corn**, light corn; (13) — **crop**, a crop of oats or other corn unequally ripened; (14) — **dark**, dusk; (15) **-day**, (16) **-day light**, the dawn; (17) **-feàss**, see (2, *a*); (18) — **folk**, the fairies; (19) — **geese**, large stones or boulders, lying on the surface of the ground; cf. (49); (20) — **Geordie**, (21) — **George**, see (2, *a*); (22) — **groat**, a silver groat, a fourpenny-piece; also in phr. *not worth a grey groat*; (23) **-grog**, the common garden snail; (24) **-head**, the badger; (25) **-heads**, the heads of grey-coloured oats, growing among others not so coloured; (26) **-hen**, (*a*) see (2, *a*); (*b*) a kind of pear [not known to our correspondents]; (27) — **horse**, in phr. *good luck for a grey horse*, see below; (28) **-hured**, grey-haired; (29) — **mare**, a wife who rules her husband, esp. in phr. *the grey mare is the better* or *best horse*; (30) **-mare's tail**(s, a thin, long-drawn cloud, supposed to presage rain; cf. **filly-tails**, s. v. **Filly**; (31) **-meal**, oatmeal; (32) — **measure**, an indifferent kind of iron ore; (33) — **metal**, a slightly silicious indurated clay of a light grey colour; (34) **-metal stone**, grey metal, very silicious and gritty; (35) — **oats**, a species of oats; see below; (36) — **paper**, brown packing-paper; (37) — **parson**, a lay impropriator of tithes; (38) **-pate**, see (24); (39) **-pea**, the common pea, *Pisum sativum*; (40) **-post**, sandstone of a grey colour; (41) **-russet**, a coarse kind of grey woollen cloth; often prefixed by 'dandy'; (42) — **school**, a name given to a particular shoal or 'school' of salmon; (43) **-se-daisy**, the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (44) — **slate**, (*a*) pieces of laminated sandstone of the lower coal-measures, from ⅜ to 1¼ inches thick; (*b*) thick flag slates; (45) **-stock**, a kind of brick; (46) **-stone**, oolitic limestone; (47) **-stones**, coarse mill-stones used for grinding common meal; (48) **-toppined**, grey-headed; (49) — **wethers**, large blocks of sarsen-stone scattered over the Berkshire and Wiltshire downs, the so-called 'Druid-stones'; (50) **-whin**, a very hard, dirty, brown quartzose stratum; (51) **-wig**, a louse; (52) — **yoads**, a circle of stones near Cumwhinton, lit. 'grey mares'; cf. (49).

(1) **w.Yks.**⁵ (2, *a*) **Sc.** There's plenty o' brandy in the greybeard, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiv. **Cai.**¹ **Elg.** To ha'e yer stinkin' grey-beard broke, Tester *Poems* (1865) 80. **Frf.** Many a greybeard of good whiskey reached the manse, Inglis *Ain. Flk.* (1895) 8. **Per.** The Vulcan his greybeard is aye sure to draw Frae a black sooty hole, Ford *Harp* (1893) 208. **e.Fif.** Mrs. Swingletree . . . filled three or four greybeards wi' het water, an' laid them roon' me, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Rnf.** She brought the graybeard from the neuk, Allan *Poems* (1836) 9. **Ayr.** As she was coming home with her ale in greybeard in her hand, Galt *Provost* (1822) xv. **Lnk.** The farmer provided for the occasion a large greybeard of whisky, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 182. **Edb.** I tak sae lang to get through wi' a twa-gallon greybeard, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 307. **Gall.** The two-gallon 'greybeard' from the Gordon Arms, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 81; A bottle of the larger class, made of earthenware; it is made to hold generally about three gallons, but whiles they have 'double lugs,' and hold a much larger quantity, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 240, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.**¹ It has a wide belly and a narrow neck, with a curling ear on one side, and a man's face with flowing beard on the other. Once a familiar object in cottage homes. **Cum.**¹, **Suf.**¹ **Sus.**¹ Earthen jugs formerly used in public-houses for beer. **Wil.** Some ale, and the ginger wine, and the grey-beard, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) 190, ed. 1881. (*b*) **Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.**¹ (3) **Abd.** A 'greybeard' jar of the 'real Glengillodram mountain dew,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 247. (4) **Ayr.** A Rotterdam greybeard jug standing by, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i. (5) **Sc.** Just the greybeard pig to keep ye warm, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 7. **Abd.** It's sittin o' the aamry skelf Aside the grey-beard pig, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 28. (6) **Nhb.**¹ (7) **Stf.**¹ (8 **Sc.** Gie us of your white bread, And nane of your gray, *Hogmany rime* (Jam.). (9) **Dev.**² (10, 11) **e.An.**¹ (12) **Lth.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (13) **War.**³, **Wor.** (E.S.) (14) **Lnk.** It's grey dark, an' ye ken it's gie eerie tae cross that lang drearie muir mysel', Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 13. (15) **Bnff.**¹ (16) *ib.*, **Cai.**¹, **Cum.**⁴ (17) **Cum.**¹; **Cum.**⁴ He gat hoaf a gallon iv a grey-feace, *W. C. T.* x. (1897) 1, col. 1. Used for carrying ale out to the mowers. (18) **Sh.I.** Some o' da gray folk have walked aff wi' dem, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). (19) **Sc.** A huge column of unhewn granite . . . raised its massy head . . . near the centre of the heath. . . The ground about the pillar was strewed . . . with many large fragments of stone of the same consistence with the column, which, from their appearance as they lay scattered on the waste, were popularly called the Grey Geese of Mucklestane-Moor, Scott *Flk. Dwarf* (1816) ii. (20) **Cum.**⁴ (21) **n.Lan.**¹ (22) **Sc.** We aw him nought but a grey groat, Herd *Coll. Sugs.* (1776) II. 46; It is a common phr. 'It's no worth a gray groat,' or 'I wadna gie a gray groat for't,' when it is meant to undervalue anything very much, or represent it as totally worthless (Jam.). **Per.** What! . . . your manhood hide Sae for a poor gray groat, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 52. **Rnf.** A' our cash they got, save a trifling grey groat, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 103. (23) **Lin.**¹ Salt will kill the grey-grogs. (24) **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892). (25) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 241, ed. 1876. (26, *a*) **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.** Wi' bumpers frae the awd grey-hen, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 58; **Nhb.**¹ **e Dur.**¹ A jar in basket-covering. **Cum.**¹⁴ **Wm.** Used to carry refreshments in to the farm labourers. 'Put t'grey hen under some fresh gerse' (B.K.). **Der.**², **nw.Der.**¹ (*b*) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (27) **w.Yks.**⁵ A common expression of children, accompanied by the act of spitting over their little finger, at the sight of a grey horse,—an action supposed to bring good luck; . . they congregate at places where a long line of road is before the eye, and at the first glimpse of such an animal perform this ceremony. (28) **Lan.** Look at this grey-hured, worn-faced woman here, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 218. (29) **w.Sc.** The moment I looked in your face I could tell that the grey mare was the better horse, Carrick *Land of Logan* (1835) 63. **w.Yks.**¹²⁵, **nw.Der.**¹, **n.Lin.**¹, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**¹ The grey-mar's the best 'orse—'e ŏŏdna do much good athout 'is wife. **Nrf.** Rides the grey mare (E.M.). **w.Som.**¹ [Mrs. Bumble turns out to be a virago of the true grey mare, the Xantippe breed, *Quart. Rev.* (June 1839) 101.] (30) **n.Lin.**¹ [That variety (of cirrus) known as the goat's-hair or gray-mare's-tail, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1845) II. 21; The grey mare's tail forebodes wind, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 203.] (31) **Lnk.** Your groat meal, and gray meal, sand dust and seeds, course enough to feed cocks and hens, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 36. **Nhb.**¹ (32) **Stf.**¹ (33, 34) **Nhb.**¹ **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (35) **Per.** In some farms, they sow a good deal of what goes by the name of gray oats, which are only valuable because they yield a pretty good crop upon our thin gravelly ground, where hardly any other grain will grow, *Statist. Acc.* III. 207 (Jam.). (36) **Sc.** This stuff hath he occupied instead of gray paper, by the space of more than these ten years, M'Crie *Life of Knox* (1814) I. 441 (*ib.*). **Cai.**¹, **n.Lin.**¹ (37) **e.An.**² **Nrf.** Grose (1790). **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**¹ (38) **Dev.** Bellamy *Nat. Hist.* (1839) pt. II. i. (39) **Hrt.** The common and Rouncival maple pea . . . is used as a boiling pea: . . they call it a grey pea, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 57. **Lon.** In London the women boil it, and cry it about the streets for grey-pease, *ib.* (40 **Nhb.**¹ **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (41) **Nhp.**¹ 'Dandy grey russet.' The name and the material have both fallen into disuse. **War.**²; **War.**³ Dandy grey russet remained in use long after 1854 as a description of the colour required in clothing. **e.An.**¹ (42) **Dmf.** Those, too, it is probable, spawn sooner than the last and largest species, called the Grey Scool, which appear in the Solway and rivers about the middle of July, *Fisherman's Lett. to Proprietors*, 8 (Jam.). (43) **Dev.** Aw, my dear, what a brave crap ov greysedaisies yü've a got, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (44, *a*) **w.Yks.** Grey slate. 'Grey'

has, in this case, nothing to do with the colour (W.H.Y.). (*b*) **Chs.**[1] These sandstone slates were formerly in constant use in Chs. and are obtained from the quarries at Kerridge and other places. Except in the neighbourhood of the quarries, they are now very little used. There are, however, plenty of the old grey slate roofs still in existence. (45) **Lon.** Bricks called greystocks, for the outside of houses, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XXI. 150. (46) **n.Lin.**[1] It isn't noä better then muck for mendin' roäds wi' isn't that graay-stoän. (47) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Coarse millstones for grinding oats, in distinction to the blue stones which, with the French bur, are generally used for grinding of wheat; **w.Yks.**[2] (48) **Lan.** Ther's that owd gray-toppined lark, BRIERLEY *Ode to E. Waugh* in *Cy. Wds.* (Jan. 12, 1867) 164. (49) **Brks.**, **Wil.** MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 63. **n.Wil.** Scattered here and there over the southern and south-eastern parts of England are blocks of saccharoid sandstone, called Druid stones, Sarsen stones, and grey wethers, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 363; All over the surface of Salisbury Plain . . . you may see these gigantic Grey Wethers, . . looking really, at a little distance, very much like a scattered flock of sheep, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1886) 72. (50) **Nhb.**[1] (51) **Cum.** SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 87. (52) **Cum.**[1]

2. *Comb.* in names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) **Grey-back**, (*a*) the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; (*b*) the scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*; (*c*) the dab-fish, *Pleuronectes limanda*; (*d*) the common head-louse, *Pediculus capitis*; (2) **-backed crow**, see (1, *a*); (3) **-bird**, (*a*) the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (*b*) the song-thrush, *T. musicus*; (*c*) the field-fare, *T. pilaris*; (*d*) the linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (*e*) the partridge, *Perdix cinerea*; (*f*) the female of the blackcock, *Tetrao tetrix*; (4) **-bob**, the lesser redpole, *Linota rufescens*; (5) — **buzzard**, the hen harrier, *Circus cyaneus*; (6) — **cob**, an immature black-backed or herring gull, *Larus fuscus* or *L. argentatus*; (7) — **crow**, see (1, *a*); (8) — **diver**, the red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*; (9) — **duck**, (*a*) the wild duck, *Anas boscas*; (*b*) the gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus*; (10) — **dullin** or **dullun**, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (11) — **fish**, a name given to the fry of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*; (12) **-gled**, see (5); (13) — **goose**, the greylag, *Anser cinereus*; (14) — **gull**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) the greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*; (15) — **hawk**, the peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*; (16) **-head**, see (11); (17) — **hemplin**, the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (18) **-hen**, see (3, *f*); (19) — **kate**, a young goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*; (20) — **lennart** or **linnet**, (21) — **lintie**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (22) — **lord**, the coal-fish when fully grown; cf. (11); (23) — **mallard**, see (9, *b*); (24) — **mullet hawk**, the osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*; (25) **-pate**, see (19); (26) — **plover**, (*a*) the golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*; (*b*) the knot, *Tringa canutus*; (27) — **skit**, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; (28) — **thrush**, see (3, *c*); (29) — **trout**, a species of salmon or lake trout, *Salmo ferox* or *S. eriox*; (30) — **woodpecker**, the great spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*; (31) — **yogle**, the short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus*.

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk Sp.* (1889) 16. (*b*) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 52. (*c*) **Ir.** (C.D.) (*d*) **e.Yks.**[1] (2) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Hmp.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 85. (3, *a*) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; *Science Gossip* (1874) 142. **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Ken.**[1] **Sus.**[1] If so be as there warnt quite so many sparrs and greybirds (s.v. Heart); **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1] **Dev.** They greyburds be a steeved tü death wi' tha cold, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 84; (W.Ll.-P.) **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) (*b*) **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Ken.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 65; (G.E.D.) **Sus.** SWAINSON *ib.* 3. **w.Cy.** Called the Greybird to distinguish it from its ally the Blackbird, JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 77. **Dev.** SWAINSON *ib.* 3. **s.Dev.** *Nature Notes*, No. 10; (G.E.D.) **Cor.** RODD *Birds* (1880) 314; SWAINSON *ib.* 3; **Cor.**[12] (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] Common. (*d*) **n.Ir.**, **Wm.** From its dull colouring in winter, SWAINSON *ib.* 64. (*e*) **e.An.**[1] (*f*) **Dev.** Plump as a gray-bird, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 195. (4) **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1] (5) **Hmp.** SWAINSON *ib.* 132. (6) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. (7) **Sc.** SWAINSON *ib.* 85. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 275, ed. 1876. **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 86. (8) **Arg.** SWAINSON *ib.* 164. (9, *a*) **Dmf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 156. **Cum.**[4] **Lan.** SWAINSON *ib.* 156. (*b*) **e.An.**[1] [SWAINSON *ib.* 157; SMITH *Birds* (1887) 478.] (10) **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. (11) **Sh.I.** By gray fish are meant the fry of the coal fish (piltocks and sillocks in contradistinction to ling, cod, . . &c., which are called white-fish, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I* (1822) 208, ed. 1891. **Cai.** Gray fish, as they are called, abound everywhere around the coast, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 154 (JAM.); **Cai.**[1] **Arg.** There is a species of fish taken on this coast, which goes by the general name of gray fish, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 93 (JAM.). (12) **Nhb.**[1] (13) **Nhb.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. [SWAINSON *ib.* 147.] (14, *a*) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. (*b*) **Ir.** SWAINSON *ib.* 208. (15) **Cum.**[4] (16) **Kcb.** Round the wide shore of the parish there were many sorts of white fish taken, especially one kind, very firm and big like haddocks, known among the natives as greyheads, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 23. **Gall.** Upon the coast of this parish are many sorts of white fishes taken; one kind whereof is called by the inhabitants Greyheads, SYMSON *Desc. Gall.* 25 (JAM.). (17) **Cum.**[4] (18) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.** (M.P.) [SWAINSON *ib.* 176.] (19) **n.Cy.** SWAINSON *ib.* 58. (20) **s.Sc.** SWAINSON *ib.* 64. **n.Cy.** (B.K.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb.**, **Dur.** This species has the breast sometimes red, sometimes grey, and consequently, a few years ago, individuals so differing were described as two species, and named respectively the brown and grey-linnet, HANCOCK *Birds*, 53. **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Wor.** Called red, brown, and grey, according to its plumage as the year goes on, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3. 1888). **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 32. (21) **Cld.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** The fairest spot to me Is where the wee grey-lintie sings, TENNANT *Musings* (1872) 19. (22) **Cai.**[1] A coal fish four or five years old. **w.Sc.** The coast of St. Kilda, and the lesser Isles, are plentifully furnished with variety of cod, ling, mackarel, . . graylords, MARTIN *St. Kilda* (1753) 19 (JAM.). **Ant.** (W.H.P.) [SATCHELL (1879.)] (23) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49. (24) **Hmp.** So called, near Christchurch, on account of his fondness for that fish, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 261; **Hmp.**[1] (25) **n.Cy.** SWAINSON *ib.* 58. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Lon.** There's some gray-pates would deceive any one until he opens their wings, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 66. [JOHNS *Birds* (1862).] (26, *a*) **Ir.** From the colour of the plumage, which varies according to age and the season of the year, SWAINSON *ib.* 180. (*b*) **Sc.** *ib.* 195. (27) **Dev.** *ib.* 176. [JOHNS *Birds* (1862).] (28) **Sc.** SWAINSON *ib.* 5. (29) **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 459. [SATCHELL (1879).] (30) **Wit.** Known as the 'gray' and sometimes as the 'black woodpecker,' SMITH *Birds* (1887) 253; **Wil.**[1] (31) **Sh.I.** SWAINSON *ib.* 129.

3. Sombre, dismal, sad, disastrous; esp. in phr. *to gang a (the) grey gate*, to follow an evil course, come to a bad end.

Sc. 'You'll gang a gray gate yet,' you will come to an ill end, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 380; It's a sad and sair pity to behold youthfu' blood gaun a gate sae gray, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1820) 281 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Rnf.** I blamed the Deil, For bringing me say grey a gate, BARR *Poems* (1861) 223. **Lnk.** Their wylie pranks To some gray-gate may draw ane, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 37. **Lth.** Sorrow be on ye! ye'll gang a grey gate! MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 206, ed. 1856. **Slk.** I'd sooner bait a fox trap wi' my heart than send it sae gray a gate, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 281, ed. 1866. **Ir.** Only for it that couple's poor orphans wouldn't be left without father or mother as they were; no poor Hurrish go the grey gate he did, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 104. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'Aye, he's gyen a grey-gate sin ee left us'; said of a prodigal.

4. *sb.* Morning twilight, the dawn of day; esp. in phr. *the grey of the morning*.

Sc. Keep yoursell in hiding till the grey of the morning, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) v. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **Cai.**[1] **s.Cy.** The 'gray of the morning,' break of day, and from thence till it be clear light, RAY (1691); GROSE (1790). **w.Som.**[1] Jist in the grey o' the mornin. [After a night march he attacked in the grey of the morning, *Standard* (Nov. 24, 1899) 7.]

5. The evening twilight. **Sc.** (JAM.) **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790).

6. *Obs.* The badger.

Sc. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Sus.** In Chiddingly parish accounts (1665), 1*s.* pd. 'for a gray's-hed,' LOWER *Arch. Coll.* XIV. 247. **Wil.** In 1705 are several charges to the ratepayers for killing grays, martins, adders, and foxes, *Arch. Mag.* XII. 281. **Dor.** Paid Mr. Symands for a greas head, *Tyneham Overseer's Disburstments* (1755). **Dev.** For killing of a gree, *Littleham Chwdns. Accts.* (166$\frac{4}{5}$); To John Chaning for one grea, *E. Budleigh Chwdns. Accts.* (178$\frac{4}{6}$); Gray's Holts . . . are so called 'gray' from the old Dev. name signifying a badger, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) iii. **Cor.**[123]

7. The linnet, *Linota cannabina*.

n.Ir. From its dull colouring in winter, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 64. **N.I.**[1] **Wm.** SWAINSON *ib.*

8. A young, immature, greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*.

Nrf. Great gulls, mostly 'greys' (the immature of the greater saddlebacks), amongst which may be distinguished a few of their blacker-backed elders, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 115.

9. A species of snail.

Lon. The best snail grounds, sir, . . is in Putney and Barnes. It's the 'greys' we go for, the fellows with the shells in 'em, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 80.

10. *pl.* A dish of greens and cabbages beaten together.

Rnf. Used by the country people, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.)

11. *pl.* Yawning listlessness, proceeding from idleness; the 'blues.'

Nhp.[1] 'You've got the greys,' you seem fit for no mental or bodily exertion.

12. *v.* To dawn. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.)

[6. Foxe, wild-cat, or the limping gray, MARKHAM in *Cens. Lit.* ix. 257 (NARES); Bawstone or bawsone or a gray, *taxus*, *Prompt.*]

GREY, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. The greyhound. Also in *comp.* Grey-dog.

Sc. The Grey Dog, the deer dog, the rough greyhound, WALKER *Nat. Hist.* (1808) 474-5 (JAM.). Edb. The dish was a sufficient mess To sair a reg'ment o' sic greys, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 90.

Hence **Grey-grooning**, *ppl. adj.* hunting with greyhounds.

Sc. Limb-lopping, head-hacking, gallows-building, grey-grooning persecuting spirit of prelacy, *Magofico* (ed. 1836) 36.

[ON. *grey*, a greyhound (VIGFUSSON).]

GREYGLE, GREYGOLE, see **Greggle.**

GREYNE, GREYP, see **Grain**, *sb.*[1], **Graip**, *sb.*

GRIAP, see **Grip**, *v.*[3], Grope.

GRIB, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Brks. Sus. Hmp. [grib.]

1. *sb.* A sharp bite with the teeth.

Brks.[1] An unexpected bite, as when a horse slinks his ears and gives one a pinch. Sus.[1] Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

2. *v.* To bite. Wor. (H.K.)

GRIBBLE, *sb.*[1] Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [gri·bl.] **1.** A young crab-tree or blackthorn, or a knotty stick made of it; an apple-tree for grafting; any seedling tree or shrub.

Dor.[1] Som. Sometimes these grow into good fruitful trees. J. L. tells us that many of his best trees were gribbles. Also pear-gribbles, plum-gribbles (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 191; Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Applied to any seedling tree or shrub. The young plants sold by seedsmen are called gribbles. Cor.[1,2] The young stock of a tree on which a graft is to be inserted. w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301.

2. The fruit of the wild or seedling apple-tree; an immature, fallen apple. Cf. **grubbel, grubling.**

w.Som.[1] Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

GRIBBLE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Som. Dev. [gri·bl.] **1.** *sb.* Refuse from 'brack' when made into lard. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **grub**, *sb.*[5], **gruels.**

Dev. 'It is not much economy to buy brack instead of lard, as you have to allow for the gribble.' Gribble was what was left when the lard was tried out of the brack, and it was good for nothing but to make into coarse cakes, by rubbing it up with a little flour and frying it. These are called gribble-cakes, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

2. A small pellet or grain.

nw.Dev.[1] The znaw waz all in gribbles [large hard flakes].

Hence **Gribbly**, *adj.* granular, gritty. nw.Dev.[1]

3. *v.* To cut off the matted wool and dung from about the tails of sheep.

w.Som.[1] Dhee goo yun· een Vauk·smoar un grŭb·l dhai yoa·z [Thee go yonder in Foxmoor and gribble those ewes]. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

GRIBBLE, *v.*[2] Sc. Cum. [gri·bl.] To feel with the fingers, touch.

Frf. Doctors . . . gribbled him, but gat nae wound, His hyde, they said, was heal an' sound, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 16. Cum. To gribble hold of a body (A.L.M.).

[EFris. *grubbeln*, 'tastend umhergreifen u. fühlen' (KOOLMAN); LG. *grubbeln*, 'herumfühlen, besonders im Finstern' (BERGHAUS).]

GRICE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written **gryce** Sc.; **grise** Or.I. Cum. Wm. & Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2]; and in forms **grece** Abd. (JAM.); **griss** Lakel.[1]; **grize** n.Cy. [grais.] **1.** A young pig.

Sc. A yeeld sow was never good to gryces, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 4; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Sh.I. Nor da hoes an' skate rumples boiled fir da grice, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 42. S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Or.I. (S.A.S.), Cai.[1] Bch. The hissies came an' speerd at me gin I wou'd hae a bit o' a roasted grycie or a bit o' a haam, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 18. e.Sc. The basket whuppëd aff my head an' creeled ane o' Isb'l's grice, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 133. Abd. (JAM.) Fif. Beginning life as a grice, the pig when speaned became a shot, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 15. Peb. Of grice liv'd in it [a sty] young, a few, *Linton Green* (1685) 22, ed. 1817. Dmf. There's a gryce to kill, and still ye snore, SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 369. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1] In calling a pig the term used is 'griss, griss' (s.v. Giss). Yks. (K.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Grice-kubbi**, the trough or box from which a pig eats its food; (2) **-mites**, small potatoes used for feeding pigs, &c.; (3) **-pan**, a pot for boiling pigs' meat; (4) **-sty**, a pig-sty; (5) **-trøni**, a pig's snout; (6) **-truggel**, see (1).

(1) Sh.I. The box or hollowed-out stone, that the pig eats its food out of, is called in Unst and Foula 'de grice kubbi,' which name is more properly applied to the stone, which was the utensil formerly used, JAKOBSEN *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 33. (2) *ib.* I maun gie da aetin' anes anidder sloo o' poans afore I sleep. Da grice mites 'ill hae ta tak' on, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898). (3) *ib.* Shü flang dem i' da grice pan, *ib.* (July 30, 1898). (4) *ib.* Dir som' folk livin' noo 'at wid faa oot ower da biggin' o' a grice sty, *ib.* (May 7, 1898). (5) *ib.* The fish is so called [berguylti], because it is a somewhat clumsy fish, having a mouth which resembles a pig's snout or grice trøni, JAKOBSEN *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 90. (6) *ib.* The pig's box is in Aithsting called 'de grice truggel,' *ib.* 34.

3. Phr. *to bring*, or *lay, the head of the sow to the tail of the grice*, to balance one's loss with one's gain.

Sc. Bring the head of the sow to the tail of the grice, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 62; I'se e'en lay the head of the sow to the tail o' the grice, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiv. e.Lth. It's an unco gift ye hae, o' layin the heid o' the soo to the tail o' the grice, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 102.

4. *Fig.* An untidy, ill-mannered person; a sickly or deformed child.

n.Lin.[1] I hope A——T——'s bairn 'll niver live; I niver seed such an a grice e' my life. Goä tak them things off an' clean thy sen; doän't look a grice like that all th' daay thrif.

5. A collective term for young pigs, swine, or hogs.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 304. Wm. & Cum.[1] n.Yks. Than goame steek'th hemble-deaur and bar up grise, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 123; n.Yks.[2]

[1. Gryce, swyne or pygge, *porcellus*; Gryce, whyle hyt sokythe, *puber*, *Prompt.* Norw. dial. *gris* (pl. *griser*), a young pig (AASEN); ON. *griss*, a young pig, also, a pig (VIGFUSSON).]

GRICE, see **Grees.**

GRICIFER, *sb.* Sh.I. A name given to a disease that attacks swine and deprives them of the use of their hind-legs. S. & Ork.[1]

GRID, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Shr. [grid.] **1.** A grating.

Lan. Dost recollect . . . th' lump o' steak we seed down th' cellar grid? DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 68; He went reet across th' grid, an leet wi' his nose again th' sooty side o' th' chimbley, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 22, ed. 1867. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Ah)v oa·ni just blaak-led·id mi grid [Ah've on'y just black-leaded my grid]. Here the grid over the 'ess hole' is meant. Shr.[1] Grating over a drain. 'The waiter run through the 'ouse like a bruck—the grid wuz stopt up at the back.'

2. *Comp.* **Grid-hole**, a hole or opening covered over by a grating.

s.Chs.[1] The 'ess-hole' is called a 'grid-hole.' Lan. For th' stick were short, an' th' grid-hole deep—dost see? Bu' th' grid-hole wer no hafe as deep as thee, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 68.

[1. *Grid* appears in lit. E. *grid-iron*, ME. *gredire* (*P. Plowman*).]

GRIDANE, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **grynedaan.** Sorrow, causing grinding of the teeth.

Than stalket, an gandelt, wie O! an gridane [Then stalked and wondered with oh! and with grief], 88.

GRIDDLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **griddel** w.Yks.[5] [gri·dl.] **1.** *sb.* A gridiron; also meat cooked thereon, a grill.

Inv. (H.E.F.), w.Yks.[5], Chs.[1] Shr.[1] We mun get the maister a bit of a griddle fur 'is tay—'e's bin a lung journey. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dev. Zo thin 's a griddle, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 12; Dev.[1] n.Dev.

Grose (1790). s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.[1] [Amer. It was cracked, and so she has turned it into a griddle for muffins, Adeler *Elbow Room* (1876) xii.]

2. A round, flat plate of iron, used for baking cakes. See **Girdle**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Suspended over the fire for baking oatcakes upon, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Inv. (H.E.F.) Fif. As would a hen leap on a fire-hot griddle, Tennant *Anster* (1812) liv; After use it is set aside to cool, and hens often leap on it for adhering crumbs (A.W.). Ir. Wheaten bread, which the good wife is baking on the griddle, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 278. Cum. (E.W.P.) Lan. For a' th' world like a hen on a hot griddle, Banks *Manch. Man* (1881) xl; Lan.[1] I.Ma. The griddle, a round flat plate of iron, is in daily use by the Manx housewife to bake her cakes or bread on, and never by any chance on a gridiron. *N. & Q.* (1860) 4th S. iii. 505; Couldn they bake on their own griddles? Brown *Yarns* (1881) 227, ed. 1889.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Griddle-bread**, (2) **-cake**, (3) **-loaf**, a cake baked on a griddle.

(1) Ir. Cakes raised with bread, soda, and buttermilk, and baked on a griddle (H.C.H.); It has kept me from griddle-bread and tough nutriment ever since, Carleton *Traits Peas.* ed. 1843) I. 133; I seen where there was a big cake of griddle-bread, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 60. w.Ir. She thrust a large lump of griddle-bread into his limp, unchildish hands, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. i. (2) Ir. Terence honey, would you fancy a bit of the griddle-cake Mrs. Kilfoyle brought me? Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 173. w.Yks.[2] w.Cy. Soane *Curiosities of Lit.* (1849) II. 219, in *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 505. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 392.] (3) w.Ir. She had rummaged out a half-eaten griddle-loaf, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. I. vi.

4. A miner's sieve.

Cor. Casy... began to get as thin as a griddle through 'worriting' over his wife, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. IV. iii.

5. *v.* To grill, broil on a gridiron.

Shr.[1] We can griddle a slice o' 'am fur our tay, an' get it yarly. Brks.[1] Dor. I shall haven griddled, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) VIII. pt. i. 112. w.Som.[1] Mate idn a quarter so good a-vried eens 'tis a-girdled. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 191. Cor.[1]

6. To collect round the fire, to sit over the fire and warm oneself. Dev.[1], Cor.[1 2]

[1. Thou schalt make a brasun gridele in the maner of a net, Wyclif (1388) *Exod.* xxvii. 4; Seint Lorenz also iðolede þet te gredil hef hym upwardes mid berninde gleden, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 122.]

GRIDDLE, *v.*[2] Brks. Hmp. Dor. Also in form **grittle** Brks. Hmp. [gri·dl.] 1. To grind corn very coarsely or imperfectly. Dor.[1] 2. To crush beans. Brks., Hmp. (W.H.E.) Hence **Griddler**, *sb.* a machine for breaking or crushing pulse, esp. beans.

Brks. List of agric. implements (1883); 'Biddel's patent bean grittler' (W.H.E.). Brks., Hmp. The beans are poured in at the top, and by the turning of a handle are passed between rollers, and fall out down below (*ib.*).

GRIDDLED, *pp.* Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Completely entangled, nonplussed.

GRIDDLER, *sb.* Oxf.[1] A fork with seven tines, used chiefly for coal.

GRIDDLY, *adj.* Chs. [gri·dli.] Gritty. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 168; Chs.[1]

GRIDGE, *sb.* Cor.[3] [gridʒ.] A small particle or portion.

They were breaking stones and a gridge flew in my eye. 'You've stolen the cake!' 'No, I've only taken a small gridge.'

GRIDGE, *v.* Sus. Cor. [gridʒ.] To grudge. See **Grutch**.

Cor. You'm a nation clever boy, you be, an' I doan't gridge 'ee the money, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

Hence **Gridgen**, *ppl. adj.* grudging, stingy.

Sus.[1] If he has anything given him he's that gridgen that he'll never give away naun an't.

GRIDGIRON, *sb.* Ess. Ken. Also in form **gridgian**. [gri·dʒaiən, gri·dʒən.] A gridiron. Ess. (W.W.S.), Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

GRIECE, GRIEEND, see **Grees, Grind**, *v.*

GRIEF, *sb.* Cor. Also written **greef**. [grīf.] In phr. *to make grief between*, to make mischief between.

Crull one day maad greef 'twixt I and she, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 26; Cor.[1]

GRIEM, GRIEN, GRIEST, see **Grime, Green**, *v.*[2], **Grist**, *sb.*[1]

GRIEVE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **greave** Abd. Cum.[4] w.Yks.[4]; **greeve** Nhb.[1]; and in form **grave** w.Yks.[4] [grīv.] 1. *sb.* A farm-bailiff, steward, or overseer; the foreman on a farm.

Sc. Sicklike dung as the grieve has gi'en me, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv; O'er mony grieves but hinder the wark, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 26; The overseer of any work, as the road-grieve, he who has charge of making or mending roads (Jam.). Cai.[1] nw.Sc [In Skye] a grieve . . . has from £4 to £7 besides his shoes, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 135 (Jam.). Elg. Up cam' the grieve wi' the gig an' a letter, Tester *Poems* (1865) 132. Bnff. He said there were three grieves at Auchanachie, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 418. Abd. Kent ye muckle Charlie German, Greave a while at Mains o' Glen? Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 37. Kcd. Mr. Tawse . . . Gaen hame must try a gallop Wi' the grieve o' Tillydrum, Grant *Lays* (1884) 75. Frf. I'm speaking o' Whinbusses' grieve. He has run for ropes, but he'll be ower late, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xliii. Per. He sappit his constitution thae twa years he wes grieve aboot England, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 231. w.Sc. An under-grieve on the estate of Logan, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 32. Fif. The grieve looked on with mingled feelings, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 14. Ayr. Your factors, grieves, trustees and bailies, Burns *Address of Beelzebub*, l. 33. Lth. He filled the position of grieve, or steward, on a large arable farm, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 65. Edb. Cross-headed Cruity's grieve, *Carlop Green* (1793) 125. ed. 1817. Slk. Under the young Dyuck—though I am no his grieve, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 64. Gall. I'm much mistaken if it doesna' belang to Peter Carnochan, the grieve, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 343. Nhb.[1]

Hence **Grieveship**, *sb.* (1) the office of grieve or bailiff; (2) the district under the charge of a grieve.

(1) Lth. Jamie Horsman himself . . . has this year been promoted to the grieveship of the large and fine farm of Leddyslove, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 294. (2) Nhb.[1]

2. ? *Obs.* An officer who collected the rents for the lord of the manor.

Cum.[4] An official of the Netherwasdale Court Leet of Lord Leconfield. Yks. (Hall.) w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 539; w.Yks.[4]

3. *v.* To act as overseer, to overlook farm-servants.

Sc. He is said to grieve the shearers who acts as overseer to reapers during harvest (Jam.).

[*Greve* ('praepositus') is a word of power and authority, signifying as much as 'Dominus' or 'praefectus,' Cowell *Interp.* (ed. 1637); so Spelman (ed. 1687). OE. (Nhb. & Merc.) *grēfa* (=Pilatus), *John* xix. 1; WS. *gerēfa* (Chron. 906).]

GRIEVIOUS, *adj.* Sc. Lin. Grievous.

Sc. (A.W.) sw.Lin.[1] It's grievious so to see them. To me it's a very grievious thing.

GRIEVISH, *adj.* Dur. [grī·viʃ.] 1. Gluttonous. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). 2. Grievous. *ib.*

GRIFF, *sb.*[1] Nhp.[1] [grif.] The graft of a tree. Cf. **graff**, *sb.*[1] Hence **Griffar**, *sb.* a grafter.

[Grafte or gryffe of a tree, *ente*, Palsgr. (1530). Fr. *greffe*, a graff, a slip or young shoot fit to be graffed (Cotgr.).]

GRIFF, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. [grif.] A deep valley with a rocky fissure-like chasm at the bottom; a deep, narrow glen, a small ravine. Cf. **grift**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks. The broken receding angles at the foot of the grif stood out darkly, Hagar *Pastoral* (1887) i; One of the small tributary becks . . . comes into the open air again in a wild little griff, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 344; n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

GRIFFAUN, see **Grafan**.

GRIFFIN, *sb.* Dor. A variety of apple.

We are only just grinding down the early pickthongs and griffins, Hardy *Desperate Remedies* (ed. 1896) 151.

GRIFF-STONE, *sb.* War. Greenstone.

In the lower coal measures . . . the intrusive sheets of greenstone nearly correspond with the planes of Bedding—at Coventry this rock is called griffstone, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 377.

GRIFT, *sb.*[1] n.Lin.[1] [grift.] A channel shaped out by water for itself, a runnel. Cf. **griff**, *sb.*[2]

GRIFT, *sb.*[2] Ess. Suf. [grift.] A slate-pencil.

Ess. When Ess. children go to school, they take with them their slates and their grifts, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 67; (J.F.); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1], Suf.[1]

[OFr. *grefe* (mod. *greffe*), 'stylet' (HATZFELD); Lat. *graphium*; Gr. γραφίον, poinçon à écrire.]

GRIG, *sb.*[1] Irel. Oxf. e.An. s.Cy. [grig.] A small species of the eel, *Anguilla latirostris*.

Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Oxf.** (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **s.Cy.** What are called, in the *s.* of England, grigs, gluts, or snigs, are a variety of the common eel with larger head, blunter nose, and thicker skin, BINGLEY *Useful Knowledge* (1825) III. 186.

Hence **Grig-wheel**, *sb.* a basket contrivance for catching small eels.

Oxf. Of an oblong shape, about six inches in diameter, and constructed of withes (G.O.). **s.Cy.** No wheel, or basket, for taking eels, or other fish, shall be used in the river Thames, except grig wheels. *Thames Conservancy Fishery Bye laws* (1893).

[*Anguillette*, a grig, or little eele, COTGR.]

GRIG, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Yks. Lan. Suf. Som. [grig.] The cricket, *Gryllus domesticus*.

Nhb.[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] [The dry High-elbowed grigs that leap in summer grass, TENNYSON *The Brook*.]

GRIG, *sb.*[3] Der. War. Shr. Also in form **greg** Der. [grig.] A bantam fowl.

Der. ADDY *Gl.* (1888); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[3] A grig's egg. **Shr.**[1] They'n gid me a couple o' grigs—a cock an' a 'en. [Grig, a short-legg'd hen, BAILEY (1721).]

GRIG, *sb.*[4] ne.Lan.[1] A greyhound. Cf. **grew**, *sb.*[1]

GRIG, *sb.*[5] and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Irel. and Eng. [grig.] **1.** *sb.* A merry companion; a cheerful, lively person.

Nhb.[1] **Der.**[1] A merry grig. *Obs.* **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

2. A lively or restless child.

Lan.[1] That's a bonny little grig yo'n getten. **Der.** The pluckiest and bonniest little grig i' the country side, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) III. bk. IV. x. **War.**[3] You little grig.

3. *Phr.* (1) *as blithe as a grig*, (2) *as brisk* —, (3) *as happy* —, (4) *as lively* —, (5) *as merry* —, said of any one who exhibits a cheerful or lively disposition.

(1) **Nhb.** Once blythe as grigs, our merriment Is changed to meditation, GILCHRIST *Bards of Tyne* (c. 1840) 396. (2) **w.Yks.** Az brisk az a grig, *Frogland Olm.* (1856) 7. (3) **Lan.** From mornin till neet we're os happy os grigs, *Ballad, Lucky Lad*, st. 5. (4) **Ir.** She'll be as lively as a grig to-morrow, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 193. (5) **w.Yks.** All of them looking as happy and as merry as grigs, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 17; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** One day I wur ith' fielt, sowing oway as merry as a grig, GASKEL *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 83. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] 'So merry 's a grig,' or 'So merry 's a cricket,' are equally common. **Colloq.** The learned gentleman . . . is as merry as a grig at a French watering-place, DICKENS *Bleak House* (1852) XIX (FARMER).

4. *adj.* Merry, lively, happy.

Sus. Yu maun luv de farisees, I allow. Dey be rite grig, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289; **Sus.**[1] Master Harry he's always so grig.

[I. A merry grig, merry companion, *conviva*, *graeculus*, COLES (1679); A merry Greek, *ib.*; *Gringalet*, a merry grig, pleasant rogue, sportful knave, COTGR.]

GRIG, *sb.*[6] Chs. Wal. Shr. ? Hrf. Nrf. Cor. [grig.]

1. Heather, *Calluna vulgaris*. Cf. **crig**, *sb.*[2]

Chs. *Science Gossip* (1869) 27; **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.** RAY (1691); **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] From this shrub the poor *gen.* make their besoms. **? Hrf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 44. **Nrf.** (B. & H.) **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Griglans). [To burn on any waste, any grig, ling, heath, &c., *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Will. & Mary*, xxiii, in WHITE *Selborne* (ed. 1853) 19.]

2. The cross-leaved heath, *Erica Tetralix*.

Chs. (B. & H.) **Wal.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 33.

3. *Comp.* **Grig-besom**, a broom made of heather.

Shr.[1] 'I like a grig-besom fur sweepin' the imbers out o' the oven, an' then a clane maukin' to finish up ööth.' Grig-besoms are in much request for barn floors.

4. Meadow grass, which has been left too long before mowing and gone rotten. **s.Chs.**[1]

Hence **Griggy**, *adj.* of meadow-grass: rotten. *ib.*

[I. Wel. *grug*, heath or ling; OCor. *grig* (WILLIAMS).]

GRIG, *sb.*[7] Som. Dev. Cor. [grig.] The bullace, *Prunus spinosa*. See **Cracks**, *sb. pl.*[1] Also used in phr. *sour as a grig*.

w.Som. It is the most usual superlative of 'sour,' and the very name is supposed to set the teeth on edge, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 23 **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) (s.v. Putsom). **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

[Fr. (Picard) *crèque*, 'fruit du prunier épineux' (JORET, 60); also *criquette* (*ib.*); see FRANCK (s.v. *Krieck*).]

GRIG, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[8] Som. Dev. [grig.] **1.** *v.* To pinch, squeeze.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** I vour' th' bridle was no good —I grigg'd th' zaddle tight's I cood, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 33.

2. *sb.* A pinch, bite. Cf. **grib**.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w Som.**[1] Nif th' old Bob [horse] didn gee me a grig in th' arm, cens I can't hardly bear to muv-m [move it].

GRIG, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[9] Glo. Brks. Dor. [grig.] **1.** *v.* With *at*: to behave fretfully towards.

Brks. Used of a fractious child. 'He doesn't cry—he grigs at me' (W.F.R.).

Hence **Griggly**, *adj.* 'queer' in the stomach.

Glo.[1] It do make anybody feel griggly.

2. *sb.* A state of fretfulness; in phr. *on the grig*, on the fret.

Dor. A woman said to me of her sick child, 'She is always on the grig' (C.K.P.).

GRIG, see **Greg**, *v.*[2]

GRIGGAN, *sb.*[1] Cor.[12] A grasshopper. See **Grig**, *sb.*[2]

GRIGGAN, *sb.*[2] Irel. A marine mollusc, *Cyprina Islandica*. Ant. (W.H.P.)

GRIGGER-CAKE, *sb.* Wil.[1] A kind of pancake; see below.

Fine paste spread thin like a pancake, and baked on a gridiron over a mass of glowing wood coals.

GRIGGLAS, **GRIGGLE**, see **Griglan**, **Greggle**.

GRIGGLES, *sb. pl.* w.Cy. Wil. Cor. Also in form **griglens** w.Cor. [gri'glz.] Small apples left on the tree after picking; small worthless fruit, vegetables, &c., left after gathering. Cf. **gribble**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

w.Cy. These [apples] the farmers leave pretty abundantly on the trees, with an understanding that the urchins will have mercy on the boughs, which if left entirely bare would suffer, HONE *Every-Day Bk.* (1827) II. 1270. **Wil.**[1], **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.), **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

Hence **Griggling**, *vbl. sb.* the custom of gathering griggles.

w.Cy. After the orchard is cleared . . . the village . . . climbing boys collect in a possé, and with poles and bags go into the orchard and commence griggling. . . The best climbers are the ring-leaders; and less boys pick up and point out where an apple still remains. After the trees are cleared . . . they separate with their portion. . . If the owner requests it . . . the head boy stands before the house and, uncovered, he recites the well-known fable in the 'Universal Spelling Book'—'A rude boy stealing apples.' Then the hostess or her daughter brings a large jug of cider and a slice of bread and cheese or twopence. . . Down to the present month the custom of griggling is continued with variations in the Western hamlets, HONE *Year Bk.* (1827) 1270. **Wil.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Colepexy); **Wil.**[1]

GRIGGY, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] A louse.

GRIGLAN, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **greglan** Cor.[2]; **grigglas**; **grigling** Cor.[1] **1.** Heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, esp. the stems of it; *gen.* used in *pl.* See **Grig**, *sb.*[6]

Fast asleep, on a bank of griglans. . . Recently I heard, in St. Agnes, heath-flowers called 'the blowth of the griglans,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 450; Take up a bunch of griglans, And tie them in a broom, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; (G.F.R.); **Cor.**[123]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Griglan-besom**, (2) **-broom**, a broom made from the stems of heather; (3) **-moor**, a heathy moorland.

(1) **Cor.**[1] (2) **Cor.** He would start gathering heather on the instant and . . . set about making griglan brooms, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. IV. ii. (3) **Cor.**[1]

GRIGLY, *adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [gri'gli.] Sandy, lumpy.

GRIKE, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **gryke** Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] [graik.] A crevice, chink, crack; a rut, wrinkle; a ravine in the side of a hill.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Lakel.**[2] That shilling's rowled intul a gryke thoo may depend on't. **Cum.** Sometimes a wrinkle in the skin, or a chink in the stone floor-flags (M.P.); Pyke some ore out—thou'll find in t'rock grykes amang, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 228; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Anudthre chap . . . hed foean doon yan o thir grikes, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 11; O my cūshat, 'at's i' t'grikes o' t'crags, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 14. **s.Wm.** The space between the flags of a floor (J.A.B.). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **ne.Lan.**[1]

GRIKIN, see **Greking.**

GRILD, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *a grild of heat*, a sudden spell or blaze of heat.

Whin I wis young, I wis as fat as what doo is, an' wi' a grild o' haet I wis juist üseless, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899 .

GRILL, *v.*[1] ? *Obs.* Suf. Dev. **1.** To snarl or snap as a dog.

Suf.[1] How them there tew warment dew grill an grizzle at one another.

2. To grin, as in laughter. Cf. **grizzle**, *v.*[1]

Dev. I must zay this, I vow to G-d, A was zo comical a toad, He zot us all a grilling, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 185.

[**1.** MDu. *grillen*, 'grausen, murmurare, irasci' (*Teuthonista*).]

GRILL, *v.*[2] Sc. Also in form **girl.** To feel a sudden sensation of cold, to shiver, thrill.

Rxb. This feeling is frequently caused by a grating sound as by that of sharpening a saw (JAM.). [(K.)]

[EFris. *grillen*, 'frösteln, zittern' (KOOLMAN); Du. *grillen*, to shiver, to tremble (VERDAM).]

GRIM, *sb.* Yks. [grim.] **1.** A death's head, as sculptured or represented; also in *comb.* **Grim's head.** n.Yks.[12] **2.** A ghost; a skeleton. n.Yks.[2] Cf. **church-grim**, s.v. **Church.**

[**2.** Cp. Norw. dial. *Grim*, a water-spectre (AASEN).]

GRIM, *adj.*[1] Yks. Hrf. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Grim-kested**, having a hideous cast of countenance. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **-shee**, a grim old woman. *ib.*; (3) **-sir**, a grim old man. *ib.*

2. *Obs.* Rough, rugged. Hrf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.)

GRIM, *adj.*[2] Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Som. Sus. [grim.] **1.** Grimy, dirty; dark, of a muddy hue. Cf. **grom**, *adj.*

s.Chs.[1] Lau·mūné z. laad·, aay grim dhū aat! Goa·ün wesh sùm ü th gróo of [Lawmanees, lad, haï grim tha at! Go an' wesh some o' th' grue off]. n.Lin. He looks as grim as ä sweep noo he's took to enjun drivin' (M.P.); n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Almost confined to the person, and the apparel; as, 'Your face looks very grim,' and 'Your clothes are very grim.' War.[2]

Hence (1) **Grimmet**, *sb.* a grimy person. s.Wor. (H.K.); (2) **Grimmy**, *adj.* grimy, dirty. s.Chs.[1]

2. Phr. *Grim the collier*, the orange hawkweed, *Hieracium aurantiacum.*

War.[3], Shr. (B. & H.), Glo.[1], Som., Sus.

[**1.** Cogn. w. LG. (Altmark) *grimmeln*, 'schmutzig werden' (DANNEIL).]

GRIMA, see **Greama.**

GRIMACK, *sb.* Sh.I. [gri·mək.] A rope fitted round a horse's head as a substitute for a bridle. S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. Dan. *grime*, a horse's halter; ON. *grima*, a kind of hood or cowl covering the upper part of the face (VIGFUSSON); see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 156.]

GRIMBLE, *v.* ? *Obs.* e.An.[1] Also in form **grumble.** To begrime.

'The child's face is grimbled with collar.' Grumbled is stronger, implying a thicker coat of dirt.

GRIMCHOCKS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[3] A term of abuse.

A little old grimchocks.

GRIME, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and n. and midl. counties to War. Shr. Glo. Also Hmp. Also written **grhime** n.Cy.; **gryme** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **grahm** n.Yks. e.Yks.[1]; **graim** Hmp.[1]; **greim, greme** Sc. (JAM.); **greyme** Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum.[14]; **griem** S. & Ork.[1] [graim.]

1. *sb.* Soot, a flake of soot or smut; dirt thoroughly ingrained.

Sh.I., Dmf. (JAM.) n.Cy GROSE (1790). Nhb.[1] The black ashes upon wood which are in a state between soot and charcoal. Any black smudge is called a grime mark. Dur.[1] A black mark caused by coal or soot. Lakel.[2] Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Thou's gitten a smitch a greyme on thy feace. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] As black as grime. A smitch o' grime. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. (J.T.); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks[4,5] Lan. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 108. ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Dirt thoroughly worked in, not merely surface dirt. Der. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297; Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], War.[2] Shr.[1] Differing from 'collow,' which is mere surface soot. 'That óóman's face hanna sid waiter lately—look at the grime'; Shr.[2] Glo. BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

Hence (1) **Grimy**, *adj.* (*a*) blackened with soot, dirty; (*b*) swarthy in complexion; (2) **-arse**, *sb.* a term of abuse; see below.

(1, *a*) Frf. Money may always be a beautiful thing. It is we who make it grimy, BARRIE *Throums* (1889) xvi. Rxb. A smith is said to be a grimie person (JAM.). Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[1] e.Yks. You've gotten a grimy face (Miss A.). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Its laik t'ketl kǫ̈lin t'frai-inpan graimi (J.W.). ne.Lan.[1], Der.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), n.Lin.[1] (*b*) Slk. You shall hae the hard-headed Olivers, the grimy Polts, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 232 (JAM.). (2) Wm. That's t'kettle co'in t'pan grimy arce (B.K.). Yks. That was like t'kettle callin t'pan 'Grimy-arse' (R.H.H.).

2. Lignite or wood coal. Nhb.[1]

3. *adj. Obs.* Black, sooty.

Nhb. *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 14, ed. Gomme.

4. *v.* To soil, blacken with soot or dirt, to begrime; also used *fig.*

S. & Ork.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Wm. They grimed her beauty sair, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 22. n.Yks. Ah's flay'd he'll get grahm'd wi' t'seeame stick, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 9; n.Yks.[2] They're beeath grimed wi' t'seeam stick. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Where day seems grimed wi' neet, SENIOR *Jerry Slit-Springs*, l. 82; w.Yks.[5] What's tuh grimed theesen wi' pretha? n.Lan.[1], Der.[1] Not. Those children are grimed with dirt (L.C.M.). Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1 2], War.[1 2 3], Shr.[2]

Hence (1) **Grimed** or **Grim't**, *ppl. adj.* sooty, blackened, begrimed; (2) **Griming**, *ppl. adj.* sooty.

(1) Cum.[1] Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Hmp.[1] (2) w.Yks.[1]

5. *Fig.* To defame, blacken the character of. n.Yks.[1 2], m.Yks.[1] Hence **Grimy**, *adj.* slanderous, given to defaming another. n.Yks.[2]

6. To sprinkle, cover slightly, smirch; *gen.* used of snow.

Yks. Of a light fall of snow it will be said that it has 'just grimed the ground.' The participial forms are the freest in use (C.C.R.).

Hence **Griming**, *sb.* (1) a sprinkling, thin covering; a smirch; (2) a thin layer of coal.

(1) Sc. It was the gryming o' a new fa'n snow, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) 65, ed. 1839. Nhb.[1], Lakel.[1] Cum. 'Twas frost and thro' leet wid a greymin' o' snaw, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 98; Cum.[1] Wm. And t'grund frozen under a griming o' snow, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 5. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A slight tinging with colour. ne.Yks.[1] Just a grahmin' o' snaw. e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Rarely used of anything but snow. w.Yks.[1] Lan. 'Have you had any snow your way, Tom?' 'Just a griming,' *N. & Q.* (1888 7th S. v. 28. ne.Lan.[1] (2) N.Cy.[1] In the pit used for a small and thin layer of bad coal. Nhb. Black stone with a griming of coal, *Borings* (1881) 258; (R.O.H.)

[**1.** Dan. *grim*, *grüm*, lampblack, soot; Sw. dial. *grima*, a smut on the face (RIETZ).]

GRIMESTEE, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] A kind of stile. See **Stee.**

'Grimestee-fields' or 'cloises.'

GRIMLY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Grim, terrible.

A grype and a grimlie beast, CHILD *Ballads* (1885) II. 45; In glided Margaret's grimly ghost And stood at William's feet, *ib.* 201.

GRIMMER, *sb.* Nhp. Pem. e.An. Also in form **grimmel** Pem. [gri·mə(r).] A large shallow pond, a stagnant pool; also called **Grimmel-pool.**

Nhp.[1] Confined, I believe, to the southern part of the county. s.Pem. LAWES *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. e.An.[1] A pond or mere, of considerable extent, but of such moderate depth as to have much of its surface covered with weeds.

GRIN, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Mtg. Ess. I.W. Cor. Also in forms **gern** Nhb.[1]; **girn** Sc. N.I.[1] Ant. Nhb.[1] I.W.; **grain** Ess.; **grane** w.Cor.; **gren** Cor.[3]; **gurn** Per.; **gyrne** Sc. (JAM.) [grin, girn.]

1. *sb.* A snare, trap; a gin of wire or hair to catch birds or small animals; a noose; also used *fig.*

Cai.[1] Abd. De'il gin her neck were in a girn, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 99. Per. Landin' them oot wi' my new horse-hair gurn, FORD *Harp* (1893) 388; She . . . vengeance vowed, and set her girn To do him some unhallowed turn, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 184. e.Fif. There he faun' four dainty cutties wi' the brass wire girns still roon' their necks, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. Dmb. Fit to lime a girn to catch himsel', SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 8. Ayr. He is in a girn that wants but a manly hand to grip him, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xi. Lnk. When the pool was deep A girn was made the trouts to cleep, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 74. Edb. Neither the net of the fowler, . . nor the laddies' girn set with moolings of bread, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. Peb. She's

hirselled frae his girn, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 159, ed. 1817. **Slk.** When nae bait 'ill catch them, wi' the very naked hyuck, or a girn, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (1856) III. 226. **Rxb.** Or catch them in a net or girn, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 112. **Kcb.** Against thy life he lays the noosing grin Of hair well twisted frae the filly's tail, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 26. **N.I.**[1] The noose which is made with a halter and put in a horse's mouth is called a girn. 'Pit a girn in his mooth.' **Nhb.** If ane or twa amang the ferns Has rax'd their necks wi' auld Lew's girns, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 341; It is made with a hoop crossed with twine, to which are attached horse-hair noozes. The body of the contrivance is pushed into loose snow, leaving only the hair noozes visible (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** He throttlt Towzer in a clewkin grin, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 14; *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 450. **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.** (K.), **Chs.**[1 3], **Der.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] It consists of a straight piece of wood, say 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. long, and about 1 in. to 1½ in. in diameter; about 2 in. apart are inserted portions of horse-hair formed into running nooses in which to entangle the legs of the birds; after struggling for some time to get free they fall from the upper side of the grin, and hang suspended by the legs. In this position death ensues. **Shr.**[1] 'Whad's the matter ŏŏth the cat's fut?' 'I 'spect it's bin ketcht in a grin.' **Mtg.** (E.R.M.) **Ess.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **Cor.** (R.H.B.), **Cor.**[3], **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

Hence **Grinwan**, *sb.* a rod or stick to which is attached a noose of hair for catching trout.

Gall. A'm making a bit grinwan to mysell to tak down wi' me to a deep pool that was i' the burn, fu' o' trouts, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 483, ed. 1876.

2. An issue by means of a cord, a tent put into a wound, a 'set on.' s.Sc. (JAM.)

3. *v.* To catch birds, hares, rabbits, &c., by means of a 'grin'; also used *fig.*

Cai.[1] **w.Sc.** To catch trouts by means of a noose of hair, which being fixed to the end of a stick or rod, is cautiously brought over their heads or tails; then they are thrown out with a jerk (JAM.). **Ayr.** He was a terr'ble callan' for doos, and didna swither lang... aboot girning ony strange anes that cam aboot the doors, SERVICE *Dr. Dugud* (ed. 1887) 27. **Edb.** They... laid baits that girn'd maist ilka head, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 205. **Gall.** As if he had been girning sticklebacks, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xiii. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Shr.**[2]

Hence **Grinned**, *pp.* trapped in a 'grin.' **Shr.**[1]

[I. Quhom he hard was now fettirit in Calrines Girnes, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 470.]

GRIN, *v.*[2] n.Cy. **Lan.** Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Mid. [grin.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Gan**, (2) **Garn**, (3) **Grinny.**

(1, 2) **e.An.**[1] (3) ? **Mid.** He hollered out some imperence as made all the others grinny, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. xiv.

2. *Preterite*: **Gran.**

Lan. So I gran, an I thrutcht, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 15; A Lan. man does not say... he 'grinned,' but he 'gran,' GASKELL *Lectures* (1854) 24; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** In sewing: of the stitches, to be wide apart, gape.

Nhp.[1] When sewing is not neatly done, and the stitches are very visible, the young sempstress is often reproved by being told, 'You must undo your work, the stitches grin so.' **War.**[3]

Hence **Grinning**, *ppl. adj.* of stitches: open, wide, gaping.

War.[3] What grinning stitches have been made in this coat.

2. Phr. (1) *Grin and abide*, (2) *—bode*, to endure patiently; see **Girn**, *v.* **4**; (3) *—on the wrong side (of the mouth)*, to laugh with an ugly grimace.

(1) **n.Cy.** You must grin and abide it, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Der.**[2] Thou moon'st loike grin and aboide. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Yo' mut grin an' aboide this turn. **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**[2] (2) **Lan.** So he gran an' bode fro' day to day, WAUGH *Tufts of Heather*, I. 130. (3) **Lei.**[1] 'Ah cain't grin if ye doon't lave me no tooshes.' 'Ah, but yo' can, Joo. Yo' can grin o' the wroong soide!' **Oxf.** You'll grin on the wrong side of the mouth if you don't shut up (G.O.).

GRIN, see **Grain**, *sb.*[2]

GRINAGOG, *sb.* Chs. Slang. [gri·nəgog.] A stupid, grinning person.

s.Chs.[1] **Slang.** Grinagog, the Cat's Uncle, a foolish grinning fellow, one who grins without reason, GROSE *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811).

GRINCE, *v.* Nhb. [grins.] To grind the teeth.

Aa wis that mad aa wis fair jumpin an' grincin me teeth (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

GRINCH, *sb.* Pem. A bit, small thing; a short distance; also used *attrib.*

s.Pem. Grinch shade, one shade. 'She is not changed a grinch sh'ade since she be gone' (W.M.M.).

GRINCUMS, *sb. pl.* Som. [gri·ŋkəmz.] *Lues venerea.*

w.Som.[1] Very com. Called also 'crinkum-crankums.'

GRIND, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Graand**, (2) **Grahnd**, (3) **Grahynd**, (4) **Grend**, (5) **Grieend**, (6) **Grin**, (7) **Groind**, (8) **Grun**, (9) **Grund**, (10) **Gruond**, (11) **Grynd.**

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35. (2) **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. (3) **s.Chs.**[1] 81. (4) **Cum.**[1] (5) **Wxf.**[1] (6) **Ked.** The Millert's man Wis busy grinnin' aits, GRANT *Lays* (1884). **Cum.**[1] (7) **Stf.** Ah couldn't groind without un, *Good Wds.* (1869) 171. (8) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Edb.** To mak ye new for maut to grun To fill folks fu', LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 64. **Dmf.** Ye maun grun't but a quairn, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 119. **Cum.** The yeomanry are grunnin swords, RAYSON *Poems* (1858) 25; **Cum.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Them bricks is bad uns; thaay gruns to poother. (9) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Nhb.** He grunds the corn to myek wor bread, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 35; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Efter he'd deün grundin' his knife, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 34, ed. 1886; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** Tack this knife an' grund it (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[1] Them raggaldy French... were grundin ther pikes, ii. 354; **w.Yks.**[5] (10) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35. (11) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Gran**, (2) **Grand**, (3) **Grinded**, (4) **Grond**, (5) **Groond**, (6) **Grun**, (7) **Grund**, (8) **Grunded**, (9) **Gruond.**

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. **Cai.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[2] (2) **Dur.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (4) **Shr.**[1] 'E grond 'is tith all night. (5) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35. (6) **Cum.** They grun' them up, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 13. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He grun his teeth, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 10, 1897); **w.Yks.**[3 4], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] 81. **Not.** We grun it up (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **sw.Lin.**[1], **War.**[2] *Introd.* 16. (7) **n.Yks.**[1 2], **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 64. **Lan.** We're o grund an' grund, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) iii. (8) **n.Yks.**[1 2] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[1] (9) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35.

3. *pp.* (1) **Grind**, (2) **Grinded**, (3) **Gron**, (4) **Grond**, (5) **Groun**, (6) **Grounded**, (7) **Grounden**, (8) **Grun**, (9) **Grund**, (10) **Grunded**, (11) **Grunden**, (12) **Grunnen**, (13) **Gruon**, (14) **Gruondid.**

(1) **Edb.** A stane o' barley, grind so white an' nice, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 335. (2) **m.Lan.**[1] Grun ginger is ginger as hes bin grinded. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (3) **Shr.**[2] Han yo gron that scythe yit? (4) **Shr.**[1] (5) **Shr.**[2] (6) **Lan.** I ordered him... to get the wheat grounded after our groats, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 65. (7) **Shr.**[2] (8) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. **Cai.**[1] **Dmf.** Three gude dams ran down the trows, Before was grun' the meller, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 68. **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), **w.Yks.**[2 3], **s.Chs.**[1] 81, **nw.Der.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **War.**[2] *Introd.* 16. (9) **Sh.I.** Have the rest grund in a Christian manner, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xi. **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** A'm boon ta send sum coorn ta t'mill ta bi grund (W.H.). **Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[2] (10) **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **e.Yks.**[1] (11) **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Shr.**[2] (12) **Nhb.**[1] They'd grunnen the end off the aix. (13, 14) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 35.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *v.* To endeavour to reduce in price, to drive a hard bargain; *gen.* used with *down.*

n.Cy. (J.W.) **Nhp.**[1] He always grinds me down so, there's no getting a farthing by him. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Grinder**, *sb.* a 'sweating' employer; (2) **Grinding**, *vbl. sb.* a mode by which masters in the 'slop' trade sweat their workpeople.

Lon. (1) Those who compel the workmen (through their necessities) to do the same amount of work for less than the ordinary wages, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 233, col. 1, ed. 1861. (2) Grinding, or being compelled to do the same or a greater amount of work for less pay, *ib.*

2. Phr. *to grind the wind*, to work the treadmill.

Lon. The prisoners style the occupation 'grinding the wind,' MAYHEW *Prisons* (1862) 303.

3. *sb.* A steeplechase; a ride across country.

Oxf. When horsy men no longer turn their minds To silly plotting of forbidden 'grinds,' *Brasenose Ale Verses* (1875) 254. **Dev.** An afternoon grind across country for the men, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) 59.

4. Phr. *to be on the grind*, to endeavour to beat down in price. s.Wor. (H.K.)

GRIND, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Or.I. Also written **grinnd** Sh.I. [grind.] A gate formed of horizontal bars, which enter at each end into hollows in two upright stakes, or the adjoining wall. Also used *attrib.*

Sh.I. Every neglect of closing a grind . . . was liable to a fine of 40s. Scots, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 203, ed. 1891; Bit grinnd or sma openeen, or slap dere he saa na, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 9; He saw Olly Brown coming through the 'grind' that led to his dwelling house, NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 29; **S & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Da grind-kiiperz der grindz wäid aap'n thriuu [The grind-keepers Their grinds wide open threw], *Orcad. J. Gilpin*, st. 30, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 807.

GRINDER, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **grunder** n.Yks.[2]

1. A corn-grinder or miller. n.Yks.[2] (s. v. Grun.)

2. In wool-combing: a worker who fixes the rollers of the carding-machine between two iron rollers to sharpen the pins. w.Yks. (S.A.B.)

GRINDING-STONE, *sb.* Yks. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **greanden-** Dev.; **grendin-** nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2]; **grending-** Cor.; **grundering-steean** n.Yks.[2] A grindstone.

n.Yks.[2] **w.Som.**[1] Gruy'neen-stoa'un. **Dev.** Measter's a greanden-stone—zo rough, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 216; Then swore *par Dieu* that he would quickly bring Unto the grinding stone their noses down, *ib.* I. 342. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** He jumped through a swimming grending-stone wannce, TREGELLAS *Tales* (ed. 1865) 126; **Cor.**[2]

GRINDLE, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. s.Cy. Also in form **grindlet** s.Cy. [gri·ndl.] **1.** *sb.* A small drain, ditch, or gutter. Cf. **drindle**, *sb.*

e.An.[1], **Suf.** (HALL.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **s.Cy.** RAY (1691); KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).

2. *v.* To trickle, run slowly; *fig.* to dawdle. e.Suf. (F.H.)

GRINDLECOKE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written **-colke** w.Yks.[2]; **-cowk** Yks. [gri·n(d)lkouk.] A worn-out grindstone.

n.Cy. Sometimes used as a stool in the cottages of the poor (HALL.). **w.Yks.** An' 'at my muther should hav t'grindlecowk heeated an' put to her feet, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iii; BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839); **w.Yks.**[24], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

GRINDLESTONE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Also written **grindlestun** Chs.[1]; **-stwon** Shr.[2]; and in forms **grinalstan, grinalston, grinelstooan** w.Yks.; **grundle-stoän** n.Lin.[1]; **-stun** w.Yks. Not.; **grunlestone** m.Yks.[1]; **grunnel-stooan** w.Yks.; **grun(n)'lstan'** n.Yks.[14]; **grunnlestan** n.Yks.[2]; **-stone** w.Yks.[1] [gri·n(d)lstən.] A grindstone. Also in form **Grindle.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He sharpened his chisel att'grinalston, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 50; Jim Hyn's dunkey's swallow'd the grinelstooan, HARTLEY *Budget* (1867-9); A chap at allus keeps his nooas te th' grunnel-stooan may mak brass, *ib. Clock Alm.* (1889) 57; They tade it for a grinalstan, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1868) 15; It's a good stone for grundlestuns (A.C.); **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Owd Jammy wur singin' what he co'ed th' grindle-stone sunk [sink], BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 48; There nobry about to gi' th' grindle a turn, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 74, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Children about Macclesfield say—'Lady-bird, lady-bird, fly away home; All thi childer are dead but one, And he lies under the grindlestun'; **Chs.**[2] 'Naught's impossible,' as t'auld woman said when they told her, caulf had swallowed grindlestone. **s.Chs.**[1] It's a gruntin', grindin' grindlestone, *Three Jovial Huntsmen.* **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (J.H.B.); (W.H.S.); **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Bring some wätter in a bucket, and ton [turn] the grindleston for me (T.H.R.). **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13. **Shr.**[1] Jack, I shall want yo to turn the grindle-stwun fur me; **Shr.**[2]

GRINDLET, see **Grindle.**

GRINDSTONE, *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [gri·n-, gru·nstən.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Grinsin**, (2) **Grinstan**, (3) **Grinstane**, (4) **Grinstone**, (5) **Grinstun**, (6) **Grinstwun**, (7) **Grundstan**, (8) **Grundstane**, (9) **Grunsal**, (10) **Grunstan**, (11) **Grunstane**, (12) **Grunstoän**, (13) **Grunston**, (14) **Grunstone**, (15) **Grunstun.**

(1, 2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Elg.** Bung to the deil yer grinstane wheel, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 115. (4) **Lei.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **e.An.**[2], **Ken.**[1] (5) **Chs.**[1] (6) **Brks.**[1] (7) **n.Yks.** Tack this knife ta t'grundstan (W.H.). (8) **Sc.** (JAM.) (9) **Nhb.**[1] (10) **Nhb.**[1] A Scot, a rat, and a Newcastle grunstan are found in every part of the world. **Cum.** DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 104. **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo mun tak t'au'd lac ti t grun'stan. **e.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] (11) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** Cut my wee heid on the grun'stane, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 16. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** This grunstane job happen't when they war nobbut lads, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 33, ed. 1886. (12) **n.Lin.**[1] As roond as a grun-stoän. (13) **w.Yks**[S] (14) **Cum.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (15) **w.Yks.** Grindin 'em dahn like sand on a grun'stun, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 31.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Grindstone-apple**, the crab-apple; (2) **-crewk**, (3) **-hannle**, the bent handle of the grindstone; (4) **-sill**, the thick sandstone whence the Newcastle grindstones are cut; (5) **-ways**, like a grindstone.

(1) **Wil.**[1] Used to sharpen reap-hooks, its acid biting into the steel. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Cum.** Thy temper's meädd o' nought bit tip horns and grunstan hannels, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 170. (4) **Nhb.**[1] It is on the whole a fine grained, moderately hard, light-yellow stone; but it is in places porous enough for the manufacture of filter stones, which were formerly extensively made from it. (5) **Lnk.** How cam' ye to fin' out That Solgaes grunstane-ways? WATSON *Poems* (1853) 104.

2. Phr. (1) *to bite the grindstone*, (2) *to keep one's nose upon the grindstone*, to subject one to severe toil or punishment; (3) *to talk a mill-wheel into a grindstone*, to minimize a matter.

(1) **Ir.** Mr. Last vowed that what he termed the 'Aristos,' of County Blarney, should bite the grindstone when opportunity served, SMART *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) I. vi. (2) **Rnf.** Misfortune fell sae lang has kept My nose upo' the grunstane, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 163. (3) **Ayr.** Some men would talk a mill-wheel into a grunstane, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 163.

GRINDYLOW, *sb.* Lan. A nymph or water-sprite; see below.

Aqueous nymphs or nixies, yclept 'Grindylow' and 'Jenny Green Teeth,' lurked at the bottom of pits, and with their long sinewy arms dragged in and drowned children, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 53; To restrain their children from venturing too near the numerous pits and pools which were to be found in every fold and field, a demoness or guardian was stated to crouch at the bottom. She was known as 'Jenny Greenteeth,' and was reported to prey upon children who ventured too near her domain. Sometimes the water demoness was termed 'Grindylow,' GORTON *Hist. Recorder* (1852) in *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 156.

GRINE, GRING, GRINGE, see **Groin**, *sb.*[1], **Grange**, *v.*

GRINGEL, *sb.* Hmp. The viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare.*

The word is rare. I have only heard it once or twice (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1]

GRINING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Chs. The growling, or first approach of a fit of ague. (K.); (HALL.)

GRINNOWS, GRINNY, see **Grannows, Grin**, *v.*[2]

GRINSARD, GRINSEL, see **Greensward, Groundsel.**

GRINSTER, *sb.*[1] n.Yks.[2] One who smiles in a smirking manner.

GRINSTER, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Ebb during spring tides.

A 'haaf' word, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120.

GRINT, *sb.* e.An. [grint.] Gravel or coarse sand in the bed of a stream; grit. e.An.[1], Nrf. (R.H.H.) Hence **Grinty**, *adj.* gritty. e.An.[1]

GRINTAL-MAN, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) Also in form **graintal-.** The keeper of a granary. See **Girnel-man**, s. v. **Girnel**, *sb.* **2.**

GRINTED, see **Grained.**

GRINTERN, *sb.* Dor. A compartment in a granary. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

GRINZE, *sb.* Sc. A chill, rigor.

Bnff. When he got up in the afternoon he was in a 'grinze.' . . By evening he was in a hot fever, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) 14, ed. 1893.

GRIP, *sb.*[1] S. & Ork.[1] An excellent article of its kind.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *gripa*, excellent (AASEN); prob. a gen. form of ON. *gripr*, valuable property, in *pl.* costly things (VIGFUSSON).]

GRIP, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **grippe** se.Eng.; and in forms **grape** Cum.; **greap** Nhb.[1]; **greeap** Lakel.[1] Cum.[1]; **greep** Sc.; **gripe** Ir. N.I.[1] n.Cy. Nhb.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Der.[2] s.Pem. Brks.[1] w.Mid. Sur. Wil.[1] Som. Cor.[12]; **grype** w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1] [grip, graip, grīp.] **1.** *sb.* A small trench for draining a field;

a furrow, drain, or small watercourse; a rut in a road; a narrow ditch by the side of a road. Cf. **groop, 1.**

Sc. To have plenty of channels, or gaws or grips, as they are usually termed, .. cut in the hollowest places, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 184. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Ir.** He saw a man . . . running as hard as he could up the gripe, *Ann. Reg.* (1839) 3; Lyin' for dead in the gripe he is, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 51. **N.I.**[1] **w.Ir.** I lay down in the gripe o' the ditch, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 212. **Lns.** Down I got into the gripe, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 249. **Wmh.** (W.M.) **s.Ir.** Puttin uz all in the gripe o' the ditch, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 350. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** It cuts a grip about three inches in width, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 84; **n.Yks.**[123], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); (C.F.); **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] A cross-furrow, or spade-cutting, traversing the 'lands' of a field. Its use is to receive the waters of the ordinary furrows for conveyance to the ditch. **w.Yks.** I mun cut a grip doon this croft, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) v; **w.Yks.**[12], **Lan.** (S.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[12], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** An' 'e ligs on 'is back i' the grip, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 8; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **e.Lin.** WHEELER *Hist. Fens, Append.* 7. **sw.Lin.**[1] He made grips at the end of all his furrows. **Rut.**[1] **Lei.**[1] The made-ground had sagged where they had laid down the gas-piping, and left a grip more than half across the road. **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1] **Wor.** A grip about a foot deep [on the road], *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 13, 1896). **w.Wor.** In the grip, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 180; **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] The horse fell at the grip in the road. **s.Pem.** *Laws Little Eng.* (1888) 420; (W.M.M.); (A.B.) **Glo.**[12], **Brks.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **e.An.**[1], **Cmb.** (W.M.B.) **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] **se.Eng.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 191. **Ken.** The road is full of great old grips (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1] About Sittingbourne it is applied to natural channels of a few feet in width, in the saltings on the Kentish coasts. 'I crawled along the grip with my gun in my hand.' **Sur.** D'ye see them men, trenching at the gripes? *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 238; **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Taking up gripes (draining with covered drains), chiefly with turf or stone, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** About a foot deep, and six or eight inches wide, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (F.A.A.) **w.Som.**[1] Common on the hills of nw.Som. 'Our hill idn a quarter zo bad's he used to, sinze the squire had they there grips [grŭps] a-cut drue the zogs.' **Dev.** A ewe had been killed, overrun, thrown into a grip, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xix. **Cor.**[1] Hedgy-gripe, the ditch by the hedge of a field; **Cor.**[23] **w.Cor.** That part of the border of a field which is dug out to heap on the hedge, to raise it to keep it in repair. Often termed the hedge-gripe, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301.

Hence **Grip-way**, *sb.* the path by the side of a small watercourse or drain. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

2. The channel in the floor of a cow-house for receiving the dung, and carrying off the water, running between the double rows of stalls; also called **Cow-grip**; see **Cow**, *sb.*[1] **1** (50). Cf. **groop, 2.**

Cai.[1] **Nai.** The pavement made for cattle to lie upon in the house, *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (JAM.); The definition is rather inaccurate (JAM.). **Bnff., Abd.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Abd.** The smell o' a greep he compared to a flower, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 24. **Cld.** A byre-grip (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Grup). **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**[1] (s.v. Greupp). **n.Yks.** A lahtle black bitch wur seen i' t'grip o' t'cow-'us, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 92; **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 12, 1888) 8; (F.K.); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2]

3. *v.* To cut 'grips' or small drains; to rid out or cleanse a ditch.

Dur.[1] **n.Yks.** The feck on'ts gripp'd, and'th watter runs away, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 115. **ne.Yks.**[1] 'Where's your father?' 'Grippin' at Robert Garnet's.' **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** I set son Thomas to grip the ploughed lands to let water off 'em, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 102. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** The field must be gripped very carefully, for wherever water stands the woad is entirely destroyed, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 154. **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.**[1] They're going to grip that close. **Rut.**[1] He can hedge, an' grip, an' dyke, an' all. **Glo.**[1] **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Wil.**[1] To drain with covered turf or stone drains. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] And shall properly grip up and surface gutter all the meadow and pasture land, *Lease of farm* (Sept. 27, 1884).

Hence (1) **Grip(p)ing**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the operation of draining a field by means of furrows or trenches; open-surface draining; (*b*) draining with covered drains; under-surface draining; (2) **-line**, *sb.* a line to guide the spade in cutting 'grips'; (3) **-plough**, *sb.* a machine employed in making furrows or 'grips.'

(1,*a*) **n.Yks.** TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 225. **w.Yks.** (W.A.S.) **sw.Lin.**[1] He has ta'en the gripping by the gret. **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 345; **Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Hrf.**[2] Tile [drain-pipes] for grippin'. **Wil.** Chiefly with turf or stone, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). [Land 'must be cleared of the surface water by griping or under-draining,' YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XLIII. 123.] (2) **Nhp.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.) (3) **n.Yks.** A few gripping ploughs are also kept, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 84.

[1. Men casten hem in poles, Or in a grip, or in þe fen, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 2102. Holstein dial. *gripp*, 'Abzugsrinne, sie ist gewöhnlich, ein Fuss breit u. eben so tief' (*Idiotikon*, 76); LG. *grippe* (BERGHAUS); MDu. *greppe* (VERDAM), cogn. w. OE. *grēop*, 'canalis,' *MS. Harl.* (c. 950), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 216.]

GRIP, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Also in form **gripe** Oxf. Wil.[1] [**grip.**] **1.** *sb.* The quantity of corn held at a time for cutting with a sickle; a handful, armful; a bundle (of wheat).

Glo.[1], **Oxf.** (K.) **Brks.** *Gl.* (1851); **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1] A handful of wheat in the ear, after it has been cut; **I.W.**[2] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** A grip of wheat is the bundle of wheat before it is tied into a sheaf (E.H.G.). **Dor.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to lay wheat (down) in grip(e*, to lay down wheat in handfuls untied; (2) *to lie* (or *be*) *in grip*, said of wheat when left in handfuls.

(1) **Oxf.** To lay wheat in the grip—to lay down every gripe, or handfull of the reaper on the ground, for the benefit of drying before it be bound into sheaves (K.). **Wil.** They lay [the wheat] down in gripe, as they call it, with the ears hanging into the furrow, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 76; DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] **s.Wil.** MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 218. (2) **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.**[1] Wheat is said to be in grip [handful] as it is left by the reapers.

3. *v.* To bind corn in sheaves or bundles; also used with *up*.

Brks. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.**[1] To grip wheat is to divide it into bundles before making up the sheaves.

[1. A growen grape of a grype, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1347. OE. *gripa*, a handful, a sheaf (B.T.).]

GRIP, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon. Also in forms **grep** e.Yks.; **griap** Wm.; **gripe** Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] s.Lin. Wor. Brks.[1] Nrf.; **grype** Cld. (JAM.) Cum.[4]; **grup** Sc. N.I.[1] Cum.; *pret.* **grap**, **grapt** Nhb.[1]; **grope** e.Lan.[1] [**grip**, **graip**, **grɐp**, **grup.**] **1.** *v.* To seize, grasp; to catch with the hand, clasp with the fingers; to clutch; to hold fast in the arms, to embrace closely; occas. with *at*. Also used *fig.*

Sc. So, sir, she grippit him, and clodded him like a stane from the sling ower the craigs of Warroch-head, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xi. **Sh.I.** Iggin' Seemon on da hael night ta grip da lasses an' kiss dem, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 114. **Elg.** The heron's gowked bill Grip'd geds a plenty, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 17. **Abd.** The deil may grip ye at the Collieburn, *Gudman Inglismaill* (1873) 31. **Per.** There's no a farmer wi' a luif, But grips ye like a brither, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 148. **Fif.** Some grippet . . . Great iron stanchels in their wraith, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 53. **Ayr.** He grippet Nelly hard an' fast, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 6. **Lnk.** My han' he grupp't, an' smiled fu' kin', COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 13. **e.Lth.** Grup a' ye can, an' haud on by what ye've gruppit, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 105. **Slk.** He tried . . . to make me a Cameronian but I wadna grip, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 9, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Han' gruppit han' sae leal, REID *Poems* (1894) 30. **Gall.** Lag gruppit him by the collar and shook him, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliv. **N.I.**[1] Eels is gy an' ill to grup. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl. Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Aa jeest grapt i' time there (R.O.H.). **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Thou grup'd some lusty lad, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 16; Applied to liquor which is strong, and so is full tasted. 'That's gran' stuff that, it grips yan i' th' moo' weel' (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] He wur jest fallin' off t'cart when Ah gripp'd him by his claes; **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Du nowt i' haste bud gripping lops, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). **Lan.** Wi' my hont grippen fast in his two, *Cy. Wds.* (Nov. 17, 1866) 40. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** And 'd 'a took a prayer, But gripped at the wife and didn' dare, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 121. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.)

Hence (1) **Gripful**, *adj.* avaricious, greedy, grasping; (2) **Grippen, Grippan**, or **Greppen**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* clasped,

clenched; (*b*) *sb.* a clasped or clenched hand; (3) **Grippers**, *sb. pl.* thick leather gloves worn by gardeners, hedge-cutters, &c.; (4) **Gripping** or **Grupping**, (*a*) *sb.* a disorder amongst sheep; (*b*) *ppl. adj.*, see (1); (5) **Grippit** or **Grippet**, *ppl. adj.*, see (1).

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2, *a*) **Wm.** He up wie his gripen neaf [fist] an felt me owar, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 17; A ups wi ma grippan neeaf, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 24. **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 169. **Lan.** Holding out his grippen fist, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) vii; That mon . . . bowneed me i' th' face wi' his grippen kneyve, LAHEE *Acquitted* (1883) xiii. **e.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (HALL.) (3) **War.**[3] This thorn is too rough a customer to handle without grippers. (4, *a*) **Gall.** It grips them in the neck, as it were, rendering them unfit to turn their head but one way, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 243, ed. 1876. (*b*) **Ayr.** The grippin' greedy, Pit it to them weel, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 308. **Lnk.** Some hard grippin' mortals wha deem themsel's wise, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 56, ed. 1897. (5) **Bnff.**[1] **w.Wor.**[1] 'E's that grippet 'e'll scahrse allow 'isself enough to eat.

2. To catch, or lay hold of, after pursuit; to ensnare, catch in a trap. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Of a woman who is married, after a tedious and difficult courtship, it is sometimes said: 'She's like the man's mare; she was ill to grip, and she wasna muckle worth when she was grippit' (JAM.). **Fif.** Tam . . . could hae sworn he was gruppit in a trap, MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 24. **Ayr.** Shusy Bingham in the Green has gruppit Sannock Thorles the weaver, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 119. **Lnk.** I'm gaun to grip rattans at the mill, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) iii. **e.Lth.** It's no the way to grup a bird to fling your bannet at it, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 194. **Edb.** A pratefou callan' lately set a grin; The hare was grippit, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 325. **Dmf.** I ferlie na though sic-like fellows Grip in a snare, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 58.

3. To apprehend, arrest.

Ayr. It was a guid thing they never were gruppit, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 73. **Cum.** They hae grippet Hughie Græme for stealing, GILPIN *Ballads* (1866) 461.

4. To search, feel with the hands. See **Grope.**

Cld. They gripet him a' ouer for the watch (JAM.).

Hence **Griping**, *vbl. sb.* the operation of groping at arms' length in the soft mud of the tidal streams for dabs and flounders. Ken.[1]

5. With *on*: to catch up, overtake.

N.I.[1] 'She's gruppin' on us:' said of one boat gaining on another.

6. To mortify the mind, to tantalize, vex.

Cum.[14] **e.Suf.** Griped, vexed through envy (F.H.).

7. *sb.* A grasp, seizure, clutch; a fast hold with the hand or arms, esp. in phr. *to get*, or *take, grip of*; an embrace; a struggle; also used *fig.* of intellectual grasp, intelligent comprehension. Freq. in *pl.*

Sc. Sen your gotten out o' 's grips, Gie John a bucky, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1756) 14, ed. 1787; We canna get grup o' them when they're aince by, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) ix. **Sh.I.** Shü wrassl'd oot o' Willie's grips, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898). **Abd.** Gi'e that sock a grippie o' yird, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **Frf.** It sometimes taks grip o' me i' the kirk itsel, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) v. **Per.** He's losing his grup, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 72. **s.Sc.** Ye sall skraik in our terrible grup, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 93. **Rnf.** A dour man, wi' an extraordinar' grip o' gospel truth, GILMOUR *Pen Flk.* (1873) 19. **Ayr.** Wi' fainness grat, While in his grips he press'd me, BURNS *The Tither Morn*, st. 2; Ane o' the swankies bure Mally awa, my second luve, frae my grup, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 111. **Lnk.** He gave their hand a freenly grup, EWING *Poems* (1892) 15. **Lth.** If in yer grips ae cheep, like Arian, They dare to mew, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 88. **Dmf.** Yer wanton grips, and a' that, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 215. **N.I.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] Give us a grip o' your hand. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hod im lads. An let him feel my gripe, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 16. [Blest ef I ever got the grip o' that tex' till I travelled i' Spain, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix.]

Hence **Gripful**, *sb.* a handful. **n.Yks.**[2]

8. *Comb.* (1) **Grip-grass**, the grass *Galium Aparine*; (2) **-hold**, (*a*) a tight hold or grasp; a handle, or any object which may be firmly grasped; (*b*) to take a tight hold, grasp firmly; (3) **-sack**, a portmanteau.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Familiar as it clings to and climbs up the hedge side, or grips and holds to the dress of any one touching it. (2, *a*) **Wm.** Ah gat a good griap-hauld on him an threw him ower mi buttack (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Hah'll tak grip hod o' the boughs, ROBINSON *Whitby Sug. Sol.* (1860) vii. 8; **n.Yks.**[124] **m.Yks.**[1] When sacks of grain, or flour, are sewn at the mouth, lugs, or ears, are fashioned at each end, for affording grip-hod. (*b*) **e.An.**[2] (3) [**Can.** We were jammed so closely with tents and blankets, 'grip sacks' (Gladstone bags), and unused stores, ROPER *Track and Trail* (1891) xv.]

9. A device for grasping or holding anything; a lever, which can be pressed upon a wheel to retard its motion.

Nrf. 'I shall have to start that mill off.' I went and got hold of the rope and pulled the gripe up, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 336; When I got the gripe on to her [a clock], then I shipped her and away she go, *ib. Marsh Leaves* (1898) 8.

10. A span (in width). **n.Yks.**[2]

11. Phr. (1) *grippie for grippie*, one grasp of the hand in return for another; grasp for grasp, as in wrestling; (2) *a grip o' t'gob*, a good appliance of the jaws in feeding; a long draw of the mouth in drinking; (3) *a guid grip o' the gear*, a firm hold of one's possessions; (4) *to come to grips*, (5) — *get grips*, to come to close quarters, to tussle, wrestle, come to blows; also used *fig.*; (6) — *go by the grip*, said of children having to walk by the aid of a nurse or mother's grip of its hand or clothes; (7) — *ha'e a guccde grip o' sense* or *common sense*, to show oneself prudent; (8) — *hold a* or *the grip*, to grasp tightly, keep a firm hold on anything, have possession; also used *fig.*; (9) *in grips*, wrestling, in tight hold; (10) *to quit one's grips*, to relax one's hold or grasp; (11) *ticht o' the grip*, close-fisted, miserly; (12) *to tine the grip*, to lose hold, become loose or slack; *fig.* to give up in despair.

(1) **Sc.** Grippie for grippie, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll make the blnid spin frae under your nails, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xvii. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] 'He has a rare grip o' t'gob,' as a hearty feeder. 'It's had a whent grip o' t'gob' (looking into a half-drained jug). (3) **ne.Sc.** We had come to hae a guid grip o' gear, GRANT *Keckleton*, 136. **Ayr.** My faither hadna the guid grup o' the gear that my grandfaither had, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 49; The phr. describes a parsimonious use of money. A common expression (A.W.). (4) **Per.** They would come to grips afore they was through, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 37. **Fif.** There wouldna be much left o' him if some o' oor lads cam' to grips with him, MELDRUM *Margrédel* 1894) 213. **Slk.** She was amaist come to grips at that verse, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 366, ed. 1866. (5) **Frf.** Want, that formidable fae, Gat grips, an' wadna let him gae, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 8. (6) **Ayr.** When I would be a bit wean juist gaun by the grup, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 12. (7) **Bnff.**[1] (8) **Kcd.** My mither tongue! ye'll haud the grip While words hae power to teach, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 135. **Ayr.** There's my beast, lad, had the grup, Or tie't till a tree, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 12, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Some ye'll find o' feckless stuff Wha winna haud the grup, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 48. **Ir.** One would think there was no money in the counthry, people hould such a grip of it, SMART *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) I. iv. (9) **Ayr.** She has heard them in grips rummagin' through the room, and then a thud, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 50. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (10) **Ayr.** Here he sticks, and will not quit his grips, DICKSON *Sel. Writings* (1660) I. 9, ed. 1845. (11) **Ayr.** Jenny Whalbert and her man were middlin' ticht o' the grup, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 26. (12) **Abd.** Some auld seam that's tint the grip She seams anew, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 145. **Lnk.** Gin [hope] fled, . . O' a' we'd quickly tyne the grip, WATT *Poems* (1827) 97.

12. A sharp pain, esp. in the bowels; *gen.* in *pl.* Also used *fig.*

Abd. She could . . . Cure . . . bairns o' the grips, wi' a blast o' her breath, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 32. **Per.** I'm grippit wi' grips, STEWART *Sc. Character* (1857) 131. **Ayr.** Now colie-grips, an barkin hoast, May kill us a', BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 19; An' fill auld-age wi' grips and granes, *ib. Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 194. **Lnk.** I ha'e sic a sair grip in my side, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 237. **Wxf.**[1], **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **w.Yks.** It's eniff ta gie wun t'gripes ta look at it, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1851) 35. **s.Lin.** The owd pä'son hum'd an' ah'd an' carried on i' sich a waä it ga' me the gripes to 'ear him (T.H.R.). **Brks.**[1] **Slang.** No balcful juice precursor to the gripes, *Brasenose Ale Verses* (1821) 13.

GRIPE, *sb.* **Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not.** Also in form **grip** n.Yks.[2] [graip.] **1.** A fork for lifting dung, litter, coke, &c.; also used for digging. Cf. **graip**, *sb.*

n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 159. **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** A large fork-like implement with a number of prongs or teeth, used for filling coke, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] A kind of shovel or huge fork-like implement. **s.Dur.**

(J.E.D.) Cum. Turning over the 'midden' with a 'gripe,' *e.Cum. News* (1887); Cum.[1] ne.Cum. In advt. of sales on the Border there are always, among other implements of husbandry, 'spades, rakes, gripes, hoes,' &c. (J.D.) Wm. (E.C.) n.Yks. Whether the potatoes are taken up by a 'gripe' or plough, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 153; n.Yks.[1] More *gen.* a fork which may be applied to digging purposes; n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] If thoo can't lowzen it wi yer hand. tak t'gripe til't. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.R.), w.Yks.[15], ne.Lan.[1], Not.[2]

Hence **Griping**, *vbl.sb.* the act of using the 'gripe.' n.Yks.[2]

2. *pl.* A pair of wooden pincers with long handles for weeding corn. ne.Lan.[1]

GRIPPER-OWRE-OUILLES, *sb.* Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A midwife; also called **Gripper.**

GRIPPLE, *sb.* Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] [gri·pl.] A small drain; an outlet from a 'grip' for the purpose of supplying water for cattle in another field. See **Grip**, *sb.*[2]

[Gryppel, *aquagium*, *Prompt.* LG. *grüppel*, 'eine schmale, ein Fuss breite u. ein Fuss tiefe Rinne zwischen Feldern zur Ableitung des Wassers vom Acker' (Berghaus); so Holstein dial. (*Idiotikon*); cp. Du. *greppel* (Beets).]

GRIPPLE, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Wor. [gri·pl.] Griping, grasping, avaricious; also used *subst.* a miser.

Sc. Naebody wad be sae gripple as to tak his gear after they had gi'en him a pardon, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxvii; *Gl. Antiq.* (Jam.) n.Yks.[2] As gripple as sin. w.Wor.[1]

Hence **Grippleness**, *sb.* greed.

w.Wor.[1] 'E inna so bad off as 'e makes out, 'tis nowt but grippleness makes 'im live so near.

[Þu sulf ært swiðe gripel, Laȝamon (c. 1205) 7337. OE. *gripul*, 'qui multum capit,' *MS. Harl.* (c. 950) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 198.]

GRIPPY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms **gripy** Nhb.[1]; **gruppy** Se. [gri·pi.] Avaricious, greedy; close-fisted, miserly.

Abd. They've been a grippie, wily set, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 151. Kcd. An' forced the grippy lairds, at last, To set aboot repair, Grant *Lays* (1884) 54. Per. They're grippy, there's nae doot o' that, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 106. Ayr. The wife . . . is mortal grippy, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 82. Lth. He bragg'd how he cheated the greed O' his grey gruppy kinsmen, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 84. Edb. Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2]

GRIP-YARD, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **-yawd**, **-yawt** Chs.[1]; **-yort** n.Cy. Lan.[1] 1. *sb.* A platting of stakes and twisted boughs filled up with earth, made to confine a watercourse and to form artificial banks.

Lan.[1] Chs.[1] In old leases it is obligatory for the tenant 'to keep all gripyards in good order.'

2. A seat of green clods or turf supported by twisted boughs, and generally made round shady trees.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lan.[1], Chs.[3]

3. *v.* To repair banks by piling and wattling. Chs.[1]

Hence **Grip-yarding** or **Yeording**, *vbl. sb.* the operation of piling and wattling. Chs.[3]

GRISE, GRISHEN, see **Grees, Grice, Grist**, *sb.*[1], **Grou-shan.**

GRISK, *adj.* Rxb. (Jam.) Greedy, avaricious.

[Dan. *gridsk*, greedy.]

GRISKIN, *sb.*[1] Irel. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **grisken** I.W.[2] [gri·skin.] 1. A loin of pork, esp. the lean part of the loin.

Chs.[1] Nhp.[1] Short-bones and sweet-bones are other names for the same joint, and perhaps more local than griskin. War.[2] Shr.[1] A lean piece out of the loin of a bacon-pig, lying between the ham and the flitch. Glo. (S.S.B.) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1], I.W. (J.D.R.) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

2. A pork chop or steak; also in *comp.* **Griskin-chop.**

Lin.[1] The top part of the back near the neck of an animal. Oxf. (G.O.) Hmp. Holloway. I.W. (J.D.R.); I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] We be gwyne to kill a pig a Friday, and we shall hay zum grisken vor dinner Zunday, you. [The neck is called a crop of pork, and when divided into its vertebrae, is cut for chops, and called griskins, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 699.]

3. A piece of broiled meat; also used *fig.*

Ir. My feet by this time were absolutely in griskins, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 247. s.Don. A piece of beef broiled on a fire. [A small piece of any kind of meat broiled—in the South., Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

4. An edible root or tuber; also called **Briskin.** s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

GRISKIN, *sb.*[2] Ags. (Jam.) A young pig. See **Grice.**

GRISKY, *adj.* Yks. Of the weather: threatening. Cf. **grissy.**

w.Yks. 'Do you think it's going to be fine weather?' 'Ah think it looks rather grisky' (F.P.T.).

GRISLE, see **Gristle, Grizzle**, *v.*[1]

GRISLY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. e.Suf. Also in forms **girsly** Se. w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **grizzly** e.Suf.; **gursly** w.Yks.[5] [gri·sli.] Gristly, full of gristles.

Sc. His girslie nose was crashin Wi thumps that night, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 155 (Jam.). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] It is a bit gursly, bud hav seen a good bit gurslier. n.Lan.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

GRISOMLY, *adj.* w.Yks.[2] [grai·zəmli.] Dirty, grimy, covered with smuts.

These sheets don't look at all nice; they look so grisomly.

GRISS, see **Grice, Grist**, *sb.*[1]

GRISSELL, GRISSLE, see **Grizzle**, *adj.*, **Gristle.**

GRISSENS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **grissons** e.Nrf.; and in forms **Grecian** Yks. Lin.; **grizzen** Suf. Stairs.

Yks. Near Old Ouse Bridge there was a dark and filthy access to the Staith from the foot of the bridge by a flight of steps which were called the Grecian steps, Davies *Walks through York*, 204, in *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 153. Lin. A peculiar instance in Lincoln, viz. the well-known 'Grecian Stairs.' A mere corruption of grissen, Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; (R.E.C.); Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. Ray (1674) 22; (K.) e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. Grose (1790); *e.Anglian* (1866) II. 325.

[Thei maken ther of grecynges and pileres and pawmentes, Maundevile *Voiage* (c. 1400) 263 (Way's note, *Prompt.* 209); Esy gresinges fro the playn grounde of the citie up to the walls, Trevisa *Vegecius* (c. 1390) (*ib.*).]

GRISSET, *sb.* Wxf. An open lamp, a 'cresset.'

The grisset was put on, and a good lump of lead inside, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 94.

GRISSUM, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] Amount, payment. See **Garsom, Grassum.**

'What's t'grissum on't?' what is the gross amount?

GRISSY, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] Of the weather: damp and warm. Cf. **grisky.**

GRIST, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and prov. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **griste** Cor.[1]; **gryst** Ken.[1] Sus.[1]; and in forms **girst** Rxb. (Jam.); **greast** Dev.; **greist** w.Yks.[2]; **griest** Dor.; **grise** w.Cor.; **griss** Hrt.; **griz** Hmp.[1] Wil. [grist, gris, griz.] 1. *sb.* The quantity of corn sent to a mill to be ground; meal or flour after grinding; the fee paid at a mill, *gen.* in kind, for grinding. Also used *attrib.* and *fig.*

Sc. A miserable grist as it seemed for so large and able a mill, Scott *Ivanhoe* (1819) xvi; My Lord, I'm thinkin ye mind the auld byeword, 'Ne'er put grist by your ain mill,' *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 203 (Jam.). Rxb. (Jam.) Gall. The phrase, 'he has got another grist to his mill now,' means, he has got another way of making a livelihood, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 243, ed. 1876. e.Yks.[1] Profit, advantage, pecuniary or other gain, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[2] Item a greist water mill. Nhp.[1] A farmer would say, 'We've no flour; send a grist to the mill.' It is most commonly applied to the corn collected by the gleaners; as children, when they have winnowed their little gatherings, will say, 'Oh mother, we shall have enough for a grist.' se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Tell the milner to fetch the grīst to-daaȳ. Hrf.[1] Brks.[1] Sometimes capital or means; if a man is not able, from want of these, to work a farm properly, the expression is common, 'A wants a bit moor grist to the mill.' Bdf. A small parcel of grain, whether before or after grinding (J.W.B.). Hrt. A griss of wheat to be sent to the mill, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii. Ken.[1] Sur.[1] Thou hast taken toll, ground and drest his grist, The bran lieth here, the flour is gone to Christ. Sus. 'Oh, thank you, ma'am,' said the woman, 'but where's the grist?' Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 89; Sus.[1] A week's allowance of flour for a family. Hmp. 'The toll is heavier than the grist,' is a proverb said in reference to foolish

expense (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Dor.** All the corn grown in England is but a grist (C.W.). **w.Som.**[1] Gree·s; *pl.* gree·stez. Formerly the miller always took his payment in a toll of the corn, and hence one of our most common proverbs: Dhu toa·l-z moo·ur-u dhu gree's [The toll is more than the grist]. **Dev.** Git tha zieve, Sallie, an' rănge out theäse greast, cuz us must bake tü-morrer, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 152. **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301. **Cor.**[1] [The horse next the mill, carries all the grist, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 176.]

Hence (1) **Grister**, *sb.* one who brings grain to be ground at a mill; (2) **Gristing**, *sb.* the flour which is obtained from the ears of corn picked up by the gleaners.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Ken.**[1] **Dor.** A dozen shillings a week, and their gristing, HARDY *Tower* (ed. 1895) 99.

2. *Comp.* **Grist-mill**, a mill for grinding small quantities of corn. s.Wor. (H.K.), se.Wor.[1], w.Som.[1]

3. Dust, sand; light dusty soil. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), Dor. (C.V.G.) Hence **Gristy**, *adj.* sandy, gritty; having hard particles. Brks.[1], I.W.[1], Dor. (C.V.G.)

4. *v.* To grind and dress grain.

Sc. (JAM.) **s.Wor.** The millard's on a-gristling (H.K.).

5. To grind the teeth in anger; to gnash.

Hmp.[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

GRIST, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Also in form **girst** Lnk. [**grist.**] **1.** *sb.* Size, measurement, texture, degree of thickness; of linen, of the grain of wood, &c.: the form of the surface with regard to roughness or smoothness.

Sc. To be sold,—a quantity of linen yarn of different grists, *Edb. Even. Courant* (Mar. 22, 1804) (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**[1] **Lnk.** 'Tis no' for the breadth o' the ocean, 'Tis no for the girst o' the wave, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 81. **Dmb.** The yarn in grist is a' alike, TAYLOR *Poems* (ed. 1827) 58. **Edb.** Their eild, their weight, their height, their grist [of horses], FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 155, ed. 1785. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 243, ed. 1876. **Ant.** (W.H.P.) **s.Don.** The proper grist, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

2. *v.* To measure or gauge.

Uls. To guess the weight, size, or temperature of a thing without actually weighing or measuring (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

GRIST, *sb.*[3] w.Yks.[2] Strength, endurance, activity.

GRIST, *sb.*[4] w.Yks.[2] A step-like formation in the blade of a scythe, which runs from 'heel' to point, giving strength and rigidity to the implement.

GRISTLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Gessle**, (2) **Girsel**, (3) **Girsle**, (4) **Girstle**, (5) **Grisle**, (6) **Grissle**, (7) **Grizzle**, (8) **Grussle**, (9) **Gursle**, (10) **Gusle**.

(1) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Per.** They may thump Johnnie's banes till they're dwabble as girsle, STEWART *Sc. Character* (1857) 72. **Lnk.** Shoving into her plate the toughest bits o' girsle he could pick oot o' the dinner stew, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) l. 10. **Dnr.**[1] **Wm.** What huge lumps of bane and girsle! HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 97. **w.Yks.** As sure as ther's girsle in ar owd cow, *T. Toddles' Comic Alm.* (1866); **w.Yks.**[1] (4) WATSON *Poems* (1853) 70. (5) **Edb.** To squeeze ane by the trachae [trachea] grisle, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 82. (6) **Cum.**[1] (7) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (8) **Cum.**[1] (9) **w.Yks.**[5] It's nowt bud gursle! (10) **n.Yks.** This beef's as teuf (tough] as gusle (W.H.).

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* A quill pen.

Ked. I soon got a' the writing graith, To hinder you I wad be laith Wi' this auld gristle, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 164.

2. The throat, swallow.

Lnk. He's pinch't to get his girsle wat At push about the jorum, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 70.

3. *v.* In phr. *to gristle up*, to keep up one's spirits, take heart.

Lan. 'Gristle up,' Ben said, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xviii.

GRISTLING, *sb.* Dev. The wild plum, *Prunus communis.* See **Christling**.

HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 94.

GRIT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Midl. Glo. Ken. Som. [**grit.**]

1. *sb.* Sandy, stony soil or land. Glo.[12]

Hence **Gritten**, *adj.* consisting of sand or stone.

Som. Rough gritten vloor, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 109.

2. A grinding sound; a gnashing of the teeth.

Ayr. The Troker stampit wi' his fit, An' gi'e his teeth a grewsome grit, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 185.

3. *v.* To grate or grind, as sand beneath the feet; to set the teeth on edge; to squeak.

Midl. Oi grit me teeth an' got me senses back, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 222. **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1], **Som.** (HALL.)

GRIT, *sb.*[2] Lin.[1] A sea-crab.

[*Grampelle*, the sea-crab, tearmed a grampell, grit, and pungar, COTGR.]

GRITCHIE, *v.* Dev.[2] [**gri·tʃi.**] To flinch, to bend under a heavy load.

That bag was so heavy it made me gritchie to it.

[The same word as ME. *grucchen*, to grumble, murmur (CHAUCER).]

GRITED, *pp.* *Obs.* Glo. Of plants: earthed up.

About two months after they are grited, i. e. the mould is turned up four or five inches and thrown to the plant, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 457.

GRITTLE, *v.* and *sb.* Chs. Nhp. e.An. [**gri·tl.**] **1.** *v.* To crumble, break off.

Nhp.[1] The dirt grittles from your shoes.

Hence **Grittly**, *adj.* crumbling, 'gritty.' s.Chs.[1]

2. *sb.* Applied to corn just broken or cracked. e.An.[1]

GRITTLE, see **Griddle**, *v.*[2]

GRIUE, *sb.* Wxf.[1] Wealth, riches.

Heal, griue, an kin, apaa thee [Health, wealth, and regard (be) upon thee], 100.

GRIZ, see **Grist**, *sb.*[1]

GRIZBITE, *v.* *Obsol.* Glo. Som. Also in form **grisbet** Som. To grind and gnash with the teeth; to make a wry face.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 191; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1], **Som.** (HALL.)

[OE. *grīstbitian*, to gnash the teeth (*Mark* ix. 18).]

GRIZE, *v.* and *sb.* Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also written **gryze** Hrf.[1]; and in form **griz** n.Wil. Cor. [**graiz, griz.**] **1.** *v.* To grind between the teeth; to grind or gnash the teeth; to snarl as a dog.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 191; **Glo**[1] Don't grizb [*sic*] your teeth like that. **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 186. **n.Wil.** How he do griz 'is teeth at I (E.H.G.). **Cor.** TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 37.

2. To squeeze or abrade; to wear; *fig.* to annoy.

Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1] To gryze a wheel against a post.

Hence **Gryzing**, *ppl. adj.* of pain: annoying. Hrf.[1]

3. *sb.* A squeeze or abrasion.

Hrf. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Hrf.**[1] See what a gryze this horse has had on his knee.

GRIZE, GRIZZEN, see **Grice, Grees.**

GRIZZLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Not. Lin. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **grisle** s.Dev. Cor.; **grizle** Dev.; **grizzel** Oxf. Dev. [**gri·zl.**] **1.** *v.* To laugh or grin; to show the teeth like a dog; to laugh derisively; to snarl.

Suf.[1] (s.v. Grill). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Hot art thee girzlin to? **Dev.** Ef yü dü grizzlee tü me again like that, I'll hät thee down, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Ye an' I may both grizzle at this 'yer news, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 162; **Dev.**[1] The ould man grizzled, 14; **Dev.**[3] **n.Dev.** Tamzen and thee be olweys . . . grizzling, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 312. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874); What be grisling at me for? (F.W.C.) **Cor.** He begenned to loff and grizzle, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 12; There was crutches inside . . . an' rows o' teeth a-grizzlin', 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; **Cor.**[123]

Hence (1) **Grizzle-de-mundy**, *sb.* an abusive epithet applied to a person who laughs at any trifling thing; (2) **Grizzler**, *sb.* one who grins or snarls; (3) **Grizzling**, *ppl. adj.* grinning, laughing; (4) **Grizzling-stitches**, *sb. pl.* in needlework: large gaping stitches.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] *Gen.* used with 'girt' before it. Common. **Dev.** A woman that laughs at her own folly, which she mistakes for wit, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 191; BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. xxxvii; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Chell gi' tha zich a strait in tha chups, ya Grizzlede-mundy, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 78; GROSE (1790). (2) **Dev.** I wish they'd gie thy cat ter th' butcher . . . th' gurt puzzumful grizzeler, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. iii. (3) **Cor.** Gashly grislin' hapes, DANIEL *Hun. Tales*, II. (4) **w.Cor.** Ge'at grizzlen stetches like cat's teeth. Common (M.A.C.).

2. To grumble or complain in a whining, fretful tone; to be in a despondent or discontented mood.

s.Not. Grizzlin at it from mornin till night (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **War.**[3] The boy is always grizzling. **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** Dimmick was more inclined to

grizzle, and to worry about things that could not be helped, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 61; **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** De carter grizzled an wos hem skrow, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289; **Sus.**[1] She's never one to grizzle when she's well. **Hmp.** (J.B.P.) **Wil.** A child is said to do nothing but 'grizzle' (E.H.G.); **Wil.**[1] **Dev.** You'm always grumblin' and grizzlin' for more 'clp, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 269, ed. 1896.

Hence (1) **Grizzler**, *sb.* a fretful, peevish person or child; a grumbler; (2) **Grizzling**, *ppl. adj.* fretting, complaining in a peevish tone, grumbling; (3) **Grizzly**, *adj.* fretful, peevish.

(1) **s.Not.** If ever there was a grizzler she's the one (J.P.K.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **War.**[3] The baby used not to make this grizzling noise. **Ken.**[1] She's such a grizzling woman. **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (3) **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

3. *sb.* A fretful, peevish condition or mood, a state of irritability; esp. in phr. *on the grizzle.*

ne.Wor. Master Ballud's on the grizzle to-day (J.W.P.). **Oxf.** E wuz winukin away . . . lik a sik child or a little gal an tha grizzel, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **I.W.** She's always on the grizzle (J.D.R.).

4. An irritable person or child; a grumbler.

Oxf. Our Maggie's gettin' a reg'lar little grizzle (G.O.). **Cor.**[2] You ould grizzle.

GRIZZLE, *adj.* and *v.*[2] Chs. Lin. Nhp. Dev. Also written **grissell** Chs.; **grizle** Dev. [gri·zl.] **1.** *adj. Obs.* Of a grey colour; also used as *sb.*

Chs. I hired also a grissell gelding, *Travels of Sir W. Brereton* (1634) in *Cheth. Soc. Pub.* (1844) I. 151. **Dev.** (HALL.)

2. *v.* To turn anything grey.

Lin. (J.C.W.) **Nhp.** And grizzle o'er the chilly sky, CLARE *Poems* (1827) 4.

[**1.** O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case? SHAKS. *Twelfth N.* v. i. 168. OFr. *grisel*, grey (GODEFROY).]

GRIZZLE, *v.*[3] Suf. [gri·zl.] To fry; also to frizzle (the hair). e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Grizzly**, *adj.* of the hair: frizzled.

Look at that nigger's grizzly hair, *ib.*

GRIZZLE, *sb.*[2] War. Pem. Ess. Dev. Also written **grissil** Ess. [gri·zl.] **1.** Iron pyrites. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) See **Brazil**, *sb.*[2]

2. *Comp.* **Grizzle-bed**, (1) a name given by quarrymen near Stratford-on-Avon to a shelly bed of the Lower Lias; (2) a silicious bed of the Upper Greensand.

(1) **War.** PHILLIPS *Geol.* (1871) 110. (2) **Dev.** WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876 237.

3. A brick inferior to the stock. Ess. (A.S.P.)

GRIZZLED, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Also in form **gresseld** n.Yks. Of a roan or sorrel colour.

n.Yks. And a third colt, sorrell gresseld in colour, *Quar. Sess. Rec.* (July 13, 1613) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 26. **Chs.**[1]

GRIZZLY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **grisly** Sc. N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1]; **grizly** e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **griesly** w.Yks.[4]; **grisely** e.Yks.[1]; **grizeley** ne.Yks.[1]; **grizely** n.Cy. e.Yks. [gri·zli.] **1.** Frightful, terrible, ugly in the extreme.

Sc. Features, to which recent sorrow had given an expression yet more grisly, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xiv. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

2. Grey, speckled with black and white; dirty, grimy, half-washed.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] You leeak varry grisely this mornin: ha ya weshed yersen?

3. Of the weather: dark and lowering, 'dirty.' e.Yks.[1]

GRIZZY, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **girzie** (JAM.). An abbreviation of the name 'Grizzel' or 'Griselda,' often applied to a cow.

Sc. And to see poor Grizzy and Crumbie . . . turning back their necks to the byre, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) iii; (JAM.)

GRO, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also written **groe** S. & Ork.[1]

1. *sb.* The wind; a gentle breeze. Cf. **gray**, *sb.*[1]

JAKOBSEN *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 25; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 118.

2. *v.* To blow a fresh breeze.

Noo he [it] beguid ta gro frae the sud east, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *graae*, a breeze curling the waves (AASEN); ON. *grādi* (VIGFUSSON); see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 78.]

GROAK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **grouk** Ags. (JAM.); **growk** Frf. **1.** *v.* To look over one with a watchful and apparently suspicious eye. Cf. **goak**, *v.*[1]

Ags. (JAM.) **Per.** There's the gamekeeper groakin' aboot (G.W.).

2. To whimper, cry for anything.

Frf. Nathan was at the table growk-growkin' awa for a bit o' my tea biskit, SALMOND *My Man Sandy* (1894) 172.

Hence **Growkin**, *ppl. adj.* whimpering, whining for something.

I dinna like growkin' bairns, I says to Nathan, *ib.*

3. *sb.* A child who waits about at meal-times in the expectation of getting something to eat. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

GROAN, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **graan** w.Yks.[1]; **grain** Sc. ne.Yks.[1]; **grane** Cum.; **grean** Cum.[3]; **greean** n.Yks.[2]; **gron** Som.; **grooan** n.Yks.[2]; **grune** Dur.[1] [grōn, groan, grēn, griən.]

1. *v.* To complain, grumble, lament; also with *at.*

Cum. She coughs and granes, and mumps and talks, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 86; **Cum.**[3] I greän 'at t'fresh green leaves, 50. **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] Oor Bet's awlus graanin' aboot summat. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence (1) **Graining**, *ppl. adj.* complaining; (2) **Greeaner**, *sb.* a grumbler, one who complains.

(1) **Sc.** A graining wife and a grunting horse ne'er fail'd their master, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). (2) **n.Yks.**[2] A desperate greeaner.

2. Of a woman: to be in child-bed, lie in.

e.Suf. She groaned last night. I am told Mrs. Smith is a-groaning (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Groaning**, *sb.* labour, child-birth; a confinement, lying-in; (2) **-ale**, *sb.* ale brewed on the occasion of a confinement; (3) **-breed**, (4) **-cake**, *sb.* a cake provided at child-birth; (5) **-chair**, *sb.* the chair in which a woman receives congratulations after child-birth, a large nursing chair; (6) **-cheese**, *sb.* a cheese provided on the occasion of child-birth; (7) **-dame**, *sb.* a midwife; (8) **-drink**, (9) **-malt**, *sb.*, see (2); (10) **-time**, *sb.* the time of a woman's confinement.

(1) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1,2], **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Un Bettun used to go round to groanings, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 81; **Cor.**[3] 'Es doctor en?' 'No! he's to a groaning.' [Amer. Mrs. Dorothy Henchman died very suddenly. She came from a groaning very cheerful, SEWALL *Diary* (Jan. 9, 1724) in *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*] (2) **Dev.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1] (4) **N.Cy.**[1] Persons have been known to keep a piece for many years. **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.** John Leigh brought my wife a groaning-cake: gave him 6*d.*, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 261. **War.**[2], **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Cor.**[1] A cake, called a groaning cake, is made in some houses after the birth of a child, of which every caller is expected to partake. The mother carries the groaning cake when going to be churched (s.v. Kimbly). [**Nfld.** A frosted cake prepared in anticipation of a birth, and after it has taken place, distributed to those present at a feast, PATTERSON *Gl.*] (5) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The large chair often found by bedsides. (6) **n.Cy.** Children are drawn through a hole cut in the groaning cheese on the day they are christened, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 593; **N.Cy.**[1] A slice of the first cut, laid under the pillow, enables young damsels to dream of their lovers, particularly if previously tossed in a certain nameless part of the midwife's apparel. In all cases it must be pierced with three pins, taken from the child's pin-cushion. There was a time . . . when children were drawn through a hole cut in the groaning cheese on the day they were christened. **Nhb.** A medical man must always cut the groaning cheese and loaf, after the birth of a child, BIGGE *Trans. Tyneside Natur. Field Club* (1860-62) V. 93; **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 260. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1] A sage cheese is generally had for the purpose, which is frequently a present; **War.**[2,3] **Oxf.** It was the practice to cut the groaning-cheese in the middle, and by degrees to form it into a large kind of ring, through which the child was passed on the day of its christening, DYER *Flk-Lore* (1884) 177, in NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **Dev.**[1] We have a particular addition which consists in dividing the cheese the moment the labour commences, with a view of expediting the process. (7) **Dev.** The country doctor rode in suddenly. . . Behind him on

a pillion . . . was seated the 'wise woman' or 'groaning dame,' Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i. (8) w.Dor. Brewed by a woman for the use of the family and the gossips during her confinement, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). w.Som.[1] Not many years ago this provision was made in most farm-houses. nw.Dev.[1] (9) Sc. Meg Merrilies descended to the kitchen to secure her share of the groaning malt, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) iii. Ir. The distribution of the blythe meat and groaning malt, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 19. Nhb.[1] It was the custom to brew as much groanin-malt as was required to serve round with the other items of the birth time. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (10) I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] I louz 'tes groanen time wi' 'em; the keerter told me missus expected to fall to pieces this week.

3. *sb.* In phr. *in the groan*, in child-bed.

Dev. Yer wife's i' the groan. Thomasin an' th' doctor's beed zent for, Madox Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iv.

4. The noise made by a buck at rutting time or by a swine. Dur.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

GROAT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in form **grut** Chs.[1] 1. In phr. (1) *as poor as a groat*, an intimation of comparative poverty; (2) *as thin as a groat*, applied to a spare, lean person.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) n.Yks. She's as thin as a groat, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890).

2. *Fig.* Money; a small or trifling sum.

ne.Lan.[1] Blood without groats is nowt. Chs.[1] He's getten th' gruts, bur he hasna getten th' blood.

GROAT, see **Grout**, *sb.*[1]

GROATIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **gro'ty** S. & Ork.[1] [grō'ti.] A species of cowrie, *Cypraea Europaea*; also in *comp.* **Groatie-buckie.**

S. & Ork.[1] Found on the sandy beaches in some parts of Sh. Cai.[1] Found more abundantly near John o' Groat's than elsewhere on the Caithness coast.

GROATS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. [grōts.] 1. In phr. (1) *to get groats in kail*, to be paid back in one's own coin; (2) — *give one groats for pease*, (3) — *give one kail of one's own groats*, to pay one back in one's own coin, give retribution; (4) — *ken one's groats in other folks' kail*, to be quick at recognizing one's own.

Sc. (1) To smite the wounded on the fiell! It's just they got such groats in kail, Who do the same, Scott *Waverley* (1814) Pref. to 3rd ed. (2) The Church excommunicated him and he gave them groats for pease, he excommunicated them, Walker *Remark. Passages* (1727) 64 (Jam.). (3) He tell't . . . how keen ye war tae gae the warlocks kail o' their ain groats, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 76 (Jam.). (4) Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 153.

2. Fragments of broken food.

Nhb.[1] Such as are left by cattle when kept in the byre, &c.

GROATY, *adj.* Sh.I. War. Also in form **grottie** Sh.I.; **grotty** S. & Ork.[1] 1. Made of groats.

Sh.I. Folk tankit Gud for a wael mactit crop, an' luiked forward ta da brakwists an' suppers o' grottie broth, *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1897). S. & Ork.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Groaty-pudding**, a pudding made of groats and the inferior portions of meat. Cf. **greaty.**

War. Another curiosity, noticeable in its season, is 'groaty pudding,' a compound which I have never yet had the courage to taste, White *Wrekin* (1860) xx; War.[2] Groaty pudding is made of shins of beef, and groats, and, after being well seasoned with salt and pepper, is baked in ovens. Not many years ago it had the honour, like tripe, of being publicly proclaimed, and is still in high estimation as a winter dish at Birmingham), Pratt *Harvest Home* (1805) I. 276; War.[3] I think the same preparation as in Faggots, and sold by pork-butchers.

GROB, *sb.* Yks. [grob.] A small, undersized person, a dwarf; an insignificant-looking person.

n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] Sha's a lahtle grob. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

GROB, *v.* Dur. Yks. Lin. [grob.] 1. To search or examine by the sense of feeling, as with the hand in any dark place; to grope, probe.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] To dive into the pocket for change. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] One goes 'grobbing' about with his hands in a dark empty room. A mother tells her child that he or she is 'grobbing' in her 'pocket an' can fin nowt.' Lin.[1] The rat's in the hole, grob for it.

Hence **Grobbing**, *ppl. adj.* painstaking in trifling things, probing. n.Yks.[2]

2. To dig in soil or mud, as children do. Dur.[1] Cf. **grub**, *v.*[3]

3. With *about*: to be desultory or unsettled in occupation or haunt. Cf. **grub**, *v.*[3] 4.

n.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] A person goes grobbing about in unfrequented places, or where he has no business; or, one will be grobbing about a large garden, seen one moment and lost the next.

[2. MDu. *grobben*, to dig (Verdam).]

GROBBLE, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **grobbal**, **groble** w.Yks. [gro·bl.] 1. To make holes, to dig, poke, pick out.

N.Cy.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] He grobbled a brick oot o' wall wi nowt bud a nail. m.Yks.[1] That child has grobbled a hole in that pinafore. w.Yks. Lads groblin hoyles between t'boolders wi ther crookald sticks, Tom Tredolehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1865) 48; w.Yks.[15], ne.Lan.[1]

2. To feel about as one does in the dark; to feel about among a number of things for one in particular.

n.Yks.[1], e Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] A mother tells her child . . . that he or she is 'grobbling' in her 'pocket fur what ther'll nivver fynd,'—by reason of the abundance of things which it contains. Lin. Streatfeilo *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 333. n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Grobbling**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* painstaking in trifles, probing. n.Yks.[2]

3. To work in an inefficient way; to do rough, dirty work; to loiter, hang about idly.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'They only grobble at it,' said of bunglers in a matter. e.Yks.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin. Kate was grobbling about swilling the flags (M.P.).

Hence **Grobbler**, *sb.* an inefficient workman; one who does odd jobs. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[3]

GROBBLE, see **Grouble.**

GROBMAN, *sb.* Cor. The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*, when about two-thirds grown. Cor.[12] [Satchell (1879).]

GROCERIES, *sb. pl.* Irel. In phr. *the groceries*, a decanter containing whisky, and a bowl of sugar.

'The groceries.' Thus he designated a square decanter, containing about two quarts of whisky, and a bowl of sugar, Lever *H. Lorr.* (1839) vi.

GROCK, *sb.* Lin. [grok.] Anything stunted in growth, a very small child. Cf. **greck.**

Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] 'What a little grock it is!' said of a new-born infant.

GROCK, *v.* Cor. [grok.] To pull; to tweak.

Cor.[1] To tweak the hair upwards over the ears or above the nud'eck (the nape of the neck); Cor.[2]

GRÖDEK, GROEN, GROFE, see **Grudack, Groin**, *sb.*[1], **Grave**, *v.*

GROFF, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **graff, grouff** (Jam.). [grof.] 1. Large, thick, rough, coarse.

Sh.I. Shü pat twa gjoppins o' burstin i' da groff siv', *Sh. News* (Nov. 12, 1898); Groff an faerce-laek haand, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 42. S. & Ork.[1] Groff thread. Inv. (H.E.) Bnff.[1] He carries a stick as groff 's yir airm.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Groff-meal**, coarse, large-grained meal. S. & Ork.[1]; (2) **-write**, large text in handwriting. *Obs.* Cai.[1]

3. Having harsh features.

Sc. Often applied to those who are much pitted with small-pox (Jam.).

4. Applied to language: coarse, vulgar; gross, obscene. Rnf., Lnk. (*ib.*)

5. In phr. *to have a groff guess*, to have a rough, approximate conjecture.

Sh.I. I hae a kind a guid groff guess whaur ye ir, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 55. Abd. I had a groff guess o' wha was the occasion o' a' this, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 38, ed. 1889. Lth. A grouff guess (Jam.). Rxb. (*ib.*)

[1. A groffe seck spred vndir thame, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 94. Du. *grof*, grosse, thick, or course (Hexham); Holstein dial. *grof*, 'grob' (*Idiotikon*).]

GROFFLE, *v.* Lin.[1] To grope in a hole. Cf. **grobble.**

GROFFLINS, *adv.* Sc. Also in forms **grooflings, grooflins, grouflins, grufelins, grüfflins.** On one's face, prone. See **Grouf.**

Sc. Out this sad talc he sobbet, Grooflins on the cauldrife bent, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 359. Sh.I. Hë sent me grofflins apo my face i' da gutter, Stewart *Fireside Tales* (1892) 244; Da first 'at I saw wis Willie lyin' grüfflin's i' da weet müld, *Sh. News* (Aug.

20, 1898). Dmf. This dolefu' tale he sabit, Greoflings on the cauldrife bent, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 96. Gall. (A.W.)

[Therfor groflynges thou shalle be layde, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1450) 40; Gruflinges dun to erth plate, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 17709.]

GROFT, *sb.*[1] Suf.[1] Growth, produce.

GROFT, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Suf. **1.** *sb.* A graft. e.Suf. (F.H.) **2.** *v.* To graft. *ib.*

GROG, *sb.* Sh.I. Sediment, grounds.

JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 52.

[Icel. *grugg*, dregs (ZOËGA).]

GROG, *adj.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Vexed, excited with passion.

GROGAN, *sb.* N.I.[1] A kind of fairy.

About two feet high and very strong. He helps the farmers in harvesting, threshing, &c., but takes offence if any recompense be offered him.

GROGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [grō·gi.] A grey horse or bull.

JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 103; S. & Ork.[1]

GROGLIN, *sb.* Pem. A small shell-fish, a periwinkle. (W.H.Y.) Cf. **croggan**.

GROGRAM, *adj.* w.Som.[1] Mottled, grey in colour.

'A grogram forrell' is a plain band of black yarn woven at the end of a white piece of cloth. Grogram as a colour is quite well understood as a woven mixture of white and black, and not a mixture of wools before spinning.

GROILACH, *sb.* Sc. The intestines of a deer. Cf. **gralloch**.

Abd. The deer's 'groilach' might have by some chance been discovered by the keepers, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 209.

GROIN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. usé in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Der. Also e.An. Ken. Sus. Also written **groyn** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **groyne** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[4] Ken. Sus.; and in forms **grean** Sc.; **greaun** n.Yks.; **greean** n.Yks.[1]; ? **greum** Cum.; **greun** N.Cy.[2]; **greunn** Cum.[1]; **gring** Wxf.[1]; **griun** Wm.; **groen** w.Yks.; **grone** Cai.[1]; **groon** w.Yks.[13] ne.Lan.[1]; **grouin** w.Yks.; **gruin** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] e.Cum.; **grun** n.Cy. (HALL.); **grune** Dur.[1] e.Cum. n.Yks.; **grunna** Nrf.; **grunny** e.An.[1] e.Suf. [gruin, griən.] **1.** *sb.* The snout of a pig; the mouth or nozzle of any animal; the mouth or nose of a person, a projecting lip.

Sc. Grean, the muzzle or upper lip of cattle, CALLANDER *Two Ancient Poems* (1782) 13. Cai.[1], Wxf.[1], n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cum. T'oald thing turn't t'rowl a' bacca ower in t'cheek on't . . . an' twistit t'greünn on't, DICKINSON *Joe and Geol., Suppl.* 4; (H.W.); Cum.[1] e.Cum. Seldom used, but in connection with the ringing of pigs to prevent their rooting; or in speaking of the offal of a pig, 'What delicious collared brawn. What is it made of?' 'Wi' aw see things as beef, and feet, and lugs, an' grenns' (M.P.). Wm. Put a ring in it's griun (B.K.). n.Yks. He's a fine flan head, and a pure brown greaun, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 360; (W.H.); n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Yond's t'chap, with hair on his groen (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1234], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], e.An.[1], Nrf. (P.H.E.) e.Suf. Kip quite or I'll clink yowr grunny (F.H.).

2. A row of wooden piles boarded on one side and placed at right angles with the coast-line for the purpose of collecting beach and so preventing incursions of the sea.

Nhb.[1] Ken. The S. E. Railway Company are about to erect a groyne [at Sandgate], *Standard* (Jan. 21, 1890) 3, col. 6. Sus. They were first introduced at Brighton about 1730 after the town had suffered great damage by storms in 1703 and 1705 (F.E.S.). [Groins in coast engineering. A groin is a frame of wood-work, constructed across a beach between high and low water, perpendicular to the general line of it, either to retain the shingle already accumulated, to recover it when lost, or to accumulate more at any particular point; also to break and check the action of the waves, WEALE; Groyne, a breakwater, ANSTED *Dict. Sea Terms.*]

3. *v.* To have the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper. s.Dur. (J.E.D.)

[**1.** Ye groon of a swin, *probossis*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); A fair womman . . . lyk to a ring of gold . . . in the groyn of a sowe, CHAUCER *C.T.* l. 156. Fr. *groin de porceau*, the snowt of a hog (COTGR.).]

GROIN, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] The fork of the body; in phr. *bare groins*, naked thighs. Cf. **grain**, *sb.*[1] 6.

GROIN, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Yks. To cut grass with a knife or sickle.

w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 539; w.Yks.[4]

GROITIK, see **Grudack**.

GRO-KOIL, *sb.* Sh.I. A 'mouse,' a thickening made in part of a rope.

The Aithsting fishermen, when at the 'haaf' or deep-sea fishing, used to call the mouse the gro-koil, signifying 'gray-head,' JAKOBSEN *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 15.

GROLE, see **Gruel**.

GROM, *adj.* and *v.* Bdf. Sus. Som. [grom.] **1.** *adj.* Dirty. Cf. **grim**, *adj.*[2] Sus. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 159; Sus.[1] **2.** *v.* To soil or make dirty.

Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 134. Sus.[12] Som. HOLLOWAY.

GROM, see **Gaum**, *v.*[3], **Groom**.

GROMISH, *v.* Cai.[1] [gro·miʃ.] To crush severely.

GROMMER, see **Grammer**, *sb.*[2]

GRONCH, **GRONE**, see **Granch**, **Groin**, *sb.*[1]

GRONE, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. The eatage, after-growth of a field.

e.Yks. We gave our kyne the grone of that close, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 144.

GRONMAN, **GRONMER**, see **Grandam(e)**, **Grammer**, *sb.*[1]

GRÖNSHKA, *sb.* Sh.I. Written **grøushka**. A term applied to the green tufts on the grass-grown side of a clod of earth when turned over with the spade. JAKOBSEN *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 36.

GROO, **GROOA**, **GROOF**, see **Grue**, *v.*[1], *sb.*[2], **Grouf**.

GROOGLE, see **Gruggle**.

GROOL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form **grull**. **1.** *sb.* A stone bruised to dust; refuse.

Dmf. It invariably denotes small grumous stuff from some friable substance broken down (JAM.); 'To sweep out the grool' is to clean the outhouse, SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 348. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 243, ed. 1876.

2. A kind of moss beaten into peat. Rnf. (JAM.)

3. *v.* To bruise to dust; also used *fig.*

Gall. At the Nile Whan Nelson grool'd the French in stile, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 247, ed. 1876.

GROOM, *sb.* Nhp. Hrt. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Also in form **grom** Nhp.[12] w.Cy. Wil.[1] [grūm, grom.] A wooden instrument used by thatchers to keep the bundles of straw on a roof before they are fastened down; a forked stick used by thatchers for carrying the parcels of straw called 'helms.'

Nhp.[12] Hrt. The long spike is thrust into the stack or roof; the straw is then placed between the roof and the semicircular bow, which prevents it falling down (H.G.). Sus.[1], Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] w.Cy. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Wil. GROSE 1790); Wil.[1] Dor. His ricking-rod, groom, or poignard, as it was indifferently called—a long iron lance, sharp at the extremity and polished by handling, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxvii.

GROOM-KEEPER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Hmp. An officer of the New Forest.

1193 acres are held by the master-keepers and groom-keepers, attached to their respective lodges, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 289.

GROON, **GROOND**, **GROONGE**, see **Groin**, *sb.*[1], **Grewhound**, **Ground**, *sb.*, **Grounge**.

GROOP, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Chs. Der. Also Nhp. e.An. Also in forms **greup** Cum.; **greupp** Cum.[1]; **griup** n.Wm.; **group** N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Der.[2]; **gruap** Nhb.[1]; **gruip** Sc.; **grup** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Nhp.[1] e.An.[12] Nrf. Suf.; **grupe** Sc. N.Cy.[2] s.Dur. Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[3]; **grupp** Nrf. Ess. [grūp, grup.] **1.** A trench, drain; a small open ditch or channel for water; a puddle. Cf. **grip**, *sb.*[2]

n.Cy. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); (K.); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], Nhp.[1], e.An.[12] Nrf. (E.M.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 28. Suf. (C.T.), Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. To keep all the fences, grupps, drains, ditches and watercourses in good repair, *Tenant Covenants* in *MS. Surv. of Dale Hall* (1819).

2. The channel in the floor of a cow-house between the double rows of stalls for receiving the dung and urine. Cf. **grip**, *sb.*[2] 2.

Sc. A graip into a gruip to grub, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 351. Fif. The open trench or 'gruip' made the byre unsavoury. Its

name is still as familiar in the Transvaal as in Fife, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 15. **Bwk.** Shool the grupe ahint the kye, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. **Rxb.** A blow . . . That sent him sidelang in the grupe, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 4. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] This byer hath a grupe, groop, in the midst from the door to the other end. **Nhb.**[1] **s.Dur.** She slipped in't grupe an' brack her leg (J.E.D.). **Cum.** (J.W.O.); A gentleman mak of a chap com across t'greupp fra t'tudder side, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 18; **Cum.**[1] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Wm.** Cowl t'griup doon (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[3], **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.), **w.Yks.**[1234] **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 268; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] [The gutter or grupes for receiving the dung, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 271.]

Hence **Groopin**, *sb.* a 'groop' or channel in a cow-shed. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭ gróo·pinz waan·tn men·din [The groopins wanten mendin'].

[1. Du. *groep*, a ditch, trench (BEETS). **2.** MLG. *grope*, 'die Mist-oder Jauchrinne, die in den Ställen hinter dem Viehstande ist' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN); so EFris. *grôp* (KOOLMAN).]

GROOP, GROOSCHIN, GROOSE, see **Grope, Groushan, Grouse,** *v.*[1], **Growze,** *v.*[1]

GROOSE-BERRIES, *sb. pl.* Cum. The black crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum.* (B. & H.)

GROOSH, *adj.* Lth. (JAM.) Very good, excellent.

GROOSHAN, GROOSIE, GROOT, see **Groushan, Grousy,** *adj.*, **Greet,** *sb.*[2]

GROOVE, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Wor. Also Som. Also in forms **greuvv** Cum.[1]; **grove** Nhb.[1] Dur. w.Yks.[1] Der.[1] Lin. Wor. Som.; **grovv·** Wm.; **gruff** Som.; **gruive** Dur.[1] Cum.; **gruve** s.Dur. n.Yks.[2] [grūv.] **1.** *sb.* A mine, pit, or shaft; esp. a lead-mine.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** Harding had been working near a 'grove' which was standing foul, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 110; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] A lead mine. **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.** Iff lang at t'ewol greuv thou's to wait for thy bout, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 216. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.** The line of workings on the 'back' of a lode, being marked by a ditch, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 255; **w.Yks.**[1] **Stf.** PLOT *Staffordshire*, 80, 134, in PEGGE *Derbicisms* (ed. 1894). **Der.** Any grove that's left, quit, or forsaken, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 18; **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** A deep foss or pit sunck into ground to search for minerals, RAY (1691). **Som.** The pits which are sunk in the lead mines on Mendip hills (K.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

Hence **Groover, Grov(i)er,** or **Gruff(i)er,** *sb.* a miner, pitman, esp. one who works in a lead-mine.

Nhb.[1] **s.Dur.** 'What does he work at?' 'Why he's a gruiver' (J.E.D.). **Cum.** (M.P.), **Wm.** (K.) **n.Yks.** I owertuke twe-a awd gang gruvers gangen fret' pay, *Bingley Herald* (1886) *Notes and Queries*; **n.Yks.**[3] T'gruvers war all full of chink, REETH *Bartle Fair*, l. 36. **Stf.**[1] **Der.** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); To order grovers: make them pay their part, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) 119; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Som.** The young groover . . . came on apace, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (K.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Groove-fellows,** a company of miners; (2) **-hole,** an adit-level or surface-working for lead or other minerals; (3) **-house,** (4) **-shop,** a shed or hut on the bank of a coal-mine; (5) **-wood,** timber used for the support of the roof or sides of a mine.

(1) **Der.** Each person or company possessing their meer or meers in partnership called groove-fellows, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 110. (2) **Nhb.**[1] **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **Cum.**[1] (4) **Cum.** Sheds, or houses of accommodation or shelter for those employed in the high remote fells. The outer room is usually a smithy fitted up for the repair of miners' tools, or any iron-work in need: the inner room contains a store of articles of food and clothing most likely to be required in emergencies in those regions (M.P.). (5) **Nhb., Dur.** It then requires a great deal of timber or grove-wood, FORSTER *Section Strata* (1821) 102. **w.Yks.**[1]

3. *pl.* The turnings within the hole of a screw-plate; the hollows in a screw-pin. **ne.Lan.**[1]

4. *v.* To mine, excavate for mineral. **Som.** (W.F.R.)

Hence **Grooving-kirtle,** *sb.* the smock-frock worn by men when engaged in mining. *ib.*

5. To cut down underwood.

s.Wor. To grove a wood is to cut the underwood and leave the timber-trees standing (H.K.).

[1. Du. *groef, groeve*, a pit, mine (BEETS); Goth. *grōba*, a hole.]

GROOZLE, see **Gruzzle.**

GROOZLINS, *sb. pl.* Lnk. (JAM.) Also in form **gruzlins.** Intestines. 'I had a grumbling in my groozlins.'

[A der. of EFris. *grôs*, 'Eingeweide' (KOOLMAN); cp. MDu. *kroos*, 'ingewand' (VERDAM); LG. *kroos*, 'eingeweide einer fetten gans' (BERGHAUS); so Bremen dial. (*Wtb.*)]

GROP, *sb.* Sh.I. Rain in large drops.

JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh* (1897) 75; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *grop*, coarse meal, anything shaped like a grain of corn (AASEN); cp. Sw. dial. *grop*, coarse (RIETZ).]

GROPE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Shr. Suf. Som. Dev. Also in forms **graip** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.; **grape** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **greap** Cum. Wm.; **greape** Cum.; **greeap** Wm. n.Yks.[2]; **griap** Wm.; **groop, growpe** w.Yks. [grōp, grēp, griəp.] **1.** To grasp in a greedy or covetous manner. n.Yks.[2]

Hence (1) **Greeaper,** *sb.* a miser; (2) **Greeaping,** *ppl. adj.* grasping, covetous. n.Yks.[2]

2. *Trans.* To feel with the hands; to examine, search.

Lnk. I dinna want my cocker-nut graipit by you. Are ye a travellin' phrenologist, or what? MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) II. 51. **Edb.** For them ye've graipt ilk hole an' bore, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 138. **Nhb.**[1] Aa graped his pocket. **Cum.** One of the magistrates enquired of the owner of a shawl how she knew so positively that it was hers? 'I knew as soon as iver I greaped it, Sir' (M.P.); Landlord wad hev t'constable to greape aw t'passengers' pockets for t'silver speuns, *Joe and Landlord*, 8. **Wm.** I greapt me breeks pocket, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821; A ommast wundre it duddent try ta greeap the pockats, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 10. **w.Yks.** We'n groopt all their sculls, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 94, ed. 1877; **w.Yks.**[2] Wot, has ta been grooapin summada's brains? **Lan.** What makes so many folk want their scawps gropin? CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 440.

3. *Fig.* To probe, cross-examine; to sound a man's opinion.

Dmf. [He] spiers gif they're inclined tae grape The length o' his derision, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 144. **w.Yks.** Parts of the story, when she groped me for them, were as ill to tell as lies, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xviii; (S.P.U.)

4. To catch fish with the hands, to tickle trout.

Cum. Boys graip fish (M.P.). **Wm.** Let's gang a griapin' fish (B.K.); (E.C.) **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] A man who had been fishing said he had been fish-groping. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I can do no good ŏŏth a net ketchin' trout—I like to grope fur 'em best. **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1]

Hence **Groper,** *sb.* one who catches fish with the hands. **w.Som.**[1] A good groper is a deadly poacher of trout.

5. To feel with the fingers whether geese or fowls have eggs.

Nhb. Some housewives take care to have the ducks graiped before turning them out of a morning, lest they should lay their eggs 'out.' This is called 'graipin the dukes' (R.O.H.). **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Suf.** In county villages there is or was an old woman possessing the secret of determining whether a goose were duly impregnated. To this end she gropes with her fingers, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] [Teach your grandame to grope her ducks, RAY *Proverbs* (1678) 248.]

[1. The stedes thai gunnen by mane grope, *Alisaunder* (c. 1300) 1957 (MÄTZNER). Norw. dial. *greipa*, to snatch, grab (AASEN); ON. *greipa*, to grasp; cp. G. *greifen*, to seize. **2.** Thomas Iufsumli he lete . . . to grape his wond wide, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 18694. OE. *grāpian*, 'palpare' (ÆLFRIC). **3.** I rede we aske þam all on rowe, And grope þam how þis game is begonne, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 188.]

GROPE, see **Grip,** *v.*[2]

GROPER, *sb.* Sc. Cant. Also in form **graper** Sc. A blind man, one who gropes.

Slg. But some are drivellin grapers, And blind as moles, TAYLOR *Poems* (1862) 12. **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*; BAILEY (1721).

GROPPEN, *sb.* Lin. [gro·pən.] As much as can be contained in both hands, a double handful. See **Gowpen.**

STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 332; **n.Lin.**[1]

GROPPLE, see **Grapple.**

GROPSEY, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A glutton.
Rnf. Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (Jam.)

GROPSING, *sb.* *Obs.* Wil. In phr. *the gropsing of the evening*, dusk, twilight. Cf. **grapslin**.
Both came unto the sayd Tryvatt's howse in the gropsing of the yevening, *Rec. Quarter Sess.* (1606) in *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XXII. 227; Wil.[1]

GROPUS, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A stupid person; also called **Carle-gropus**.

GROSBEAK, *sb.* Nhb. The hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*.
Nhb.[1] [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 60; Forster *Swallow* (1817) 73.]

GROSE, *v.*[1] Yks. Also in form **groze** n.Yks.[4] e.Yks. [grōz.] To amass wealth, save up money.
n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).
Hence (1) **Groser**, *sb.* a thrifty, saving person, one who accumulates wealth. *ib.*; (2) **Grozy**, *adj.* well-to-do, thriving. n.Yks.[4]

GROSE, *v.*[2] Lth. (Jam.) 1. To rub off the sharp edge of a tool. 2. To graze, rub off the skin. Cf. **grize**, *v.* 2.
I have grosed the skin off my thumb.

GROSER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Chs. Also in forms **grose** Sc.; **grosier** Chs.[123]; **grosser** Sc. Cum.[1]; **grozer** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1]; **grozzer** Nhb. [grō·zəɹ.] The gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*; also used *attrib.*
Sc. *Science Gossip* (1869) 27; *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxiii. 100. Abd. Geordie Deavy's grozers—O! I think I taste them yet, Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 191. Frf. One o' them missed his fit owre a grozer bush, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 127, ed. 1889. Per. Wha's grozer-busses mak' amen's For scarcity o' crap, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 47. Fif. Still more attractive were the geans and the grozers, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 12. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. On beef an' groser dumplins they varra fain wad feed, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 86; It's like the big grozzer that teuk the forst prize, Harbottle *Geordy's Big Boil* (1891); Nhb.[1] Dur. There wez berries en grozers ev a' kinds, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 8. e.Dur.[1] s.Dur. Hev ye a good crop o' grozers this year? (J.E.D.) Cum.[1], Chs.[123] [*Vua crispa* is also called *Grossularia*, in english a Groser bushe, a Gooseberry bush, Turner *Herbs* (1548) 88.]

GROSET, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **grosert, grossart, grosset** Sc.; **grozart** Ayr.; **grozet** Sc. [grō·zə(r)t.] The gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*; also used *attrib.*
Sc. Peter lap at the proposition like a cock at a grossart, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xiii; His eyes assumed the hue of a brace of parboiled groserts, *Scotch Haggis*, 120. Frf. Eh, what fine grossarts; I would like some, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 201. Per. Sour grapes (gye an' like the grosets, I'm thinkin', afore they're just ripe), Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 248, ed. 1887. Dmb. It's a present o' cakes and grosset-jam, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxvii. Rnf. Willie and I . . . niffered grosets, to test their quality, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 50. Ayr. Right bauld ye set your nose out, As plump and gray as onie grozet, Burns *To a Louse*, st. 5; Direction books to mak' grozart-wine, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxiv. Lnk. Tae loup like a cock at a grosset, At ilka bit bodie we see, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 44. Slk. Currans and strawberries, grapes and grozets, a' in ane, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 293. Gall. Full of groset bushes, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 102.

GROSH, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [groʃ.] Big, fat.
n.Cy. Holloway. w.Yks. It'll never do for a man so grosh as thee, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xiv; w.Yks.[1] Shoe war pubble an grosh, an i' vara good likein, ii. 296. ne.Lan.[1]

GROSHER, see **Grosser**.

GROSHY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Also written **grosshey** w.Yks.; and in form **grosh** ne.Lan.[1] [groʃi.] 1. Rich as applied to land, having luxuriant vegetation; tender and juicy, like young lettuce or grass. See **Grosk**; cf. **grushie**.
w.Yks. T'meadow i' t'ings is verra grosshey (W.C.S.); (S.P.U.) ne.Lan.[1]
2. Of weather: good for vegetation, rainy.
w.Yks. Ye may expect sum varry groshey weather noo aboot, *Nidderdill Olm.* (Apr. 1870).

GROSIE, GROSIER, see **Grousy**, *adj.*, **Groser**.

GROSK, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Also in form **groskey** n.Yks. Of vegetation: luxuriant, freely grown; of persons or animals: gross, fat.
Cum.[14] n.Yks. Said of vegetation that looks dark green: 'That gus [grass] leuks varra groskey.' 'Ey, thoo's reet, it iz groskey; t'land's i guid fettle' (W.H.).
[Cp. Sw. dial. *groske*, spring verdure (Linder); *groske* and *groskig*, green; of ripening grass (Rietz).]

GROSS, *adj.*[1] and *sb.* Yks. Bdf. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **grossy** m.Yks.[1] [grōs, grǭs.] 1. *adj.* Stout, big, fat.
n.Yks. *Holderness Gl.* (1877). m.Yks.[1] A grossy body. Bdf. A mother says of her child, 'Yes, he grows very gross' (J.W.B.). Cor.[1] A gross man. [When a horse becomes fat, grossy, and full of blood, he is called plethoric, Lowson *Mod. Farmer* (1844) 103.]
2. Of meat: over-fat.
w.Som.[1] Bacon can't never be to gross [graus] vor me. That there beef's to gross, our vokes 'ont ate it.
3. Gruff, deep-sounding. Ken.[1]
4. *sb.* Scum; the dross of melting metals or other liquids. w.Som.[1]
5. Thick, stodgy food.
w.Som.[1] Thick there dog'll ate the clear vast enough, but he 'ont tich o' the gross. Dev. (Hall.)
[1. And choughs that wing the midway air Show scarce so gross as beetles, Shaks. *K. Lear*, IV. vi. 14. Fr. *gros* (f. *grosse*), gross, great, big (Cotgr.).]

GROSS, *adj.*[2] Yks. Hmp. Of vegetation: luxuriant. Cf. **grosk**.
Hmp. Said of young green crops, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 283; Hmp.[1]
Hence (1) **Grossiness**, *sb.* vigorous, luxurious growth; (2) **Grossy**, *adj.* thriving, vegetating rapidly, full of growth; green and vigorous; cf. **groshy**.
(1) n.Yks. T'grossiness of t'wheat (I.W.). (2) n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks. If aftergrass is too long and grossy, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 143; ne.Yks.[1] Wo'zzels is varry grossy ti' year. e.Yks.[1]
[Cp. EFris. *grösig*, 'grün, frisch, saftig' (Koolman); Bremen dial. *grosig*, 'grün' (*WTb.*).]

GROSS, *v.* Sh.I. To total, amount to.
I tink Jeemie said dey wir gross'd closs ninety pound ta da saxt share afore dis ook, *Sh. News* (Aug. 19, 1899); (J.I.)

GROSS-BERRY, *sb.* Yks. The gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*. ne.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 270.
[*Gross-* is the same as the element *gros-* in Fr. *groseille*, a gooseberry; cp. G. *Krausbeere*.]

GROSSER, *sb.* Nhb. Shr. e.An. Also in forms **grosher** e.An.[2]; **grozier** Shr.[1] 1. A grocer.
Nhb.[1] Shr.[1] 'Whad grozier dun yo' dale ööth?' 'Well, I al'ays göö to Bromley's.' e.An.[2]
2. *pl.* Groceries. Nhb.[1]
[1. Fr. *grossier*, a grocer (Cotgr.).]

GROTTEN, GROTTON, GROUAN, see **Gratton, Growan**.

GROUBLE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **grobble** (Jam.); **growble**. To swallow up in haste.
Rnf. An grouble [grobble, ed. 1788 (Jam.)] up the bit wi' greed, Picken *Poems* (ed. 1813) 59; *ib. Gl.*

GROUDLY, *adj.* Lei.[1] Grumbling, discontented.
Shay were a groudly wumman.

GROUF, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also written **groof** N.I.[1] Ant.; and in forms **greuf** Or.I.; **growf** Per.; **grufe** Ayr.; **gruff** Slk. [grūf, grœ̄f.] 1. *sb.* The front of the body, the surface of the stomach. Cf. **grofflins**.
Sc. To lie on his grufe (Jam.). Or.I. en duun de fel feerli i grəəf [An doun they fell fairly i' greuf], *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 121, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 795. Per. Whaur on his growf he groans for grace, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 8. Rnf. Down on their grouf lay five or sax, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 91. Ayr. Streekit on my grufe below some rowan tree, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 244. Lnk. The bairns wad lick the scartins o' the parritch pat 'as they upon their grouſs lay flat,' Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 265. Slk. Creeping stealthily on my gruff, I laid mysel . . . a' my length alang hers, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 262. N.I.[1] We found him lyin' on his groof. Ant. He was lying on his groof, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).
Hence phr. *to take the groof*, to fall. Ant. (M.B.-S.)
2. *v.* To lie flat on the face.
Sc. Hero *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Lnk. Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.*
[1. He fell on grouf abuf deid Pallas beyr, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 20: This wylie tod plat doun on growf, Dunbar *Wowing* (c. 1495) 58.]

GROUF(F, see **Groff, Gruff**, *v.*[1]

GROUFFLINS, GROUGE, see **Grofflins, Growze**, *v.*[2]

GROUGROU, *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) The corn grub.

GROUK, *v.* Dmf. (Jam.) To become enlivened after awakening from sleep.

GROUK, GROUN, see **Groak, Grind**, *v.*, **Ground**, *sb.*

GROUNCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. Also in forms **groonge** Nhb.[1]; **grounge** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Dur. n.Yks.[3]; **grunch** Per. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **grunge** Rxb. (Jam.) e.Dur.[1]; **gruntch** Sc. [grūntʃ, gruntʃ, grūndʒ.]

1. *v.* To grunt like a pig; to growl, grumble, murmur; to look sullen or sulky.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; An' whan they had receivet it they grounget agayne the guidman o' the house, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xx. 11. Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Fif. His drone did gruntch sae dour a sound, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 55. Rxb. Johnie . . . Began in impatience to growl and to grounge, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 202. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). e.Dur.[1] They will shew their teeth at you and grunge at you. n.Yks.[3]

Hence **Grunching**, *ppl. adj.* grumbling in a low key. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

2. *sb.* A grunt, growl.

Per. Look vastly wise, An' wi' a philosophic grunch on, Thus moralize, Stewart *Character* (1857) 116. Nhb.[1]

[1. I grunchit at this grum, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 148; Now grunschis thou to geve or to conceid, *ib.* 329.]

GROUND, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [graund, grānd, grēnd, grun(d.] I. Dial. forms: (1) **Graand**, (2) **Graind**, (3) **Grawnt**, (4) **Greaund**, (5) **Greawnd**, (6) **Grend**, (7) **Greoune**, (8) **Groond**, (9) **Groun**, (10) **Grownd**, (11) **Grun**, (12) **Grund**, (13) **Grun'ie.**

(1) Lan. Nobbut th' noise o' th' graand oppenin', Bowker *Goblin Tales* (1882) 50. e.Lan.[1] (2) Chs.[1] (3) Lan. An he be above grawnt, Otway *Cheats of Scapin* (1677) iii. 1, in *Wks.* I. 238, ed. 1813. (4) Lan. Some sooart of a pleck on this greaund o moi toime, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 74. e.Lan.[1] (5) Lan. As they lower the body in th' greawnd, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 14. (6) Wm. What a seet mair o' grend wi' could ploo, Wilson *Old Man's Talk*, 89. (7) Wxf.[1] (8) n.Yks.[1] (9) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dev. Heydges, groun's, an' trees, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 15, ed. 1853. (10) Cor.[2] (11) Cai.[1] Abd. The grun offisher, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix. Ayr. He's as black 's the grun, Burns *Holy Willie*, st. 2. Nhb.[1], w.Yks. (C.C.R.), n.Lin.[1] Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125. (12) Sc. Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 73. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The flooers is abeun the grund, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 12; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[1] Cum. T'flowers is springan on t'grund, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 12. Wm. And t'grund frozen, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 5. n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[15] Lan. Then Robin help'd me fro' the grund, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 76. n.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] (13) Abd. It's richt weel in heart kin'ly grun'ie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi.

II. Dial. meanings. 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Ground-ash, -aish**, or **-esh**, a straight ash stick, about the thickness of one's finger, cut from underwood; a seedling ash, an ash sapling; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-blocks**, mining term; see below; (3) **-car**, a sledge used in agriculture; (4) **-coal**, the lowest portion of a seam of coal; (5) **-crabs**, mining term: used in sinking for lowering the sinking-set of pumps as the pit is deepened; (6) **-ebb**, (*a*) extreme low water; (*b*) the lower part of the 'ebb' or foreshore; (7) **-elm**, an elm sapling; (8) **-fast stone**, a large stone in its natural bed, but part of it appearing above ground; (9) **-firing**, (*a*) roots of trees and bushes, used for fuel; (*b*) stubble cut after reaping; (10) **-foor**, (*a*) the last furrow in a lea-rig; (*b*) to make a furrow; (11) **-gron**, grown on the ground, as the native of a given locality; homespun; (12) **-grue**, ground-ice, formed at the bottom of rivers; (13) **-hop**, in phr. *to catch one on the ground-hop*, to catch one unawares; (14) **-Isaac**, a collier; (15) **-keeper**, a farm-bailiff; a foreman put to reside on a farm on which the tenant does not live himself; (16) **-lair**, the burying-ground appropriated for a family; (17) **-lower**, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) **-mail**, a duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a churchyard; (19) **-oak**, an oak sapling; (20) **-rain**, a plentiful but gradual fall of rain, which soaks into the earth; (21) **-rest** or **-rist**, the wood supporting the share, in the old wooden plough; (22) **-rise**, of a plough: a shoe or guard; see below; (23) **-ropes**, the ropes by which the ground-spears are attached to the crabs; (24) **-sea**, a swell of the sea, dashing against the shore with a grating sound; (25) **-seps**, lees, sediment, 'ground-sips'; (26) **-sill** or **-sel**, the threshold of a house; a door-sill, either of wood or stone; (27) **-sill stone**, quarrymen's term: one of the beds of the Portland oolite; (28) **-spears**, in mining: two sets of spears, one collared to each side of a sinking-set; (29) **-stick**, a sapling of any kind growing from its own roots; (30) **-stone**, a foundation-stone; also used *fig.*; (31) **-sweat**, (*a*) to raze to the ground; (*b*) dampness springing from the ground; *fig.* in phr. *to take a ground-sweat about anything*, to worry oneself to death; (32) **-sype**, surface-water which runs through the upper soil into a well, as distinguished from spring-water; (33) **-thaw**, a thaw which seems to spring from the earth, not from the atmosphere; (34) **-toad** or **-sel toad**, in phr. *as hard as a ground-toad*, said of any one that looks healthy and strong; (35) **-wall**, the foundation of a building; (36) **-wa-stone**, see (30); (37) **-work**, the preparatory work in laying the foundation of a building; also used *fig.*; (38) **-wrist**, see (21).

(1) Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] There is a superstition that if a man beat his wife with a ground-esh, the justices have no power to punish him for assault. se.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2] Oxf.[1] I'l gi' tha a ground ash about thee back if tha dŏŏsn't be off. Brks.[1], w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Hmp.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. In Mr. Cullifford's hand was a little ground-ash stick, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 160. w.Som.[1] Graew'n aar'sh. Dev. A ground-ash is one that is self sown, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 131; Dev.[4] (2) Nhb., Dur. A set of blocks, one of which is attached to the top of each ground spear and another at the top of the pit through which the rope passes to the crab, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3) Shr.[2], w.Cy. (Hall.) (4) Nhb.[1] (5) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (6*a*,*b*) Cai.[1] (7) w.Som.[1] Graew'n uul'um. (8) w.Yks.[2] (9, *a*) e.An.[1] Taken as a sort of perquisite by the labourers who stub them. Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 32. e.Suf. (F.H.) (*b*) Nrf. (A.G.) (10, *a*) Nhb.[1] After the 'takin-up foor' (the last full furrow) is turned, the plough returns and takes a light furrow back. This narrows the open furrow and is called the grund-foor. (*b*) *ib.* Stubble, *gen.* speaking, is not grund-foor'd. It is only so when wanted for sowing, and is, properly speaking, ploughed with a subsoil furrow. (11) Lan.[1] He's one o' th' owd sort, grun-gron—none o' yer new-catcht uns. (12) Slk. Water beginning to congeal at the lower part of a stream (Jam., s.v. Groo). Lin. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 370. (13) Cor. To catch 'em 'pon the ground-hop like, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 15. (14) Lan. Theau'd ha' bin a greaund-Isaac neaw if anybody would ha' letten thee work for 'em, Brierley *Cotters*, v. (15) n.Lin.[1] Lyon was ground-keeper for Mr. Skipworth at the Slate House. sw.Lin.[1] He'll stay where he is, and have a ground-keeper yonder. (16) Sc. Measuring off the different allotments upon liberal principles, both as to extent of ground and rate for ground lair, *Abd. Chron.* (July 10, 1819) (Jam.). (17) s.Not. (J.P.K.) (18) Sc. 'Reasonable charges?' said the sexton; 'on, there's grund-maill—and bell-siller—and the kist—and my day's wark, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. (19) w.Som.[1] Graew'n oak. (20) e.An.[1] Nrf. Yis, we've had some nice showers; but what we want is a good ground-rain (W.R.E.). Suf. It was the 10th of July before we had a ground rain, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVIII. 106. e.Suf. (F.H.) Hmp. Holloway. w.Som.[1] We shan't ha' no turmuts, 'nif we don't get a downright good ground-rain [graew'n-rai'n, *or* raa'yn] purty quick. (21) Bdf. The friction of the ground rist . . . is known to add considerably to the draught of it, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 173. Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813); Wil.[1] (22) w.Som.[1] Corresponding to the landside, which was fixed to the bottom of the old wooden broadside, to raise the soil and take off the wear and tear from the wood. In modern iron implements there is no groundrise to the turnvore. (23) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (24) nw.Dev.[1] The peculiar roar of the sea caused by the raking of the pebbles on the beach. There are many local weather-sayings connected with it. 'If the groun'-say be up to Bucksh Gore, There'll be wan dry day an' no more.' (25) Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125. (26) Sc. The lady was found 'clay-cold upon the grounsill ledge,' Scott *Waverley* (1814) xiii. n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783). w.Yks.[24], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 333. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] We want a

new ground-sill to our door-frame. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Brks.**[1] I can't get awver the grunsel. [GROSE (1790).] (27) **Wil.**[1] Useful for bridges, &c., where great strength is required. (28) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (29) **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] (30) **Sh.I.** Da grundstane o' dis important science sood be laid at da skule, *Sh. News* (May 8, 1897). **Slg.** It may remain a sure foundation and ground-stone, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) xii, ed. 1843. (31, *a*) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 708; **Lin.**[1] They gave the old callis a ground-sweat. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] He'll tak a grund-sweeat about it. **n.Lin.**[1] (32) **n.Lin.**[1] The water obtained from the wells which have been sunk into this warp is not spring water, but merely . . . a ground-sype. STONEHOUSE *Hist. Axholme*, 25. (33) *ib.* (34) **Stf.** A great big rodney fellow, as hard as a grounsell toad, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 494. **Lin.** Why, lass, you look as hard as an old ground-toäd (R.E.C.). **w Mid.** Work seems to suit you; you look as hard as a ground toad (W.P.M.). (35) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (36) **Sc.** Why pow ye out the ground-wa-stone Lets in the reik to me? PINKERTON *Ballads* (1783) I. 47 (JAM.). (37) **Kcd.** I got the grun-wark o' my lear Fae Eppie Gibb mysel', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 27. **Slk.** The first skirl o' a new-born wean fills the house frae grun'-wark to riggin, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 305. **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** We're boon ta dig fer t'grundwark W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'Vicarage Croft is full o' grun-wark when yo come to grave it up (A.C.). **e.Suf.** 'He would like to know the ground-work of a magpie's bottom.' Said of an over-inquisitive person (F.H.). (38) **Bdf.** Plough-shoe and ground-wrists, £*o* 3*s.* o*d.*, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 162.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Ground-ash**, (*a*) the common goutweed, *Aegopodium Podagraria*; (*b*) the wild angelica, *Angelica sylvestris*; (2) **-avie** or **Grun-Davy**, the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; (3) **-elder** or **-eller**, (*a*) the dwarf-elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; (*b*) see (1, *a*); (*c*) see (1, *b*); (4) **-fern**, *Nephrodium Thelypteris*; (5) **-honeysuckle**, the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (6) **-ivvens** or **-ivvins**, see (2); (7) **-ivy**, the great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (8) **-laylock**, the red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; (9) **-nut**, the pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; (10) **-swaith**, the common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (11) **-thistle**, the broad-leaved thistle, *Carduus acaulis*; (12) **-willow**, the land form of *Polygonum amphibium*.

(1, *a*) **Chs.**[1], **Lin., War.**[3] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **n.Dmf.** Grun' Davy, *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. **Nhb.**[1] (3, *a*) **s.Cy., I.W.** (C.J.V.) (*b*) **sw.Lin.**[1] A troublesome creeping-rooted umbelliferous plant, with a leaf like that of the Elder. **War.**[3], **Wor.** (E.S.), **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (*c*) **Chs.**[1,3] (4) **I.W.** (5) **Chs.**[1,3] (6) **Chs.**[1,2] (7) **Dev.**[4] (8) **n.Lin.**[1] Th' grund laaylocks hev flooer'd well this dry time. (9) **Hrt., w.Som.**[1] (10) **Cum.**[1], **m.Cum.** (11) **War.**[3], **Wor.** (E.S.) (12) **Chs.** Called ground-willow because its leaves are just the shape of willow leaves, *Science Gossip* (1865) 35.

3. *Comb.* in names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) **Ground-bait**, (2) **-gudgeon**, the loach, *Cobitis barbatula*; (3) **-hawk**, the goatsucker, *Caprimulgus Europaeus*; (4) **-Isaac**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (5) **-lark**, (*a*) the meadow pipit, *Alauda pratensis*; (*b*) var. species of lark; (6) **-oven**, see (4); (7) **-rotten**, the brown rat, *Mus decumanus*; (8) **-toad**, the common toad, *Bufo vulgaris*; (9) **-wren**, see (4).

(1) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **e.An.**[1] Being used to catch pike or perch. (2) **e.An.**[1] A small fish, adhering by its mouth to stones at the bottom of brooks and shallow rivulets. [SATCHELL (1879).] (3) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); Known throughout the Forest as the night-hawk, night-crow, ground-hawk, from its habits and manner of flying, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 311; **Hmp.**[1] (4) **Shr.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Dev.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 26. (5) **Not.** *Science Gossip* (1874) 67. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Jim Algate knew a ground-lark's neast, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 4; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. (*b*) **e.An.**[1] Any, rather than the sky-lark, which soars to a vast height from the ground, or the wood-lark, which perches and sings on boughs. (6) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893); From the shape of its nest, SWAINSON *ib.* 26. (7) **Sc.** *Blackw. Mag.* (July 1819) 506-7 (JAM.). (8) **Sur.** About Wisley the common toad is called always the 'ground toad,' in contradistinction to the natterjack or 'goldenback,' *Science Gossip* (1865) 111. (9) **Sc.** SWAINSON *ib.* 26.

4. A field; a piece of land enclosed for agricultural purposes.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhp.**[1] A large upland grazing field. **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); The greensward in the ground (W.G.); **War.**[2,4], **s.War.**[1] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13; The hilly groun', the eye-groun' (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] Gwon down i' th' groun. **Glo.** A grassland inclosure, lying out of the way of floods, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; He still had a keen and lively interest in hearing . . . which grounds were to be 'clopped into whate, dy-year,' BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii; You'll find the Master somewhere out in the grounds (A.B.); **Glo.**[1,2] **Oxf.**[1] Father's gone up in the ground, *MS. add.* **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] I ben out in the ground aater the roller. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** But zent noo vaïce, athirt the ground to me BARNES *Poems* (1869). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); I've a got two little grounds down to Milton (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Th' thu'sty groun's da parch an' bake, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 15, ed. 1853.

5. A farm, esp. an outlying one; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 243, ed. 1876. **Lakel.**[1] Used as place name. Sawrey Grund, Holm Grund, Park Grund. **War.**[2,4], **s.War.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'He lives at the Grounds.' Orig. restricted to a grazing farm. Sometimes distinguished by the name of the occupier or its situation, as, 'Clasthorp Grounds.' **Shr.**[1] Gwun round the ground [gone round the farm]; **Shr.**[2] Look o'er the ground.

Hence *looking the ground, phr.* looking over a farm to see how the work, cattle, &c., are progressing.

Gall. When a farmer starts in the morning, staff in hand, and collie at his foot, then clambers up one hill and down another, seeing how his cattle are faring, how his labourers are going on, how his crop looks, and how the weather appears – this job is called 'luiking the grun,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 324, ed. 1876.

6. Land, or landed estate; a particular district.

Sc. An uncle contrived to educate him for the Scottish kirk, but he could not get preferment because he came from our ground, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xii. **Dmb.** Maist a' the lave o' your grun' is held noo by frien's o' his ain, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. **Gall.** 'Kend grun,' land we are acquainted with. Yet sometimes we wander on kend grun in misty nights, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 293, ed. 1876. **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

7. A particular portion of burial-ground appropriated to a person or family, a 'lair.'

Cai.[1] **Cld.** I've bought grund in the kirk-yard for the bairns (JAM.).

8. A plantation of willows. **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

9. A rocky sea-bottom; the bottom of a channel.

Sc. The bottom or channel in water (JAM.). **Sh.I.** 'Ye're shürely i' da grund, Eddie,' says I. 'Na, faith, boys,' says he, 'dere's a fish apo' me,' STEWART *Tales* (1892) 104. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1]

10. In mining: that part of a mine lying next the bottom of a seam.

Nhb., Dur. Coal, ground, good, *Borings and Sinkings* (1881) II. 24.

11. The floor of the house.

Oxf.[1] Put the baby an the ground and let 'er craal, *MS. add.*

12. *Fig.* The bottom of anything.

Sc. I ken weel eneugh how a customer looks that's near the grund of the purse, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ix.

13. *pl.* The refuse of flax left in dressing it. **Lth.** (JAM.)

14. Phr. (1) *to be hurt from the ground*, a term applied to animals when ill from no outward assignable cause; (2) *— on the ground*, (*a*) to be about any particular place; (*b*) to have one's shoes worn to the ground, to be in want of shoes; (3) *to gang in 'e ground*, of fishing-lines, nets, &c.: to become entangled or fixed among rocks, &c., at the bottom of the sea; (4) *to go*, or *get, to (the) ground*, (*a*) to relieve nature, to have the bowels opened; (*b*) of a fox or hare: to take shelter in a cover; (*c*) to fall from a horse; (5) *to take (the) ground*, (*a*) to take the lease of a farm; (*b*) to fall from exhaustion or otherwise; (6) *to tew for the ground*, of an infant: to 'tew' [fidget] or be anxious to put feet to the ground; (7) *it is a rare farm that has no bad ground*, see below.

(1) **Sh.I.** Diel idder thing wis da maiter wi' hir bit . . . Hurtid frae da grund, *Sh. News* (Jan. 28, 1899); In my young days it was no uncommon occurrence for animals, especially cattle and sheep, to be hurtit fae da grund, *ib.* (May 15, 1897). (2, *a*) **Glo.**[1] (*b*) **w.Wor.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) (3) **Cai.**[1] (4, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Dur.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 324. **e.Dur.**[1] He hadn't been to ground for — days. **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] To git to th' grund. **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.**[3] 'Going to the ground' is a phr. well known to the surgeons in the Birmingham hospitals. **Shr.**[2], **e.An.**[1], **Ken.** (H.M.) (*b*) **War.** [The fox] saved his life by getting to ground, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 135; [The fox] went to ground in a drain, *ib.* II. 165; **War.**[3], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*c*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (5, *a*) **Abd.** It's mervellous fat enfluence 'll dee, espeeshally i' the takin' o' grun', ALEXANDER

Ann Flk. (1882) 131. (*b*) (R.O.H.) (6) n.Yks.[1] (7) Shr.[1] 'It's a rar' farm that's no bad ground,' is a prov. saying analogous to 'It's a fair flock that has no black sheep.'

15. *v.* To lay or set on the ground.

Glo. 'To ground the shuppick,' to put the end of the stael on the ground in order to raise the pitch of hay or corn. Penalty, a quart of beer. 'A quart! Thee's grounded un!' (S.S.B.) Dor. 'To ground a pick,' is to put the end of its stem on the ground, as a bearing in raising a pitch of hay, BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

16. To bring to the ground; also used *fig.*

Slk. I aft hae heard him tell wi' pleasure, What paetricks at a shot he grundit, HOGG *Pastorals* (1801) 7 (JAM.). Nhb.[1] Any animal or a man that cannot stand is described as grundit.

17. To establish, strengthen, confirm.

Abd. Meg sair'd them first wi' some jabble To ground their wames, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 211.

Hence **Grounded**, *ppl. adj.* confirmed, established.

s.Stf. He's a grounded rogue, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

18. To instruct thoroughly, explain.

Abd. An' he war a wee thing better grunit in English, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. Gall. Will you ground the argument? CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) ii.

19. To believe. Suf. Tha's what I grounded (C.T.).

20. To run aground; to take cover; *fig.* to bring to a standstill.

Sc. (JAM.), Nhb.[1] War. They ran the fox 'into a little cover, where he was grounded,' *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Sept. 3, 1897); The fox grounded in a banky part of the cover, *ib.*; Though he leaves us all grounded below Welford Locks, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 53; War.[3]

GROUND, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **grun** w.Yks.[3] e.Lan.[1]; **grunded** Peb. In *comb.* (1) **Ground-down, -daan,** or **-deawn**, coarse flour, consisting of husks and grain ground together; (2) **-rock**, salt-making term: rock-salt ground fine by passing through a mill; (3) **-spice**, allspice, a spice obtained from the berries of *Eugenia pimenta.*

(1) w.Yks.[3], e.Lan.[1] (2) Chs.[1] (3) Peb. Wi' butter boiled and beat, And dusted o'er wi' grunded spice, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 92, ed. 1817. e.Lan.[1]

GROUNDAGE, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **grundage** n.Yks.[124] m.Yks.[1] [gru·ndidʒ.] **1.** A ground-rent for leasehold property. n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1]

2. A sufficiency of ground.

m.Yks.[1] A small 'house-garth 'will be complained of as affording 'no grundage' for anything.

GROUNDER, *sb.* Cor. A foundation-stone, placed on the surface of the ground.

If he found any of his neighbours hedging, he would . . . roll in all the largest rocks . . . for 'grounders.' . . In making the really Cyclopean hedges . . . large boulders of granite . . . are used for the foundation, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 56, ed. 1896.

GROUNDIE-SWALLOW, see **Groundsel.**

GROUNDLING, *sb.* Cum. Lan. Suf. Also in form **grundling** Cum.[4] Lan. **1.** The ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula.* Lan. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 182.

2. The slender goby, *Gobius gracilis.* Cum.[4]

3. A young tree, a sapling. e.Suf. (F.H.)

GROUNDSEL, *sb.* Var. dial. forms in Sc. and Eng. (1) **Grinsel,** (2) **Groundsil,** (3) **Groundwill,** (4) **Groundwilly,** (5) **Groundie-swallow,** (6) **Grundie-swallie,** (7) **Grundy-swallow,** (8) **Grunistule,** (9) **Grunnishule,** (10) **Grunsel,** (11) **Grunsell,** (12) **Grunsil,** (13) **Grunswally,** (14) **Grunswathe.**

(1) Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] (2) w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Glo. BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). (3) sw.Cum. (4) s.Pem. (W.M.M.) (5) Sc. (JAM.) (6) Fif. COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 11. (7) Nhb.[1] (8, 9) Cld. (JAM.) (10) Dur.[1] Cum. Applied indiscriminately to common groundsel (*Senecio vulg.*), mountain groundsel (*S. sylvaticus*), and viscid groundsel (*S. viscosus*). Different names are applied in different districts (W.H.); Cum.[1] The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea* (s.v. Booin). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], I.W.[1] (11) w.Yks.[2] (12) Nhb. Pullin' up the grunsil thit shud hae fed a' the cock kinnaireys in the toon, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 29. n.Yks. (T.S.) s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). (13) Cai.[1] (14) Cum.[4]

GROUNGE, see **Grounch.**

GROUPING, *sb.* Lan.[1] Also written **greawpin'.** [grē·pin.] The joining in the binding of a tub.

GROUSE, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. [graus.] Gravel. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] Hence **Grousy**, *adj.* gravelly, sandy. Lei.[1]

[G. dial. (Alsace) *grus*, 'feiner Sand' (MARTIN-LIENHART); Holstein dial. *gruus*, 'Gries, grober Sand' (*Idiotikon*); so Bremen dial. (*Wtb.*).]

GROUSE, *v.*[1] Oxf. Mid. Sus. Slang. Also written **growse** w.Mid.; and in form **groust** Sus. [greuz.] To complain, grumble.

Oxf. Who are you grousing at? (G.O.) w.Mid. There he'll be a grumblin' an' growsin' coz his knife wunt cut (W.P.M.). Sus. (R.P.C.) Slang. If you're cast for fatigue by a sergeant unkind, Don't grouse like a woman, KIPLING *Brk. Ballads, British Soldier.*

GROUSE, *v.*[2] Lan. War. Slang. **1.** To pry, seek to know; to grope. War.[2]

2. *Coire cum femina.*

Lan. (F.H.), War.[2] Slang. To go in quest of women (FARMER).

GROUSE, see **Growze**, *v.*[12]

GROUSHAN, *sb.* Sc. Also Cor. Also written **grooshan** Cor.[2]; and in forms **grishen** Cor.[2]; **grooschin** Bnff.[1] Cld. (JAM.); **grousham** Cor.; **groushin** Cld. (JAM.); **growshan** Cor.[2] [grū·ʃən.] **1.** Any disgusting liquid or semi-liquid substance.

Bnff.[1] Cld. Any animal or vegetable substance become soft and putrid (JAM.).

2. *pl.* Dregs or sediment, as of tea or coffee.

Cor. They cudn't find nothin' in un but grooshans, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 6; THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; (M.A.C.); Cor.[2]

GROUSOME, GROUST, see **Gruesome, Grouse**, *v.*[1]

GROUSY, *adj.* Sc. Also written **groosie** Sc. (JAM.); **groosy** Ayr.; and in form **grosie** Bnff.[1] [grū·si.] Coarse, greasy; also as *sb.* applied to a big, fat, clumsy person.

Having a coarse skin, with a greasy appearance, as if it had not been washed (JAM.). Bnff.[1] Ayr. He was a breathing lump of mortality, groosy, and oozy, and doozy, GALT *Provost* (1822) i. Slk. There sat a grousy monk behind, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 61.

GROUT, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **growt** Chs.[123] Lei. Cor.[2]; **growte** w.Yks.[2] Shr.[2]; and in forms **graat** w.Yks.[3] e.Lan.[1]; **graut** w.Yks.[4]; **greaut** e.Lan.[1]; **greawt** n.Cy. Lan.[1]; **groat** Dev.; **grut** Sh.I.; **grute** S. & Ork.[1] Cor.[1] [grūt, grāt, grēt, graut, greut.] **1.** Wort of the last running, ale before it is wrought with barm; new ale.

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] Yks. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 28, 1883); THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). w.Yks.[1] A mess potful or two o' grout, ii. 300; w.Yks.[4], e.Lan.[1], Der.[1], Lei. (K.)

2. *Comp.* **Grout-ale**, a sweet, 'heady' ale; see below.

w.Cy. They have in the West a thick sort of fat ale, w^ch they call grout-ale (K.). Dev. A kind of ale, different from white ale, known only, 'tis said, to the people about Newton Bussel, . . made of malt mixed with some of the barm, which rises on the first working in the keeve, and almost burnt in an iron pot—a very small quantity of which invigorates the whole mass and makes it very heady, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 191; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

3. Poor, small beer.

w.Yks.[23] Lan. An fot him some ale, Or rayther some greawt, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 68; Lan.[1], Chs.[123] Der. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Nhp.[1]

Hence (1) **Grouter**, *sb.* (*a*) a purchaser of 'grout'; (*b*) a pot-house keeper; (2) **Grout-night**, *sb.* a feast at which cheap ale is sold.

(1, *a*) Der. Sold by ale-house keepers to their inferior customers, whom they therefore call grouters, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (*b*) Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (2) Lan. They con make tables an' cheears doance abeawt like Little Gorton at a greawt-neet stir, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) vi; Lan.[1]

4. *pl.* Gritty sediment; the lees of beer or wine; the dregs of coffee or tea; rarely in *sing.*

n.Yks.[2] 'As sweet as grout,' like the last part of one's tea with the sugar unstirred at the cup-bottom. m.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1] War.[3] Clear the coffee-pot well of the grouts. Shr.[1] Sally, han yo' bin stoupin' the barrel? Look at this drink, all full o' grouts; Shr.[2] Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Proverbs* (1876). Glo.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), Brks.[1] w.Mid. That cortee's all grouts. You must let it settle a bit (W.P.M.). Suf.[1], Ken. (G.B.) Hmp. HOLLOWAY. w.Som.[1] Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; (M.A.C.); Cor.[12]

Hence (1) **Groutins**, *sb. pl.* the settlings of beer, lees; (2) **Grouty**, *adj.* full of sediment, thick, muddy.

(1) **Shr.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **Nhp.**[1] **Hrt.** Grouty, black, stinking water, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Hmp.** Holloway.

5. The refuse of fish-livers after the oil has been melted out; any dirty and ill-smelling oily substance. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

[1. Growte for ale, *Granomellum*, *Prompt.* OE. *grūt*, grains in brewing (*Leechdoms*). 4. Norw. dial. *grut*, sediment, grounds, dregs, lees (Aasen).]

GROUT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. e.An. Dor. Som. Also written **growt** Chs.[1] [grūt, grāt, graut, greut.] 1. *sb.* A thin, coarse mortar, used for filling up the interstices between bricks or stones; also, thin mortar for concrete.

Yks. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 28, 1883). **w.Yks.** A mixture of lime, gravel, &c., made very thin and poured into stonework, along with fragments of stone, to fill up the middle (H.L.); **w.Yks.**[2], **Chs.**[1] **Stf.** A puddle or grout of lime and water, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 33. **Lin.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 311. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Dor.** A composition made of sand and cement, used for cottage floors C.W.). [Covered with a bed of grout on the top of the stones, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 376.]

2. Dirt ingrained on the body. War. (C.T.O.)

3. *v.* To fill up or form with 'grout'; *gen.* used in *pp.*

Per. That wall has been grouted [the cement has been run into the building in a liquid form] (G W.). **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **e.An.**[1] The walls of churches, and other very ancient edifices, appear to have been grouted. **Suf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] It is common to see in architects' specifications: 'Every third course to be well grouted.'

Hence **Grouting**, (1) *vbl. sb.* the operation of filling up interstices with liquid mortar; (2) *sb.* concrete; thin fluid lime.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] **Som.** A considerable amount of grouting would be necessary, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Apr. 15, 1896) 5. (2) **Wxf.** They say that they laid the stones, little and big, in proper order, . . . and then poured lime into the work bilin' hot; they called it grouting, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 99. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **Nhb.** A sort of grouting made of slacked lime, mixed with brick, fossil coal, and limestone, broken into small pieces, and all poured in a fluid state among a roubble-work of unhewn stones carelessly thrown together, between two faces of ashlar work, Hodgson *Nhb.* III. 173; **Nhb.**[1]

4. In coal-mining: to fill crevices with broken bricks and sand. w.Yks. (J.T.)

5. *Fig.* Of persons: to fill up the 'chinks' with drink.

Suf.[1] Honest old Tusser did not overlook the potentiality of workmen in the article of diet. . . Does he mean that they expect to be grouted after all? (s.v. Bever). Applied to one who eats anything fluid late in a meal.

6. To ingrain with dirt; to begrime.

War.[3] How your hands are grouted. Those clothes must be left in soak a long time—they are thoroughly grouted. **Cxf.** That boy's fingers are grouted with dirt (J.I.M.).

Hence **Grouty**, *adj.* soiled, dirty-looking, begrimed.

n.Yks.[1] **War.** Go and wash yourself, you look grouty (C.T.O.).

GROUT, *sb.*[3] Yks. Chs. In phr. *grout afore brass*, good breed before money.

e.Yks. 'Grout afore brass,' a poor aristocrat in preference to a wealthy upstart (J.R.B.). **Chs.**[1] If you've graith and grout, you'll ne'er be without, *Prov.*; **Chs.**[3] Grout afore brass, for me!

GROUT, *v.*[2] Yks. Wil. [grāt, Wil. greut.] To 'rout' in the ground, to bore with the snout, dig up like a hog; to rummage about.

w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811) (s.v. Wrout). **Wil.**[1]

GROUT-HEAD, *sb.* Yks. Sus. Also in form **growt-heead** n.Yks.[4] A blockhead, a stupid fellow. n.Yks.[4]

Hence **Grout-headed**, *adj.* stupid, thick-headed; stupidly noisy. Sus.[12]

[A grouthead, *capito*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); *Il a une grosse teste*, he is a very blockhead, grouthead, joulthead, Cotgr.]

GROUTY, *adj.* Yks. Wil. Amer. Of the sky: thundery, hazy, threatening rain. Of persons: grim-looking, sullen, 'grumpy.'

n.Yks.[2] A grouty morning. **Wil.**[1] It looks 'terble grouty' in summer when thunder clouds are coming up. [**Amer.** (A.L.M.); Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I; *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 389.]

GROVE, *sb.*[1] Lin. [grov.] 1. A ditch, dike, or watercourse. Skinner (1671); (K.); **Lin.**[1]

2. *pl.* 'Land-ends'; see below.

n.Lin. In the Isle of Axholme the small pieces of land near the bank of the Trent are frequently called 'Groves,' *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 311; Four fields immediately adjoining the Humber embankment are called the Groves, *ib.* 132; **n.Lin.**[1] No man shall teather within the north Inges, or about the Trent bankes or groves vntill the haaye be gotten awaye, *Scotter Manor Roll* (1578). The groves were the places where soil was graved for repairing the banks.

[Norw. dial. *grov*, a brook, a water-course, the channel that water has made for itself (Aasen).]

GROVE, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Wor. A groove. Nhb.[1], Wor. (H.K.) See **Groove**.

[Du. *groef*, *groeve*, a groove; *grocve*, to groove (Beets).]

GROVE, see **Groove**.

GROVEL, *v.* Sh.I. To grope in a stooping posture.

Efter da night 'at A'm hed grovlin' ower da shael i' da dark byre, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898); I grövelled among da ooster an' da pilticks fil I fan da nyle, *ib.* (Feb. 11, 1899).

GROVETT, *sb.* Ken. A small grove or wood.

Just by it is a grovette of oaks, the only one in the whole island, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) 115; **Ken.**[1]

[A hill . . . with divers boscages and grovets upon the steepe or hanging grounds, *A Masque* (1612) (Nares).]

GROVES, *sb. pl.*[1] Som. The lesser duckweed, *Lemna minor*.

W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Weed on rines collected for ducks to eat (J.S.F.S.); (W.F.R.); (F.A.A.)

GROVES, *sb. pl.*[2] Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. The refuse of tallow or lard. See **Graves**.

Ant. (W.H.P.) **N.Cy.**[1] Made into thick cakes, and used as food for dogs. **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Graves).

GROVES, *sb. pl.*[3] Irel. Currants.

Ant. Pack some of that bread with the groves in it (S.A.B.).

GROW, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. I. *v.* Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Graa**, (2) **Graw**, (3) **Groo**, (4) **Grou**.

(1) **Wm.** Thoo mac, mebbe, graa aald, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 36. (2) **n.Yks.** Bud men graw noo seea wahldly wahz, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 34. **n.Lin.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Dev.** Down where yu zee tha laburnum tree grawing, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) xi. **Cor.**[3] (3) **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] (4) **Nhb.**[1]

2. *Preterite*: **Grow(e)d**. n.Lin.[1], War.[2] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) 376.]

3. *pp.* (1) **Graw'd**, (2) **Groean**, (3) **Groon**, (4) **Groun**, (5) **Grow(e)d**, (6) **Growen**.

(1) **Dev.** Like a greyhoun' he [a horse] was graw'd, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 46, ed. 1853. (2) **Wm.** Why what a girt strappan fella thoo hes groean, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 27. (3) **e.Lan.**[1] (4) **Cum.** An' they were groun beath auld and grey, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 166. (5) **Yks.** Eh! Sarah lass, ye are growed, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1870) xix. **n.Lin.** Wi' yer son and daughter growd up, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 107. **War.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Sur.**[1] **Som.** A-growed up out o' knowledge, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii. **Dev.** 'Tis the wisthing growed, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 96. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (6) **Cum.** Her cheeks are growen lily-white, Burn *Border Ballads* (1877) 5.

II. Dial. uses. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Grow-day**, a day good for vegetation, a warm, moist day; (2) **-grey**, (*a*) becoming grey; (*b*) clothes made of wool of the natural black or grey colour; also used *attrib.*; (3) **-rain**, a fructifying shower; (4) **-weather**, warm, moist weather, suited for vegetation.

(1) **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] A despert fahn grow-day for seear! **n.Yks.**[2] (2, *a*) **Per.** Donal' wi' a grow-grey head, His ain cauld coal mann blaw, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 117, ed. 1887. (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] She keeps hir man weel happit wee grow-grey. The aul' man aye wears grow-grey claise. **Abd.** His hose war' rig an' fur, a guid grow grey, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 32. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Yks.**[1] Its tahm we hed a lahtle grow-weather; **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** 'Nice melch mak o' a mornin.' 'Grand groo-weather for sure,' Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 113, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to grow downwards*, to decrease in stature, get smaller; (2) — *to a head*, to gather strength, increase in power or numbers.

(1) nw.Der.[1] (2) Sc. Now Genl. Lesly is fast growing to a head and has conveened about 2000 foot and 3000 horse, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 125 (JAM.); In the meantime Earl Marshall and divers Barons grow to an head and comes to Aberdeen, *ib.* 291.

3. To sprout, give out shoots. Also with *again, out.*

n.Cy. (J.W.) s.Not. That barley's begun to grow. Ah knowed them taters ud soon grow again, if we didn't get 'em (J.P.K.). Said of premature growth: 'Those plants are beginning to grow out' (G.O.).

Hence **Growed-** or **Grown-wheat**, *sb.* wheat that has sprouted before it is harvested.

Oxf.[1] [It] makes heavy bread, *MS. add.* Hrt. That which is damaged by . . . wet . . . and the grains sprout while still in ear, ELLIS *Cy. Huswf.* (1750) 8. w.Mid. (W.P.M.)

4. To expand.

Nhb. A stack is said 'to grow' when it expands towards the eaves, or easen (R.O.H.).

5. To cultivate, cause to grow, rear; of land: to produce.

Nhb.[1], Yks. (J.W.), nw.Der.[1] Lin.[1] I shall grow rape more extensively next year. n.Lin.[1] Thaay ewsed to graw a deäl o' line by th' Trent Side. I doän't graw beäs, I stick to sheäp. Nhp.[1] I grow no barley this year. Oxf. (G.O.) Brks.[1] That ther land wunt graw be-ans. 'Tyent no good tryin' to graw turmuts yer. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1] I do not grow turkeys (s.v. Grower). Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

6. *sb.* Growth.

Abd., Ags. I'll . . . cut me a rock of a widdershines grow, Ross *Rock and Wee Pickle Tow* (JAM.).

GROW, see **Grew**, *v.*, **Grue**, *v.*[1]

GROWAN, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **grouan** Cor. [grou·an.] Loose, coarse granite; the upper stratum of soil, consisting of decayed granite. Also in *comp.* **Growan-stone.**

Dev. *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 13. Cor. A light black earth, intermixed with small gravel, the detritus of the granite, or growan, hence they call this soil by the name of growan, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 516; The following are the strata . . . Grouan, Clay-Porphyry, 6 fathoms; Grouan, Porphyry, 7 fathoms, MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 226; Cor.[12] w.Cor. As coose as a growan stone (M.A.C.).

[OCor. *grow*, gravel, sand (WILLIAMS); Breton (Léon) *grouan*, 'gravier' (DU RUSQUEC).]

GROWDER, *sb.* Cor. 1. A soft kind of decomposed granite.

Used for scouring, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[1] Often called 'scouring geard'; Cor.[2]

2. Hard ground denuded of its upper surface. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

GROWDGE, see **Growze**, *v.*[2]

GROWDY-BAG, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **crowdy-bag.** The stomach. n.Yks. (R.B.) Cf. **geordy-bag.**

GROWER, *sb.* Nhp. War. e.An. 1. A farmer, cultivator; one who rears live stock.

Nhp.[1] A farmer, who has a large flock of sheep, would be called a large wool-grower. e.An.[1] He is a great grower of hemp. He is a grower of lambs, pigs, &c. Nrf. GROSE (1790); I'm a carrot grower (W.R.E.). e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf.[1]

2. The lower part of a growing thorn used in making hedges, a thick limb of a thorn hedge.

War. Probably growing from the portion last cut and 'laid' (F.L.W.); Fell at the first fence, being swept off by a grower, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *Hunt* (1896) II. 227; War.[3] In a laid hedge either growers, the lower part of a growing thorn, must be left at intervals for the pleaching of the layers, or if the hedge which is being cut is too far worn out to provide the necessary number, stakes must be driven in as substitutes.

GROWING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Brks. Hrt. Nrf. Also written **groing** n.Cy. (HALL.); and in forms **grawin** Brks.[1]; **grouin** Nhb.[1]; **growan** ne.Sc. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Growing day**, a warm, moist day, good for vegetation; see **Grow-day**, s.v. **Grow**; (2) — **stones**, large stones composed of vast numbers of small pebbles that lie in little cells or holes; (3) — **time**, the spring; (4) — **weather**, warm, moist weather, favourable for growth; see **Grow-weather**, s.v. **Grow.**

(1) Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin. It is a grawing-daay this, things will ramp awaay efter th' raain (M.P.). Nrf. Lor, Sir, we ha' had a butiful rain. This is a rare growing day (W.P.E.). (2) Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. viii. (3) n.Cy. (HALL.) (4) Nhb.[1] It's fine grouin weather. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1893). Brks.[1] Vine grawin' weather, zur.

2. In phr. *grace and growan to the bairn*, a health drunk after a baptism. See **Grace**, 3.

ne.Sc. It would have been regarded as an utter want of respect, and unlucky, not to have partaken of the bread and cheese and not to have put the glass with the whisky to the lips. In doing so there were repeated the words: 'Wissin the company's gueede health, an grace and growan to the bairn,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 12.

3. Growth, produce.

Lnk. Took from him nine cows . . . with all the crop and growing of that year, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 121, ed. 1828.

GROWL, *sb.* Sc. ? A grumbler, growler.

Ayr. In life he was the greatest growl That ever went to sea, LAING *Poems* (1894) 159.

GROWL, see **Gruel.**

GROWLY, *adj.* Yks. Growling.

n.Yks. T'pig's varry growly (I.W.).

GROWND(E, see **Ground**, *sb.*, **Grewhound.**

GROWP, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) A greedy person.

GROWPE, GROWSE, see **Grope, Grouse**, *v.*[1], **Growze**, *v.*[12]

GROWSHAN, GROWSHIE, see **Groushan, Growy.**

GROWSOME, *adj.* Yks. Lin. Also in form **grawsum** n.Lin.[1] Promoting vegetation, favourable for growth.

n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] A growsome time. e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4; e.Yks.[1] Lin.[1] This is a fine, growsome day. n.Lin.[1] It's a grawsum time noo, pasturs hes cum'd on real well this last weäk.

GROWSOME, GROWT(E, see **Gruesome, Grout**, *sb.*[12]

GROWTH, *sb.* Sc. 1. An excrescence on the body. Sc. (JAM). 2. Phr. *growth o' the sea*, a swell. Bnff.

GROWTHY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also Cor. 1. Of persons: tall, well-grown; growing fast.

Sc. He's a growthy laddie (G.W.). Cor.[3] She was never a growthy maiden.

2. Of vegetation: fertile, luxuriant, growing rapidly and to a large size.

Sc. An' the glee it's gane by i' the growthy field, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xvi. 10. Bnff. Sandy-fields—being warm and growthy—soon entertain the communications of the dung, *Agric. Surv.* App. 58, 59 (JAM.). Lth. If anything, perhaps, the braird was a little too growthy and exuberant, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 302. n.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Growthilie**, *adv.* luxuriantly; (2) **Growthiness**, *sb.* fertility, luxuriance. Sc. (JAM.)

3. Of the weather: warm, moist, good for vegetation.

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] e.Lth. It's fine growthy wather, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 211. Lan. (S.W.)

GROWY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **growshie** Sc. (JAM.) Promoting vegetation, favourable for growth. Sc. (JAM.), n.Yks. (I.W.) Cf. **groshy.**

GROWZE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. w.Yks. Suf. Hmp. Also in forms **grewse, groose** Sc.; **grooze** *ib.* (JAM.); **grouse** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **grouze** e.Suf.; **growse** Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks.; **gruize, gruze** Sc. [grūz, s.Cy. greuz.] 1. *v.* To be chill before the beginning of an ague-fit; to shiver, tremble.

Sc. An auld man sat ayont the fire A' grewsin' wi' the cauld, *Caledon. Curling Club Ann.* (1884-85) 334. Ayr. Aft wi' thuds, hae gart me growse, Thou hast shook me frae a drowse, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 218. Rxb. (JAM.) n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) **Grousy**, *adj.* shivering with cold, inclined to shiver; (2) **Growsin**, *sb.* a fit of shivering; the feeling of the skin when chilled or under the influence of severe cold.

(1) Slk. CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. *Gl.* e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) Sc. A chill, a gruzin'; nothing more. It will pass, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 56. Fif. A glisk o' cold or a groosin brought on a hoast, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. Lth. He made a hasty retreat, felt sick, or a 'groosin',' as he called it, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 92. Rxb. (JAM.), Nhb.[1]

2. *sb.* A shivering fit, a cold aguish feeling, *gen.* preceding a cold or fever.

Bnff. He was hot and cold alternately. When he got up in the afternoon he was in a 'gruize,' SMILES *Natur.* (1876) i.

[1. EFris. *grüsen*, 'grausen, schaudern' (KOOLMAN); so LG. (BERGHAUS).]

GROWZE, *v.*[2] Chs. Not. Lin. Also written grouse m.Lin.; **grouze** s.Chs.[1]; **growse** Lin.[1]; and in forms **grouge** Not.[3] s.Lin.; **growdge** Lin. [grauz.] To eat in a noisy manner, to crunch; to eat steadily, as in grazing.

s.Chs.[1] To munch, e.g. walnuts or anything else of which the crunching sound can be heard during the process. Thus we might speak of pigs grouzing raw potatoes. Not.[3] s.Not. How the cows do growze them mangels (J.P.K.). Lin. It's a rare greedy creetur, allus a growdgin' up summut, *Rugge* (1866) I. 158; Lin.[1] How you growse these apples. n.Lin.[1], m Lin. (T.H.R.) s.Lin. Doä stop grougin' them säär [sour] apples (*ib.*).

[EFris. *grüsen*, 'knirschen, rauschen, ein knirschendes Geräusch machen' (Koolman).]

GROY, *adj.* Lin.[1] Grey with age, hoary-headed.

He was a fine groy fellow.

GROYN(E, see **Groin**, *sb.*[12]

GROYNE, *sb.* Cor.[12] The seal, *Phoca vitulina.*

GROZEL, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **grozzle** Dmf. The gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia.* Rxb., Dmf.

[Fr. *groiselle*, a gooseberry.]

GROZEN, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A grove. (Hall.)

GROZENS, *sb. pl.* Som. The lesser duckweed, *Lemna minor.*

The green minute round leaved plants growing upon the surface of water in ditches; duck's meat. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (J.S.F.S.)

GROZER, GROZET, see **Groser, Groset.**

GROZIER, GROZLE, see **Grosser, Gruzzle**, *v.*[1]

GROZZER, GROZZLE, see **Groser, Grozel.**

GRU, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A particle, an atom; also used *fig.*

No a gru of meal. He has na a gru of sense.

[OFr. *gru*, 'grain, grain mondé' (La Curne).]

GRUAN(D, GRUANT, GRUAP, see **Grewhound, Groop.**

GRUB, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **grab** Gall. [**grub, grɐb.**]

1. *sb.* Food, provisions.

Elg. Jeemes, tho' hungry, daurna taste his grub, Tester *Poems* (1865) 110. Frf. He cou'dna thole his grub to share Wi' ither dogs, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 118. Ayr. He ticks his grub, and cheats the 'pub,' Aitken *Lays Line* (1883) 123. Lth. Gie to land, like grub, free trade, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 160. Gall. High were their hopes for food and cash, And drink . . . Sure grab that day, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 266, ed. 1876. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Cum.[1] Yks. Tip us a bob, and strike me lucky I'll invest in grub, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 46. w.Yks. Hah wod it be abaht wir bit a grub like? Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 29; w Yks.[5], nw.Der.[1] War. (J.R.W.); [The rooks] do not get so much grub, *Midl. Counties Herald* (May 6, 1897). Glo. It's good for a man to cook ers own grub, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvii. Mid. Now let us have some grub, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. xxi. Lon. I got my grub and 3*d.*, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 481. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[12] Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Som. Taters which . . . es windy zort o grub, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 75; Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Cor.[3] [You want grub, Dickens *O. Twist* (1839) viii.]

Hence **Grubbish**, *adj.* hungry. nw.Dev.[1]

2. *v.* To feed, eat; *fig.* to live upon, exist.

w.Yks.[5] 'Whear's tuh barn to grub at?' says an individual wishful to know where his smock companion purposes dining. w.Som.[1] The horse is very bad, he ont grub. [Aus. I ain't one of those chaps that can grub upon pity, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxviii.]

Hence (1) **Grubber**, *sb.* a feeder, eater; (2) **Grubbing**, *vbl. sb.* feeding, eating.

(1) s.Pem. What sort of grubber be yea? (W.M.M.) e.Suf. (F.H.) w.Som.[1] Applied to horses. A good grubber is one that is never off his feed. Dh-oa'l aus-d-au'vees look wuul', ee-z jish gruub'ur [The old horse always looks well, he is such (a) good feeder]. Slang. I like to see a fellow an honest grubber at breakfast and dinner, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) vi. (2) w.Yks. Ye're fond o' grubbin' yersens, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 21; w.Yks.[5] Wish ah could live wi'art grubbing.

GRUB, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Midl. Lin. Hrf. Oxf. Brks. Suf. [**grub, grɐb.**] 1. *sb.* Any small kind of worm. Yks. (J.W.), s.Chs.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Grub-ave, -have**, or **-heave**, a worm-hillock.

Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Th) kŭn'tri ŭbuw't Chŭm'li z veri mŭch gy'en tŭ grŭb'-ee'vz [Th' country abowt Cholmondeley's very much gen to grub-heaves].

3. A smooth kind of caterpillar.

Midl. Tell any child of the lower classes that the insect is a caterpillar, and his reply will be, 'Nae, it ain't; it's a groob,' *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 302. Hrf.[2]

4. A person of insignificant size; a small, dirty child or animal; also in form **Grub-ashes.**

Oxf. (G.O.) Brks.[1] A dirty little child is called 'a young grub.' Suf. (Hall.) e.Suf. Grub-ashes is heard from the old only (F.H.).

5. *pl.* Juvenile thieves, who run away with the tops or marbles of schoolboys. N.I.[1]

6. *v.* Of growing crops: to be affected or injured by grubs. Also with *away.*

n.Yks.[1] T'corn's sair grubbed i' mony spots t'year. n.Lin.[1] When young corn dies from the roots, being eaten by the larvae of insects, it is said to grub away. 'Them oäts at Greenhoe 'at looked so well when thaay cumed up is all grubbin' awaay.'

GRUB, *sb.*[3] e.An. Idle, nonsensical talk.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Oh! grub; don't talk like that (W.R.E.); (Hall.) e.Suf. Don't talk such grub (F.H.).

GRUB, *sb.*[4] and *adv.* e.An. 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be up a grub*, to be out of temper, morose, sulky. (Hall.), e.An.[2]; (2) *the grubs bite him hard*, he is sulky. (Hall.) Cf. **grubby**, *adj.*[2] 2. *adv.* Phr. *to ride grub*, to be out of temper, morose, sulky. (Hall.), e.An.[2]

GRUB, *sb.*[5] Sh.I. Refuse. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cf. **gribble**, *sb.*[2]

GRUB, *sb.*[6] Not. Oxf. Cricketing term: a ball bowled all along the ground. Also in form **grubber.** Not.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.), Oxf. (G.O.)

GRUB, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[7] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**grub, grɐb.**] 1. *v.* To dig up by the roots; to root up.

Sc. (A.W.) e.Lth. Grub as well as possible a double time... Then harrow immediately, Muckleb ackit *Rhymes* (1885) 178. Ir. Beginning to grub up a tiny velvet sod, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 280. n.Cy. (J.W.) Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 259. Der. I heard of no instance of grubbing up or stubbing of ancient woods, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 133. Not.[1] e.Nrf. A greater length of timber is obtained than by first grubbing, and afterward cutting off the butt with a saw, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 123. n.Wit. When the hedges are grubbed, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 97. w.Som.[1] I should like to grub thick piece o' ground, now the timber's ago.

Hence (1) **Grub**, (2) **Grub-axe**, *sb.* a spud; a mattock or instrument used for rooting up thistles, trees, &c.; (3) **Grubbed**, *ppl. adj.* uprooted, dug up; (4) **Grubber**, *sb.*, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) a large iron harrow; (5) **Grubbing-axe**, (6) **-iron**, *sb.*, see (2); (7) **-felling**, (8) **-stubbing** or **-stubbling**, *sb.* a method of felling trees.

(1) m.Yks.[1] A dock-grub. Not.[2] (2) Not. (W.H.S.), Not.[1], Nhp.[1] Hmp. A mattock used for grubbing or rooting up trees, one end of which is pointed for the purpose of loosening the ground round the roots, and the other is made broad and sharp for cutting the roots, Holloway. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) [A grubbed field of oats, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 584.] (4, *a*) Nhp.[1] One end of the iron being in the form of an axe, the other of an hoe, is prob. the reason why grubber is commonly used plurally: 'Lend us a pair of grubbers.' Rdn.[1], w.Som.[1] (*b*) Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. A large iron harrow with strong curved teeth, and stilts, or handles, like a plough. It is used for grubbing up whickens and the roots of weeds (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] An implement, with broad-faced curved teeth, used for cleaning drill crops. [When the land cannot be sufficiently impressed by the harrows, recourse should be had to the grubber, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 567.] (5) w.Som.[1] (6) w.Yks.[2] (7) n.Yks. Grub-felling ought always to be guarded against, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 184. e.An.[1] Nrf. Grose (1790). e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) (8) e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *Fig.* To toil continually; to work hard.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 64. w.Yks. Him at's grubbin away under th' shadow they cast, doesn't care th' toss up ov a button whether th' lining is silver or silk, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 13. Nhp.[1] He grubs along. Ess. How he's hamper'd up, As through this life he grubs, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 19. [We both grub on in a muddle, Dickens *Blk. House* (1853) v.]

Hence **Grubber**, *sb.* the workhouse.

Hrf. Take her to the Grubber (F.G.A.).

3. To toil for; to grasp at parsimoniously.

Gall. No unco fond of grubbing siller, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 344, ed. 1876.

Hence **Grubbing**, *ppl. adj.* parsimonious, grasping, greedy.

Gall. He . . . was just a grubbing, shyling cuif, Fu' fit to gi'e ill jaw, *ib.* 93.

4. To pick up a living in a mean, haphazard way; to potter about; to idle; *gen.* with *about*. Cf. **grob**, *v.*[3]

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** To go grubbing about for nowt, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60. **e.Suf.** Yow had better stop grubbing about (F.H.).

5. To interfere. **e.Suf.** Don't you come a-grubbing here (F.H.).

6. To soil or dirty; *gen.* with *up*. Cf. **ditch.**

Nhp.[1] Used when dirt is deeply insinuated, or when anything is stopped up with filth, as the tap of a barrel. 'It is quite grubbed up.' **War.**[2] Your hands are grubbed-up with dirt. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

7. *sb.* A greedy or stingy person; a miser.

Rnf. Ye worldly grubs with hearts of steel, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 248. **Lnk.** The grovelling grub for gear may scheme, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 90, ed. 1897. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **n.Lin.**[1]

GRUB, *v.*[4] Chs. To make envious.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] He's grubbed at Tom cutting him out.

Hence **Grubbed**, *ppl. adj.* envious, jealous. **s.Chs.**[1]

GRUBB, *sb.* Dor. A bed of stone in Swanage quarries. (C.W.)

GRUBBEL, *sb.* Som. In *comb.* **Apple grubbel**, a wild apple-tree growing in hedges. See **Gribble**, *sb.*[1]

Som. (H.G.); Apple grubbels for sale. Several thousand standard, for planting out, *Advertisement* (1895).

GRUBBLING(S, *adv.* e.An. Also written **grublins** **Suf.**[1] [grʉ·blin(z.] In phr. *to lay* or *lie grubbling(s*, to lie with the face downwards. See **Grofflins.**

e.An.[1] **Nrf., Suf.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 333. **Suf.** A child is said to lay grubling, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Snf.**[1] A nurse lays a crying child 'grublins' on her lap to quiet it. 'Dew yeou lah that there child grublins.' **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

GRUBBY, *sb.* **Cor.**[3] [grʉ·bi.] A group, body, or collection of things. 'Fire at thet thare grubby.'

GRUBBY, *adj.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **greaby** Wm.; **greoby** n.Cy. (HALL.) Wm.; **gruby** Cum.[2 4] [grʉ·bi, grɛ·bi.] **1.** *adj.* Dirty, grimy. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Cum.**[2 4] **Wm.** You have a greoby face (K.). **n.Wm.** I'se hev ta be shaved, I'se fair greaby. Thoo leuks greaby an' grey B.K.). **Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.** (L.C.M.), **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.**[2 3], **Brks.**[1], **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **w.Mid.** Don't touch me with your grubby hands (W.P.M.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.**[1] You are grubby, and no mistake. **Dev.** Janey's thread was grubby and knotty, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 78. **Colloq.** His landlady's grubby little daughter gave him a note, BESANT & RICE *Mortiboy* (1872) xxiii.

2. Small, poor, stunted.

ne.Lan.[1], **Chs.**[1] **War.**[3] It's a grubby crop. **Shr.**[1] The cabbitch bin poor grubby-lookin' things this time. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Dev.**[1]

3. *v.* To dirty, make in a mess.

Sns.[1] You've grubbied your pinney.

GRUBBY, *adj.*[2] Lan. Shr. Suf. Sulky; testy, peevish. ne.Lan.[1], Shr.[2], e.Suf. (F.H.) See **Grub**, *sb.*[4]

GRUBE, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A ditch or drain. (HALL.)

[G. *Grube*, a ditch.]

GRUBLING, *sb.* Cor. A small, deformed, cankered apple or fruit. See **Gribble**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; (M.A.C.)

GRUCHY, *v.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To shrink under sudden pain.

s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874).

GRUDACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **grødek**, **groitik**, **grøtek.** [grœ·dək.] A large kettle used in cooking fish, potatoes, &c.

JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 30; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Cp. Dan. *gryde*, a pot; ON. *grȳta* (FRITZNER).]

GRUDDER, *sb.* Sh.I. Grief; the expression of grief, crying. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

GRUDGE, *v.*[1] Sc. [grʉdʒ.] To murmur at, bear a grudge against.

Per. I'm no grudgin' the weet an' the gutters comin' ower to fesh ye, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887.

GRUDGE, *v.*[2] Sc. [grʉdʒ.] **1.** *Obs.* To squeeze, press down. **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

2. With *up*: to press together.

Rxb. Water interrupted in its course is said to be grudg'd up. When ice is raised or forced up by the water swelling underneath, the water is said to grudge it up (JAM.).

[I. OFr. *grugier*, 'écraser' (LA CURNE).]

GRUDGEFUL, *adj.* Sc. Unforgiving, malice-bearing.

These red-shanks are unco grudgeful, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xvi.

GRUDGINGS, *sb. pl.* *Obsol.* n.Cy. Midl. Lei. Nhp. Also in forms **grudgeons** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1]; **grutcheus** Nhp.[1]

1. Coarse wheaten meal; fine bran.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Lei**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Same as 'thirds,' with a larger portion of bran, not ground so fine, and prepared with a coarser sieve. This nearly *obs.* word has been superseded by 'sharps'; **Nhp.**[2]

2. *Comp.* **Grudgeon-cake**, a cake made of 'grudgeon' meal. Nhp.[1]

[1. *Annone*, meslin or grudgings, the corn whereof brown bread is made for the people, COTGR.; *Redondage*, gross or coarse meal, grudgeons, *ib.*]

GRUDGLINGS, *sb. pl.* Cor. Also in form **grudgings** Cor.[2] [grʉ·dʒ(l)inz.] Dregs of coffee, tea, &c.; sediment left in the bottom of a cup. (M.A.C.), Cor.[1 2] Cf. **grou-shan, 2.**

GRUDS, *sb. pl.* Ken. The straw in a 'place' or 'barton' to make dung of. Cf. **gratton.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736).

[Cp. OE. *gærd*, *grǣd*, grass (SWEET).]

GRUE, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *adj.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Also Hmp. Cor. Also written **grew** Sc. N.I.[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **groo** S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] Gall. e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **graw** n.Cy. w.Yks.[1 4] Hmp.; **grou** Cai. (JAM.) n.Yks.[2 3] m.Yks.[1]; **groue** Sc. (JAM.); **grow** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1 2] s.Dur. w.Yks. Hmp.; **growe** Sc. [grū, griu, grǭ, grou.] **1.** *v.* To shiver or shudder with fear or repulsion. Of flesh: to creep; of blood: to curdle, run cold.

Sc. These stories make one's very blood grew, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxvii. **Sh.I.** Wi' ghosts an' goblins maks you grue At nicht ta leave her fireside, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 102. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Deeds without a name That made one's spirit grue, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 60. **Kcd.** The lanely life afore me Is aneuch to gar me grue, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 84. **Frf.** It gars ane's flesh a' grue to think o't, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 22. **Fif.** Garrin' Sir Freir growe in his skin Wi' ane prophetic dreid, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 142. **Rnf.** What's gaen wrang? What gars ye grew? BARR *Poems* (1861) 14. **Ayr.** I never can tak' sperits but it mak's me grue, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 175. **Lnk.** It gars me a' grue tae think o't, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 11. **e.Lth.** He gar't the weemen greet an' the men grue, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 190. **Edb.** His words . . . set all my flesh a grueing, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. **Slk.** It gars a body grue—just like ane o' thae lines in poetry that suddenly dirls through you, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 147. **Dmf.** The very bairns wad grue wi' dreid, REID *Poems* (1894) 87. **Gall.** Ye wha are unco mim i'e mou, Wha at a dram do snuff and grue, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 56, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] The chile grewed at its medicine. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.** He . . . gars him grue, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 14.

Hence **Grueing**, (1) *sb.* a shuddering repugnance or repulsion; (2) *ppl. adj.* causing to shiver or shudder with fear or repulsion.

(1) **Slg.** The only ane there wi' a sorrowfu' face, His mither, wha shook wi' a gruein' o't, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 163. (2) **Cor.** The lean, grizzled softie, with that wild grueing glare in his eyes, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. III. viii.

2. To feel chilled; to shiver before the commencement of an ague fit.

Lth. Thermometers that tell o' cauld an' heat—Hoo muckle or hoo little aye will gar ane grue or sweat, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 68. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** THORESBY (1703); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] Nearly *obs.*; **w.Yks.**[4] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Grewing** or **Growing**, *sb.* a shivering or aguish sensation of cold.

Sc. A grewing in the flesh (JAM.). **Gall.** If she has a grooin'

in her back, and remarks 'Ateeshoo-oo,' CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 200. Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Cy.** The growing of an ague (K.).

3. *Obs.* To be troubled.

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] 'I grow,' I am troubled. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 333. **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

4. To sigh or groan like the wind before a storm. S.&Ork.[1]

5. To pain, to cause grief. Lin.[1]

6. *sb.* A shiver, shudder, tremor; a feeling of horror or terror.

Sc. It gave me a kind of grue that she should choose that psalm, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) vii. **Abd.** The grue maun mak w'y for the grace, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, xxix. **Per.** It sent a grue doon ma back, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 76. **Lnk.** He gazed upon the temptin' cup, then wi'a hatefu' grue He turned away, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 113. **N.I.**[1]

7. Pain, grief.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 333. **n Lin.**[1]

8. *adj.* Afraid, suspicious of danger.

Or.I. She was a little grue, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 134, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 795. **Ayr.** Ye would be none surprised to see me sae grue at the thought of being behaden to ane o' them, GALT *Lairds* (1826) vi.

9. Horrible, frightful; ugly, ill-favoured.

Cai.[1] A groo monument, a groo wunner. **s.Dur.** 'She has a grow bag.' Spoken by farmers of a cow with an unshapely udder (J.E.D.).

Hence **Gruous**, *adj.* grim, grizzly; terrific, awe-inspiring.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bch.** You wou'd hae taen me for a water-wraith or some gruous ghaist, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 15.

10. Of persons: morose, sullen. Of the weather: gloomy, dull, lowering.

Yks. A feaäce as grou as a thunner-cloud, *Hagar* (1887) v. **n.Yks.** He looks as grue as thunder, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **n.Yks.**[1 2 3], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

[1. Of Troy, alace! it garis my body grou, MONTGOMERIE *Sonnet*, iv. (c. 1580) 7; Swa with his fayis dred wes he, That thame growyt till heir his name, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) xv. 541. EFris. *grôen, grouen*, 'einen *horror* machen, einen *horror* empfinden, grauen' (KOOLMAN); MDu. *grouwen*, to shudder (OUDEMANS); MLG. *gruwen, growen*, 'grauen' (SCHILLER & LÜBBEN); OHG. *grüen* (GRAFF). 6. With grym gretyng & gro, & grysely terys, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3238; Dan. *gru*, horror, terror.]

GRUE, *sb.*[2], *v.*[2] and *adj.*[2] Sc. Cum. Also written **groo** Slk. (JAM.) Cum.[14]; **gru** Sc. Cum.[1]; and in forms **grooa** Cum.[4]; **gruse** Slk. (JAM.) [grū.] 1. *sb.* Water in a half-frozen state; floating snow or ice; also in *comb.* **Ground-grue** (q.v.).

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 215. **Abd.** The river was not only strong, but speckled with grue, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 242. **Slk.** (JAM.)

2. A cold state of the atmosphere; thick weather. Cum.[14]

3. *v.* With *up*: of water: to be choked up by floating snow or ice in a half-congealed state. Slk. (JAM.)

4. *adj.* Cold and raw.

Cum.[4] A raggy April an' a groo May Gars eydent farmers ettle out their hay.

GRUE, GRUE-HOUND, see **Grew**, *v.*, **Grewhound**.

GRUEL, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **grooel, gruul** Sh.I.; and in forms **grole** Abd. (JAM.); **growl** Abd.

1. Oatmeal porridge.

Sh.I. Mansie niver lacked gruul in his life, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898); Hit's da stimua [stamina] 'at's pitten i' his baues bi bread or grooel till he's twinty 'at maks him a man, *ib.* (Feb. 12, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** 'Faar's my growl?' said the Hirdy Dirdy, PAUL *Aberdeenshire* (1881) 125; (JAM.)

2. *Comp.* **Gruel-tree**, the wooden rod or stick used for stirring porridge.

Shü steer'd i' da broth wi' da grunl tree, *Sh. News* (Apr. 1, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1]

3. Pollard, fine bran. [Not known to our correspondents.] n.Cy. (HALL.)

GRUELS, *sb. pl.* Dev. Also written **grules** n.Dev.; and in form **grails** nw.Dev.[1] Greaves or pieces of pig's fat from which the 'mord' or lard has been extracted by melting. Cf. **gribble**, *sb.*[2]

n.Dev. Wi' croping church-house grules long fed, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 103. **nw.Dev.**[1] They are eaten either fried, or put into puddings like suet. Puddings made in this manner are called Gruelly pud'ns or Grauly pud'ns.

GRUESOME, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also Hmp. Also written **grewsome** Sc. N.I.[1] n.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1]; **gruisome** Elg.; **grusome** Edb.; and in forms **grawsome** n.Cy. w.Yks.[1]; **greesome** Slk. (JAM.); **grousome** Sc. Cum. n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hmp.; **growsome** n.Cy. 1. Fearful, awe-inspiring, dreadful, horrid, awful. See **Grue**, *v.*[1]

Sc. Sic grewsome wishes that men should be slaughtered like sheep, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxx. **Kcd.** Gruesome giants captured beauties Fair as simmer's openin' rose, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 108. **Abd.** I shook and trembled like an aspen leaf, for he had on a most gruesome look, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 94, ed. 1889. **Frf.** His gruesome visage! I weel kent it, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 92. **Per.** If this same gruesome, twa-faced b—h Had her auld hide smear'd owre wi' pitch, STEWART *Sc. Character* (1857) 102. **Dmb.** Ye're dementit, shurely,.. when ye speer sic gruesome questions at a body, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. **Rnf.** We micht get o'er the gruesome sicht, BARR *Poems* (1861) 34. **Ayr.** A diverting story to tell anent his gruesome wark in the kirkyaird, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 116. **Lnk.** He howkt a gruesome skull, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 50. **Edb.** That gruesome carl, death him's ta'en, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 39. **Bwk.** When nicht cam' on wi' gruesome gloom, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 203. **Slk.** Thy greesome grips were never skaithly, HOGG *Mount. Bard* (1807) 184 (JAM.). **Dmf.** I ferlied aft that wit and will Suld smoor aneth the gruesome grave, REID *Poems* (1894) 56. **Gall.** [He] had gruesome cauldrons ever boilin', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 74, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** She bade him scan with fixèd gaze His gruesome glass, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 7.

Hence **Gruesomely**, *adv.* fearfully, dreadfully, horridly.

Slk. Then dinna girn sae gruesomely—but join me in a guffaw, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 121.

2. Repulsive, unpleasant to look upon, repellent; ugly, hideous.

Sc. A bonny lass will find favour wi' judge and jury when they would strap up a grewsome carle like me, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xix. **Mry.** Behold yon gruesome looking den, HAY *Lintie* (1815) 32. **Elg.** O Lord confound the gruisome bitch, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 228. **Frf.** He was a dark and grewsome carl, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 49. **Rnf.** A grewsome face... A' ploukie, greasy, and pock-pitted, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 319. **Per.** A gruesome carle, neeburs, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 216. **Lnk.** O but she's a grousome quean, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 42, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Three gruesome carles cam' seekin' me, M'NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 67. **Edb.** I looked myself in it [the looking-glass] and made a gruesome face, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **Gall.** The proverb is a 'rough husk and a fair kernel.' Here a fair husk and a gruesome kernel, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 119. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (HALL.) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

3. Grim, morose, sour-tempered.

Cum. Tou's turn'd grousome, bare, and dozen'd, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 108; Fadder leuk't parlish grousome like, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 3. **n.Yks.**[2] 'A grewsome aud carle,' a sour-tempered old creature. **m.Yks.**[1]

4. Of weather: dull, cloudy, heavy.

n.Yks.[2] 'A grousome time,' cloudy or sunless weather. 'Grewsome weather,' dull and cloudy. **m.Yks.**[1]

5. Melancholy; complaining.

n.Lin.[1] He's a very grewsum lookin' man when he's badly.

GRUET, GRUFE, see **Greet**, *sb.*[2], **Grouf, Gruff**, *v.*[1]

GRUFELING, *prp.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to be grufeling*, to lie closely wrapped up, and in a comfortable manner; used in ridicule. Cf. **grofflins**.

GRUFF, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Stf. Also in forms **grouf(f, grufe** Sc. [gruf, grɛf.] 1. *v.* To sleep in a disturbed manner; to breathe heavily, to snore, grunt.

Ags., Fif., Lth. (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 243, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**[12a], **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Grouffing**, *ppl. adj.* breathing heavily.

Per. In a grouffing easy dwame He slept to rest, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 100.

2. To express discontent or vexation; to snub. n.Yks.[1], Stf.[1] 3. *sb.* A short, disturbed sleep; a sleep with a short, noisy snore.

Sc. Yer muse is surely in a grouff, WILSON *Poems* (1822) 53. **Ags.** (JAM.) **Lth.** I fell into a bit gruff sure enough sittin' horn idle

wi' my hand aneath my haffit, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 189 (*ib.*). m.Yks.[1]

4. A grunt.

Cum. Nowt for answer Watson gev Bit an ill-nater't gruff, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 166, ed. 1876. m.Yks.[1]

5. Phr. *to say neither gruff nor stye*, to make no answer. Cf. buff, *v.*[3] 6. (3).

Nhb.[1] 'He nowther said gruff-nor-stye,' that is, he churlishly gave no answer whatever. It is said when a person has been grossly insulting in his manner by refusing to answer when spoken to (s.v. Buff).

GRUFF, *sb.*[2] Sc. A short, thick, well-dressed man. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 243, ed. 1876.

GRUFF, *v.*[2] Nhb.[1] To snatch.

GRUFF, *v.*[3] Sur. [grɐf.] To do nothing.

s.Sur. A man will say to his mates engaged in heavy work, 'You load up and I'll gruff' (T.T.C.).

GRUFF, *v.*[4] Sur. [grɐf.] To become fat. Cf. gruffled.

s.Sur. A man on being asked if his wife was in the family way, answered, 'Well, she begins to gruff about a bit' (T.T.C.).

GRUFF, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also Sus. Hmp. Dev. [gruf, grɐf.] 1. Surly, rude, sulky, sullen. Also used *advb.* and *fig.*

Frf. Whase hearts were deemed hard as the gruff grey granite stanes, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 69. Rnf. But nought I gain, tho' I turn gruff, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 131. Peb. Wi' frightsome haste, and visage gruff, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 53, ed. 1817. Stk. His glance sae gruff, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 70. Rxb. When a body's sair cast down And fortune looks but gruff, WILSON *Poems* (1824) 18. n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Dev.[1]

2. Of the voice: deep, bass; rough, hoarse.

Lth. Wi' singin' and speechifeein I was as hairse an' gruff as a Cumberland boar, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 305. [There was a great desire among the boys to be able to sing gruff, meaning bass, WICKHAM *Bluecoat Boy's Recoll.* (1844) vi.]

GRUFF, see Grouf.

GRUFFINS, *sb. pl.* s.Chs.[1] In phr. *to hump the gruffins*, used of a cow when she lifts her back.

GRUFFLE, *v.* e.An.[1] Suf. (HALL.) [grɐ·fl.] To make a sort of growling noise in the throat, as men are wont to do in sleep or drink.

GRUFFLED, *pp.* Cor. In phr. *gruffled up*, fattened up. Cf. gruff, *v.*[4]

Gruffled up like an arish [stubble] pig, *Prov.* (M.A.C.)

GRUFFLER, *sb.* Cor.[1] A child.

GRÜFFLINS, see Grofflins.

GRUFT, *sb.* Der. [gruft.] A narrow, water-worn valley. ADDY *Gl.* (1890) s.v. Grift.

GRUFTED, see Grafted.

GRUG, *sb.* Lan.[1] [grug.] A bantam hen, 'a dandy-hen.'

GRUGGIE, *adj.* S. & Ork.[1] Applied to the weather: muddy.

GRUGGLE, *v.* Sc. Also written groogle. To put anything out of order by much handling.

Gin ony chiel had coolie scaw't Sic's groogl't crown or raggit waut, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 38 (JAM.).

GRUGOUS, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Grim, grizzly. See Grue, *v.*[1]

Sc. In place o' the teind to the grugous fiend Gude grant him ane o' three, *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 527 (JAM.). Bch. Paris an' the grugous carls That sta' [stole] the wife cam in, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 21. Frf. A grugous wight he was, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 15, ed. 1882.

GRUGSIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A large pin. S. & Ork.[1]

GRUGSY, *adj.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Dirty, coarse-looking, slovenly; *gen.* applied to an untidy woman.

GRUILCH, GRUIN, see Grulsh, Groin, *sb.*

GRUINNICH, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] I. *sb.* Disgust, repulsion. 'He took a gruinnich at 'ir for deein' that.'

2. *v.* To disgust.

That gruinnicht 'im at hir, an' he niver leukit near han' 'ir again.

GRUIP, GRUISHACK, GRUIZE, see Groop, Greeshoch, Growze, *v.*[1]

GRULICK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written grulack S. & Ork.[1]; and in form grølik. A disguised or masked person; a 'Hallimas' masker.

Here's twa tings o' grülicks, bit O! for siccan objecks! CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 150; In Unst these [straw] guizards are called grøliks, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 52; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

[Der. of ON. *grýla*, an ogre, used to frighten children with, represented as an old hag with a bag kidnapping and devouring naughty children (VIGFUSSON).]

GRULL, see Grool.

GRULLION, *sb.* Sc. A mixture of var. foods; a hotch-potch. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 243, ed. 1876.

GRULSH, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms gruilch Bnff.[1]; grulch (JAM.). A thick, squat, fat person or animal.

Bnff.[1], Lnk. (JAM.) Gall. Grulch, a fat child, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 243, ed. 1876.

Hence (1) **Gruilchin**, (2) **Gruilchinie**, *sb.* a very thick, squat, fat person or animal; (3) **Grulshy**, *adj.* clumsy, awkward, coarsely-grown.

(1, 2) Bnff.[1] (3) Ayr. They . . . had a genteeler turn than the grulshy bairns of the cottars, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) ii.

GRUM, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Glo. Oxf. Som. Dev. Amer. [grum, grɐm.] Surly, cross, disagreeable; angry, 'glum.' Also used *advb.*

e.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Oxf. Now, measter, 'ee no call to be so grum, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (ed. 1895) iii. Som. Pray, dear old gentleman, don't put on that grum look, FIELDING *The Fathers* (1730) III. i. Dev. Many, many look'd confounded grum, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 286. [Amer. And lastly (my brother still grum and sullen) I gave them a dollar to drink, FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* 51 (C.D.).]

[Norw. dial. *grum*, proud, haughty (AASEN); Dan. *grum*, fierce, angry.]

GRUMBLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Suf. Som. Dev. Also in forms grummel w.Yks.[5]; grummle e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. [gru·m(b)l, grɐ·m(b)l.] I. *sb.* Phr. *on the grumble*, in a state of discontent. Also used *fig.*

w.Yks. Thou's allus o' t'grummle, thy tongue's nivver still, TWISLETON *Poems* (1867) vi; w.Yks.[5] Previous to an attack of the English cholera, the bowels are remarked to be 'ont' grummel.'

2. *Comp.* (1) **Grumble-belly**, (2) **-dirt**, (3) **-guts**, a peevish, discontented person; a confirmed grumbler.

(1) Lan.[1] Neaw then, owd grumble-belly, tha'rt at it again—nowt reet, and never satisfied. (2) Chs.[1,3] (3) e.Yks.[1] Nowt pleases him, he's a reglar grummle-guts. w.Yks.[2], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) w.Som.[1] There idn no such old grum'le-guts 'thin twenty mild o' the place. nw.Dev.[1]

3. A grudge, spite; a quarrel, misunderstanding.

Ayr. He refused me church privileges for some grumble that was between us, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 235.

4. *v.* To grudge, have a spite against.

Edb. Yet still ye grumble ilka merk Gi'en for real use, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 181.

GRUMBLE, see Grimble.

GRUMBLING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Nhp. Also written grum'lin' w.Yks.[5] Slightly indisposed, out of order.

w.Yks.[5] A tooth has been 'grum'lin'' for a week past, giving tokens of a coming attack. 'A nasty grum'lin' pāan.' Nhp.[1] My teeth are very grumbling [disposed to ache].

GRUMFIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A spectre, hobgoblin. S. & Ork.[1]

GRUMLY, *adj.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Fault-finding, grumbling, irritable.

Sc. He'll be a gey grumly neebour, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) v; His face may be sour and his answers grumly, *ib.* vi. s.Sc. Dogs are no' like folk . . . ane day kind the next ane grumlie, CUNNINGHAM *Sketches* (1894) v. Nhb. Ye grumly beggar (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1]

GRUMLY, *adj.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Also in form grummely Slk. (JAM.) Of water, &c.: thick, muddy, turbid; dreggy, gravelly; *fig.* uncomfortable, unpleasant. Cf. grummel.

Sh.I. A wild, broon, grumley water to drink, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). Cai.[1], Ags. (JAM.) Lnk. Your modern dram, he said, Gied him the grumlie goo, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 54. Slk. (JAM.) Nhb. The tearfu' sky mak's grumly brooks, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 5.

GRUMMEL, *sb.* Or.I. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written grummal S. & Ork.[1]; grummil Lan.; grummle N.I.[1] [gru·ml.] 1. *pl.* Grounds, sediment. N.I.[1]

2. Small coal, riddlings; small dust and rubbish of any kind.

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 233; Lan.[1], Chs.[1,3], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Grummly**, *adj.* dusty, abounding in small rubbish, 'mushy.'

n.Yks. T'rubbish is varry grummly (I.W.).

3. Crumbs, fragments. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

4. A backing of clay put round the outside of the brick lining of a wall. N.I.[1]

[1. Sw. *grummel*, dregs (Widegren); ep. EFris. *grum*, 'Trübes, Dickes, Klumpiges Bodensatz, Dreck, Schlamm, &c., bz. das was das Wasser, Bier, &c., trübe, schmutzig, unrein, schlammig macht' (Koolman).]

GRUMMEL, *v.* Sc. [grʉ·ml.] To make muddy or turbid, to 'drummel.' Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **grumly**, *adj.*[2]

GRUMMET, *sb.* Sur. Sus. Also written **grummut** Sus.[1]; and in form **grummuck** Sur.[1] [grʉ·mət.] A clumsy, awkward youth, a hobbledehoy.

Sur.[1] **Sus.** I knowed anuder pore chap, a grummut as had na wurk, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 251; (M.B.-S.); Much used, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 358; **Sus.**[1]

[Servicia inde debita domino regi xxi naves, et in qualibet nave xxi homines, cum uno garçione qui dicitur *gromet*, *Records Cinque Port Hastings* (1229) in *Sus. Arch. Coll.* I. 16. OFr. *gromet*, *groumet*, 'garçon d'un marchand de vin' (La Curne); see Hatzfeld (s.v. *Gourmet*), and Ducange (s.v. *Grumettus*).]

GRUMP, *v.*[1] and *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Wil. [grump, grʉmp.] 1. *v.* To growl, grumble, complain constantly.

Yks. (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **Stf.**, **War.**, **s.Wor.** When 'er does get up 'er aint good for much, and 'er sits and grumps (H.K.). **Oxf.** (G.O.), **e.An.**[2]

Hence (1) **Grumping**, *ppl. adj.* surly, cross; low-spirited; (2) **Grumpish**, *adj.* inclined to be somewhat sour and sullen; (3) **Grumpy**, *sb.* a grumbler.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **2 n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 193. (3) **Oxf.** Now, grumpy, stop that snivelling (G.O.).

2. With *about*: to complain of all sorts of ailments.

Nhp.[1] How you go grumping about! What's the matter with you? **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Wil.**[1]

3. *sb.* Phr. *to take the grump*, to lose one's temper, become surly.

Cum. He tuik grump An' said he wad laik nea mair, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 67; **Cum.**[4]

4. *pl.* A surly person. e.Suf. (F.H.)

GRUMP, *v.*[2] Chs. War. Wor. [grump, grʉmp.] To crunch any hard or dry substance with the teeth.

s.Chs.[1] Wen ahy wŭz yŭngg, ahy did· lahyk grŭmp pen·sil [When I was young, I did like grump pencil]. **War.**[2] **s.Wor.** I 'eerd 'e a grumpin' it ov 'is tith (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1]

GRUMPH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. [grumf, grʉmf.]

1. *sb.* A grunt, the noise made by a pig or sow; a pig, sow.

Sc. Better thole a grumph than a sumph, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); The Soutar gied the Soo a kiss—'Grumph,' quo sho, 'It's for my briss,' Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 36, ed. 1868. **Cai.**[1] **Per.** Ye maun spier at Grumph, Wha . . . was munchin' meal-locks frae my pockets, Spence *Poems* (1898) 170. **Rnf.** A fig for their pretended care, Their formal grumph and groan, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 209. **Lnk.** What can ye expect frae a soo but a grumph, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 172. **Slk.** A girn—or a toss o' the head—or a grumph's a' you aften condescend to gie, Chr North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 36.

2. *v.* To grunt, make a noise like a pig; to growl, grumble, complain constantly.

Bnff.[1] **Per.** Thirty pigs grumph in the stye, Spence *Poems* (1898) 16. **Fif.** Pig-styes wherein the soo grumphed sleepily, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 8. **Lnk.** He . . . at last grumphed out, 'What did you say?' Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 4. **Lth.** Sair he grain'd, an' grumph'd, an' rifted, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 120. **Gall.** A stupid loggerhead of a fellow, who . . . grumfs at all genuine sports, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 76, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cum.** The breydegroom grumphed 'Agreed,' Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 8.

GRUMPHER, *v.* Nhb.[1] To clear the voice.

GRUMPHEY, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. [grʉ·mfi.] 1. *v.* To snatch craftily.

Nhb.[1] To grumphey marbles is to clutch and steal the pool suddenly.

2. *sb.* A kind of jostling among schoolboys, when trying to hide anything taken by one from another. N.Cy.[1]

GRUMPHY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Also in form **grumpy** N.Cy.[1] e.Lan.[1] [grʉ·mfi, grʉ·mpi.] A pig, sow.

Elg. Auld grumphie gae grunts three or four, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 58. **Frf.** Frae oot the crue the grumphie granes, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 10. **Per.** Ye've heard a grumphy pourin' life Aneath the bloody butcher's knife, Spence *Poems* (1898) 198. **e.Fif.** Makin' preparations for grumphy's approaching execution, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Dmb.** Jucks and hens before the door, . . and a grumphy at the gavle, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. **Ayr.** The sooking grumphie that your father promised, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xc. **Lnk.** Ye're waur than grumphy in the sty, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 118. **Lth.** Jouks, bubbly-jocks, an' grumphies roastit, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 13. **Edb.** There mony sugar'd word's let fa'n, Wad spain a grumphy, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 96. **Peb.** Grumphy frae his sty, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 23, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Tyin a string to the hint leg o' a grumphie, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 284. **Gall.** Grumphie smells the weather, And Grumphie sees the wun, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 212, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Grumphie's grease**, *phr.* hog's lard.

Rnf. Bak'd with dirty grumphies' grease, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 337.

GRUMPLE, *v.* s.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To feel with the fingers; to grubble.

GRUMPLING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [grʉ·mplin.] Grunting.

e.Yks. He can nobbut mak' a grumplin' noise like a pig iv a fit, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 19; (C.A.F.)

GRUMPLY, *adj.* Sc. Surly, out of humour.

s.Sc. Man Geordie, ye look grumply, Cunningham *Sketches* (1894) x.

GRUMPSHUN, *sb.* I.W.[1] Foresight; 'gumption.'

GRUMPTIOUS, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [grʉ·mpʃəs.] Irritable, sullen; inclined to grumbling.

GRUMPY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **grumfy** Cum.[4]; **grumphy** Nhb.[1] w.Som.[1]

1. Cross, surly, out of humour. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (A.W.), **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** 'A grumphy body,' a surly-tempered person (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[2], **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Nhp.**[1] He's a queer grumpy fellow. **War.**[3] I don't know what has crossed the Missis, she is very grumpy to-day. **Shr.**[1] Yo' bin as grumpy as yo' knowen 'ow to be—if I canna plase yo' I shall jest gie yo' lave to plase yoreself. **Brks.**[1] **Mid.** He sneers, or is grumpy, if they ask him about it, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) III. xv **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** What's the matter with ye this morning? yow fare wunnerful grumpy (W.R.E.). **e.Su.** (F.H.) **Ess.** When wet, etch swell, he grumpy is, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 52. **Nrf.**, **Sus.** Holloway. **Sus.**[2] The old gal was very grumpy. **Hmp.** Holloway. **Som.** Measter Vyse as luk'd zo very grumpy, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 47. **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1]

2. Out of sorts, complaining of ill-health; low-spirited.

Cum.[1]; **Cum.**[4] What's smatter wi' yeh noo, thoo's bin nowt bit grumfy oa t'day lang. **s.Wor.** 'Er's very middling and grumpy (H.K.). **Suf.**[1] My stomach fare kienda grumpey. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

3. Of soil: hard, stiff.

Lei.[1] It fruz hard at ten, an' the graound wur quoite groompy. **Nhp.**[2]

GRUMSEL, *sb.* Dev. The dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum.* (Hall.), Dev.[4]

GRUN, *sb.* Bnff.[1] An inclination to evil.

He hiz a grun in 'im. A widna lippen 'im t'dee ae thing for me.

GRUN, see **Grind**, *v.*, **Groin**, *sb.*[1], **Ground**, *sb.*

GRUNCH, *v.* Lan. Der. Shr. Cor. Also in form **grunge** Cor.[2] [grunʃ, grənʃ.] To crunch between the teeth; to grind the teeth, make a grinding sound in chewing. See **Granch**, 1.

Lan. Aw wur O't toime bobbin th leetud end e mi meawth, ur elze grunchin th nast wi mi teeth, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 48. **Der.**[2] (s.v. Graunch). **Shr.** (Hall.), **Cor.**[2]

GRUNCH, **GRUNDAGE**, see **Grounch**, **Groundage**.

GRUNDER, **GRUNDIE-SWALLOW**, **GRUNDLESTOAN**, see **Grinder**, **Groundsel**, **Grindlestone**.

GRUND-SEM, *sb.* Sh.I. The nails that fasten the lower boards of a boat to the keel. S. & Ork.[1]

GRUN(E, GRUNGE, see **Groan**, **Groin**, *sb.*[1], **Grounch**, **Grunch**.

GRUNGY, *sb.*[1] Sc. A deep, revengeful feeling; a grudge.

Abd. An' he aye had a grungy efter 't at Bruce, Ellis *Pronunc.* 1889) V. 775–6.

GRUNGY, *sb.*[2] Wor. A 'nisgal' or 'underling,' the smallest of a brood of poultry.

Used originally of the smallest pig in a litter (H.K.).

GRUNKLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. A grunt; the snout of an animal. See **Gruntle**, *sb.*[1]

Fif. Some Papists said it was the Deil; Na, na; it was some better chiel; I ken his grunkle unca weel, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 50. Slg. 'The gab and grunkle' is a common phr. (JAM.)

GRUNKLE, *sb.*[2] Pem. A dell.

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

GRUNNA, GRUNNEL-STOOAN, see **Groin**, *sb.*, Grindlestone.

GRUNNINGS, *sb.pl.* Pem. The rubbish put under a rick.

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

GRUNSIE, *sb.* Sc. A sour fellow.

Abd. The ba' Syne lighted whare faes were maist thick Gart ae gruff grunsie grain, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 5.

GRUNSIE, *adj.* Sc. Also written **grunzie** S. & Ork.[1] Having much sediment or dregs, full of 'grounds.' S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

GRUNSWATHE, see **Groundsel.**

GRUNT, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. Suf. [grunt, grɐnt.] 1. *v.* To groan, grumble, complain, speak discontentedly.

Bnff.[1] He gruntit ass lang aboot the loss o' a twa 'r three poun'. Cum. Lang she dronk, and lood she gruntit, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 3rd S. 92. Wm. Soa I will leeve them grunten wi't An' to my teayle again? WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 13, ed. 1896. n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] 'Gruntin and greeanin,' talking in a growling, grumbling manner. w.Yks. I've nae call to grunt (A.E.C.). s.Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1]

Hence (1) **Grunting**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* complaint, grumbling, dissatisfaction; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* complaining; groaning; bad-tempered, finding fault with everything; (2) **Grunty**, *adj.* discontented, peevish.

(1, *a*) Bnff.[1] s.Chs.[1] Dhŭr)z bin ŭ del ŭ grŭn·tin oa·r wot dhŭ Dyóo k)s dŭn [There's bin a dell o' gruntin' o'er what the Duke's done]. n.Lin.[1] I tell'd him ther' neäd be noä gruntin'; if I didn't suit him, he was to paay me my waage an' let me goä. (*b*) Sc. A graining wife and a grunting horse ne'er fail'd their master, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Bnff.[1] (2) Nhb.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *sb.* A grumble, expression of dissatisfaction. Bnff.[1]

3. Nonsense, rubbish.

e.Suf. What he du sai is all grunt (F.H.).

GRUNT, *sb.*[2] N.I.[1] The perch, *Perca fluviatilis.*

GRUNT, *v.*[2] w.Cy. Som. To try, endeavour. w.Cy. (HALL.), Som. (H.G.)

GRUNTER, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also Wil. 1. A pig, sow.

Rnf. [His apron] was cut frae the skin o' his grannie's auld grunter, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 45. Lnk. Weel stockit wi routers and grunters, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 148, ed. 1897. Wm. Ah's laiten oor grunter, hes ta seen owt on't? (B.K.) w.Yks.[1] s.Lin. The owd sow's littered a dozen young grunters (T.H.R.). Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

2. A hedgehog. w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898).

GRUNTLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [gru·ntl, grɐ·ntl.] The snout of a pig, badger, &c.; *fig.* the face. Cf. **gruntle.**

Frf. (J.B.) Ayr. What's come ower you, that ye're sitting hanging your gruntel like a sow playing on a trump, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxiii; Wha twists his gruntle wi' a glunch o' sour disdain, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 17. Lnk. Gude bye t'ye a', an' let's be gaun, The gudewife has her gruntles thrawn, WATT *Poems* (1827) 89. Ewk. Dight your gruntle, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb. The stinkan brockke . . . shotte up his gruntle to see, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 141.

Hence **Gruntle-thrawn**, *adj.* wry-faced. Ayr. *Gl. Surv.* 692 (JAM.).

GRUNTLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [grɐ·ntl.] A grain, fragment.

Frf. The snaw was juist comin' doun like gruntles o' ait-meal (W.A.C.).

GRUNTLE, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Hnt. Suf. [gru·ntl, grɐ·ntl.] 1. *v.* To grunt in a low key; to groan slightly; *fig.* to grumble, complain.

Sc. (JAM.) Slg. He gruntling stood, an' swattl'd at it, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 16. Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[1 2] m.Yks.[1] A sow habitually grunts, but its litter are at most times disposed to gruntle. So, peevish children are said to gruntle. e.Suf. Not used of a hog (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Gruntler**, *sb.* a pig; (2) **Gruntling**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* grunting, groaning; slightly moaning gutturally; (*b*) *sb.*, see (1); (*c*) *sb.* a grunting noise.

(1) e.Suf. (F.H.) (2, *a*) Gall. Nothing loath to get away from gruntling horror, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 86. Nhp.[1] She's very gruntling, I'm afraid she's going to be ill. Hnt. (T.P.F.) (*b*) e.Suf. (F.H.) (*c*) Fif. What wi' gruntlin', what wi' squealin', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 55.

2. Of infants: to make a low cooing sound, expressive of contentment. Sc. (JAM.)

3. *sb.* A grunting noise; a low moaning sound, esp. that made by a sick cow.

Sc. He threw a gruntle, hands did fold, CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 92 (JAM.). Ayr. Presently he hears a squeak, An' then a grane an' gruntle, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 19. Edb. Can lintie's music be compar'd Wi' gruntles frae the City Guard? FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 139, ed. 1785. m.Yks.[1] A weak complaining grunt, or as in the case of an ailing cow, a kind of whistling groan. w.Yks.[3]

4. A soft cooing sound, made by infants, expressing satisfaction. Sc. (JAM.)

[1. *Gruiner*, to gruntle, or grunt like a hog; *faire le groin*, to powt, lowre, gruntle or grow sullen, COTGR.]

GRUNTY, *sb.* Sc. A pig, sow.

Abd. He values former friends nae mair Than grunties in a sty, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 290; (A.W.)

GRUNYIE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. 1. *v.* With *at*: to grumble, find fault with.

Cai.[1] Grŭnji. Bnff.[1] He's eye grunyiein' at something.

Hence **Grunyieing**, *ppl. adj.* discontented, fault-finding. Bnff.[1]

2. With *at* or *with*: to disgust. Bnff.[1] 3. *sb.* Disgust.

He got that kyne o' meht [food] sae afen 'at he took a grunyie at it, *ib.*

GRUNYIE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Written **grunzie.** Snout, mouth; *fig.* face, visage. See **Groin**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. 'Tis crish that gars your grunzie glitter, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1871) II. 188. Ayr. Willie's wife is nae sae trig, She dights her grunzie wi' a hushion, BURNS *Willie's Wife*, st. 4; What . . . Should been a Christian face, I vow, It kyth'd the grunzie o' a Jew, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 182; Your digits diggin' in the dirt, Your grunzies like the grun, *ib.* 310.

GRUP, GRUPE, see **Grip**, *v.*[13], **Groop.**

GRUPPER, *sb.* Ken.[1] 1. That part of the harness of a cart-horse which is called elsewhere the 'quoilers'; the breeching, the crupper.

2. *Comp.* **Grupper-tree**, the part of a cart-horse's harness which is made of wood, padded next the horse's back, and which carries the 'redger.'

GRUPPIT, *pp.* n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Sprained, strained.

GRUSE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **gruss** Fif. To press, squeeze, crush. Cf. **gruzzle**, *v.*[2]

Fif. Bellies, the heicher they were and fatter, Were dunsched in and grus'd the flatter, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 86; Round him they rush't, and push't, and pecht . . . To gruss him down intill a graff, *ib.* 173; (JAM.)

[EFris. *grusen* od. *grüsen*, 'reibend u. knirschend zerkleinern, od. durch Druck zerbröckeln, u. so auch, drücken, pressen,' so Bremen dial. *grüsen* (*Wtb.*).]

GRUSE, see **Grue**, *sb.*[2]

GRUSH, *sb.*[1] Irel. A confused scramble of boys to get possession of a coin or anything thrown to them; a 'muss.'

Dub. Throw us a ha'p'ny, yer honour, an' we'll have a grush for it (A.S.-P.).

GRUSH, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Lnk. (JAM.) 1. *v.* To crumble. See **Gruse.**

2. *sb.* Anything in a crushed state.

It's a' gane to grush. It's a' to grush.

GRUSHACH, GRUSHAW, see **Greeshoch.**

GRUSHIE, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **grush** Rxb. [grŭ·ʃi.] Of thriving growth. Cf. **groshy.**

Bnff. My grushy wee anes roun' my knee, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 43. Frf. The bit loonie grew up to be grushie an' stout, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 55. Ayr. Their grushie weans an' faithfu' wives, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 112. Rxb. Wi' five grush bairnies an' a wife, A SCOTT *Poems* (1811) 91 (JAM.). Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 243, ed. 1876.

GRUT, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] A rut, grip, or small surface-drain.

GRUT, see **Greet**, *sb.*[2], **Groat**, **Grout**, *sb.*[1]

GRUTCH, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. e.An. [grutʃ.] 1. *v.* To grudge.

Lan. I shid no grutch at takking a lung wauk To hyear a clargyman, Byrom *Misc. Poems* (1814) I. 100. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *sb.* A grudge.

Suf.[1] He ewe 'em a grutch. e.Suf. (F.H.)

[1. I grutche, I repyne agaynst a thyng, *Je grommelle*, Palsgr.; He gan to grucche, Chaucer *C.T.* A. 3863. OFr. *groucher, grocer*, 'murmurer' (La Curne).]

GRUTCHENS, see **Grudgings**.

GRUTE, see **Greet**, *sb.*[2], **Grout**, *sb.*[1]

GRUTH, *sb.* Cor.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] [grūþ.] The crop or gullet of a bird.

GRUTTIK, *sb.* Sh.I. The ebb-tide. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120.

GRUTTLING, *sb.* e.An. [grʉ·tlin.] A strange, inexplicable noise. Also used *attrib.*

Nrf. I hear a gruttling in the chimbly, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 91. e.Suf. A gruttling noise is a noise made by one as if being throttled (F.H.).

GRUZE, GRUZLINS, see **Growze**, *v.*[1], **Groozlins**.

GRUZZLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **groozle** Dmf.; **grozle, grusle** (Jam.); **gruzle** Sc. [grʉ·zl, grū·zl.] 1. *v.* To speak huskily, make a faint inarticulate sound; to use the mouth as children often do; see below.

Rnf. Of an infant: to make a half-plaintive sound when it awakes or is between sleeping and waking (Jam.). Lth. Children often retain the custom of moving their lips as if they were still sucking, so as to articulate indistinctly (*ib.*). Dmf. Shaw *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349.

Hence **Grozlin**, *ppl. adj.* breathing with difficulty through the nose. Fif. (Jam.)

2. To make a continued suppressed grunting.

Sc. In the night the young pigs came gruzling about me very kindly, Graham *Coll. Writings* (1883) II. 97. Cld. (Jam.)

3. To eat voraciously, with an unpleasant noise. Lnk. (Jam.) 4. *sb.* A continued grunting or loud breathing. Dmf. (*ib.*)

GRUZZLE, *v.*[2] Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To bruise, press together. See **Gruse**.

GRY, *v.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. Lan. 1. *v.* To have a slight fit of the ague. See **Grue**, *v.*[1]

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 233.

2. *sb.* An ague fit. s.Lan. Picton *Dial.* (1865) 11.

[1. The same word as ME. *gryen*, to shudder, tremble. So agreued for greme he gryed with-inne, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 2370.]

GRYCE, see **Grice**.

GRYDLANCE, *sb.* Cor.[3] [grai·dlәns.] In phr. *to take grydlance*, a term in a boys' game of marbles; see below.

In playing marbles a boy takes 'grydlance,' i.e. he changes the position of his taw so as to have the taw of his opponent and one of the marbles in the 'town' in line.

GRYFE, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) A claw, talon.

[Fr. *griffe*, a claw, nail, tallon (Cotgr.).]

GRYKE, GRYKING, see **Grike, Greking**.

GRYME, GRYNEDAAN, GRYPE, see **Grime, Gridane, Grip**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[3]

GRYSSOM, GRYST, see **Grassum, Grist**, *sb.*[1]

GRYSUM, *adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Weakly, thin, half-starved. See **Chrisom**.

GU, GUAG, see **Give, Gow**, *sb.*[1], **Gwag**.

GUAGE, *sb.* Chs. 1. A salt-mining term: a support in the form of a spur.

The sinkers were enabled to pass through the water, to fix a guage, or curb, a few yards below it and thence to bring up a wooden frame, supporting a wall of puddle, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 80.

2. *Comp.* **Guage-bed**, a salt-mining term; see below.

Chs.[1] The solid bed formed in the shaft, where marl or rock are sound enough to form a foundation for the cylinders or lining of the shaft.

GUAGER, GUAKUM, GUAM, see **Gauger, Gawkum, Gaum**, *sb.*[1]

GUANNER, *sb.* Lin. Sur. 1. Guano; also used *attrib.*

n.Lin.[1] It stinks like a guanner-bag. Sur. Mr. Greening . . . still called it gu-anner, and would not have it at any price as a word of two syllables, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 157, ed. 1857; Sur.[1] That there guanner is a fine thing for hops.

2. *Comp.* **Guanner-weed**, a weed which grows in ditches, possibly the American water-weed, *Anacharis Alsinastrum*.

n.Lin.[1] The seeds are absurdly believed to have been imported with guano.

GUARD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. e.An. Also in form **gaird** Wgt. [gard, gād.] 1. *sb. Obs.* The old name in Edinburgh for a night-watchman.

Edb. Gin a birkie's owr weel sair'd It gars him aften stammer To pleys that bring him to the guard, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 135, ed. 1785.

Hence **Guardsman**, *sb.* a warder, watcher, sentinel.

Wgt. It was the duty of the guardsman to fire his gun, and thus alarm the inhabitants, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 54.

2. A guard-house, prison, ward.

Sc. John quietly pat them in the guard To learn mair sense, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1756) 57, ed. 1787.

3. A species of fence arranged to keep workpeople from the machinery while in motion. w.Yks. (F.R.)

4. An edge or border. Yks. (C.C.R.)

5. A curling term: a stone protecting another to prevent it from being struck.

Frf. To restore the guard was the smith's business, an' grandly did the stane offer to fulfil its mission, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1880) 76, ed. 1889. Ayr. Stand on, Peat-Bog, and gie's a guard. I ken ye can play, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 196. Peb. Who, by his sweeping drew it on, Up murmuring to the tee, And then beside it laid his stone, In front, its guard to be, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 38, ed. 1817. Wgt. The skips in oor sleep will shout out, 'Come up here, an' brak aff this gaird,' Fraser *Poems* (1885) 210.

6. *Comp.* **Guard-book**, a book in which patterns are pasted.

w.Yks. Between the pages are guards to prevent the back of the book being broken by the thickness of the patterns (R.H.R.).

7. Phr. *drawing the guards*, just ready to fight. e.An.[1]

8. *v.* A curling term: to protect one stone by placing another in front of it.

Lnk. They [curlers] draw, an' guard, an' wick, an' strike. An' loup, an' cry hurrah! Thomson *Musings* (1881) 20. Peb. To draw, guard, strike, or wick he tries, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 38, ed. 1817.

Hence **Guarded**, *ppl. adj.* of a curling-stone: 'covered,' protected.

Peb. Roaring up the rink he flies The guarded tee to clear, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 38, ed. 1817.

GUARD-FISH, *sb.* Sc. Cum. The 'gar-fish' or sea-pike, *Belone vulgaris*. Cf. **gore**, *sb.*[5]

e.Sc. This is occasionally taken in the entrance of the Frith [of Forth], Neill *Fishes* (1810) 16 (Jam.). Cum.[4] [Satchell (1879).]

GUARDFUL, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] Careful.

GUAYING, see **Go**.

GUB, *sb. Obs.* Oxf. Also in form **gubble**. A rough, round stone which will not lie evenly in a wall or building. Also in *comp.* **Gubble-stone**. (K.) See **Cob**(**b**, *sb.*[1], **19**, **Cobble**, *sb.*[1] **2**.

GUB, see **Gob**, *sb.*[12], *v.*[3]

GUBB, *sb.*[1] Sc. [gʉb.] Scum, foam, froth; the slime of fish. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

GUBB, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Dev. Also in form **gubs** Dev.[1] A go-between, 'gooseberry.'

Dev.[1] A wanted me pray to be es gubs, thank en, 7. n.Dev. Grose (1790).

GUBBACH, GUBBAUCH, see **Gaubbach**.

GUBBARN, *sb.* Wor. Glo. Wil. Also written **gubbon** se.Wor.[1]; **gubborn** Wil.[1] [gʉ·bən.] A filthy place; a pit full of refuse; a dirty gutter or drain; a sink for the reception of dirty water; also in *comp.* **Gubbon-hole**. Cf **gobbin**, *sb.*[1]

se.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1]

GUBBED, see **Gurbed**.

GUBBER, *sb.* Sus.[12] [gʉ·bə(r).] Black mud.

GUBBERTY, *adj.* Hmp. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Rough, misshaped.

A piece of wood is often gubberty (W.M.E.F.).

GUBBIN(G)S, *sb. pl.* Shr. Suf. Dev. [gʉ·binz.]

1. The shavings of fish; offal, refuse.

Dev. D. & G. *Wds.* (1893) (s.v. Gubbarn). **n.Dev.** We call the shavings of fish (which are little worth) gubbings, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) 112, ed. 1889.

2. Fragments of wood. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. Lumps of iron ore.

Shr. 'Newmine, gubbins, blue-flats, and black-jacks.' All local names for lumps of iron ore, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860 xxvi.

[1. Gubbings, *Opsoniorum praesegmina*, COLES (1679).]

GUBBINS, *sb. pl.* Dev. [gʉ·binz.] A nickname given to the natives of Dartmoor.

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 193; They still have the reputation of having been a wild and almost savage race, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and the Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. xiv; The race of 'Gubbins,' as old Fuller calls them, may die out, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 508.

GUBBINS, GUBBLE-STONE, see **Gobbin**, *sb.*[2], **Gub.**

GUBBOCK, *sb.* Hrt. [gʉ·bək] A stupid person. (H.G.) See **Gob**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

GUBBY, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [gʉ·bi.] A crowd, posse; a number of things in a heap.

Dev.[1] The crowder and a whole gubby of men be go aready, 9; There go'th the crowder and a gubby way on, scouring along, *ib.* 17. **Cor.**[3] A gubby of hazel nuts.

GUBS, GUCH-GUCH, see **Gubb**, *sb.*[2], **Guckoo.**

GUCK, *sb.* Sc. [dʒʉk.] A duck.

Ayr. Glowerin' up in her face like a guck hearkening tae thunner, SERVICE *Dr. Dugnid* ed. 1887) 219; Warslin awa in a corner wi' the teuch leg o' a guck, *ib. Notandums* (1890) 30.

GUCK, see **Gowk**, *sb.*[1]

GUCKOO, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **googoo** Cor.[3]; **gookoo** Dor.[1] Som. w.Som.[1] Dev.; **guch-guch** Dev.; **guckaw** Cor. **1.** The cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus.*

Glo.[1] **Dor.**[1] The gookoo . . . Da come to zing in thy green trees, 78. **Som.** 'What! not heard the goo-koo afore to-year?' cried Patty in astonishment, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i; JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] Gèo kèo. **Dev.** I heard the guch-guch yesterday, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); Th' gookoo zings in ev'ry grove, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 44.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Guckoo-buttons**, (*a*) the seed-pods of the burdock, *Arctium minus*, and of the plume-thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus*; (*b*) the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (2) **-colour**, a spotted grey colour peculiar to fowls; (3) **-flower**, (*a*) see (1, *b*); (*b*) the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (4) **-spit** or **-spittle**, the white froth exuded by the insect *Cicada spumaria.*

(1, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **Som.** (2) **w.Som.**[1] The man 've a-brought vower stags [cocks]. Two o'm be gookoo-colour'd, and I likes they best. (3, *a*) **Dor.** (C.W.), **Dor.**[1], **Som.** (*b*) **Cor.**[2] (4) **Dor.**[1], **Cor.**[2]

3. *Fig.* A fool, booby, a silly person.

Wil. G.E.D.), **Cor.**[3] **w.Cor.** They are a family of ge'at guckaws (M.A.C.).

[The gukgo galis, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 87. Cp. Swiss dial. *guggüch*, a cuckoo (*Idiotikon*, s.v. *Gauch*).]

GUD, see **God.**

GUDABLY, *adv.* Sh.I. Also in form **guidably.** Probably, possibly. S. & Ork.[1]

[*Guid* (good) + *ably* (as in *probably*).]

GUDAME, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **geudam, guidam.** A grandmother.

Sc. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Slg.** Deck him wi' gutcher's boots and hat, And guid'am's book and glasses, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 161. **Edb.** Frae Gudame's mouth auld warld tale they hear, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 163, ed. 1785.

[*Guid* (good) + *dame.*]

GUDDICK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **guddack, guddik, güdie**; and in forms **goadick, godick.** A riddle, conundrum, puzzle.

Tell us the meaning of this strange güdic, *Chambers' Jrn.* (Oct. 23, 1886) 688; Life is still a guddik, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1891) 48, ed. 1892; (W.A.G.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); There are a few nursery rhymes, two or three riddles (goadicks, guddicks), and a few other small fragments in Norse preserved, JAKOBSEN *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 51; **S. & Ork.**[1]

GUDDLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [gʉ·dl, gu·dl.] **1.** *v.* To catch fish., *gen.* trout, with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream; also used *fig.*

n.Sc. Sometimes . . . he had to chase squirrels, guddle trout, or dig out rabbits, STEWART *Minister of State* (1898) i. **Per.** Hoo lang is't since ye guddled for troot? IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 141. **Arg.** The bairns guddled in Jumping John's burn, MUNRO *Lost Tribes* (1896) 227. **Slg.** In noddles Whar science grapes an' guddles, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 11. **s.Sc.** An occasional kelt would find its way into the burn, only to be guddled out by Jock, CUNNINGHAM *Broomielburn* (1894) vi. **Ayr.** Up the burn we paidled, guddling trout, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 71. **Lnk.** Are ye gaun to guddle troots this afternoon? FRASER *Whaups* (1895) ii. **e.Lth.** Ye've seen the laddies guddlin for troot under the stanes, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 26. **Slk.** I guddle them in aneath the stanes, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 75, ed. 1866. **Gall.** He knew no more than how to bait a line and guddle trout, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 227. **Nhb.**[1]

Hence **Guddler**, *sb.* one who catches fish in his hands. Cld. (JAM.)

2. To dabble as a duck. Of children: to play about in the gutters.

Gall. Wild ducks hae nae wallees now to guddle in, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 29, ed. 1876.

3. To be engaged in work of a dirty, unctuous nature. Cld., Edb. (JAM.)

4. *sb.* Toil, turmoil; dirty work; a confused business.

e.Fif. That wad be waur than makkin a guddle o' the 'reasons annexed,' LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** And fittin' for the weary guddle, Tak ale and whisky, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 117; Yer warly guddle still to cheer, May mony anither bonnie flower Spring up 'neath your domestic bower, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 54. **Lnk.** Air or late, wi' women folks, The guddle's never dune, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 38. **Edb.** (JAM.)

GUDDLE, *v.*[2] Sc. To mangle, cut in an awkward manner, to haggle.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bwk.** They guddled him till he a' was gore, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58. **Slk.** They guddled his loins And bored thro' his side, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 291.

GUDDLE, *v.*[3] Som. Dev. [gʉ·dl.] To guzzle, drink much and greedily.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **n.Dev.** To graunge an' guddle all tha day, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 61.

Hence **Guddler**, *sb.* a great drinker, one who is fond of liquor. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

GUD(E, GUDEEN, see **Go, God, Good, Good-den.**

GUDELESS, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **gudless, gudliss** Sh.I. **1.** In phr. *neither gudeless nor ill-less*, neither wicked nor good, neither beneficial nor hurtful. Sc. (JAM.)

2. Terrible, frightful; also used *advb.* as an intensive.

Sh.I. Da great touws wis rattlin' aboot mi very lugs in a maist gudliss mainner, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 51; Da lasses is güdless partecklar ta keep da sun frae der faces, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898).

GUDELIHEID, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Glory, goodliness.

Ye hae theekit him roun' wi' gudliheid an' gree, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) viii. 5; The heavens furth-tellin are the gudeliheid o' God, *ib.* xix. 1.

[O, have ye men swich goodliheed In speche? CHAUCER *Hous F.* (c. 1384) 330.]

GUDGE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhp. [gʉdʒ, gudʒ.] Anything short and thick; a short, thick-set fellow; a strongly-made countryman.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] A gudge o' a stick. He's a kibble gudge o' a cheelie. **Abd.** A stoot gudge anxious to work a pair o' horse, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii; Denotes strength. 'That's a braw gudge o' a boy—how old is he?' (G.W.) **N.I.**[1] He's just a gudge of a man.

Hence (1) **Gudgick**, *sb.* a diminutive of 'gudge,' a short, thick-set person; (2) **Gudgie**, *adj.* short and thick, stout.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Sc.** A gudgie carl (JAM.). **Cai.**[1], **Per.** (G.W.) **Lnk.** Auld Socrates, the gudgie Greek, Took wife to mend his trouble, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 96. **Lth.** Nanny his wifie, sae gudgy an' duddy, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 43. **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Nhp.**[1]

GUDGE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Also Sus. **1.** *v.* To probe, poke, nudge; to wedge in; to raise or separate by driving in wedges; also with *up.*

Bnff.[1] **Fif.** To gudge a stone from a quarry, to press it out

with a pinch or lever (Jam.). **Sus.** (G.A.W.); An he luk'd, an he gudged adin, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) l. 251; **Sus.**[1] The doctor came and vaccinated our baby yesterday; he just did gudge his poor little arm about.

2. To poke or prod for fish under the banks of a river or stream. Rxb. (Jam.) Cf. **guddle**, *v.*[1]

3. To stuff, to eat ravenously or excessively; to be gluttonous. Cld. (*ib.*) Cf. **guddle**, *v.*[3]

Hence **Gudget**, (1) *sb.* a glutton; (2) *v.* to be gluttonous. Rxb. (*ib.*)

4. *sb.* A nudge, probe.

Sus. He ge my airm a sudden gudge, Lowth *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 109; An turnen he's ancliff ge he's airm a sudden gudge, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) l. 433.

GUDGELL, *sb.* Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. Also written gudgil Nhp.[2] Bdf. [gʉ·dʒl.] **1.** A puddle of stagnant, muddy water, a street gutter. Nhp.[12] Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2. *Comp.* **Gudgell-hole**, the receptacle for a drain; a pit or hole containing filth of any kind.

Nhp.[1] Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 134.

GUDGEN, *sb.* Dor.[1] A cutting of thorn or other wood driven into the ground to strike root. Cf. **gudge**, *v.* **1.**

GUDGEON, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Hrf. Bdf. e.An. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **gudgen** Dur.[1]; **gudgin** w.Yks.; and in form **gorgeon** ne.Lan.[1] [gʉ·dʒən, gʉ·dʒən.] **1.** The iron pin or pivot in the axle of a wheel or roller, on which the axle-tree turns; the projecting ends of an axle-tree; a small axle; also used in *pl.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Cai.** Rollers of wood ... are made five feet long and from 10 to 18 inches diameter, having an iron gudgeon in each end, *Agric. Surv.* 58 (Jam.). **w.Ir.** The very spot where the gudgeon of the wheel was wanst, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 142. **s.Ir.** He could hear no noise, only ... the squeaking of the gudgeons of the car, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 238. **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] **w.Yks.** [The] spindle of [a] beam (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**[1] 'Tell the smith to mak' a par o' gudgeons fur the wilbarrow.' The pinions on which a windlass turns; **Shr.**[2] **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Bdf.** The term is used by mill-wrights and wheel-wrights (J.W.B.). **e.An.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** It was just as if the gudgeons wanted oiling, Hardy *Life's Ironies* (ed. 1896) 250. **w.Som.**[1] The journal or end of an arbor or spindle. The gudgeon is usually of smaller diameter than the rest of the arbor, so as to prevent its moving laterally in the 'bearing' or journal-box. No part of a spindle on which it may turn, other than the end, is called the gudgeon. A barrow-wheel is usually made with a wooden stock, having a gudgeon driven into each end.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gudgeon-end**, the end of an axle-tree; (2) **-grease**, grease from the shafts and wheels of machinery.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2] It's t'gudgeon-end o' t'world axeltree. (2) **w.Yks.** Damagin' barrels, an' puttin' gudgin greeze into t'wells o' watter, *T. Toddles' Alm.* (1873) 30; Some hoat peys buttered wi gudgin grease, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1805) 2.

3. The hinge on which a gate hangs; the ring or staple in the heel of a gate that hangs on the hinge in the gate-post. w.Yks. (J.J.B.), ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1]

4. *Obs.* A piece of wood used for roofing. [Not known to our correspondents.]

n.Cy. (Hall.) **Der.** Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* (1841).

[**1.** Goione of a poleyn', *vertibulum*, *Prompt.* Fr. *goujon*, the pin which the truckle of a pully runneth on, also the gudgeon of the spindle of a wheel, any gudgeon (Cotgr.).]

GUDGEON, *sb.*[2] Se. Yks. A fool, simpleton; one who is easily gulled; a *fig.* use of the name of the fish.

Rnf. He has come from shooting pigeons ... To get some sport wi' gulls and gudgeons, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 279. **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

GUDGET, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **gudgeat**. A servant attending the camp. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 191.

GUE, see **Go.**

GUE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. A musical instrument: a kind of violin.

He could play upon the gue, Scott *Pirate* (1822) ii; The gue, an ancient two-stringed violin of the country, was aiding the conviviality of Yule, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 259, ed. 1891; Before violins were introduced, the music was performed on an instrument called a gue, which appears to have had some similarity to a violin, but had only two strings of horse-hair, and was played upon in the same manner as a violoncello, Edmonston *Zetland I.* (1809) II. 59 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

GUEEL, see **Gool**, *sb.*[2]

GUELVE, *sb.* Chs.[13] A three-tined fork. Cf. **evil**, *sb.*[2]

GUERGOUS, *adj.* *Obs.* Ayr. (Jam.) Having a warlike appearance, martial.

GUERN, see **Girn.**

GUERNSEY, *sb.* Suf. Ken. A knitted jersey or worsted shirt. Cf. **gansey.**

e.Suf. Worn by all labourers (F.H.). **Ken.** The name given by fishermen (D.W.L.).

GUESS, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in forms **geawse** Lan.; **gees** Cor.[13]; **giss** Dev. Cor.[1] [ges.] **1.** *v.* To suppose, believe, surmise. Also used in *pass.* form.

Nhb.[1], **w.Yks.**[1] Lan. Un then the hanve creawn mun be fur iz woife aw geawse, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 41. **Der.** I guess so, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **nw.Der.**[1] **Dev.** Meaning, we gissed, it might be zed, The 'squire and king be chattin, Peter Pindar *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. i. 156, ed. 1824; **Dev.**[1] I was a-guest thee wist'n come as it began to be mixly, 11. [**Amer.** 'Guess' has been used in England in every sense in which it is used in America, where however special applications have lived on while they have died out in the mother country. . . The Yankee who guesses is apt to be quite sure of what he professes to doubt, Farmer.]

2. To form an opinion; with *up*: to estimate, value.

Chs.[1] 'I leave you to guess,' you can form your own opinion. 'I fawed some trees at Rocksavage in a deeper hole than this. They had to carry th' bark up a ladder, so I leave you to guess.' **Cor.**[3] Sure, tes a rum owld hoss. I gees'd un up es soon es I sed 'en.

3. With *round*: to peer about, spy. Cor.[1]

4. *sb.* In phr. (1) *by guess*, at random; (2) *by guess o' ee*, judging by sight; (3) *guess forgive* (*us*, pray forgive me.

(1) **n.Yks.** Ah'll deca't bŷ guess. Ah'll mezzur bŷ guess (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Abd.** [He] mith ken aboot a nowte beast weel aneuch b' guess o' ee, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 107; This special power of measuring and estimating cattle by 'guess o' ee' that constituted Sandy Mutch's distinguishing faculty in a business point of view, *ib.* 108. (3) **Nhb.** Said when a slip or mistake has been made (R.O.H.).

5. A riddle, conundrum, enigma.

Sc. (Jam.) **Cai.**[1] To gie, or set guesses, used to be a favourite fireside amusement at farm-houses.

Hence **Guessing-story**, *sb.* a riddle, conundrum.

Nhb.[1] The winter nights in many country houses were passed by the firelight, and guessing-stories often relieved the graver talk. The guessing-stories had a narrative form, and were not mere puzzles in a sentence. Such a one as the following is a common instance: 'As green as grass, as white as milk, and bearded like a pard.' *Answer*, a turnip.

GUESS, *sb.*[2] Lan. Chs. War. Som. Dev. Also written **gess** Som. (Hall.); and in forms **gis** s.Chs.[1]; **guest** Chs.[123] [ges.] In phr. *another guess*, a different kind (of, another sort (of. See **Another**, **Gate**, *sb.*[2] **13.**

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 278. **Chs.**[1] Another guest person; **Chs.**[23] **s.Chs.**[1] 'An ōther gis.' Ey'z ŭ noa·dhŭr gy'is mon tŭ yoa· [He's a nōthergis mon to yo']. **War.** A different guess sort of man, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. 592. **Som.** (Hall.) **Dev.**[1] Her's another guess homan than dame, 7. [He's another guess man from him below stairs, Lever *Martins* (1856) II. xviii.]

GUESS, *adj.* Lin. Bdf. Hrt. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **gest** Bdf.; **guessed** Lin. [ges.] A term descriptive of a cow or ewe which does not produce in the season; barren; dry of milk. Cf. **gast**, *adj.*[2]

Lin. Guessed ewes, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 134. **Hrt.** Cows ... go ... guess or dry, Ellis *Cy. Huswf.* (1750) 29; Guess cows, *ib. Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **Ken.**[12] Guess-cow. **Sus.**[12] Guess-sheep.

[EFris. *güst*, 'nicht milchgebend' (Koolman); LG. *göst*, *güeste*, *gust*, 'unfruchtbar, dürr, trocken, wird besonders von Kühen gebraucht, wenn sie aufhören Milch zu geben' (Berghaus); Bremen dial. *güst*, 'unfruchtbar, wird nur vom Vieh gebraucht, die keine Milch geben' (*Wlb.*).]

GUESSIE, *sb.* Sc. [ge·si.] One of the principal actors in the children's game of 'Namie and Guessie.' See below.

Abd. The children select one to be 'Namie' and another to be

'Guessie.' 'Guessie' goes far enough away not to hear what is going on, while 'Namie' gives each child a name—Daisy, &c. (favourite names on Donside are 'mousie amo' the meal,' 'the hurnt witch,' &c.) All being named, 'Namie' calls out 'Luckie, luckie, yer breid's burnin', Gin I had a gully, I'd be turnin'.' 'Guessie' hereupon comes up, spits three times on the ground, and 'Namie' says, 'That's aneuch; come choise me oot, come choise me in, come choise me in to Daisy,' &c. If 'Guessie' hits on the right person, that person goes to 'Guessie's' side, otherwise to 'Namie's' side. This goes on till all are divided except one. Then a name is chosen for the last one unknown to 'Guessie.' 'Apple, pear, plum, tobacco or a drum, or a dancin' Jacky Tar.' If 'Guessie' answers correctly which of these names has been chosen, the child goes to 'Guessie's' side, otherwise to 'Namie's.' The side numerically the stronger is formed into two and two, hands joined in line. Through this tunnel, the other party passes singly to undergo 'clouts' on the head from the others, using their caps. They have to run the gauntlet three times (G.W.).

GUEST, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. [gest.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Guest-house**, a place of entertainment; (2) **-meal**, a dinner-party; (3) **-quarters**, see below.

(1) **Kcb.** This lower kingdom of grace is but Christ's hospital and guest-house of sick folks, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) pt. ii. ep. 53 (JAM.). (2) **Lin.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 159; **Lin.**[1] (3) **Sh. & Or.I.** Board and lodging which 'bordland'-holders were bound to supply to the king or jarl when he was passing through the country; also the occasional residence of the king or jarl as guest of his husbondi, BALFOUR *Oppressions in Or. and Sh. I.* (1860) 126 (JAM. *Suppl.*).

2. A creature, person, *gen.* used offensively.

w.Yks.[1] An ill-twined guest. A mucky guest. **ne.Lan.**[1] An ill guest.

3. A name given to any object considered as an omen of the approach of a stranger.

Sh.I. 'It's ill ta drook a laughin guest.' A brand standing by itself in the fire was called a guest; a smoking brand betokened an unwelcome guest, while a bright brand meant a friend. The coming of the unwelcome guest might be prevented by pouring water on the brand, but care was needed lest the act should bring misfortune on a friend, who might fall into a mire or burn, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 222. **Slk.** If a feather, a straw, or any such thing be observed hanging at a dog's nose or beard they call that a guest and are sure of the approach of a stranger. . . . They judge also from the length of this guest what will be the size of the real one, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 65.

GUEST, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. A ghost, spectre.

Edb. Brownies, fays, and fairies, And witches, guests, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 199. **N.Cy.**[1]

[ME. *gāst*, ghost, spirit (LAʒAMON, 17130). OE. *gāst*, spirit (GREIN).]

GUEST, see **Guess**, *sb.*[2], **Gist**.

GUESTEN, *v. Obs.* Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Also written **gesten**, **gesn** Dur. Wm.; **guessen** Cum. To entertain as a guest; to lodge as a guest.

s.Sc. (JAM.) **Cum.** Were guessend up i' th' loft, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) 16; Toppet Hob o' the Mains had guesten'd in my house by chance, GILPIN *Sugs.* (1866) 484.

Hence **Gestning** or **Gesning**, *sb.* lodging and entertainment. Dur., Wm. (K.)

[To riche gestning war þai draun, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3326. Cp. MSw. *gæstning*, see RIETZ, 231.]

GUESTING, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Ken. [ge'stin.] **1.** A warm reception, hospitable welcome. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

2. Gossiping. Ken.[1 2]

GUESTLING, *sb. Obs.* Ken. Also written **gestling**. **1.** The ancient court of the Cinque Ports.

At Romney (K.); **Ken.**[1] Held at Shepway, near Hythe, and other places. 'In July, 1688, the Common Council of Faversham commissioned their Deputy-Mayor, two Jurats, the Town Clerk, and a Commoner "to go to a guestling, which was summoned from the ancient town of Winchelsea, to be holden at the town and port of New Romney, on Tuesday, July 21st." . . They were absent at the guestling five days,' *Arch. Cantiana*, XVI. 271.

2. An ancient watercourse at Sandwich in which it was formerly the custom to drown prisoners. Ken.[1]

GUFF, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **gouff** Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] [gʉf.] **1.** A puff of wind; a slight breeze. Cai.[1], w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

2. A whiff, smell, savour; an offensive smell.

Sc. One is said to have an ill guff or a strong guff when one's breath savours of something disagreeable (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Da guff o't is eneugh ta shock [choke] ony white man. *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] His breath hiz the gouff o' tabaca. There's a terrible gouff comin' up oot o' that drain. **Abd.** He called scent 'guff,' PAUL *Aberdeenshire* (1881) 106. **e.Fif.** I'm far cheatit gin I faund na a slicht guff whan they cam' in, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii.

[1. Norw. dial. *gufs*, a puff of wind; *guffa*, to blow softly (AASEN).]

GUFF, *sb.*[2] Cor. Also in form **goff**. [gʉf.] Stuff; refuse of any kind. Cf. **caff**, *sb.*[2]

I'd better throw away all this goff (E.H.G.); **Cor.**[1 2]

GUFF, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Cum. Chs. Also in forms **goff** Cum.; **gouf(f** Sc.; **gowf** s.Chs.[1] **1.** *v.* To laugh immoderately at anything; to talk foolishly, babble. Cf. **gaff**, *v.*[2]

Per. O Sanny syne will heartsome be, And for lang groans gouf up, Ti hi, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 20. **Rxb.** To guff and talk (JAM.). **Cum.** Or goff and gurn at trifles, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) 126.

2. To let wind from the mouth. Rxb. (G.G.)

3. *sb.* A guffaw; a loud, sudden noise; a suppressed bark or snort.

Sh.I. Berry made a guff o' a bark an' made for da door, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898); Da hens took sic a claagin. Dat's whin da gaut [hog] is geen doon by wi' a guff an' gluff'd dem, *ib.* (July 16, 1898); A sudden burst of air from the lungs through the nostrils and open mouth of a pig or dog, caused by surprise or fright (J.I.). **Cai.**[1]

4. A grimace. Also in form **Gowfin**.

s.Chs.[1] Ey puld (*or* póo·d) ŭ praat·i guwf [Hey pulled a pratty gowf].

5. Phr. *Guff nor sty*, neither one thing nor another, nothing at all. Cf. *Buff nor stye* (s.v. **Buff**, *sb.*[S] **6**).

e.Sc. When ye neither hear guff nor sty o' a sweetheart for years, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 94. **Fif.** (JAM.)

GUFF, see **Goff**, *sb.*[1]

GUFFER, *sb.* Sc. The fish, viviparous blenny, *Zoarcus viviparus*.

Fif., Knr. SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* (1803) 121 (JAM.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

GUFFIE, *adj.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Fat about the temples and cheeks, chubby, puffy. Hence **Guffiness**, *sb.* fatness, chubbiness of the cheeks or temples.

GUFFLE, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) To puzzle, nonplus.

GUG, **GUGAW**, see **Goog**, *sb.*[1], **Gewgaw**.

GUGGL, *v.* Sh.I. To work with the hands among any soft substance, to knead leaven in a slovenly way; to make dirty. S. & Ork.[1]

GUGGLE, *sb.*[1] Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Also in form **goggle** Nhp.[1] Wil.[1] [gʉ'gl, go'gl.] **1.** The shell of a snail; also applied to the garden snail itself. See **Cockle-shell**, 2.

Nhp.[1], **War.**[3], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **n.Oxf.** An old fellow here used the word 'guggle' for a snail-shell of a particular kind with which the children play a game like marbles, or did so in his early days. The search for guggles was arduous, and gave them a certain value: hence the expression (still used by old people at Kingham), 'I'll bet you a guggle' (W.W.F.). **Wil.** AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 89; BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] The empty shells of snails—not the large brown kind, but those of various colours.

Hence *to go goggling*, *phr.* to collect snail-shells.

Wil. To go a goggling is to go a picking up snail's shells—a favourite pastime of country urchins, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 89; **Wil.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Goggle-** or **Guggle-shell**, a large snail-shell; (2) **-snail**, the large garden snail.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] Most commonly applied to the garden snail. (2) **n.Glo.** (H.S.H.)

GUGGLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. e.An. Ken. Cor. Also in form **goggle** w.Yks.[2] [gu'gl, gʉ'gl.] **1.** *v.* To gurgle, make a bubbling sound; to drink with a gurgling sound; to gargle; also, to guzzle.

Lth. She struggl'd, an' guggl'd, Syne gied a groan, an' fentit! SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 21; Guggle has more of the hysterical in it than gurgle (A.W.). **Nhb.**[1], **Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[2], **e.Lan.**[1]

s.Chs.[1] Si dhi, aay dhaat· ywyth güg·lz dhŭ bēeür daayn im [Sithee, haï that yowth guggles the beer daïn him]. Der. Now and then he gave a sprottle When water guggled in his throttle, R. Furness *MS. Poem* in Addy *Gl.* (1891). nw.Der.[1] Lin.[1] Guggle your throat with the hogmeditherum. n.Lin.[1], Brks.[1], e.An.[2], e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken. (G.B.) Cor. Aw guggled and aw stanked about as ef aw had gone mazed, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 3.

Hence (1) **Guggler**, *sb.* a funnel; (2) **Guggling**, *ppl. adj.* gurgling, bubbling.

(1) e.An. Hall.; e.An.[2] A wine guggler. (2) Nhp. The river pours its guggling sounds in whirling sweep, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 76.

2. *sb.* A gurgling, bubbling sound.

Nhb.[1], n.Lin.[1] Nhp. We listened well pleased to the guggles and groans The water made passing the pebbles and stones, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 32.

3. A liquid preparation used for purposes of gargling; a gargle.

War.[4] That be a fine guggle, doctor, it did sting my throat.

4. The windpipe, trachea.

Stf. A goose's 'guggle' is a goose's windpipe, dried, and formed into a ring. Shot was put into it to rattle; it then was used to form the foundation for a ball of wool (J.W.P.). War.[2]

[1. *Goularder*, to goggle, swallow down, Cotgr.]

GUGGLE, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. To gull, cheat, defraud, juggle. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

GUID, GUIDABLY, GUIDAM, see **Go, Gudably, Gudame.**

GUIDE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **gehyd** Nhb.; **guid** Sc. [gaid.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Guide-sheep**, old wethers kept for the purpose of directing the flocks in unfrequented and wild districts; (2) **-stoop**, a guide-post, sign-post; (3) **-strap**, a long bridle; (4) **-the-fire**, a poker; (5) **-the-gate**, a halter for a horse.

(1) Nhb.[1] Culley *Live Stock* (1801) 212. (2) Wm. T'auld guide-stoop still stops (B.K.). e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1S], ne.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] (3) n.Dev. An girts, a guidestrap, hayvor seed, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 74. (4) Fif. (Jam.) (5) Dmf. (*ib.*)

2. To treat, handle, use.

Sc. It was weel ken'd how the Brownie of Ben-y-gask guided the gudewife of Ardnagowan, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. Sh.I. Man, hit was horrid ta hear o' da wye he guided da dumb annamil, *Sh. News* (Jan. 28, 1899). Bch. Had you been there to hear and see The manner how they guided me, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 43. Abd. Tell 'im fat gate her an' huz tee's been guidet, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 224. Frf. By teet-bo friends, an' nae a few, I've rough been guidet, Morison *Poems* (1790) 95. Rnf. She was her mither's only bairn, And brawly she was guided, Barr *Poems* (1861) 8. Lnk. I think we are very ill-guided, and very needlessly so, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 289, ed. 1828. Edb. To bring Granny west To lodge wi' you; That ye might see her guided best, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 116. Slk. How wad ye like, sir, an' ony body were to guide a bairn o' yours that gate? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 301, ed. 1866. Nhb.[1] Weel guided, badly guided.

Hence **Guideship**, *sb.* treatment.

Sh.I. If auld Donal' o' da Leans 'id seen guidship laek dat, be me saul dey'd been wigs apo' da green, *Sh. News* (Nov. 19, 1898). Abd. He cudna expeckit better guideship though he hed been ane o' oor nain faimily, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 18; Has the ill-guideship ta'en the tongue frae 'im, think ye? Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxii.

3. To manage, control, look after; to manage well or economically; to save.

Sc. My father will have guided his gear so ill, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxviii; Better guide well, as work sore, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 63. Cai.[1] Elg. A' the tykes and a' the town Fu' kniefly guided he, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 80. Bnff. She guides the house, an' l the farm, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 71. Abd. Guide yer money, noo, an' dinna run into debt. Guide the coals; we're at the last mett (G.W.). nw.Abd. Gen young fowk winna guide themselves, Grey heeds they'll never claw, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 53. Frf. Whan nae mair they could be guidit, I paid a half, Sands *Poems* (1833) 25. Per. Ye ne'er had but ane [child] an' ye kenned na hoo to guide it, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 189, ed. 1887. Fif. The Hiney-Moon will ne'er gang done, If guidit weel an' a' that, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 168. Rnf. If, guiding weel what heaven has lent, Ye're in your station ay content, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 8. Ayr. I maun guide it cannie, Burns *My Nanie O*, st. 6. Lnk. We'll tak' care o't sure enough, For we're the lads can guide the stuff, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 167, ed. 1897. Edb. I am consign'd unto a humbler lot, To guide the board of some sequester'd cot, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 270. Dmf. She tak's what I earn, and guides it wi' care, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 213. n.Lin.[1] I can't guide my awn bairns, soä much less them as belongs to uther foäks.

Hence (1) **Guidal**, *sb.* guidance, control, management; (2) **Guider**, *sb.* a guardian, manager, adviser; (3) **Guiding**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) w.Sc. Let Reason instant seize the bridal And wrest us frae the Passion's guidal, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 41 (Jam.). (2) Abd. The earl of Errol, being but a bairn, through wicked council and malice of his tutors and guiders, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 192. (3) Per. It's sma' winder 'at them she had the guidin' o' suld come to harm, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 242, ed. 1887. Dmb. It was mair by chance than gude guiding that your siller wasna clean lost, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. Rnf. It soon would be a bonnie place If they had but the guidin', Barr *Poems* (1861) 207. Ayr. It's her that has the guidin' o' him, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 159. Lnk. Let the siller e'en gang as it cam', It cost us nae thocht —let it cost us nae guidin', Coghill *Poems* (1890) 84. e.Lth. It was mair by luck than guid guidin, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 34.

4. *Reflex.* To behave properly, control oneself.

e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] Noo then guide thÿ sen, or else I'll tell thÿ faather on thē. sw.Lin.[1] If you wont guide yoursen, I shall tell him.

5. To keep, preserve, esp. in exclamations or expletives.

Kcd. 'Preserve's! and guide's! fat's this?' cried Meg. Grant *Lays* (1884) 13. Ayr. Ye thro' time may come to be Frae a' temptation guided free, Laing *Poems* (1894) 26; Or, guide us, whaur would be the next generation? Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 139. Nhb. God gehyd us! scz Jack, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) II.

6. *sb.* A manager; one who has the management and control of money or property.

Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] A prudent economical wife is said to be 'a geed guide,' and if otherwise, 'an ill guide.' Abd., Per. You are not a good guide of your siller (G.W.).

Hence *a good guide o' the warld, phr.* a good manager of one's property.

Rnf. I'm a gude guide o' the warld, I ken whan to haud and to gi'e, *Harp* (1819) 72.

7. A sign-post, finger-post.

Lan. Alexander Williamson . . . brought me a back way out of Lancaster to the guide on this side, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 115.

8. A tendon, muscle, sinew. See **Guider.**

Nhb.[1] The guide's off [the tendon is dislocated]. Not.[1] s.Not. I'm afraid he's strained one of the guides of his leg (J.P.K.). Rut.[1] The pain's all in my guides an' sinners. Nhp.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.)

9. A sheet of paper, ruled with thick black lines, placed beneath the leaf of a writing-book in order that the lines may show through. w.Yks. (J.W.)

10. *pl.* The framework or ropes stretched down the sides of a pit-shaft on which the ascending and descending cages run. Nhb.[1]

11. *pl.* Part of a wagon; see below.

n.Lin.[1] Part of the hind gear of a waggon attached to the middle pole. Hrf.[2] A circular moveable rest placed over front axle as bearing for bed of waggon. Dor. The guides of a waggon are the arcs of circles fastened on the fore-axle as a bearing for the bed of the waggon when it locks (Hall.).

12. Guidance, control.

s.Chs.[1] Dhaat· mon dŭ nŭ sem tŭ aav· mīch geyd ŭn iz os [That mon dunna sem to have much guide on his hoss].

13. A fashion, manner, way.

w.Yks. Ah nivver see'd onnyboddy donn'd i' sitch a guide [? guise] afore i' all mi life (Æ.B.).

GUIDE, see **Gyde.**

GUIDEED, *adv.* Or.I. Indeed, 'in good deed,' in very deed. 'Guideed I saw him' (S.A.S.).

GUIDER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. [gai·də(r.] A tendon, muscle, sinew. See **Guide**, *sb.* 8.

n.Yks.[1 2], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He tell'd him at he mut have a good thick pultice rahnd it all't neet to soften t'guiders, *Shevvild Ann.* (1849) 20; w.Yks.[12S], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. Mi guiders aäche and ār as soār as a bile [boil] (T.H.R.). sw.Lin.[1] The guiders of his neck were stunned. She runned it slap in among the guiders.

GUID-WEATHER, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **geud-wather.** Thunder.

Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 803; I have certainly heard the term

'guid-weather' used for thunder—whether it is merely a euphemism of the superstitious type like Euxine or Eumenides, or whether the Guid = God, referring to Thor, the Thunderer, I cannot say (J.G.).

[Cp. Dan. *Guds-veir*, very bad weather, a furious storm. ON. *Guð*, God + *veðr*, weather.]

GUILBRÖL, see **Goilbrul.**

GUILD, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. An assembly of burgesses in a city or royal borough.

Abd. To the Chaumer the Magistrates eam', Whare they met wi' the Guild, an' they a' got a dram, ANDERSON *Rhymes* 1867) 9; Burgesses enter the Guild on payment of a fee at election. They elect their own Dean (A.W.). Nhb. Of the common guild there have immemorially been and still are, in Newcastle, three stated meetings, which are called guilds, or assemblies of the Mayor and burgesses, held in the Guild-hall on the second Monday after Michaelmas, on the Monday after S. Hilary, and on the Monday after Easter week, RICHARDSON *Newc. Municipal Accounts*, 94.

Hence (1) *Dean of Guild*, *phr.* the president of the Guild; (2) **Guild-bell**, *sb.* a bell used to summon the meeting of the Newcastle freemen; (3) **Guildry**, *sb.* an incorporation of burgesses.

(1) Abd., Edb. In Aberdeen and Edinburgh the Dean of Guild has a court before which all building plans in the cities must be produced for approval (A.W.). Ayr. He had a sort of infeftment, as may be said, of the office of dean of gnild, GALT *Provost* (1822) iv; The Conneil consists of fifteen merchants, in which are included the Provost, two Baillies, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, *ib. note* A; The officer who was chosen for the year to preside at their meetings was called the deacon or dean or doyen of the trade or guild, *ib.* (2) Nhb.[1] The assembly of the Incorporated Companies is announced by the tolling of the great bell ('the Major,' of St. Nicholas' Church). (3) Ayr. The guildry or merchants had no choice in the members brought into the council out of their own number, GALT *Provost* (1822) *note* A; (A.W.)

GUILD, *sb.*[2] Slk. (JAM.) The barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*; also in *comp.* **Guild-tree.**

GUILD, GUILD(E, see **Gild**, *adj.*, **Gool**, *sb.*[2]

GUILDEE, *sb.* Sc. The young of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.*

Arg. The gleshan, and guildee, They love to plouder through the loch, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 8.

GUILDER-FAUGH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Old lea-land, once ploughed and allowed to lie fallow. See **Faugh**, *sb.*

Ayr. (JAM.); Not used now (G.G.).

GUIL(E, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Glo. Lon. e.An. Sus. Also written **gile** n.Cy. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. e.Lin.; **gyl(e** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur. w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] e.Lin. Glo.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf. Sus.[12]; and in forms **gaal** e.Yks.; **gail** N.Cy.[2] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **gal** w.Yks.[5]; **gale** n.Cy.; **garl** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.; **geyle** Cum.; **gial** e.Yks.; **gille** Lin. n.Lin.[1] [gail, gāl.] **1.** New beer, liquor while in a state of fermentation between wort and beer; wort.

Sc., Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Cy. BAILEY (1721). Nhb.[1], n.Lin.[1], e An.[1] Nrf. COOPER *Gl.* (1853).

2. A brewing of beer.

n.Cy. (HALL.) Lon. The London houses always speak of their daily brewings as guiles (W.T.). Nrf. HOLLOWAY. Sus.[12] [A guile of beer is a technical term for as much as is brewed at one time, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)]

3. The vat in which beer is fermented; the 'tun-dish' used in brewing.

Or.I. They have a common phrase, 'We'll have a tunned cog out of the gyle at Christmas,' i. e. an overflowing pot out of the vat in which the ale is working (JAM.). Glo.[1] n.Cy. GROSE (1790). [(K.)]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Guile-clear**, *obs.*, a tub for containing wort; cf. **galker**; (2) **-dish**, (*a*) *obs.*, the 'tun-dish' used in brewing; (*b*) a ladle; (3) **-fat** or **-vat**, **-foot**, **-fort(h**, (*a*) the large vat in which beer is fermented; any large tub or butt; also used *fig.* and *attrib.*; (*b*) the wort or liquor fermenting in the vat; (4) **-tub**, see (3, *a*).

(1) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] [(K.)] (2, *a*) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2], Der.[1] (*b*) e.Lin. A metal bowl with a wooden handle, used, for example, to empty a copper (G.G.W.); For pig's swill, bran mash, &c. (J.C.W.) (3, *a*) S. & Ork.[1] n Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] Dur. RAINE *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 37. Cum. Flang them intull a girt guile-fat kind of a tub, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 97; Some . . . their geylefat guts war clearan', STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) 138. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'It works like a garlvat,' said of anything gaseous, as a bottle of brisk porter; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] When it 'works' well, it is said to be a 'good gahlfat.' e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788; In the . . . butterye: one gialfatte, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 172, ed. 1642; e.Yks.[1] The term is now *obs* except for fermentation generally, when things are said to 'work like a garl-fat,' *MS. add.* (T.H.) m Yks.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 350; w.Yks.[1] Grout . . . just tacken out at guilefat, ii. 300; w.Yks.[5] Guile-forth, galforth. ne.Lan.[1], Der.[1] L[i]n. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 331. n Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Suf. *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 363. (*b*) n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. S.P.U.); Hez ta getten thi galfert a-goin? (J.R.) Suf. *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 327. (4) e.An.[1] Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849.

[1. Teach Dennis how to stir the guile, SWIFT *Panegyrick* (1730), in *Misc. Wks.* (1745) V. 194. The same word as ME. *gyle* in *gylefatt*, *York Will* (1341), in Way's note to *Prompt.* 274. MDu. *ghijl*, malt liquor in fermentation or when ready for turning (OUDEMANS); cp. OFr. *ghiller*, 'en parlant de la bière, jeter sa levure' (HATZFELD, s. v. *Guiller*[2]).]

GUILE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Also written **gile**, **gyle** e.Yks. [gail.] A channel on the beach which the high tide fills, leaving a small island within; an island of sand, a quicksand; also in *comp.* **Guile-hole.**

e.Yks. (C.V.C.); These are shallows, backwaters, left by the tide. Conger eels, cod, skate, and occasionally a seal, are caught in them when the tide has receded. There is always, more or less, a bank of sand or shingle between the gyle-holes and sea which holds up the water, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Apr. 1891) 180; e.Yks.[1]

GUILE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Ken. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Guile-shares**, unlawful shares, division of spoils or shares of wreckage.

Ken.[1] Under the pretence of assisting the distressed masters [of stranded vessels] and saving theirs and the merchant's goods, they convert them to their own use by making what they call guile-shares, LEWIS, 34.

2. *v. Obs.* To beguile, deceive.

Edb. At last he knew he was guil'd long, By that false tyrant's wily tongue, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 13.

[2. With glosynges and with gabbyngs he gylede the peuple, *P. Plowman* (c.) XXIII. 125. OFr. *guiler*, 'tromper' (GODEFROY).]

GUILE, GUILERY, GUILL, see **Gool**, *sb.*[2], **Gillery**, **Gwill.**

GUILLEM, *sb.* Wal. The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 217

GUILLER, see **Gilder.**

GUILPOT, *sb.* Yks. A large iron vessel used for boiling vegetables or porridge.

w.Yks. With three short feet on it. It is called a 'gale pot' around Marston Moor, and the swinging iron bar or 'reekon' on which it hangs over the fire is a 'galley bawk' (q.v.) (M.F.).

GUILTFOU, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Full of guilt.

Edb. The lady heard the guiltfou tale Wi' mickle dole an' dread, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 15.

GUILTY-, GUIN, see **Gilty, Go.**

GUINEA, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Lin. War. Wil. Cor. In *comp.* (1) **Guinea-bed**, a name given by quarrymen to a hard limestone bed of the Lower Lias near Stratford-on-Avon; (2) **-flower**, the plant, *Kerria Japonica*; (3) **-gold**, gold of which guineas were coined, a fine quality of gold; also used *fig.*; (4) **-hen**, (5) **-hen flower**, the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; (6) **-note**, a 21*s.* banknote; (7) **-pig**, (*a*) the small white cowrie-shell; (*b*) the wood-louse; (8) **-plant**, see (2).

(1) War. PHILLIPS *Geol.* (1871) 112. (2) n.Lin. (B. & H.) (3) Rnf. Nuggets o' guinea gowd rare, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 18. Lan. As good as guinea-gowd, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler*, ix. (4) Cum.[1] (5) Cum.[4] (6) Lnk. Scores o' dealers . . . Wi' guinea-notes were there, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 84. (7, *a*) Cor.[12] (*b*) Wil.[1] (8) n.Lin.

GUINIAD, *sb.* Wal. ? Chs. The fish, *Coregonus Pennanti.*

Wal. Caught in Bala Lake in Wales, HOLLAND *Gl.* (1894); Only caught in the Dee, at Pimble Meer. The guiniad resembles

the salmon in shape, and tastes like a trout, Leigh *Gl.* (1877). Wat., Chs. Peculiar to the River Dee and the Lake Pemblemeer, Bailey (1721). [All migratory fish of the genus salmon, . . that is to say, salmon, . . whitetrout, sewin, buntling, guiniad, &c., *Stat.* 24 & 25 *Vic.* (1861) c. 109, § 4; Satchell (1879).]

[Wel. *gwyniad*, 'Merula piscis' (Davies).]

GUINY, *int.* Not. An expletive.

s.Not. Oo! Guiny! it does bleed (J.P.K.).

GUIPE, see **Gype**, *v.*

GUISE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also Cor. Also written **giz** Cor.[1]; **gize** Nhb.[1]; **guize** Sc. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **guyze** w.Yks.; **gyse** Bnff.[1]; and in forms **gahse** n.Yks. [gaiz.] 1. *v.* To act the part of a 'guiser,' to go mumming, to masquerade; also used *fig.*

Bnff.[1] The loons are awa through the toon gysin'. e.Lth. Ane o' thae Tory kind that gae guisin aboot as Unionists, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 167. e.Dur.[1] Most of the boys guise near Christmas. n.Yks. They use te call't gahin' a gahsin', Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 43. m.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Guise-dance**, *sb.* a masquerade or Christmas play performed by 'guisers'; cf. **geese-dance**; (2) **Guising**, *vbl. sb.* masquerading, mumming; also used *attrib.*; (3) **Guising-feast**, *sb., obs.*, a festival in which masquerading played a part.

(1) Cor. And tould us how a giz-daunce was to door, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 53; Cor.[1] This custom has been abolished in Penzance for about ten years. (2) Sh.I. Like the nocturnal feast, the guising would have to be done without the knowledge of their parents, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 147. Fif. The long evenings favoured such pranks as 'Tammy-reekie,' 'Ticky-molie,' and 'Guisin',' Colville *Vernacular* 1899) 14. e.Fif. After buskin' themsels up in the maist ootlandish raiment they cud think o' an' bleckin' their faces, wad set oot on guizin' expedections, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. Bwk. Oor guizin' dune at stead an' toun Where hoose to hoose we sang, Calder *Poems* (1897) 119. n.Cy. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 3. Dur. 'Guising' was practised there thirty years ago, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. e.Dur.[1] w.Yks. Then followed strong ale in abundance, dancing, singing, and guyzing, or the performance of a rustic kind of pantomime, Grainge *Pedlar* (1866) 3. (3) Lan. The guising feast was an annual festival of the town of Ashton-under-Lyne, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 85.

2. To disguise.

Nhb.[1] A man of notoriously dirty appearance asked his wife, 'Hoo mun a gize mesel?' 'Wesh thee fyess,' was the prompt reply. Yks. He guised himself (C.C.R.).

Hence *guised in liquor, phr.* disguised, disfigured by drink, drunken. Nhb.[1] Cf. **geezer**, *sb.*[2]

3. To decorate, deck; in *pass.* with *out*: to be oddly attired.

Edb. The carter lads were busket braw, . . Their lassies guised best ava', Liddle *Poems* 1821) 227. n.Yks.[2]

4. *sb.* A masquerading performance, a merrymaking, frolic; also used *fig.*

Bnff.[1] Twa or three o' the lads cam in on bannock-nicht, an' heeld a gyse wee the lasses a file. Abd. In June he was put to liberty; but how this guise went, ye shall hear afterwards, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 32. Cld. (Jam.)

5. Phr. *to turn the guise*, to change the parts in a play; also used *fig.*

Abd. Gi'e love for love, and him, wha hates, despise; It's in your power, my Bess, to turn the guise, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 109; I'll shortly gar you turn the guize, Ye filthy fashious teds, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 27, ed. 1873.

6. A disguise. Yks. He's one no guise can-fit (C.C.R.).

GUISEN, see **Gizzen**, *adj.*

GUISER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. Also written **gizer** Nhb.[1]; **guisar** Sh.I.; **guisor** w.Yks.[2]; **guizer** Nhb.[1]; **guyser** s.Sc.; **gyser** ne.Sc. [gai'zə(r.] A mummer; masquerader; cf. **guizard**. See **Guise**.

Sh.I. Thomas wanted . . . to go out and see the guisars, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898). ne.Sc. [On Christmas Eve] others disguised themselves and went in companies of three and four, singing, shouting, and rapping at doors and windows. The houses whose inmates were known to them they entered with dancing, antic gestures, and all kinds of daffing. They were called gysers, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881 158. Frf. The children were already gathering, with smeared faces and in eccentric dress, to sally forth as guisers at the clap of eight, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) ix. Fif. After the guisers had gone, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 101. s.Sc. Around them the younkers, 'hasty heukers,' and 'wanton winklots,' were busy preparing the habiliments of the guysers, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 65. Lth. The youngsters . . . This nicht, task free, are looten lowse, And merry guisers turn, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 44. n.Cy. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895 II. 3; N.Cy.[1] Still seen at the 'mell suppers' given at harvest h mes. Nhb. 'The Guizers' were famous at all kirn suppers. The institution survives in the Christmas 'sword-dancers,' and in the juvenile tragedy, still performed by extemporized troops of lads in the country villages at Christmas-tide. These little companies of boys go from house to house and enter the door without knocking or any form of announcement. The householder is startled by the apparition of a guizer in his room, who announces himself as King Christmas and speaks the prologue. He finishes by introducing a valiant knight, when enter second guizer. The valiant knight repeats his lines, but is interrupted by a rival,—guizer number three—who abruptly rushes in. A combat ensues, and the last entrant is slain with the wooden lath of his adversary. A doctor then opportunely advances from the outer passage and effects a miraculous resurrection of the slain one. After this, a grotesque guizer, or 'hetty,' presents himself and speaks the epilogue, appealing to the generosity of the audience as he goes round with the hat. The guizers then all join in chorus and exeunt (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] Dur. People, usually children, who go about on Christmas Eve, singing, wearing masks, or otherwise disguised (A.B.); Dur.[1] It has always been the custom that some neighbouring youths or maidens should array themselves in grotesque characters, and go to the supper [mell-supper or harvest home]; the longer the party is unrecognised, the greater their merit, and the greater the sport. e.Dur.[1] Men and boys in disguise (with blackened faces and paper caps) who go about performing a rough Christmas play. Dur., Yks. I well remember . . . helping to dress some young men who were to play the part of 'guisers' and force their entrance into a mell-supper, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. w.Yks.[23] Der. The 'guisers'—of whom there are always several sets—or waits arrive. The guisers are admitted indoors and go through the several acts of their play. At the conclusion 'Betsey Belzebub' collects coppers from the company and glasses of ale and wine are given to the players, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 481; Der.[2] Christmas mummers. nw.Der.[1]

GUISH-, GUISS, see **Gosh, Girse.**

GUISSOCK, *sb.* Sc. A superstitious observance, a 'freit.'

Per. Ye sudna tak yer head up wi' thae guissocks—I wadna believe them (G.W.).

GUIT, GUIVER-, GUIZ, see **Goit**, *sb.*[1], **Givour, Gizz.**

GUIZARD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **gizard** m.Yks.[1]; **guisard** Sc. Nhb.; **gysard** Sc.; and in form **gysart** Peb. Slk. [gai'zə r)d, gi'zəd.] 1. *sb.* A masker, mummer. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **guiser**.

Sc. The doings of the guizards form a conspicuous feature in the New Year proceedings throughout Scotland, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 169; The custom of disguising now remains only among boys and girls... It is common, in some parts of the country at least, that if admitted into any house, one of them who precedes the rest, carries a small besom and sweeps a ring or space for them to dance in (Jam.). Sh.I. In frolics and dances . . . it is not unusual to hear of the announcement of the guisards. A number of men enter the room dressed in a fantastic manner, their inner clothes being concealed by a white shirt as a surtout, which is confined, at the waistband, by a short petticoat formed of loose straw, that reaches the knee. The whole are under the controul of a director, named a scudler, who is distinguished from his comrades by a very high straw cap, the top of which is ornamented with ribbons, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 257, ed. 1891. Bch. A sad gysard indeed, an' as baul' as ony ettercap, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 14. Edb. It was formerly the custom in the country for small parties of young people to go about from house to house disguised, and act a kind of play. These were called guisards. That custom is now wearing out, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 8. Bwk. The best o' a' the Guizard time Was ance mair drawin' near, Calder *Poems* (1897) 118. Peb. Like gysarts deigned to wander, Nicol *Poems* (1805) *The daft days.* Slk. Then ane gruff untoward gysart came, Hogg *Queen's Wake* (1813) 176. Nhb. He who eclipses the rest is entitled to his due . . . as being the best guisard, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 379; Nhb.[1]

2. A person strangely or grotesquely dressed. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

3. *v.* To act as a mummer, to go masquerading.

Sc. Deil hae me, if they arena a' mad thegither . . . or else they hae taen Yule before it comes, and are gaun aguisarding. Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvi; Borrowed their mother's duffle cloaks to go

a guisarding in, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 213, ed. 1894. Sh.I. This custom prevails at weddings (Jam.).

GUIZENED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lin. Oddly and sluttishly habited; gaudily dressed, bedizened. See **Guise**, 3.

n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4], Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1]

GUIZINNY, see **Gizen.**

GUL, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **gullo**. A form of address, 'sir.' (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Gulbow**, *sb.* intimacy or friendship. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

GULAMOUTH, GULBRULE, see **Gully-mouth, Goilbrul.**

GULCH, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **golch** Lan.[1]; **golsh** n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks.[1s] e.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[4]; **goltch** Lan.; **gulge** Nhp.[1] Dev. Cor.[12]; **gulk** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Dev.[1]; **gulsch** Sc. (Jam.) Shr.[2]; **gulsh** Cai.[1] w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) S. & Ork.[1] Nhp.[12] Hnt. e.An.[1] Suf.[1]; **gulsk-** e.An.[1]; **gultch** Ess.[1] [gulʃ, gultʃ, gʉlʃ.] **1.** *v.* To eat or drink voraciously; to gulp, swallow; to drink to excess.

n.Cy. (Hall.) n.Yks.[4] Thoo gulches thi puddin' doon warse 'an a dog. w.Yks.[12] Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 232; Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Nhp. And sweet the splashing on the ear did swim, Of fly-bit cattle gulshing in the brook, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 190; Nhp.[12], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] 'E can gulch the drink out o' the bottle as well as e'er a chap i' the fild. Glo.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.Suf. (F.H.) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Somethin the matter way his droat; can't gulchy [guul·chee] vitty. Dev. Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36; Freddy, if yü go'th on gulging like that, yu'll chuck yerzel, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] A made a shurt to gulk down a quart o'at, 13. nw.Dev.[1] s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. We gulged et down, some coose too, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 14; Cor.[12] w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 301. [Nfld. *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

Hence (1) **Gulching**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Gulchy**, *adj.* addicted to drink, greedy in drinking.

(1) Shr.[2] (2) Shr.[2], e.Suf. (F.H.), Dev. (Hall.)

2. To bulge, burst out.

s.Chs.[1] Dhür,z won staak· got n ter·ŭbli gülsht aayt ŭt won end [There's one stack gotten terribly gulched aït at one end]. Nhp.[1] Cart-ruts are said to 'gulge out,' when they have become deep and wide.

Hence **Gulschy**, *adj.* gross, thick; applied to the form of the body. Cld. (Jam.)

3. To eructate. Cf. **gowk**, *v.*[1]

S. & Ork.[1], w.Yks.[5] e.Lan.[1] To eject from the throat, as when vomiting.

4. To fall heavily; of land, &c.: to fall, sink in.

Nhp. Ne'er an axe was heard to sound, Or a tree's fall gulsh'd the ground, Clare *Village Minstr.* (1821) I. 207; Nhp.[1] If a tree in its fall sunk in, it would be said that it gulshed in. War.[4] Mrs. Brown's grave has gulched in uncommon. Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) 379.]

5. Of water: to run with a full stream; to gush.

Nhp.[1] It gulshes through; said of water that forces itself through a narrow aperture); Nhp.[2] To tear up with violence, as a stream when swollen with floods. War.[4], e.Suf. (F.H.)

6. *sb.* A glutton, one who eats greedily; a fat, ill-shaped person. Cai.[1], Bnff. (Jam.), w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Glo.[12]

Hence (1) **Gulchin**, *sb.* a big, fat person, of short stature; (2) **Gulchy**, *adj.*, (3) **Gulshing**, *ppl. adj.*, (4) **Gulsky**, *adj.* coarsely fat, corpulent.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2) Dev. (Hall.) (3) Nhp.[1] A great gulshing fellow. (4) e.An.[1]

7. A sudden swallowing. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

8. An eructation. S. & Ork.[1]

9. A heavy fall. Also in form **Gulcher.**

Nhp.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. It came down a gulcher, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 56. e.Suf. To come down a gulcher (F.H.).

10. *adv.* Of a fall: heavily, with a plump.

War.[4] If ye'r not a bit careful in letting that water off, yer'l be drownded by it, when it comes down full golsh. e.An.[1] 'It came down gulch,' swop, flop all of a heap. A man may fall down gulsh upon a hard, dry road or pavement. Suf.[1] 'A fell plumpendicular down—gulsh. Ess. I shudn't warsley loike to troy, For gulch cum down I shud, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 12; I fell down hug-gulch, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 184.

GULDENS, GULDER, see **Goldens, Golder.**

GULDIE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A tall, black-faced, gloomy-looking man. Gall. Macta-gart *Encycl.* (1824).

GULDIZE, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **goolandize** Cor.[1]; **gooldize, goolthise, gulthise** w.Cor. The harvest-home feast, the last day of corn-carrying.

Cor.[1] w.Cor. Merry-making times such as gulthise, weddings, &c., Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 19; *N. & Q.* (1899) 9th S. iii. 414; In the neighbourhood of Penzance, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 248.

[*Prop.* 'the feast of the end,' the feast given at the close of harvest. OCor. *goil* (*gol*), a festival + *diwedh*, an end (Williams). In the form *goolandize* the *an* is the Celtic Cornish def. art. It may be noted that the Bret. form corr. to *diwedh* is *divez* (Du Rusquec).]

GULE, *v.*[1] Sc. Also Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **gull** Sc. Hmp.[1] [giul.] To flout, sneer; to laugh, make fun of, jeer; to boast.

Sc. Do not thou think to gull one of God's ministers that way, *Sc. Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 125. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 65; Hrf.[1] He comes guling like a lion; Hrf.[2] Glo. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 62; Glo.[1] Hmp.[1] You have no cause to gull us. Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1]

Hence **Guling**, *ppl. adj.* merry, joking.

Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks. Ee's a guling man, aulus up to fun, *ib.*

GULE, *v.*[2] Brks. Wil. Also in form **gool-** Brks. [giul.] To amaze, bewilder.

Brks. An old woman used to say she was guled in the head (W.H.Y.); *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] The noise thaay childern maade quite guled muh.

Hence **Guly**, *adj.* giddy, confused.

Brks. My head's so gooly to-day, I don't know what to do (W.F.R.); (W.H.Y.) Wil.[1] Of sheep, suffering from a disease in the head which affects the brain and causes a kind of vertigo. Of persons, queer, stupid, or silly-looking. After being very drunk over-night, a man looks 'ter'ble guly' in the morning. 'An' none on us dursen zaay no more to un, a look'd so guly.'

GULE, GULERAVAGE, see **Gool**, *sb.*[2], **Yule, Galravitch.**

GULF, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Nhp. Cor. Also written **gulph** Cor.[2] [gʉlf.] **1.** A breach in a pit of marl or stone, intervening between the joints of the rock. Also in *comp.* **Gulf-joint.**

Nhp.[1] Perpendicular fissures, usually three or four feet wide, reaching quite up to the surface of the earth, Morton *Nat. Hist. Nhp.* (1712) 125; Nhp.[2]

2. Phr. *gulph of ore*, a very rich lode.

Cor.[2] When a part of a lode proves very rich, miners say they have a 'gulph of ore.'

3. A big hole or rut.

Sh.I. He's playin' da curse. Luik at da gulfs 'at he's rötid at da partishin an' aforo da ben door, *Sh. News* (Sept. 2, 1899).

GULF, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Cum. Chs. Also written **gulph** Cum. [gulf.] **1.** *v.* To swallow greedily, to gulp.

s.Chs.[1] Aay dhaa düz gülf)th mee·t ŭp; dhaa mit bey ai·f-klemt tŭ jeth [Haï tha does gulf th' meat up; tha mit be hafe-clemt to jeth].

2. *sb.* The act of opening the mouth.

Cum. With a great gulph he gasped for breath, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) III. 274.

[**2.** *Goulette de vin*, a gulph, mouthful, or small quantity of wine, Cotgr.]

GULGE, see **Gulch.**

GULGHY, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A beetle, a cockchafer. See **Golach.**

GULGRAVE, *sb.* Sh.I. A ditch containing manure in a liquid state. See **Goolgrave.**

The nettles are buried in the gulgraave o' da vyeadie (open drain) of the byre, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 143.

GULK, see **Gulch.**

GULKIN, *sb.* Glo.[1] [gʉ·lkin.] A hollow, dell, *gen.* with water at the bottom. Cf. **gollick.**

GULL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Nrf. Dev. In *comp.* (1) **Gull-chaser**, the common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes*; (2) **-ma**, the guillemot, *Lomvia troile*; (3) **-maw**, the greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*; (4) **-teaser**, the common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.*

(1) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. (2) Nhb. Keep wor aan fish guts for wor aan gullmas (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] (3) e.Lth. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 208. (4) s.Dev. It pursues the smaller

gulls till they disgorge their prey, *ib.* 203. [Forster *Swallow* (1817) 91.]

GULL, *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in midl. and s. counties. Also in forms **gall** Sus.: **gold** Hrt. Ken.[12] [gul, gʊl.] **1.** A nestling in an unfledged state. Chs.[123]

2. An unfledged gosling.

Stf., War. As silly as a gull, Northall *Flk Phr.* (1894). War.[23], Wor. (J.B.P.), w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1] Hrf. Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); Hrf.[12] Rdn. Morgan *Wds.* (1881). Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Hrt. The word constantly used at Harpenden (J.W.). w.Mid. You would call young geese gulls when they are first hatched, and while they are still quite young (W.P.M.). Ken.[12], Sur.[1], Sus. (S.P.H.), Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] In s.Hmp. called also a maiden.

Hence (1) **Gullets**, *sb. pl.* young unfledged geese; (2) **Gully**, *sb.* a gosling.

(1) Hrf.[2] (2) s.Chs.[1] *Gen.* a very young one. The name in use for older goslings is [gy'ez·lin]. Shr.[1] Rdn. Morgan *Wds.* (1881).

3. *Comp.* **Gull-grass**, goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.* Hrf., Glo. (B. & H.), Glo.[1]

4. The bloom of the willow.

w.Wor.[1], Sus.[12] [From the yellow colour and fluffy texture of the catkins, and from their appearing about the time that goslings are hatched (B. & H., s.v. Goslings).]

GULL, *sb.*[3] Dmf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A large trout.

GULL, *sb.*[4], *adj.* and *v.*[1] Sc. [gʊl.] **1.** *sb.* A thin, cold mist, accompanied with a slight wind.

Bnff.[1] Abd. There's a gull on the hills this forenoon (G.W.).

2. *Fig.* A chill; a lower estimate of a person or thing.

Dmf. This incident was the first that gave me a gull at him, Shaw *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349.

3. *adj.* Chill, marked by a cold wind.

Bnff. 'A cauld gull nicht,' a chill evening (Jam.).

4. *v.* To become covered with a thin mist, to grow misty.

Bnff.[1] A think it'll be rain; it's a' beginnin' to gull.

Hence **Gull't**, *ppl. adj.* covered with thin mist.

The sky's a' gullt, *ib.*

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *gula*, to blow softly (Aasen).]

GULL, *sb.*[5] and *v.*[2] Der. Nhp. Hrt. Mid. e.An. Sus. [gul, gʊl.] **1.** *sb.* A breach or hole made by the force of a torrent; a fissure, chasm. See **Gool**, *sb.*[1]

Nhp.[1] The bulrushes wobble i' the gulls i' the flood, Clare *MS. Poems*; Nhp.[2] Wide and deep fissures often found intersecting a stratum of stone, Morton *Nat. Hist. Nhp.* (1712); Differing from cricks, seams, &c., in being generally filled with earthy matter. e.An. A breach in the bank of the Ouse, caused by floods, by which many thousand acres of the fens were laid under water, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 601: e.An.[1] Nrf. Holloway. e.Suf. (F.H.), Sus.[1]

2. A channel made by a stream, a natural watercourse, running water.

Der.[1] A deep gutter where water runs. Nhp.[2] e.An.[1] A brook thickly overgrown with underwood or brushwood. e.Suf. (F.H.) Sus. If ye go through the lag [wet meadow] you'll come to the gull, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 437.

3. *Comp.* **Gull-hole**, the hole or chasm formed by uprooting trees. Nhp.[2]

4. *v.* To sweep away by force of running water; to wear into a gully.

Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] The bank has been gulled down by the freshes. Nrf. Holloway. e.Suf. (F.H.), Sus.[12]

Hence (1) **Gulled**, *ppl. adj.* intersected with 'gulls' or ruts; (2) **Gulling**, *vbl. sb.* the rutting of roads by wheels.

(1) Nhp. It rests collected in some gulled hole Scoop'd by the sudden floods, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 101; Nhp.[1]; Nhp.[2] Close by the rut-gulled waggon road, Clare *Rur. Muse* (1835) 76. (2) Hrt. Sudden damage [to roads] by the gulling of wheels, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

5. Of holes: to enlarge by boring or by friction.

w.Mid. Holes in wood, iron, &c. are said to 'gull' when they become enlarged by constant friction or other means. 'The hole gulled, and then the peg dropt out.' 'That hole don't come in the right place. You must gull it one side and plug it up t'other.' 'If you don't hold your stock upright when you're a-borin' you'll soon gull the hole' (W.P.M.).

GULL, *sb.*[6] and *v.*[3] Nrf. Suf. [gʊl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Gull-stones**, a game played by boys, with rough stones for marbles.

Nrf. It was getting dark, so we went home playing gull-stones, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 8.

2. *v.* In the game of marbles: to strike one marble with another.

e.Suf. A shoots at B's marble and hits it. Then, if B first cries 'gulls over,' A has to shoot again. If, however, A first cries 'gulls stands,' he is entitled to the marble struck (F.H.).

GULL, *v.*[4] Dmf. (Jam.) To thrust the finger forcibly in below the ear, to 'catlill.'

GULL, see **Golcs**, **Gool**, *sb.*[2], **Gule**, *v.*[1]

GULLA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **goillya**, **gulya**. A midwife; a young woman who assists at the christening of a child.

Mi sister Eppie . . . wis auchteen whin doo wis born, an' doo's shürely heard dy midder tellin' foo 'at shü wis goillya ta dee, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897); They [fairies] even required the services of the children of men for fiddlers, howdies, gulyas and nurses, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 144; S. & Ork.[1]

GULLANTINE, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. **1.** *sb. pl.* Strong pruning-shears.

Chs.[1] They are used for pruning thick branches from trees or hedges. They have long, straight handles, and a very short cutting blade, about three inches long, which works into a groove between two iron plates. The leverage is thus very considerable, and branches of nearly an inch in diameter can be readily cut with them.

2. *v.* To kill, destroy, 'guillotine.'

s.Chs.[1] Uwd Bil·i sez ŭt aay ey seyd ŭ snee·l gül·üntahynin ŭ grŭb (Owd Billy says 'at haï hey seyd a sneel gullantinin' a grub].

GULLER, see **Golder**.

GULLET, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Chs. Not. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Suf. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **gullot** Slk. [gu·l-, gʊ·lət.] **1.** Part of the throat or neck, the dewlap of an animal. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. A long, narrow piece of land.

Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] I've bin down the gullet gettin' rawnies. 'E's a good gullet o' that side the field. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

3. A narrow passage opening out of a street; an alley.

Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], War.[3] Shr.[1] 'Er lives up that gullet by Hughes the painter's shop.

4. A narrow fissure or orifice in a stratum.

Nhb. Water from 'the day,' or surface, finds a ready entrance to a mine where vertical gullets occur near the surface (R.O.H.). Nhb., Dur. Sandstone roofs (in a mine) are subject to fissures of various sizes and extent, called threads and gullets by the colliers—the larger ones being called gullets, Buddle *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Nhb. and Dur.* (1830) I. 186; With red partings or gullets, *Borings* (1881) II. 47; Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Nhp.[1]

Hence (1) **Gullety**, *adj.* containing open fissures, abounding in 'gullets'; (2) **Gullety-hole**, *sb.* a narrow fissure in a stream-bed running into a chasm.

(1) Nhb. (R.O.H.) Nhb., Dur. White post, very gulletty, *Borings* (1878) I. 5. (2) Nhb.[1]

5. The arch of a bridge. Dev. Grose (1790); (Hall.)

6. A water-channel, a gully.

Slk. Aff went the fish down the gullots. Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866; He gang down the gullots like a flowy peat, *ib.* 252. Gall. Gullets on wild rocky shores, scooped out by the hand of nature; when the tide flows into them in a storm, they make an awful rumbling noise, Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 415, ed. 1876. n.Cy. (J.W.), Not. (J.H.B.) Dev. Two or three orchards at Hartland, all situated in gullies, are known by the name of gullet orchet, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

7. *Comp.* **Gullet-hole**, (1) a deep hole in a sand or mud bank dangerous to bathers. N.I.[1]; (2) a large drain-hole through a hedge-bank to carry off water. Wil.[1]

8. A peculiar concave cut in the tooth of a saw-blade.

w.Som.[1] Term used by sawyers in sharpening their large saws. The gullet is a hollow formed by a round file at the bottom of each tooth, alternately on each side of the saw-plate, by which a very sharp edge is obtained at the back of each tooth.

Hence **Gullet**, *v.* to sharpen saws.

w.Som.[1] A sawyer who had sharpened a large saw for me, said: Dhu guul·uts oa un, zr, wur au·l u-wae·urd baak·, zoa aay-v u fraa·sh guul·ut-n au·l drue un aew·t [The gullets of it, sir, were all worn back, so I have fresh gulletted it all through].

[1. Fr. *goulet*, the gullet, the throat (Cotgr.). **6.** It meeteth afterward with another gullet (i.e. small stream),

Holinshed *Desc. Brit.* xi (Richardson). Fr. *goulet*, a narrow brook, or deep gutter of water (Cotgr.); OFr. *goulet*, 'ruisseau' (La Curne).]

GULLICK, GULLOCK, see **Gollick.**

GULLIDGE, *sb.* Ken.[1] [gʊ·lidʒ.] The sides of a barn boarded off from the middle, where the 'cavings' are generally stored.

GULLIEGAUPUS, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A big, stupid person. There is the idea of staring in a foolish manner.

GULLIEGAW, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **gulliegaup** Mry. (Jam.) [gʊ·ligā.] **1.** *v.* To injure severely, esp. by a sword-cut or with a knife; to claw or strangle.

Sc. MacCook o'er-gulligaw'd wi' scars, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 26. n.Sc. (Jam.) Mry. Esp. as including the idea of taking one by the throat, and subjecting to the danger of strangulation (*ib.*). Bnff.[1] Gehn a' hidna hid some rumgumshion, they wud 'a' gulliegawt ane anither. Fif. He gulligaw'd the [bed] posts wi' scars, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 40.

2. *sb.* A deep cut or gash made by a knife or sharp instrument; a broil, quarrel.

Fif. What wi' their gulligaws and gashes, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 202; (Jam.)

GULLIEWILLIE, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** A noisy, blustering, quarrelsome fellow. **2.** A quagmire, a swamp covered with grass or herbs. Cf. **gullion,** *sb.*[3]

GULLIN, see **Gollin(g.**

GULLION, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. [gʊ·liən, gʊ·liən.] A mean wretch, a soft, worthless fellow. See **Cullion.**

Cld. (Jam.), N Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 233; Lan.[1] s.Lan. Picton *Dial.* (1865). [No kind there was of human pumpkin, But at its bumps it had a bumpkin; Down to the very lowest gullion, And oiliest scull of oily scullion, Hood *Craniology* in *Wks.* (ed. Rossetti) 333.]

GULLION, *sb.*[2] Suf. Ess. [gʊ·liən.] The stomach-ache, colic.

Suf.[1] An acute disorder in horses. Ess. For whene'er he cidar drink'd, he'd ov The gullion an attact, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 143; *Gl.* (1851); *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 184; Ess.[1]

GULLION, *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. [gʊ·liən.] Mud; a quagmire; a dirty sink, a cesspool.

Lth. (Jam.) Gall. Through some blue rashy gullion, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876. N.I.[1] Ant. A hole near the house containing liquid manure, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

Hence **Gullion-hole,** *sb.* a muddy hole, a cesspool. N.I.[1]

GULLION, *sb.*[4] Sh.I. A sum of money, equal to 2*s.* in value.

Ye gaif him a gullion of silver to hold his peace, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 281, ed. 1891.

GULLOCK, *v.* War. Wor. Glo. [gu·lək, gʊ·lək.] To swallow greedily, to gulp. See **Gulch.**

War.[3] He gullocked his beer down. w.Wor.[1] I sid one o' them thahr great cranes gullocking down a frog. s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1]

GULLOCK, GULLOOK, GULLUP, see **Gollick, Go, Gollop,** *v.*[1]

GULLS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. [gulz.] **1.** Oatmeal porridge, hasty-pudding.

n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783). Cum.[1] Messes given to sick cattle; gruel prepared for calves. Wm. Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 93. n.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 143; Tak' that thible an' stir t'gulls to keep 'em fra' burrnin (W.H.); n.Yks.[2] Thar was haskets, an skeps, an tin cans, An bowls, an wood thivles for gulls. ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] The boiling process is literally a hasty one, as, if left for a moment, the preparation spoils.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gull-thible,** (2) **-thivel,** a short, flat stick for stirring 'gulls.'

(1) n.Yks. (W.H.) (2) w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882).

GULLY, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **goolie, gooly** Sc.; **gulzie** Edb. [gu·li, gʊ·li.] **1.** *sb.* A large knife, esp. a butcher's knife or a carving-knife; a sword. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A lang kale goolie hung down by his side, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 125; Gar't his gooly through the bag let out its fat heart's blood, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 131, ed. 1871; Folk kill ... wi' the word as weel as wi' the gulley, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvii. Or.I. (S.A.S., Cai.[1] Abd. A gullie like it could not have been bought under eighteenpence, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 87. Frf. By the aid of a flesher's gully, ceased to be a pig by becoming pork, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 173, ed. 1889. w.Sc. He'll better say naething about gullies, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 177. Arg. Once his knees shut like a gardener's gully, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 195. Fif. Hoolie! hoolie! Hae mercy ilk man wi' his gullie! Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 203. e.Fif. After havin' his craig nickit by Patie Baisler's gully, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Slg. He took his gully by the haft, An' twirl'd the blade, Muir *Poems* (1818) 17. Ayr. Unskaith'd by Death's gleg gullie, Burns *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 17. Lnk. My king o' knives, my guid auld gully, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 34. e.Lth. If he's no' shairpenin' his gully against the kirk the noo, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 96. Edb. Ere ye tulzie, Or hack our flesh wi' sword or gulzie, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 188, ed. 1785. Bwk. The operator might well be in tremor, as he plunges his gully, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 24. Peb. He ... Wi' gooly sticks pig, soo, and boar, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 84, ed. 1817. Slk. A large green-kale gully, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 19, ed. 1866. Rxb. The lang-kail gully Played smash amang 't to end the tulzie, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 107. Dmf. Fowk thought in other's waems at least They'd sheath a goolie, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 68. Keb. 'Tis not the slaught'rous gully 'bove your heads That's lifted, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 81. N.I.[1] In derision, a butcher's boy. Uls. (M.B.-S.) n Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (K.); (J.L.) (1783); N.Cy.[1 2] Nhb. She's ta'en a gullie keen and bricht, Stoang *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. i. st. 18; [The lad] took particular notice of a long knife, or 'gully,' with which Winter cut the fat mutton that he was eating, *Newcastle Dy. Jrn.* (July 11, 1898) 8, col. 3; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cum. And eut aw my thoum wi' the gully, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 45; (J.Ar.); Cum.[1] Wm. They armed thersells quickly wi flails, guns, an gullies, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7, ed. 1896. n.Yks. She was carrying ... a 'gully,' or large domestic knife, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 98; Here'st gully liggin, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 223; n.Yks.[1 3] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[3], n.Lan. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gully-knife,** a large knife; (2) **-mudge,** to stick or stab with a 'gully.'

(1) Bnff. He was totally unarmed. He had neither his gun nor even his gully knife with him, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) 102. Frf. The spears were in many cases 'gully-knives,' fastened to staves with twine and resin, Barrie *Licht* (1888) ii. Per. He fixed his large gully-knife in the passage, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 105, ed. 1887. Dmb. Penns I need to mend with the gully nyffe, Cross *Disruption* (1844 vii. Slg. Her mucklegory gully-knife Muir *Poems* (1818) 264. Ayr. The poet showed a gully-knife, which had no effect in scaring the old butcher, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 26. Edb. Wad ye no think it better to stick her with a long gully knife, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv. Gall. I cut this with my own gully knife on the banks of the Linn, Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) xxii. Nhb. Aw'd rather be shaved with an awd gully knife, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 6. Cum. Fadder wurds... stack in me breest like a gully knife, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 10. w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). (2) Bwk. I'll gully-mudge him without fail, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 95.

3. Phr. *to guide the gully,* to have the management, to direct matters.

Sc. Sticking gangs na by strength, but by right guiding o' the gullie, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Sticking disna gang by strength, but by the guiding o' the gully. I'se be upsides wi' him ae day, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi; Just guide the gully as best suits her guid and yer nain glory, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 20. Bch. Had I right the gully guided, And wi' a wife myself provided ... I'd staid at hame, Forbes *Domnie* (1785) 24. Abd. But ye maun strive the gully well to guide And dant the lassie fair, to gar her bide, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 41, ed. 1812.

4. *v.* To cut, gash.

Per. A fellow's purse I never spulye, A human throat I never gully, Spence *Poems* (1898) 91.

[1. Gullies which are little haulch-backed demi-knives, the iron tool whereof is two inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick, and three inches in length, Urquhart *Rabelais* (c. 1640) l. xxvii (Dav.). The word in Rabelais is *gouet*; cp. Cotgr.: *Gouët*, a kind of little short knife wherewith in France the boys crack nuts.]

GULLY, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [gu·li, gʊ·li.] **1.** A deep, narrow ravine, through which water flows; a narrow brook or stream; a hollow ditch. See **Gull,** *sb.*[5]

Frf. The people lost heart and would make no more gullies through it [the snow], Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 32. N.Cy.[1],

e.Dur.[1] Cum.[1] A hollow or slack between hills. Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1], Der.[1], Nhp.[1 2], Glo.[2] Hmp. A small cavity made by running water, Holloway. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dev. A hollow ditch made by torrents, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 193.

2. A deep gutter or drain, a sink.

Sc. (A.W.), Cum. (J.D.), Der.[1], Nhp.[1 2] Som. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

3. *Comp.* (1) **Gully-bed**, the hollow bed of a brook; (2) **-hole**, the mouth of a drain, sink, or common sewer; a gutter-hole; (3) **-trap**, a ditch, a deep gutter.

(1) Dor. An' trees, a-hangèn overhead Do hide a trinklèn gully-bed, Barnes *Rur. Life* (1879) 65. (2) Sc. (A.W.) Dur.[1] A hole where gutters or drains empty themselves into a greater channel or sewer. Oxf. The gully-holes were all blocked with mud, so the streets were flooded (P.H.K.). e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Som. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 193. (3) Der.[1]

4. A narrow passage or entry.

s.Lin. He lives i' the fost house to the right thruff the gully (T.H.R.).

5. A calf's pluck, the gullet; *fig.* as a term of contempt.

n.Cy. Holloway; (Hall.) Cum. 'Dirty gully,' the thief (J.D.). Brks. Grose (1790).

GULLY, *v.*[2] Sc. To swallow, gulp.

Gall. His horny lips round it [a mouse] wad smack, Sae gullied her a dainty chack Without a glutt, Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 400, ed. 1876.

GULLY, *sb.*[3] War. Lon. 1. A boys' game of marbles, in which the players endeavour to knock an inner from an outer ring of marbles. War.[2] Cf. **gull**, *sb.*[6] 2.

2. The game of peg-top; the mark or goal in the game of peg-top.

Lon. A sink, or, failing that a particular stone in the pavement, was the 'gully.' Some boy . . . laid his top on the ground at some distance from the 'gully.' The first player then spun his top, pegging at the recumbent top so as to draw it towards the 'gully.' If he missed the top, he stooped down and took up his own top. . . He then had 'a go' at the recumbent top . . . and sent his own against it so as to push it towards the gully. If he missed, he tried again until his own top could spin no longer. If he did not hit the top with his own while it was spinning, his top had to be laid down and the other taken up, and its owner took his turn at pegging, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 186.

GULLY, *adj.* Or.I. Agreeable, 'goodly.' (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

GULLY, see **Golly**, *sb.*[3], **Gurry**, *sb.*[4]

GULLY-MOUTH, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **gula-mouth** Dev.[1]; **gullamouth** nw.Dev.[1] A pitcher, water-vessel. Also used *fig.*

Dev. Grose (1790); Dev.[1] I've a got an iron crock, a griddle . . . a gulamouth, 47. n.Dev. Two half-saved fools, Ait gullamouths o' pixy-stools, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 104. nw.Dev.[1] Take thucker gullamouth up-along, wull ee? Cor.[1] 'He's a regular gully-mouth,' one that takes in everything.

GULLYVANT, see **Gallivant**.

GULOCH, *sb.* s.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An iron lever used in quarrying stones; a 'pinch.' Cf. **gavelock**, *sb.*[1]

GULP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Lin. e.An. Hmp. [gulp, gʉlp.] 1. *sb.* The young of any animal in its softest and tenderest state; a fledgeling.

Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. e.An.[1] 'Gulp-o'-the-nest,' the smallest of the brood. Suf.[1]

Hence **Gulpin**, *sb.* a young child; *fig.* one easily gulled, a simpleton, greenhorn.

Sc. Sum of our yong gulpins will not bite, Scott *Waverley* (1814) li. Ags. (Jam.) Nhb. Any person very easily stuffed, or, in other words, made to believe that black is white, is called a gulpin (R.O.H.).

2. A short, thick person; a big, unwieldy child; a small, fat pig, &c.

Ags. (Jam.) Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Gulpy**, *adj.* short and fat. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. A severe blow or fall. e.An.[1] Cf. **culp**.

4. *v.* To move in a sluggish, lounging manner.

Hmp. Toads are said to go gulping along (W.M.E.F.).

GULRAVAGE, see **Galravitch**.

GULSACH, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **gulsa** S. & Ork.[1]; **gulset**, **gulsehoch** Sc. (Jam.) 1. The jaundice.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Sh.I. Da auld man wis lyin' bedfast wi' da jandice—or as da auld folk ca'd hit, gulsa, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1] Bch. Sin my mither gae me a forlethie o't, 'at maist hae gi'en me the gulsach, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 18. Ags., Gall. (Jam.)

2. *Comp.* **Gulsa-whelk**, the garden snail.

Sh.I. Gulsa, or the yellow disease, was treated by an oil obtained from the gulsa whelk, or garden snail, Spence *Flk-Lore* 1899) 157.

[*Aurigo*, the guldsoch, morbus regius, Duncan *Etym.* (1595). Norw. dial. *gulsott*, jaundice (Aasen); so Dan. *gulsot*, ON. *gulusōtt* (Fritzner). Prop. 'the yellow sickness.' For many other compounds ending with *sōtt* (sickness) see Vigfusson (s.v.). With ON. *sōtt* cp. Goth. *sauhts*.]

GULSH, *sb.* Nhp. e.An. [gʉlʃ.] 1. Mud, slush, sediment. e.An.[1], Suf.[1] Cf. **glush**, *sb.* 2. *Fig.* Ribaldry, silly talk. Nhp.[1]

GULSOCH, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **gulsach** n.Sc. A voracious appetite; a surfeit. n.Sc., Ags.

[Cp. older Sc. *gulsoch*, voracious, fond of good eating. Thy gulsoch gane dois on thy back it bind, Dunbar *Flyting* (1505) 199.]

GULTY-CUP, *sb.* Dev. Applied to var. kinds of the buttercup, esp. *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens*. Cf. **gilty-cup**, s.v. **Gilty**.

Th' midders be gāy, ver th' grass es gol green, Wi' th' dāisy an' gultticup peepin' between, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 14; 'Mong th' turf let th' daisies an' gulticups wave, *ib.* 57, ed. 1853; Dev.[4]

GULYA, **GULZIE**, see **Gulla**, **Gully**, *sb.*[1]

GUM, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Shr. Suf. Slang. Also in forms **goom** Shr.[1]; **goome** n.Cy. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Gum-stick**, a stick used by children whilst teething; (2) **-tith**, the molar teeth.

(1) Lnk. Royal babies! Royal prattles, With Royal gum-sticks, bells, and rattles, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 157, ed. 1897. (2) Shr.[1] It wuz one o' my goom-tith as ached so.

2. *Obs.* The palate; the roof of the mouth.

Per. Good hailsome whisky ay took we To gust our gums, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 94. n.Cy. (K.)

3. Chatter, talk, 'jaw'; insolent talk; deceitful speech.

e.Suf. (F.H.) Slang. Pshaw! brother, there's no occasion to bowse out so much unnecessary gum, Smollett *P. Pickle* (1751) xiv; Farmer.

Hence **Gummy**, *adj.* deceitful, boastful. e.Suf. (F.H.)

GUM, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. [gʉm.] 1. *sb.* Condensed vapour; a thin film spread over the surface of anything; coal-dust, 'coom.' Also used *fig.*

Sc. There is said to be a 'gum' betwixt persons, when there is some variance . . . (a mist between them) (Jam.). Cai.[1] A thin deposit on cold or smooth surfaces from moist vapour. Bnff.[1] There's a gum on the window. Faht sort o' a gum's that o' the top o' the watter? Arg. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 6. Ayr. Covered ower wi' soot and gum, Aitken *Lays of Line* 1883) 133. Lnk. Auld as I am, an' black wi' dirt an' gum, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 87.

2. *v.* To become covered with condensed vapour, or with a thin film. Bnff.[1]

[1. I . . . persawit the mornyng bla, wan, and har, Wyth cloudy gum and rak, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 78; The gummys rysis, doun fallis the donk rym, *ib.* IV. 169.]

GUM, *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. e.An. Slang. Also in form **goms** e.An.[1] [gum, gʉm.] A disguised form of the word 'God,' used in trivial oaths.

Sh.I. Bi gum, Magnus, I widna a laekid til a been i' your shün, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898). Ayr. The Bailie, 'my conscience,' by gum is no joker, Goldie *Poems* (1822) 103. n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks. Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 43. Lan. By gum aw will, Staton *Rivals* (1888) 8. e.Lan.[1] se.Lan. But by gum! Aw've found out mi mistake, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 706. Chs. By gum! Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 3. s.Not. By gum, it's goin' to rain (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. By gum, I don't know (W.P.E.); (W.R.E.) Slang. But Hunks still asked to see the tooth, And swore by gum! he had not drawn it, Hood *Poems* (ed. 1862) *True Story*.

GUMBLE, *v.* and *adj.* Ken. Suf. Hmp. [gɐ·mbl.]

1. *v.* Of clothes, &c.: to fit badly, be too large.

Ken. Clothes are said to sit gumbling when they are too big and cumbersome and sit ill (K.); Ken.[1]

Hence **Gumbly**, *adj.* confused, disorderly. Hmp.[1]

2. In *pass.* Of the eyes: to be glued together, so as not to be easily opened.

Suf.[1] Awaking in the morning the eyes are said to be gumbled when not easily opened, or from measles or small-pox.

3. *adj.* Of clothes: too large, cumbersome, badly-fitting. Ken. (K.)

GUMBLES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Nhb. Noises or rumblings.

The patient complained of pains in the head, particularly on each side above the ears, and of what he termed 'gumbles,' which shifted to different parts of his head; and expressed his belief of something moving about in his head, *Hist. Bwk. Field Club*, I. 203.

GUMFLATE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To swell, inflate.

Ayr. Controversy, which had gumflated every mental joint, Galt *Legatees* (1820) vii.

GUMFLERMAN, *sb.* Sc. The bearer of a funeral banner. See **Gumphion.**

Mutes bearing tall poles shrouded in black drapery are called gumflermen, *Memoir R. Chambers* (1872) 108, in Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 365.

GUM-FLOWER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also Som. Also written **-floo'er** e.Fif.; **-floor** Gall. An artificial flower. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. Ordering swatches and ribbons and gum-flowers from Edinburgh, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 96. Cai.[1] Per. Wi' her veil an' her parrysol an' the gumflowers in her mutch, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 111, ed. 1887. e.Fif. A braw net-mutch, rigged oot wi' red ribbands an' gum-floo'ers, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. Rnf. I couldna but laugh at yon gum-flours Stuck up on the side o' her head, Barr *Poems* (1861) 110. Ayr. She was painted like a Jezebel with gum-flowers on her head, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xii. Bwk. Their ribbons, their gum-flowers an' braws, Calder *Poems* (1897) 297. Gall. My Peggy's gumflowers gay, That bloom, although it be not May, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 83, ed. 1897; They hae bonnets noo co'erd wi' gumfloors, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed. 1876. Nhb. The display of rustic finery in comb and gumflower, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 377. Som. Instead o' the sprays o' gum-flowers . . . I'd pin a tutty o' leate rhoses in his wedden' coat, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 94.

GUMLY, *adj. Obsol.* Sc. Thick, turbid, muddy; gloomy, 'drumly.' Also used *advb.*

Sc. Wae worth ye, wabster Tam, what's this That I see gaupin gumlie? Tarras *Poems* (1804) 71 (Jam.). Rnf. An owre the wood an' mountain's brow They wore a deep an' gumly hue, Allan *Poems* (1836) 191. Ayr. And dash the gumlie jaups up to the pouring skies, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 126; O ye wha leave the springs of Calvin For gumlie dubs of your ain delvin! *ib. To Gavin Hamilton*, l. 68.

GUMMER, GUMMERAL, see **Gommer, Gomeril(l.**

GUMMERALS, *sb. pl.* War. A name given by quarrymen to a bed of limestone in the Lower Lias near Stratford-on-Avon, from the large number of fossils (*Ostrea liassica*) it contains.

Phillips *Geol. Oxf.* (1871) 112.

GUMMLE, *v.* Sc. To make muddy; *fig.* to confuse, perplex, perturb. Cf. **gumly.**

Ayr. Ye're gummlin' a' the water (Jam.); What business had he, wi' his controversies, to gumle law and justice in the manner he has done the day? Galt *Entail* (1823) II. 189 (*ib.*).

GUMMUT, *sb.* Sus.[1] [gɐ·mət.] A lout, a stupid fellow.

GUMMY, *adj.* Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. Sus. Hmp. [gu·mi, gɐ·mi.] Of the ankles or legs: thick, swollen.

Dur. He's a bit gummy about the ankles (A.B.). w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Applied to the legs of horses. Nhp.[1] To a person with swollen legs it would be said, 'Oh! you've got very gummy.' Hnt. (T.P.F.) Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Hmp.[1]

GUMP, *sb.* Sc. The whole of anything. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Hence **Gumping**, *sb.* a piece cut off the 'gump'; also *fig.* in phr. *to cut the gumping.*

When a 'banwun' of reapers are 'kemping up a lan',' the weak of course fall behind the stronger, and when 'a shift o' riggs' takes place, those forward cut through their weak neighbours' rigg, behind, duly opposite the place they left their own, so leave a part of that rigg uncut, between them and the weak reaper; this piece is called the gumping. Two crunnies, or a lad and lass in love, never cut the gumping on one another, *ib.*

GUMP, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **gumph** Nhb.[1] [gump, gɐmp.] To grope, esp. to catch fish with the hands by groping under banks and stones.

Sc. Do you mind the time when we ran barefoot together to gump in the Star burn? Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xx. s.Sc. Ye never gumpt in a burn for trouts, Watson *Bards* (1859) 197. Lth. In the wee gushing burn . . . Whaur bluff callants gump out the red freckled trout, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 13. Bwk. We . . . gump'd for mennents in the pool, Calder *Poems* (1897) 63. Slk. 'Gump them? pray what mode of fishing is that?' 'I guddle them in aneath the stanes an' the braes like,' Hogg *Tales* (1838) 75, ed. 1866. Rxb. Whan I to ope the seal had gumpit For vera joy the board I thumpit, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1811) 113 (Jam.). Nhb.[1]

GUMP(H, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also Sus. Hmp. Dev. Amer. Also in form **gomf** Gall. [gɐmp, gɐmf.] 1. *sb.* A stupid person, a blockhead, 'sumph.' Also in *comp.* **Gump-head.** Cf. **gamp, 2.**

Bnff.[1], Fif., Cld. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.I.[1] Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Dev. I baint such a gumphead as all that, sir, Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 102. [Amer. An' it makes a handy sum, tu, Any gump could larn by heart, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 47; *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 236.]

Hence **Gumphieleery**, *adj.* stupid, silly.

Per. 'He's not all there, is he?' 'O na; he's a wee gumphie-leerie' (G.W.).

2. A plump child, one that is rather overgrown. Ags., Fif. (Jam.) 3. *pl.* In phr. *to tak the gumps*, to be in an ill-humour, to become sulky. *ib.* Cf. **gumple.**

4. *v.* To go about in a stupid state; to be in the 'sulks.' Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.)

GUMPH, *sb.* Cai.[1] A bad smell; the entrails of a skate, the parts cut out in cleaning.

GUMPH, *v.* Abd. (Jam.) To beat, baffle, defeat, get the better of.

GUMPHION, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **gumpheon.** A funeral banner.

Then the funeral pomp set forth; saulies with their batons, and gumphions of tarnished white crape, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvii; Next followed—the little gumpheon carried upright, which was of a square figure. . . Then the great gumpheon or mort-head charged as aforesaid, *Acct. of Funeral of John Duke of Rothes* (c. 1681) in Nisbet's *Heraldry*, pt. iv. 147 (Jam.).

[A corr. of lit. E. *gonfanon* (in Milton *gonfalon*), a banner.]

GUMPLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [gɐmpl.] 1. *v.* To get into a sulky humour.

Bnff.[1] He's gane aboot a' day gumplin', an' nae a tut's [word] come oot o's hehd.

Hence (1) **Gumplan**, *sb.* a continued fit of ill-humour; (2) **Gumple-face**, *sb.* a downcast countenance; (3) **-faced**, *adj.* having a dejected countenance, chop-fallen, sulky; (4) **-foisted**, *adj.* sulky, ill-humoured.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2) Sc. I think you hae taen the gumple-face, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 122, ed. 1881. (3) Sc. (Jam.) Fif. In that uglie tun stood . . . Greetin' and gumple-faced, a laird, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 33. (4) Sc. I canna afford to lose my sneeshing for a' that ye are gumple-foisted wi' me, Scott *Redg.* (1824) vii.

2. *sb. pl.* A bad humour, the sulks. Bnff.[1] 3. A surfeit; also in *comp.* **Gumple-feast.** Frf. (Jam.)

GUMPLFECK, *sb.* Sh.I. A state of restlessness. S.&Ork.[1]

GUMPS, *sb. pl.* Nhp. Shr. Som. Dev. [gɐmps.] Little risings or 'jumps' in the ground, tumuli.

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 193.

Hence **Gumpy**, *adj.* lumpy, uneven, protuberant.

Nhp.[1] Knobby, uneven, as rough thread or sewing silk. Shr.[1] This öölen yorn's mighty gumpy. Som. Abounding in protuberances, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. (Hall.)

GUMPTION, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **gumpshin** Cun.; **gumpshion** Frf.; **gumpshun** w.Yks.; **gumsheon** Keb.; **gumshin** Nhb.[1]; **gumshion** Sc. Ayr.; **gumshon** N.Cy.[1] Wil.; **gumshun** w.Yks. Suf.[1] Wil.; **gumtion** Sc. n.Yks.[2] Ken.; and in form **gawmtion** Wil. [gu·m-, gɐ·mʃən.]

1. Common-sense, quickness of understanding, shrewdness, capacity.

Sc. He has mair gumption in him than most people, Scott *Redg.* (1824) x; Our gumshion clean defies, Donald *Poems* (1867) 105. **Sh.I.** Mey da Loard . . . gumption gie dee, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** It'll no hae muckle gumption, M'Kenzie *Cruisie Sketches* (1894) iv. **Frf.** They had gumpshion enough to gie a helpin' hand, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 188, ed. 1889. **Per.** Andra has mair gumption than ye wud think, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 186. **Fif.** I never . . . had half his gumption, Gray *Poems* (1811) 88. **Dmb.** The gumption to keep the fair side o' Sir John, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. **Rnf.** It [riches] serves instead o' gumption, Barr *Poems* (1861) 160. **Ayr.** As if the creature hadna the gumshion o' the cuckoo, Galt *Entail* (1823) viii. **Lnk.** The gumption to tak' notice o' his dogs, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiv. **Lth.** Displays his only gumption in fine habiliments, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 64. **Edb.** What gumtion She's in possession, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 119. **Dmf.** But [without] lear or gumption, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 25. **Gall.** A pack of brainless loons without contrivance or gumption, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xi. **Kcb.** A lad o' muckle gumsheon, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 15. **Wgt.** There's gumption there, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 184. **Ir.** More gumption and comperhinsion in her than the half of yous all rowled together, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 113. **N.I.**[1] **Wxf.** I have seen few men with my father's gumption, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 109. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Hed I thy gumpshin and thy gift a gob, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) 113; **Cum.**[1a] **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] He'll nowther fick na fend, foor he wants baith mense an' gumption. **w.Yks.** A chap as hes plenty o' gumpshun abaat him, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 10, 1897); A haven't gumshun enuff to give 'em a wide berth, Hartley *Budget* (1872) 126; Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.** No more gumption in him than a blessed kid, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 217; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1] **Der.** If they've ony sort o' gumption, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. v; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (H.W.); (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] A's as devoid of gumption as a toad is of feathers. **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3] **Glo.** Ye've a power o' gumption, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 115; (A.B.); **Glo.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Bdf.** One with no gumshon, one unapt to learn, or one who acts awkwardly, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 134. **w.Mid.** You'd soon learn to do it, if you had a little gumption (W.P.M.). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Holloway. **Suf.**[1], **Ess.** (W.W.S.) **Ken.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** He seemed to have plenty of gumshon, Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) x; Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Som.** Sophia . . . had gumption enough for two, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Dhur-z zm guum-shun een ee'. **Dev.**[1a] **Cor.** Young man, where's your gumption? 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) vi; **Cor.**[1a] **Slang.** Gumption or rumgumption, comprehension, capacity, *Tom Crib* (1819) 3; Barrère.

Hence **Gumptionless**, *adj.* foolish, senseless, lacking 'gumption.'

Sc. Haud your gumtionless tongue, man, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 46 (Jam.). **Frf.** His heid was a gumptionless creel, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 38. **Rnf.** The gumptionless shark! Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 23. **Ayr.** Come awa, Watty, ye gumshionless cuif, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxii. **Edb.** Where fashion comes to gloom, An' gumptionless to witness Ilk ither twirl their thum, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 220. **Cum.** (D.G.) **w.Yks.** Rather gumptionless for want of practice, Cudworth *Manningham* (1896) 81.

2. Impertinence, petty insolence of speech.

n.Yks.[1] Gi' us noan o' yer gumption.

3. Nonsense, foolish talk.

Ess. His gab the riff-raff pleased, 'cos he Spake sich a deal ov gumption, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 130; (W.W.S.); **Ess.**[1]

GUMPTIOUS, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Also written **gumshus** Yks. Suf.[1] e.Suf.; **gumtious** n.Yks.[2] [gu·m-, gʉ·mʃəs.] 1. Self-important, forward, pretentious, 'bumptious'; having 'gumption'; fluent in speech.

Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Yks.** Be good or be bad, or be gumshus or green, Townley *Sngs.* 3. **n.Yks.**[2], **Lei.**[1], **Nbp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sus.**[1] She was too gumptious by half to be a lady (s.v. Gun).

2. Fault-finding, quarrelsome.

Sc. (Jam.) **e.An.** Charnock *Gl.* (1880). **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

GUMPUS, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A fool.

GUMSH, *sb.* Nhp.[2] Common-sense, understanding. See **Gumption.**

GUN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [gun, gʉn.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Gun-bow**, a cross-bow; (2) **-stane**, a flint for a firelock or pistol; (3) **-stick**, a ramrod.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] These are very common playthings for boys, but are never called cross-bows. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **n.Lin.**[1] As strîght as a gunstick.

2. Phr. *to be like the man's gun, that wanted a new lock, stock, and barrel, some repairs, and a ramrod*, to be utterly worn out. **N.I.**[1]

3. *Obsol.* A broadcast turnip-sower.

Shr.[1] It is a hollow tin cylinder about ten feet long, divided into compartments, each of which has apertures furnished with slides to open or close at pleasure—the upper one is for admitting the seed, the lower one for letting it out. The slide by which the seed is distributed is perforated with holes of various sizes for the purpose of regulating the quantity of seed to be sown. The gun is held by two handles, and the man who uses it carries it before him in a horizontal position, shaking it as he goes along.

4. A tobacco-pipe.

Lnk. For I claw oot my coggie an' licht my auld gun, Penman *Echoes* (1878) 50. **Gall.** We each filled our 'gun' with the best Glasgow spun [tobacco], Kerr *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 93; [She] rakes down the coals, and lights her gun, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 67, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** Occasionally heard (J.W.).

5. A drinking-vessel; a flagon of ale.

Ir. Farmer. **n.Cy.** Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] A great flagon of ale, sold for threepence or fourpence. **Chs.** The Ringers' Orders (in belfry at Bowdon Church, Cheshire): 'And he that rings and does disturbe y^e Peal, Must pay his sixpence or a Gun of ale,' *Chs. Lan. Hist. Coll.* (1853) I. 72, 132. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 193. **Slang.** A vessel called a gun, used for ale in the universities, Grose *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811). ['A gun of ale,' a large deep pot or flaggon (K.).]

6. A Winchester bushel; see below.

Cor. Salt used to be sixpence per Winchester bushel, which weighs 84lb. and is called a gun, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 540.

7. *v.* To examine carefully. See **Gunny**, *v.*

Sus. 'Well,' sed de doctor, a gunnin ur over through his spectacles, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1] When I gunned her over a little closer, I soon saw that she was too gumptious by half to be a lady.

8. To interchange talk, speak briskly. Cf. **gunner**, *v.*

Abd. The auld folk . . . gunn'd awa' auld farren cracks, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 11, ed. 1873.

GUN, see **Give.**

GUNCH, *sb.* Sc. A large portion, a 'hunch' or 'chunk.'

Ayr. I keepit aye a gunch o' ham, Or gude auld cheese, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 60.

GUND, *sb.* Dor. Also in form **gond** Dor.[1] A disease incident to sheep; the 'itch,' 'scab.'

The gund, shab, or scab, in sheep is caused by folding too thickly, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 281; **Dor.**[1] A kind of itch or corruption spreading on the skin in yellow spots. [The gundy or foldness of the tail, Lisle *Obs. Husb.* (1757) 403.]

GUND, see **Gound.**

GUNDIE, *sb.* Sc. The fatherlasher, *Cottus bubalis.* Bnff.[1] [Satchell (1879).]

GUNDIE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also Slang. Greedy, voracious. Rxb. (Jam.)

Hence **Gundie-guts**, *sb.* a voracious person.

Rxb. (*ib.*) **Slang.** A fat, pursy fellow, Grose *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811).

GUNDY, *sb.*[1] Sc. [gʉ·ndi.] 1. A sweetmeat made of treacle and spices; candy, toffy.

Sc. We'll put it into the free gundy and toffee fund, Keith *Prue* (1895) 155. **Sh.I.** A mootie nip o peerie Jessie's gundy, Burgess *Rasmie* 1892) 108. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** The delicacy known further south as gundy, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 133. **Ayr.** Aleck had a bit of gundy, glassy, or blackman (the stuff was known by any or all of these names), Hunter *Studies* (1870) 301. **Lnk.** Pitch it owre the wundy On the man that sells the gundy, M'Lachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 24. **Lth.** Her yill-browst sweet as gundy, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 54. **Edb.** There were such special aids to friendship as 'clack,' the 'gundy' of Edinburgh youth, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 14; Instead of gundy, I sold my thrums to Mrs. Walnut for a penny, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. **Gall.** Hey, you, gie 's that gundy, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 154.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Gundy-balls**, sweetmeats of a globular shape; (2) **-man**, (3) **-monger**, (4) **-wife**, a seller of 'gundies.'

(1) Sh.I. 'Gundy-balls,' candy, cracknuts, 'jock taleys,' or other nick-nacks, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898). (2) Lnk. Gundy man kicks up a row, McLachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 24. (3) Edb. The gundy-monger orders them off, an' awa they scamper, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 9. (4) Edb. The thrums . . . I niffered with the gundy-wife for Gibraltar rock, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii.

GUNDY, *sb.*[2] Sc. [gʉ·ndi.] A push, shove.

Frf. Gin a budy be gaen doon the brae, ilky ane 'll gie ye a gundy, Salmond *My Man Sandy* (1894) 47.

GUNG-BITTED, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Of animals: marked by having a piece cut out of the ear. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

GUNK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **gonk** Gall. [gʉŋk.] 1. *v.* To disappoint, take aback. See **Begunk**, *v.*

Gall. He was singing fu' merry, How Black Douglass, the bluidy wight, Was gonked at Raeberry, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 125, ed. 1876. N.I.[1] 'Greatly gunked,' 'sorely gunked,' or 'quarely gunked,' are common ways in which this word is used. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *sb.* A disappointment, a jilt, esp. in phr. *to give one the gunk*, to jilt one. See **Begunk**, *sb.*

Rnf. She's gi'en him the gunk and she's gaun wi' Willy, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 255, ed. 1817.

Hence (1) **Gunkerie**, *sb.* the act of duping, or of putting a trick upon another; (2) **Gunkie**, *sb.* a dupe. Rxb. (Jam.)

3. A dunce, blockhead. Ant. (S.A.B.)

GUNNACK, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A fish, a species of skate.

GUNNALS, *sb. pl.* w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also written **gunnles**. Gills; jowls, great hanging cheeks. See **Ginnles**.

Hence **Gunnald** or **Gunnled**, *ppl. adj.* with great jowls or hanging cheeks.

Used also as a *sb.* and appl. to persons and animals.

GUNNEL, see **Ginnel(l**.

GUNNER, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. A sportsman, marksman; also, one who gets his living by shooting wildfowl.

Sh.I. The glyed gunner never made a fat pot, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 222. Bnff. With daylight also came two gunners from Banff, striding along the beach on a shooting excursion, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) 142, ed. 1893. Frf. They'll see a wonner Was ne'er shown aff by ony gunner, Sands *Poems* (1833) 87. Gall. Neil Wulson, the fisher, and Wull Rain, the gunner, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 264, ed. 1876. n.Lin.[1] Clarke . . . was always known as Gunner Clarke because his whole time was spent in shooting wild fowl on the commons. 'One of the oldest of our local gunners,' Cordeaux *Birds of Humber*, 91. e.An.[1] Nrf. Boots the gunner Shot a hare but couldn't run her, *Nf. rime* (W.D.P.). Nrf., Suf. The gunner from the marshes, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 26; 'Gunner' *gen.* refers to a professional gunner who gets his living shooting fowl, fishing, eel-darting, &c. (P.H.E.) e.Suf. (F.H.). Ken.[1] Sus. Holloway.

2. A one-eyed person; one who squints. Cf. **gunny**, *v.*

Wm. Seldom heard. A nickname intended to be offensive. 'Noo than, gunner, what's thoo ta deea wi't?' (B.K.) War.[2] The allusion is to the closing of one eye when taking aim with a firearm. Cor.[3] Used as a nickname, shouted by boys after the afflicted person. Slang. If a poor fellow has the misfortune to lose an eye, he gains the name of 'gunner,' Barrett *Life among Navvies* (1884) 49.

3. A workman who repairs firearms; a gunsmith.

N.I.[1] n.Yks. Gunner Thompson shot his leg (I.W.).

4. An overseer, one who overlooks. Cf. **gun**, **7**.

Sus. I be a tarrible close gunner, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 250.

GUNNER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Sus. 1. A term appl. to var. species of fish of the genus *Trigla*.

Sus. All fish of the Gurnard family are called 'gunners' (F.E.S.).

2. *Comp.* **Gunner-flook**, the turbot, *Pleuronectes maximus*.

Fif. Rhombus aculeatus Rondeletii: our fishers call it the Gunner Flook, Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 11 (Jam.).

3. The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*.

Dmf. Shaw *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349.

GUNNER, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Ayr. (Jam.) 1. *v.* To gossip; to talk in a loud manner. See **Gun**, **8**.

Gen. applied to country conversation.

2. *sb.* A volley of noisy talk, the act of gossiping; a noisy, blustering talker.

GUNNIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A hobgoblin, invoked to frighten children. S. & Ork.[1]

GUNNIES, *sb.* Cor. Also written **gunnis** Cor.[1] [gʉ·nis.] A crevice in a mine or lode, the open space between the walls from which the lode has been taken away.

A couple of stout planks over a yawning 'gunnies,' Burrow *'Mongst Mines*, 9; Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] Means breadth or width. A single gunnies is 3 feet wide; a gunnies and a half, 4½ feet; a double gunnies, 6 feet wide. The former vaults or cavities dug in a mine are 'the old gunnies': if full of water, they are sometimes called 'gunnies of water,' yet more commonly 'a house of water.' [*Reports Mines.*]

GUNNING, *sb.* Sc. e.An. Ken. Sus. [gʉ·nin.] 1. The sport or act of shooting.

Sc. It's easier than your gunning and archery that ye like sae weel, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) vi. Sh.I. We wirna oot o' da wy fur want o' gunnin, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 110. Edb. O why send our young lads awa o'er the sea, As soon as they learn the gunnin' o't, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 141. e.An.[1] Ken., Sus. Holloway.

2. *Comp.* **Gunning-boat**, a boat used in the fens.

e.An.[1] A light and narrow boat in which the fen-men pursue the flocks of wild fowl along their narrow drains.

GUNNY, *v.* Hmp. Cor. [gʉ·ni.] 1. To take a sight as in shooting; to cast one's eye over anything.

Cor. I gunnied roun, at laast I seed a bear, *T. Towser* (1873) 78; Cor.[3] Gunny over the barrel afore you shoot. Gunny over this work to make sure it's straight.

Hence **Gunny-eyed**, *adj.* squinting, 'one-eyed.' Cor.[3]

2. To look straight at one; to look archly or knowing.

Hmp. He gunney'd at me, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 283; Hmp.[1]

GUNNY, *adj. Obs.* Yks. Of the eyes: sore, running; also in *comp.* **Gunny-eyes**. See **Gound**.

Yks. (K.) n.Yks. My neen are varra sair, . . They are seay gunny and furr'd, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 263.

GUNPOWDER, *sb.* Sc. Lon. Sur. 1. A species of fine green tea; also in *comp.* **Gunpowder-tea**.

Ayr. The teapot . . . Dispensing her gunpowder by platoon, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1810) 51, ed. 1871. Lon. It is then mixed with the commonest gunpowder teas, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 135.

2. *Comp.* **Gunpowder-wood**, the black alder, *Rhamnus Frangula*.

Sur. Here and there are . . . cotton grass, and a few bushes of black alder, the gunpowder wood of the foresters, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1888) 528.

GUNSIR, *sb.* Sc. Also written **gunsar** Bnff.[1]; and in form **gonsir** Abd. A big, stupid, ungainly, or clumsy person.

Bnff.[1] Abd. 'Ye stupid gonsir, that's nae a hard sum, an' yet ye canna wirk it.' 'Ye're a muckle gunsir; ye cud hae mended it ohn broken 't.' The word is usually appl. to a male (G.W.).

GUNSTER, *sb.* Suf. A young shooter. e.Suf. (F.H.)

GUPP, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. 1. *v.* To vomit. 2. *sb.* A vomit, a sound as of vomiting. S. & Ork.[1]

GUR, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *sb.* An open sore. Lin.[1] Cf. **guran**. 2. *adj.* Of a wound: green. (Hall.)

GUR, *sb.*[2] Cor.[12] The fish shanny, *Blennius pholis*.

GUR, *sb.*[3] Shr.[1] In *comp.* **Gur-coal**, a name given to a particular coal-seam around Donnington and Wombridge. (s.v. Coal-names.)

GURAN, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **girran** Dmf.; **girron** Gall. A small boil, pustule. Cf. **gur**, *sb.*[1]

Dmf. (Jam.) Gall. Little fiery pimples, young whisky tackets, girrons, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 449, ed. 1876.

Hence **Guranie**, *adj.* full of small boils. Cld. (Jam.)

[Gael. *guirean*, a pimple, pustule (M. & D.).]

GURBAGE, see **Garbage**.

GURBED, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Also in form **gubbed** Dev.[3] Splashed with mud.

Dev.[3] Yer frock is gubbed up tü yer waist wi' mud. n.Dev. Ould northering, gurbed hadge tacker, Dick, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 75.

GURBLUIT, *v.* Sh.I. Also in forms **gurbloit** S. & Ork.[1]; **gurblott**. To wash badly or roughly.

Gen. used regarding clothes, but a person's face may also be

gurblotted (K.I.); Girzzie wis 'ithin da door gurbluitin' twartree bits o' things in a tub, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897).

Hence **Gurbloited**, *ppl. adj.* of clothes: badly washed. S. & Ork.[1]

GURD, GURDELE, see **Gird**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Girdle**, *sb.*[3]

GURDIE-MILK, *sb.* Cor.[3] In phr. *gurdie milk and barley sinkers*, a diet consisting of 'reamed' milk thickened with flour and seasoned with salt, in which are dropped pieces of barley-bread.

GURDLE, *v.* Som. Dev. Also written **girdle** Som. (Hall.) Of a dog: to growl. See **Gurl**, *v.*[1]

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (Hall.) w.Som.[1] Poo'ur oal An'dee! ee núv'ur doa'un guur'dlee dhaewt t-úz stran'jurz [Poor old Handy! he never growls except it is strangers]. Dev. The dog did gurdly, sure enow, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 100, ed. 1871.

GURDLE, GURG, see **Girdle**, *sb.*[1], **Girg**.

GURGE, *sb.* Nhp.[1] A gulf or eddy.

[The plain wherein a black bituminous gurge Boils out from under ground, Milton *P. L.* xii. 41.]

GURGEONS, *sb. pl.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **gurgheon** I.W.[1]; **gurgings** War.[3] Dev.; **gurgins** se.Wor.[1] Glo.[2] Dor. [gə'dʒənz.] **1.** Coarse refuse from flour, the finer sort of bran, 'pollard.' See **Grudgings**.

War.[23] s.Wor. Strictly speaking, I believe it is, or was, the finer sort of offal that is boulted or sifted out in dressing, bran being the coarsest offal. In practice millers grind up 'orts,' odds and ends of any sorts of grain, mill-sweepings, or almost anything that comes to hand, and sell it out as 'gurgeons' or 'sharps' (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] Wheat-meal at the stage between flour and bran. se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Gurgeons are produced from the inner skin of the grain. They are lighter in substance than 'sharps' with which they are often confounded; Shr.[2] Used in feeding pigs, extracted from wheat. The first form is sharps; from them is obtained gurgeons; from them bran, and lastly flour. Hrf.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[12] Oxf. Holloway. Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. (W.F.R.) Dev. With bran called gurgings and the dregs of ale is made the famous pottage in Devonshire called Drouson (J.H.). [Gurgions of meal, *cibarium secundarium*, Coles (1679).]

2. *Fig.* A nondescript. I.W.[1]

GURGISE, *sb.* Sus.[1] A fish-pond; a lake or pond.

GURGLE, *sb.* Lei.[1] [gə'gl.] The gullet, throat, windpipe. 'His tongue slipped down his gurgle.'

GURGO(E, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **gurgey** Cor.[1]; **gurgy** Cor.[2] [gə'gi.] **1.** A low hedge, a rough fence; the site of a former hedge; a gap in a broken-down hedge.

For the hedges 'was' nothing but gurgeys, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 329; Cor.[123] w.Cor. I reckon I knaeked en in that gurgey there (M.A.C.).

2. A deep rut; a ditch. (C.F.R.), Cor.[3]

3. A long narrow lane. Cor.[12]

GURGRUGOUS, see **Gargrugous**.

GURGY, *adj.* Cld. Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Fat, short-necked, with a protuberant belly. Cf. **gudge**, *sb.*[1]

GURHERD, *v.* Sh.I. Also in forms **gaar(d)hird, garhird, girhird, gorhird**; **gorehird** S. & Ork.[1] To carry corn from the field to the corn-yard; to stack corn.

(K.I.); Doo'll mebbie help wis ta gaardhird yet, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897); I tought doo'd been helpin' somebody ta gaarhird wi' sic a day, *ib.* (Oct. 7, 1899); To gorhird de corn, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 44; (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Gorehirding**, *sb.* the harvest-home. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

[Repr. ON. **gardhirða*, to gather in (the crop) into the yard; see *garðr* and *hirða* in Vigfusson, and Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 24.]

GURK, *sb.* Sc. [gərk.] **1.** A stout person; a fine, well-conditioned young fellow; also used as a term of address.

Nai. A child rather thick in proportion to tallness, *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (Jam.) Abd. A rough-looking gurk ov a loon, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii; A braw gurk (G.W.); A gawsie gurk wi' phiz o' yellow In youthhood's sappy bud, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 9; Gurk Middleton, a trusty frien'. Robb *Poems* (1852) 187.

Hence **Gurkin**, *sb.* a very fat, short person. Bnff.[1], Abd. (G.W.)

2. The young of any live stock when thriving and large for their age. Nai. *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (Jam.)

GURL, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also Hrf. Glo. Som. Also written **gurle** Sc. (Jam.) [gərl, gəl.]

1. *v.* To growl as a dog; to snarl, mutter: also used *fig.*

Sc. Frost may incite some to glum, An' set auld doited fairmers a' gurlin', *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1888–89) 400. Ayr. I heard the gamekeeper's dog gurling last night, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 96; Every one present gurled and growled, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xvi. Slk. In a mock-fecht we twa gaed gurlin doun the brae, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 260. Hrf. (W.W.S.) Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 194; Glo.[1] Som. (W.F.R.); Very much like two cats, a gurlin and catterwaulin, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 14; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Gurling**, *ppl. adj.* growling, snarling; *fig.* surly; (2) **Gurly**, *adj.* of a dog: given to growling; growling loudly.

(1) Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Ayr. The leddy she heard their loud gurlin' sound, Service *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 71. (2) Sc. (A.W.) Per. Thy deep-mouth'd, gurly, loud bow-wow Creation startles, Stewart *Character* (1851) 108.

2. Of the wind: to rush and roar, to howl, whistle as in a storm.

Rnf. Weel may ye mind yon night sae black Whan fearfu' winds loud gurl'd, A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 61 (Jam.). Nhb. Gurlin thro' the glens o' Reed Wi' a weird and eerie strum, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 4; Nhb.[1]

Hence **Gurly**, *adj.* of the weather: rough, boisterous, stormy; cold and bleak; also used *advb.*

Sc. Gurly Winter's nipping storms, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 319. Abd. Gurly winter rares and rives, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 255. Frf. Richt i' his teeth growl'd the gurlie north-easter, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 51. Fif. Winter, wi' her gurly train O' pinchin' frost an' sna', Gray *Poems* (1811) 33. Ayr. The wind came wild and gurly from the sea, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxi. Lnk. Fend aff the blast that blew gurly an' dour, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 39. Lth. There's a strang gurly blast, blawin' snell frae the north, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 121. e.Lth. Drear an' gurly was the simmer, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 61. Edb. Lowly plants, that grow upo' the vale, Bide the rebuffs o' the maist gurly gale, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 301. Rxb. Like gurly north in winter weather, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 16. Dmf. A gurly nicht—The shilpit mune rade high, Reid *Poems* (1894) 62. Gall. It was gurly weather when they were at Drumquhat, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 107. Kcb. And o'er the stream diffuse a gurly cast, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 29. Nhb. Upon the gurly shore, White *Visit to Redesdale* in *Newc. Fishers' Garlands*, 202.

3. To issue, as water, with a gurgling noise. Rxb. (Jam.)

Hence **Gurlie**, *adj.* gurgling.

Sc. Gurlie describes . . . the noise of water running through a narrow pipe when it is nearly run out and air rushes in also (A.W.).

4. Of an infant: to make a crowing, gurgling sound.

Abd. Hear 't gurlin (G.W.).

Hence **Gurly**, *adj.* of children: crowing, gurgling. Abd. (G.W.)

5. *sb.* A growl.

Rnf. Poor starvin' dogs Glowre fierce, wi' hungry gurle, A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 102 (Jam.). Ayr. Gripping me by the coat-neck, and shaking me wi' a gurl, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iv; A gurl of rage, like the first brush of the tempest on the waves, *ib. Gilhaize* (1823) xv.

6. A place where a stream, being confined by rocks, issues with rapidity and a gurgling sound. Rxb. (Jam.)

7. *adj.* Of the weather: rough, boisterous, bitter.

Lnk. And gars the heights and Hows look gurl, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 210.

8. *Fig.* Surly, quarrelsome.

Sc. Gurl and camstary, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 50. Lnk. O' a' real pleasure body's spain Makes gurl an' crabbit, Watt *Poems* (1827) 72. Edb. They'd ne'er be gurl, About the Pl-t-n, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 41.

Hence **Gurly**, *adj.* of persons: surly, rough, cross, crabbed; of a tree: gnarled, crabbed.

Fif. Dowr were their threats and their grimaces, Gurlie and crabbit-like their faces, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 160. s.Sc. A thick gurly aik smashed to shivers, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 46. Slg. Dinna gape for dauds o' praise Frae gurly Andrew Fairway.

Towers *Poems* (1805) 65. **Slk.** The old gurly squoir, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 327, ed. 1866. **N.I.**[1]

[1. Cp. EFris. *grullen*, 'einen dumpfen rollenden Ton hören lassen, brüllen' (Koolman).]

GURL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. [gərl.] **1.** *v.* To flatter. Sc. (G.W.)

Hence **Gurlin'**, *sb.* flattery.

Abd. None o' yer gurlin' noo (*ib.*).

2. *sb.* Flattery, deceit.

Sc. Tak tent, what a gurl's i' their gab, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) lix. 7.

Hence **Gurly**, *adj.* deceitful, fair-spoken. Abd. (G.W.)

GURLIEWHIRKIE, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Unforeseen evil; premeditated revenge.

GURLIN, *sb.* Sh.I. A boy, an urchin. S. & Ork.[1]

[Of LG. origin, *gör* (a little child) + dim. suff. *-ling*. See Holstein dial. (*Idiotikon*); Bremen dial. (*Wtb.*), Pomeranian dial. (Dähnert).]

GURM, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* The rheum of the eyes; the viscous matter that collects on dead fish when allowed to lie long in a heap. S. & Ork.[1]

2. *v.* To defile, make dirty. *ib.* Hence **Gurmit**, *ppl. adj.* soiled, grimed. *ib.*

[Norw. dial. *gurm*, sediment, grounds; *gurmutt*, muddy, thick, turbid (Aasen).]

GURMAW, *sb.* Cum. Also written **gurmow**. The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. See **Gull-maw**, s.v. **Gull**, *sb.*[1] (3).

Cum.[4] Jwohn Simple was bworn at Cardurnock An' browt up amang the gurmows, *Sugs.* 5.

GURN, see **Girn**, **Grin**, *sb.*

GURNALD, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.

GURNEL, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A strange-shaped, thick-set man. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** A fisherman's implement, used in inserting 'stobs' or stakes in the sand to spread nets on. *ib.*

GURNET, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **girnot** Arg. (Jam.); and in form **garnet** Lth. (Jam.) The gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.

Arg. Great shoals of various kinds of fish surround all the coasts of the parish; such as herring, cod, ling, mackerel, codling, seth, girnot, rock-fish, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 175 (Jam.). **Lth.** (Jam.) **Ir.** Turbot, cod, ling, . . gurnet . . . and shad abound on the coasts, *Quart. Review* (Sept. 1843) 477.

GUR-PUG, *sb.* Sh.I. A small Shetland horse. S. & Ork.[1]

GUR(R, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* Mud, dirt. S. & Ork.[1] See **Gor(e**, *sb.*[1] **2.** The hardened matter collected about the eyes during sleep. Cai.[1] Cl. **gor(e**, *sb.*[1] 3.

3. *v.* To defile, soil with mud; to do dirty work.

Sh.I. Ta gurr in parafeen, black-saep an trash, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 91; **S. & Ork.**[1]

GURR, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **gurrie**. [gər.] **1.** *v.* To growl as a dog, snarl; to rumble; also used as an *int.* and in *comp.* **Gurr-gurr**.

Sc. She's like yon big beast up at the manse, aye gurr-gurrin', and nothing more to come o't, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 94. **Cai.**[1] **Rnf.** For forms nae mair let Christians gurrie, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 97. **e.Lth.** The doug . . . hears a foot, Gurrs, listens, rises, Muckleb ackit *Rhymes* (1885) 42. **Gall.** 'Gur-r-r!' growled Gray, his sister, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 9.

Hence (1) **Gur-gurring**, *sb.* a low growl or snarl, a rumbling, snarling sound; (2) **Gurring**, (*a*) *sb.*, see (1); (*b*) *ppl. adj.* rumbling, growling.

(1) **Edb.** Below the door I saw a pair of glancing black e'en, . . a snouff and a gur-gurring, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. (2, *a*) **Sc.** Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 43. **Gall.** Ye will ken when by the gurring and shaking, Crockett *Clegg Kelly* (1896) 284. (*b*) **Gall.** John Platt sent a gurring thrill through the train, *ib. Stickit Min.* (1893) 35.

2. To purr as a cat. Abd. (Jam.)

3. *sb.* The growl, snarl of a dog.

Cai.[1] **Edb.** He heard two voices of men and the gurr of a dog as if turning sheep, *Edb. Correspondent* (Dec. 15, 1814) (Jam.). **Gall.** The dogs slunk behind with, however, many little protesting gurrs, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 9.

GURR, *sb.*[2] Sc. [gər.] **1.** A strong, thick-set person. **Bnff.**[1] The word conveys the idea of stubborn temper.

Hence **Gurran**, *sb.* a very strong, thick-set person with a stubborn temper. *ib.*

2. A rough knotty stick or tree. Ags. (Jam.)

GURR, see **Gyrr**.

GURRAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] A pimple, pustule. See **Guran**.

GURRELL, **GURRIE**, see **Gorrel(l**, **Gurr**, *v.*, **Gorry**, *sb.*

GURRY, *sb.*[1] Lei.[1] [gə'ri.] An internal rumbling of the body due to flatulence.

I had a such a gurry come on me as if I hadn't eaten nothink of a fortnit. [A gurry, *alvus concita*, Coles (1679).]

GURRY, *sb.*[2] Sc. [gə'ri.] **1.** A brawl, a loud, angry disputation; a dog-fight. Also in *comp.* **Gurry-wurry**.

Sc. Mackay. **Lnk.** A bonny gurry-wurry I had ower't wi' yon tinkler tongit Hielant wife, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 110; (Jam.)

2. A hurry, bustle, confusion.

Sc. She's aye in a gurry (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Garray). **Per.** Ye're in an awfu' gurry wi yer wark this mornin', lassie (G.W.).

GURRY, *sb.*[3] Cor.[3] Of herrings: a fixed quantity or measure, consisting of eight hundred.

GURRY, *sb.*[4] Dev. Cor. Also in form **gully** Dev. [gə'ri.] **1.** A hand-barrow; see below. Cf. **gorry**, *sb.*

Dev. A dung barrow, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 194; A thing for carrying apples, carried by two men, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); A kind of barrow without wheels to carry up and down hills (W.Ll.-P.). **Cor.** I bought some mun [refuse of fish] down to the Cove, about thirty gurries or more, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; **Cor.**[1] A hand-barrow for carrying fish; **Cor.**[2]

2. *Comp.* **Gurry-butt**, a dung-sledge. See **Butt**, *sb.*[8]

Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. **n.Dev.** A little gurry-butt, That Varmer Voss has sent 'e, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 74; A sliding cart or barrow, drawn by one horse, emptied by being overturned, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 121.

GURRY, **GURS(E**, **GURSLE**, see **Gyrr**, **Grass**, **Gristle**.

GURT, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [gət.] A shallow ditch or drain, a gutter-trench; a rut in a road.

Dev. The dykes or drains in Colyford Marsh are called 'gurts'—synonymous with 'rhines' in the Somersetshire Levels, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 100, ed. 1871. **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[2a]

GURT, **GURTEARE**, see **Girt**, **Great**, **Garter**.

GURTH, *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Curd after it has been broken down or wrought small by the hands.

[Gael. *gruth*, curds (M. & D.).]

GURTH, see **Garth**, *sb.*[1]

GURTHIE, *adj.* Sc. **1.** Heavy, oppressive; nauseating. Fif. (Jam.) **2.** Corpulent, obese. Sc. Mackay.

GURTY, **GURZE**, see **Greaty**, **Grass**.

GUS, **GUSAN-**, see **Grass**, **Goosen-chick**.

GUSCHACH, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) In phr. *the cheek of the guschach*, the fireside. See **Coutchack**.

GUSCHET, see **Gusset**.

GUS(E, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The long gut or 'reetum.'

GUSEHORN, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **guissern**, **gussie**. A coarse, lusty woman. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 366.

GUSH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Nhp. e.An. [guʃ, gʉʃ.] **1.** A gust of wind. Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1], e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) **2.** A water-spout.

Nhp.[1] Used on the eastern side of the county.

3. *Comp.* **Gush-hole**, an outlet in a wall for water to escape.

Sc. De muckle anes loups o'er de dyke . . . and de little anes wi' de wagging horns, creeps in at our water gush-holes, and does the like, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 229.

4. Phr. *to play gush*, to bleed profusely.

Gall. Brawly ye could clour a croon, And make a nose play gush, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 69, ed. 1876.

GUSH, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Som. Dev. [gʉʃ.] **1.** *v.* To scare, frighten, startle. See **Agast**.

Som. To put the blood in quicker motion by fright or surprise, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Lor! yu've agushed me out ov my life, yu stupid ol' gallybagger! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 9; **Dev.**[1] Gracious! Rab, you gusht ma, I. **nw.Dev.** Rare, used only by the older dialect speakers (R.P.C.).

2. *sb.* A sudden fright, scare, or surprise; also in form **Gushment**. See **Agastment**.

Som. A' gied I sich a gush, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 194.

GUSHAT, GUSHET, see **Gusset**.

GUSHEL, *sb.*[1] Fif. (Jam.) A small dam made in a gutter in order to intercept the water.

It is applied both to the dams made by children for amusement and to those made by masons, plasterers, &c. for preparing their lime or mortar.

GUSHEL, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Cai.[1] **1.** *sb.* An awkward lout; one who works in a clumsy or untidy manner. **2.** *v.* To work untidily.

GUSHILL, GUSLE, GUSS, see **Guzzle**, *sb.*[1], **Gristle, Girse.**

GUSSET, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also Dor. Also written **gussit** e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **guschet** Sc. (Jam.); **gushat, gushet** Sc. [gu·sit, gʉ·ʃət.] **1.** A pocket at or near the arm-pit.

Abd. Forth frae his gushet he drew A black leather book, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 68.

2. The 'clock' of a stocking.

Bch. First o' hose I hae a fouth Wi' different clocks, but yet in truth We ca' it gushet, Forues *Shop-bill* (1785) 11. Edb. Silk stockings with red gushats on a blue ground, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvii. Peb. He'd flame-like gushets, to his thighs Half up, on stockings blue, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 12, ed. 1817.

3. *Fig.* A slit, opening.

Ir. He'd be entitled to get a gusset opened undher one o' his ears, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 171.

4. A triangular piece of land, a corner of a field which cannot be ploughed with the rest.

Sc. 'A guschet o' land,' a small triangular piece of land interposed between two other properties (Jam.). Abd. A gushetie o' finer lan' there is not upo' the place, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlii. e.Yks.[1]

5. *pl.* The early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*. Dor. (B. & H.)

[1. OFr. *gousset*, 'creux de l'aisselle; petite bourse, attachée d'abord sous l'aisselle, et plus tard en dedans de la ceinture de la culotte; *avoir le gousset vide*, être sans argent' (Hatzfeld); Fr. *gousset*, petite poche (Littré). Hence Gael. *guisead* (Macbain).]

GUSSIE, see **Gusehorn.**

GUSSOCK, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. **1.** *sb.* A sudden gust of wind. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) **2.** A heavy fall; used *advb.* in phr. *to fall a gussock*, to fall with violence. e.Suf. (F.H.) **3.** *v.* To gush, gush out. *ib.*

GUST, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [gust, gʉst.]

1. *sb.* A liking, taste, relish, 'gusto.'

Ayr. The gust o' joy, the balm of woe, . . Is rapture-giving woman, Burns *Answer to Verses addressed to Poet* (1787) st. 4. Edb. Gluttons . . . Mish-mashin' creatures for their greed or gust, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 199. Gall. She fell to sucking her blood with as great a gust, as if it had been wine, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 77.

Hence (1) **Gustfu'**, *adj.* full of relish; (2) **Gustily**, *adv.* luxuriously, tastily; (3) **Gustless**, *adj.* without appetite or taste; (4) **Gusty**, *adj.* 'tasty,' savoury, appetizing; fond of good living.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) Keb. The flocks . . . roun' the hay-stack crowding, pluck the stalks O' withered bent wi' gustfu' hungry bite, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 141 (*ib.*). (2) Fif. [He] denner'd gustily with th' abbot, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 67. (3) Per. From gustless gabs that cannot taste of love, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 16. (4) Sc. Our own gusty Scottish dishes, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvii. Elg. Your gusty cups, sae costly, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 190. Abd. Down their throats entic'd to swallow His gusty gear, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 131. Per. The beer that was made o' this bear was sae gusty It filled a' the farmers in Perth roarin' fu', Spence *Poems* (1898) 78. Rnf. 'T had been his e'enin' care Some gusty beverage to prepare, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 79. Ayr. An' just a wee drap sp'ritual burn in, An' gusty sucker, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 9. Lth. We pree the tither drappie, To synde the gusty mouthfu's ower, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 39. Edb. Let gusty gabs chew the wheat bread, And synd it down wi' claret red, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 83. Bwk. Gusty cheese, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 24. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. Or fine green peas and tender lamb, Or aught as gusty, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 16.

2. *v.* To taste, smell; also *trans.* to give relish or appetite to, to feed with relish; *gen.* in phr. *to gust one's gab*, to give one's palate a relish. Also used *fig.*

Sc. To see the like o' them gusting their gabs, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. Abd. To hap his back, or gust his noddle, Shirrefs *Sale Catal.* (1795) 7. Per. We held a long confab, Where we might gae to gust our gab, Spence *Poems* (1898) 167. w.Sc. I dinna like this way the precentor has got into o' no giein' out the line; I just like to gust my gab twice wi't, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 56. Fif. Ill do we deserve to dine, And gust our gabs wi' dribs o' wine, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 172. Rnf. The rabble now may gust their gabs, On eighteen pence a day, Barr *Poems* (1861) 231. Ayr. There's no there what would gust the gab o' a weau, Service *Notandums* (1890) 27. Lnk. Our bits o' canny jobs By whilk we used to . . . gust our gobs, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 172, ed. 1897. Edb. I yet may gust my yappish mou', The supper's just begun, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 216. Rxb. An' gust our gabs wi' dainty dauds o' lamb, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 159. Nhb.[1] 'Gust yor ain gob,' do not be beholden to anybody. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Gusted**, *ppl. adj.* flavoured.

Edb. You cock your nose Against my sweetly gusted cordial dose, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 180, ed. 1785.

[1. The gust [tast], *gustus*, Coles (1679). (1) The base suds which vice useth to leave behind it makes vertue afterward far more gustfull, Howell *Fam. Letters* (1650) (Nares). 2. The palate of this gusts nothing high, L'Estrange *On Beaumont & Fletcher's Plays* (Richardson).]

GUST, *sb.*[2] Sc. A flighty, talkative person, with no solidity of character.

Gall. 'She's naething but a gust,' i. e. is a gust of wind—spoken very contemptuously (A.W.).

GUSTARD, *sb.* Suf.[1] Custard.

GUSTER, *sb.* Nhp.[2] A breathless condition.

GUSTRILL, see **Guzzle**, *sb.*[1]

GUT, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [gut, gʉt.] **1.** *pl.* The entrails, bowels; the intestines; also used *fig.* the inside of anything, contents.

Elg. Earth's guts seem'd wamblin' roun', Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 89. Bch. Our fouk call'd it the windy gravel That grips the guts beneath the navel, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 35. Frf. Ding the dust oot o' the cushion, or the guts oot o' the Bible, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 179. w.Sc. I would rather see my guts lying on a whin buss, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 251. Ayr. There were a gey twa three o' the auld kipples, an' ither kin' o' lowse riggin' lying in her guts, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 78. Edb. Gien o' yer guts a jerk Wi' their nail horn, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 51. e.Lth. He . . . ne'er flung awa a text till he'd gien ye the guts o't, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 35. Gall. What's a purse without the guts? Kerr *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 33. n.Cy. That there Mawrie has good guts i' her brain for all her heart it don't be of mooch account, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1889) 619. n.Wm. This pie hes nea guts. He gat t'guts oot ov his watch an' cuddent git them back again (B.K.). w.Yks. Th' main pairt o' th' guts wor i' th' bothom, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 27, 1896); Clock guts (J.T.); w.Yks.[1] You have no guts in your brains [you are completely ignorant]; w.Yks.[3] Lan. Theau sees Meary, th' how-row e me guts wur no quite sattle't, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 18; Wot's so strange is that the mowdywerp ut sent it should ha no mooar guts in his brains than to trouble me agen, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 117. n.Lin.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Nrf. We put the two loads inter the middle of the stack. 'She's got a good gut now,' I say, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 149. Sur. Varmer Chandler speaks well, 'ee do, . . there be guts in what he have said, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vii. w.Som.[1]

2. The belly, stomach; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. Gang awa to the soup kitchen, Willie, and get your guts fu' o' kail, *Scotch Haggis*, 141. Bnff. In frae the pleugh wi' toom, toom guts, Comes John, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 24. Rnf. Scrimp their guts to get their bra' things, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 123. Lnk. Some ane, on his guts intent, Had swallowed it, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 46. Edb. Wi' pangin' gut an' wizen fu' O' nasty whisky, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 172. Dmf. If they should tak' it in their head Their hungry guts on thee to feed, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 152. Gall. Faith it's hard to mind the cliff Wi' hungry guts, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 43. n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] Minds his guts if he minds nowt else! Fill thee guts, lad! w.Som.[1] The ball meet wai un right in the guts.

Hence **Gutful**, *sb.* a bellyful, sufficiency of food.

e.Suf. He's hungry when he's got a gutful [he is very stingy] (F.H.).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Gut-foundered**, diseased from the effects of hunger; (2) **-hallion**, a voracious eater; (3) **-haniel**, colic; (4) **-pock**, the stomach, belly; (5) **-scraper**, a fiddler; (6) **-weed**, the corn sow-thistle, *Sonchus arvensis*; (7) **-worship**, inordinate feeding.

(1) n.Yks.[2] Gut-founder'd wi' greed. (2) Nhb.[1] (3) Sc. (Jam.) (4) Abd. Poor Bydby's wond'ring at ilk thing she saw, But wi' a hungry gut-pock for it a', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 70, ed. 1812. Ayr. The crop of a fowl, or the gut-pock of a fish, Dickson *Writings* (1660) l. 76, ed. 1845. (5) Mry. Who of music . . . Beats every gut-scraper all hollow, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 23. Ayr. Her charms had struck a sturdy caird, As weel as poor gut-scraper, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 204. w.Yks.[1] [Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) l. 178.] (6) Ess. From its long creeping roots (B. & H.). Ken.[1] [(W.W.S.)] (7) w.Yks. Nivver did I see gut-worship carried on i' that style, *Yksman.* (1881) 183.

4. Phr. (1) *gut and gall, obs.*, the whole contents of the stomach, esp. used of violent vomiting; (2) *in the guts of the wind*, fully exposed to the wind; (3) *more guts than brains*, foolish and greedy, thinking more of the appetite than of the intellect; (4) *to give one the gut to gnaw*, to give one nothing, a proverbial expression of contempt; (5) *to have neither gut nor gall in one*, to be a heartless, inactive person; (6) *to keep one's own fish-guts for one's own sea-maws*, to keep one's gifts or charities for one's own relations or friends.

(1) Abd. Someway on her they fuish on a change That gut and ga' she keest with braking strange, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 60, ed. 1812. Edb. What black mishanter gart ye spew Baith gut and ga'? Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 120, ed. 1785; He's ill before, but now he's worse, Wi' gut an' ga' he's partin', Forbes *Poems* (1812) 28. (2) nw.Dev.[1] (3) w.Yks.[1] He's mair guts ner brains. w.Som.[1] More guts 'n brains. (4) Abd. 'Gie ye a ha'penny? Gie ye the gut to gnaw;' com. G.W.) (5) w.Yks. *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); w.Yks.[1] (6) Gall. In the Dullarg it is a saying that we 'keep oor ain fish guts for oor ain sea maws,' Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 83.

5. A glutton; *gen.* in *pl.*

Yks. (J.W.) s.Lin. Fat guts, greedy guts (T.H.R.). War.[2] Forty-guts [a tub-bellied person]. n.Dev. A greedy gut, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Cor.[2]

Hence (1) **Gutsie**, *sb.* a glutton; (2) **Gutsily**, *adv.* gluttonously; (3) **Gutsiness**, *sb.* gluttony, greediness; (4) **Gutsy**, *adj.* (*a*) greedy, voracious; (*b*) *fig.* of a house: capacious, roomy, commodious.

(1) Cum. A fair gutsie of a falla thinks o' nowt but his aun kite (J.Ar.). (2, 3) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] (4, *a*) Sc. (Jam.) Per. Thae gutsy English mak' just middens o' their wames, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 34, ed. 1887. Slk. There's nae denying that maist o' them's gutsy, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 201. Nhb.[1] Ye gutsy thing, ye, get deun, will ye? (*b*) Frf. Eh, man, this is a braw laigh gutsy hoose, Inglis *Aim Flk.* (1895) 66. Ayr. Gie me a guid square gutsy hoose, wi' a wysse-like but and a ben, Service *Notandums* (1890) 24.

GUT, *sb.*[2] Ess. The eaves of a stack. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

GUT, *sb.*[3] Irel. Nhb. Chs. Lin. Oxf. Ken. Sus. Dev. Cor. Colon. 1. A narrow channel or stream of water. Cf. **gote**, **gout**, *sb.*[1]

N.I.[1] A narrow navigable channel among sand-banks or rocks. Nhb. Frae Team gut to Whitley, wi' coals black and brown, For the Amphitrite loaded, the keel had com'd down, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 11; Nhb.[1] There is Halig gut at Hexham; now Hallgate. Chs.[1] A narrow channel leading from a river, amongst the mud-banks, and into which the tide flows. A channel of this kind on Astmoor salt marsh in the township of Halton is spoken of as 'th' gut.' Oxf. Just above the Gut . . . they were aware of the presence of the freshmen's four-oar, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) ii; At a round swing-trot kept pace on the shore with the swing of the Balliol eight, as she shot through the narrows of 'the gut,' Merivale *Faust of Balliol* (1882) i. Ken. A wide ditch or water course that empties itself into the sea. Romney Marsh (K.). n.Dev. Where Coonie gut by tha shord turns roun', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 123. [Nfld. We travelled by the shores of several 'guts,' or inlets from the harbour, Vincent *Nfld.* (1892) i.]

2. An underground drain. Sus.[1 2], e.Sus. Holloway.

3. A narrow passage of any kind.

n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. Seldom used now (T.H.R.). Sus.[1] An opening through the chalk cliffs on the south downs leading to the sea (s.v. Gap). Cor.[2] w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 302.

GUT, see **Great**, **Greet**, *sb.*[2]

GUTCHER, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms **geetsher** Cai.[1]; **geutchur** n.Cy.; **gou(t)cher**, **gutser** Sc. A grandfather; grandsire.

Sc. God be wi' auld lang syne, when our gutchers ate their trenchers, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Ye're like my goutcher, Donald *Poems* (1867) 7. Sh.I. His gutcher guid before, his father guid before, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 276, ed. 1891. Cai.[1] Bch. An' Aeacus my gutcher was Wha now in hell sits jidge, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 5. Abd. His goucher liv'd a thrivin' man, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 136. Slg. (W.G.) Rnf. Our gutchers thought drinking nae sinnin', Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 19. Ayr. My gutcher has A hich house, Burns *Lass of Ecclefechan*, st. 1. Lnk. I've heard the gutchers say, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 75. Lth. In the name o' Heav'n's Great King Its Gutcher's name it gat, now, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 100. Edb. Gutchers granean', wi' grannies, In wigs, and curtches clean, *Carlop Green* (1793) 131, ed. 1817. Gall. The bonnie plaid my gutchers wore, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 9. n.Cy. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[Our kingis grādsehir at Lithquo feild ȝe slew, Baneist his gudsehir from his kynde heritage, *Sat. Poems* (1570), ed. Cranstoun, I. 113. *Good+sire.*]

GUTCHIE, *sb.* Dev.[2] A call to pigs. See **Gissy**.

GUTHERN, *sb.* Cor. A small rock or stone. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

GUTLE, **GUTOUT**, see **Guttle**, **Gout**, *sb.*[2]

GUTRAKE, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) Provisions which have been procured with difficulty and exertion, or by improper means.

GUTRIV, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **göitriv**. The anus of a fish.

I opened da first tusk [fish] doon ta da göitriv, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898); S. & Ork.[1]

[Icel. *got-rauf*, the spawn-hole in female codfish or salmon.]

GUTS, *v.* Chs. Som. Dev. Cor. To eat greedily or gluttonously.

s.Chs.[1] w.Som.[1] There they'll gutsy an' drink all Zunday. He'll keep on gutsing so long's ever you or anybody else 'll vind mate vor'n. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Gutser**, *sb.* a glutton; (2) **Gutsing**, *ppl.adj.* greedy.

(1) w.Cor. She's a reg'ler gutser (M.A.C.). (2) s.Chs.[1] Ee)z fŭr ev'ŭrlaas'tin aaf tŭr iz ky'eg; ahy ai't tŭ sey sich gŭt'sin foa'ks [He's for everlastin' after his keg; I hate to sey sich gutsin' folks]. w Som.[1] A gutsing son of a bitch, better keep he a week'n a month. nw.Dev.[1]

GUTSER, **GUTSIE**, see **Gutcher**, **Gut**, *sb.*[1]

GUTSTER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A woman who 'guts' or eviscerates fish.

A' the wives that carry creels, Gutsters, and we wha spin on wheels, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1756) 10, ed. 1787.

GUT(T, see **Gout(te**.

GUTTAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] A knife used for gutting herrings.

GUTTED, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Begrimed. (Hall.)

GUTTER, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **gootar** Sc.; **guther** Ir. 1. *sb.* A drain, trench; a channel or narrow watercourse; a small stream of water. Also used *fig.*

Keb. The gutters that tears have made on their cheeks, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 142. Lakel.[2] Mind whar ye lowp an' durt fo' i' t'gutter. Yks. (J.W.); (Hall.) ne.Lan.[1] A small stream of water, deep and narrow. Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Shr.[1] A narrow water-course, *gen.* flowing into a brook—Grub's Gutter, Hope Gutter. A small narrow ditch for draining the Wealdmoors, *ib.* (s.v. Drain). Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Ken. These marshes are intersected with innumerable dykes or 'gutters' choke full of weeds, *Fishing Gazette* (Aug. 31, 1889) 125, col. 3. w.Som.[1] A common field drain made with the ordinary draining pipes. 'The gutter's a chucked.' A house-drain is usually 'a undergroun'-gutter.'

2. A sink. e.An.[1] 3. A salt-making term: a spout for carrying water from the pan-house. Chs.[1] 4. Hollows cut in the walls of a shaft and lined so as to be water-tight to catch the water trickling down the shaft. *ib.*

5. *Comp.* (1) **Gutter-blood**, (*a*) a street-arab, a frequenter of the gutter, a low-born person; (*b*) one born within the

precincts of a particular city or town; one whose ancestors have been born in the same town for some generations; (*c*) having been brought up in the same neighbourhood, and being of the same rank as another; (2) **-clod**, a clod of earth thrown out of a gutter in cleaning it; (3) **-cock**, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; (4) **-dick**, a small drain; (5) **-gaw**, a sore between the toes of a barefooted walker; (6) **-grub**, one who delights in dirty work; a low person; (7) **-hole**, a sink or kennel, a receptacle for kitchen filth; (8) **-mud**, (*a*) the black mud of the gutter; dirt, filth; (*b*) to dirty; (9) **-slush**, see (8, *a*); (10) **-snipe**, the common snipe, *Gallinago caelestis*; (11) **-squatter**, see (1); (12) **-teetan**, the rock pipit, *Anthus obscurus*; (13) **-tiles**, a drain-pipe; (14) **-viewer**, a salt-making term: an officer who inspects the trough or channels which conduct the brine from the sheath to the wych-house; (15) **-wasp**, a fly resembling the wasp in appearance, but of smaller size.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** They maun hae lordships and honours nae doubt—set them up the gutter-bloods, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. (*b*) **Sc.** A real Edinborough gutterblood, *ib. Nigel* (1822) vii; And aye the Paisley gutterbludes Stand by the sacred three, *Ballads* (1885) 50. **Bnff.** The old inhabitants . . . took the term 'gutter-bleed' to distinguish them from the up-start stock of the cotter-toun or suburb of New Keith, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 25. **Rxb.** (JAM.) (*c*) **Abd.** (*ib.*) (2) **Cbs.** Farm-yard dung is frequently mixed with the soil off the sides of lanes, .. gutter clods, ditchings, &c., MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 25. (3) **Cor.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 176; RUDD *Birds*, 314. (4) **Sus.**[1] 'Taint no use at all for you to make that 'ere gutterdick, what you wants is a gurt gut. (5) **Fif.** COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 19. (6) **Ken.**[1] (7) **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **e.An.**[1] (8, *a*) **Ken.**[1] As black as guttermud. (*b*) **Ken.**[2] (9) **e.An.**[1] **e.Suf.** Also used of poor beer, soup, tea, &c. (F.H.) (10) **Nhb.**[1] (11) **Mid.** She would soon let this poor vagrant know, who was the owner of this house, and who the gutter-squatter, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III. xxii. (12) **Or.I.** SWAINSON *ib.* 46. (13) **w.Som.**[1] Guad-ur tuy-ulz. (14) **Chs.**[1 3] (15) **Cum.**[4] Often seen on the edge of water in a ditch.

6. A hollow or groove running down the centre of a knife-spring. w.Yks.[2]

7. A ravine, fissure, or rift between hills.

Shr. Some say he was going to fill up Hell Gutter, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) i; A rough steep road, which runs along the margin of one of those deep gulfs called gutters by the natives, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xiv; **Shr.**[1] The fissures or rifts in the Longmynd (Stretton Valley side) are locally known as gutters. These gutters now serve as channels for the mountain streamlets, which, issuing from spring or bog, flow down them—almost invariably from their summits—to the valley below.

8. A breach in a pit of marl or stone intervening between the joints of the rock. Nhp.[1] See **Gulf**, *sb.*[1]

9. Mud, mire; the dirt of the street; *fig.* a mess; freq. in *pl.*

Sc. 'Wha can help sickness,' quo' the wife when she lay drunk in the gutter, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 14, ed. 1881. **Sh.I.** I wis a' elted i' da gutters as we rowed aff o' da brig-stanes, STEWART *Fireside Tales* (1892) 263. **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** By this time the gutters was comin in at the coach-door galore, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 14. **Abd.** He has nae will to ly thront, Or tramp the gutter, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 30, ed. 1873. **Frf.** Dandin' oot the ase an' dried gutters that had adhered to their claes, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 129, ed. 1889. **Per.** I'm no grudgin' the weet an' the gutters comin' ower to fesh ye, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887. **Slg.** In the gutters to the wame The horses lair'd, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 9. **Rnf.** I tumbled up downwards into a pig's stye, Where I welter'd in gutters, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 204. **Lth.** Hamewards trudged the sturdy plooman Thro' the gutters an' the glaur, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 316. **Edb.** A' ye wha lo'e to bouse the stoup Until ye i' the gootars coup, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 170. **Rxb.** Something lost Deep down amang the gutters, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 126. **Keb.** She howks the gutters huntin' preens, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 142. **Ir.** Your clothes are all covered with gutter (A.S.P.). **N.I.**[1] The gutthers was dhreepin' aff him. **Ant.** PATTERSON *Dial.* 23. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Qco.** 'Tis myself that would kiss the track of his honour's feet in the guther, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. iii. **s.Ir.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **e.An.**[1] She fell down in the street, and her clothes were all over nothing but gutter. **Nrf.** Let me wipe the gutter off your boots, master (W.R.E.).

Hence **Guttery**, *adj.* muddy, miry, full of puddles; stained with mud.

Sc. A guttery road (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Afore he kent o' himsel he wis basslin' i' da very hert o' da guttery sharf, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 60. **Cai.**[1] **nw.Abd.** It's jist a blaudin o' fowk's sheen To traivel in sic guttery days, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 52. **Per.** Tak yer guttery shune out ower the clean kitchen, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 262, ed. 1887. **Slg.** Tho' carters curse its narrow streets, An' ladies in't get gutt'ry feet, TAYLOR *Poems* (1862) 139. **Nrf.** The roads are getting wunnerful guttery (W.R.E.).

10. The act of doing any kind of work in an unskilful, dirty manner. Bnff.[1]

11. An unskilful, dirty worker.

ib. He's jist a perfit gutter at 's wark.

12. *v.* To dig a drain or trench; to drain land; to repair the dike drains.

Lakel.[2] He's gutteran an' menden t'rooads an' sec-like wark. **Lan.** I seed owd Whistle-pig, kommink weh a shoo ov his shilder, gooink a gutterink, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 9, ed. 1801. **Wil.**[1] To drain land with open drains. **Som., Dev.** I've been a guttering for —— down to Lane End, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 12.

Hence **Guttering**, *sb.* the draining of land.

w.Som.[1] I yerd you was gwain to zet on some guttering, sir, so I com'd in to zee nif I could take it to doin.

13. To bedaub with mire. n.Sc. (JAM.) **14.** To do anything in a dirty, slovenly way; *gen.* with the idea of unskilfulness. Ags. (*ib.*) Hence (1) **Gutterer**, *sb.* an unskilful, dirty worker. Bnff.[1]; (2) **Gutteran** or **Gutterin**, *ppl. adj.* unskilful and dirty in work. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1]

15. To eat into the flesh, fester. Cld., Rxb. (JAM.)

GUTTER, *v.*[2] Som. Dev. Also in form **gotter** n.Dev. To eat greedily. Cf. **guttle**.

Dev. Whot's tha güde ov guttering yer mayte like that? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 194; GROSE (1790).

Hence **Guttering** or **Gottering**, (1) *ppl. adj.* greedy, eating and drinking greedily; (2) *sb.* greediness.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** A gottering hawchamouth theng, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 187. (2) **w.Som.**[1] You on't vind the fuller o' he vor gutterin, not here about, once. **n.Dev.** And zo tha merst, by ort es know, wey guttering, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 10.

GUTTEREL, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **guttrell** Gall. **1.** *adj.* Somewhat gluttonous. Lnk. (JAM.) **2.** *sb.* A young fat pig. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

GUTTERING-PEG, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] An unknown article for which 'fools' are sent on the 1st of April.

GUTTERY, *adj. Obs.* Bdf. Hrt. Of grain: channelled, shrivelled.

Bdf. The corns of cancer wheat are commonly thin and guttery, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 371. **Hrt.** The kernel will be shrivelled and guttery, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv.

GUT-TIE, *sb. Obs.* Hrf. A disease in cattle.

Reports Agric. (1793–1813) 76; The symptoms of the gut-tie are the same as an incurable colic, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 295.

GUTTIT, see **Gooddit**.

GUTTLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Also Som. Dev. Also written **gutle** Cum.[1] Wm. w.Yks.[1 3] Dev. [gu·tl, gʉ·tl.] **1.** *v.* To eat or drink greedily or voraciously, to gorge. Cf. **guzzle**, *v.*

Lnk. They wale for themsel's the best bit o' the beast, On which they make sure ay to guttle and feast, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 118, ed. 1897. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Let's guttle and swill, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 27; **w.Yks.**[5] Doan't guttle soa ur else thah's sāafe to be badly. **Lan.** They'n guttle but wortch noan at o', WAUGH *Poems*, 149. **Chs.**[1] Not very freq. used. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**[1] All they wanten's to guttle the drink down thar throttles. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Som., n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 194. **Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Gutler**, *sb.* a glutton, a great eater; (2) **Gutling** or **Guttling**, (*a*) *sb.*, see (1); (*b*) *ppl. adj.* greedy, gluttonous.

(1) **w.Yks.**[3] (2, *a*) **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** T'gurt gutlin' 'at he is, he wad sit an' eat fat bacon tell he was grease (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[1 3] **Lan.** He's an awsome guttlin, WAUGH *Tufts of Heather*, I. 96. **ne.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Nhp.**[2] A guttling fellow. **Dev.** Tha gurt guttling gor-bellied mazy-Jack! MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i.

2. To make a bubbling noise. e.Lan.[1] **3.** *sb.* A glutton. w.Yks.[3]

GUTTLE-HEAD, see **Gattle-head**.

GUTTY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also ? Som. [gu·ti, gʉ·ti.] **1.** *adj.* Corpulent, fat, pot-bellied; thick, gross.

Sc. Ta filthy gutty hallions, tat they are, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii; Applied both to persons and things (JAM.). **Dmb.** I couldna believe that yon gutty carle wi' the droll hat was the Papist Pope, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) x. **Rnf.** Bella . . . has become so fat, Stout, broad, and gutty, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 192. **Ayr.** A gutty wee chiel that gaed aboot the toon wi' knee-breeks on, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 227. **Edb.** Kate that begs, On her twa stumps, like water-stoups, Or gutty, short, Mons Meg, *Carlop Green* (1793) 129, ed. 1817.

Hence **Guttiness**, *sb.* thickness, grossness. Sc. (JAM.)

2. Greedy, fond of good living.

Bnff.[1] **Bwk.** You're like Gutty Shaw, In Edencraw,—There's nae filling you, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 112. **Nhb.**[1] **Som.** Binyeat up by thic little mouse—A gutty young varmunt! AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 108.

3. *sb.* A fat, corpulent person. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

4. A minnow.

Rnf. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 747. **Ayr.** (JAM.)

GUV(E, GUVVED, see **Give.**

GUY, *sb.*[1] e.An. A feint, trick; also in phr. *to do a guy*, to run away, decamp. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

GUY, *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **gy** w.Yks.[3]; and in form **guys** w.Yks.[3] [gai.] A disguised form of the word 'God,' used in petty oaths. Cf. **goy**, *sb.*

w.Yks.[3] By guys. I'gy, it is a blazer! *Dolly's Gaon*, st. 7. **Lan.** 'By Guy,' said he, wiping his forehead with his sleeve, WAUGH *Besom Ben* (ed. 1867) 10. **ne.Lan.** By Guy, lad, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 304. **e.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[1] Be guy. **s.Not.** My Guy! Guy! it was good! (J.P.K.) **s.Lin.** Oh Guy. My Guy (T.H.R.).

GUY, *v.* n.Cy. Lan. [gai.] **1.** To guide, direct. ne.Lan.[1] Cf. gee, *v.* **2.** *Comp.* **Guy-post**, a sign-post, guide-post. n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 337.

[And we sall gyit be richt graithly, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) XIX. 708. OFr. *guier*, to guide (LA CURNE).]

GUY, see **Gay**, *adj.*, **Go**, **Gye**, *sb.*[1]

GUYHIRN LIGHTHOUSE, *phr.* Cmb.[1] In phr. *to be all of one side like Guyhirn lighthouse*, to be very much on one side.

I was told that Guyhirn Lighthouse was built all on one side of the river Nene.

GUYNOCH, GUYT, see **Geenyoch, Goit**, *sb.*

GUYTRASH, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **gytrash** n.Cy. w.Yks.[5]; and in form **guytresh** w.Yks. [gai·traʃ, ·treʃ.] An apparition, spectre, ghost, *gen.* taking the form of an animal.

n.Cy. Imps, gytrashes, patches, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78. **w.Yks.** Guytrash is an evil cow whose appearance was formerly believed in as a sign of death; it is also known as 'padfoit,' DYER *Dial.* (1891) 56; The 'Guytrash,' with his cloven feet and eyes as large as saucers, was, as far as I have been able to learn, a strictly local visitant, BURNLEY *Stories Retold*, 254; He teld us at he saw a guytresh, *Yksman.* (1876) 37, col. 2; The Horton 'Guytrash' was another boggard, and *gen.* took the form of a 'great black dog,' CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) 172; **w.Yks.**[1] He mun be . . . ayther Oud Nick or a Guytrash, ii. 301; **w.Yks.**[5]

GUYVISOME, *adj.* Yks. Soft, foolish. e.Yks., w.Yks. (Miss A.)

GUZZEN-DIRT, *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. The stinking dirt of mud pools in summer; also called **Guzzen.** See **Guzzle**, *sb.*[1]

Horae Subsecivae (1777) 195; To tread in the gutter, is said to be treading in the guzzen, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

GUZZLE, *sb.*[1] Not. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sus. Wil. Also in forms **goosehill** Wil.[1]; **gushill** Nhp.[1] Wil.[1]; ? **gustrill** Wil. [gʉ·zl.] **1.** A drain, gutter, a narrow ditch.

Not. (L.C.M.) **Nhp.**[1] Most used on the Oxfordshire side of the county; **Nhp.**[2] **Ken.** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **Sus.**[2] **Wil.** (K.); **Wil.**[1] A filthy drain.

2. The filth of a drain. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

Hence (1) **Guzzling-ditch**, (2) **Guzzly-ditch**, *sb.* a ditch full of mud or drainage.

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) *ib.* I didn't hardly know whether they bullocks 'ad got through that guzzly ditch or no.

3. A sink, a hole for slops, filth, or refuse; also in *comp.* **Guzzle-hole.**

Glo.[1] A hole into which the drainage of a pig-sty or other dirty water or filth is allowed to accumulate. **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1]

[1. This is all one thing as if hee should goe about to jussle her into some filthy stinking guzzle or ditch, WHATELY *Bride Bush* (1623) 114 (C.D.).]

GUZZLE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **guzle** Sc.; **guzzel** Lan.; **guzzil** w.Yks. [gu·zl, gʉ·zl.] **1.** *v.* To drink immoderately, swallow greedily; to eat or drink to excess. Cf. **guttle.**

Ayr. Sat guzzling wi' a Tinkler-hizzie, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 92. **Lnk.** We guzl'd scuds, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 17. **Gall.** Instead of guzzling at Kirkcudbright you rode over to see me, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) 266. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Sich as them know nowt but ha to guzzle all th' ale they can get, HARTLEY *Seets i' Yks. and Lan.* (1895) ix; (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[5] Doan't guzzle it soa; thah's plenty o' time ah'll ne'er bud believe. **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **s.Oxf.** An' you guzzlin' away down at the public wot should go to put cloes on their backs, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 188. **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] **Lon.** Excess of 'guzzling,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 224, col. 1, ed. 1861. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** He'll sit thuur a guzzling beer as long as you be a mind to pay fur 't (E.H.G.). **Dev.** Shüdden winder if 'e idden bosky-eyed avore night, 'e 'th adüed nort but guzzle awl day, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Guzzlement**, *sb.* food and drink, the materials for eating and drinking; (2) **Guzzler**, *sb.* a great drinker, drunkard; (3) **Guzzling**, *ppl. adj.* greedy, gormandizing.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **w.Yks.**[5], **Brks.**[1] (3) **Sc.** Sae guzzlin' bodies mind, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 115. **Suf.**[1] A guzzlen fellow.

2. To take by the throat, to throttle, choke; to choke violently.

Lnk. GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) *Gl.* **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** Aa'll guzzle ye directly (R.O.H.).

3. *sb.* The throat, windpipe.

e.Lth. This kingly dog His lugs down pendin' to his guzzle, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 39. **Lan.** I put my foot in his ribs, and my fingers in the guzzel of his neck, PEARSON *Catal.* No. 286, *The Oldham Recruit.*

4. A glutton. w.Yks.[3]

5. Food, esp. drink; ale, small beer.

w.Yks. He called at two public-hahces ta get his guzzil, *Dewsbre Obm.* (1868) 6. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**[2] **ne.Wor.** He's too fond of his guzzle, and wazzle for the matter o' that, to do much work (J.W.P.). **Ess.** He e'er was arter guzzle, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 17. **Wil.** Then they'd [the packmen] sell ye guzzle for next to nothing, KENNARD *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) xi; SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.*

[**5.** Seal'd Winchesters of threepenny guzzle, T. BROWN *Works.* (ed. 1760) II. 180 (DAV.).]

GUZZLE, *sb.*[3] Sh.I. An angry blast of wind; a dry, parching wind.

A 'haal-word,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 118; **S. & Ork.**[1]

GUZZLE-BERRY, *sb.* Wil.[1] A gooseberry. The word is *gen.* used by children only.

GWAG, *sb.* Cor. Also written **guag** Cor.[2] [gwæg.] **1.** A tin-mining term: rubbish so called by 'shoaders.' Cor.[2]

2. Phr. *holing in gwag*; see below.

When the tinners hole into a piece of ground, which has been wrought before, though filled up again, they call it holing in gwag, PRYCE; WILLIAMS (s.v. Gwag).

[**2.** OCor. *gwag*, a void, vacuum, pl. *gwagion*, caves, cells (WILLIAMS); Wel. *gwâg*, 'vacuus' (DAVIES).]

GWAIN(E, GWAININ, see **Go.**

GWAITH, *sb.* Cor.[12] The breast-hook of a boat.

GWALLY, GWAY, GWAYING, see **Wally, Gay**, *adj.*, **Go.**

GWEANS, *sb. pl.* Cor. Periwinkles, scallops. Also call **Queens.**

Their chief food was limpets and gweans, HUNT *Pop. Rom w.Eng.* (1865) 120, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[12]

[OCor. *gwihan*, a periwinkle (WILLIAMS).]

GWEED, GWEEN, see **God, Good, Go.**

GWEEK-GWAK, *sb.* Pem. The noise or squeak of boots.

s.Pem. A's alwiz comin' to chapal with a greet gweek-gwak in 'is boots (W.M.M.).

GWEESHIE, GWEESHTINS, see **Gosh.**

GWEGGAN, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small shell-fish.
Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

GWENDERS, *sb. pl.* Cor. [gwe·ndəz.] A disagreeable tingling sensation in the extremities, caused by cold. Also called **Wonders.**
Cor.[1] I have the gwenders in my fingers. I have the wonders for the first time this winter; Cor.[2]

GWERIAN, *sb.* Shr.[1] A silly person.
[Wel. *gwirion*, innocent.]

GWETHALL, *sb. Obsol.* Hrf. Household stuff; an entire collection, 'bag and baggage.'
Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.[1]

GWICK, *sb.* and *v.* Cai.[1] [gwik.] **1.** *sb.* The movement of the mouth in the act of swallowing; the sound made in swallowing. **2.** *v.* To move the mouth in the act of swallowing; to make the sound made in swallowing.

GWIDGY-GWEE, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **gwidjawee, gwidjaweeth.** A small black spot or bladder caused by a pinch or bruise.
He turned not his eye, as he made reply, 'Tis nought but a gwidgy-gwee,' Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 13. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

GWILL, *v.* Chs. Stf. Also written **guill** Chs.[123] [gwil.] To dazzle the eyes.
Chs. Grose (1790); Coles (1677); Ray (1691); My eyes are guilled (K.); Chs.[123], Stf.[1]

GWINE, GWOAN, see **Go.**

GWITHEN, *sb.* Cor.[3] [gwi·ðən.] A rock just beneath the surface of the sea, but near enough the surface to be a danger to ships.
Known to our fishermen. 'That's not the end of the reef [pointing to a rock], there's some gwithens beyond.'

GWOAD, see **Goad.**

GWOL, *sb.* Cum.[14] [gwol.] A deep pool.

GWONNY-, GWOTE, see **Johnny, Gote.**

GWYLE, *sb.* Dor. A wooded glen near the mouth of a streamlet or winter torrent. Cf. **goyle.**
There is 'the gwyle' in two or three parishes in Purbeck (C.W.).

GY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. **1.** A scene, show, performance; a gathering.
Bch. (G.W.) Abd. We to haud our Fastren's, staw, Whare best we thought the gy Wad be that night, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 70 (Jam.).
2. Estimation, respect.
Abd. Crazy fock hae little gy Wi' youngsters skeigh an' swack, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 70 (Jam.).
3. A strange, hobgoblin-looking fellow. s.Sc. (Jam.), Yks. (J.W.)

GY, *sb.*[2] n.Yks.[2] Course, direction.
At an idle gy [at a 'loose end'].

GY, GYA, GYAAN, see **Guy**, *sb.*[2], **Give, Go.**

GYAGGERS, *int.* Cai.[1] An exclamation of disgust.

GYALL, GYAN, see **Geal**, *v.*[2], **Go.**

GYANG, GYANGALS, GYANGREL, see **Gang**, *sb., v.*, **Gangylls, Gangrel.**

GYANNA'S, GYAUN, GYAUP, see **Give, Go, Gaup.**

GYAVEL, GYAVLIC, GYAWKY, see **Gavel**, *sb.*[1], **Gavelock**, *sb.*[1], **Gawky.**

GY-CARLIN(G, see **Gyre-carlin(g.**

GYDE, *v.* Cum. Also written **guide.** To pour carefully or through a narrow opening.
'Gyde it off,' was the house-mother's direction to tilt up carefully and keep the ale clear—at least, when there were no mechanical aids (M.P.); 'Guide it in,' would be the common expression in the act of pouring into a narrow neck or opening (J.A.).
[Dan. *gyde*, to pour; ep. ON. *gjōta*, OE. *gēotan.*]

GY(E, see **Gay**, *adj.*

GYE, *sb.*[1] Also written **guy** Lan. e.An. Suf. (1) The corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis.* Lin., e.An.[1], Nrf., Suf., Ess.[1]; (2) various species of *Galium*, esp. the common goosegrass or cleavers, *G. Aparine.* e.An.[1], Nrf., Suf.; (3) the common red poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas.* Suf.; (4) the corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago.* Lan., Suf.; (5) various species of weeds growing among corn. e.An.
(1) Lin. (W.W.S.) Ess. Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXI. 71. (3, 5) Suf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 214.

GYE, *sb.*[2] Som. A salt-water ditch. (Hall.)

GYE, GYEM, GYEN, see **Ge(e**, *int.*, **Game**, *sb.*, **Give, Go.**

GYEP, GYGE, see **Gape**, *v.*[1], **Gig**, *v.*[3]

GYIN(G, GYKE, GY-KERL, GYKES, see **Go, Gike**, *v.*, **Gyre-carl(e, Goycks.**

GYLAND, *sb.* Shr.[1] A sloping piece of land, a high bank.
[Wel. *ceulan* (*y geulan*), a bank.]

GYLD, GYL(E, see **Gild**, *adj.*, **Guil(e.**

GYLE, GYLY, see **Gill**, *sb.*[2], **Gaily.**

GYMBO, GYME, see **Gimbo, Gime.**

GYME, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To creak. (Hall.)

GYMP, *v.* Sc. To talk freely; to jibe, taunt.
n.Sc. 'He dare not gymp,' he dare not stir or talk freely, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.).

GYN, see **Gin**, *prep.*, **Give.**

GYNDAGOOSTER, *sb.* Sh.I. A storm.
Da rain hamed an' da wind banged ta wast wi' a perfect gyndagooster, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 250.

GYNE, GYNK, GYNN, see **Go, Gink, Ginn.**

GYOIL-BRÖL, GYOLA, see **Goil-brul, Giola.**

GYOOSE, GYOPPNE, see **Goose, Gowpen.**

GYP, *sb.*[1] Yks. The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*; also in *comp.* **Gyp-starnel.**
Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). n.Yks. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 73.

GYP, *sb.*[2] Cum. A gipsy; *fig.* a quarrelsome person, a blackguard; a dogged fighter.
I'll back they'll be hard o' t'fedder an' reggler gyps to feight, Gwordie Greenup *Rhymes* (1876) 22; Cum.[4] He's a bit ov a gyp that chap awivver.

GYP, see **Gip**, *v.*[13], **Jip, Jupe.**

GYPE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **gipe** Dmf.; **guipe** Ant. **1.** *v.* To stare foolishly; to act as a fool.
Bnff.[1] Notice yir feet, an' nae gang gypin' aboot that wye. Abd. I see nae reason why we Sudna gype whiles as weel as anither, Robb *Poems* (1852) 38.
Hence (1) **Gypical-like**, *adj.* like a fool; (2) **Gypin'**, (3) **Gypit** or **Guipet**, *ppl. adj.* silly, foolish; (4) **Gypitness**, *sb.* foolishness, folly.
(1) Abd. He most gypical-like fell a greetin, Robb *Poems* (1852) 37. (2) Bnff.[1] (3) Sc. Gae waa, ye guipet fool, *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 47; A fickle gypit creature, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 31 (Jam.). (4) Sc. Daft gythin thing! what gypitness is this? *ib.* 119.
2. *sb.* A foolish stare. Bnff.[1]
3. A fool, lout; an awkward, stupid fellow.
Sc. By they idle orra gypes, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xxxvi. Elg. Sure sic a set o' hopeless gypes Deserve a special chapter, Tester *Poems* (1865) 128. Abd. He's a saft gype, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii. Kcd. They are but stupid dozened gypes, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 89. Rnf. (Jam.) Dmf. An expression of puerile invective used at school, usually against pupils who come from another town (*ib.*). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

GYPE, *adj.* Sc. Hungry, voracious; *fig.* keen, ardent, eager in any operation.
Sc. He'll be at the sale; he's gype for a bargain (G.W.). Slk. (Jam.)
Hence **Gypish**, *adj.* miserly.
Sc. He's a gypish fellow—he hoards ilka bawbee (G.W.).

GYPPET, GYPSEYS, see **Gibbet, Gipsies.**

GYRE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **gjøre** Sh.I. A powerful and malignant spirit, which may be the same as 'the Trow'; also used *fig.* See **Gyre-carlin(g.**
Sh.I. A great gjøre is a big, tall woman, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 48. Or.I. That aa his fok bigan tø pree, an' tøk him for da gair, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 92, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794, 800.
Hence (1) **Gyreful**, *adj.* fretful, ill-humoured, discontented; (2) **-leukin**, *ppl. adj.* having an odd look, impish-looking.
(1) Ayr. A gyrefu' carline (Jam.). (2) Bnff.[1]
[Norw. dial. *gjure*, an ogress, a witch, see Aasen (s.v. *Gygr*).]

GYRE, *adj.* Sc. Gaudy, glaring.
Abd. Still very common. 'What kin' o' a cap is that ye're wearin'? It's owre gyre for you.' 'I wadna hae painted that wi' sic gyre colours' (G.W.). nw.Abd. I fear ye'll think the colour gyre, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 20.
Hence **Gyrin'**, *adj.* gaudy, bright-coloured.
Abd. She's dressed in gyrin garments (G.W.).

GYRE-CARL(E, *sb.* Sc. Also written **geyer-** Or.I.; and in forms **gy-kerl** S. & Ork.[1]; **gy-kairl** Sh.I. A supernatural being similar to the 'kelpie'; a giant; also used *fig.*

Sh.I. A great gy-kairl is a big and tall woman, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 48; **S. & Ork.[1]** A giant. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Slk.** Oh then, that gyre carle was never his lane, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 374.

[ON. *gýgjar-karl*, the carl (husband) of an ogress; *gýgr*, an ogress (VIGFUSSON); so also in Norw. dial. (AASEN); see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 64.]

GYRE-CARLIN(G, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **gair-cairlin** Cai.[1]; **gay-** s.Sc. (JAM.); **gy-** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **gyr-** Sc. The mother-witch; a witch; hobgoblin; scarecrow. See **Gyre**, *sb.*, and **Carlin**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Siccan stories as Sanders had about the worriecows and gyre-carlins that haunted about the auld wa's, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi; Wha was to hae keepit awa the worriecows, I trow? ay, and the elves and gyre-carlings frae the bonny bairn? *ib. Guy M.* (1815) iii. **Sh.I.** What kind of a country of guisards and gyre-carlines is this? *ib. Pirate* (1822) vi. **Cai.[1] Bch.** You wou'd na' kent fat to mak o' her, unless it had been a gyr-carlen, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 14. **Fif.** Superstitious females . . . are anxious to spin off all the flax that is on their rocks, on the last night of the year, being persuaded that if they left any unspun the gyre-carlin, or, as they also pronounce the word, the gy-carlin, would carry it off before morning (JAM.). **e.Fif.** Tibbie had run awa' wi' the notion that the place was hauntit by some ghaist or gyr-carlin, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **N.Cy.[1]** It was formerly a common instruction on the Borders that on Carling Sunday a person must eat carlings till he was so full that the 'gy-carling' could not get a 'grip of his waim.' **Nhb.[1]**

[Leane boggles, brownies, gyr-carlings and gaists, MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 661.]

GYRIE, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A stratagem, circumvention.

GYRN, GYRNE, see **Girn, Grin**, *sb.*

GYRR, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. Rut. War. Also written **gyre** Lan.; **gyur** s.Chs.[1]; and in forms **ger(r** nw.Der.[1]; **gurr** Chs.[1 3]; **gurry** Rut. War. **1.** *v.* Of a calf: to be afflicted with diarrhœa, to purge.

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 233; **Lan.[1] Chs.[1]** There is a superstition that if you lay your hand on the back of a young calf it will cause it to gurr. The calf cringes when thus touched, and the supposition is that it causes some pain or injury. **s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]** That cauve gers; it mun hae sum scauded [scalded] milk.

Hence **Gyrred**, *ppl. adj.* purged.

Lan. A gyred calf is one purged by having too rich milk, DAVIES *Races* (1856) 233.

2. *sb.* Diarrhœa in calves.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.[3]** Cawf's got th' gurr. **s.Chs.[1] Rut.** Of cattle and sheep (W.W.S.). **War.** (J.R.W.)

[2. That wyll cause hym to hane the gyrre, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 63.]

GYSAN, GYSE, see **Gizzen**, *adj.*, **Guise.**

GYST-ALE, *sb.* Lan. An annual festival held at the town of Ashton-under-Lyne. Cf. **guising-feast**, s.v. **Guise.**

HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 85.

GYSTE, see **Gist.**

GYTE, *sb.*[1] Nhb.[1] The spawn of herrings.

During the fishing season the herring gyte fouls the nets.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *gyta*, to spawn, cogn. w. *gjota*, to pour (AASEN).]

GYTE, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Also written **gite** Sc. Nhb.[1]; and in form **geit** Cld. (JAM.) **1.** *adj.* Mad, out of one's senses; *gen.* used *advb.* in phr. *to have (be) gone gyte*, to have gone mad, to have lost one's senses.

Sc. Lordsake, he's gaun gyte! SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xliii; (JAM.) **Sh.I.** She 'toucht he wis geen gyte,' BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 62. **Cai.[1] Elg.** The toon's gaun gyte wi' real delight, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 115. **Bnff.** Ye're surely gaun gyte, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) i; **Bnff.[1]** He niver hid muckle in 's hehd, but he's clean gyte noo. **Abd.** They cried at him names till he nearly gaed gyte, CAOENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 255; He scowls, fumes, an' storms, as if he'd gae gite, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 76. **Frf.** Has the rain driven you gyte, man? BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxvii. **Per.** His opeenion is that Drumtochty's gaen gyte, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 107. **w.Sc.** The young things danced round me as gin they were clean gaun gyte, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 272. **Fif.** Woman, dae ye want to drive me clean gyte? MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 21. **s.Sc.** The man's gite, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 152. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** Idle bodies were gaun gite, Wi' duddy claes and hungry Kyte, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 154; Thae times our King Geordie had grown gyte for men, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 21. **Ayr.** She gaed clean gyte, an' lap up and cursed an' swure dreedfully, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 214. **Lnk.** Thae lad's gaun gite,—sup sautless brose, WATT *Poems* (1827) 60; The man's gane gyte, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 45, ed. 1783. **e.Lth.** Gyte wi' luve-railin', Cooin', an' wailin', MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 31. **Edb.** 'Od, Mansie, ye're surely gaun gyte, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. **Slk.** Amos was gane quite gyte, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 411, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Gyte wad I be gin I waited, REID *Poems* (1894) 43. **Gall.** The lassie's gane gyte, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 330. **Kcb.** He'd nearly gane gyte oure the wee creepie stuil, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 70. **Nhb.** He looked half dazed or gyte, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 88; **Nhb.[1]** The man's geyen gite.

Hence **Gytit**, *adj.* foolish, demented.

Bnff. He's a peer gytit bairn an' needs leukan aifter. He's clean gytit aboot that lass o' his (W.G.); **Bnff.[1]**

2. *sb.* A madman; a foolish fellow, idiot.

Sc. Ye thrawn gyte, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xxxvi. **Rnf.** Wha... Wad lose sic pleasure, sic delight, Is but a senseless hav'rel gyte, CLARK *Brig Post* (1836) 8; Carriers, horse-coupers, and cadgers, Galloping like gytes upon horse, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 194.

3. Phr. (1) *to be gone to the gyte*, to be undone, ruined; (2) *to knock*, &c., *a thing to a gyte*, to knock to pieces, ruin. **Abd.** (G.W.)

GYTE, GYTRASH, see **Gait**, *sb.*[2], **Get(t, Guytrash.**

GYURD, *sb.* Sh.I. A gift or reward.

Every one röses the gyurd as he gets sit, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 219.

GYUS(SE, see **Goose.**

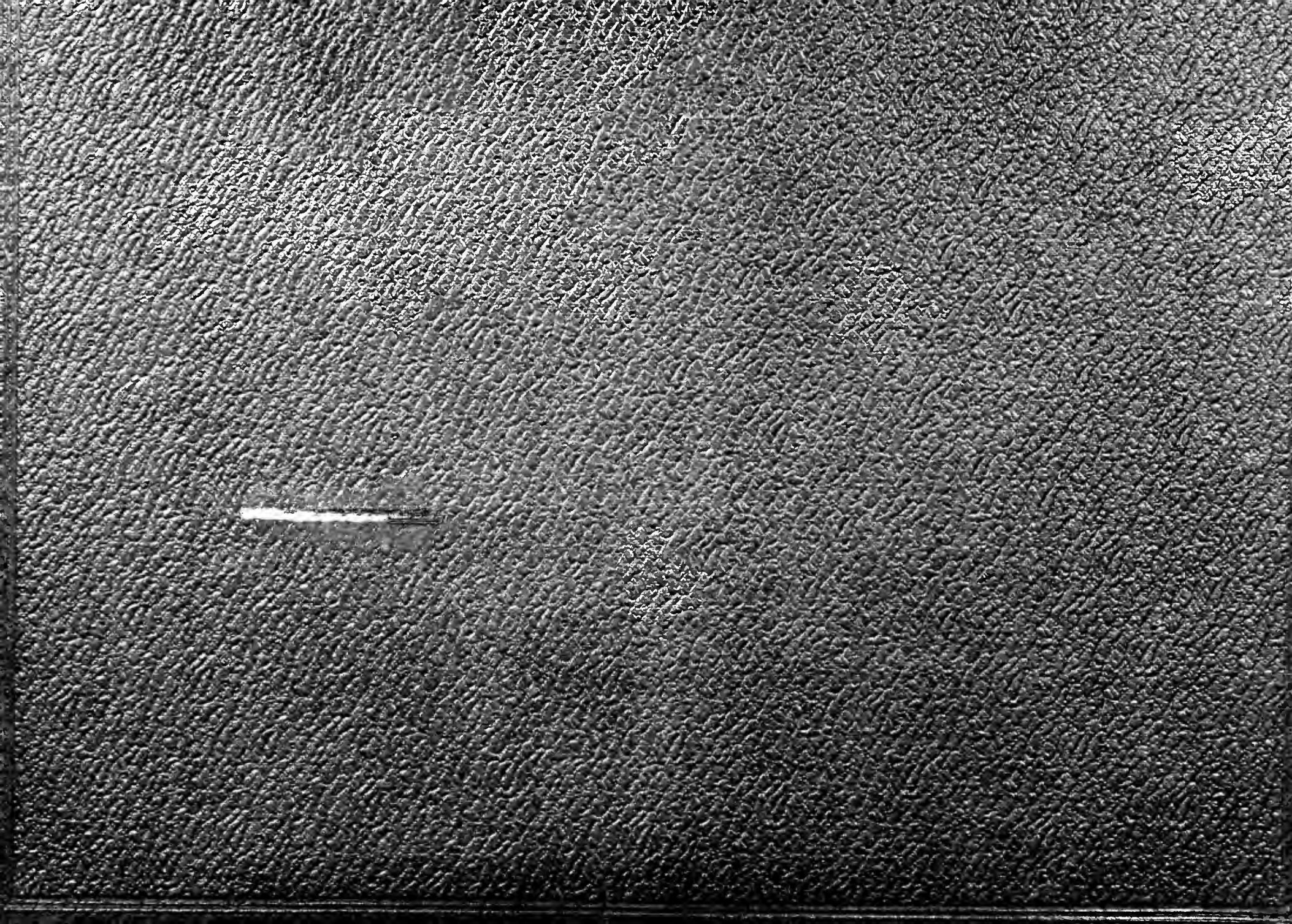
GYVE, *sb.* Sc. Nhp. **1.** In *comp.* **Gyve-airns**, gyves, 'give-irons,' fetters, usually for the leg.

Lnk. Conscience on me plied her tawse, An' ticht her gyve-airns fitted, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 70.

2. *pl. Fig.* The sinews of the legs.

Nhp.[1] I am very lame, for my gyves have given way.

GYVE, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To banter, quiz, gibe. (HALL.)

GYVER-, GYZE, GYZEN, see **Givour, Geyze, Gizzen**, *adj., sb.*[2]

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